

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT . FREE . AND . ACCEPTED . MASONS,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. XV.

1894 AND 1895.



PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1895.

Index Grand Lodge, Vol. 15.

For Report For. Cor see Index Appendix.

A.

Address, annual, of Grand Master,.....	11; 169
Addresses,.....	136; 327
Amendments to Constitution,.....	51; 249, 250
Amity Lodge,.....	24, 49
Assignment of Districts,.....	15
Assistants,.....	2; 160

B.

Beal, Edward E., restoration refused,.....	252
Bell, John J.,.....	11, 50, 146
Bingham Lodge,.....	51, 57
Burbank, Horace H., thanks to,.....	257
Burnham, Edward P., Historical Address,.....	199
By-Laws approved,.....	23; 178

C.

Cargill, David.....	186; 198
Casco Lodge,.....	253
Charity Fund, Regulations of,.....	110; 323
Trustees of,.....	43, 107, 113; 320, 326
Chase, Hiram, Reminiscences of Early Members,.....	218
Clothing,.....	240, 250
Columbia Lodge, Greenville,.....	25, 49; 176, 199, 243
Committee of Finance, vacancy filled,.....	137
Complaints,.....	180
Consolidation of Lodges,.....	179
Constitution of new lodges,.....	16
Conventions for instruction,.....	23, 57; 173
Crescent Lodge,.....	253

D.

Deceased brethren,.....	129; 350
Decisions,.....	19; 176
Dedication of Halls,.....	17; 172
Dispensations,.....	21; 176
Dodge property,.....	196
Doric Lodge,.....	198, 253
Drummond, Josiah H., oration,.....	226
Dunlap Lodge,.....	179

E.

Eighth District,.....	253
Election of Committee of Finance,.....	43, 137; 197
Grand Officers,.....	43; 197
Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	43; 197

F.

Fox, Frederick, death of,.....	137; 170, 258, 366
Fraternal Congress,.....	26

G.

Grand Lecturers,.....	248
Grand Lodge funds,.....	178
Grand Lodges and Grand Officers,.....	138; 358
Grand Officers, appointed,.....	59; 255, 357
deceased,.....	145
list of,.....	114; 334, 357
from organization,.....	151
present,.....	1, 9; 159, 167
Grand Representatives,.....	23; 178
of Maine near other Grand Lodges,.....	142; 362
other Grand Lodges near Maine,.....	143; 363
present,.....	10; 168
welcomed,.....	35; 196
Grand Treasurer, death of,.....	137
M. F. King appointed,.....	* 137
Griffin, John C.,.....	221

H.

Historical Address, Burnham,.....	199
Histories of old lodges,.....	40
Lodges in print,.....	46
Chapters in print,.....	47
Commanderies in print,.....	47

INDEX GRAND LODGE.

v

Houston, Alfred W.,.....	252
Hughes, Rev. Matt. S.,.....	168

I.

Installation of Grand Officers,.....	59; 255
Installations,.....	16; 179
Invasion of jurisdiction,.....	180
Ira Berry Lodge,.....	198, 253

J.

Jurisdiction, invasion of,.....	180
---------------------------------	-----

K.

Keystone Lodge,.....	57
King David's Lodge,.....	25, 35, 54
Knight, Judson G., restored,.....	252

L.

Lewy's Island Lodge,.....	197, 253
Lodges, List of, with dates of precedence and charters,.....	147
by districts,.....	328
officers,.....	115; 335

M.

Maine Masonic Text Book,.....	28
Masonic Trials,.....	179
Mileage,.....	245
Minutes, reading of,.....	61; 264
Mississippi circular, uniform jurisdiction,.....	195
Moore, Albert,.....	170, 261, 365
Mount Bigelow Lodge,.....	177, 186, 243

N.

Necrology,.....	12; 170
New Clothing,.....	28, 50
New Zealand,.....	196
North Dakota,.....	29

O.

O'Brien, Albert G., restored,.....	252
Oklahoma,.....	29, 49
Opening 75th annual communication,.....	1
76th annual communication,.....	159
Oration, Drummond,.....	226
Oriental Star Lodge,.....	252

P.

Pacific Lodge,	198, 253
Palestine Lodge,	179, 254
Pay roll—names added,	60; 254
Penobscot Lodge,	24
Permanent members deceased,	145; 364
Permanent members, list of,	144; 333
present,	8; 166
Pierce, George D., indefinitely suspended,	252
Portland Lodge,	253
Public Grand Honors,	56
Public Installations,	179

R.

Recapitulation of statistics,	155, 367
Records,	2; 160
Relief Lodge,	24, 52
Reminiscences of Early Members, Chase,	218
Report of Committee on Amendments to Constitution,	58; 249
Condition of the Fraternity,	57; 254
Credentials,	3; 161
Deaths,	258
Dispensations and Charters,	48; 243
Doings of the Grand Officers,	42, 44, 49, 50; 190
Finance,	33; 196, 245
Foreign Correspondence,	44; 254
Grand Lodge Library,	42, 245
Grievances and Appeals,	48; 251
History of Masonry in Maine,	46; 244
King David's Lodge,	54
Library,	42; 245
Masonic Jurisprudence,	58; 250
Pay Roll,	58; 253, 254
Public Grand Honors,	56
Relief Lodge,	52
Returns,	36; 191
Ritual,	52
Transportation,	2; 160
Unfinished Business,	58; 264
District Deputy Grand Masters,	32, 62; 186, 265
Grand Secretary,	35; 190
Grand Treasurer,	32; 187
Resolution—thanks H. H. Burbank,	257

Returns,.....	15
Rising Sun Lodge,.....	186
Ritual—Special committee appointed,.....	22
report of,.....	52

S.

Saint Croix Lodge,.....	24
Saint John's Lodge, Newport, R. L.,.....	253
Seventy-fifth anniversary,.....	15, 50; 199
Sleeper, B. F.,.....	186, 252
Special Committees,.....	35, 43, 45
Standing Committees,.....	10, 60; 168, 198, 257
Regulations,.....	57; 199, 245, 327
Statistics,.....	15, 155
Summerbell, M., letter from,.....	41

T.

Trustees of Charity Fund, elected,.....	43, 197
List of,.....	113, 326
Proceedings of,.....	107, 320

V.

Visitors,.....	2; 160
Vote of thanks to Herbert Harris and Samuel Bucknam,.....	41
Ancient Landmark Lodge,.....	45
requesting addresses for publication,.....	242

W.

Wasgatt, Enos,.....	186, 242
Watson, W. Lionel, expelled,.....	252
Whitney Lodge,.....	252
Wisconsin Circular about Masonic Relief,.....	195
Work,.....	45

M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Grand Lecturer;
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	“ “
“	WALTER S. SMITH,	“ Organist;
“	WARREN O. CARNEY,	“ Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons, in good standing, be admitted as visitors during this Communication.

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

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

Voted, That the Grand Tyler be authorized to employ assistants, not exceeding three, to aid him in the work of his office during the session of the Grand Lodge, and that the Committee on Pay Roll be authorized to place the names of such employees upon the pay roll, and that they receive the usual *per diem* for their services.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary be appointed for the communication.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. ARTHUR H. BERRY as such assistant.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 1, 1894. }

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your Committee on Transportation would report that the necessary arrangements were made with railway and steamboat lines, and the lodges

and members of Grand Lodge were duly notified thereof in the annual notices. Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,
LEANDER M. KENNISTON, } *Committee.*
WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD, }

CREDENTIALS.

BRO. WILLIAM N. HOWE presented the report on Credentials, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, MAY 1, 1894. }

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 Herbert W. Robinson, M; Charles Dunn, Jr., SW; Charles E. Davis, JW; Ermon D. Eastman, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Millard H. Wiswell, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John P. Shephard, M.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by James J. Jones, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Charles A. Wilson, M.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Walter F. Bradish, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Charles J. Gilman, Proxy.
- 9 *Saco*, by Harry C. Quimby, M.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Frederick M. Laughton, M.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Tobias L. Eastman, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Henry W. Loring, M.
- 13 *Oriental*, by Frank W. Seavey, SW; Willard M. Caswell, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by Howard B. Johnson, JW; W. Scott Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Nicholas H. Lenfest, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by Henry W. Vaughn, M; G. Dudley Gould, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Frank R. Redlon, M; Charles P. Costello, SW; George H. Owen, JW; Charles E. Snow, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by John M. S. Hunter, SW; George M. Currier, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Fred Raymond, M; Aaron S. Thompson, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Edwin Parsons, JW; John C. Lord, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Winthrop C. Fogg, SW.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Jediah C. Cates, Proxy.
- 25 *Temple*, by James E. McIlroy, M; Levi E. Jones, SW.

- 26 *Village*, by George H. Blodgett, M; Frank H. Purington, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Hardy H. McKenney, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by William H. Bodfish, Proxy.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Norris S. Tibbetts, M; Elbridge G. Heath, Proxy.
- 30 ————*Blazing Star*, not represented.
- 31 *Union*, by Joseph O. Cobb, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by Hiram W. Potter, M; James M. Larrabee, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Frank Walker, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by Harry A. Dinsmore, M.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Albert T. Murphy, M; Charles A. Price, JW.
- 36 *Casco*, by Nicholas Drinkwater, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by Alfred Small, Proxy.
- 38 ————*Harmony*, not represented.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Alberto P. Bement, M.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Alonzo W. Packard, M.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Herbert M. Starbird, M.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Joshua C. Lane, SW.
- 43 *Alna*, by Isaac C. Stetson, JW; John M. David, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Louis C. Ford, M.
- 45 *Central*, by Gustavus J. Nelson, JW.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by James Curry, M; Edwin H. Vose, Proxy.
- 47 *Dundlap*, by Edward S. Morris, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Geo. E. Coleman, M.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by William H. Mitchell, M; George W. Stewart, Proxy.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Charles E. Meservey, M; Frank A. Peterson, SW.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Edward A. Chesley, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by William W. Thayer, Proxy.
- 53 *Rural*, by Nathan A. Benson, M.
- 54 *Vassalboro*, by Samuel S. Lightbody, M.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by John M. Akers, Proxy.
- 56 ————*Mt. Moriah*, not represented.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Don A. Gates, M; J. M. Holland, Proxy.
- 58 ————*Unity*, not represented.
- 59 *Mount Hope*,—*Charter surrendered, 1879*.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Charles A. Dillingham, M.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Walter E. Clark, M.
- 62 *King David's*, by Stanton H. Freeman, SW; William L. Howe, Proxy.
- 63 *Richmond*, by George B. Jenkins, M.
- 64 *Pacific*, by George M. Bond, M.
- 65 *Mystic*, by William H. Tribou, Proxy.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Albert J. Durgin, M.

- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, Proxy.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by Joshua W. Black, Proxy.
- 69 *Howard*, by Frank W. Haley, Proxy.
- 70 ————*Standish*, not represented.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Frank E. Cotton, JW.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by Joshua B. Bartlett, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Oren H. Guptill, M; Daniel P. Atwood, Proxy.
- 74 ————*Bristol*, not represented.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Charles S. Thompson, M.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Joseph H. Jeffrey, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by William R. Keene, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by George W. Allen, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Robert H. Burnham, M.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Malon Patterson, M; Corydon Felker, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Andrew M. Heseltine, M; Edwin G. Jackson, SW; Fred, H. York, JW; Franklin D. Rogers, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Charles W. Jenkins, SW.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Langdon S. Chilcott, M.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Charles G. Crocker, SW.
- 85 ————*Star in the West*, not represented.
- 86 *Temple*, by Harlan P. Babb, M; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by Ernest B. Harvey, M.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by David W. Campbell, SW; George G. Freeman, Proxy.
- 89 *Island*, by Joseph L. S. Coombs, M.
- 90 *Hiram Abiff*,—*Charter revoked, 1868.*
- 91 *Harwood*, by Amos L. Heaton, M; John U. Chandler, Proxy.
- 92 *Siloam*, by George M. Chapman, Proxy.
- 93 *Horeb*, by Charles F. Plumly, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Fred Lucas, M.
- 96 *Monument*, by George A. Gorham, M.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Caleb White, M; John A. Morton, Proxy.
- 98 ————*Katahdin*, not represented.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by Irving R. Bradley, M.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by James L. Bowker, M.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by William B. Bradford, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by Isaac Leathers, M.
- 103 *Dresden*, by John S. Snow, Proxy.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by Charles W. Pierce, JW.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Frank H. Johnson, M; Albert Ring, Proxy.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Ormond A. Holmes, M.
- 107 *Day Spring*, by Carlton French, M.

- 108 ————*Relief*, not represented.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Angus O. Campbell, SW.
- 110 *Monmouth*, by Henry C. Jacobs, M; Horace S. Bent, Proxy.
- 111 *Liberty*, by Clarence N. Cram, M; Edwin A. Porter, Proxy.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Joseph S. Hall, Proxy.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by James H. Witherell, M; Orestes E. Crowell, Proxy.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by Elbridge Pepper, Proxy.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by John Parker, M; Harry B. Ayer, Proxy.
- 118 ————*Drummond*, not represented.
- 119 *Pownal*, by Albert M. Ames, SW.
- 120 *Meduncook*,—*Charter surrendered, 1884*,
- 121 ————*Acacia*, not represented.
- 122 *Marine*, by Moses D. Joyce, M.
- 123 *Franklin*, by Abel Chandler, SW.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by Lewis W. Coy, M; Henry W. Peaks, Proxy.
- 125 *Meridian*, by Cyrus S. Noble, SW; Nelson C. Smith, Proxy.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by S. Augustus Parker, Proxy.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Sumner C. Maxfield, Proxy.
- 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Jonathan Bridges, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by Wm. S. Cox, Proxy.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Freeman Goodhue, Proxy.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, M.
- 132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
- 133 ————*Asylum*, not represented.
- 134 *Trojan*, consolidated with *Star* in the *West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888*.
- 135 *Riverside*, by Wellington Johnson, M; Marden I. Johnson, SW.
- 136 *Ionic*,—*charter surrendered in 1882*.
- 137 ————*Kenduskeag*, not represented.
- 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Albert A. Williams, M.
- 139 *Archon*, by Amos W. Knowlton, M.
- 140 *Mt. Desert*, by Geo. A. Somes, M.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Daniel W. Emery, M; P. H. S. Vaughan, SW; Charles W. Jones, JW.
- 142 *Ocean*, by Lyman F. Getchell, JW.
- 143 ————*Preble*, not represented.
- 144 *Seaside*, by Geo. H. Snow, Proxy.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by Geo. W. Vinal, M; W. Frank Pierce, JW; Daniel H. Glidden, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by George P. Billings, M.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Alfred Cole, Proxy.

- 148 *Forest*, by Lysander W. Trask, Proxy.
- 149 *Doric*, by Albert F. Jackson, Proxy.
- 150 *Radhoni*, by Wilbur H. Judkins, M; Fred G. Payne, SW; A. L. Murch, Proxy.
- 151 *Eccelsior*, by Martin G. Black, M.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Leander Dorman, Proxy.
- 153 *Delta*, by Preston B. Walker, M.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Jacob S. Jones, M.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by James A. Underwood, Proxy.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Fred E. Trefethen, M.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by Melvin W. Knowles, Proxy.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Geo. W. Gamage, Proxy.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Truman C. Lord, Proxy.
- 160 *Parian*, by Lewis Hutchins, Proxy.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Walter H. Smith, M.
- 162 *Ariom*, by J. Burton Roberts, M.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by William C. Wells, M; Edwin M. Johnston, Proxy.
- 164 *Webster*, by Edwin Woodside, M; Elbridge G. Thomas, Proxy.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by Alfred Cushman, Jr., M.
- 166 *Neguenkeag*, by Charles A. Stilson, M.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Herbert J. Deshon, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Rodney Q. Lancaster, M.
- 169 ——— *Shepherd's River*, not represented.
- 170 *Caribou*, by Perley L. McNelly, M.
- 171 *Naskeag*, by Owen L. Flye, M.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by Edson P. Reynolds, M.
- 173 ——— *Pleiades*, not represented.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Charles E. Phillips, Proxy.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by Bushrod W. Stinchfield, M; David C. Parker, Proxy.
- 176 *Palestine*, by Henry T. Spencer, M; George F. Goodwin, Proxy.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by Hosea B. Wardwell, SW.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Isaac Goddard, M; Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
- 180 *Hiram* by Walter H. Dyer, M; George H. Weeks, Jr., SW; John A. S. Dyer, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*, consolidated with *Oriental Star*, No. 21, 1892.
- 182 *Granite*, by George W. Hammond, Proxy.
- 183 *Deering*, by Herbert N. Maxfield, M; Fred. H. Thompson, SW; Isaac L. Elder, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 ——— *Naval*, not represented.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Benjamin L. Hadley, Proxy.
- 186 *Warren Phillips*, by O. Lincoln Cousens, M.

- 187 *Ira Berry*, by I. E. Stanley, Proxy.
 188 *Jonesport*, by Byron A. Donovan, Proxy.
 189 *Knox*, by Milton E. Bassick, JW.
 190 *Springdale*, by Elmer E. Harris, M; Frank H. Dexter, Proxy.
 191 *Davis*, by Andrew J. Norton, M.
 192 *Winter Harbor*, by B. Frank Sumner, Proxy.
 193 *Washburn*, by Rufus F. Stowe, SW.
 194 *Euclid*, by Leonard O. Paine, M.
 195 *Reliance*, by Robert K. Knowlton, Proxy.
 196 *Bay View*, by Edward Whitehouse, M.
 197—*Aroostook*, not represented.
 198 *St. Aspinquid*, by Frank W. Smith, M; Wilson L. Hawkes, SW; John C. Stewart, Proxy.
 199 *Bingham*, by Arthur M. Burke, JW; F. H. Preble, Proxy.

Number of chartered lodges, 193; represented, 175.

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

M. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R. W.	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

R. W.	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	- - - - -	P. J. G. W.
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	- - - - -	"
"	ALGERSON M. ROAK,	- - - - -	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	- - - - -	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	- - - - -	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	- - - - -	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	- -	Grand Master.
R. W.	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	- -	Deputy Grand Master.
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	- -	Senior Grand Warden.
"	WILLIAM FREEMAN LORD,	- -	Junior Grand Warden.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	- -	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	- -	Grand Secretary.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	- -	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	-	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	MOSES TAIT,	- - - - -	" 2d "
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	- - - - -	" 4th "
"	ELMER A. BREWSTER,	- - - - -	" 5th "
"	WILLIAM E. BOGART,	- - - - -	" 6th "
"	TILTON A. ELLIOTT,	- - - - -	" 7th "
"	FRANK E. CROWLEY,	- - - - -	" 8th "
"	MARK D. AMES,	- - - - -	" 9th "
"	JOHN H. BARTON,	- - - - -	" 11th "
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	- - - - -	" 12th "
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	- - - - -	" 15th "
"	JARVIS C. BILLINGS,	- - - - -	" 16th "
"	CHARLES E. SNOW,	- - - - -	" 17th "
"	JOHN A. FARRINGTON,	- - - - -	" 18th "
"	WILLIAM B. LITTLEFIELD,	- - - - -	" 19th "
"	GEORGE W. SMITH,	- - - - -	" 20th "
"	AUSTIN L. HARVEY,	- - - - -	" 22d "
"	CHARLES H. OGDEN,	- - - - -	" 23d "
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	- - - - -	" 24th "
W.	HERBERT HARRIS,	- - - - -	Grand Marshal.
"	HENRY R. MILLETT,	- - - - -	" Senior Deacon.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	- - - - -	" Junior Deacon.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	- - - - -	" Steward.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	- - - - -	" "
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	- - - - -	" "
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	- - - - -	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	- - - - -	" Standard Bearer.

W.	WILLIAM O. FOX,	- -	Grand Pursuivant.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	- -	" "
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	- -	" Lecturer.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	- -	" "
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	- .	" Organist.
BRO.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	- -	" Tyler.

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

Alabama—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Michigan—	FESSENDEN I. DAY.
Arizona—	AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	Mississippi—	CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.
Arkansas—	JOHN W. BALLOU.	Montana—	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.
California—	HENRY R. TAYLOR.	Nebraska—	EDWARD P. BURNHAM.
Canada—	DAVID CARGILL.	Nevada—	LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
Colorado—	FRANK E. SLEEPER.	New Jersey—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Cuba—	E. HOWARD VOSE.	New Mexico—	MANLY G. TRASK.
Connecticut—	AUSTIN D. KNIGHT.	New York—	MARQUIS F. KING.
Delaware—	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.	North Carolina—	ALBERT MOORE.
District of Columbia—		North Dakota—	ALGERNON M. ROAK.
	STEPHEN BERRY.	Nova Scotia—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Florida—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Ohio—	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Georgia—	" "	Oregon—	MARQUIS F. KING.
Idaho—	ALBRO E. CHASE.	Peru—	ARCHIE L. TALBOT.
Illinois—	JOSEPH A. LOCKE.	Quebec—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Indian Territory—	JOS. M. HAYES.	Rhode Island—	HORACE H. BURBANK.
Iowa—	HIRAM CHASE.	South Australia—	BENJAMIN AMES.
Kansas—	ARCHIE L. TALBOT.	Texas—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Kentucky—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Utah—	HIRAM CHASE.
Louisiana—	" "	Vermont—	GEORGE R. SHAW.
Manitoba—	A. M. WETHERBEE.	Washington—	WM. R. G. ESTES.
Maryland—	SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Wisconsin—	EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE, }
CHARLES R. DENNING, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.

On the Pay Roll.

LEANDER M. KENNISTON, DANIEL W. EMERY, ELBRIDGE G. HEATH.

On Unfinished Business.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, JAMES E. PARSONS, FRANK W. SMITH.

The Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

The march of time, which knows no wayside rest, nor tolerates the halting step, has again convened us in annual communication, preserved by the ever watchful care of a Heavenly Father.

For continued life, health, and a measure of prosperity, for abundant harmony, with but one broken link in our chain of permanent membership, we may well send up the incense of grateful hearts to Him who controls the destinies of men and nations. Naturally, the emblems of many of our subordinate lodges have been clad with sombre badge, and with them we sincerely mourn.

In the sudden death of R. W. JOHN J. BELL, Past Deputy Grand Master, formerly of Carmel, but who, thirty years ago, returned to his native state, we unite in sorrow with our neighboring Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

His final summons came to him in Manchester, as he was about to enter a train for his home in Exeter.

BRO. BELL was born in Chester, N. H., Oct. 30, 1827; was made a mason, in 1849, in Rising Star Lodge, Nashua; came to Maine in 1850; was one of the petitioners for charter and first Master in 1851 of Mystic Tie Lodge, Hampden; later a petitioner for charter of Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel, in which he filled various stations, and was its Master in 1859.

In this Grand Lodge he wore the jewels of Grand Steward, Grand Sword Bearer, District Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, and was Deputy Grand Master in 1863. He was also prominent in other Masonic Grand Bodies of Maine.

Upon the death of his father, he went to Exeter, which was his home thereafter, and was promoted in all Masonic Grand Bodies of New Hampshire, reaching the Grand Master's station in 1876, and there serving his brethren two years.

In both States he was an efficient member of important committees, ever zealous and faithful in all matters entrusted to his care, an unceasing, tireless worker.

An excellent ritualist, eminent in jurisprudence, entertaining in correspondence and masonic lore, loyal to truth, a foe to injustice, benevolent of heart, with ample means and leisure to choose his own lines of labor, he had hardly a superior, and few equals, in his devotion to and attainments in Masonry. He was deeply interested in temperance work, and an earnest advocate of those measures which conduce to elevate mankind, and, withal, doing public service to his town and state. Space forbids further mention of his virtues and character. To our Order, to his fellow, to the public weal, he gave his abundant energies, his noble heart, his life. Past Grand Master BURNHAM and myself attended his obsequies, and the great concourse of brethren and public men, gathered from many parts of his state, and the presence of townsmen as well, was imposing, and attested the honor and esteem in which he dwelt and died.

Touching was the tribute, and impressive the ceremony, which consigned his dust to the tomb.

From other Grand Lodges we gather the names of many eminent masons, who have ceased their labors here and have received the last honors of Masonry.

Those whose transition to the Lodge Celestial during the year has arrested my attention, and excite fraternal sorrow, are :

Alabama—Henry C. Wiley, P. G. M., died April 5, 1893; Joseph H. Johnston, P. G. M., May 5, 1893; William H. Norris, P. G. M., July 13, 1893; (who died in Brazil, aged 93.)

Arkansas—Roderick L. Dodge, P. G. M., March 31, 1893, aged 85; Logan H. Roots, P. G. M., May 30, 1893, aged 52; Marcus L. Bell, P. G. M., September 23, 1893, aged 64.

Canada. (Province of Ontario) John A. Wills, P. S. G. W., June 16, 1893.

Colorado—Robert A. Quillian, P. G. M., Dec. 8, 1892, aged 50; Richard Sopris, P. D. G. M., April 7, 1893.

Florida—Samuel Boardman, P. D. G. M., March 14, 1893; Zelotes H. Mason, P. G. M., August, 1893; Elias Earle, P. S. G. W., August, 1893.

Georgia—Reuben Jones, S. G. W., October 31, 1892; Benj. H. Bigham, P. D. G. M., Dec. 28, 1892; George W. Adams, P. D. G. M., Jan. 5, 1893; John S. Davidson, G. Master, March, 1894.

Illinois—John Scholfield, P. M. (Chief Justice Supreme Court) Feb. 14, 1893.

Indiana—Bruce Carr, P. G. M., February 14, 1893, aged 44.

Louisiana—Joseph P. Hornor, P. G. M., January 24, 1893; James C. Batchelor, P. Grand Sec'y, July 28, 1893.

Maryland—E. Hall Richardson, P. J. G. W., Jan. 12, 1893; Robert K. Martin, D. G. M., Nov. 24, 1893, aged 58.

Massachusetts—Richard Briggs, G. M., July 29, 1893, aged 64.

Michigan—William P. Innes, P. G. M., August 2, 1893, aged 67; Simeon B. Brown, P. D. G. M., March 16, 1893, aged 80.

Minnesota—I. B. Cummings, P. D. G. M., aged 62, Jan. 23, 1893; (native of Sidney, Maine.) Philo P. Hubbell, Grand Prelate, May 29, 1893, aged 94.

Mississippi—David Mitchell, P. G. M., Oct. 27, 1892.

Nevada—John H. Hubbs, G. M., May 10, 1893, aged 41.

New Brunswick—Thomas F. Gillespie, P. S. G. W., Aug. 9, 1893.

New Hampshire—John J. Bell, P. G. M., Aug. 22, 1893, aged 66; P. D. G. M., of Maine; Charles H. Bell, P. G. M., Nov. 11, 1893.

New Jersey—James A. Norton, S. G. W., May 29, 1893; William A. Pembroke, P. G. M., Sept. 5, 1893; Robert M. Moore, P. G. M., Sept. 5, 1893.

New Mexico—William L. Rynerson, P. G. M., Sept. 26, 1893.

New York—James W. Husted, P. G. M., Sept. 25, 1892.

North Dakota—John Davidson, P. S. G. W.

Pennsylvania—Robert A. Lamberton, P. G. M., Sept. 1, 1893.

Quebec—Edwin R. Johnson, P. G. M., April 29, 1893; James F. Walker, P. G. M., May 23, 1893, aged 51.

Rhode Island—Oliver Johnston, P. G. M., aged 93, a mason over 70 years.

Tennessee—P. D. McCulloch, P. D. G. M., Dec. 26, 1893; George C. Connor, P. G. M., March 9, 1894, aged 59.

Utah—James Lowe, P. G. M. and Grand Chaplain, October 21, 1893, aged 71; Joseph W. Cook, P. J. G. W., Dec. 5, 1893, aged 63.

Vermont—Edmund C. Houghton, P. D. G. M., March 29, 1893; Frank N. Manchester, S. G. W., April 23, 1893, aged 42 years.

Virginia—Richard Parker, P. G. M., Nov. 10, 1893, aged 84.

West Virginia—William J. Bates, First Grand Master, Jan. 14, 1893, aged 82.

Wisconsin—John T. Wentworth, P. G. M., Feb. 9, 1893, aged 73.

To this roll of honored dead, the Grand Lodges of Nevada, Massachusetts and Georgia have each given its Grand Master, simultaneously surrendering his gavel and his life.

To their surviving, mourning brethren, thus suddenly bereft of faithful, honorable, beloved craftsmen, we extend our especial condolence and sympathy.

“Silent for once the restless hive of labor,
Save the low funereal tread,
Or voice of craftsman whispering to his neighbor
The good deeds of the dead.”

Returning from these tombs of the honored dead, I greet the living. Invoking a continuance of Divine favor, I welcome you to the pleasures of re-union, and the deliberations which shall (we trust) redound to the permanent good of the craft. Into the archives of the past has been garnered whatever of good or ill our work has evolved. That past we would review only that we may glean therefrom fruitful lessons of experience, which may incite us to nobler achievements, or warn us

against repeated failure. And as we tarry here awhile for counsel, I invoke the blessings of peace, candor, toleration and harmony.

In plainness of speech, sincerity of heart, and wisdom of action, may we seek the welfare of our Order, ever striving to uplift and improve humanity, and thereby honor Freemasonry.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

On June 1, 1820, this Grand Lodge was duly organized, and it seems eminently fitting that we should halt at this milestone of our journey and properly recognize this seventy-fifth anniversary. The next annual communication of this Grand Body will occur so near the date above named, that we perhaps may then well review its history.

It will be for the Grand Lodge to determine what recognition shall be appropriate, but I may suggest that an address from M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, a historical sketch from M. W. Bro. E. P. BURNHAM, and "reminiscences" from our Senior Past Grand Master HIRAM would furnish an entertaining feast for such an occasion.

RETURNS.

The report of your Committee on Returns will show a net gain of 77 in membership in 193 chartered lodges, the total number April 1st being 21,564.

Under existing conditions, industrial and financial, this exhibit is gratifying, and the past year forms no exception to the steady growth of recent years.

Your Committee "on Condition of the Fraternity" will present a more extended report touching the *status* of the Order in this jurisdiction.

ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRICTS.

A new assignment of Masonic Districts was made May 15, 1893, and officially promulgated in the Proceedings of 1893,

and, later, Deputies were appointed for the 24th and 14th Districts, also reported (pp. 1024-1029, Proc. 1893.)

INSTALLATIONS.

During the early part of the year, I authorized competent officers to install certain officers of the Grand Lodge, certificates of which installation, I presume, have been returned to the Grand Secretary.

December 14, 1893, I publicly installed the officers of Arion Lodge, No. 162; December 27th, I publicly installed the officers of York Lodge, No. 22; and Jan. 3, 1894, I also installed the officers of Saco Lodge, No. 9.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW LODGES.

On June 22, 1893, I constituted Bingham Lodge, No. 199, at Bingham, having the assistance of D. D. G. M. JONES, Grand Chaplain E. E. NEWBERT, Grand Marshal HARRIS, Bros. A. M. WETHERBEE, EDMUND McMURDIE, W. C. G. CARNEY and others, and the presence of Past Grand Masters MOORE and ESTES, and many brethren of adjacent lodges. This lodge starts with a good membership, in a suitable hall and with bright promise of future growth.

November 8th, St. Aspinquid Lodge, No. 198, at York, was also duly constituted, the Grand Master being aided by Grand Chaplain M. SUMMERBELL, Grand Marshal HARRIS, D. D. G. Masters WILLIAM B. LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES E. SNOW, CHARLES H. OGDEN, Bros. W. C. G. CARNEY, ARTHUR H. BERRY, and others of the vicinage. Its membership is encouraging, but its rooms are not so. I predict that these brethren will not long remain content in this regard.

A pleasing feature of the evening's exercises was the presentation to the new lodge of a bible, square and compasses by Naval Lodge of Kittery, in the cordial words of our Grand Steward Bro. HORACE MITCHELL. The evening closed with an

inspection of the inner work of one of the new hostelries of York Harbor.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

Special Communications had been ordered for the purpose of dedicating the new halls of Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor, and Amity Lodge, at Camden, February 15th and 16th, respectively. The Grand Master, Grand Senior Deacon, Grand Chaplain NEWCOMB, Assistant Grand Tyler and R. W. Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE reached Thomaston *en route* to these halls, but were forced to stay there two days awaiting the opening of roads whose travel was impeded by the fiercest blizzard of an unusually severe winter.

Twice we essayed to reach our destination, but in vain. Now over the King's highway, now into fields or pastures, above stone walls or wire fences, on high hill and in deep vale alternately, anon uplooking at immense cuts of beautiful driven snow, and again keenly realizing the force of mid-winter zephyrs, some of us above and some beneath the white mantle so profusely and yet so irregularly covering the earth, we courageously but vainly buffeted the elements, and turned our faces back to Thomaston. Thrice was the Grand Master, and twice were his suite unceremoniously thrown from their vehicles into snowy beds, all conducive to good circulation, but impotent in conclusion.

Following masonic usage and prudential instincts, Bro. WETHERBEE and myself had taken the place of rank in the gloomy procession, but, alas! we found that positions of honor do not always bring security, for out of the sleigh we went "at once," nor did we "stand upon the order of our going."

Good digestion waits on hearty laughter and lively exercise, and this was our sole consolation.

Well, by a necessary postponement of ceremonies, on the evening of February 17th, the spacious and elegant hall at Camden was dedicated before a large assembly of ladies and brethren, the Grand Master officiating, assisted by R. W. LEAN-

DER M. KENNISTON as D. G. M., R. W. SAMUEL L. MILLER as S. G. W., Rev. Bro. WILLIAM A. NEWCOMB, Grand Chaplain. Wor. HENRY R. MILLETT as Grand Marshal, Bro. W. C. G. CARNEY, and other good men and true.

The brethren of Amity Lodge merit great commendation for their energy and courage in rebuilding their temple, after a second fire had despoiled their masonic home.

On Monday, February 19th, the commodious and cheerful hall of Eureka Lodge was dedicated by the Grand Master, aided by R. W. MARK D. AMES as D. G. M., Wor. JOSEPH P. SPAULDING as S. G. Warden, and other officers as at Camden. Here, too, we found a hall well filled with ladies and brethren, and we were happy in realizing that "all's well that ends well." Bro. T. R. SIMONTON and others of local fame have painted in prose and song the beauties of these attractive resorts, but they have wisely and prudently called them *summer* resorts. My suggestion is, that the month of February does not develop these beauties, and winter blizzards do not tend to their appreciation. Home firesides are far more congenial amid such elements at such a season.

The visiting Grand Officers are mindful of and fully appreciate the courtesies of brethren at Thomaston and Rockland, as well as of the two lodges named, and their successful efforts to beguile the weary hours of waiting. Those huge mountains of snow have long since vanished, but the fraternal cordiality and cheer which then enveloped us still linger in the beautiful niches of memory.

March 9th, another large hall, with excellent appointments, fitted up by Ancient York Lodge, was publicly dedicated, at Lisbon Falls, by the Grand Master, with the generous aid of R. W. Bros. ARCHIE L. TALBOT as D. G. M., ALGERNON M. ROAK as S. G. W., WILLIAM FREEMAN LORD, J. G. W., Rev. Bro. DAVID V. GWILYM as Grand Chaplain, and Bros. MILLETT and CARNEY, and M. W. Past Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY.

At each of these occasions, interesting speeches and tempting tables regaled the senses.

Masonic halls at Sherman, Old Town and North Berwick are being prepared for the use of the craft, and in convenient time will have the attention of the Grand Lodge.

DECISIONS.

In my correspondence touching the interpretation of masonic law, I have to report the following decisions which have new points, namely :

1. A lodge cannot legally make an assessment upon its members to defray the expenses of observing Washington's birthday.

2. An applicant for the degrees was rejected in a lodge in Maine "about twenty years ago, and shortly afterward removed to Oregon, where he has since resided."

Opinion. His "application or request to have his disabilities removed" should be dismissed, the lodge here having no jurisdiction.

3. A ballot was taken upon four candidates; one was elected, three rejected; a ballot box which did not belong to the lodge was used by mistake; F. C. work was done, after which a M. M. lodge re-opened; the Master ordered a new ballot; one of the rejected three was declared elected.

Opinion. When the Master declared the three candidates rejected, the proceedings were closed, and there should have been no subsequent action under circumstances stated. The subsequent ballot was void, the three candidates were lawfully rejected and the records should so show. The use of another ballot box was not such a mistake as would warrant any action after the Master had declared the result in open lodge.

4. A District Deputy Grand Master may install his successor.

5. The Grand Master has no power to give consent that a lodge may vote to donate a part of its funds to a new lodge whose territory was formerly within the jurisdiction of the old lodge.

October 20th, to Monument, 96, Houlton, to receive and act upon applications of other bodies for use of Masonic Hall, at a special meeting, October 23d.

November 10th, to Amity, 6, Camden, to receive and act upon the application of "a sea-faring man having no residence except the vessel in which he sails," at its next stated communication.

December 26th, to Messalonskee, 113, Oakland, to elect Senior Warden, "the S. W. elect having died, and no officer elect of said lodge having been installed."

December 27th, to Delta, 153, Lovell, to receive the application of — —, "always a resident of Lovell but for some portion of the year temporarily absent from its jurisdiction," at a stated meeting, and ballot at the next stated.

January 6, 1894, to Mt. Moriah, 56, Denmark, to elect Junior Warden, the J. W. elected in December having died.

January 12th, to ALEX. MILLIGAN, P. M., and others, for Lodge of Instruction at Milltown, Maine.

February 1st, to Presumpscot, 127, North Windham, to elect a Junior Warden, the J. W. elect having declined to be installed.

February 3d, to Asylum, 133, Wayne, to receive applications and ballot at stated meeting February 13th, after due notice; this dispensation was granted because applications were presented at stated communication January 16th, in the absence of the lodge charter.

March 24th, to Standish, 70, Standish, to elect officers at stated meeting in April, there being no quorum at annual meeting.

March 27th, to Ocean, 142, Wells, to ballot upon candidates about to be absent for a long time; the application was presented in January, but the lodge had had no quorum since.

I have refused dispensation in several instances, the reasons given not being satisfactory.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RITUAL.

Pursuant to the vote of the Grand Lodge (1893, p. 784), this

Special Committee was appointed, whose names were reported in Proceedings of last year, (p. 1023.)

This committee met November 9th, and assigned work to a sub-committee of three; a second meeting was held March 23, 1894 (which was a busy all day session), and another April 20th.

A more minute report will be presented by M. W. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER.

CONVENTIONS OF LODGES.

Applications for conventions for instruction have come up from various sections of the state, but, pending the work of a Special Committee on our Ritual, I did not deem it expedient to call such conventions.

REPRESENTATIVES.

I have issued commissions to eminent brethren in other jurisdictions, empowering them to represent this Grand Lodge in their respective Grand Lodges as follows, namely:

May 27, 1893, to R. W. W. Stroud, near the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

July 19th, to R. W. Walter Vail, of Michigan City, Ind., near the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

August 10th, to R. W. Ebenezer Cooke, S. G. W., near the Grand Lodge of South Australia.

March 6, 1894, to R. W. Wm. Fox, Ocala, Fla., near the Grand Lodge of Florida.

April 16th, to R. W. Aurelio Miranda, Havana, near the Grand Lodge of Cuba.

BY-LAWS.

I have approved, in part or in whole, the by-laws of lodges herein named:

July 22, 1893, St. Aspinquid, No. 198, York.

September 1, 1893, Mariners', No. 68, Searsport.

November 23, 1893, St. Paul's, No. 82, Rockport.

December 20, 1893, Corinthian, No. 95, Hartland.

December 21, 1893, Arundel, No. 76, Kennebunkport.

January 6, 1894, Rockland, No. 79, Rockland.

February 17, 1894, Amity, No. 6, Camden.

March 10, 1894, Deering, No. 183, Deering.

AMITY LODGE.

Last May, Amity Lodge, No. 6, asked the Grand Lodge for a second copy of its charter, the original charter granted by Massachusetts Grand Lodge, March 10, 1801, having been destroyed by the fire of March 13, 1888, and a copy, furnished by this Grand Lodge in May following, being well nigh obliterated in the fire of November, 1892. Action upon this request was inadvertently omitted. I need only to present this reminder.

ST. CROIX LODGE VS. ALLEY LODGE.

Obedient to Standing Regulation No. 6, I report that in July last St. Croix Lodge of Calais complained against Alley Lodge of New Brunswick for premature action upon the application of a candidate over whom the former claimed jurisdiction. I immediately informed M. W. THOMAS WALKER, Grand Master of our sister Grand Lodge, who gave the matter his early attention; in due time proper apology was accorded by Alley Lodge, and was fraternally accepted, thereby preserving the cordial relations existing between us and our nearest neighbors.

PENOBSCOT LODGE ENTERTAINED.

August 22d, the lodges in District No. 5, took an outing at Lake Maranocook, as guests of Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, of Dexter, and a very enjoyable occasion is reported. I was compelled to deny myself the pleasure of the day, notwithstanding a very cordial, even urgent, invitation to participate in the feast.

RELIEF LODGE.

I submit a special report from the D. D. G. M. of the 12th District, touching the condition of Relief Lodge, No. 108, at

Belgrade, which, unfortunately, maintains its existence at its same "poor, dying rate" as reported for some years past, and suggest its reference to the special committee which was continued at last session of the Grand Lodge.

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION FOR LODGE AT GREENVILLE.

I have recently received petition and accompanying papers, praying for a new lodge at Greenville, which I herewith submit for customary reference to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Whether the constitutional provisions are answered, is for that committee to consider and, *inter alia*, to report.

KING DAVID'S LODGE.

November 21, 1893, King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville, voted to move its hall to a place "more than half a mile from where it is now located." Perhaps forgetting that it must have the "consent of the Grand Lodge" (Const., sect. 81) arrangements were made to move at once. Brethren were moved to protest to me against such a movement. I was moved to take prompt action, and wired D. D. G. M. FRANK E. CROWLEY to visit Lincolnville, and "in my name order the Master to suspend moving, investigate and report." He moved promptly and did "cause the work to cease." A protest has been filed with the Grand Secretary, and should any brethren be moved to present a petition, it will be for the Grand Lodge to determine whether "the posts of the door shall be moved."

"THE FRATERNAL CONGRESS."

In accordance with the vote of the Grand Lodge (1893, p. 772), I appointed representatives to a Masonic Congress to convene in Chicago, August 14th, (1893, p. 1023.)

I was unable to attend this convention of eminent brethren. This Grand Lodge was represented by R. W. Bros. ARCHIE L.

TALBOT, MOSES TAIT and Bro. ORESTES E. CROWELL (my proxy.)

While the results reached by that congress manifestly did not meet the expectations of its projectors, yet "the conclusions" announced by a majority vote will undoubtedly give rise to discussions which will be of interest, and it is to be hoped redound to the good of the craft.

I leave to the representatives present and to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence a more extended report of their doings.

Later: Yesterday I received a report from the representatives present which is herewith submitted:

LEWISTON, MAINE, April 30, 1894.

M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK, Grand Master of Masons in Maine, Saco, Me.

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:—We had hoped ere this to place in your hand the printed proceedings of the World's Masonic Congress. It is with regret that we are obliged to state that to the present time the same have not been received. We therefore fraternally report that one hundred and six delegates, composed of prominent citizens and leading Freemasons, conspicuous for their experience and ability, hailing from and representing thirty-six Grand Lodges, assembled in the Preceptory of Oriental Consistory in Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., the 14th of August last. M. W. Bro. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, was unanimously elected President of the Congress, and R. W. Bro. JOHN L. POWER, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, was in like manner elected Secretary of the Congress, a number of brothers from various Grand Jurisdictions being chosen Vice Presidents and Assistant Secretaries.

The Congress continued five days, during four of which the delegates were in attendance at the sessions for business, devoting the entire time to the consideration and discussion of important topics relative to the principles, ethics and comity of Masonry and masonic government, reaching certain conclusions thereon, which, although merely advisory, and therefore of no binding force, yet, emanating from so eminent a source, they cannot fail to be of much interest to the craft everywhere.

The following is a copy of corrected statement of the Conclusions of the Congress on the various topics considered by it as officially reported by circular issued by the Secretary of the Congress, Grand Secretary J. L. POWER:

JACKSON, MISS., October 16, 1893.

The Conclusions of the Masonic Congress are herewith republished in order to correct a misprint in paragraph 4, and an omission in paragraph 5, both being indicated by the words in *Italic*. The Conclusions were furnished to a Chicago paper on the day the Congress adjourned, and supposing they were correctly printed, were used in my circular of September 16th, without comparing with the official record:

1. *Grand Lodge Sovereignty*.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that a Grand Lodge duly organized in a state or other autonomous territory is rightfully possessed of absolute masonic sovereignty therein.

2. *A Plea for Improved Proceedings*.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that the formation of masonic libraries should be encouraged and fostered; and inasmuch as the published proceedings of our Grand Lodges and other masonic bodies do and ever will constitute the larger part of such libraries, greater care and more pains should be bestowed upon the preparation and publication of such proceedings, to the end that they may have greater value in every masonic collection, and that there should be a freer and more generous distribution of proceedings among the brethren, to the end that masonic light may be more generally diffused.

3. *Grand Representatives*.—It is the conclusion of the Congress that under the changed condition of selecting Grand Representatives too little time has elapsed to give opportunity for definite judgment as to the usefulness of the system, and it should therefore be continued.

4. *The Prerogatives of Grand Master*.—It is the conclusion of the Congress that the dispensing power recognized by the Old Regulations as residing in the person and office of Grand Master, has been so generally exercised by that officer from the organization of Masonry on the *Grand Lodge system* down to the present time that its existence cannot be successfully denied, but that there are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanctions of the Ancient Landmarks.

5. *The Ancient Landmarks*.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that the Ancient Landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the Charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, *combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as masons*.

6. *The Creed of a Mason*.—An unequivocal belief and trust in God is the fundamental principle upon which the institution of Freemasonry was founded and must forever rest.

7. *Appeals for Aid*.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that worthy masons are entitled to relief from brethren and lodges wheresoever they may be found in need of relief, and that the brethren of lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand re-imbursment from the lodges in which they hold their membership, but that when a member of one lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should re-imburse a poorer lodge relieving its members. Written or printed appeals for aid which do not secure the endorsement of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction from which they emanate should be discountenanced.

8. *Non-Affiliates*.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that every mason ought to be a member of some regular lodge, attend its meetings and share its burdens.

9. *Physical Qualification*.—It is the conclusion of the Congress that absolute competency to conform literally to all the requirements of the ceremonies of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirement of physical perfection in a candidate.

10. *Inspection of Lodge Charters.*—It is the conclusion of the Congress that a visitor to a lodge has no right to demand an inspection of the lodge charter. Fraternally,

(Signed,) J. L. POWER, *Secretary.*

We sincerely trust that a full report of the proceedings of the Congress, giving the debates, thus showing the steps by which these conclusions were reached, will be published and distributed in the near future.

Fraternally submitted,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

MOSES TAIT,

ORESTES E. CROWELL,

Delegates from the Grand Lodge of Maine.

NEW TEXT BOOK.

A fourth edition of the "Maine Masonic Text Book" (Drummond) has recently been issued. I cannot too strongly urge upon the lodges and officers the importance, yes, the *necessity*, of having this work for familiar use.

Not only would frequent reading of the "Ancient Charges and Regulations" afford profit and promote masonic intelligence, but those brethren who are directly responsible for the government and growth of lodges could by reference to this work familiarize themselves and less informed members with the Constitution and law of our Order, thereby imparting light and knowledge to those entitled to the benefits of Masonry. Such study should run on lines parallel with correct ritualism.

NEW CLOTHING.

In May, 1891, your Committee of Finance reported "that the collars and aprons now worn by the Grand Officers have been long in use, and * * show signs of age, and are hardly suitable to be worn on public occasions," and recommended "that the Treasurer * * be authorized to procure jewels, collars and aprons for the first four Grand Officers." That recommendation was not adopted because of its limitation.

Three years time has not improved the condition of this clothing; on the contrary, the necessity then suggested exists with

increased potency. Shabbiness and decay are conspicuous whenever occasion demands their use.

This Grand Lodge should have something better; it is able to have something better; I recommend that it get something better, at least, in collars and aprons.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota has been severely tried by fire. On June 7, 1893, the city of Fargo was visited by a disastrous conflagration which left a blackened field one mile square, and a portion of this sacrifice were the Grand Lodge Library and all of the contents of the Grand Secretary's office.

Upon this masonic property was insurance of \$2,000, but it is feared that much of the loss is irreparable. Our sincere sympathy goes out towards our brethren so sorely afflicted.

Our Grand Secretary sent October 19th, Vols. 1 to 14, inclusive (except Vol. 3), of our Grand Lodge Proceedings.

OKLAHOMA.

Since our last annual communication, the proceedings of the new Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory, which met February 14, 1893, have been received, from which it appears that "this young child thus newly born," (November 10, 1892) asks "admission and a cordial reception into the great masonic family of Grand Lodges," and "fraternal recognition and exchange of masonic courtesies," adding that "an exchange of Grand Representatives would be both agreeable and desirable." At its recent annual meeting, however, (February 13, 1894) that Grand Lodge, "by a unanimous vote, abolished the Grand Representative system." A membership (December 31, 1892) of 437 is reported.

These brethren seemingly have a healthy, vigorous child, thriving in the sunlight of bright promise. We congratulate the child and the family, and extend our cordial welcome.

CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

In September last, the Grand Lodge of Colorado authorized a committee (composed of Bros. R. W. WOODBURY, W. D. WRIGHT and W. D. TODD) to present to other Grand Lodges the matter of "a proper memorial observance of the Centennial of the death of Worshipful Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON," and "request the appointment of a committee of one from each Grand Jurisdiction, with one alternate, to serve through all the arrangements * * *" and recommending that report in detail of the proposed memorial shall be submitted "to their respective Grand Lodges for approval before the same be actually undertaken." An official abstract of said action of said Grand Lodge and the presentment of its committee are herewith submitted for your consideration.

PERSONAL.

Owing to sundry cares, I have been compelled to decline many courtesies and attendance upon masonic assemblies, but I am deeply mindful of the cordiality tendered by my brethren in divers sections of our jurisdiction.

I realize how fortunate is this Grand Lodge in its Grand Secretary, and I fully and gratefully appreciate his ready and cheerful aid in my labors, and also the kindness of M. W. Bros. DRUMMOND, BURNHAM, and other Past Grand Masters. May each dwell long among the craft.

CONCLUSION.

Such, brethren of Grand Lodge, is an exhaustive (but I trust not too exhausting) *résumé* of my stewardship for the year.

While we may hopefully note many omens of growth and progress and a nearly universal state of harmony, yet here and there we may find evidence of lingering death, because of the selfishness or intolerance of members, or because of the inefficiency of officers. In one instance, I am prone to think, the malicious ballot of a disappointed office seeker has caused all

work to cease for a time, and, in another, claims of locality touching the place of meeting has engendered strife which may not be speedily or easily allayed. In other cases (happily few) indifference, neglect, and the want of masonic firmness in wielding the gavel, have chilled the circulation and impeded the work of lodges. I pray that these may vanish, and that such lodges may soon emerge from the darkness of suggested evils into the sunlight of truth and liberty.

These exceptions are not thus recalled for mere criticism, but, rather, that in kindness and frankness we may find remedies for existing miasma, and remove the causes of present stagnation and eliminate these destroying agencies.

As from time to time officers impart to candidates the principles underlying our institution, we need to be reminded of continuing obligations and unceasing charity of opinion.

Ever mindful that one brother's rights close where another's begin, ever watchful and zealous that justice should be our standard of action in masonic lines, our sole contention should be, "as far as in us lies, to live peaceably with all," and to dissipate all forms of prejudice, envy and dissension.

To build up an aristocracy of *character*, to infuse into masonic life sincere practice of the virtues we foster, to inculcate the nobility of Freemasonry, this is our duty, this our mission.

Our Order has survived the wrecks of thrones and principalities. In its methods and results it has but one superior as an organized system of beneficence and morality.

Around our common altar gather men of every rank and station, leaders in science, philosophy and philanthropy, workmen all in humanity's fields, whose prime purpose, with intelligent head, devout heart and outreaching hand, would dispel, as with the chemist's solvent, all superstition, inhumanity and vice, retaining only those sublime elements of truth and virtue which make up duty to ourself, our neighbor, our country, our God.

To this end, we must not forget that organization accomplishes little, if there be wanting individual responsibility and action.

Finally, my brethren, let us adhere to and ingraft upon our daily life growth "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," and not only "think on these things "which ye have both learned and received," but do: and may the God of peace be with you.

In fraternity and cordiality yours,

HORACE H. BURBANK, *Grand Master.*

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

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

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

R. W. FREDERICK FOX submitted his report which was referred to the Committee of Finance, as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer submits the following report:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer

1893.	Dr.	
To cash paid Edward P. Burnham, expenses,		86.00
" " Albro E. Chase, expenses,		7.00
" " Representatives to Grand Lodge,		1,548.75
" " For care of Library room,		48.00
" " Past Grand Masters,		79.76
" " Assistants to Grand Tyler,		16.50
" " District Deputy Grand Masters,		184.18
" " L. M. Kenniston, services on pay roll,		4.50
" " Grand Lecturer on account expenses,		27.31
" " Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, ..		100.00
" " Salary Grand Treasurer,		250.00
" " District Deputy Grand Masters, expenses,		577.43

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge, the bills against it have received the approval of the committee before they were paid by the Grand Treasurer.

The record book of the Grand Secretary has been examined and found correctly and neatly kept.

The books of account of the Grand Treasurer have been examined, found correct and properly vouched for.

The receipts for the past year have been as follows:

April 30, 1893.	Cash on hand,.....	\$8,751.02
	Receipts for the year,.....	6,271.04
		<u>\$15,022.06</u>
	Expenditures,.....	\$5,312.49
April 30, 1894.	Cash on hand,.....	9,709.57
		<u>\$15,022.06</u>

The Grand Lodge has one City of Portland Registered Bond for one thousand dollars, making the total assets of \$10,709.57.

The Charity Fund consists of—

Real Estate,.....	\$1,000.00
25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank,.....	3,700.00
12 shares First National Bank,.....	1,200.00
11 shares National Traders Bank,.....	1,100.00
2 City of Portland Bonds,.....	2,000.00
1 City of Portland Bond in aid of R. R.,.....	500.00
1 Leeds and Farmington R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00
1 Town of Brunswick Bond,.....	1,000.00
1 Delaware Water Bond,.....	500.00
1 Denver City Cable R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Bond,.....	500.00
1 City of Columbus Bond,.....	500.00
1 City of East St. Louis Water Bond,.....	500.00
1 City of Belfast Loan,.....	1,000.00
1 Henry County Bond,.....	500.00
Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
Deposited in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
Deposited in Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank,.....	1,750.00
	<u>\$24,050.00</u>
Cash in First National Bank,.....	2,135.19
Total in Charity Fund,.....	<u>\$26,185.19</u>

Returns have been received from all the lodges except Relief.

Your committee recommend for compensation for services for the year ending May 1, 1894, the following sums :

To the Grand Treasurer,.....\$250.00
 " Chairman Committee on Correspondence,..... 100.00

MARQUIS F. KING,
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
 ALBRO E. CHASE,

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was then accepted.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

R. W. STEPHEN BERRY submitted his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 1, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The duties of Grand Secretary have been fully discharged and the records and accounts have been approved by the Committee of Finance.

Three registered brethren remain upon the roll.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

PETITION FROM KING DAVID'S LODGE.

Bro. SAMUEL H. FREEMAN presented a petition from King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville, for permission to remove its hall more than one-half mile from its present position. It was referred to a special committee consisting of Bros. MARQUIS F. KING, ALBRO E. CHASE and HENRY R. TAYLOR.

REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

R. W. BENJAMIN AMES presented his credentials as Grand Representative from the Grand Lodge of South

Australia, and was received with due honors and welcomed by the Grand Master.

RETURNS.

The Grand Secretary submitted the Report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 1, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from 192 of the 193 chartered lodges. The delinquent lodge is Relief Lodge, No. 108, at Belgrade, which has done no work since 1886, at which time it had 63 members ; its list has been depleted by death or removal until last year there were but forty enrolled. This year we can get no answer to letters, and deeming the membership valueless under its present conditions, we cancel it. The following summary shows the comparison with the last three years :

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Initiated,	835	878	838	797
Raised,	858	839	827	795
Affiliated,	129	155	123	108
Re-instated,	75	85	63	66
Dimitted,	251	252	243	240
Died,	302	307	321	397
Suspended,	2	4	3	0
Expelled,	1	2	2	1
Suspended from membership,	193	254	195	211
Deprived of membership,	25	28	28	4
Number of members,	20,968	21,177	21,487	21,564
Rejected,	223	233	225	223

The gain is 77 after cancelling the membership of Relief Lodge.

There is a slight falling off in work, but not so much as might have been anticipated in such a hard year, while there is a considerably larger number of deaths, equaling $18\frac{1}{2}$ to the thousand.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, }
G. H. CARGILL, } Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1894.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland.....	10	10	1	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	335	0
2	Warren.....	5	6	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	100	1
3	Lincoln.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	67	0
4	Hancock.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	68	0
5	Kennebec.....	3	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	138	2
6	Amity.....	9	7	4	1	1	12	0	0	3	0	194	1
7	Eastern.....	2	3	0	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	154	0
8	United.....	4	4	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	125	2
9	Saco.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	117	1
10	Rising Virtue.....	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	159	1
11	Pythagorean.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	2
12	Cumberland.....	4	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	73	0
13	Oriental.....	10	5	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	136	0
14	Solar.....	4	4	2	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	260	2
15	Orient.....	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	183	1
16	St. George.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
17	Ancient Landmark..	22	23	3	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	398	9
18	Oxford.....	1	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	165	0
19	Felicity.....	2	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	109	1
20	Maine.....	11	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	99	5
21	Oriental Star.....	3	2	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	184	0
22	York.....	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	119	1
23	Freeport.....	2	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	127	1
24	Phoenix.....	6	7	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	181	1
25	Temple.....	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	76	2
26	Village.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0
27	Adoniram.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	64	0
28	Northern Star.....	8	8	0	1	13	2	0	0	0	0	101	0
29	Tranquil.....	14	14	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	235	2
30	Blazing Star.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	80	0
31	Union.....	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	109	0
32	Hermon.....	8	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	305	2
33	Waterville.....	7	7	3	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	197	2
34	Somerset.....	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	185	0
35	Bethlehem.....	20	12	2	1	4	4	0	0	4	0	242	5
36	Casco.....	0	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	160	0
37	Washington.....	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	83	0
38	Harmony.....	2	2	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	134	2
39	Penobscot.....	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	136	4
40	Lygonia.....	10	10	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	230	0
41	Morning Star.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	114	0
42	Freedom.....	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
43	Alna.....	6	6	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	138	1
44	Piscataquis.....	6	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	103	4
45	Central.....	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	114	0
46	St. Croix.....	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	193	0
47	Dunlap.....	4	6	0	4	2	7	0	0	3	0	136	2
48	Lafayette.....	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	87	1
49	Meridian Splendor..	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	80	0
50	Aurora.....	14	12	4	3	1	19	0	0	0	0	288	0
51	St. John's.....	7	7	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	95	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. Dues.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	40	0
167	Whitney,	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	73	0
168	Composite,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
169	Shepherd's River,	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	42	0
170	Caribou,	7	7	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	0	89	1
171	Naskeag,	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
172	Pine Tree,	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	123	7
173	Pleiades,	15	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	120	3
174	Lynde,	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	64	1
175	Baskahegan,	4	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	110	4
176	Palestine,	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	2
177	Rising Star,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0
178	Ancient Brothers',	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	114	2
179	Yorkshire,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0
180	Hiram,	5	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	153	3
181	Reuel Washburn,	<i>Consolidate d.</i>											
182	Granite,	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	70	1
183	Deering,	10	9	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	170	2
184	Naval,	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	70	0
185	Bar Harbor,	8	11	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	112	6
186	Warren Phillips,	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	134	3
187	Ira Berry,	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	57	0
188	Jonesport,	8	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	86	1
189	Knox,	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
190	Springvale,	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	71	3
191	Davis,	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	79	1
192	Winter Harbor,	5	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	4
193	Washburn,	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	52	0
194	Euclid,	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	5
195	Reliance,	21	20	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	96	5
196	Bay View,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
197	Aroostook,	13	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	62	7
198	St. Aspinquid,	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	32	0
199	Bingham,	5	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	53	4
		797	795	108	66	240	397	0	1	211	4	21,564	223

HISTORIES OF OLD LODGES.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS presented a manuscript history of Ionic Lodge, of Steuben, from its organization in 1806 to its close in 1813, which he was requested to write by a vote in 1893, (page 780.) He also presented a similar history of Tuscan Lodge, of Columbia, from its organization in 1798 to its close in 1817, which his researches had enabled him to make.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Resolved, That 350 copies of each history be printed, and one of each supplied to each lodge in the state.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be presented to Bro. HERBERT HARRIS for his valuable labors.

Bro. HARRIS further presented to the Grand Lodge the records of the two old lodges, which had been discovered, with an old masonic chart which had been the property of Tuscan Lodge. The record of Tuscan Lodge and the chart had been given by Bro. SAMUEL BUCKNAM, of Columbia Falls, who had assisted him in preparing the history of Tuscan Lodge.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were returned to Bros. HARRIS and BUCKNAM.

At 11:40 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 afternoon.



FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 1, 1894. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:30 P. M.

The following letter was received from a Grand Chaplain and ordered published.

LEWISTON, April 29, 1894.

M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK, Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Sir and Dear Brother:—I regret that the decease of the sister of my father, which occurred this morning in Brooklyn, N. Y., will

render it impossible to attend the session of the Grand Lodge, as I have been planning to all the year.

Though absent on imperative duty, I shall think of the craft when assembled, and though hindered from formally leading their devotions, will not forget to present them before the throne of grace.

Fraternally,

M. SUMMERBELL.

COMMITTEE ON DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM reported as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 1, 1894.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers recommend the following references :

1. That so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the petition for a lodge at Greenville be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

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

3. That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the condition of Relief Lodge be referred to the special committee upon that subject continued from last session of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
C. I. COLLAMORE,	
W. R. G. ESTES,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE offered the following :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Library beg leave to submit the following report:

Eighty-two volumes of the various Proceedings of sister jurisdictions have been bound during the past year.

Several valuable annuals that have been needed partially to supply our wants have been obtained through the active correspondence of our Grand Secretary.

The committee would recommend that they be authorized:

First, To have bound during the year such volumes as may be made ready for binding.

Second, To expend a sum not exceeding thirty dollars in procuring copies of reports that are out of print and are necessary to complete our sets.

Third, To procure our text book and send the same to other Grand Lodges when they send copy of their text book and ask for an exchange.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,	} <i>Committee.</i>
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
GEORGE R. SHAW.	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

At three o'clock the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand Officers.

M. W. Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to preside. He announced the following committees to receive, sort and count votes :

I. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, HUGH R. CHAPLIN, DAVID W. CAMPBELL, S. AUG. PARKER, J. BURTON ROBERTS.

II. SAMUEL L. MILLER, A. C. T. KING, CHARLES E. MESERVEY, ALBERT P. MURPHY, JOHN M. S. HUNTER.

Having attended to their duties, these committees announced the election of the following brethren :

HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Saco;
AUGUSTUS B. EARNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	East Machias;
GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Liberty;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland; EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco; ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.

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

The Grand Master resumed the East, having been informed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND that he was unani-

mously re-elected. He warmly returned his acknowledgments to the Grand Lodge.

COMMITTEE ON DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following additional report:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, MAY 1, 1894.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers recommend that the portion of the address of the Grand Master relative to furnishing Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, with a copy of the charter under which the lodge is now working, be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The committee have considered so much of the address of the Grand Master as refers to the action of the Grand Lodge of Colorado in favor of observing the Centennial anniversary, December 14, 1899, of the death of Bro. George Washington, and recommend the appointment of a member of the committee to act in conjunction with those selected by the other Grand Lodges for this purpose. They also recommend the appointment of an alternate committee man.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
W. R. G. ESTES, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

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

At 4:15 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two Wednesday afternoon.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1894. }

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

COMMITTEE ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS moved that the Committee on Pay Roll be a Committee on Leave of Absence. Adopted.

On motion of Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE,

Voted, That all applications for leave of absence be referred to that committee with discretion and power.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, was called to the East.

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, of Portland, FRANK R. REDLON, Master, entered the Grand Lodge, its officers assumed their stations, and the first degree was conferred upon a candidate, after which Grand Lecturer GEORGE E. RAYMOND made a few comments upon the work.

After the lodge had retired, Bro. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to Ancient Landmark Lodge for the excellent manner in which it presented the Entered Apprentice's degree.

COMMITTEE ON HISTORY.

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

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine is pleased to report that the number of delinquent lodges is steadily decreasing.

Since the last session of Grand Lodge, histories have been received from the following lodges, namely: in print, Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls; Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport; Pleiades, 173, Millbridge; in manuscript, Morning Star, 81, Litchfield Corner; Mystic, 65, Hampden; Temple, 86, Westbrook; Bethel, 97, Bethel. Other lodges have histories now in preparation, which will probably be presented in 1895, the more complete by reason of the delay. Especial mention should be made of the thorough method adopted by Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland, to obtain biographical matter, by sending printed lists of questions to all members and to relatives of deceased members.

Your committee recommends that this Grand Lodge emphatically urge a general exchange of lodge histories between those lodges which have either complete or partial histories in print. If every lodge that has printed its history can thus, by a simple exchange, obtain a set of all the printed histories in the state, the nucleus of a library will be formed in many a lodge that now has none; and there will spring up among the lodges a new interest in the history of Masonry in Maine, and a new interest in each other, which cannot fail to be of beneficial effect. To this end, your committee has been at some pains to compile the following list, more or less complete, of those lodges whose histories are in print.

LODGE HISTORIES IN PRINT.

1 Portland,	36 Casco,
2 Warren,	37 Washington,
3 Lincoln, 3 parts,	38 Harmony,
4 Hancock, 3 parts,	40 Lygonia, 2 parts,
12 Cumberland, 2 parts,	41 Morning Star,
17 Ancient Landmark,	43 Alna, 3 parts,
19 Felicity,	47 Dunlap,
21 Oriental Star, 3 parts,	63 Richmond,
22 York,	64 Pacific, (in by-laws),
28 Northern Star,	65 Mystic,
29 Tranquil,	69 Howard, 3 parts,
32 Hermon, 3 parts,	70 Standish,
33 Waterville,	71 Rising Sun, 3 parts,
34 Somerset, 2 parts,	76 Arundel, 2 parts,

77 Tremont, 2 parts,	140 Mount Desert,
78 Crescent, 3 parts,	141 Augusta,
81 Atlantic,	146 Seabasticook, 3 parts,
84 Eureka,	148 Forest,
93 Horeb,	149 Doric,
94 Paris,	156 Wilton, 2 parts,
109 Mount Kineo,	157 Cambridge,
111 Liberty, 3 parts,	159 Esoteric,
112 Eastern Frontier,	161 Carrabassett,
113 Messalonskee,	167 Whitney,
117 Greenleaf,	170 Caribou,
124 Olive Branch, 2 parts,	171 Naskeag,
125 Meridian,	172 Pine Tree,
127 Presumpscot,	173 Pleiades,
128 Eggemoggin,	177 Rising Star, 2 parts,
129 Quantabacook, 2 parts,	180 Hiram,
132 Mount Tir'em, 2 parts,	184 Naval,
135 Riverside,	185 Bar Harbor.
138 Lewy's Island, 2 parts,	

CHAPTER HISTORIES IN PRINT.

1 Mount Vernon,	26 Crescent,
2 Montgomery,	27 Drummond,
4 Jerusalem,	34 Androscoggin,
7 Corinthian,	45 St. George's.

COMMANDERY HISTORIES IN PRINT.

1 Maine,	2 Portland.
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Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS,	} Committee.
A. S. KIMBALL,	

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Thursday, May 3, 1894. }

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

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the following :

PORTLAND, ME., May 3, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, at Ellsworth, against FRED. L. KEST, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, at Ellsworth, against FRED. L. KEST, be approved and confirmed, and that FRED. L. KEST be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

Fraternally submitted,

C. I. COLLAMORE,
 JOS. M. HAYES,
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

BRO. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them and beg leave to report as follows:

In the matter of the petition for a new lodge at Greenville, we find several informalities which we believe should be corrected before granting the dispensation. Two of the lodges, whose consent is required, appear to have acted upon the petition the same evening upon which it was received,

instead of laying it over one month, as required by Standing Regulation No. 12.

One of the lodges neglected to affix its seal to the "consent." Neither do we find among the papers presented to us, the approval of the D. D. G. M., as required by the Constitution, Sec. 63.

We therefore recommend that the whole matter be referred to the M. W. G. M. for his favorable consideration.

In the matter of the request of Amity Lodge for a copy of charter, we recommend that the request be complied with without expense to Amity Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, }
ARCHIE L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, the recommendations were adopted, and, on motion of Bro. DRUMMOND, it was ordered that the petitioners for the new lodge at Greenville have leave to take the original papers and amend them.

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers having reference to the portion of the address of the Grand Master concerning the Grand Lodge recently organized in Oklahoma Territory, report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine cordially welcomes the Grand Lodge of the *Territory* of Oklahoma as a member of the Fraternity of Grand Lodges, and extends therewith a sincere wish for the prosperity of the craft under its jurisdiction, and the hope that in due time the new Grand Body shall become the Grand Lodge of the *State* of Oklahoma, with augmented membership and power for good.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
C. I. COLLAMORE, } *Committee.*
W. R. G. ESTES, }

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, having considered the part of the Grand Master's address concerning the observance at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the formation of this Grand Lodge, June 20, 1820, report that the hall is in use from Tuesday morning to Thursday evening, inclusive, and that it would be difficult to retain many of the members on Friday, as those desiring to reach their residence, in distant parts of the state, must leave here on Friday in order to be at home at the close of the week. Therefore the committee recommend that the Grand Master be authorized to omit next year the exemplification of work on Wednesday afternoon and use the time for the purposes of the anniversary.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
C. I. COLLAMORE,	
W. R. G. ESTES,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE moved that the arrangements for the celebration of the 75th anniversary be left in the hands of the Grand Master, which motion was carried.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers recommend the reference to the Finance Committee of the suggestions of the Grand Master in favor of new clothing for the Grand Officers, and in view of the possibility of the advisability of some change in the material and style of such clothing, it is also recommended that the committee have leave to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
C. I. COLLAMORE,	
W. R. G. ESTES,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers heartily commend the remarks of our Grand Master relative to the death of Past Deputy Grand Master JOHN J. BELL, of Exeter, N. H., and formerly of Carmel in this

state, and recommend that a copy of the printed Proceedings for 1894 be sent to the widow of our deceased brother, and also to Past Grand Master JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, of Manchester, N. H.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
C. I. COLLAMORE,	
W. R. G. ESTES,	

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

BINGHAM LODGE.

BRO. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, in behalf of Bingham Lodge, No. 199, asked that the name of Bro. JOHN S. HAM, who failed to file his dimit, be added to the charter.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to add the name, on presentation of the charter and dimit within thirty days.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following amendments to the constitution :

Amend first paragraph of Section 35, so as to read as follows:

“SECTION 35. The clothing of a Grand Officer shall be as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, prescribe.”

Amend the second paragraph of Section 35 of the constitution, so as to read as follows:

“An officer of a lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron.”

Entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

BRO. ARCHIE L. TALBOT offered the following amendment, which was entertained and referred to the same committee :

Amend Art. XXIV, Sec. 35 of the constitution, by adding to the first section the words: "Permanent members of the Grand Lodge shall wear the apron prescribed for Grand Officers," so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

"SECTION 35. The clothing of a Grand Officer shall be a purple velvet collar, gold or gilt jewel, and a white apron trimmed with purple ribbon. Permanent members of the Grand Lodge shall wear the apron prescribed for Grand Officers. An officer of a lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar trimmed with lace, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron."

RELIEF LODGE.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The special Committee on Relief Lodge, No. 108, continued from last session (Proceedings 1893, page 775,) would report :

That no change has taken place in the condition of affairs in that lodge, and your committee are of the opinion that life can never be infused into the old lodge, and would therefore ask that they be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and would suggest that the law with reference to lodges that make no reports and pay no dues to this Grand Lodge be enforced in the case of this lodge; provided, however, that to such members of said Relief Lodge as may desire it the Grand Secretary may grant honorable discharge of membership, unless it appear that they are under charges for breach of masonic law.

ALBRO E. CHASE, }
FESSENDEN I. DAY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted, and, on motion, the charter of Relief Lodge, No. 108, at Belgrade, was declared forfeited, and the Grand Secretary was ordered to grant honorable discharge of membership to those of its members who are in good standing.

RITUAL.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER reported as follows :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The special committee of eleven, appointed in accordance with the vote recorded upon page 784 of the printed proceedings of 1893, submit the following report:

The full committee, at its meeting for organization, appointed a sub-committee composed of Past Grand Masters SLEEPER, COLLAMORE and CHASE, to prepare and submit to the committee a report which should include the correct interpretation of our ritual, as well as such explanations as they considered necessary.

The sub-committee, assisted by Grand Lecturer RAYMOND, held several sessions in Portland, carefully and systematically considered the ritual in detail, compared different renderings, and agreed upon a report which was submitted to the full committee March 23d, and also April 20th and May 1, 1894.

Your committee, representing every section of this Grand Jurisdiction, after a critical examination, free discussion, and some changes made, unanimously accepted it, and include it as a part of this report. We recommend that it be adopted as the correct interpretation of the work and lectures used by authority of this Grand Lodge, and that our Grand Lecturers be instructed to teach in accordance therewith.

The committee desire also to say that we fully understood that we were not to make nor to change ritual, but were to determine, after the most thorough investigation possible, what was the true work used and taught by our fathers in Freemasonry.

As the basis of the monitorial portion of our work we took Webb's Freemason's Monitor, edition of 1816, which this Grand Lodge has always claimed to be its standard. Upon careful comparison we found that the Maine Masonic Text Book deviates from it in a few instances, necessitating some changes which its publisher will make.

In connection with the purely esoteric portion, we were extremely fortunate in being furnished with such information that we were enabled to trace backward for about ninety years the work in use in lodges now in this jurisdiction, and were surprised, as well as greatly pleased, to discover that so little deviation has occurred. * *

Being deeply sensible of the importance of the task committed to us, and desirous of so performing our work that none of the sometimes disputed words, or sentences, or details of work be again brought into question, at least during this generation, we have endeavored to lay aside all personal preferences and to recommend only that which has stood the test of time or has been the result of increased light. Perfect harmony has characterized

our meetings, and we hope that our labor may prove to be of some assistance in rendering still more uniform the work in all our lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
 CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,
 FESSENDEN I. DAY,
 FRANK E. SLEEPER,
 ALBRO E. CHASE,
 STEPHEN BERRY,
 CHARLES W. CROSBY,
 HERBERT HARRIS,
 HUGH R. CHAPLIN,
 WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD,

Committee.

The report was accepted, and the work adopted.

KING DAVID'S LODGE.

BRO. MARQUIS F. KING submitted the following :

GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, ME., MAY 3, 1894.

The special committee to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address that relates to King David's Lodge, together with a petition of several members of said lodge for consent to move their lodge room from the spot where it now stands, to a lot more than one-half mile distant, report that they have read the papers presented, and have given careful attention to all who desire to be heard. The committee find that King David's Lodge did, at their stated communication in November last, by a majority vote of the members then present, decide to remove the building occupied by said lodge for holding its meetings and other purposes, to another part of the town, evidently unconscious that in so doing they had violated a section of the constitution of the Grand Lodge. Before the vote could be carried into execution proceedings were stayed by order of the Grand Master until the pleasure of this Grand Lodge could be known.

This lodge last year returned 86 members, 33 of whom now petition that the lodge may have consent to remove their building, and are met by a remonstrance signed by 36 members. The lodge when constituted had jurisdiction not only in the town of Lincolnville, where it was located, but also in the adjoining town of Northport, and the place of meeting was established with perfect unanimity in a small village near the Northport line. The fact that the jurisdiction of the lodge was not circumscribed to the limits of the

town in which it was located may have suggested this place of meeting, but it appears that the fathers of this lodge, who were but few in number, lived in this immediate vicinity. We do not understand that there has been any particular dissatisfaction on account of this location until recently, although the Northport field has for some time been occupied by another lodge. The petitioners urge that the removal will accommodate a large number of members; that their building needs extensive repairs; that a convenient lot of land is offered as a free gift; that they themselves are willing to assume the most of the cost of removal, so that the financial condition of the lodge will be but little, if any, affected by removal. The remonstrants, while admitting that the number of members living in the immediate vicinity of the proposed location is a little larger than that where it now stands, yet to two-thirds of the members of the lodge the removal would be of no advantage; that the traditions of the lodge center about the present location, and it has become endeared to them by long association and hallowed memories; that the lands on which their buildings now stand came to the lodge by gift and bequest, and that though the title to the lands is unquestionably in the lodge, it was the undoubted expectation of the donors that their gifts were to be forever devoted to the use of King David's Lodge.

Your committee are of the opinion that this and similar cases, where no question of masonic law or policy are at issue, have only a local interest and should always be settled in the lodge; that whilst this Grand Lodge has no right to expect that in the transaction of affairs masons should always be of one mind, or that the majority should be especially considerate of the feelings of the minority, it does have reason to hope that union will not be seriously disturbed by intolerance.

As the action of King David's Lodge in voting to remove is of no effect on account of informality, your committee recommend that those parties, who desire the removal of the lodge shall at an early day submit to the lodge in writing, over their own signatures, the proposition in substance as their representatives have shown your committee were made orally, that the proposition shall lie over until the next stated communication, at which time the members, having been duly notified of the proposed action by written or printed notice, the lodge have permission to vote upon the question, by yea and nay vote; and your committee sincerely hope that "the minority will cheerfully yield to the will of the majority for the good of the whole."

MARQUIS F. KING, }
 ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*
 HENRY R. TAYLOR, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

PUBLIC GRAND HONORS.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER made the following report, which was accepted and adopted :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1894.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on "Public Grand Honors," which made a partial report in 1890, presents the following conclusion to the report then made:

At that time we fully described the two methods of giving "Public Grand Honors," most frequently employed, which we called "Mackey" and "Macoy" methods, and we can add but very little to that report except recommendations, which we did not then feel quite prepared to make.

Further investigation, however, has strengthened the belief of your committee that so far as use in public on occasions *other than funeral* is concerned, neither the "Mackey" nor the "Macoy" method can claim our observance on account either of ancient usage or of special appropriateness.

We desire to especially emphasize the statement that "Public Grand Honors" should not be confounded with "Funeral Grand Honors." The Mackey method, slightly amended as given on page 116 of the Maine Masonic Text Book, is especially appropriate for funeral services, and we recommend that it be adopted as our "Funeral Grand Honors."

The "Macoy" method of giving Public Grand Honors is practiced in the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, and its "three times three" may be a recommendation there, but we cannot see that it has any claim for recognition in a symbolic lodge.

The Romans may have expressed *approbation* by a particular manner of striking together the hands, as do people to-day, but your committee believes that our Public Grand Honors should express *obedience, deference and reverence*.

We therefore prefer, as being more expressive and more in accordance with the Eastern origin of our rites, a method of giving Public Grand Honors similar to that practiced in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and we recommend that in this jurisdiction they be given by crossing the arms upon the breast, the left uppermost, the tips of the fingers touching the points of the shoulders, and bowing three times with arms thus crossed.

These Public Grand Honors are to be given at public installations, constitution of new lodges, dedication of halls, laying of corner stones, and all public occasions when Funeral Grand Honors are not required.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Committee.*

STANDING REGULATION.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND moved to re-enact a portion of standing regulation, No. 19, as follows :

19. The Grand Secretary shall notify each Grand Officer, elect or appointed, who has not been installed in the Grand Lodge, of his election or appointment, and transmit to him an abstract of Section 10 of the constitution.

The motion was adopted.

KEYSTONE AND BINGHAM LODGES.

Bro. DRUMMOND also submitted the following, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That Keystone Lodge be authorized to transfer to Bingham Lodge \$150 from its Charity Fund.

CONVENTIONS.

On motion of Bro. HERBERT HARRIS, it was

Voted, That the Grand Lecturers, under direction of the Grand Master, be authorized to call not less than three conventions for the purpose of teaching the work and lectures.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR offered the following :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on "Condition of the Fraternity," having attended to the duties assigned them, make the following report:

We have reviewed the several reports of Deputies from all the twenty-four Districts. The progress of Masonry has been steadily "onward." Its work has been continuous, and, even through months of business depression, with increased demands upon its charities, and greater toleration for delinquent members, the lodges collectively show no material loss or diminution of interest.

Nearly all the Deputies have evidently attended to their duties faithfully. We would, however, reiterate the just complaint made by our Grand Master with reference to "delay in forwarding reports." The date of transmission

is defined by constitution. It becomes then, to the officers, a plain and imperative duty.

With unimportant exceptions in the Eighth and Twenty-third Districts, the lodges indicate commendable zeal and fraternal relations: also, a desire to occupy and *own* good halls, and to possess respectable paraphernalia, thus making their meetings more desirable and their sphere of usefulness more extensive.

We would recommend that *the one* lodge, which for two or three years became "conspicuous for its inactivity," be made an object of special investigation by the incoming Deputy of the Seventeenth District.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	} Committee.
E. HOWARD VOSE,	
CHAS. D. SMITH,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported that nothing had been submitted to them, and the report was accepted.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, on behalf of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, asked that they might be allowed further time to consider the subjects referred to them, with power to report next year, and the request was granted.

PAY ROLL.

BRO. LEANDER M. KENNISTON, for the Committee on Pay Roll, submitted a schedule, which was accepted and ordered to be paid.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR made the following report, which was accepted:

The Committee on Unfinished Business would report that, so far as we are aware, the several committees have attended to all matters placed in their hands by this Grand Lodge.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
J. E. PARSONS, } *Committee.*

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was called to the East, and the Grand Master elect, M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK, was presented by Past-Grand Master COL- LAMORE, and duly installed.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W.	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cov. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	MOSES TAIT,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	I. HOVEY ROBINSON,	" 3d "	East Machias.
"	HARVEY P. HINCKLEY,	" 4th "	Bluehill.
"	EDWIN M. JOHNSTON,	" 5th "	Brownville.
"	DANIEL W. MAXFIELD,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	" 7th "	Liberty.
"	GEORGE A. WARREN,	" 8th "	Islesboro.
"	J. FRED. HALL,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	CHARLES C. HUNT,	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	" 12th "	North Wayne.
"	FRANCIS H. WING,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	GEORGE B. RANDLETTE,	" 14th "	Richmond.
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	" 15th "	Farmington.
"	JARVIS C. BILLINGS,	" 16th "	Bethel,
"	CHARLES E. SNOW,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JAMES P. LOWN,	" 18th "	Harrison.
"	WM. B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 19th "	North Berwick.
"	MARTIN L. PORTER,	" 20th "	Danforth.
"	FREELAND R. BUNKER,	" 21st "	Winter Harbor.
"	HENRY S. THORNE,	" 22d "	Plymouth.
"	AI Q. MITCHELL,	" 23d "	W. Newfield.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" 24th "	Lewiston.

W & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ELMER E. NEWBERT,	" "	Angusta.
"	WM. A. NEWCOMB,	" "	Thomaston.
"	MATT. S. HUGHES,	" "	Portland.
"	ELBRIDGE PEPPER,	" "	Norridgewock.
W.	HENRY R. MILLETT,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Gorham.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Kittery Point.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Bucksport.
"	W. SCOTT SHORRY,	" "	Bath.
"	HENRY A. TORSEY,	" "	Lewiston.
"	FRED'K M. RICHARDS,	" "	Camden.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	" <i>Standard</i> "	Ellsworth.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" <i>Pursuicant,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	" "	Cornish.
M.W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The remaining officers elect, and those appointed, who were present, were then installed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND, and proclamation was made.

PAY ROLL.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the name of LEANDER M. KENNISTON, of Camden, P. S. G. Warden, a member of the Committee on Pay Roll and Leave of Absence, be placed upon the pay roll for this session.

The Grand Master then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, BENJ. L. HADLEY, CHAS. W. JONES.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHAS. L. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, SAMUEL L. MILLER, W. SCOTT SHOREY.

On History.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, JOHN M. S. HUNTER, CHARLES W. JONES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, FRANK E. SLEEPER.

On Foreign Correspondence.

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

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, HOWARD D. SMITH, E. HOWARD VOSE.

*On Library.*HORACE H. BURBANK (*ex officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, ALBERT MOORE.*On Transportation.*

STEPHEN BERRY, BENJAMIN AMES, ROBERT H. BURNHAM.

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, FRANK R. REDLON, HERBERT M. STARRING.

*On Observance of Centennial of Death of Wor. Bro. George Washington.*EDWARD P. BURNHAM, MARQUIS F. KING, *Alternate*.

MINUTES.

Voted, To omit reading the minutes, and that they be made up by the Grand Secretary, under the supervision of the Grand Master.

At high twelve the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

Attest :

Stephen Berry,
Grand Secretary.

— REPORTS —

OF

District · Deputy · Grand · Masters.

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FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In this district there are seven lodges. During the past year I have made official visits as follows:

December 10, 1893, Aroostook Lodge, Blaine, work in F. C. degree.

February 14, 1894, Monument Lodge, Houlton, work in M. M. degree.

March 3d, Pioneer Lodge, Ashland, work in M. M. degree.

March 14th, Washburn Lodge, Washburn, F. C. degree; July, 1893, M. M. degree.

April 3d, Eastern Frontier Lodge, Fort Fairfield, work in M. M. degree.

April 4th, Caribou Lodge, Caribou, M. M. degree; January 4th, M. M. degree.

Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle, I witnessed work in all degrees.

I have made several informal visits where I thought corrections in work necessary. I am pleased to report the lodges in this district are all in a prosperous condition and doing very good work. Returns have been made to me by all the lodges, which indicates an increase of initiates and members far above the preceding year, the Grand Lodge dues, amounting to two hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty cents.

M. W. Sir, I wish to call your attention to one of the long felt wants of this isolated First Masonic District in regard to masonic information in lodge work. The only means we have is at Grand Lodge sessions, where the work

is exemplified by some local lodge. It is nicely done in their way, but not always in accordance with Grand Lodge work, nor does the Grand Lodge accept it as such. Further, the comments made by the Grand Lecturer are usually in a crowded room and under unfavorable circumstances. When the ordinary delegate leaves the hall it is with a confused idea of the work, and he returns to his lodge with but little of that important information which he sadly needs. We do not enjoy the advantages in this respect that are enjoyed by lodges in the western part of the state. We think we are justly entitled to recognition and should share in those privileges accorded to lodges more favorably situated.

I have done what I could to remedy this evil. I made quite an effort to have a masonic convention holden here last year, but as Bro. SLEEPER wrote me we could have one at Houlton, which would be almost worse than nothing, and at a time of the year when it would be hard for members to attend, Houlton being situated at the extreme southern line of the district, which would make it very inconvenient for the other lodges, we made a compromise and left the matter this way. We should have one in 1894, sure. I wrote Bro. SLEEPER, and also to you, M. W. Sir, in regard to the matter, but as yet I have received no answer from either communication. It was a great disappointment to me for reasons herein specified.

In closing, I would say I have done what I could for the benefit of the craft, commending their good work, and their short coming I cover with the broad mantle of charity, thinking it better so than to publish them to the world. Thanking all for courtesies extended, I am

Yours fraternally,

G. W. MOSHER, *D. D. G. M., 1st M. D.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

It gives me great pleasure to report that the craft in this district is in a harmonious, united, and prosperous condition; an average amount of work has been done this year in all the lodges except one; and the brethren generally, and more especially the officers, seem imbued with the true spirit of Masonry, which to my mind is the true secret of success.

During the year, my advice has been asked in regard to some little difficulties between brethren and their lodges, and after careful consideration, I

have given to the best of my ability, what I judged to be the best counsel for the benefit of Masonry, and the welfare of all concerned.

In November, 1893, considerable feeling was aroused in Milltown, Calais, over an anti-masonic discourse, given by the Rev. Mr. IRVINE, Pastor of the First M. E. Church of Milltown. Many of the brethren wanted to start a lodge there, which movement I strongly opposed for two reasons, the first and chief being that I do not believe the spirit of resentment the right one under which to start an institution founded on divine truth; secondly, I was not convinced that there was material enough to support a lodge for any length of time. It was finally decided to request a dispensation to hold a Lodge of Instruction, of which I shall speak later.

September 13th, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton, where I found a large gathering present, although some of the brethren had to come a long distance. The work was on the M. M. degree. The lodge being called down to the F. C. degree, the candidate was brought in and presented to the W. Master, when he answered every question in both sections of the F. C. Lecture, including the obligation. This was no special effort on the part of the lodge, but a regular practice in each degree. The work was rendered with an accuracy and precision that would do credit to any of our city lodges. The records, in the hands of Bro. O. S. HOAR, are correctly and neatly kept, and the financial condition of the lodge is good.

November 15th, called the lodges together at Pembroke for the purpose of holding the sixth annual convention of the lodges in the district, all of which were represented on that occasion. Called convention to order at 2.30 p. m., and called upon the officers of Lewy's Island Lodge to open a lodge of E. A. They did so and exemplified the work of the E. A. degree, after which some corrections were made and several questions asked and answered. The officers of Eastern Lodge were next called upon to open a F. C. Lodge, which they did, and exemplified the work in the F. C. degree in a most acceptable manner. After corrections and questions, all repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful collation was spread.

At 8 p. m. the convention was again called to order, and the officers of Crescent Lodge, taking their places, opened a M. M. Lodge and worked the degree in a beautiful and impressive manner. Some slight corrections were made and a number of questions disposed of, thus closing the sixth convention of the Second Masonic District. The kindness and hospitality of the brethren of Crescent Lodge, on this occasion, can never be forgotten.

December 28th, received a request from Washington Lodge, at Lubeck, for permission to hold their public installation in the town hall, theirs being too small, which permission I granted.

January 10th, approved and forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master the

petition of the brethren in Milltown, Calais, for a dispensation to hold a lodge of instruction at Milltown, which was granted.

January 17th, visited Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec. No work being available, made some slight corrections in the opening ceremonies, after which I repaired with the lodge to the town hall, and, in the presence of a large gathering of Lubec's best citizens, publicly installed the officers. Their records, in the hands of Bro. FOSTER, are well kept and the financial condition of the lodge is good, there being no delinquents, and the dues being all collected. The pleasure of my visit was enhanced by meeting P. M. W. HENRY R. Taylor, who delivered a masonic address.

February 3d, visited Lewy's Island Lodge, at Princeton, and publicly installed the officers.

February 19th, visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais. No work being on hand, some slight corrections were made in the opening ceremonies and I installed the officers. This being my masonic home, I am a constant visitor at their meetings and take a just pride in the reputation of the lodge for good work. The records are well and correctly kept by our efficient Secretary, P. M. STEPHEN D. MORRELL. The lodge is in good financial condition, having a fund of \$1500.

March 7th, visited Crescent Lodge, No. 138, at Pembroke. The work presented was on the M. M. degree, and was so nearly perfect that I found it difficult to obtain any ground for criticism. A magnificent supper was served in the banquet hall. The records are well kept by P. M. BAILES A. CAMPBELL; the financial condition of this lodge is good and they have in contemplation the repairing of their hall this spring.

March 8th, visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport. There being no work on hand, I made slight changes in the opening, and the remainder of the evening was spent in profitable conversation with members and officers. Records are well kept and finances good. This lodge has a beacon light in the person of P. J. G. W. WILFORD J. FISHER.

March 28th, visited Lodge of Instruction, held at Milltown, Calais, under dispensation, and am pleased to be able to say that it has proved both pleasant and profitable for the brethren located there.

Thus end my official duties for the year, and they have left many pleasant memories, which I shall cherish through life.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the members and officers in the district, for kindness and forbearance shown me, and for assistance rendered in the work of installing officers.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful Sir, for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

MOSES TAIT, *D. D. G. M. & M. D.*

Calais, Maine, April 12, 1894.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my report as D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District, it gives me great pleasure to state that the lodges in this district are in a harmonious and prosperous condition, and as a rule doing good work.

Although there has been a loss of twenty from death, besides ten from other causes, during the past year, there has been an increase of eleven in the district.

With one exception, I have had the privilege of visiting and installing the officers in all the lodges.

At the time appointed for installation at Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Mill-bridge, I was sick, and as arrangements had been made for a public installation it could not well be postponed. Past D. D. G. M. LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON acted as installing officer. I have since made several appointments to visit Pleiades Lodge, but either on account of a severe storm or urgent business, I have been unable to be present. From what I have learned from the Master, whom I see often, they have the banner lodge in the district, having raised fifteen this past year, besides having several on whom they are at work at present.

Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, at Jonesport, has commenced building a fine hall 40x60. They have the outside completed and intend finishing the inside this present year. They will find it a great convenience, as the room now occupied by them is too small to accommodate the members and allow space for good work.

Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, at Cherryfield, has more candidates on hand at present than at any time during the past three years and are doing excellent work.

Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias, although the largest lodge in the district, has made only one candidate during the past year. The small amount of work, I judge, being due in part to a lodge of K. P. recently instituted in town.

I visited Warren Lodge, at East Machias, for the purpose of installing the officers February 20th. Before the installation, I witnessed work in the F. C. degree. The work was well done, and there was a large attendance. A collation was served, to which the brethren did ample justice.

Lookout Lodge, No. 131, at Cutler, has done very little work for the past few years, for the reason that their territory is limited and they have very little material to draw from. They have a very good hall, which they own. BRO. SILAS E. TURNER and a few others deserve great credit for keeping the lodge in existence.

I have been present at nearly every meeting held by Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, which is my masonic home, during the past year. This lodge is in good financial standing, the work is well done and the attendance usually good.

All the lodges are well officered and the records neatly and correctly kept.

In closing, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment, and the officers and members of the several lodges in this district for their kindness and courtesy during my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED A. CHANDLER, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my third annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District. I regret very much that it so happened that I was unable to personally visit all the lodges in the district during the past year. Yet I doubt not that the lodges have been gainers thereby, as I appointed brethren to do this work for me who were well qualified to give any needed instructions and recommendations.

Each lodge in the district has been visited once, and with two exceptions has done a good amount of work.

I take this opportunity to thank R. W. JAMES M. NEVENS, of Bucksport, W. Bro. CHAS. H. HOOPER, of Castine, W. Bro. HARVEY P. HINCKLEY, of Blue Hill, W. Bro. GEO. O. MITCHELL, of Bucksport, and W. Bro. FRED HERRICK, of Brooklin, for their advice and assistance in performing the duties of the office.

In conclusion, I would thank the brethren of this district for the many courtesies extended to me during the three years I have had the honor to fill this office, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER J. CREAMER, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Penobscot, Me., April 4, 1894.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report of my official labor in the Fifth Masonic District.

October 31, 1893, I visited Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson; witnessed work in the Third degree, which was satisfactorily done. This lodge has a pleasant home, having remodeled and refurnished their hall. Their records are properly kept in the hands of Bro. HAYNES.

December 11th, I publicly installed the officers of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Brownville, Bro. JOHNSON acting as Grand Marshal. After installation, we listened to an address by Rev. CHAS. DAVISON, followed by supper in the banquet hall. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, with plenty of work for the past year.

January 15, 1894, I publicly installed the officers of Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, at Dexter, there being four hundred present. This is my masonic home. Having been present at every meeting, I have witnessed that the work was well done. There is a good degree of interest, and still work on hand.

January 20th, I visited and installed the officers of Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford. After installation I witnessed work on two candidates in the E. A. degree by the newly installed officers. It was finely done. The records are neatly kept in the hands of Bro. PEARSON.

March 15th, I visited Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, Foxcroft, for the purpose of witnessing work in Fellow Craft degree, the Secretary having previously informed me that it was to be worked. This is one of the largest lodges in the district, but seems to have the least interest. The lodge was opened with but a few present; after waiting till nine o'clock, candidate not appearing, the lodge closed. The records are still very neatly kept in the hands of Bro. ROBERTS.

March 16th, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo, and witnessed work in the Third degree, which was fairly well done. The brothers of Piscataquis Lodge should be proud of their masonic home. The manner in which they have furnished and decorated their hall proves that they have the good of Masonry at heart. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and out of debt.

I have not visited Composite Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange, and Olive Branch, at Charleston, on account of bad traveling, and no work on hand.

And now, having completed my visits to the lodges of this district for the second year, I feel it my duty to thank the brethren of the several lodges

for the courtesies extended me; and you, M.W., for the honor which you have conferred upon me.

Very courteously and fraternally,

ELMER A. BREWSTER, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all the lodges in this district once and some of them twice, and found them doing good work, with records neatly and well kept and harmony prevailing. The lodges are in good financial condition, none of them in debt and most of them with money invested.

September 27th, visited Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, at Kenduskeag, and witnessed work on three candidates in the E. A. degree. The work was well done and the candidates received thorough instruction in the lectures.

October 20th, visited Lynde Lodge, No. 174, at Hermon, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree. The work was well performed, the officers filling their stations in a very able manner.

December 23d, I installed the officers of Lynde Lodge, in the presence of their families and invited guests. After the installation, supper was served in the banquet hall.

January 27, 1894, I installed the officers of Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport, in the presence of the families of the brethren and invited guests. After the installation we repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful collation was laid, to which we all did ample justice.

On March 16th, I again visited Howard Lodge and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. The work was well performed.

March 12th, I visited Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, at Oldtown, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. The work was well performed, the officers apparently taking great interest in their work. Since my former visit to this lodge, they have moved into a new hall and fitted it up in a very nice manner. It is a great improvement on their old hall.

March 21st, by the request of the W. M., I visited Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, at Orono, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree. The work was well performed and a large number was present.

March 30th, by invitation of the W. M., I visited St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, at Bangor, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree. The

work was well performed and the attendance large. After closing we repaired to the banquet hall, where ample justice was done to the good things supplied.

April 18th, visited Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, at Carmel, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree. The officers were all new to their stations and the work was performed in a very fair manner. The officers showed great zeal in their work and received my suggestions pleasantly, and without doubt will improve in the future.

On June 30th, I was present at a special meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, at Bangor, and witnessed the installing of the officers by D. G. M. AEG. B. FARSHAM. I requested the Master when he had work to notify me and I would attend, but not having received word, I conclude he has had no work.

To my own lodge, Mystic, No. 65, at Hampden, I have made no official visit, but have attended every meeting the past year. We have had a fair amount of work and it has been well performed, the officers showing great zeal in their several stations.

It has given me great pleasure to visit the lodges of this district, and I should judge from the appearance of the candidates that the lodges were using great care in their selection of the material offered.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren of all the lodges throughout the district for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have received as your representative, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred on me by my appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. E. BOGART, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Hampden, April 20, 1894.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M.W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the second annual report of my official labor in the Seventh Masonic District.

I have been unable to visit all of the lodges, but have kept myself informed concerning their work and whatever would be of interest to them.

My first official duty was to publicly install the officers of Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks. I also installed the officers of Unity Lodge, at Thorndike.

I cannot change my report very much from last year.

While there has been no very marked improvement in the District as a

whole, still the lodges have had more or less work, and are in good condition to do it.

They are officered by men who understand what it means to be a mason, and who are very good workers, and therefore do not fail to give the candidate correct impressions of our institution.

Sebasticook Lodge, Clinton, has a very fine new hall, built this year. This lodge ranks third in numbers, but has one of the finest lodge rooms in the district.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to report peace and harmony throughout the district. In fact, during the past two years not a thing has occurred to impair the harmony, that has been of sufficient importance to have been reported to me.

The summing up of the whole may be as follows: With intelligent officers, obedient brethren, work well done, records correctly kept, and all at peace, we feel that we ought not to reasonably ask for more.

Allow me to thank the officers and brethren for the many kindnesses and favors shown me by them during the past two years, and you, M. W., for the honor conferred upon me by this, my second appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

TILTON A. ELLIOTT, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District for the year ending May 1, 1894.

There was nothing to be attended to in an official capacity until the time of annual installations and visitations, so it was not until October 20th, that, accompanied by several brethren from Belfast and by Bro. F. L. FIELD as Grand Marshal (and who assisted me in that capacity for the entire year,) I publicly installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, at Northport.

December 4th, by your order, I went to Lincolnville and ordered the W.M., Bro. WM. A. BRAGG, to stay operations toward moving their hall from its original location at the "Trap" to another at the "Beach." I fear this agitation has caused feelings that it will take some time to smooth over, but, from talk with some the brethren, I think they will accept the decision of the Grand Lodge in good faith and abide thereby.

December 6th, I visited Excelsior Lodge officially and witnessed work in Third degree followed by a banquet.

January 11th, I visited Island Lodge, Islesboro, and witnessed work in the Third degree.

January 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton Springs. I was accompanied by a full suite of officers and duly received as a representative from the Grand Lodge of Maine.

January 25th, I publicly installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport. As in former case, I was assisted by a full suite of officers. There was a banquet, &c.

February 2d, witnessed work in the Third degree in Mariners' Lodge.

February 22d, I publicly installed the officers of Island Lodge, Islesboro, assisted by a full suite of officers. On this occasion we chartered a small steamer, and about twenty-three of our masons took occasion to exchange fraternal greetings with our brethren across the bay.

February 24th, I privately installed the officers of Timothy Chase Lodge.

March 1st, I publicly installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, with a full suite. The installation was followed by a musical concert and remarks.

March 6th, I visited King David's Lodge and witnessed the Third degree exemplified.

I will say that I find the lodges in good working order with the one exception named; that they have had a prosperous year, and that the cause of Masonry has advanced in this jurisdiction. I also wish to add that I have been received everywhere with the utmost masonic courtesy and my term of office has been very pleasant.

Fraternally yours,

F. E. CROWLEY, D. D. G. M., 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Ninth Masonic District.

July 7, 1893, at a meeting of Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, I had the pleasure of installing W. and Rev. Bro. W. A. NEWCOMB as one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

December 9th, I inspected the new hall of Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor, which I found safe and convenient for masonic purposes and gave the brethren permission to use it.

December 21st, I inspected the new hall of Amity Lodge, at Camden, which I found all right and gave the brethren permission to occupy the same.

January 9, 1894, I publicly installed the officers of Rockland Lodge.

January 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Aurora Lodge.

February 5th, visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport. Work, M. M. degree, which was very well done. Records show a good attendance and are well kept.

February 12th, visited St. George's Lodge, at Warren. Work, M. M. degree, with two candidates; the work on this occasion was well done both in spirit and ritual. Records, in the hands of Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, are neatly and correctly kept.

February 13th, visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland. Work, Fellow Craft and M. M. degrees, which was well done. This was the first work done by the newly installed officers, and they deserve much credit for the manner in which it was rendered. The records of this lodge are carefully kept by Bro. S. A. KEYES.

February 21st, visited Amity Lodge, at Camden. Work, M. M. degree, which was well done both in spirit and ritual. On this occasion there were twenty-four lodges represented, and three Grand Jurisdictions. There were one hundred and thirty-one masons present. The records of this lodge, in the hands of their veteran Secretary, Bro. L. M. KENNISTON, I hardly need say are correctly and neatly kept.

February 24th, I publicly installed the officers of Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston.

February 28th, I visited Aurora Lodge, at Rockland. Work M. M. degree, with two candidates, which was well done. The attendance on this occasion was very large, some three hundred or more masons being present. Records, in the hands of Bro. L. S. ROBINSON, neatly and correctly kept.

March 6th, visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston. As they had no work, the work in the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very pleasing and correct manner. Records are neatly and correctly kept.

March 8th, visited Eureka Lodge, at St. George. The work was the M. M. degree, which was very well done. Records of this lodge are neatly and correctly kept.

March 20th, I visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven. Work, M. M. degree with three candidates. The work was well done, and it being the first time the present officers had worked this degree, they deserve much credit for the correct manner in which they rendered their several parts. The records of this lodge, in the hands of Bro. CLAES E. BOMAN, are models of neatness.

As I was unable, on account of a bad cold, to visit Union Lodge, at Union, on February 22d, as I had arranged to do, I asked R. W. Bro. W. S. JONES, Past D. D. G. M., to do the work for me, which he kindly consented to do; and he reports that the work was the M. M. degree and was well done; that

the officers of this lodge are well up in the ritual and make very few mistakes, and that the records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. B. BURROS.

Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston, my own masonic home, I have not thought it necessary to visit officially, as I attend all its meetings, and whenever I think it necessary to give any instruction or make any corrections, I do so. I think I can say with truth that this lodge does as good work as is done by most lodges in the district, although it has had but very little work the past year.

On all occasions when I have visited a lodge, whether officially or otherwise, I have endeavored to the best of my ability to give such instruction and make such corrections as I thought necessary, which I am happy to say has always been received in the fraternal spirit in which it has been given.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by the appointment, and also the brethren of the Ninth District for their kindness extended to me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

M. D. AMES, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

So. Thomaston, March 29, 1894.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

February 9th, I officially visited King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, at Waldoboro, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the Entered Apprentice degree, which would be very hard to excel in or out of the district.

The W. M., Bro. WALTER E. CLARK, is a fine ritualist and is ably supported by a fine corps of officers. You will always find the Past Master of this fine lodge present at its meetings, and taking a deep interest in everything that relates to its welfare. I was pleased to meet with P. D. D. G. Masters MILLER and RICHARDS. The Secretary, Bro. P. M. MOSKES W. LEVENSALER, keeps a very fine record. Remarks by the brethren, refreshments and the social hour, characteristic of this lodge, followed.

February 19th, I officially visited Bristol Lodge, No. 74, at Bristol Mills, and witnessed work on the Entered Apprentice degree, which was not as satisfactory as I could have wished or expected to witness. The W. M., Bro.

MATTHIAS BENNER, has in him the making of a fine workman and he acquitted himself finely. I am persuaded that if we elected our officers with regard to "who can best work" rather than by routine, as is the usual practice, it would be vastly better for all concerned. The records, in the hands of P. M. EDWIN J. ERVINE, are neatly and correctly kept. Refreshments at the close of work.

February 21st, I officially visited Dresden Lodge, No. 103, at Dresden Mills, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the Entered Apprentice degree, which was well done. The W. M., WILBUR F. CATE, is a skilled craftsman, having the good of his lodge at heart. He was well sustained by his officers, few errors appearing in their work. The members of this lodge are very largely on the Kennebec during the ice season (cutting), and this keeps some away that would otherwise attend on the evening of the annual visitation. But we always meet with our genial Bro. P. M. GEORGE PALMER, who believes in helping bear the burdens incident to running a lodge. Records well kept; faithful men are guarding the interests of Dresden Lodge. At the close the wants of the inner man were bountifully supplied.

February 23d, I made my official visit to Seaside Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay Harbor, and witnessed work on the Entered Apprentice degree, which was very well done. The W. M., Bro. WILLIAM REED, is a good worker and is ably supported by his officers. Few errors appeared in their work; the brethren of this fine lodge are interested in its welfare. Since I visited this lodge a year ago, death has entered their ranks and Bro. P. M. JAMES RICHARDS, and their Tyler elect, Bro. WILLIAM WILSON, have passed over the river. On the evening of my visit Bro. P. M. W. F. BUKER was passing through the deep waters of affliction, having lost his wife. The brethren, as a mark of their sympathy and respect for him, sent away to a florist and procured a beautiful pillow of flowers and sent it to his house, speaking loudly though silently in their praise. Bro. PERKINS makes a very fine Secretary. Records in first class condition. Remarks by the brethren. Refreshments at close.

February 28th, I made my official visit to Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson, and witnessed an exemplification of work on the Entered Apprentice degree, which was well done. The W. M., Bro. JOHNSON, M. D., is a good worker, having the interest of his lodge at heart. His support is good. They are now enjoying the fruit of their labors in their beautiful new lodge rooms, of which they ought justly to be proud. On the retirement of W. M. ALTON A. JACKSON, M. D., after two years of untiring zeal and hard work in connection with the construction of their lodge building, it was the unanimous vote of the lodge to extend to him the sincere thanks of the brethren for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which, coupled to that of a large practice, were very arduous. The records are in the hands

of a veteran in more senses than one, and are finely kept. I had the very great pleasure of meeting with our esteemed Bro. P. M. SAMUEL J. BOND, who was confined to his bed by an attack of the grippe; this was Thursday. The following Monday morning our venerable brother joined the silent majority. He was a charter member. A good man has fallen.

March 2d, I officially visited Anchor Lodge, No. 158, at South Bristol, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the Third degree, which was very finely done. The W. M., Bro. WINFIELD S. GAMAGE, not being present on account of the serious sickness of his wife, the S. W., Bro. JOHN HYSOX, presided in the East in a very satisfactory manner. I found nothing in his work to correct. He is one of our finest workers and master of the ritual. He was finely supported by the officers of the lodge, each striving to do his best, and I was highly satisfied with the result. There was a larger number of brethren present than at any other lodge in the district, although there was considerable sickness at the time on the island. I am pleased to learn that Bro. GAMAGE's wife is convalescent. The records are in the hands of a young mason and new at the business; they are well kept. A too frequent change of Secretary is not conducive to the best good of the lodge, for they no more than get the run of the business than a new Secretary is elected, thoroughly unacquainted with the duties of the office, and the year passes before he can be so. Refreshments at the close of work.

March 15th, I made my official visit to Bay View Lodge, No. 196, at East Boothbay, and witnessed work on the Entered Apprentice degree, which was very finely done. This fine working lodge is the home of P. D. D. G. M. Wm. I. ADAMS, and I expected fine work, knowing him as I do, and the officers, from W. Bro. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE to the Junior Deacon, are fine workers, leaving very little to correct. Bay View Lodge is in good hands and the brethren are able to give a good report of themselves. Their business is conducted on sound business principles. The Secretary, Bro. FULLER, is a faithful, painstaking officer. Records finely kept; refreshments at close of work.

March 22d, I made my official visit to Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset, and witnessed the conferring of the Third degree on two candidates, which was finely done indeed. The W. M., Bro. A. W. ROWE, rendered his work finely, showing both interest and study. He was ably supported by his officers, all doing good work. The candidates could not fail to be impressed with the services of initiation. The attendance was larger than in former years. I was pleased to meet with P. D. D. G. M. Bro. GEORGE B. SAWYER, Esq., also P. M. JAMES M. KNIGHT. The presence of these older members always serves as an inspiration to the officers, and their presence on this occasion added largely to the pleasure of the evening. The lodge is out of debt, has good quarters, and can and did do fine work; better work you

seldom see. The officers are to be commended, and I trust that they may be cheered often by the presence of the members of the lodge. It is sufficient when you say that Bro. WM. D. PATTERSON is Secretary, for he is a model officer. The accustomed refreshments at the close.

Alna Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta, is my home lodge. I have not deemed it necessary to make an official visit and I esteem it a very great privilege to attend its meetings. The officers, with the exception of the W.M. and Treasurer, are all young masons, and I trust that I may not be deemed egotistical when I say that they are all fine workers, and deeply interested in their lodge and its prosperity. Our veteran Secretary, Bro. W. A. JONES, was not elected to succeed himself, at his request; in parting with our faithful brother, I would bear testimony to his integrity, honesty and upright, square dealing in all the long years of his service as Secretary. Last fall our venerable Bro. JEREMIAH PEARSON passed away in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Bro. PEARSON was the first mason made in Alna Lodge after its institution. He was raised the 9th of April, 1823, Bro. JAMES L. CHILD being Master at the time. He retained his great interest in the lodge and Masonry up to his death. In his death Alna Lodge has lost the last member made in it while situated in the town of Alna, from whence the lodge gets its name. The lodge was most fortunate in electing Bro. E. E. PHILBROOK, Secretary. Records finely kept.

In closing, please accept my thanks for the appointment to this position, and I would also tender my grateful thanks to the brethren of this district for kindness shown me.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

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

Damariscotta, April 18, 1894.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all lodges in the district once and some several times.

Some of them are wide awake and have increased much during the year, while others show less interest, and consequently are making little gain.

October 31, 1893, visited Hermon Lodge, Gardiner, by invitation, and inspected work in the M. M. degree. Work fairly well done. Lodge in good

financial condition. Has done a good amount of work the past year and has more in prospect. Records will be well and carefully kept by Wor. Bro. LARRABEE.

February 19th, visited Temple Lodge, Winthrop. They having no work, exemplified the Third degree, and I gave them such information as I was able regarding ritual and masonic law. There seems some lack of interest in this lodge. Records well kept.

February 20th, inspected Monmouth Lodge, Monmouth. Work in M. M. degree, and although the first time the present officers had conferred that degree, the work and lectures were almost word perfect, and the general appearance excellent. This lodge takes great pains with everything pertaining to it, and may justly be proud of its success. Records in good form.

March 6th, visited Augusta Lodge, Augusta. Third degree conferred on three candidates in a manner that required little criticism. There is much interest here, and they have done a large amount of work the past year, and have been holding special communications for conferring degrees every week since March 1st. Records in good hands.

March 12th, visited Bethlehem Lodge, Augusta, which is very fortunate in its selection of officers this year. They are all young men of excellent ability, alive to the needs of the lodge, and taking great pains to advance its interest and maintain its high standing, as is shown by twenty initiates during the masonic year and conferring degrees every week since its close. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was well done by all the officers, and very close to the ritual. Finances in excellent condition. Delinquents very few, and they had best keep clear of Bro. BLANCHARD, who is keeping a neat and correct record.

March 20th, visited Morning Star Lodge, Litchfield. This is another live lodge. They have repaired and refurnished their hall, and now have one of the most pleasant, cosy little homes in the district. I was particularly glad to meet R. W. Bro. KINDRICK, who has lost none of his interest in Masonry, I inspected work in Third degree, which would compare with any lodge in the district, and I think in the state, particularly the floor work. The Master and all the brethren wish to be "well informed masons," and are succeeding admirably. I take this opportunity to express thanks to W. Bro. STARBIRD and his estimable wife for the cordial entertainment received from them. W. Bro. GILBERT still has the records, which is a guarantee for their safety.

March 22d, visited Kennebec Lodge, Hallowell. Very few present, hardly enough to fill the chairs. They have done no work for some time, so the interest is not as good as we could wish, but they received two petitions that evening, which I hope is the beginning of their prosperity. I have no

doubt but with R. W. Bro. HAWES' assistance they will do good work; records in good form.

Dirigo Lodge is my masonic home. I have visited it, but not officially. I am sorry to report that we are not in a prosperous condition, having had no addition in the year. There is harmony among the brethren and we hope for better things in future.

In closing my official connection with the Eleventh Masonic District, I wish to say that I have performed the duties of the office "to the best of my ability," and to thank you, M.W. Sir, for the hand conferred by my re-appointment. I would assure the officers and brethren of the district that I appreciate the respect and hospitality shown me, and shall always remember the associations of the last two years with pleasure and gratitude.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. BARTON, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M.W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conformity to the constitution and to custom, I present herewith my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District.

The nine lodges in this district have all been visited during the year.

Those lodges which from year to year have been reported in a prosperous condition still continue so.

It seems to me that the condition of Rural Lodge has slightly improved since last year.

At my request, Wor. Bro. S. S. LIGURBODY, of Vassalboro Lodge, visited Neguenkeag Lodge. This lodge continues in about the same condition as last year; but few meetings have been held during the year.

My special report in relation to Relief Lodge, at Belgrade, contains all the information that can be readily obtained.

It does not seem necessary for me to speak particularly of the other lodges, except to say that they are well officered and their affairs are moving smoothly along.

The lodges are particularly fortunate in their Secretaries; the records are very faithfully kept, and the dues in most cases are quite well collected.

There has been work in but two of the lodges at the time of my visits. This has been fairly well done. It has not seemed to me best to attempt to correct the work, except in a very restricted sense, for obvious reasons.

There has not been quite so much work as last year, and the membership in the district has slightly diminished through suspensions for non-payment of dues, one lodge having suspended thirteen members.

None of the lodges have furnished their histories during the year.

Asylum has theirs nearly completed; others have appointed committees to attend to the matter.

Through you, M.W., it is my desire to extend to the several lodges and the brethren of this district, my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness which it has been my good fortune to receive at their hands, both as your representative and as an individual.

To you, for the double honor conferred upon me by your appointments, my deepest gratitude is due and most cheerfully acknowledged.

Fraternally yours,

C. W. CROSBY, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

North Wayne, April 25, 1894.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It gives me pleasure to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

I have been unable to visit all the lodges in my district officially, but have made myself acquainted with their doings, and am pleased to report a healthy growth and good interest in this district.

It has been a year of peace and harmony, and no complaint of any nature has come to my notice.

Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, at Canaan, has done no work this year, but are keeping up their interest, and will undoubtedly make a better showing next.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, at Skowhegan, shows a decrease of two members from last year, but is in a good condition and do their work very finely.

Euclid Lodge, No. 194, at Madison, shows a gain of six from last year. This is a new lodge, and I have been a visitor in their hall many times. The excellent teachings of their first Master, Bro. BLACKWELL, have been well carried out.

February 14th, I visited Keystone Lodge, No. 80, at Solon. This lodge holds their meetings in the afternoon, and have a very good attendance,

there being twenty-one brothers present on the day of my visit. The officers of this lodge (although they had not yet worked a candidate) exemplified the work in the First degree, and did it very well. Some few corrections which I made were kindly received. W. Bro. PATTERSON is much interested in his lodge and the other officers take an interest in their work. The records, in the hands of Bro. LONGLEY, are well and correctly kept. The large number dimitted this year are members living at, or near, Bingham, who have joined their fortunes with the new lodge at that place. Financially, this lodge stands at the head in this district, the Treasurer's report showing a balance in their favor of over six thousand dollars, which I think is rather pleasant.

March 1st, I visited Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield, and was cordially received by Bro. LOVEJOY, and made the acquaintance of the brethren, with the assistance of Bro. CHAPMAN, the efficient S. D. of this lodge. The records are in the hands of Bro. MERRILL, and are correctly and nicely kept. This is Bro. LOVEJOY's third year in the East, and I am sure the craft has not suffered for instruction. I witnessed work in the third degree, which was very creditably done, closely following the ritual. Although their hall is not all that could be desired, their attendance is large, there being, on the night of my visit, over thirty brothers present. The building of a new hall by this lodge is under earnest consideration. May success attend them.

March 5th, I visited Bingham Lodge, No. 190, at Bingham. Since this lodge was constituted, last June, it has been doing good work. I was present at that time, and the favorable impressions received then have been fully verified. Their lodge depends largely on the summer and early fall months for their work, it being a lumbering section, and many are employed in the woods during the winter. They have some work on hand, but on the night of my visit the candidate was not present, so the work in the First and a part of the Second degrees was gone through with. W. Bro. HAMLET, being unable to get to this meeting on account of the bad roads, (as he lives some eight miles distant) Bro. ERWIN MOORE, S. W., supplied the East, and performed the work very nicely; some few corrections in the ritual and suggestions in regard to floor work were agreeably received, and also some instructions in keeping the records. Their lodge rooms are conveniently situated and very pleasant, and I see no reason why Bingham Lodge may not prosper.

March 15th, I visited Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at Norridgewock. Owing to a confusion of dates, they had no work on that night, but I am pleased to see that their lodge is doing so well. Bro. HALE is an earnest worker, and as this is the home of Bro. POWERS, Past D. D. G. M., this lodge need not suffer for instruction.

Of my own lodge, Northern Star, No. 28, at North Anson, I will briefly state that I have attended all the meetings, with one exception, during the past year, and most of them for several years. Although many of the members have moved to Bingham, and joined the new lodge there, reducing the membership somewhat, yet the lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and the work will compare favorably with other lodges in the district. We have made some repairs in our lodge room and now have a very pleasant hall and nicely furnished.

I have endeavored to impress upon the several lodges the importance of furnishing their history to 1890, and truly hope they will comply with this requirement.

In conclusion, I would thank the brethren of the several lodges which I have visited, for the courtesies extended to me, and you, M. W., for the honor which you have conferred.

Fraternally yours,

W. S. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

North Anson, April 3, 1894.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith have the pleasure to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

February 9, 1894, I visited Solar Lodge, Bath, under an invitation from the W. M., and witnessed work in F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was well done, after which we enjoyed a banquet. Bro. STONE and his officers appear thoroughly interested in their work. It was an evening to be remembered.

February 13th, visited United Lodge, at Brunswick. It was a very stormy night and but a small number out; no work, but spent the evening profitably. Bro. NASH's examination of visitors was entirely new to me, and I felt that I had received instruction instead of imparting any.

March 9th, was present at the dedication of the new and spacious hall of Ancient York, at Lisbon Falls.

March 26th, made an official visit, and was highly entertained with work in F. C., which was well rendered. Was particularly pleased with the Secretary's marginal notes for reference.

March 19th, visited Freeport Lodge; work was exemplified in the E. A. Each officer showed an interest in the work. Was gratified to notice the

manner in which business was conducted. This lodge has lost quite a number of old and esteemed members, and the tributes of respect shown by the lodge were impressive.

March 14th, visited Village Lodge, Bowdoinham. Another stormy night; not many out; the first six officers are Past Masters. We passed an evening of instruction to (I hope) our mutual benefit.

April 11th, visited Polar Star Lodge, and witnessed the installation of officers by R. W. Bro. BALLOU. The evening was full of enjoyment. The new officers are interested and I look for "good work" a little later. Gave such instruction as I was able. A fine banquet awaited us after lodge was closed.

April 17th, visited Acacia at Durham. Was highly entertained with the solemn and dignified manner in which the lodge was opened. Work was exemplified in M. M. degree and was perfect. They have had no work for a long time; but they have not neglected their ritual. A treat awaited us here which all enjoyed.

The last but not the least is my own (Richmond) Lodge. It is well officered and the work is excellent. Need I say more?

I find all the lodges in this district in good condition; peace and harmony prevails; the members appear interested in the welfare of the order.

The Secretaries are without exception well selected; nearly all have been many years in service (two more than twenty years); their duties are attended to promptly. I have been treated with the utmost kindness by them all, and I desire to return my thanks to each and every lodge for the many courtesies shown me. I have allowed no evening to pass without endeavoring to make it for the good of Masonry. The only lack, if there be one, is in my competency. I have tried to impress upon the officers and members the importance of making the best impressions upon those taken into Masonry; that all work should be done in a dignified and proper manner; and when a candidate is "proficient in the preceding degree, he can go higher," and not before. Thanking you for the honor of my appointment,

I am fraternally yours,

GEO. B. RANDETTE, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth District.

The district having been divided and a new district formed, there are now but eight chartered lodges in the Fifteenth District, all of which I have visited personally, and witnessed work or exemplification of work in each and every lodge.

The lodges are all in a healthy condition in masonic qualities, numbers and finances, all having had initiations except one.

I have tried to encourage a spirit of visitation between the lodges, which I believe to be of benefit to the craft.

✻ The dates of my visitations are as follows:

Mystic Tie, No. 154, February 20th, at Weld. Having no work they exemplified the F. C. degree in an excellent manner. This is the smallest lodge in the district as to numbers, on account of location as to territorial jurisdiction, but is one of the best working lodges; they manifest a deep interest in Masonry. This evening there were six Past Masters present, as also P. D. D. G. M. JONES. Records well kept, and they have a little money ahead.

Franklin, No. 123, February 21st, at New Sharon. Having no work at this time, the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very earnest and satisfactory manner. The officers manifest a zeal for the work, have a good understanding of the ritual, and with a little care as to rapidity will render it in an impressive manner. Floor work good. Records well kept by Bro. JOHN C. WHITMORE. There are some good workers in this lodge and we expect to see it thrive.

Whitney, No. 167, March 1st, at Canton. This was a regular meeting and the lodge had notice of my intended visit, yet only a few of the working officers were present, the Master having been away most of the winter. The S. W. and Secretary are always in attendance. There were two candidates for F. C. degree; the stations were filled and the degree conferred in a very smooth and creditable manner, all things considered; P. M. BONNEY, as Master, rendered good work.

Oriental Star, No. 21, March 21st, at Livermore Falls. The work was in the M. M. degree; officers all present, except Marshal and Treasurer, and the work was rendered by a good line of officers. Both officers and members manifest a good interest and the records are well kept. The consolidation of Reuel Washburn with this lodge makes it the largest in the district.

Blue Mountain, No. 67, March 28th, at Phillips. Officers nearly all present; a large delegation of visitors from Maine and Davis Lodges. Work was in the Third degree, which was excellent and impressively given, especially by Wor. M. HOYT, who is one of our best Masters. This lodge can render good work. Records are well kept by Bro. WILLIAM A. D. CRAGIN.

Davis, No. 191, April 4th, at Strong. This was a special meeting. The Third degree was worked on one candidate, some parts of which were ex-

cellent. Officers nearly all present, though the attendance was not large on account of the bad traveling. The officers are interested in the work, and all things considered they do excellent work.

Wilton, No. 156, April 18th, at Wilton. Work was in E. A. degree upon two candidates. This lodge has been improving and this evening rendered excellent work. They are interested and anxious to learn. The traveling was very bad, but the attendance was fair. The Master, who performs his work well, has a very good support, and they appear to be thriving. Records were well kept and they are gaining on back dues.

Maine No. 20, at Farmington. This is my own lodge. I have been present at all the meetings, I believe, and on March 5th, I formally visited the same. I have made such suggestions and corrections at other times as I deemed necessary. This lodge is thriving, has been, and is now doing good work. W. M. PRESSON manifests much interest and has a good support of officers. In this lodge the candidate is required to commit first section of lecture for examination in open lodge before receiving next degree, which I have recommended to all the other lodges. Records are still kept by Bro. CRAGIN.

I have to thank the officers and brethren throughout the district for their kind and cordial greetings, and the universal courtesy with which I have, as your representative, been received, and now I most heartily thank you, M. W. Sir, for the honor of my appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

Fraternally yours,

ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Farmington, April 20, 1894.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

September 19th, I visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was exceedingly well done; but very few mistakes were made. This lodge, in point of correct work, is not second to any in my jurisdiction. The records are nicely kept. The dues are collected and a good interest is manifested. Although they have not done very much work the past year, still the lodge is in a flourishing

condition. I was very cordially received, and I trust a very profitable and pleasant evening to the lodge, as well as to myself, was spent with them.

I visited Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, January 15th, and witnessed work on M. M. degree. I think this was the first work they had done since the officers were installed, and the work was well done, although not without some mistakes. The officers manifested great interest in their work, and the corrections I made were listened to with much interest. This is the largest lodge in the Sixteenth District, and they have a large number of good workers. The records are well kept by Bro. H. D. SMITH, and are a marvel of neatness and accuracy. There was a very large attendance, and after the lodge was closed refreshments were served, and a goodly number stayed and partook of the good things which the Norway brothers know how to prepare.

I made my official visit to Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, Bolster's Mills, March 15th. They exemplified work on the E. A. degree. There was a small attendance, and owing to some of their regular officers being absent they did not do as well as they would otherwise have done, but they showed very good work as it was. This lodge is not very large, but they are in a flourishing condition. Their records are well kept by Bro. DORMAN, who is one of their oldest members. I was very cordially received by the brethren and my corrections were listened to with interest, after which they asked some questions which were answered to the best of my ability.

I visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, February 19th. Owing to quite a number of the members being out of town that evening, there was not a very large attendance. They exemplified work in the E. A. degree which was fairly well done. The officers were mostly young members and had not had any real work. I made some corrections and cautioned them in their manner of receiving strangers into their lodge. Their records are well kept, and I think the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

I visited King Hiram, No. 57, Dixfield, February 20th. Owing to an entertainment in the place that evening there were but very few present, and there was no work done. I examined their records, and found them well kept by Bro. DILLINGHAM. They opened their lodge, and the time was spent in asking questions, and making such suggestions to them as I thought best. They have a very good hall, and the lodge seems to be in a healthy condition.

I visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, South Paris, March 20th. There was a goodly number present. They exemplified work on the M. M. degree, and although some of their regular officers were absent they did quite well; still it was not what I had expected, knowing this to be a large lodge and situated in such an enterprising place. I had perhaps expected too much of

them. They have a very pleasant hall, well furnished. Their records are very well kept, and the brethren know how to make you feel at home. They received my criticisms with interest, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Refreshments were served, and the brethren dispersed in peace and harmony.

I made my official visit to Granite Lodge, No. 182, West Paris, March 21st. This lodge has built a new hall the past year, and are in a flourishing condition. They have added a goodly number to their lodge the past year. There was a good attendance, although it was a stormy night. They exemplified work on the E. A. degree, and I am satisfied they can do very good work. The officers were somewhat embarrassed, as is quite often the case when the inspecting officer is present, for which I always make allowance. I made the corrections I thought best, and tried to impress upon them the necessity of opening and closing in proper manner, and to have the officers know and tell their respective duties, which has very much to do in making up a good working lodge.

I visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, Rumford Center, April 18th. I spent a very pleasant evening with the brethren of that lodge. They had work on the M. M. degree. I found the records very nicely kept by Bro. HENRY M. COLBY, who takes delight in keeping a good, correct account. The officers were all interested in their work, and while they are not good ritualists, yet otherwise they are well posted. I find some officers in lodges who are good ritualists, who cannot confer the degrees as well as others who do not render the ritual correctly. I do not look for perfection in any lodge, and when I see a lodge interested and trying and willing to learn the correct work, I find that they are prospering and will succeed in their undertaking. I made quite a number of corrections and answered what questions they saw fit to ask, to the best of my ability, after which refreshments were served and the brethren all seemed to be pleased with the evening's work.

Bethel Lodge, No. 97, Bethel, is my own lodge, and as I am at nearly all of the meetings, I have endeavored to make corrections from time to time, as the occasion required. Bethel Lodge has done a good year's work. We have raised six candidates, and the lodge is in a good financial condition. There has been quite an amount of old dues collected the past year. There is not as much interest manifested by some of its members as I should like to see. The officers are trying hard to do good work and if the brethren would attend a little better it would do much to encourage them, and serve to keep up the interest Bethel Lodge has formerly maintained.

And now, Most Worshipful, in closing, allow me to express my thanks to the officers and members of the different lodges in my district, for their kindness and courtesy, and especially to Bros. STEPHEN BERRY and GEORGE E.

RAYMOND, who have so kindly assisted me when I have called on them; and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

JARVIS C. BILLINGS, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Bethel, Maine, April 21, 1894.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

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 Seventeenth Masonic District.

I have visited each of the lodges in my district officially and some of them at other times.

October 21st, visited Presumpscot Lodge, at North Windham. Saw them confer the E. A. degree on two candidates. There was a fair attendance and a good degree of interest manifested in the work, which was done in a very pleasing manner. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

December 27th, installed in public the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge, W. Bro. FRED. E. BICKFORD assisting as Grand Marshal. Fine music was rendered by the Haydn Quartette. After the installation the brethren, with their ladies, repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful repast was awaiting them. A most enjoyable time was spent by the large company present.

January 10th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Temple Lodge, at Westbrook, assisted by W. Bro. FRED. E. BICKFORD as Grand Marshal.

January 28th, I visited Harmony Lodge, at Gorham, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree on two candidates. There was very little chance for criticism, as the work was rendered in a very satisfactory manner and must have made a lasting impression upon the candidates. I had the pleasure of the company of W. Bro. FRANK R. REDLON, W. Bro. FRED. E. BICKFORD and several others on this occasion. Finances and records in good condition.

March 2d, I installed in public the officers of Deering Lodge, assisted by W. Bro. A. F. BERRY as Grand Marshal. After the installation, a bountiful banquet was served, to which all did ample justice. Concluding the banquet, we were entertained with some very appropriate remarks from our respected Bro. MATT. S. HUGHES. About two hundred brethren and ladies were present.

March 15th, visited Standish Lodge, at Standish. No work. This lodge,

I am sorry to report, is not in a prosperous condition. They had not held a meeting prior to my visit since November, not being able to get together a quorum. I gave them what advice I thought proper; advised them to notify members of the time of the meetings of the lodge, as some of them told me they did not know when lodge night came. There does not seem to be any interest manifested at all, but I hope they will try and do better the coming year.

March 16th, visited Ancient Landmark Lodge, at Portland. As this is my home lodge, I expected to see good work and was not disappointed. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. They have a fine line of officers and all take great interest to do good work. This lodge has been selected to exemplify the E. A. degree before the Grand Lodge.

March 21st, visited Warren Phillips Lodge, at Cumberland Mills. Witnessed the conferring of Fellow Craft degree upon two candidates, which was well performed. There were some corrections which I made, but on the whole the work was well rendered. I had the pleasure of the company on this visit of W. Bro. GEO. E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. FRANK R. REDLON, Bros. WAITE, SCHWARZ, HOWELL and RAYMOND.

March 24th, visited Atlantic Lodge, at Portland. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. They have a good line of officers and are doing fairly good work. Records, in the hands of W. Bro. CHARLES D. SMITH, are in fine order. Finances all right.

March 30th, witnessed work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees in Portland Lodge, at Portland. The work was done in a very satisfactory manner. They have a fine line of officers and show good interest in the work.

April 9th, visited Deering Lodge, at Deering. Witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was done in a very thorough and impressive manner. They have a good line of officers and are a fine working lodge. The night of my visit they elected seven, and received ten applications. They are in a prosperous condition.

April 11th, I visited Temple Lodge, at Westbrook. The F. C. degree was conferred on two candidates in a very impressive manner. The officers are all interested and well posted and the work was well shown. This lodge is in a good condition. I had the pleasure of the company of the following brethren on this visit: W. Bro. GEO. E. RAYMOND, G. L., Bros. W. E. HOWELL and F. H. THOMPSON.

April 17th, visited Hiram Lodge, at Cape Elizabeth. The E. A. degree was conferred on one candidate. There was a fair attendance and the work was very well done. Records and finances in good condition. Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. GEO. E. RAYMOND, Bros. E. G. JACKSON and D. W. SCHWARZ accompanied me on this occasion.

April 21st, visited Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very impressive and satisfactory manner. The officers as well as the brethren all seem deeply interested in the welfare of Casco Lodge. I made the same recommendation to them that I have to all the lodges in my district, that the candidates be required to make suitable proficiency in the preceding degree before being advanced. Records well kept and finances in good condition.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Secretaries in my jurisdiction for their promptness in making their returns, and to the brethren for the kind and cordial manner in which I have been received, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred in the appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

CHARLES E. SNOW, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in this district once during the year, and some of them twice, and I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail in all of the lodges in this district. I also notice great improvement in the work over last year; the lodges have all paid their Grand Lodge dues very promptly, and that, too, without any effort of mine whatever. I have deemed it one of the essential duties resting upon me to impress upon the lodges, in the strongest manner possible, the importance of collecting their dues. The Secretaries of their respective lodges have made great efforts this year to bring about this result, and I am pleased to say they have made good progress in that direction.

December 16, 1893, I visited Oriental Lodge at Bridgton, accompanied by Bro. JAMES H. WALKER, of Delta Lodge. The weather was stormy and disagreeable, and the attendance was not as large as usual; the F. C. degree was conferred upon three candidates in a very creditable manner. The officers of this lodge work close to the ritual, and all seem anxious to excel in their duties. The financial condition of this lodge is first class, and Bro. BAILEY, whose records are a model in every respect, looks after the dues with remarkable promptness.

December 19th, visited Mount Tire'm Lodge, at Waterford. They having no work on hand, none was done; it being their annual meeting, the lodge

proceeded to the election of officers and to transact such other business as naturally comes before a meeting of this kind, all of which was performed in a very creditable manner; this lodge has a large arrearage of dues, but an earnest effort is being made to collect the same, and I doubt not but that great progress will be made in that direction. Some questions were asked me in regard to Masonry, which I endeavored to answer correctly; I also gave them some advice about matters pertaining to their lodge, which I trust were kindly received. The records are neatly and well kept.

January 15, 1894, visited Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, accompanied by PRESTON B. WALKER, W. M. of Delta Lodge. This lodge for the past year, up to date, has had no work, owing to the fact that no proper material has applied, yet the prospect in the near future is excellent for plenty to do; this lodge retains the same standard of efficiency that it has maintained in the past, owing largely to the fact that the brothers who have passed through the chairs and thereby become Past Masters, do not drop into obscurity, but remain active and zealous masons; the officers were publicly installed by P. M. WILLIAM C. TOWLE; after the installation services those who wished repaired to the Oxford and partook of an excellent banquet, after which dancing was indulged in until all were satisfied they had had a first class time; the finances of this lodge are in good condition, the arrearages of dues are small and they are carefully looked after by the Secretary, who keeps a good record.

January 17th, visited Mount Moriah Lodge, at Denmark, accompanied by Bro. FRANK C. WALKER, of Delta Lodge. This lodge has had but little work for the past year. The attendance was small, owing to sickness that largely prevailed in the neighborhood. From appearances this lodge shows a vast improvement over last year in its knowledge in Masonry; no work was done, but, by request of the W. M., I installed the officers elect into their several stations and places; the financial standing of the lodge is good and the records are well kept.

January 20th, visited Oriental Lodge a second time and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, but owing to the ill health of the officers the work was not as well done as it might have been under more favorable circumstances. A more careful study of the ritual, and a closer application of its requirements, with the amount of work it has before it, gives me no reason to doubt but that this lodge will come up to that standard of efficiency necessary to do good work.

March 16th, visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish. This is the largest lodge in the district; witnessed work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, which was fairly well done. The officers, being new in their places, have not quite got up to the standard for doing efficient work, but I think, with the practice they must have, from the prospects before them they will show a

marked improvement over the present at the close of the year. The records are kept in a very efficient manner, and the financial standing of the lodge is good.

March 17th, visited Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield; witnessed work in the M. M. degree, and it was exceedingly well done, no corrections being necessary. Shepherd's River Lodge this year stands in the front rank with any lodge in the district for doing good and efficient work; the past officers are all zealous and active masons, and I claim that when the officers and past officers take a deep interest it brings the lodge up to that degree of efficiency that reflects great credit upon themselves, and also upon the fraternity: the records are well kept.

Delta Lodge is my home lodge. I have been present at most of its meetings during the year, and although it is doing no work at present, yet it stands ready to do good and efficient work when the proper material applies: it has recently purchased a new set of collars and repaired the jewels, so their masonic clothing looks very neat and tidy and is worn by a very efficient class of officers. The records are still in the hands of Bro. E. L. BELL, which makes comment unnecessary.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brethren throughout the district, for the kindness and courtesy extended to me as your representative, and personally to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by my appointment.

Most fraternally submitted,

J. A. FARRINGTON, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Lovell, March 23, 1894.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

It gives me pleasure to report the Order in this district in a prosperous and harmonious condition, and instead of a decrease in membership, as we would naturally expect owing to the depression in business, the Order has made a gain in membership, and the financial condition of most of the lodges is very good. I have found the work quite well done, yet not so perfect as not to have more or less need of corrections in all the lodges. I have been well received as the representative of the Grand Lodge, my cor-

rections and instructions have been kindly received, and a desire has been manifested to conform to the work of the ritual.

The following is my report of the lodges as I have found them.

December 15th, I visited Palestine Lodge, No. 176, at Biddeford, and witnessed work in Third degree on a candidate; the work was very well done. The lodge labored under the disadvantage of some of the officers not being present, whose places had to be filled by appointment. This lodge has done a fair amount of work; the records are well kept and in good hands; the finances are well looked after; there was a small attendance considering that this is one of the largest lodges in this district; my instructions were kindly taken, and a desire manifested to comply with the work of our ritual.

December 23d, I visited York Lodge, No. 22, and witnessed work in M. M. degree on a candidate, which was well done; it being the home lodge of past D. D. G. M. GEORGE A. GILPATRICK, we would naturally expect it to be so; the records are also in his hands, which is a guarantee of their being faithfully kept; this lodge has recently sustained a great loss in the death of Bro. E. W. MORRIS, and the Order in general a true and faithful mason. The members of this lodge have manifested much interest in Masonry by fitting up and furnishing one of the best halls in the state; a good attendance was present; the few corrections and instructions I saw fit to make were kindly received. At the close of meeting we retired to the banquet hall, and socially enjoyed a collation.

January 15th, I visited St. John's Lodge, No. 51, and saw the work performed in M. M. degree; the work was quite well done; the Master, C. L. MORRISON, is a devoted worker and is well supported by other officers; the records, in the hands of Bro. E. A. CHESLEY, are well taken care of, Bro. CHESLEY being an earnest and efficient worker in Masonry; this lodge is also fortunate in having several of such workers; some changes in the work I noticed and endeavored to correct. My corrections were well received and accepted. There was a good number present, not only of their own members, but of many from the lodges in New Hampshire. At the close a nice collation was served in the banquet hall and a social time enjoyed.

January 16th, I made an official visit to Arundel Lodge, No. 76, at Kennebunkport, and saw the work in the E. A. degree on a candidate; arrangement had also been made to work the M. M. degree, but the candidate not appearing on account of sickness, the work was exemplified. I cannot speak too highly of the work done in both degrees, their work very nearly complying with the work of our ritual; the Master is an earnest worker, and is well supported by all his subordinate officers. A goodly number were present. I had but few corrections to make. The books are well looked after; finances in good condition and well looked after by Bro. Tr-

COMB. At the close a social time was enjoyed in the banquet hall. I had the company of Bro. EDWIN PARSONS, of York Lodge, on this occasion, and to him I am indebted for masonic courtesy.

January 17th, by appointment, I visited Naval Lodge, No. 184, at Kittery, and witnessed work in M. M. degree exemplified. The degree was fairly well worked, considering that this lodge has not done any work for some time and part of the officers are new in their places. This is the home lodge of my predecessor, Bro. HORACE MITCHELL, who has been an earnest worker in this lodge and in the Order, and has done much in Naval Lodge. This lodge depends largely on the business at the navy yard, but has not done much work of late owing to the depression in business there. My corrections and instructions were kindly accepted with a desire to conform to our work, and under the watchful eye of Bro. MITCHELL and others there, I entertain no doubt of its prosperity. A large number were present of such as any lodge should appreciate. At the close, we were conducted to the hotel near by, where a bountiful supper was served to the satisfaction of all. I was kindly received by W. Master J. W. WALKER and all others, and am especially indebted to Past D. D. HORACE MITCHELL for masonic courtesy which I shall ever kindly remember.

March 5th, I visited Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, and saw the work in F. C. degree on a candidate. The work was quite well done. Some few changes were noticed which I endeavored to correct. This is the largest lodge in this district, and is doing a good amount of work; it has lost several members by death. The officers are new to the work, but are earnestly working to master it, and composed of such as they are, I have no doubt will succeed. The records are well looked after, finances in good condition, and it is the strongest financially in the district. Not so many were present as should have been, considering its membership.

March 7th, I visited Saco Lodge, No. 9, and saw the E. A. degree conferred on a candidate and very well done. This lodge has not been visited by any District Deputy for some time past. This is the oldest lodge in the district, and one of the largest; its records are in the hands of that faithful worker, GEORGE A. EMERY, who has held the office so many years; they are well kept, and the finances are in a good condition. This is the home lodge of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, whom I had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion. There were not so many present as should attend for a lodge of the membership this lodge is composed of, yet enough were present to show the lodge and its interests well looked after. At the close we were conducted to the refreshment room, where a social time was enjoyed by all.

March 20th, I visited St. Aspinquid Lodge, No. 198, and had the pleasure of seeing work in M. M. degree on two candidates; the work was very impressively rendered, the several officers, from Master down, all performing

their work in a very able manner. This is the youngest lodge in the district, having been instituted last November; this lodge is doing a large amount of work; it has furnished its lodge room in good order and bids fair for a prosperous future, having a large jurisdiction to draw from, and will soon lead several of the smaller lodges in the district. Its Master, Bro. FRANK W. SMITH, is an efficient and impressive worker, is well supported by all the other officers, and I have yet to visit the lodge which is doing the work better or nearer the ritual than St. Aspinquid, No. 198. I had but few corrections to make; those were kindly received with a desire to strictly comply with our work, and all are filled with the spirit of Freemasonry. The records are well looked after by Bro. STEWART, as also its finances. At the close we enjoyed an oyster supper in the banquet hall; a large attendance and pleasant time enjoyed by all.

Yorkshire, No. 179, is my masonic home. I have been present at nearly all its meetings during the year. This lodge is doing a good amount of work. Master J. W. WEBBER is an efficient worker, having been Master of this lodge several years. The Secretary's books are in the hands of Bro. H. A. BUTLER, who takes great interest in having them neatly and correctly kept. The collecting of dues has been loosely looked after in years past, but our present Secretary is attending to that part of his duty. We have labored under the disadvantage of a poor lodge room, but during the past year a fine brick block had been built, and the masons have been fortunate in securing a suite of rooms in it, and much interest is manifested in furnishing the same, so that in a short time Yorkshire Lodge expects to dedicate and occupy one of the best halls in this district. The meetings are well attended, and we believe the officers perform the work in an effective manner. The lodge is doing a good amount of work, with bright prospects for the future.

April 7th, visited Ocean Lodge, No. 142, at a special meeting, to see the E. A degree conferred on a candidate, which, considering the conditions in which the officers were placed, was quite well done. The Master, Bro. JERE G. HALL, was absent on account of sickness, and the J. W., Bro. LYMAN GERCHELL, acted as Master, and performed his part of the work in a creditable manner, the other officers fairly well supporting him. Ocean Lodge has not done much work the past year, and their membership is so scattered that the attendance is small, yet this lodge is composed of a goodly number of veterans in the Order, and are ever mindful of the interests of their lodge, and knowing its members as I do, I have no fears as to the prosperity of Ocean Lodge. The records are in good hands and carefully kept. At the close refreshments were served which we all enjoyed.

March 15th, I had appointed to meet with Arion Lodge, No. 162, but owing to very bad traveling and having to drive several miles by team to get

there, I considered it unwise to travel there; so I wrote to the W. M. to give me a report of the standing of the lodge and made an appointment to meet with them at the next regular meeting. He reports to me that Arion Lodge is doing no work and has not done any for some time; that its members are not so interested as he wished they were, but trusts that after the traveling and weather grow better their interest may revive. I shall try to visit them at their next regular meeting and do what I can to assist them.

Thus you will see that I have visited all but one of the lodges in my district; that one I shall visit next month; and I have endeavored to give a fair account of the lodges as I have found them.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Grand Master, accept my thanks for the honor you have conferred on me by appointing me D. D. G. M., and to the officers and brethren of the several lodges in my district, I would extend my thanks for having my duties made pleasant by the cordial manner and kind treatment with which I have been received by them.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM B. LITTLEFIELD, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

April 9, 1894.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of presenting my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twentieth Masonic District.

On the 27th day of June, 1893, accompanied by P. M. EDSON P. REYNOLDS, of Pine Tree Lodge, I visited Horeb Lodge, No. 93, at Lincoln, where we witnessed work in the Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degrees. The work was very well done.

September 9th, with Past Masters ALEXANDER McCLAIN, DANVILLE S. CHADBOURNE and EDSON P. REYNOLDS, I visited Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth, where I installed the officers in the presence of their wives and invited guests, after which we repaired to the banquet hall, where a nice supper was spread by the ladies, to which all did ample justice.

I had a very pressing invitation from Forest Lodge to install their officers on the evening of October 28th, but owing to one of the worst rain storms of the season coming on that day, and an eighteen mile ride with a team through the mud, I was forced to forego the pleasure of attending.

December 27th, I installed the officers of Pine Tree Lodge. The installation was private.

January 16, 1894, I officially visited Horeb Lodge, No. 93, at Lincoln. Bro. EDSON P. REYNOLDS accompanied me. On that occasion, I installed the officers. There was no work, but I examined the records. I find them still in the hands of Bro. CHAS. F. PLUMLEY, which is assurance enough that they are well kept. The lodge has had but very little work the past year, only one having been raised, but I can vouch for the lodge doing good work when occasion requires. A banquet was spread in Grand Army hall, to which all repaired, and did ample justice. I noticed that Past District Deputy Grand Master PIPER was present, and did his best to keep up the reputation of District Deputies in the eating line.

February 7th, I officially visited Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, at Sherman Mills. This visit requires a ride of 27 miles by stage, but I fortunately had a fine day and good sleighing, and made the trip very comfortably. I found a goodly number of the brethren assembled at their new hall, of which they may well be proud. There being no work, the evening was spent in passing the lectures, which was very creditably done. This lodge is now in a flourishing condition, having raised five during the year and affiliated one. Too much praise can not be given to the officers and members of this lodge. During the past few years they have built, in connection with the town, a new building in which is the hall. The hall is nicely finished, and the whole building is an ornament to the village and a credit to the brethren. Bro. CUSHMAN, the W. M., writes me that there is less than one hundred dollars debt on it, which they hope to wipe out soon. I gave them the required permission to move from their old uncomfortable quarters over a saw mill, to their new hall, and occupy it until such time as it can be consecrated and dedicated in due and ample form.

February 8th, I visited Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, at Patten. They had work in the M. M. degree. Bro. QUINCY, who was entered as an Apprentice one year ago when I visited the lodge, taking his M. M. degree at this meeting. This is all the work they have had for the year. The work was well done, but very few mistakes being made. I find that Bro. C. C. PERRY is still Secretary, and the books kept in good order. Bro. PERRY says that he is still at work on that lodge history, and if nothing unforeseen prevents, it will be completed in due time. After the lodge, we were furnished with an oyster stew, which was disposed of in the usual manner.

March 24th, with Bro. STARK WEBSTER, of Pine Tree Lodge, I officially visited Forest Lodge, No. 148, at Springvale, where I found a large number present, among the rest, Past District Deputy Grand Master HIRAM STEVENS and quite a number of familiar faces that formerly belonged to Horeb Lodge. There being no work for the evening, the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner, showing that the officers are well read in the ritualistic work.

March 31st, with Past Master DANVILLE S. CHADBOURNE, and Past Senior Warden WM. H. LIBBEY, of Pine Tree Lodge, I made my official visit to Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth, where we found a large number present to welcome us. I found Bro. D. C. PARKER in charge of the books, as he has been for a number of years, and of course they were nicely and correctly kept. Bro. P. informs me that they have funds enough on hand to wipe off the balance of the debt from their hall, and they are to be congratulated in owning as fine a lodge building as any town of its size in the state. They had work in the Third degree and they did it well, the officers all doing their part with a will. The closing lecture was passed in a highly commendable manner by Past Master DINGEE. I was agreeably surprised to meet my old friend, Past District Deputy Grand Master JESSE PRENTISS, of Milford, who still keeps up his old time interest in Masonry and rendered valuable assistance in his remarks and suggestions. After the meeting all repaired to Hotel Vendome, where a sumptuous repast was furnished by the lodge.

I have attended every meeting of Pine Tree Lodge, of which I am a member, for the past twenty years, and did not think it necessary to trouble them with an official visit, but whenever occasion has occurred I have made corrections and suggestions which have been well received, and you may rest assured that Pine Tree Lodge will do nothing to dishonor the fraternity.

In conclusion, I will say that, taking everything in to consideration, you will not find six better lodges in the state than comprise the Twentieth Masonic District.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for my re-appointment, and the brethren of all the lodges for the many courtesies extended to me,

I am truly and fraternally yours,

GEO. W. SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Mattawamkeag, April 19, 1894.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report, as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-first Masonic District.

Having made a full and extended report last year, I do not deem it necessary, at this time, to furnish one so detailed. It affords me much pleasure, however, to inform the Grand Lodge that the condition of the several lodges in my district is most healthy and prosperous.

It has been my privilege to visit officially every lodge, and to witness work (or an exemplification of it) in all of them. I found the officers devoted to the interests of the craft, and the work in the several lodges fully equals the degree of excellence detailed in my last report.

It also gratifies me to report a marked improvement in the financial condition of the lodges in this district, which has resulted from a more careful enforcement of the laws relating to the collection of dues; and I cannot but feel that my advice and counsel in regard to the importance of looking carefully after the financial affairs of the lodges, and the evils resulting from their neglect, have been very generally heeded.

I am pleased to notice the deep interest manifested throughout the whole district, for the welfare of the fraternity, and the peace and harmony which prevail.

I am able to report that each lodge in this district has prepared and furnished its history, with one exception, my home lodge; and I am glad that the history of Marine Lodge, the only delinquent in the district, is now being written.

Allow me, Most Worshipful, to tender to you my heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred by my re-appointment; also to the brethren of the several lodges for courtesies shown, and assistance rendered.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

AUGUSTUS O. GROSS, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

Deer Isle, March 28, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

On the whole, my work during the past year has not been attended with the degree of satisfaction that I could wish. Owing to sickness which confined me to the house from the latter part of December to the first of the following March, I was only able to visit five of the lodges in the district. The remaining three were visited by competent brothers who were appointed for that purpose. They are reported in good condition.

June 22d, by invitation of the Grand Master, I attended a special meeting of the Grand Lodge at Bingham, and assisted in the pleasant duty of constituting a new lodge at that place. This was an entirely new and very enjoyable experience, and will form a very pleasant memory through life.

July 25th, visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75. This was a stated meeting. There was a good attendance of officers, members and visiting brethren, and I had the pleasure of seeing the M. M. degree conferred upon two candidates. The work was finely done, calling for very little criticism. On completion of the work, remarks were made by several visiting brothers, also suggestions by the D. D. G. M. for future guidance, after which the lodge was closed. Refreshments were served, and all enjoyed a pleasant and profitable evening. This is one of the best working lodges in the Twenty-second District. The officers are young, interested, full of enthusiasm, and anxious to do their best. The records are models of neatness and accuracy, and the lodge is in good condition financially.

September 1st, visited Meridian Lodge, No. 125. This was a special meeting, and I was much pleased to see work in the M. M. degree. The work was well done. There was a good attendance of officers and members, and after a few remarks given in the interest of Masonry, and particularly with reference to good work, I closed without the necessity for making any very extended corrections. The records are well kept, the lodge is in fair condition financially, and occupies a fine hall. Refreshments closed a pleasant evening.

September 9th, visited Parian Lodge, No. 160. This was a special meeting called for the purpose of conferring the M. M. degree on a candidate. There was a good attendance of officers and members, with a goodly number of visiting brethren. The work was well done, and reflects much credit on the officers of the lodge. Corrections were made wherever necessary, and after refreshments, remarks were made by several visitors, after which the lodge was closed in due form, thus terminating a very pleasant occasion. The records are well kept, and the lodge is in good condition financially. A good working lodge.

October 25th, visited Corinthian Lodge, No. 95. This was a regular meeting, and the time fixed for installation. There was a good attendance of officers and members, and, by invitation, I installed the officers into their respective stations. This is a good lodge, well officered, and occupies a fine hall. The amount of work the past year has been very satisfactory, and there is a prospect of more in the near future. The records are fairly kept, and the financial condition of the lodge is good.

March 15, 1894, visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49. This was a stated meeting, and I had the pleasure of witnessing work in E. A. degree on two candidates. The attendance was good, and officers all in their stations. The work was fairly well done, though susceptible of much improvement. Allowance should be made, however, as the officers had recently been installed, and this was their first work. I have no doubt that the needed improvement in work will be speedily inaugurated, and the

lodge take its accustomed place as one of the best working lodges in the Twenty-second District. Meridian Splendor Lodge is my masonic home. It is not possessed of a large fund, but is out of debt and occupies a fine hall. The records are well kept, and on the whole, the outlook is favorable for a flourishing lodge in the near future.

Archon, No. 139, Cambridge, No. 157, and Pacific, No. 64, I was unable to visit. They were visited by brothers appointed for that purpose, and so far as I am able to learn are in good condition, although the reports have not yet been received.

This, M. W., brings to a close my official report. There has been a slight increase in the amount of actual work done this year, and it is noticeable that the work has been more evenly divided among the several lodges; thus showing a growing interest in Masonry all over the district. May the good work continue, until the hearts of all true men are so fully prepared that in due time their eyes may be opened to the beauties of our beloved institution.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and brothers of the various lodges, for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been received; and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally,

AUSTIN I. HARVEY, *D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.*

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third District.

I had the great pleasure to install the officers of Springvale Lodge, No. 190, Tuesday evening, January 16th; there was a good attendance of members present, also a few visitors from Preble Lodge, Sanford; after the installation the officers and members sat down to an oyster supper with cake and coffee. This lodge has raised four members the past year; the officers elected have considerable push and energy and intend to keep Springvale Lodge well to the front the coming year.

On Wednesday evening, January 17th, I paid a visit to Fraternal Lodge, Alfred, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. There was a very poor attendance. The work was done in a very fair manner; the records were

neatly kept and are in good hands; there seems to be a lack of masonic interest among the members; they have initiated three members during the year.

Visited Preble Lodge, of Sanford, Wednesday evening, February 14th. There was a very good attendance of members; during my visit the F. C. degree was worked in a fair manner, considering that the officers were new in their respective positions; there seems to be a desire of the officers of this lodge to keep well to the front, and I have no doubt they will do so; they have raised during the year seven members, with a prospect of considerable work in the future.

On Monday, February 19th, I visited Buxton Lodge, of West Buxton. The W. M. was unavoidably absent, on account of professional duties; there was no attempt to do any work; they have painted and papered their hall and have laid down a nice new carpet, and intend to put in new officers' chairs and settees. When they get their hall all furnished they will have as good a home as any in the district. The evening was passed very pleasantly; questions were asked your representative by the officers and members, which were answered to the best of my ability. After the lodge was closed we all sat down to refreshments. They have raised three members during the year.

I visited Adoniram Lodge, of Limington, Tuesday evening, March 20th; there was a small attendance; the lodge had no work on hand; the opening and closing ceremonies were well done; questions were asked by the officers in regard to the working of the different degrees and to other matters pertaining to the interests of the lodge, which I have no doubt will be to their advantage; they have initiated but one member during the year; this is one of the oldest lodges in the district, and I advised them to take care of their old records and to put them into a place of safety in case of fire.

On Wednesday evening, March 21st, I paid a visit to Freedom Lodge, of Limerick; there was a very poor attendance of members; there was no attempt to do any work. From what I could gather during my visit, I have come to the conclusion that there is not that peace and harmony between the officers and members which should be. In my remarks, I gave them some pretty good advice. I endeavored to inculcate into their minds that peace and harmony which is so essentially necessary to the welfare of any lodge. I hope and trust that what remarks I made will do some good, and that they will profit by it, and do better the coming year; they have raised four members during the year.

Thursday evening, March 22d, visited Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield. A candidate was raised during my visit, which was done in a very creditable manner. There was a large attendance, and there seems to be a desire among the officers to work as near the ritual as possible; there was

quite a goodly number of visitors from Drummond Lodge, of Parsonsfield; the records could be improved upon somewhat. I pointed out some of the errors, and no doubt the Secretary will endeavor to profit by them.

I am sorry to say, M. W. Grand Master, that I have not had the opportunity of visiting Drummond Lodge, of Parsonsfield. I had intended to visit them in February, but there came on a very severe snow storm and drifted the roads so badly that I could not get through. I have had some correspondence with the Secretary of that lodge, and find that the W. M. has been away for over six months, that the S. W. has been sick, and consequently they have had no work to speak of; only initiated one member during the year.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, having completed my visitations of the lodges in this district for the second year, it becomes my duty at this time to thank the brethren of the different lodges which I have visited, for the courtesies extended to me, and you, M. W. Grand Master, for the honor which you conferred upon me by appointing me the second time the D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES H. OGDEN, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

Springvale, March 31, 1894.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

This district is composed of eight lodges, nearly all a part of the Fifteenth District, but owing to its size it was deemed advisable to divide it, which was accordingly done last May by our M. W. Grand Master, and, I am pleased to report that I think it one of the best, if not *the* best district, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and one of which any District Deputy may feel justly proud to be the representative.

I have visited every lodge in the district at least once, and many of them several times, and am pleased to report that Masonry in this district is in a prosperous condition; that harmony and brotherly love prevail within its borders.

October 18, 1893, my first official act was to publicly install the officers

elect of Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, assisted by R. W. ALGERNON M. ROAK as Marshal. The exercises were attended by a large gathering of the brethren and their lady friends. Following the installation was a fine musical programme. At the conclusion we repaired to the banquet hall and partook of a rich repast.

December 19th, by invitation, I installed the officers elect of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, at Auburn, assisted by R. W. A. M. ROAK, as Marshal. Although the installation was not generally public, a goodly number of the brethren were present. After the exercises were closed, we adjourned to the banquet hall, where the sumptuous tables of the Auburn brethren awaited us, and to which we all did ample justice.

January 17, 1894, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, accompanied by C. H. JUMPER, of Ashlar Lodge, a special communication having been called for my convenience. The Master's degree was conferred in a very satisfactory manner. Having noted some few errors, I called attention to them, and made some suggestions which were gladly received. Records are kept by Bro. GODING and need no comment.

January 16th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabattus, (assisted by R. W. A. M. ROAK, as Grand Marshal) in presence of a large company. The programme for the occasion was finely selected and beautifully rendered. Music by the Philomela Quartette, consisting of Mrs. Dr. SLEEPER, Mrs. Dr. WOODBURY, Mrs. LUFKIN and Miss STINCHFIELD, was exceedingly fine, and Miss MAYO as a reader won the admiration of all. After the entertainment, we repaired to the banquet hall and supplied our inner wants. The *small hours* could hardly compel the assembly to abandon their genial hosts and return home. The occasion will long be remembered by me, as one of the many pleasant gatherings I have participated in as D. D. G. M.

February 14th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn, at their regular meeting, assisted by R. W. ALGERNON M. ROAK as Grand Marshal. Previously, however, I conferred the P. M. degree on the Master elect. A fine entertainment, with a select musical programme, followed the installation service, after which a fine collation was served.

February 19th, by request, I installed the officers elect of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston. This installation was not public, only members of the Order being allowed. One special feature of the evening was music by the Æolian Quartette, which was finely rendered. A fine banquet concluded the exercises of the evening.

February 23d, I visited Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls, a special meeting having been called for my convenience. A large number were present, considering the day, which was one of the coldest of the season. Unfortu-

nately some of the officers were absent, but their places were soon filled, and very ably, too. The work was the F. C. degree, and was well rendered, with very little chance for criticism, the ritual being very closely followed. The dues are well collected. This lodge has a membership of 208, and no brother is in arrears over two dollars, a record really to be proud of. Owing to the death of Bro. DWIXELL (the lodge historian), nothing has been done toward completing its history. I examined the records and find them neatly and correctly kept by Bro. LEWIN JEFFERIES.

February 28th, visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. This lodge has for many years maintained a high rank for good work, and this occasion was no exception. Appearances indicate that this lodge is striving to make itself proficient in Masonry. P. D. D. G. M. FAULKNER is a constant attendant, but was unable upon this occasion to be present, having the day previous received the sad intelligence of the death of his brother in Massachusetts. The records are kept by Bro. S. D. ANDREWS, this being the twenty-sixth consecutive year that he has faithfully served this lodge in this capacity. Their history is nearly completed.

March 15th, visited Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabattus, accompanied by Bros. F. R. STAPLES, of Ashlar Lodge, and F. G. PAYNE, of Rabboni. We were greeted with a cordial and courteous reception. The work was the M. M. degree and very finely rendered, bearing conclusive evidence that the W. M. and his subordinates had applied themselves very closely. This is the masonic home of P. G. M. SLEEPER, which perhaps may in some measure account for their accuracy. After the work Rev. MARTYN SUMMERBELL delivered a very instructive and able address. The records are in the hands of P. D. D. G. M. JUDSON BANGS, and it is needless to say they are neatly and accurately kept.

March 20th, visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn. Officers all present, the work of the evening being the E. A. degree, which was very ably rendered. This is one of the banner lodges of the district, and one who has the good fortune to visit this lodge will not only be sure of seeing good work, but will meet with good, warm-hearted brethren. History nearly completed. Records are in the hands of Bro. CONN and are neatly kept.

April 16th, visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, at their stated communication, the work being the M. M. degree, and a very large number being present. The attendance was not confined to Lewiston and Auburn wholly, but many of our neighboring lodges were represented. This was the first attempt by the newly installed officers to work this degree, but the work was very ably rendered and they did themselves much credit, every officer being present and equal to the occasion. After the lodge closed, we

adjourned to the banquet hall, where we partook of a fine collation, after which speeches were indulged in until a late hour. I examined the records and found them concise and correctly kept by Wor. F. I. MORRILL, P. M., giving evidence of an unusual amount of work and a sound financial condition of the lodge. Much credit is due Wor. W. J. BURNHAM and Wor. ALBERT RING, for their persistent efforts in completing the lodge history.

April 18th, visited Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn; witnessed work on the E. A. degree. The attendance was large, and as this is a live, wide-awake lodge, and noted for its close ritualistic work, this occasion was no exception. This lodge is in a healthy condition, and doing exceedingly fine work; a deep interest is manifested; each officer evinces a determination to understand his duties, and takes pride to do them. I examined the records, which are kept by Bro. J. F. ARWOOD, and are models of neatness and accuracy. Few lodges, if any, in the state can produce such a record. Tranquil may justly point to them with pride. A bountiful banquet concluded the exercises. History in progress.

Last, but not least, comes Rabboni, No. 150, at Lewiston. This being my masonic home I have not deemed it necessary to make any official visit. I have made it a point to attend all the meetings. Though modesty might prevent me from giving a glowing account of the work, I have noted with pride and pleasure the quality of the material which composes its officers, and the accuracy of its work, which I am proud to say will rank among the first in the district. Records correct and neatly kept.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, permit me to extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred by the appointment. Also to the-brethren of the several lodges within this district for the kind and courteous treatment which has attended me upon every occasion; a retrospective view of the past visitations being very pleasant memories.

Respectfully submitted,

E. K. SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.*

April 20, 1894.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.



MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 1, 1894.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund met in the Library Room at 11.50 A. M.

Present—H. H. BURBANK, *President*,
 AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,
 JOSEPH E. LOCKE,
 WM. FREEMAN LORD,
 CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
 FESSENDEN I. DAY,
 A. M. WETHERBEE,
 FRANK E. SLEEPER,
 ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
 STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report, as follows :

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,
In account with FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer.

Dr.

1893.	To cash paid beneficiaries,	\$1,225.00
	“ “ Grand Master Burbank,	300.00
	“ “ rent of box, Safe Deposit Co.,	15.00

To cash paid Swan & Barrett, for bond, Henry Co., Ohio, at 102½ and interest,	518.17
“ “ trustee of estate of Joseph Walker for bond City of Belfast at 105 and int.,	1,052.17
	<u>3,110.34</u>
To balance of cash in First National Bank, May 1, 1894,	2,135.19
	<u>\$5,245.53</u>

Cr.

By balance on settlement of last account,	\$2,268.55
“ “ from G. M. Taylor,	40.05
“ cash “ Bro. Bennett towards principal,	500.00
“ “ “ “ “ “ interest,	82.50
“ “ interest coupon Denver City,	30.00
“ “ “ “ Town of Brunswick, 4 per cent.,	40.00
“ “ “ “ City of Portland, aid R. R.,	30.00
“ “ “ “ Leeds & Farmington,	60.00
“ “ “ “ Delaware Bond,	30.00
“ “ “ “ Columbus, Ohio,	25.00
“ “ “ “ Maine Central 7 per cent.,	35.00
“ “ “ “ East St. Louis,	30.00
“ “ “ “ City of Portland,	180.00
“ “ Bond (due) “ “ “	1,000.00
“ “ interest coupon, Henry Co., Ohio,	15.00
“ “ dividend Trader's National Bank,	77.00
“ “ “ Casco “ “	296.00
“ “ “ Canal “ “	200.00
“ “ “ First “ “	72.00
“ “ “ Portland Savings Bank,	81.60
“ “ “ Maine “ “	76.76
“ “ “ Saco & Biddeford Savings Ins.,	76.07
	<u>85,245.53</u>

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

May 1, 1894.

The report was referred to Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM for examination, and he was directed to examine the securities, and if found correct to so certify.

Adjourned until 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Met at 5.

Present—BROS. HORACE H. BURBANK, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, C. I. COLLAMORE, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, WM. FREEMAN LORD, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, STEPHEN BERRY, FRANK E. SLEEPER and A. M. WETHERBEE.

BRO. E. P. BURNHAM reported that he had examined the Treasurer's report and the securities, and had found them correct as stated in the report. Report accepted.

Voted, That the Treasurer's bond be fixed at \$25,000.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his bond, which was approved.

The Grand Secretary presented seventy-one applications for relief, with a schedule of the same.

Voted, That they be referred to a committee of two for examination.

Voted, To adjourn until Wednesday morning at 8.30.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1894.

Met at 8.30 A. M.

Present—BROS. HORACE H. BURBANK, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, FRANK E. SLEEPER, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, A. M. WETHERBEE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, and CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM was appointed Secretary, *pro. tem.*

The Committee on Applications for Relief reported a schedule, which was accepted.

Some additions were made to the schedule and some referred to the President.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, To appropriate \$1,379.00 to pay the schedule.

Voted, That \$300 be placed in Grand Master's hands, including the \$250 unexpended from last year.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer, with the concurrence of the Grand Master, invest \$500 of the unexpended balance.

Adjourned *sine die*.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *Secretary, pro tem.*

A true copy: Attest,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary.*

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

The fund is applicable to the following cases, viz:

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this state not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every brother entrusted with funds be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be neces-

sary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 6, 1885.

Voted, That hereafter all applications for relief, not seasonably presented in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1886.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest: STEPHEN BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

1894.

HORACE H. BURBANK, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Deputy Grand Master,	"
HERBERT HARRIS, Senior Grand Warden,	"
GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	elected May 3, 1892, for three years.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 3, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 2, 1893, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 2, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 1, 1894, " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, " " " "

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1894.

M. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Saco.
R. W.	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	East Machias.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Liberty.
"	MARQUEIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	MOSES TAIT,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	I. HOVEY ROBINSON,	" 3d "	East Machias.
"	HARVEY P. HINCKLEY,	" 4th "	Bluehill.
"	EDWIN M. JOHNSTON,	" 5th "	Brownville.
"	DANIEL W. MAXFIELD,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	" 7th "	Liberty.
"	GEORGE A. WARREN,	" 8th "	Islesboro.
"	J. FRED HALL,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	CHARLES C. HUNT,	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	" 12th "	North Wayne.
"	FRANCIS H. WING,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	GEORGE B. RANLETTE,	" 14th "	Richmond.
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	" 15th "	Farmington.
"	JARVIS C. BILLINGS,	" 16th "	Bethel.
"	CHARLES E. SNOW,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JAMES P. LOWN,	" 18th "	Harrison.
"	WM. B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 19th "	No. Berwick.
"	MARTIN L. PORTER,	" 20th "	Danforth.
"	FREELAND R. BUNKER,	" 21st "	Winter Harbor.
"	HENRY S. THORNE,	" 22d "	Plymouth.
"	AI Q. MITCHELL,	" 23d "	W. Newfield.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" 24th "	Lewiston.
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ELMER E. NEWBERT,	" "	Augusta.
"	WM. A. NEWCOMB,	" "	Thomaston.
"	MATT. S. HUGHES,	" "	Portland.
"	ELBRIDGE PEPPER,	" "	Norridgewock.
W.	HENRY R. MILLETT,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Gorham.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Kittery Point.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Bucksport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" "	Bath.
"	HENRY A. TORSEY,	" "	Lewiston.
"	FRED'K M. RICHARDS,	" "	Camden.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	" <i>Standard</i> "	Ellsworth.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	" "	Cornish.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

* List of Subordinate Lodges *

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1894.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Horace M. Beal, m; Joseph S. Lang, sw; Josiah H. Williams, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Charles H. Cutler, m; Frank M. Bradbury, sw; Ezra Miles, jw; Charles E. Small, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alma, 43, Damariscotta. Walter M. Barstow, m; Lincoln H. Chapman, sw; Isaac C. Stetson, jw; Edward E. Philbrook, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Charles A. Wilson, m; Henry L. Maker, sw; Wallace E. Easton, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Winfield S. Gamage, m; John F. Hyson, sw; Alonzo Otis, jw; Merritt E. Thompson, s; Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Isaac Goddard, m; William S. Noyes, sw; George E. McCann, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Frank R. Redlon, m; Charles P. Costello, sw; George H. Owen, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Walter E. Plummer, m; Fenton Haigh, sw; Willard F. Rogers, jw; William Parkin, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Amos W. Knowlton, Newburgh, m; C. Hale Thurlough, Monroe, sw; Porter Lufkin, South Newburgh, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22

- Arion, 102, Goodwin's Mills. J. Burton Roberts, m; Frank S. Day, sw; Loring W. Hill, jw; Cyrus K. Littlefield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. John H. Bubar, m; Elijah A. Tompkins, sw; Wm. A. Beals, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday after full moon; election, December. 1
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Isaac P. Gooch, m; Ruel W. Norton, sw; George H. Robinson, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Frank H. Johnson, m; George W. Haynes, sw; Charles A. Jumper, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Benj. H. J. Ridley, m; James M. Moulton, sw; Clarence M. Stevens, jw; B. Frank Bradford, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Andrew M. Hazeltine, m; Edwin G. Jackson, sw; Fred H. York, jw; Charles D. Smith, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Daniel W. Emery, m; P. H. S. Vaughan, sw; Charles W. Jones, jw; Edmund McMurdie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Charles E. Meservey, m; Frank A. Peterson, sw; Leonard H. Snow, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Harrison E. Wakefield, m; Luther A. Leach, sw; Frank O. Alley, jw; Benj. L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Bushrod W. Stinchfield, m; W. J. Kingston, sw; L. H. Tuck, jw; D. C. Parker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Edward Whitehouse, m; Samuel D. Murray, sw; C. Tyler Hodgdon, jw; Norman S. Fuller, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Ernest B. Harvey, m; Andrew J. Friend, sw; Joseph Carter, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Caleb Wight, Jr., m; Newton E. Richardson, sw; Warren F. Staples, jw; Jarvis C. Billings, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Albert T. Murphy, m; John G. Rowe, sw; Chas. A. Price, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11

- Bingham, 199, Bingham. William W. Hamblet, m; Ervin W. Moore, sw; Arthur N. Burke, jw; J. F. Adams, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Florus H. Bartlett, m; Joseph W. Simpson, sw; Edwin R. Smith, jw; Henry M. Colby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Levi F. Hoyt, m; Charles E. Smith, sw; M. Sewall Kelley, jw; William A. D. Cragin, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Matthias A. Benner, m; George W. Russell, sw; Chas. F. Russell, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. John A. Fellows, m; John H. Severance, sw; Edward C. Ambrose, jw; Cyril P. Harmon, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John B. La Bree, m; Charles A. Mitchell, sw; Jacob T. Brown, jw; Walter H. Ring, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Perley L. McNelly, m; Parker L. Hardison, sw; Charles B. Margesson, jw; Charles G. Littlefield, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Walter H. Smith, m; Frank Weymouth, sw; George H. Ames, jw; Alpheus Nason, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Alvinza D. Doble, m; Fred. E. Allen, sw; Louis P. Pomeroy, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. James O. Fish, m; John A. Woodsum, sw; Gustavus J. Nelson, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Rodney Q. Lancaster, Howland, m; Fred H. Savage, sw; Henry B. Dyer, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Fred Lucas, m; Edwin A. Pratt, sw; Wilbert E. Dearborn, jw; John S. Page s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. David W. Hersey, m; Eugene S. Wilbur, sw; Allan H. Brown, jw; Bailes A. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Reuben H. Cobb, m; Sumner J. Skillings, sw; Walker B. Mills, jw; Leander Dorman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 16

- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Henry W. Loring, West Pownal, m; Elisha A. McCollister, Gray, sw; John W. Rideout, Intervale, jw; George H. Goding, South Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- Davis, 191, Strong. Andrew J. Norton, m; Nelson Walker, sw; Charles F. Thompson, jw; John M. Soule, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Carlton French, m; George E. Mitchell, sw; Thomas Bond, jw; George O. Hannaford, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Deering. Herbert N. Maxfield, m; Fred. H. Thompson, sw; Isaac L. Elder, jw; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Preston B. Walker, m; William R. Kneeland, sw; George W. Walker, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. John W. Boynton, m; John F. Plummer, sw; Charles W. Pierce, jw; Orrin F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Otis C. Wood, m; Calvin R. Waugh, sw; Ambrose H. Harding, jw; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Wilbur F. Cate, m; Lemuel W. Carlton, sw; L. H. Dorr, jw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Stephen E. Towle, m; Luther E. Sanborn, sw; Geo. G. Edwards, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Harry J. Tatterson, m; Lucien McIntire, sw; Clement A. Wakefield, jw; James Beaumont, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Woodbury F. Cleveland, m; James I. Brewster, sw; Wheeler C. Hawkes, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. William W. Slocomb, m; Edward L. Houghton, sw; George S. Stevens, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Julian H. Hooper, m; Yetts H. Cain, sw; Theodore A. Smith, jw; Orrin P. Carter, s. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Robert F. Sweeney, m; John T. Royal, sw; William H. Butler, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 21

- Euclid, 194, Madison. Leonard O. Paine, m; Granville D. Perkins, sw; Byron E. Hutchins, jw; Charles W. Greene, s. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. James M. Smith, m; Charles G. Crocker, sw; Walter H. Mathews, jw; Angus A. Morrison, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Fred L. Chesley, m; Olpha L. Varney, sw; Augustus F. Cloutier, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Martin G. Black, m; Bartlett Wadlin, sw; Mark D. Mendall, jw; Rodol A. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, October. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. William O. Buck, m; J. Robert Emery, sw; A. F. Bennett, jw; Edward A. Crocker, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Ralph Scribner, m; Edgar A. Blanchard, sw; William E. Murdock, jw; Lysander W. Trask, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. A. T. Stinson, m; Abel Chandler, sw; Augustus W. Morrill, jw; John C. Whitmore, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Samuel J. Mitchell, m; Lawton M. Sayward, sw; Willis J. Linscott, jw; John M. Akers, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Edwin Ilsley, m; Joshua C. Lane, sw; Fred D. Holland, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Perez S. Burr, m; Winthrop C. Fogg, sw; Freeman M. Grant, jw; George W. Moses, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Leonard B. Swan, m; Jesse C. Howe, sw; Willard E. Bryant, jw; C. Howard Lane, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. John Parker, m; Josiah G. Sanborn, sw; Oscar H. Thompson, jw; George H. Parker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John P. Shepherd, m; Edward F. Davies, sw; Frank V. Grindle, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Cornelius N. Hayes, m; Charles H. Ridlon, sw; Everett P. Hanson, jw; Fred W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17

- Harwood, 91, Machias. Amos L. Heaton, m; Stephen Hadley, sw; Willis H. Allen, jw; Cyrus W. Beverly, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Hiram W. Potter, m; Arthur C. Brown, sw; Fred. S. Newbert, jw; James M. Larrabee, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Walter H. Dyer, m; George H. Weeks, Jr., sw; John A. S. Dyer, jw; Stephen Scamman, Knightville, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Lewis H. White, m; Benjamin H. Chesley, sw; Geo. W. Haskell, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Seth H. Morgan, m; Charles S. Nason, sw; D. McG. Spenser, jw; Walter Haley, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Pearl S. Parker, m; Rodney S. Osgood, sw; Harry Saunders, jw; Frank A. Davis, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Joseph L. S. Coombs, m; Nason E. Pendleton, sw; Frank W. Sherman, jw; Thomas R. Williams, North Islesboro', s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. James L. Bowker, m; Horatio D. Bryant, sw; Clark B. Rankin, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Newell Rumery, m; Nehemiah Guptill, sw; Darius D. Kelley, jw; Henry A. Mansfield, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Charles H. Gilman, m; Geo. F. Weeks, sw; George A. P. Bryant, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Ethan Allen Pierce, m; Wallace W. Patterson, sw; Peter Parker, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Silas H. Runnels, m; Isaiah B. Hosken, sw; Alfred W. Carter, jw; James J. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Malon Patterson, m; Lyman C. Jewett, sw; Cornelius A. Merrill, jw; Perry S. Longley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. William A. Bragg, m; Stanton H. Freeman, sw; Frank E. Duncan, jw; Robert W. Perry, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8

- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Don A. Gates, m; William M. Kidder, sw; Geo. D. Kidder, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Walter E. Clark, m; Frank Achorn, sw; George H. Douglas, jw; Moses W. Levensaler, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Robert A. Harrington, m; George C. Horn, sw; Milton E. Bassick, jw; J. Merrill Bartlett, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. George E. Coleman, m; John L. Davis, sw; Frank A. Dow, jw; Ernest A. Morgan, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Herbert E. Hale, m; Charles H. Girdler, sw; Ellis H. Tobey, jw; Henry C. Powers, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Albert A. Williams, m; Leander R. Horsman, sw; Harris W. Day, jw; Samuel O. Hoar, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Clarence N. Cram, m; Otis S. Wing, sw; Charles W. Bagley, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wisasset. Alfred J. Rowe, m; Charles H. Metcalf, sw; Clarence A. Peaslee, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, m; Forest S. Stevens, sw; Hermitta U. Davis, jw; Fred W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Alonzo W. Packard, m; Charles A. Allen, sw; William Goggins, jw; James E. Parsons, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Thurston Hunt, m; Charles N. Patten, sw; Charles E. Welch, jw; West. D. Eaton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. George McL. Presson, m; John M. S. Hunter, sw; Edward C. Merrill, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Moses D. Joyce, m; Benjamin G. Barbour, sw; Cecil E. Waggatt, jw; Austiff D. Haskell, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 21
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. James E. Wentworth, m; Charles O. Sawyer, sw; James A. Colson, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8

- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Isaac Leathers, m; Charles S. Brackett, sw; L. C. Jones, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Andrew J. Durgin, m; William R. Bolstridge, sw; A. M. Shaw, jw; Elbridge W. Merrill, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. David W. Manock, m; Cyrus S. Noble, sw; A. Lincoln Maxfield, jw; James E. Kemey, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon, election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. William H. Mitchell, m; Wilson M. Stuart, sw; Henry A. King, jw; Charles E. Smith, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. James H. Witherill, m; Horace A. Burrill, sw; C. Dana Cummings, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Alfred Cushman, Jr., m; George W. Webber, Jr., sw; Sylvanus P. Hussey, jw; Benj. H. Towle, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Henry C. Jacobs, m; Otis K. Prescott, sw; John M. Prescott, jw; Horace S. Bent, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. George A. Gorham, m; Hjalmar Edblad, sw; William W. McDonald, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Herbert M. Starbird, m; Chapin Lydston, sw; Joseph E. Jack, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Calvin W. Brown, m; Allen P. Clark, sw; William C. Woodbury, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. George W. Vinal, m; Llewellyn F. Arey, sw; W. Frank Pierce, jw; Claes E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. George A. Somes, m; Abram C. Fernald, Jr., sw; Clifford B. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. James B. Greenleaf, m; Angus O. Campbell, sw; Willis M. Beal, jw; David Pearson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. S. Ernest Gilman, m; Sydney T. Brown, sw; Elmore E. Swan, jw; Almon P. Pingree, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18

- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Jesse W. Warren, m; Horace Maxfield, sw; Addison Millett, jw; Andrew S. Hapgood, South Waterford, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. George H. Sherman, m; Fred. L. Wyman, sw; David J. Crogan, jw; Walter H. Nason, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Jacob S. Jones, m; Charles F. Chandler, sw; Wm. A. Allen, jw; Eugene S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Sumner S. Hutchinson, m; David W. Campbell, sw; Arthur H. Bartlett, jw; George G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Owen L. Flye, m; Austin E. Freethy, sw; Wm. H. Freethy, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. James H. Walker, m; David G. Walker, sw; Ernest L. Chaney, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguenkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Charles A. Stilson, m; William S. Dutton, sw; Charles L. Gifford, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinseot, 101, Turner. Albion W. Roberts, m; William H. Downing, sw; William H. French, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 24
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Clarence Mantor, m; Samuel S. Gould, sw; Bert. Witham, jw; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Jere G. Hall, m; Albert H. Hatch, sw; Lyman F. Getchell, jw; Frank L. Buker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Lewis W. Coy, m; Henry W. Russell, sw; Fred A. Thayer, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Charles G. Brackett, m; Andrew D. Lamb, sw; Charles P. Redman, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Lewis H. Corliss, m; Frank W. Seavey, sw; David P. Chaplin, jw; Richard T. Bailey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Fred. Raymond, m; Charles J. Day, sw; Alphonso D. Cole, jw; George O. Eustis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15

- Oxford, 18, Norway. Eugene F. Smith, m; Herbert F. Andrews, sw; Eugene E. Andrews, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George M. Bond, m; Alfred W. Hicks, sw; Silas E. Walker, jw; Roswell C. Rich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Henry T. Spencer, m; Melville Woodman, sw; Charles Beaumont, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. John H. Shepherd, m; Chas. A. Gray, sw; George W. Nutter, jw; Oliver L. Jones, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. James S. Wright, m; William H. Jennie, sw; Harry B. Stone, jw; Frank L. Doble, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Alberto P. Bemont, m; Wm. C. Elder, sw; Lafayette B. Waldron, jw; Chas. S. Hutchinson, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Lorenzo E. McMahan, m; Henry J. Chaples, sw; Benj. F. Neal, jw; James Pattee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Edson P. Reynolds, m; John E. Clark, sw; Samuel T. Reed, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Alonzo T. Kalloch, m; S. C. Murphy, sw; Joshua Bartlett, jw; Geo. S. Orcutt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Louis C. Ford, m; Wilber W. Hamlin, sw; Frank E. Monroe, jw; Albert W. Murray, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. William C. Wells, m; James Callaghan, sw; George W. McClain, jw; Edwin A. Chase, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Justin A. Walling, m; Henry H. Gray, sw; Charles L. Foren, jw; Herbert G. Small, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Charles S. Thompson, m; Frank H. Pickard, sw; Charles Emerson, jw; Isaiah M. Whiting, Detroit, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Clinton Child, m; George M. Dubey, sw; Wm. H.

- Hayden, *mw*; Albert G. Eaton, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Herbert W. Robinson, *m*; Chas. Dunn, Jr., *sw*; Chas. E. Davis, *mw*; George F. Gould, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Rufus P. Harriman, *m*; Albert M. Ames, Stockton Springs, *sw*; Clifford N. Fletcher, *mw*; Lewis M. Partridge, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Reuben Spinney, *m*; Charles F. Moulton, *sw*; Samuel O. Nicholls, *mw*; Charles B. Albee, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, No. Windham. Alphonso N. Witham, *m*; Harrison R. Waterhouse, *sw*; Otis Trickey, *mw*; William H. Cram, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Frank L. Mark, *m*; Frank A. Hill, *sw*; Dean A. Ballard, *mw*; Tobias L. Eastman, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Llewellyn L. Cross, *m*; James Fuller, *sw*; Lopley T. Ness, *mw*; Loima C. Poor, *s*. Meeting first Saturday; election; October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Wilbur H. Judkins, *m*; F. G. Payne, *sw*; F. E. Wilcox, *mw*; George F. Turner, *s*. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Green's Landing. Henry N. Haskell, *m*; Elmer E. Crockett, *sw*; John G. Tyler, *mw*; Rollins Y. Stinson, *s*. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. George B. Jenkins, *m*; Charles E. Wilson, *sw*; Uriah M. Lancaster, *mw*; William R. Fairclough, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. William M. Sellers, *m*; Hosea B. Wardwell, *sw*; Fred B. Mitchell, *mw*; Benjamin H. Cushman, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, *m*; Seth R. Hutchings, *sw*; Frank E. Cotton, *mw*; I. Perry Harriman, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frederick M. Laughton, *m*; Walter S. Bolton, *sw*; Warren H. Knowles, *mw*; Charles I. Collamore, *s*. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Williston Johnson, *m*; Marden I. Johnson, *sw*; Charles W. Besse, *mw*; William A. Jackson, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Robert H. Burnham, *m*; Henry M. Sanborn, *sw*;

- Charles A. Rose, *rw*; Samuel A. Keyes, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Nathan A. Benson, *m*; Sewall A. Clark, *sw*; Daniel Driscoll, *rw*; James F. Warren, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Harry C. Quimby, *m*; Simon E. Batchelder, *sw*; Herbert H. Dame, *rw*; George A. Emery, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Langdon S. Chilcott, *m*; George M. Fletcher, *sw*; Edward H. Blake, *rw*; Arlington B. Marston, *s*. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- St. Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Frank W. Smith, *m*; Wilson L. Hawkes, *sw*; Edward W. Baker, *rw*; John C. Stewart, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. James Curry, *m*; George R. Gardner, *sw*; Thomas S. Boles, *rw*; Stephen D. Morrell, *s*. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Henry W. Vaughn, *m*; John W. Dunbar, *sw*; Alton Spear, *rw*; A. M. Wetherbee, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Calvin L. Morrison, *m*; Horace A. Farnham, *sw*; Charles M. Sleeper, *rw*; Edward A. Chesley, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Allen F. Sylvester, *m*; Charles W. Jenkins, *sw*; James A. Russ, *rw*; John S. Foster, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay Harbor. William Reed, *m*; John R. McDougall, *sw*; Harry G. Stevens, *rw*; Henry S. Perkins, *s*. Meeting Friday before full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. George P. Billings, *m*; Charles G. Holt, *sw*; Willard W. Eastman, *rw*; Ruel W. Gerald, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Melville Gould, *m*; Samuel N. Adams, *sw*; John Sands, Jr., *rw*; Hubert F. Fitch, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Herman W. S. Lovejoy, *m*; George C. Eaton, *sw*; George W. Tozier, *rw*; William W. Merrill, *s*; Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Seth T. Snipe, *m*; Herbert L. Grinnell, *sw*; Howard B. Johnson, *rw*; J. Lufkin Douglas, *s*. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Harry A. Dinsmore, *m*; Charles H. Gardner, *sw*; Lyman L. Walton, *rw*; Charles M. Lambert, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13

- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Elmer E. Harris, m; William J. Gowen, sw; Charles A. Hutchins, jw; Frank H. Dexter, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. I. Clinton Shaw, m; John H. Rich, sw; Eugene H. Parker, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Charles A. Dillingham, m; John W. Gould, sw; George H. Richardson, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Benjamin B. Cook, m; Fred H. Hunt, sw; Chas. E. Stevens, jw; Reuel M. Berry, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. James E. McIlroy, m; Levi E. Jones, sw; Edgar H. Jackson, jw; Frank I. Bishop, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Harlan P. Babb, m; Fred. W. Babb, sw; Robert S. Robinson, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Evander L. French, m; Frank R. Woodcock, sw; Dalton F. Stephenson, jw; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Norris S. Tibbetts, m; Frank L. Bartlett, sw; James P. Hutchinson, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, South West Harbor. Franklin S. Dolliver, m; George L. Harmon, sw; John S. Moore, jw; William R. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Harvey B. Thayer, m; Sherman W. Boone, sw; Leon S. Howe, jw; Zadoc P. Shaw, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Osmond A. Holmes, m; Melvin L. Cleaves, sw; Amos G. Godfrey, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Oren H. Guptill, m; Frank O. Purington, sw; Ledelphus W. Mason, jw; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Fred M. Lucas, m; Harry E. Messer, sw; N. E. Cummings, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Charles H. Nash, m; Alaric W. Haskell, sw; Nathan H. Pierce, jw; Lemuel H. Stover, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Elisha P. Webster, m; Alonzo H. Higgins, sw; Chas.

- P. Huchins, *rw*; John N. Tilton, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Samuel S. Lightbody, *m*; Abel Wall, *sw*; George Adams, *rw*; Henry A. Ewer, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. Irving R. Bradley, *m*; William M. Tyler, *sw*; Wm. A. French, *rw*; Silas Burbank, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George H. Blodgett, *m*; J. Loyalist Browne, *sw*; Samuel Donnell, *rw*; William A. Wood, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. I. Hovey Robinson, *m*; Frank W. Kingsley, *sw*; Calvin B. Ober, *rw*; Francis L. Talbot, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. O. Lincoln Cousins, *m*; G. E. Batchelder, *sw*; Edward Anderson, *rw*; Calvin S. Walker, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Herbert S. Sleeper, *m*; Rufus F. Stowe, *sw*; Jarvis B. Harris, *rw*; James M. Story, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Clarence H. Clark, *m*; George S. Thayer, *sw*; John T. Wilcox, *rw*; George M. Foster, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Charles F. Johnson, *m*; Martin F. Bartlett, *sw*; Roscoe W. Hanson, *rw*; Thomas E. Ransted, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Edwin Woodside, *m*; Isaac N. Spofford, *sw*; John W. Wood, *rw*; Judson Bangs, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Edward R. Oldham, *m*; William H. Dyer, *sw*; Geo. H. Strout, *rw*; Herbert J. DeShon, *s*. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Fred E. Trefethen, *m*; Fred. J. Ward, *sw*; Lester P. Hiscock, *rw*; Alonzo B. Adams, *s*. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. William H. Parker, *m*; Charles C. Larrabee, Prospect Harbor, *sw*; Jabez B. Myrick, *rw*; Freeland R. Bunker, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. William Francis Bowen, *m*; Asa A. Richardson, *sw*; Edwin Parsons, *rw*; George A. Gilpatrick, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, *m*; Edwin I. Tucker, *sw*; Richard H. Hurd, *rw*; Haven A. Butler, *s*. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19

Brethren died during the Year,

From March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

-
- 1 Portland. Henry H. Burgess, February; Walter Merriman, March 28; Alvan A. Demmett, July 8; Solomon Mathias, July 27; Albert G. Whiting; Francis E. Cummings; Chas. B. Nash, January.
- 2 Warren. Benjamin F. Tobey,* March 18, buried at Machiasport; Geo. T. Libby, March 29, at Staten Island Hospital; George W. Snowball, June, in Minneapolis, Minn.; Frederick A. Small,* July 5, buried at Machiasport; Hiram S. Favor, December, at St. John', oldest living member there; Winslow Bowker,* February 2; Ira O. Holmes, lost at sea, having left Philadelphia November 8, 1893, for Key West. He was captain of bark E. O. Clark.
- 3 Lincoln. Richard B. Munsey, October 14; Benjamin F. Gibbs, Dec. 24.
- 5 Kennebec. John Hall,* March 11; William S. Haines, August 20; Frank C. Davenport, January 15, in Boston, where he had been for 20 years.
- 6 Amity. George L. Follansbee; Alonzo R. Williams,* January 18, in Georgia, buried at Central Falls, R. I., by Union Lodge.
- 7 Eastern. John A. Ferris, April 6; Edward E. Livermore, March 23; Matthew Thompson, May 22; William A. Balkam, September 19; Winslow Bates, January 5.
- 8 United. Franklin Adams; W. F. Stanwood.
- 9 Saco. Rufus P. Tapley, April 10, ex-judge S. J. Court Maine.
- 10 Rising Virtue. Herman N. Bartlett, September 18; George E. Dole, May 31.
- 12 Cumberland. Adoniram Judson Dawes,* November 20.
- 13 Oriental. Micajah Gleason, March 8; Charles H. Kimball, September 18, in Worcester, Mass.

- 14 Solar. William D. Hill, April 8; James B. Perkins, April 28; Valentine C. Tarbox, June 18; John L. Rich, January 2; Jacob P. Bartlett, January 11.
- 15 Orient. Eben Creighton, April 7; J. W. Copeland, died at sea.
- 17 Ancient Landmark. Frank Lanegan, April; James E. Mulnix, June 11; Rowland Y. Barber, June 26, life member; Edward M. Patten, November 3, life member, in San Francisco; Otis N. Bray,* Jan. 20, life member, buried by Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls, Jan. 23; John W. Munger, February 13, life member; Nelson Tenney, February.
- 18 Oxford. Ernest H. Cook,* August 26; Enoch N. Clement, January 8; Elias H. Woodsum,* August 14.
- 19 Felicity. I. A. Crockett, June 14; Alonzo Colby, Dec. 29; W. C. Collins, January 19; C. F. Ware, Feb. 13.
- 20 Maine. John Knowlton, April 30, oldest member; Ammi R. C. Turner, September 20.
- 21 Oriental Star. Geo. T. Piper, April 15; John B. Drake, July 18; Chas. E. Wing, July 25; Wellington Hunton, Nov. 21; Caleb Smith, December 8.
- 22 York. Edward W. Morton, Jan. 10, twentieth Master of the lodge.
- 23 Freeport. Preston B. Wing, April 24; Grenville M. Townsend, July 11; Geo. M. Demond, December 3; Gustavus P. Soule, Dec. 23; Amos Field, February 20.
- 24 Phoenix. George E. Wight, July 23; Thomas W. Warren, July 27, lost on Lake Erie; George C. Harding, November 14, in Waldo.
- 25 Temple. Albert C. Carr, March 3.
- 27 Adoniram. John McArthur, April 5.
- 28 Northern Star. Calvin H. Collins,* July 3; Francis H. Norton.
- 29 Tranquil. John Stimson, March 21; Daniel G. Hall, April 4; Charles Clark, September 4; Daniel W. Wiggin, September 23; Samuel H. Wilson,* Nov. 30; James H. Knight,* December 25; Edward N. Chamberlin,* January 5.
- 31 Union. Nathaniel K. Burkett,* March 29; F. A. Gushee,* December 19; A. L. Bartlett, December 25, buried by the Odd Fellows.
- 32 Hermon. Daniel C. Palmer, May 26, Past Master, P. H. P. and P. E. C.; David Landers, August 13; William S. Ring, October 20; Henry W. Hall, January 8; Charles W. Boynton, Jan. 15; Jacob Peach, January 16; T. H. Spear, February 5.
- 33 Waterville. Edw. W. Balentine, August 28; Thomas J. Bates, May 14; J. H. Plaisted, April 12; William G. Penney, January 18; Frank O. Smiley, October 18.
- 34 Somerset. Reuben E. Lyon,* March 22; Greenlief A. Wilbur, July 10.

- 35 Bethlehem. Isaac H. Cunningham,* April 1; William E. Trask,* August 26; James W. Russell,* May 27; G. Fred Libby, July 28.
- 36 Casco. George S. Loring, March 28; Joseph S. Hamilton, January 26, aged 68; John S. Doyle, January 19, aged 68; Josiah M. Walker, January 13, aged 61.
- 38 Harmony. Lemuel R. Morrill, April 9; Gardner D. Weeks,* July 6; Samuel Dingley,* July 22; Wilber J. Coburn,* January 8; William B. Freeman, February 28.
- 39 Penobscot. Henry Parsons; Edward B. Fifield.
- 40 Lygonia. James C. Chilcott,* April 13; Charles L. Young,* May 5; Ivory L. Brown,* June 1; Nehemiah H. Higgins, August 24.
- 41 Morning Star. John B. Tarr, November 17.
- 43 Alna. Everett W. Stetson,* April 18, was a P. M.; James A. Hall,* June 11, died on train in N. Y.; Jeremiah Pearsons, Jan. 2, died in Brunswick, aged 93 years, 7 months; Elbridge N. House, Feb. 28, died at sea.
- 44 Piscataquis. Orrin Hamlin, September 6; Samuel Glover.
- 45 Central. Jeremiah Mitchell, November 14; A. Judson Nelson, July 22, clergyman, aged 75; Orison Parmenter,* September 4.
- 46 St. Croix. Isaac Bearce,* August, buried by evening Star Lodge at Buckfield; William H. McGregor, October 1, at Sailor's Snug Harbor, N. Y.; James W. Cox, October 16, at Robbinston; John Lord, December 19.
- 47 Dunlap—Charles Allen, August 10; George C. Boyden, August 28; Sheldon Hooper, October 10; Ira Andrews, Nov. 20; Jacob K. Goodwin, December 1; Benjamin F. S. Clark, December 12; Samuel Tripp, January 7.
- 48 Lafayette. S. S. Willard, February 7; Wilfred R. Campbell, July 12.
- 49 Meridian Splendor. Hollis J. Rowe, September 29.
- 50 Aurora. R. K. P. Rideout,* March 25, at Bath, Me.; George A. Kingsley, May 7, at Bath, Me., aged 54 years 10 months; Andrew Pressey, July 5, at Sea Cliff, Long Island, N. Y., aged 76; John B. Rogers, September 13, at South Thomaston; James C. Cousins,* September 22, at San Francisco, Cal.; Weston Gregory, November 3; Ira A. Pool, February 8, at Camden; Justin R. Richardson,* February 25; William A. Barker,* December 12; Robert E. Gregory, sailed from Cape Hayti, October 28, 1893, in schooner Margaret A. Gregory, bound for Boston, Mass., since which time no tidings have been received from him. His wife was with him.
- 51 Saint John's. Sewell McDaniel, February 5, an Honorary member.
- 52 Mosaic. Albion P. Brockway, March 21; Charles F. Jennison, April 29; William H. Knight, June 8; Timothy M. Hibbard, January 18; Nelson Ireland, August 19.

54. Vassalboro. Alton F. Roberts, May.
- 56 Mount Moriah. Eugene C. Tibbetts, December 28.
- 57 King Hiram. William W. Wait, July 19.
- 60 Star in the East. Samuel Bradbury, March 23, Joseph A. Butters; Peter Curtis.
- 61 King Solomon's. John L. Allen, March 28; Samuel E. Weeks, Oct. 18; Spurdon K. Stahl, lost at sea. Sailed from a port on south coast of Cuba, bound for Delaware Breakwater for orders, and was never heard from; John W. Tibbetts, January 13.
- 62 King David's. Joshua Lamb,* August 12; Fred. L. Duncan, May 11, in Augusta, Montana; Seth G. Wyman.
- 64 Pacific. Benjamin F. Campbell, February 14; Elias P. Gilman, May; Noah W. Johnson, February.
- 65 Mystic. George E. Keyes, December; Abial P. Loud, October; Benj. B. Thomas, November; S. S. Waldron, January.
- 68 Mariners'. William G. Nichols, March 27, in New York; Peleg B. Nichols, August 10; Levi Trundy,* January 20.
- 69 Howard. Thomas L. Kelly, July; Sewall W. Tapley, December 30.
- 72 Pioneer. J. H. Carter, November 1; N. W. Stevens, Jan. 15; Ansel T. Mooers, February 6.
- 73 Tyrian. John Richardson, October 9; Charles H. Dwinal, October 16; Josiah A. Bucknam, February 8.
- 74 Bristol. Arad Barker,* March 10; Joseph B. Fitch, in Chicago, Ill.
- 75 Plymouth. John P. Merrill, April 24; Benjamin Bussey, April 27; Joseph I. Eaton, July 26.
- 77 Tremont. Henry S. Bunker, February, lost at sea; William Ober, September 3; George Reed, July 20; Joseph B. Rummill, June 16; Benjamin B. Reed, December 27; David E. Sprague, June 27.
- 78 Crescent. William W. McLauchlan, November 9, dropped dead from heart disease; L. T. Reynolds, January 18, of cancer in the stomach; William R. Page, January 31, at Malden, Mass., of paralysis of the brain and pneumonia.
- 79 Rockland. Lyman R. Burkett, May 29; Ira B. Ellems, August 18; Frank Foster, March 8; J. D. Harrington, June 19; Luther Frank, April 9; William A. Smith, April 28; William S. Thompson, August 10; William Tucker, July 1; Cyrus Wentworth, May 31; Claudius Winchenbach, January 9; Achilla D. Venute, February 6.
- 80 Keystone. Daniel R. Hayden, January 17; Alvah Lord, September; Thaddeus F. Boothby, January 14; Sumner Webb, February 22.
- 81 Atlantic. John A. McDonald, March 8, in New Haven, Conn.; Albert W. Porter, April, in Chicago, Ill.; Abiel N. Stanley, September 1, in Chicago, Ill.; John F. Merrill, October 8, in Deering; James N.

- Winslow, October 17, in Deering; Philip Henry Brown, October 25; Adam Davis, January 28, in Greenville, N. J.
- 82 St. Paul's. Joseph H. Gould, April 28, of old age; James W. Magune, May 27, of heart disease.
- 83 St. Andrew's. Jesse M. Arnold, April 1; Nathan P. Kellogg, May 17, Past Master; George A. Hutchings, May 26; John T. Rines, June 27.
- 84 Eureka. Lewis Ogiar, April 14; Samuel Davis,* February 8, aged 87.
- 86 Temple. Simon H. Cutter,* March 4, aged 70, Tyler 11 years, from 1873 to 1883, inclusive; William P. Gurney, November 16, aged 56 years, 1 month, at his residence in Deering.
- 87 Benevolent. Frederick A. Bragdon, July; Rufus Day; George S. Toothaker.
- 88 Narraguagus. Caleb Tracy, March 4; Stillman Davis, February 28.
- 89 Island. Simon M. Dodge, November 17, master mariner.
- 91 Harwood. Charles A. Thompson, March 31; John F. Harmon, July 29; William B. Elwell, November 4.
- 92 Siloam. Elhanan W. McFadden, May 22; Jordan F. Stinson, April 30; George M. Cotton, September 27.
- 93 Horeb. Henry B. Adams,* April 7; Norman Page,* October 11.
- 94 Paris. John R. Sanborn, June 4; David N. True, October 3; Elmer H. Marble, November 7.
- 95 Corinthian. Charles H. Skinner, February 19, in Everett, Washington.
- 96 Monument. Frank W. Benn,* September 22, burial at Hodgdon, Me.; Leonard Mayo, January 2, in Hodgdon; Abert B. Syphers,* Apr. 2.
- 97 Bethel. Seth C. Farrington.
- 98 Katahdin. James Frank Brown, January 7; general attendance of the brethren at the funeral.
- 99 Vernon Valley. Maurice S. Philbrick, May 25, of consumption, aged 47 years, 2 months; Isaac Tucker, October 7, aged 78 years, 8 months. Hartson P. Graves, Oct. 10, aged 42 years, 10 months.
- 100 Jefferson. Nathaniel B. Crockett, Feb. 23, 1893, in Boston; Albion P. Cole,* September 15; George H. Webber, February 15.
- 101 Neziascot. Thomas C. Faulkner, July 22; Homer B. Records, August 28; Emory E. Holmes, December 22; B. F. Hodsdon, January 12.
- 102 Marsh River. Gilman Gould, March 7; Charles Nealey, April 25.
- 103 Dresden. Woodbury F. Mayers.
- 105 Ashlar. Geo. Webb; Charles A. Bowers, May 30; William M. Randall, April 12; Frank W. Freeman, September 4; S. A. Miller, January 1.
- 106 Tuscan. Joseph Nash, June 27; Myrick C. Nash, October 16, lost overboard and drowned.

- 109 Mount Kineo. P. A. Bennett; C. M. Hussey, January 9.
- 110 Monmouth. John W. Foss, December 15, of softening of the brain.
- 111 Liberty. James Leman,* April 9, P. M.; Gilman Miller,* November 13; William H. Hunt, February 28.
- 112 Eastern Frontier. Caleb E. Slocomb, May 19; Charles W. Eastman, July 29.
- 113 Messalonskee. Robert W. Rowe,* June 11, burial in Smithfield; Lorenzo D. Mariner,* December 8; John Dickson,* February 25, remains taken to Dexter, Me., accompanied by committee from Messalonskee Lodge.
- 114 Polar Star. William R. Ballou, March 9, at Thomasville, Ga.; William Greenleaf, May, at Bristol, R. I.; William M. Hitchcock, at Benton Harbor, Mich., August 1.
- 115 Buxton. Charles A. Davis, November 27; Charles O. Hanson, May 27.
- 116 Lebanon. James I. Girdler,* April 15; Sylvanus B. Walton; Reuel W. Jones; Alonzo P. Tobey,* July 18; John Robbins,* Nov. 29.
- 117 Greenleaf. Warren N. Stone, June 9; Frederick D. Thayer, Sept. 29.
- 118 Drummond. Lorenzo Moulton, February 23.
- 122 Marine. Stephen B. Haskell, April 20; Stephen B. Morey, April 26; Dennis H. Haskell, July 6, died on board bark "Shetland," mid ocean; Peter Powers, October, drowned; William Owens, July, in Arizona.
- 123 Franklin. Augustus H. Swift, March 23; John L. Harding, June 26; Sumner Parlin, March 27.
- 124 Olive Branch. William S. Place,* March 29, original petitioner and charter member. Served as Tyler 11 years, and as Treasurer 4 years, aged 80 years 7 months.
- 125 Meridian. William C. Mitchell, February 7.
- 126 Timothy Chase. Wakefield G. Frye, August 14; Horace Harriman, August 14.
- 128 Eggemoggin. Grenville P. Clapp, June 15; Storer P. Henderson, September 17.
- 129 Quantabacook. Peleg S. Wing,* September 3, a charter member of the lodge; Willard R. Moody,* March 23.
- 130 Trinity. John T. Goss, March 26; C. E. Humphrey, April 27; J. F. Dyer, May 8.
- 131 Lookout. Mark Thurlow, December 27, oldest member.
- 135 Riverside. Samuel J. Bond, March 5.
- 137 Kenduskeag. Harry J. Herrick, May, at Insane Asylum, Augusta; * Ivory F. Hall,* July 27; David Fletcher,* September 3, a teacher for many years, died of cancer, funeral at East Corinth, Odd Fellows assisting.

- 139 Archon. George W. Tasker, July 23.
- 140 Mount Desert. Solomon S. Thompson, February 4.
- 141 Augusta. Elbridge M. Boynton, November 16; John Charles; Josiah S. Hobbs, August 2; J. P. D. Jones, July 9; William B. Lapham, February 22, Honorary member, lodge historian and P. D. D. G. M.; John C. Sanford, May 26; Frank Towle; Alfred Ballard, Oct 22.
- 142 Ocean. Emulus J. Getchell,* September 19, in Springvale, Me.
- 144 Seaside. William Carlisle,* April 4; James D. Richards,* April 17, a Past Master; Phineas Kimball; William C. Wilson,* first made mason in the town.
- 145 Moses Webster. William Clayton, November 19, the oldest member in age.
- 147 Evening Star. Zibeon L. Packard, August 11.
- 148 Forest. Angus McKay, February 5.
- 149 Doric. Levi C. Flint,* April 28.
- 150 Rabboni. Dr. O. A. Horr, May 31; Peter Morrisey, November 23.
- 152 Crooked River. Alpheus S. Holden, June 29, aged 80, oldest member.
- 155 Ancient York. Wm. W. Goody, December 20; Benjamin F. Christopher, November 5; William Rhodes, February 17; Lester L. Judkins, July 29.
- 156 Wilton. Reuel B. Fuller, February 25, Past Master Maine Lodge, No. 20, Past D. D. G. M.
- 158 Anchor. James Farrar, May 22.
- 159 Esoteric. Hermon M. Byrn, October, buried by I. O. O. F. The lodge furnished floral design for the funeral.
- 160 Parian. Frank M. Steward, February 9.
- 161 Carrabassett. Moses H. Furber, July 26; Andrew J. Nelson, Feb. 22.
- 163 Pleasant River. Albert Rankins, March 20; E. Rolfe, January 5.
- 164 Webster. Retiah D. Jones,* June 10, Past Master.
- 165 Molunkus. Charles E. Boynton, November 24.
- 166 Neguenkeag. John D. Jaquith, December 27.
- 167 Whitney. Joseph S. Mendall, January 1, charter member and Past Master of lodge.
- 169 Shepherd's River. Sylvanus B. Bean, January 27.
- 170 Caribou. F. W. Barker, December 9; Roy F. Bartlett, February 12.
- 173 Pleiades. Alex. C. Ray, July; George S. Sawyer, May; Winslow M. Sawyer, November 23; John W. Stover, lost at sea.
- 174 Lynde. Lorenzo J. Peabody, December 7.
- 175 Baskahegan. Duncan McGregor, October; S. H. Bosworth, January 2.
- 180 Hiram. Charles G. Fickett, March 13; Douglas A. Taylor, March 14; William B. Thompson, September 20.

- 182 Granite. George W. Young, November 6.
 183 Deering. George H. Ballard,* November 29.
 184 Naval. Edwin C. Neally, March 19, aged 56, charter member.
 185 Bar Harbor. Charles N. Higgins, April 24, in Pueblo, Colorado.
 186 Warren Phillips. Merrill F. Witham, February 11.
 187 Ira Berry. Benjamin Morrill, April 8.
 188 Jonesport. James E. Wilson, lost at sea.
 191 Davis. S. Frank Knowlton, October 1.
 193 Washburn. William Umphrey, September 2.
 195 Reliance. Joseph W. Lane, May 4, captain of schooner "Brave,"
 lost on Plum Island, Mass., with all on board.
 197 Aroostook. Geo. W. Shaw, February 25, of acute pneumonia, aged
 29 years, 4 months.
 199 Bingham. Elvin W. Locker, January, aged 57.



ADDRESSES.

- HORACE H. BURBANK, *Grand Master*, - - - Saco, Me.
 MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer*, - - - Portland, Me.
 STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, - - - Portland, Me.
 JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, - - - - Portland, Me.
Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.



Grand · Lodge · of · Maine, F. AND A. MASONS.

Office of the Grand Master,
Saco, June 22, 1894.

To the several Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in Maine.

BROTHER FREDERICK FOX,

R. W. Grand Treasurer, died in Portland, June 5, 1894, after a brief illness.

For eleven years he has served this Grand Lodge in that capacity, and has left behind a record of undoubted ability, conspicuous fidelity, and unsullied honor.

Modest, conservative, methodical, upright, faithful to his many trusts, he inspired and retained the entire confidence of the community and of the Craft, commanding public and fraternal homage by the force of his character and unalloyed virtues.

“Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan,
A true and brave and downright honest man.”

By virtue of the Constitutional provision in the premises, I have appointed and installed M. W. Bro. MARQUIS F. KING, of Portland, Grand Treasurer for the remainder of this Masonic year. The Craft will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

HORACE H. BURBANK, *Grand Master.*

ATTEST,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING having been appointed and installed as Grand Treasurer, vice FREDERICK FOX, deceased, has resigned his position as a member of the Committee of Finance, and Bro. GEORGE R. SHAW, of Portland, has been appointed to fill said vacancy.

The Committee of Finance are now: EDWARD P. BURNHAM, of Saco; ALBRO E. CHASE and GEORGE R. SHAW, of Portland.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Dec. 5, 1893,	Francis L. Pettus, Selma.
Arizona, Nov. 14, 1893,	Dayton A. Reed, Phoenix.
Arkansas, Nov. 21, 1893,	James M. Harkey, Russellville.
British Columbia, June 22, 1893,	Sibree Clarke, Kamloops.
California, Oct. 10, 1893,	Henry Sayre Orme, Los Angeles.
Canada, July 19, 1893,	J. M. Gibson, Hamilton.
Cuba, March 25, 1894,	Segundo Alvarez.
Colorado, Sept. 19, 1893,	Jethro C. Sanford, Durango.
Connecticut, Jan. 17, 1894,	Henry O. Warner, New Milford.
Delaware, Oct. 4, 1893,	Eldad L. Clarke, Dover.
Dist. of Columbia, Dec. 27, 1893,	Henry S. Merrill, Washington.
England, 1894,	Prince of Wales.
Florida, Jan. 16, 1894,	Forsyth Bynum, Fort White.
Georgia, Nov. 1, 1893,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho, Sept. 12, 1893,	James A. Pinney, Boise City.
Illinois, Oct. 4, 1893,	Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago.
Indiana, May 22, 1894,	Frank E. Gavin, Greensburg.
Indian Territory, August 8, 1893,	Andrew Hardy, Ardmore.
Iowa, June 5, 1894,	Liberty E. Fellows, Lansing.
Ireland, March 1, 1894,	Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
Kansas, Feb. 21, 1894,	George W. Clark, Topeka.
Kentucky, Oct. 17, 1893,	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
Louisiana, Feb. 12, 1894,	George H. Packwood, Clinton.
Maine, May 1, 1894,	Horace H. Burbank, Saco.
Manitoba, June 14, 1893,	David J. Goggin, Regina, Assiniboia.
Maryland, Nov. 21, 1893,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1893,	Otis E. Weld, Boston.
Michigan, Jan. 23, 1894,	William H. Phillips, Menominee.
Minnesota, Jan. 10, 1894,	Calvin L. Brown, Morris.
Mississippi, Feb. 15, 1894,	J. L. Spinks, Meridian.
Missouri, Oct. 11, 1893,	Harry Keene, St. Joseph.
Montana, Oct. 11, 1893,	Frederick C. Webster, Missoula.
Nebraska, June 14, 1893,	James P. A. Black, Bloomington.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
 George J. Roskruge, Tucson.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Walter J. Quinlan, Victoria.
 George Johnson, San Francisco.
 John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.
 José F. Pellon, Havana.
 Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
 Benjamin L. Bartram, Wilmington.
 William R. Singleton, Washington.
 Edward Letchworth, London.
 Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.
 Andrew M. Wolfen, Macon.
 James H. Wickersham, Boise City.
 Joseph H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
 William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
 Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
 Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Archibald St. George, Dublin.
 Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
 Henry B. Grant, Louisville.
 Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
 Stephen Berry, Portland.
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
 Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
 Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
 Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
 John L. Power, Jackson.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.

CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
 Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
 Sam. H. Davidson, Evening Shade.
 Marcus Wolfe, Nanaimo.
 William A. Davis, San Francisco.
 Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
 Francisco de P. Rodriguez.
 Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
 Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
 William R. Singleton, Washington.
 None.
 Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.
 Whiteford S. Ramsay, Dublin.
 Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 William Commons, Union City.
 Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
 James C. W. Coxe, Washington.
 None.
 Matthew M. Miller, Clay Center.
 William W. Clarke, Owensboro.
 J. Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
 Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Andrew H. Barkley, Crawford.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Nevada, June 14, 1893,	John E. Jones, Eureka.
New Brunswick, Aug. 22, 1893,	Thomas Walker, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 16, 1894,	Charles C. Hayes, Manchester.
New Jersey, Jan. 24, 1894,	James H. Durand, Rahway.
New Mexico, Oct. 2, 1893,	C. H. Sporleder, East Las Vegas.
New South Wales, June 14, 1893,	Sir Robert W. Duff, Sydney.
New York, June 7, 1894,	John Hodge, Lockport.
New Zealand, April 25, 1894,	Harry F. D. Bell, Wellington.
North Carolina, Jan. 2, 1894,	John W. Cotten, Tarboro.
North Dakota, June 12, 1894,	George L. McGregor, Jamestown.
Nova Scotia, June 14, 1893,	Duncan C. Fraser, New Glasgow.
Ohio, Oct. 18, 1893,	Allen Andrews, Hamilton.
Oklahoma, Feb. 15, 1893,	August J. Spengel, Guthrie.
Oregon, June 14, 1893,	J. C. Moreland, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 6, 1893,	Michael Arnold, Philadelphia.
Peru, March 25, 1893,	José Payan, Lima.
P. E. Island, June 26, 1893,	Thomas A. McLean, Charlottetown.
Quebec, Jan. 31, 1894,	John P. Noyes, Sweetsburg.
Rhode Island, May 21, 1894,	Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence.
Scotland, 1893,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythswood.
South Australia, April 19, 1893,	Earl of Kintore, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 12, 1893,	Stiles P. Dendy, Walhalla.
South Dakota, June 12, 1894,	William C. Allen, Groton.
Tasmania, Jan. 18, 1893,	E. O. Giblin, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 31, 1894,	Henry A. Chambers, Chattanooga.
Texas, Dec. 5, 1893,	B. F. Frymier, Houston.
Utah, Jan. 16, 1894,	Arvis S. Chapman, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, June 14, 1894,	John H. Whipple, Manchester, Center.
Victoria, March 19, 1894,	Sir William J. Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia, Dec. 5, 1893,	Mann Page, Brandon.
Washington, June, 13, 1893,	Edward R. Hare, Tacoma.
West Virginia, Nov. 14, 1894,	Alexander M. Evans, Middleway.
Wisconsin, June 14, 1893,	William C. Swain, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Dec. 5, 1893,	Edward F. Stahle, Cheyenne.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.	Robert Lewers, Reno.
F. W. Wisdom, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.	Max Frost, Santa Fé.
Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.	None.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
Rev. William Ronaldson, Wellington.	None.
William H. Bain, Raleigh.	John R. Pender, Tarboro.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.	Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
Hon. William Ross, Halifax.	Thomas B. Flint, Yarmouth.
J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
James S. Hunt, Stillwater.	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
J. Arturo Ego Aguirre, Lima.	Eduardo Lavergne, Lima.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
D. Murray Lyon, Edinburg.	None.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	John R. Bellinger,
George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.	William Blatt, Yankton.
J. G. Steele, Hobart.	None.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	
William F. Swain, Houston.	Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
Rev. D. Meadowcroft, Melbourne.	None.
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.	George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
John W. Laffin, Milwaukee.	Duncan McGregor, Platteville.
William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.	William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

- Alabama*—B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Oxford.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Fayetteville, Washington County.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nairnino.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Denver.
Cuba—AURELIO MIRANDA.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM FOX, Ocala.
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER, Augusta.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Hailey City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—WALTER N. EVANS, Tahlequah.
Iowa—WILLIAM WILBRAHAM, Cresco.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Kentucky—JOHN ANGUSTUS WILLIAMS, Harrodsburg.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—SAMUEL R. MARLATT, Portage la Prairie.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County.)
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Biloxi.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUBBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Brunswick—JOHN STARR DEWOLF CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New Mexico—ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque.
New York—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.
North Carolina—
North Dakota—FRANKLIN ESTABROOK, Inkster.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RURLAND, Halifax.
Ohio—CHARLES C. KIEFER, Urbana.
Oregon—JOHN MCCRACKEN, Portland.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
South Australia—EBENEZER COOKE.
South Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tasmania—W. STROUD, (Dep. G. Sec.) Hobart.
Texas—T. W. HUDSON, Collinsville.
Utah—ROBERT LEE SCANNELL, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria—WILLIAM STRACHAN, Melbourne.
Washington—WILLIAM McMICKEN, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—THAUBERT R. SIMONON, Camden.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
Canada—DAVID CARGILE, East Livermore.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLIKER, Sabattus.
Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia—“ “ “ “ “ “
Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.
Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Portland.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Iowa—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Kentucky—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Louisiana—“ “ “ “ “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Watted.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER, Waldoboro.
Michigan—FESSENDEN L. DAY, Lewiston.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON, Modmouth.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
North Dakota—ALGERNON M. ROAK, Auburn.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Thruer.
Tasmania—WILFORD J. FISHER, Eastport.
Texas—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Utah—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY, Bethel.
Washington—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., Freeport.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, N. Y.,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatia,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
R.W.	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	Augusta,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	HORACE H. BURRANK,	Saco,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Bangor,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Portland,	"
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	Eastport,	"
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Denmark,	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Auburn,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.,	Freeport,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Waldoboro,	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Norway,	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	Auburn,	"

PERMANENT , MEMBERS . DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. SAM'L L. VALENTINE, P. D. G. M
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" JOHN J. BELL "
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" GEORGE THACHER, P. S. G. W.
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER, "
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOEL MILLER, "
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH, "
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN, "
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING, "
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY, "
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT, "
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR, "
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH, "
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL, P. J. G. W.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON, "
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL, "
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER, "
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY, "
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, "
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL, "
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS, "
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM, "
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE, P. D. G. M.	"	" OLIVER GERRISH, "
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL, "
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY "
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD, "
" JAMES L. CHILD,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY, "
" ELISHA HARDING,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY. "

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

John J. Bell,

Past Grand Master
of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

BORN AT CHESTER, N. H., OCT. 30, 1827.

DIED AT MANCHESTER, N. H., AUG. 22, 1893.

Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, 1863—Grand High Priest, 1862 and 1863—Grand P. C. of W., Grand Council, 1862—Grand Senior Warden, Grand Commandery, 1862 and 1863—Vice President High Priesthood, 1862-64.

"The sweetest lives are those to duty wed."

LODGES · IN · MAINE,

With Dates of Precedence and Charter.

† Charter surrendered. ‡ Charter re-issued. § Revoked. ¶ Consolidated.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
1 Portland,	Portland,	March 30, 1769.	March 30, 1769.
2 Warren,*	East Machias,	Sept. 10, 1778.	Sept. 10, 1778.
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	June 1, 1792.	June 1, 1792.
4 Hancock,	Castine,	June 9, 1794.	June 9, 1794.
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell,	March 14, 1796.	March 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	March 10, 1801.	March 10, 1801.
7 Eastern,	Eastport,	June 8, 1801.	June 8, 1801.
8 United,	Brunswick,	Dec. 14, 1801.	Dec. 14, 1801.
9 Saco,	Saco,	June 14, 1802.	June 16, 1802.
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	Sept. 13, 1802.	Sept. 16, 1802.
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
12 Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
13 Oriental,	Bridgton,	March 12, 1804.	March 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George.	Warren,	March 10, 1806.	March 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	March 14, 1809.	March 14, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	March 9, 1813.	March 9, 1813.
23 Freeport,	Freeport,	Sept. 13, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast,	Sept. 9, 1816.	Dec. 30, 1816.
25 Temple,	Winthrop,	Sept. 8, 1817.	Oct. 6, 1817.
26 Village,	Bowdoinham	June 9, 1817.	Sept. 16, 1817.
27 Adoniram,	Limington,	Sept. 9, 1818.	Sept. 10, 1818.
28 Northern Star,	North Anson,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 15, 1818.
29 Tranquil,	Auburn,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 9, 1818.
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford,	March 10, 1819.	March 11, 1819.
31 Union,	Union,	Dec. 27, 1819.	April 8, 1820.
32 Hermon,	Gardiner,	June 23, 1820.	June 23, 1820.
33 Waterville,	Waterville,	June 27, 1820.	June 27, 1820.
34 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866. †
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
39 Penobscot,	Dexter,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	April 11, 1822.	April 11, 1822.
41 Morning Star,	Litchfield,	July 11, 1822.	July 16, 1822.
42 Freedom,	Limerick,	Jan. 11, 1823.	Jan. 14, 1823.

* 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.
43 Alna,	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.†
49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport,	July 13, 1826.	July 18, 1826.
50 Aurora,	Rockland,	July 18, 1826.	May 9, 1872.‡
51 St. John's,	South Berwick,	Jan. 12, 1827.	Feb. 13, 1827.
52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	April 12, 1827.	July 16, 1827.
53 Rural,	Sidney,	April 12, 1827.	July 25, 1827.
54 Vassalborough,	No. Vassalboro',	April 12, 1827.	May 31, 1827.
55 Fraternal,	Alfred,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 10, 1828.
56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 23, 1828.
57 King Hiram,	Dixfield,	April 10, 1828.	May 9, 1872.‡
58 Unity,	Thorndike,	April 10, 1828.	May 15, 1828.
59 Mount Hope,	Hope,	Jan. 25, 1848.	May 4, 1848.‡
60 Star in the East,	Oldtown,	Feb. 23, 1848.	May 5, 1848.
61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	April 4, 1849.	Feb. 5, 1855.‡
62 King David's,	Lincolnton,	June 16, 1849.	Jan. 13, 1850.
63 Richmond,	Richmond,	Jan. 1, 1850.	May 10, 1850.
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	Oct. 22, 1850.	May 12, 1851.
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	March 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	March 3, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	July 12, 1850.	May 10, 1852.
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	Oct. 23, 1851.	May 10, 1853.
69 Howard,	Winterport,	Nov. 28, 1851.	May 6, 1853.
70 Standish,	Standish,	June 10, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	Oct. 18, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	Oct. 26, 1852.	May 5, 1854.
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	Jan. 21, 1853.	May 10, 1853.
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	March 1, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	May 9, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	May 5, 1854.	June 26, 1854.
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	June 12, 1854.	May 3, 1856.
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	July 4, 1854.	July 10, 1854.
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	Oct. 25, 1854.	April 4, 1872.‡
80 Keystone,	Solon,	Dec. 16, 1854.	May 4, 1855.
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	May 3, 1855.	May 3, 1855.
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	Oct. 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	Feb. 6, 1856.	May 3, 1856.
84 Eureka,	St. George,	July 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	May 4, 1855.	May 24, 1856.
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	March 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	March 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	March 25, 1857.	May 28, 1857.
89 Island,	Islesboro,	April 3, 1857.	Nov. 5, 1857.
90 Hiram Abiff,	West Appleton,	Jan. 27, 1857.	May 5, 1858.‡
91 Harwood,	Machias,	April 8, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1858.
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	March 8, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	June 5, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
94 Paris,	South Paris,	June 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
95 Corinthian,	Harland,	Sept. 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
96 Monument,	Houlton,	Nov. 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	July 6, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	Aug. 24, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
99 Vernon Valley,	Mount Vernon,	Oct. 18, 1859.	May 3, 1860.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.	
100	Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	Feb. 8, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
101	Nezinscot,	Turner,	March 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102	Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103	Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104	Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105	Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
106	Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
107	Day Spring,	West Newfield,	March 19, 1861.	May 9, 1861.
108	Relief,	Belgrade,	Jan. 11, 1861.	May 8, 1862. §
109	Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	May 10, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
110	Monmouth,	Monmouth,	May 21, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
111	Liberty,	Liberty,	Nov. 8, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
112	Eastern Frontier,	Fort Fairfield,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
113	Messalonskee,	Oakland,	May 15, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
114	Polar Star,	Bath,	March 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115	Moderation,	West Buxton,	March 18, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
116	Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	April 30, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
117	Greenleaf,	Cornish,	April 22, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
118	Drummond,	Parsonsfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119	Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875. †
120	Meduncook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864. †
121	Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122	Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
123	Franklin,	New Sharon,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
124	Olive Branch,	Charleston,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
125	Meridian,	Pittsfield,	June 7, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
126	Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	Oct. 26, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
127	Presumpscot,	Windham,	Nov. 19, 1864.	May 3, 1866.
128	Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	March 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129	Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	March 28, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
130	Trinity,	Presque Isle,	July 17, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
131	Lookout,	Cutler,	July 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
132	Mount Fire'm,	Waterford,	Oct. 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
133	Asylum,	Wayne,	July 20, 1865.	May 9, 1867.
134	Trojan,	Troy,	Feb. 19, 1866.	May 9, 1867. ¶
135	Riverside,	Jefferson,	March 13, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
136	Ionic,	Gardiner,	April 24, 1866.	May 9, 1867. †
137	Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
138	Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
139	Archon,	Dixmont,	Sept. 26, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
140	Mount Desert,	Mount Desert,	Feb. 14, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
141	Angusta,	Angusta,	March 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142	Ocean,	Wells,	March 22, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
143	Preble,	Sanford,	May 9, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
144	Seaside,	Boothbay,	Oct. 7, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
145	Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	Jan. 13, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
146	Sebasticook,	Clinton,	Feb. 3, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
147	Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Feb. 22, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
148	Forest,	Springfield,	April 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
149	Doric,	Monson,	May 7, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
150	Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Dec. 28, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
151	Excelsior,	Northport,	March 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
152	Crooked River,	Bolster's Mills,	April 15, 1869.	May 5, 1870.
153	Delta,	Lovell,	May 5, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
154	Mystic Tie,	Weld,	June 8, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
155	Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	Jan. 1, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
156	Wilton,	Wilton,	Jan. 31, 1870.	May 4, 1870.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
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 Neguamkeag,	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,	Caribou,	July 27, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	Feb. 3, 1873.	May 8, 1873.
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	Nov. 14, 1873.	May 7, 1874.
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
174 Lynde,	Hermon,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	Dec. 3, 1874.	May 20, 1875.
176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	May 5, 1875.	May 6, 1875.
177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	June 17, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
178 Ancient Brothers,	Auburn,	June 21, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	Sept. 18, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	Nov. 1, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
181 Reuel Washburn,	East Livermore,	May 4, 1876.	May 3, 1877.
182 Granite,	West Paris,	Sept. 16, 1878.	May 8, 1879.
183 Deering,	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.
192 Winter Harbor,	Winter Harbor,	Aug. 12, 1887.	May 3, 1888.
193 Washburn,	Washburn,	Dec. 14, 1887.	May 3, 1888.
194 Euclid,	Madison,	May 4, 1888.	May 9, 1889.
195 Reliance,	Green's Landing,	May 9, 1889.	May 8, 1890.
196 Bay View,	East Boothbay,	Dec. 20, 1889.	May 8, 1890.
197 Aroostook,	Blaine,	Dec. 17, 1890.	May 7, 1891.
198 St. Aspinquid,	York,	July 22, 1892.	May 4, 1893.
199 Bingham,	Bingham,	Dec. 23, 1892.	May 4, 1893.
U.D. Columbia,	Greenville,	July 23, 1894.	

- NOTE. 59 Mt. Hope, charter surrendered 1879.
 90 Hiram Abiff, charter revoked 1868.
 108 Relief, charter revoked 1894.
 120 Meduncook, charter surrendered 1884.
 134 Trojan, consolidated with Star in the West, No. 65, in 1888.
 136 Ionic, charter surrendered 1882.
 188 Reuel Washburn, consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1892.

Lodges enrolled, 200; extinct 7; working 193.

—> OFFICERS <—

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1894.



GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820, '21.*	Jabez True, 1856.*
Simon Greenleaf, 1822, '23.*	Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.*
William Swan, 1824, '25.*	Hiram Chase, 1858, '59.
Charles Fox, 1826, '27.*	Josiah H. Drummoud, '60-'62.
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, '29.*	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, '31.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.*
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-'31.*	John H. Lynde, 1869-'71.*
Reuel Washburn, 1835-'37.*	David Cargill, 1872-'74.
Abner B. Thompson, '38-'40.*	Albert Moore, 1875, '76.
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.*	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-'44.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1879, '80.
John T. Paine, 1845, '46.*	Marquis F. King, 1881, '82.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.*	William R. G. Estes, 1883, '84.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, '50.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1885, '86.
John C. Humphreys, '51, '52.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1887, '88.
Freeman Bradford, 1853.*	Albro E. Chase, 1889, '90.
Timothy Chase, 1854.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1891, '92.
John Miller, 1855.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1893, '94.

*Deceased.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820, '21.*	Hiram Chase, 1856, '57.
William Swan, 1822, '23.*	Josiah H. Drummond, '58, '59.
Charles Fox, 1824, '25.*	William P. Preble, 1860-1862.
Samuel Fessenden, 1826, '27.*	John J. Bell, 1863.*
Peleg Sprague, 1828-'30.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.*
Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.*	John H. Lynde, 1866-'68.*
Amos Nourse, 1832.*	David Cargill, 1869-'71.
Reuel Washburn, 1833, '34.*	Albert Moore, 1872-'74.
David C. Magoun, 1835-'37.*	Edward P. Burnham, '75, '76.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-'43.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
James L. Child, 1844.*	Marquis F. King, 1879, '80.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.*	William R. G. Estes, 1881, '82.
Elisha Harding, 1846.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1883, '84.
Samuel L. Valentine, '47, '48.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1885, '86.
John C. Humphreys, '49, '50.*	Albro E. Chase, 1887, '88.
Freeman Bradford, 1851, '52.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1889, '90.
Timothy Chase, 1853.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1891, '92.
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.*	Augustus B. Farnham, 1893, '94.

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820, 1821.*	Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.*
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.*	Jabez True, 1853.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, '25.*	Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.*
George Thacher, Jr., '26, '27.*	Isaac Downing, 1856.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, '29.*	William Allen, 1857.*
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.*	Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.
John L. Megquier, 1832-'34.*	John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.
Joel Miller, 1835-1837.*	David Bugbee, 1862.
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-'41.*	Edmund B. Hinkley, 1863.*
John T. Paine, 1842-1844.*	Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.*
Alexander H. Putney, '45, '46.*	David Cargill, 1866-1868.
John C. Humphreys, '47, '48.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.
Freeman Bradford, 1849, '50.*	Albert Moore, 1871.

Edward P. Burnham, 1872-74.	Joseph M. Hayes, 1885.
William O. Poor, 1875.*	Albro E. Chase, 1886.
Charles I. Collamore, 1876.	Horace H. Burbank, 1887.
Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.	Leander M. Kenniston, 1888.
Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.	Manley G. Trask, 1889.
William R. G. Estes, 1880.	Daniel P. Boynton, 1890.
John B. Redman, 1881.	George R. Shaw, 1891.
Arlington B. Marston, 1882.	Augustus B. Farnham, 1892.
William H. Smith, 1883.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1893.
Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.	Herbert Harris, 1894.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, 1821.*	Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.*
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	Oliver Gerrish, 1859.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	Joseph Covell, 1860.*
George Thacher, Jr., '24, '25.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, 1827.*	T. K. Osgood, 1862.*
Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*
Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*
David C. Magoun, 1832-'34.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.
Abner B. Thompson, '35-'37.*	John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.
Stephen Webber, 1838-'40.*	Henry H. Dickey, 1871.*
John T. Paine, 1841.*	William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*
Alexander H. Putney, '42-'44.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1875.
John C. Humphreys, '45, '46.*	A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.
Frye Hall, 1847.*	Sumner J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.
Joseph C. Steyens, 1848.*	Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.
Stephen Webber, 1849.*	Archie L. Talbot, 1880.
Timothy Chase, 1850.*	Fessenden I Day, 1881.
William Somerby, 1851, '52.*	Charles W. Haney, 1882.*
Thomas B. Johnston, '53, '54.*	Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.
William Kimball, 1855.*	Augustus Bailey, 1884.
William Allen, 1856.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1885.
John Williams, 1857.*	Benjamin Ames, 1886.

• TABLE OF CONTENTS •

~ 1894 ~

Opening 75th Annual Communication,	1
Grand Officers present,	1
Reading of records dispensed with,	2
Assistants appointed,	2
Report of Committee on Transportation,	2
Credentials,	3
Standing Committees appointed,	10
Grand Master's Annual Address,	11
Necrology,	12
Seventy-fifth anniversary,	15
Returns,	15
Assignment of Districts,	15
Installations,	16
Constitution of new lodges,	16
Dedication of halls,	17
Decisions,	19
Dispensations,	21
Special Committee on Ritual,	22
Conventions of lodges,	23
Representatives,	23
By-Laws,	23
Amity Lodge,	24
St. Croix Lodge vs. Alley Lodge,	24
Penobscot Lodge entertained,	24
Relief Lodge,	24
Lodge at Greenville,	25
King David's Lodge,	25
The Fraternal Congress,	25
New Text Book,	28
New clothing,	28

North Dakota,	29
Oklahoma,	29
Centennial of Washington's death,	30
Personal,	30
Conclusion,	30
Reports of District Deputies referred,	32
Report of Grand Treasurer,	32
Committee of Finance,	33
Grand Secretary,	35
King David's Lodge, petition for removal,	35
Grand Representative from South Australia,	35
Report of Committee on Returns,	36
Histories of old lodges,	40
Report of Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers,	42
Library,	42
Election of Grand Officers,	43
Report of Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, additional,	44
Foreign Correspondence,	44
Committee on Leave of Absence appointed,	45
Work exhibited by Ancient Landmark Lodge,	45
Report of Committee on History of Masonry in Maine,	46
Grievances and Appeals,	48
Dispensations and Charters,	48
Doings of the Grand Officers, additional,	49
Seventy-fifth anniversary arrangements,	50
Bingham Lodge—name added charter,	51
Amendments to constitution,	51
Relief Lodge, Report of Committee on,	52
Charter declared forfeited,	52
Report of Committee on Ritual,	53
Petition of King David's Lodge for removal hall,	54
Public Grand Honors,	56
Standing Regulation 19 re-enacted,	57
Resolution donation from Keystone to Bingham Lodge,	57
Grand Lecturers' Conventions,	57
Report of Committee on Condition of the Fraternity,	57
Amendments to the Constitution,	58
Pay Roll,	58
Unfinished Business,	58
Further time granted to Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence,	58
Installation and Appointments,	59
Name added to Pay Roll,	60

Appointment of Standing Committees,	60
Minutes—reading of omitted,	61
Closing,	61
Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters,	62
Proceedings Trustees Charity Fund,	107
Regulations of the “ “	110
Board of Trustees “ “	113
Officers of Grand Lodge, 1894,	114
List of subordinate lodges and officers,	115
Brethren died during the year,	129
Addresses,	136
Death of Frederick Fox, R. W. Grand Treasurer,	137
Appointment of M. W. Marquis F. King as Grand Treasurer,	137
George R. Shaw, on Committee of Finance,	137
Grand Lodges and Addresses of Grand Officers,	138
Representatives to other Grand Lodges,	142
Grand Lodge of Maine,	143
Permanent Members, list of,	144
Permanent Members deceased,	145
Memorial page—John J. Bell,	146
Lodges with dates of Precedence and Charters,	147
Officers from organization,	151
Recapitulation,	155
Table of Contents,	156



Horace H. Burbank



Eng'd by W. P. Sargent

Yours Fraternaly
Henry R. Taylor

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

~ 1895 ~

Seventy-sixth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 7, 1895. }

Complying with its Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine met in Annual Communication in Corinthian Hall at nine in the morning.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Grand Master;
R. W.	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	Grand Chaplain;
"	HENRY R. MILLETT,	" Marshal;
"	HARRISON PIPER,	as " Senior Deacon;
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" Junior Deacon;
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	" Steward;
"	HENRY A. TORSEY,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	" Stand. Bearer;
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" Pursuivant;
"	JAMES C. AYER,	" "
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Lecturer;
W.	GEO. E. RAYMOND,	" "
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" Organist;
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" -Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons, in good standing, be admitted as visitors during this Communication.

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

Voted, That the Grand Tyler be authorized to employ assistants, not exceeding three, to aid him in the work of his office during the session of the Grand Lodge, and that the Committee on Pay Roll be authorized to place the names of such employees upon the pay roll, and that they receive the usual *per diem* for their services.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary be appointed for the communication.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. ARTHUR H. BERRY as such assistant.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 7, 1895. }

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Transportation made the necessary arrangements with railway and steamboat lines, and the lodges and members of Grand Lodge were duly notified thereof in the annual notices.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, }
ROBERT H. RURNHAM, } *Committee.*

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, MAY 7, 1895. }

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 Charles Dunn, Jr., M; Charles E. Davis, SW; Convers E. Leach, JW; Herbert W. Robinson, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Calvin B. Ober, M.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by Wilbur F. Merrill, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by Edward F. Davies, M; Walter C. Green, Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Isaiah B. Hosken, M; James J. Jones, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Charles A. Wilson, M.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Walter F. Bradish, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by William H. Atkinson, M.
- 9 *Saco*, by Fred B. Wiggin, JW; Joseph F. Chadbourne, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Frederick M. Laughton, M.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Amos C. Frye, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Henry W. Loring, M; John W. Rideout, JW; Ernest G. True, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by Frank W. Seavey, M; D. Eugene Chaplin, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by Howard B. Johnson, SW.
- 15 *Orient*, by Geo. H. Gardiner, M; A. C. Strout, SW; E. S. Smalley, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by Warren Morse, M; Edgar C. Crawford, JW; Henry W. Vaughan, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Frank R. Redlon, M; Charles P. Costello, SW; George H. Owen, JW; John S. Russell, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by John M. S. Hunter, M; Edward C. Merrill, SW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Ernest A. Goding, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Edwin Parsons, SW.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Winthrop C. Fogg, M.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Lorenzo E. McMahan, Proxy.
- 25 *Temple*, by Levi E. Jones, M.
- 26 *Village*, by George D. Pratt, M; Robert W. Carr, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Frank M. Bradbury, M.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Samuel S. Gould, M.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Frank L. Bartlett, M; James P. Hutchinson, SW; Murray B. Watson, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Joseph W. Stuart, M; Edwin P. Smith, JW.
- 31 *Union*, by Harry E. Messer, M.

- 32 *Hermon*, by Hiram W. Potter, M; Fred S. Newbert, JW.
 33 *Waterville*, by Charles F. Johnson, M; Russell Jones, Proxy.
 34 *Somerset*, by Elwin E. Sturtevant, SW; Frank W. Allen, JW.
 35 *Bethlehem*, by Albert T. Murphy, M; Frank E. Southard, Proxy.
 36 *Casco*, by Alvinza D. Doble, M; Louis P. Pomeroy, JW; Augustus H. Humphrey, Proxy.
 37 *Washington*, by George S. Thayer, M; James B. Neagle, Proxy.
 38 *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
 39 *Penobscot*, by Alberto P. Bement, M.
 40 *Lygonia*, by Charles A. Allen, M; Linwood H. Cushman, Proxy.
 41 *Morning Star*, by Herbert M. Starbird, M.
 42 ————*Freedom*, not represented.
 43 *Abua*, by Joseph Emerson, Proxy.
 44 *Piscataquis*, by Abiel E. Leonard, M.
 45 *Central*, by Gustavus J. Nelson, JW.
 46 *St. Croix*, by Charles A. McCullough, Proxy.
 47 *Dunlap*, by George F. Goodwin, Proxy.
 48 *Lafayette*, by Frank A. Dow, M.
 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Henry A. King, SW; Watson B. Marsh, JW.
 50 *Aurora*, by Frank A. Peterson, M; Asa P. St. Clair, JW.
 51 *St. John's*, by Frank W. Colcord, Proxy.
 52 *Mosaic*, by Allen P. Clark, M.
 53 *Rural*, by Nathan A. Benson, M.
 54 *Vassalboro*, by Samuel S. Lightbody, Proxy.
 55 ————*Fraternal*, not represented.
 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Sydney T. Brown, M; Elmore E. Swan, JW.
 57 *King Hiram*, by Wm. M. Kidder, M.
 58 *Unity*, by Edwin H. Littlefield, Proxy.
 59 *Mount Hope*,—*Charter surrendered, 1879*.
 60 ————*Star in the East*, not represented.
 61 *King Solomon's*, by Frank W. Achorn, M; Webster Hazlewood, Proxy.
 62 *King David's*, by Nathan D. Ross, M.
 63 *Richmond*, by George B. Jenkins, M.
 64 *Pacific*, by John Rogers, Proxy.
 65 *Mystic*, by Fred. L. Wyman, SW.
 66 *Mechanics'*, by Andrew M. Shaw, M.
 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Newell P. Noble, Proxy.
 68 *Mariners'*, by James A. Colson, SW.
 69 *Howard*, by Walter Haley, Proxy.
 70 *Standish*, by John H. Davis, Proxy.
 71 *Rising Sun*, by Frank E. Cotton, M.
 72 *Pioneer*, by Sanford C. Murphy, Proxy.

- 73 *Tyrian*, by Frank E. Tufts, M; Hollis E. Dennen, Proxy.
74 *Bristol*, by T. Wilder Nichols, Proxy.
75 *Plymouth*, by Frank H. Pickard, M.
76 *Arundel*, by Ruel W. Norton, M.
77 *Tremont*, by Jacob S. Mayo, Proxy.
78 *Crescent*, by George W. Allan, M.
79 *Rockland*, by Robert H. Burnham, M; Jacob R. Stewart, Proxy.
80 *Keystone*, by Malon Patterson, M; Cornelius A. Merrill, JW; Henry G. Hodgdon, Proxy.
81 *Atlantic*, by Edwin G. Jackson, M; Fred H. York, SW; James E. Leighton, JW; Andrew M. Heseltine, Proxy.
82 *St. Paul's*, by Charles W. Jenkins, M.
83 *St. Andrew's*, by George M. Fletcher, M.
84 *Eureka*, by John S. Smalley, SW.
85 *Star in the West*, by Ruel M. Berry, M.
86 *Temple*, by Fred. W. Babb, M; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
87 *Benevolent*, by Andrew J. Friend, M.
88 *Narraguagus*, by Sumner S. Hutchinson, M; David W. Campbell, SW.
89 *Island*, by Frank W. Sherman, SW.
90 *Hiram Abiff*,—*Charter revoked, 1868.*
91 *Harwood*, by Willis H. Allen, JW.
92 *Siloam*, by Josiah F. Foye, Proxy.
93 *Horeb*, by Harrison Piper, Proxy.
94 *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
95 *Corinthian*, by Michael Dyer, M; Calvin Blake, SW.
96 *Monument*, by John Frank Bryson, Proxy.
97 *Bethel*, by Eben S. Kilborn, M; Jarvis C. Billings, Proxy.
98 *Katahdin*, by Charles C. Perry, Proxy.
99 *Vernon Valley*, by William M. Tyler, M.
100 *Jefferson*, by Walter H. Small, JW; A. Mont. Chase, Proxy.
101 *Nezinscot*, by William B. Bradford, M; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
102 *Marsh River*, by Charles S. Brackett, M.
103 *Dresden*, by John S. Snow, Proxy.
104 *Dirigo*, by John W. Boynton, M.
105 *Ashlar*, by George W. Haynes, M; Albert Ring, Proxy.
106 ————*Tuscan*, not represented.
107 *Day Spring*, by Frank P. W. Colby, Proxy.
108 *Relief*,—*Charter recalled, 1894.*
109 *Mount Kineo*, by Angus O. Campbell, M; Albion W. Ellis, SW; Alexander F. Edes, JW.
110 *Monmouth*, by Horace S. Bent, Proxy.
111 *Liberty*, by Clarence N. Cram, M; Levi L. Prescott, Proxy.

- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Alfred D. Sawyer, Proxy.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by James H. Witherell, M; Orestes E. Crowell, Proxy.
- 114 *Polar Star*, John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by George E. Porter, SW.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by Harry B. Ayer, SW; Cyrus G. Marr, Proxy
- 118 ————*Drummond*, not represented.
- 119 *Pownal*, by Albert M. Ames, M.
- 120 *Meduncook*,—*Charter surrendered, 1884.*
- 121 *Acacia*, by Josiah L. Wright, Proxy.
- 122 *Marine*, by Elmer P. Spofford, Proxy.
- 123 *Franklin*, by Nathaniel Harding, Proxy.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by J. Hovey Lenson, M.
- 125 *Meridian*, by Cyrus S. Noble, SW.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Frank L. Field, Proxy.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Harrison R. Waterhouse, M.
- 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Fred. J. Sargent, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by Uriah N. Dyer, M.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Marcus S. Huson, M.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, M.
- 132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Andrew S. Hapgood, Proxy.
- 133 *Asylum*, by Clarence M. Stevens, M; J. Putnam Stevens, Proxy.
- 134 *Trojan*,—*consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888.*
- 135 *Riverside*, by Marden I. Johnson, M; Charles W. Besse, SW.
- 136 *Ionic*,—*charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 *Kenduskeag*, by Elisha A. Pierce, M.
- 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Samuel O. Hoar, Proxy.
- 139 *Archon*, by John F. Tasker, Proxy.
- 140 *Mt. Desert*, by R. H. B. Fernald, JW.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Philip H. S. Vaughan, M; Charles W. Jones, SW.
- 142 *Ocean*, by Lyman F. Getchell, M; Lamont A. Stevens, Proxy.
- 143 *Preble*, by Joseph Leckenby, M.
- 144 *Seaside*, by John R. McDougall, M; Willard T. Marr, Proxy.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by David R. Manson, M; William J. Jameson, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by John H. McGorrill, Proxy.
- 147 ————*Evening Star*, not represented.
- 148 *Forest*, by Lysander W. Trask, Proxy.
- 149 *Doric*, by Ambrose H. Harding, M.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Fred G. Payne, M; Albert L. Murch, SW; T. L. Pratt,
JW.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Martin G. Black, M.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by David E. Caswell, Proxy.

- 153 *Della*, by James H. Walker, Proxy.
154 *Mystic Tie*, by Charles F. Chandler, M.
155 *Ancient York*, by Fenton Haigh, M.
156 *Wilton*, by Fred J. Ward, M.
157 *Cambridge*, by John B. LaBree, M.
158 *Anchor*, by Albert M. Thompson, Proxy.
159 *Esoteric*, by Robert F. Sweeney, M.
160 *Parian*, by Orrin J. Doyen, Proxy.
161 *Carrabassett*, by Walter H. Smith, M.
162 *Arion*, by Samuel E. Griffin, M; J. Burton Roberts, Proxy.
163 *Pleasant River*, by W. C. Wells, Proxy.
164 *Webster*, by Judson Bangs, Proxy.
165 *Molunkus*, by Isaac Cushman, Proxy.
166 ————*Neguenkeag*, not represented.
167 *Whitney*, by Herbert J. DeShon, Proxy.
168 *Composite*, by Rodney Q. Lancaster, M.
169 *Shepherd's River*, by Melville Gould, M.
170 *Caribou*, by Wallace R. Lumbert, SW.
171 *Naskeag*, by Owen L. Flye, M.
172 *Pine Tree*, by John E. Clark, M; George W. Smith, Proxy.
173 *Pleiades*, by Henry H. Gray, M.
174 *Lynde*, by Chas. N. Patten, M.
175 *Baskahegan*, by Edward H. Witham, Proxy.
176 *Palestine*,—consolidated with *Dunlap*, No. 47, March 19, 1895.
177 *Rising Star*, by Hosea B. Wardwell, SW.
178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
179 *Yorkshire*, by James O. McCarrison, Proxy.
180 *Hiram*, by John A. S. Dyer, M; George H. Weeks, SW; Albert A. Cole, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
181 *Reuel Washburn*,—consolidated with *Oriental Star*, No. 21, in 1892.
182 *Granite*, by Leonard B. Swan, M; Peter C. Fickett, Proxy.
183 *Deering*, by Fred H. Thompson, M; Isaac L. Elder, SW; Herbert F. Libby, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
184 *Naval*, by Isaac N. Hurd, Proxy.
185 *Bar Harbor*, by Frank E. Whitmore, M; Benj. L. Hadley, Proxy.
186 *Warren Phillips*, by Geo. B. Swett, JW; Chas. W. Carll, Proxy.
187 *Ira Berry*, by Ithamer E. Stanley, Proxy.
188 *Jonesport*, by Nehemiah Guptill, M.
189 ————*Knox*, not represented.
190 *Springvale*, by Frank H. Dexter, M; Charles H. Ogden, Proxy.
191 *Davis*, by Andrew J. Norton, Proxy.
192 *Winter Harbor*, by Benj. F. Sumner, Proxy.

- 193 *Wasburn*, by Herbert S. Sleeper, Proxy.
 194 *Euclid*, by Granville D. Perkins, M.
 195 *Reliance*, by Henry N. Haskell, M.
 196 *Bay View*, by Edward Whitehouse, M.
 197 *Aroostook*, by John M. Ramsey, Proxy.
 198 *St. Aspinquid*, by Frank W. Smith, M.
 199 *Bingham*, by Ervin W. Moore, M.

Number of chartered lodges, 191; represented, 183; delegates, 255; represented by Proxy only, 58.

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

M. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R. W.	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	- - -	Grand Master.
R. W.	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	- - -	Deputy Grand Master.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	- - -	Senior Grand Warden.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	- - -	Junior Grand Warden.
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	- - -	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	- - -	Grand Secretary.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	- - -	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	- - -	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	MOSES TAIT,	- - - - -	" 2d "
"	HARVEY P. HINCKLEY,	- - -	" 4th "
"	EDWIN M. JOHNSTON,	- - -	" 5th "
"	DANIEL W. MAXFIELD,	- - -	" 6th "
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	- - -	" 7th "
"	GEORGE A. WARREN,	- - -	" 8th "
"	J. FRED HALL,	- - - - -	" 9th "
"	CHARLES C. HUNT,	- - -	" 11th "
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	- - -	" 12th "
"	FRANCIS H. WING,	- - -	" 13th "
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	- - -	" 15th "
"	JARVIS C. BILLINGS,	- - -	" 16th "
"	CHARLES E. SNOW,	- - -	" 17th "
"	WILLIAM B. LITTLEFIELD,	- - -	" 19th "
"	MARTIN L. PORTER,	- - -	" 20th "
"	FREELAND R. BUNKER,	- - -	" 21st "
"	HENRY S. THORNE,	- - -	" 22d "
"	AI Q. MITCHELL,	- - -	" 23d "
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	- - - - -	" 24th "
W.	REV. MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	- - -	Grand Chaplain.
"	HENRY R. MILLETT,	- - -	" Marshal.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	- - -	" Junior Deacon.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	- - -	" Steward.
"	HENRY A. TORSEY,	- - -	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	- - -	" Sword Bearer.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	- - -	" Standard "
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	- - - - -	" Pursuivant.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	- - -	" "
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	- - -	" Lecturer.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	- - -	" "
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	- - -	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	- - -	" Tyler.

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

Alabama—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Missouri—	DANIEL P. BOYNTON.
Arizona—	AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	Montana—	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.
Arkansas—	JOHN W. BALLOU.	Nebraska—	EDWARD P. BURNHAM.
California—	HENRY R. TAYLOR.	Nevada—	LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
Colorado—	FRANK E. SLEEPER.	New Jersey—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Cuba—	E. HOWARD VOSE.	New York—	MARQUIS F. KING.
Delaware—	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.	North Carolina—	WM. R. G. ESTES.
District of Columbia—		North Dakota—	ALGERNON M. ROAK.
	STEPHEN BERRY.	Nova Scotia—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Florida—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Ohio—	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Georgia—	“ “ “	Oregon—	MARQUIS F. KING.
Idaho—	ALBRO E. CHASE.	Peru—	ARCHIE L. TALBOT.
Illinois—	JOSEPH A. LOCKE.	Quebec—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Indian Terr.—	JOSEPH M. HAYES.	Rhode Island—	H. H. BURBANK.
Iowa—	HIRAM CHASE.	South Dakota—	F. T. FAULKNER.
Kansas—	ARCHIE L. TALBOT.	Texas—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Louisiana—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Utah—	HIRAM CHASE.
Manitoba—	A. M. WETHERBEE.	Vermont—	GEORGE R. SHAW.
Maryland—	SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Victoria—	GOODWIN R. WILEY.
Michigan—	FESSENDEN L. DAY.	Wisconsin—	EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.
Mississippi—	CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.		

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE,
 BENJAMIN L. HADLEY, } *Committee.*
 CHARLES W. JONES,

Which report was accepted.

M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND presented the excuses of Rev. Bro. MATT. S. HUGHES, Grand Chaplain, who had started for his new home in Minneapolis, and who sent his good wishes and farewells to his brethren.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, HENRY R. TAYLOR.

On the Pay Roll.

LEANDER M. KENNISTON, ROBERT H. BURNHAM, HIRAM W. POTTER.

On Unfinished Business.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, FRED B. WIGGIN.

The Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

I extend a cordial greeting to each and all present. I bid you royal welcome to this annual assembly. I congratulate this Grand Body upon abundant harmony, satisfactory increase of membership, present prosperity, and apparently bright prospects awaiting the Fraternity.

We do well to be grateful to our Father for a continuance of life's blessings for another year.

“God’s bright eternal stars have kept
Their faithful watch to guard our feet,
His loving eye hath never slept
Till here again in peace we meet.

“The circling months have filled the year
With countless blessings as they fled,
While once again the Craft appear
By His great love and wisdom led.”

On June 1st, next, this Grand Lodge will have numbered seventy-five years of existence, reaching a milestone of which we are to take note on the morrow. I will not anticipate the exercises which have been assigned for that day; but I may well felicitate the craft upon the attainment which these seventy-five years have brought in their flight. The journey has not always been an easy or pleasant task nor the road free from thorns. In the distant past our Order encountered violent opposition and its faithful members met persecution and obloquy; but victory at last crowned their patience and devotion. Our past is secure, and we should not forget the debt we owe to our Masonic ancestors for the treasures which they garnered for and bequeathed to us. Leaders in a time when it cost more than money to be true masons, they merit our best tribute of esteem.

Fathers in Masonry, they all are gone, and even another generation are gathered to their tombs. And the tireless hand of the reaper is yet busy. Twice within the year has our circle been broken. Our faithful Grand Treasurer, Bro. Frederick Fox, was called from his earthly lodge on June 5, 1894, and his sudden demise was officially noted at the time. On April 7, 1895, M. W. Albert Moore, Past Grand Master, died at his home in North Anson, at the ripe age of 79 years and 7 months, leaving a widow, son (our brother "Ben,") and a daughter. April 9th, he received masonic burial from Northern Star Lodge, his masonic home. He rendered much public service to his fellow-citizens in town, county and state, and discharged every official trust with conspicuous fidelity. Liberal in religious thought, kind of heart, correct in life, sincere in principle and earnest in conviction, he earned the esteem of his neighbors and friends, and retained the respect of all. Strong in will-power, loyal to duty, ardent in action, and of unblemished character, he exerted great influence for good within the circle of his acquaintance.

For nearly thirty years he was a member of this Grand Lodge, attaining its highest honors in 1875 and 1876, and always unsolicited. Reserved in manner and of dignified deportment, Judge Moore formed new friendships slowly, but, once formed, they remained unbroken, and his few survivors in this body who knew him for a quarter of a century or more, valued his acquaintance, recognized his virtues,

"And thy memory bright shall with life's days endure
As a blessing most rare, more than gold in its worth,
Ever proving by thee that the good and the pure
In their living for Heaven make happy the earth."

Nor have other Grand Lodges been exempt from the attacks of the same relentless foe ;

"Yes, the dead are everywhere ;
The mountain side, the sea, the woods profound,
All the wide earth—the fertile and the fair—
Is one vast burial-ground."

We mourn with sister Grand Lodges for fraternal dead, among whom we note:

Arizona—Dayton A. Reed, Grand Master, who died in Phoenix, July 12, 1894, aged 52.

Arkansas—David B. Warren, P. G. M., died July 30th, aged 67.

Colorado—John M. Chivington, P. G. M., died October 4th.

Connecticut—Alvan P. Hyde, P. G. M., February 5, 1894; Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, October 10th, aged 60; Mark R. Leavenworth, S. G. Warden, November 1st, aged 48.

Kansas—Dwight Byington, P. D. G. M., October 11th, aged 63.

Kentucky—Edward B. Jones, P. G. M., August 2d.

Manitoba—Thomas Clark, P. G. M., December 29, 1893.

Mississippi—Robert B. Brannin, Grand Lecturer, May 9, 1894, aged 56.

Nevada—Joseph DeBell, P. G. M., April 17th.

New Brunswick—T. Nisbet Robertson, Grand Secretary, April 25th.

New Jersey—Henry Veshlage, D. D., P. G. M., March 4th.

New York—Robert Macoy, eminent masonic author, January 19, 1895, aged 79.

Ohio—Charles Brown, Grand Treasurer, November 6th.

Oregon—John C. Ainsworth, P. G. M., December 30, 1893; Stephen F. Chadwick, Grand Sec. and P. G. M., January 15, 1895, aged 59.

Pennsylvania—Richard Vaux, P. G. M., March 22, 1895.

South Carolina—Wm. W. Humphries, P. G. M., Oct. 6, 1893; Joseph B. Kershaw, P. G. M., April 12, 1894, aged 72.

Tennessee—John W. Hughes, P. S. G. W., April 19th; John Frizzell, G. Sec'y and P. G. M., Nov. 30th.

Texas—Philip C. Tucker, P. G. M., July 9th.

Utah—Albion Bernard Emery, (a native of South Berwick, Maine.) P. G. M., died in San Francisco, June 13, 1894, aged 48; Robert L. Scannell, D. G. M., Oct. 13th.

Virginia—Francis H. Hill, P. G. M., Jan. 28, 1894, aged 76.

Wisconsin—R. DeLos Pulford, P. G. M., Oct. 19th.

The increase in membership in 192 chartered lodges and two v. d., 245, is very gratifying. The total number of masons in this jurisdiction April 1st, was 21,809. Many of my Deputies have made mention of our growth and present condition, but extended comment is left for the proper committee. I would not omit to ask your attention to the suggestions noted by the Deputy of the first district. They are well worthy of reading and recollection.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

June 14, 1894, I participated in the laying of the corner stone of the new Public Library and the proposed Masonic Temple at Augusta. I was efficiently aided by the Grand Officers, R. W. Bros. Farnham, D. G. M., Harris and Cargill, Grand Wardens, Rev. Bro. Newbert, Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal Millett, Grand Deacon Chaplin, and Bros. Torsey and Carney, Steward and Tyler.

The day was beautiful and the occasion a memorable one for local Masonry and the public. There was a large attendance of lodges and other masonic bodies, and naught occurred to mar the impressive ceremonies incident to the day's work.

Ten months later (April 18, 1895), the magnificent temple was dedicated by the Grand Master, the use of the trowel and hammer having been brisk and constant since the foundation stones were laid. I was aided in this service by W. Bro. Chas. F. Johnson, of Waterville, as D. G. M., R. W. Bros. Joseph A. Locke and Edmund B. Mallet as Grand Wardens, R. W. Bros. A. M. Wetherbee, A. L. Talbot, Rev. Bro. Chas. S. Cummings, of Augusta, as Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal Millett, Grand Deacon Horace Mitchell, Grand Steward F. M. Richards, and Grand Tyler Carney, and D. D. G. M.'s Hunt, Crosby, Wing and Tait.

For the successful result of design and labor on the temple,

for commodious rooms, carefully designed and completed appointments, extensive conveniences and beautiful decorations, so pleasing to the eye and so useful as well, the brethren of Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges merit the cordial congratulations of the Grand Lodge. I deem it the best masonic temple in Maine, and, surely, we have some excellent halls. An elaborate banquet was the finale of the program.

June 22d, I dedicated the new Masonic Hall at North Berwick, assisted by R. W. Bros. Farnham, Harris, Wetherbee, M. F. King, Rev. Bro. Hughes, the Grand Marshal, Grand Tyler and other brethren.

The brethren of Yorkshire Lodge have a convenient hall and surroundings, of which they were in great need, and they are correspondingly happy in the transition.

Refreshments at a private house, and in the evening at an adjacent hall, added to our entertainment.

During the past year, as before, I have often been mindful of, and do here cheerfully and publicly acknowledge the kindly and efficient aid of R. W. Bro. Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, and also return my cordial thanks for many courtesies of brethren, and hospitality tendered by various lodges, which circumstances forced me to decline. The body cannot occupy two spaces at the same time, but the heart may go "where it listeth"; and on these occasions I was present in spirit.

CONVENTIONS.

During the past year I have called nine conventions of lodges as follows:

- At Lewiston, October 29th,
- “ Bar Harbor, November 8th,
- “ Skowhegan, November 14th,
- “ Presque Isle, November 20th,
- “ Foxcroft, November 22d,
- “ Rockland, December 10th,
- “ Alfred, December 17th,

At Mattawamkeag, January 15th, and
 " Portland, February 19th.

You will remember that none were called in the year 1893-4, because all were awaiting the report of the Ritual Committee.

In my opinion, these conventions are highly useful to disseminate our secret work, being held at accessible points, and for the convenience of many brethren who cannot attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge. Considering the trifling expense and the good results, I earnestly advise their continuance.

I append the report of Grand Lecturer Sleeper :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

(OFFICE OF THE GRAND LECTURER,
 SABATTUS, May 6, 1895.

*To Most Worshipful HORACE H. BURBANK, Grand Master of Masons in
 Maine.*

In pursuance of the vote of the Grand Lodge, and by your order, conventions for instruction in masonic work have been held during the year as follows:

1. At Lewiston, October 29, 1894.
2. " Bar Harbor, November 8, 1894.
3. " Skowhegan, November 14, 1894.
4. " Presque Isle, November 20, 1894.
5. " Foxcroft, November 22, 1894.
6. " Rockland, December 10, 1894.
7. " Alfred, December 17, 1894.
8. " Mattawamkeag, January 15, 1895.
9. " Portland, February 19, 1895.

The conventions at Lewiston, Bar Harbor and Rockland were conducted by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, and those at Alfred, Mattawamkeag and Portland by Grand Lecturer RAYMOND, who also assisted at Rockland. Owing to sickness and fire, neither of your Grand Lecturers were able to attend the other three conventions, but were represented at Skowhegan by Past Grand Master DAY, and at Presque Isle and Foxcroft by Right Worshipful Bro. C. W. CROSBY, both of whom were members of the "Ritual Committee" of last year.

There were present at the convention at Lewiston, five District Deputy Grand Masters and Representatives from fourteen lodges.

At a meeting of Ashlar Lodge, held the same evening, Wor. Bro. PAVNE, Master of Rabboni Lodge, conferred in full the Fellow Craft degree, and Grand Lecturer SLEEPER conferred in full the Master Mason's degree, in the presence of about three hundred brethren.

At the convention at Bar Harbor, were two District Deputies and Representatives from six lodges. Bar Harbor Lodge conferred the M. M. degree upon a candidate in the evening.

At the convention at Skowhegan, were two District Deputies and Representatives from eight lodges; and in the evening Somerset lodge conferred the M. M. degree upon a candidate.

At Presque Isle were three District Deputies and Representatives from five lodges. Trinity Lodge worked the third degree in the evening.

At Foxcroft were two District Deputies, and ten lodges were represented.

At Rockland were four District Deputies, and Representatives from sixteen lodges, who gave earnest attention to the instruction of your Grand Lecturers, and a large attendance of brethren witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree in the evening.

At Alfred were two District Deputies and Representatives from nine lodges.

At Mattawamkeag were two District Deputies and the Representatives of ten lodges.

At Portland were two District Deputies, and twelve lodges were represented.

We regret to be obliged to say that five of your Deputies, for reasons known to themselves, but which they have not imparted to us, failed to avail themselves of the advantages of either of these conventions.

All the meetings were characterized by close attention and eagerness for instruction, and the same course was pursued in all, viz: the work and lecture were recited slowly and plainly by some brother well qualified, and the Grand Lecturer, presiding, carefully corrected every error when made.

The work was thoroughly done, and must result in great benefit to the craft during the coming years.

Your Grand Lecturers, after long experience, are very positive in their belief that no system of imparting ritualistic instruction has ever been employed in Maine which comes near equaling the present one of holding conventions in different sections of our state, which can be attended by officers and brethren of lodges, as well as by District Deputies. Since its introduction we notice greater uniformity and accuracy, year by year, in the rendition of the ritual, and increasing interest manifested by officers and members in all the affairs of their lodges.

For obvious reasons more conventions were held this year than will be required in any one year in the future.

For the same reasons our correspondence has been very much increased and has required quite a considerable portion of our time.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

GEORGE E. RAYMOND,

Grand Lecturers.

DECISIONS.

1. It is not permissible for officers of a lodge to wear robes.
2. A lodge has no right to pay out of its treasury the expense of its annual receptions, the principal feature of which is dancing. Nor is it masonic to advertise Masonry in that manner, or any other.
3. Under Standing Regulation, No. 23, a lodge may vote the use of its hall to a chapter of the Eastern Star, as it may to a lodge of Odd Fellows, or Good Templars, or other secret societies.
4. A resident of ———, Massachusetts, with the proper consent and permission of lodge there, and of the Grand Master of Massachusetts, applies to a lodge in Maine, is in due time balloted for and is rejected. After six months he may again apply to the lodge here without consent from any source.
5. An unaffiliated mason cannot be elected an Honorary Member of a lodge.
6. A lodge cannot take its own candidate to another lodge in another town, and do its work in the latter lodge; a District Deputy Grand Master has no authority to grant such permission.

DISPENSATIONS.

July 23, 1894, I granted a dispensation for a lodge at Greenville, named COLUMBIA Lodge, on petition of Leonard Hilton and sixteen others, all lodges interested consenting and the Deputy of the District approving, and designated Hiram Hunt to be Master, Charles D. Shaw, S. W., and Gideon D. Sturtevant, J. W.; and

December 18th, upon petition of Fred T. Blackwell and fourteen others, I issued dispensation for a lodge at Stratton, in the town of Eustis, called *MT. BIGELOW* Lodge, with Fred T. Blackwell, Master, Danville C. Durrell, S. W., and David A. Butler, J. W., two adjacent lodges granting, and one withholding, consent, and the District Deputy recommending. These matters will be returned to you for your action, and the latter case may develop opposition.

I have granted other dispensations as follows :

September 29, 1894, to Evening Star Lodge, Buckfield, to elect officers, there being no quorum at the annual meeting.

October, 30th, to Augusta Lodge, to receive and ballot upon application at a stated meeting November 6th, after due notice.

October 31st, to Dirigo Lodge, to elect Master, the officer elect declining to be installed.

November 10th, to Tyrian Lodge, to elect Junior Warden, for a similar reason.

November 16th, to Solar Lodge, to confer three degrees in one night, the reasons given being satisfactory.

November 19th, to Arion Lodge, to elect officers December 6th, no quorum being present at annual meeting.

December 20th, to Ancient York Lodge, to "heal" Cornelius T. Small, who had received the degrees in St. John Lodge, of Kansas, in 1872, not in accordance with masonic usage in Maine.

January 3, 1895, to Dunlap Lodge, (whose hall was burned December 30th,) to meet in Masonic Hall in Saco; and, January 17th, like dispensation to Palestine Lodge for same reason.

January 10th, to Hermon Lodge, to elect Treasurer at a special communication, for seeming necessity.

January 31st, to Standish Lodge, to elect officers February 7th.

February 11th, to Warren Lodge, to elect Junior Warden, the officer elect declining to be installed.

February 14th, to Rabboni Lodge, to receive application of a ten months' resident of the state, with the consent of Franklin

Lodge at Lebanon, N. H., and the approval of the Grand Master of New Hampshire.

March 27th, to Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, (consolidated) to occupy Granite Hall, I. O. O. F., in Biddeford.

Among petitions denied was one asking for a Lodge of Instruction, at Swan's Island, March 16th, and another, March 24th, at Rumford Falls, for reasons which might not exist with like force at another time and under other conditions.

GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

December 5th, finding that a large amount of our general funds would not be needed until this session, I authorized the Grand Treasurer to deposit \$5,000 in different Savings Banks paying interest on deposits, so that it could be had on call at this time, or sooner in part, if needed, and at the same time be earning something. I regarded this as a temporary deposit, and in no wise contrary to Section 20 of the Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

I have approved by-laws of several lodges, in whole or in part, and returned others for amendment; but I recall none having any special interest to the fraternity at large.

In this connection, I would suggest some general regulation or provision governing the matter of honorary membership. There is no law touching this matter among us.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Washington have voted to discontinue the Representative system between Grand Lodges, and our Grand Secretary has been notified that the commissions to Past Grand Masters Drummond and Estes, respectively the Representatives of those Bodies near this Grand Lodge, have been revoked.

We trust that the fraternal relations of the past will continue in fact, if not in name.

January 19th, I appointed Bro. David Bell Representative of this Grand Lodge near that of North Carolina; and since the death of M. W. Bro. Albert Moore, I have recommended the appointment of M. W. Bro. Wm. R. G. Estes to fill the vacancy, and I am informed that Bro. Estes will report.

April 24th, I appointed Bro. Thomas H. Hoover, of Union Bridge, Md., Representative of this Grand Body near the Grand Lodge of Maryland, *vice* Bro. Lucius A. C. Gerry, deceased.

* CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

March 25, 1895, Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, and Palestine, No. 176, after unanimous preliminary action had by each in conformity with constitutional requirements, were formally consolidated into one lodge, under the name of Dunlap, No. 47, the charter being duly endorsed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. This is the charter originally issued to Buxton Lodge, at Buxton, dated January 30, 1826, and later on changed to Dunlap and removed to Biddeford.

The entire unanimity which characterized this engagement and marriage ceremony, (and which is usually witnessed in early period of union) betokens future harmony and consequent prosperity. May no disappointment arise.

PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS.

At Warren, November 8th, I publicly installed the officers of St. George Lodge, and on December 19th, those of York Lodge, at Kennebunk, delivering an address on each occasion. The customary banquet was a feature of each entertainment.

MASONIC TRIALS.

Copies of proceedings at the trial of James A. Bacon, of Rural Lodge, of Sidney, and of Benjamin F. Pritchard, of Hiram Lodge,

of Cape Elizabeth, have been forwarded to me, but, finding "evident errors in the proceedings," I remanded these matters to the respective lodges last month, and ordered a new trial in each case.

The papers in other cases reported to me have been sent to the Committee on "Grievances and Appeals."

INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

Wor. W. H. Dyer, Master of Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton, has reported to me (on April 27, 1895), alleging that Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls, in the town of East Livermore, has in four instances (named in the accompanying letter,) invaded the jurisdiction of Whitney Lodge, by giving the degrees to residents of Livermore living five miles from Whitney Lodge and eight miles from Oriental Star Lodge. Pursuant to Standing Regulation, No. 6, I report the same to the Grand Lodge with said letter.

COMPLAINTS.

From the Grand Master of Rhode Island, I have received the complaint of St. John Lodge, at Newport, against Crescent Lodge, of Pembroke, in this jurisdiction, for refusing to refund the former lodge for expense incurred in care of a member of the latter lodge. Crescent Lodge does not admit its liability. Herewith find correspondence touching the claim.

Edwin A. Porter, of Liberty, complains against Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, at Newport, for not refunding to him the aid rendered to the widow of a former member of said lodge; and I also return the correspondence which has come to me.

CONCLUSION.

And now, my beloved brethren, I am soon to return to you the emblem of power so generously entrusted to my keeping these two years past. I hardly need to assure you how fully I appreciate this honor. I sincerely return my profound thanks, and I resume my place in the ranks in the hope that many

years of attendance here may be vouchsafed to me. Thirty years ago (May 2, 1865) I made my first visit to this Grand Lodge, and I have missed but one session since (that because of sickness). These annual sessions have been festal days to me, and the many friendships formed during these years can never fade from memory, but will brighten the pathway of the future and, I trust, may reach beyond the veil even into the eternal.

But, dear brethren, I am constrained in this message to make some pointed suggestions, and submit for individual, faithful reflection four thoughts, only asking that you take them into your own inner chamber of reflection, into the forum of individual conscience, and there answer, each to yourself, how far they concern your relations to the craft and the community.

1. We do well to remember that one of the cardinal principles of our Order is Temperance. I regret that masons are not exceptions to the excessive use of intoxicants. I would that my words in this line were unnecessary. I congratulate the lodges and communities where this advice is, fortunately, without application.

If, on the contrary, there be any occasion to weigh this thought, I urge upon you, my brethren, your duty and responsibility in this behalf. The abuse of intoxicating liquors by some of our members has ever been a standing reproach to the craft. Drunkenness is a masonic offence, and we must so regard it, and not be found apologizing for it as a simple weakness. While we would throw around the victim of this curse the arms of charity, sympathy and warning, hoping to rescue, yet, all kindly aid failing, we must not forget our duty to the Fraternity and our position before the public.

2. Our "ancient charges" teach us to "cultivate brotherly love, the foundation and keystone, the cement and glory of this ancient fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting; not permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, so far as is consist-

ent with honor and safety, *and no farther*, that all may see the benign influence of Masonry."

What gross injustice is often done by slander. And this word comprises a multitude of sins, from idle gossip of harmless intent, up to malicious detraction of one's character. Alas! how much mischief is hidden beneath those baneful words, "they say." And who are "they"? "The cowled monks, the hooded friars, who glide with shrouded faces in the procession of life, muttering, in an unknown tongue, words of mysterious import? Who are 'they'? The midnight assassins of reputation, who lurk in the by-lanes of society, with dagger tongues, sharpened by invention and malice, to draw the blood of innocence, and, hyena-like, banquet on the dead? Who are 'they'? They are a multitude no man can number, searching for victims in every city, town and village, wherever the heart of humanity throbs or the ashes of mortality find rest. Skulkers: cowards. Give me the bold brigand who thunders along the highways with flashing weapon, that cuts the sunbeams as well as the shades; give me the pirate, who unfurls the black flag, emblem of his terrible trade, and shows the plank which your doomed feet must tread; but save me from the 'they-sayers' of society, whose knives are hidden in a velvet sheath, whose bridge of death is woven of flowers, and who spread with invisible poison even the spotless whiteness of the winding sheet." Of all such enemies beware.

3. Again; no mason has any right to take the name of God in vain. How often are we enjoined, in repeated solemnity, to never speak His name but in language of fitting reverence and filial regard. The disgusting habit of seasoning the speech with profanity deserves, and should receive, the contempt and condemnation of masons in all times and places. Officers of lodges, especially, should set a noble example in speech; and if any brother persists in this degrading, offensive habit, after fraternal, kindly warning, his lodge should take due notice of his offending, and call him to answer therefor. It is a useless

vice, utterly indefensible in the dominion of good taste, good language, good morals. George Washington, an honored mason, as well as honored citizen, in an order to his troops, touching this habit, said, "It is a vice so mean and low, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it." Think of it, my brethren: we assemble around our altars, pay our adoration to Deity, pledge ourselves to each other in solemn obligation, asking God to witness our vows, then some members of our craft go out from such ceremony among their neighbors and friends, in their own homes even, and indulge in shocking, unblushing profanity. How much, think ye, are the family and fellow-men of such masons *impressed* with the beauties, the beneficence, the morality of Freemasonry?

If there be one who hears, or who may read these words, who has this thoughtless habit, let me, in all sincerity, candor and earnestness, urge you that when tempted to break forth into such indecency of speech, such blasphemy, you go straight to your own hall, and there before the altar, alone, pour forth, if you will, your oaths and disgorge your mind and mouth of this debasing impurity and vice. Yes, I mean just this; and for four good reasons:

1. A brother has no right, after what he has said, seen and heard around this masonic shrine, to go out to the world and advertise our Order and its principles in language so contrary to all its teaching.

2. He has no right to carry from this masonic home to his domestic hearth-stone, to wife and children, any language but that of purity, decency, self-respect, reverence and truth.

3. He has no right to treat a brother mason, either in speech or behavior, with aught but respect and the consideration due to one who entertains reverence towards spiritual subjects: and

4. A mason has no more right to blaspheme than to deny God. The one is just as unmasonic as the other. Neither has the shadow of a warrant in our tenets, and neither should be tolerated by us.

Without pure and chaste language, our masonic life is a fraud

and our boasted masonic character a deception. I know that very often profane words bubble forth thoughtlessly, involuntarily; but when every body knows that a pure fountain cannot send forth impure streams, we do well to guard our speech, our vows, our honor. In all purity and truth, in all loyalty to our institution and its laudable precepts, will we not think, refrain, banish a habit which has no earthly excuse for existence, one which gives no force nor emphasis to assertion or argument, indicates poverty of ideas or expressions, defiles the heart, sears the conscience, and is revolting to good taste.

Masonry should be a powerful lever to lift us above degrading habits, and stimulate us to nobler speech, conduct, attainment.

4. And lastly: Nor does masonry conflict with the duties of citizenship. The judge, juror, witness in court, the citizen ruler, official or voter, can find no warrant in our law or ritual for the slightest disregard of the rights of neighbor or townsmen, nor disloyalty to Society, State or Nation, *because* he is a mason; quite the contrary of this, *and because he is a mason*, one is under especial obligations to adhere to those fundamental principles of justice, equal rights and integrity, which are the glory and safety of Society, of the State, of the Nation, as well as of honor and protection to the individual. The common law, and masonic law as well, are in full accord upon this all-important, far-reaching proposition, namely, that the rights and privileges of every man are bounded on all sides by the rights and privileges of his neighbors, and by a line clear and straight, and to that line we must hew. I need not enlarge upon this suggestion.

“There is something grand in living
 To the line:
 Just beyond which opens to us
 The divine;
 In our dealings with each other,
 Conscience nevermore to smother,
 Loving God and one another,
 You and I.”

Indeed, in all our lines of masonic life and work, let us prove to our neighbors and fellow-citizens that our Order has something of worth and profit to men and women, and to the community and state.

There is no room in our mystic circle for the intemperate, the untruthful, the licentious, the profane. We should not have our good name tainted by such members. The world has naught to do with our secrets, but it has much to do with the conduct of our members.

And you and I must remember the element of personal responsibility which we cannot shirk nor shake off; and to this extent are we our "brother's keeper." Somebody has written: "The space between what a man is and his ideal is his opportunity."

Masonic tenets place before us a grand ideal for our conduct. How best we will improve our opportunity depends almost entirely upon individual effort. True Masonry is growth, progress. We cannot live on the bread of the past alone. While loyally conservative of our landmarks, we must not be content with traditions. Our Order must advance to greater light; and if we as masons would seek the deeper meaning of life, and be judged by our standard before mankind, we must not be dreamers, idlers, loiterers, soldiers on parade, but must move forward, work, strive, fight. Only thus are good results attained and character acquired; only thus do ideals have value, and symbols have use or meaning. Our Institution is apparently free from external danger; have we like security within?

In such spirit, dear brethren, improving the lessons of the past, catching the inspiration of present duty and future possibility, equipped with the invulnerable armor of correct personal example, let us labor on in this unceasing warfare of making society better and homes more sacred, making better husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, neighbors and citizens, of dissolving malice and hate, and of supplanting slander, impurity and vice, with fraternity, sincerity, virtue and truth. When we fully appreciate duty and possibility, and govern our word and deed

accordingly, then in truth may we anticipate the fruition of our masonic dream, the true solution of these mystic symbols, disarm criticism, merit a measure of approval of the outer world, and commend our work as faithful craftsmen to the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

Sincerely yours,

HORACE H. BURBANK, *Grand Master.*

Portland, May 7, 1895.

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

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

The Grand Secretary presented the request of Rising Sun Lodge, for increase of mileage, which was referred to the Committee on Pay Roll.

Also the petition of B. F. SLEEPER, for restoration, with papers referring thereto, which were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Also the dispensation, records, etc., of Mount Bigelow Lodge, U. D., which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro DRUMMOND, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Florida, introduced M. W. Bro. ENOS WASGATT, Past Grand Master of Florida, who was cordially welcomed to the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master.

The Grand Master read the following telegram:

LIVERMORE FALLS, May 7th.

To H. H. BURBANK, G. M., Grand Lodge Masons, Portland.

Am sick in bed. Extend my fraternal greetings to brethren.

DAVID CARGILL, *P. G. M.*

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

R. W. MARQUIS F. KING submitted his annual report, which was referred to the Committee of Finance, as follows :

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

Having been appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Bro. FREDERICK FOX, I was installed Grand Treasurer at a special communication of the Grand Lodge, at North Berwick, on the 22d day of June, and herewith submit the report of the transactions of the office since that date.

1894.

Dr.

To cash paid Estate of Frederick Fox for his services as Grand Treasurer,	\$41.67
“ “ C. E. Jones for services as Organist,	10.00
“ “ on Pay Roll,	17.04
“ “ W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler, expenses to Augusta and sundries furnished,	9.65
“ “ Dow & Pinkham for insurance,	60.00
“ “ for desks and chairs for Grand Lodge Offices,	130.00
“ “ F. E. Sleeper, Committee on Ritual,	74.43
“ “ C. W. Crosby, expenses as substitute Grand Lecturer, at Presque Isle, Foxcroft and Skowhegan,	43.20
“ “ I. H. Robinson, expenses attending convention at Presque Isle,	19.00
“ “ Trustees Masonic Hall,	125.00
“ “ American Bank Note Co., for diplomas,	340.00
“ “ J. L. Brackett & Co., for trunk, &c.,	24.00
“ “ Loring, Short & Harmon, for book for Treasurer,	3.75
“ “ Portland Savings Bank, for rent of Grand Lodge Offices,	400.00
“ “ Stephen Berry, for printing Proceedings of 1894,	680.11
“ “ Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, for distributing Proceedings,	28.95
“ “ Stephen Berry, for printing histories of Ionic and Tuscan Lodges, circulars, notices, &c.,	116.28
“ “ for sundries for Grand Secretary's Office,	5.60
“ “ Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, for expressage, postage, stationery, etc.,	58.53
“ “ Mrs. O'Toole, for care of library rooms,	48.50
“ “ Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, salary,	500.00

To cash paid M. F. King, Grand Treasurer, salary,	208.33
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ postage,	2.00
“ “ J. H. Drummond, Committee of Correspondence, ..	100.00
“ “ Smith & Sale, advertising,	5.00
“ “ District Deputy Grand Masters:	
George W. Mosher, 1st District,	26.00
Moses Tait, 2d District,	48.50
I. Hovey Robinson, 3d District,	26.00
Harvey P. Hinckley, 4th District,	27.44
Edwin M. Johnston, 5th District,	30.00
Daniel W. Maxfield, 6th District,	22.64
Edwin A. Porter, 7th District,	27.28
George A. Warren, 8th District,	25.60
J. Fred Hall, 9th District,	11.80
Charles W. Stetson, 10th District,	26.50
Charles C. Hunt, 11th District,	20.27
Charles W. Crosby, 12th District,	46.25
Francis H. Wing, 13th District,	22.11
George B. Randlette, 14th District,	11.05
Enoch O. Greenleaf, 15th District,	42.85
Jarvis C. Billings, 16th District,	34.55
Charles E. Snow, 17th District,	23.85
James P. Lown, 18th District,	29.45
William B. Littlefield, 19th District,	28.90
Martin L. Porter, 20th District,	44.50
Freeland R. Bunker, 21st District,	50.25
Henry S. Thorne, 22d District,	20.25
A. Q. Mitchell, 23d District,	20.86
Edwin K. Smith, 24th District,	10.07

Cash balance as follows:

Deposit in Portland Bank, bearing interest,	1,000.00
“ “ Waterville Savings Bank, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ Wiscasset “ “ “ “	500.00
“ “ Hancock County, Savings Bank, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ Augusta Savings Bank, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ Brunswick Savings Bank, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ Skowhegan Savings Bank, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ Bath Savings Institution, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ Gardiner Savings Institution, bearing interest,	500.00
“ “ First National Bank, Portland,	4,513.44

\$13,242.65

Cr.

July 7,

By cash balance in First National Bank,	8 6,798.20
“ for dispensation for Columbia Lodge,	25.00
“ from Estate of Frederick Fox, (rent,)	33.33
“ for dispensation for Mt. Bigelow Lodge,	25.00
“ interest City of Portland bond,	60.00
“ from C. W. Crosby, sale of chart of Relief Lodge,	5.00
“ from Grand Chapter, 3-10 expense of Library Rooms, ...	126.24
“ from Grand Commandery, 2-10 expense “ “ ...	84.16
“ from Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary,	28.52
“ from District Deputy Grand Masters, as follows:	
George W. Mosher, 1st District,	205.00
Moses Tait, 2d District,	156.20
I. Hovey Robinson, 3d District,	189.60
Harvey P. Hinckley, 4th District,	142.20
Edwin M. Johnston, 5th District,	227.40
Daniel W. Maxfield, 6th District,	314.20
Edwin A. Porter, 7th District,	169.40
George A. Warren, 8th District,	169.20
J. Fred Hall, 9th District,	477.00
Charles W. Stetson, 10th District,	240.20
Charles C. Hunt, 11th District,	471.20
Charles W. Crosby, 12th District,	185.20
Francis H. Wing, 13th District,	234.80
George B. Randlette, 14th District,	301.60
Enoch O. Greenleaf, 15th District,	238.40
Jarvis C. Billings, 16th District,	224.00
Charles E. Snow, 17th District,	598.60
James P. Lown, 18th District,	167.80
William B. Littlefield, 19th District,	266.60
Martin L. Porter, 20th District,	149.40
Freeland R. Bunker, 21st District,	295.00
Henry S. Thorne, 22d District,	171.00
Ai Q. Mitchell, 23d District,	138.60
Edwin K. Smith, 24th District,	323.80
“ from Secretaries of lodges, correcting errors .....	.80
	<u>\$13,242.65</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 7, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The duties of Grand Secretary have been fully discharged and the records and accounts have been approved by the Committee of Finance.

Two registered brethren remain upon the roll.*

A full set of Grand Lodge proceedings, lacking volume three, has been sent to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, to replace the set lost in the fire of November, 1894, together with a copy of the Constitution and the Masonic Text Book. If any brother has a copy of volume three to spare, Grand Secretary SCOTT would be glad to purchase it.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER submitted the Report of the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, MAY 7, 1895.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers submit the following report:

So much of the address of our Grand Master as relates to the observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge is in accordance with such arrangements as have already been perfected for those exercises.

We recommend,

1. That so much of the address as relates to the decease of Past Grand Master ALBERT MOORE and Grand Treasurer FREDERICK FOX be referred to a special committee, consisting of Most Worshipful Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM and WM. R. G. ESTES.

2. That so much as relates to masonic trials, invasion of jurisdiction, and complaints, be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

3. That so much as relates to Masonic Conventions be approved by this Grand Lodge.

4. That so much as relates to decisions be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

5. That so much as relates to reports of District Deputy Grand Masters,

with those reports, be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

6. That so much as relates to the fraternal suggestions and counsel embodied in the concluding portions of the Grand Master's Address, with the hearty concurrence of this committee, be approved by this Grand Lodge and referred to the careful consideration of every brother.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, }
HENRY R. TAYLOR, } *Committee.*
WM. R. G. ESTES, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

RETURNS.

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, to wit:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 7, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 192 chartered lodges, and from the two under dispensation.

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

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Initiated,	878	838	797	850
Raised,	839	827	795	823
Affiliated,	155	123	108	124
Re-instated,	85	63	66	52
Dimitted,	252	243	240	224
Died,	307	321	397	372
Suspended,	4	3	0	1
Expelled,	2	2	1	2
Suspended from membership,	254	195	211	207
Deprived of membership,	28	28	4	6
Number of members,	21,177	21,487	21,564	21,809
Rejected,	233	225	223	172

There is a notable increase of initiations, almost seven per cent. The number of dimitted has fallen off. The gain is 245, equal to $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The death rate is 17 to the thousand.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, }
FRANK R. REDLON, } *Committee.*
HERBERT M. STARBIRD, }

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1895.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	5	5	0	3	3	10	0	0	5	0	326	2
2	Warren,.....	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	97	0
3	Lincoln,.....	5	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	68	0
4	Hancock,.....	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	72	1
5	Kennebec,.....	10	10	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	142	1
6	Amity,.....	9	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	201	2
7	Eastern,.....	5	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	151	0
8	United,.....	4	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	125	1
9	Saco,.....	9	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	119	0
10	Rising Virtue,.....	5	5	4	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	158	0
11	Pythagorean,.....	4	3	2	0	6	1	0	0	3	0	95	0
12	Cumberland,.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	69	0
13	Oriental,.....	9	16	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	149	0
14	Solar,.....	5	3	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	257	3
15	Orient,.....	2	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	8	0	170	0
16	St. George,.....	8	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	11	0	105	0
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	19	20	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	412	15
18	Oxford,.....	5	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	164	2
19	Felicity,.....	8	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	112	1
20	Maine,.....	5	14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	111	2
21	Oriental Star,.....	6	8	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	190	1
22	York,.....	4	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	118	0
23	Freeport,.....	6	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	128	1
24	Phœnix,.....	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	181	0
25	Temple,.....	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	76	0
26	Village,.....	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	105	0
27	Adoniram,.....	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	62	0
28	Northern Star,.....	3	4	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	100	2
29	Tranquil,.....	13	13	6	3	4	1	0	0	16	0	236	1
30	Blazing Star,.....	7	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	86	0
31	Union,.....	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	109	0
32	Hermon,.....	9	9	7	2	2	7	0	0	1	0	313	2
33	Waterville,.....	15	15	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	209	6
34	Somerset,.....	9	6	2	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	182	2
35	Bethlehem,.....	22	29	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	270	14
36	Casco,.....	5	4	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	162	1
37	Washington,.....	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	85	1
38	Harmony,.....	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	133	0
39	Penobscot,.....	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	135	0
40	Lygonia,.....	10	9	1	1	3	5	0	0	2	1	230	0
41	Morning Star,.....	6	7	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	1	112	1
42	Freedom,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
43	Alna,.....	4	3	2	1	1	2	0	1	3	0	137	0
44	Piscataquis,.....	7	7	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	108	1
45	Central,.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	114	0
46	St. Croix,.....	1	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	189	0
47	Dunlap,.....	3	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	136	3
48	Lafayette,.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	87	0
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	84	0
50	Aurora,.....	9	11	3	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	296	0
51	St. John's,.....	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	88	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,...	6	8	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	159	2
110	Monmouth,.....	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	102	2
111	Liberty,.....	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	105	2
112	Eastern Frontier,...	6	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	102	0
113	Messalonskee,.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	96	0
114	Polar Star,.....	6	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	245	1
115	Buxton,.....	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	95	0
116	Lebanon,.....	4	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	87	0
117	Greenleaf,.....	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	177	0
118	Drummond,.....	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	53	0
119	Pownal,.....	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	85	0
120	Meduncook, (ch.sr.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Acacia,.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	81	0
122	Marine,.....	11	9	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	116	0
123	Franklin,.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	87	0
124	Olive Branch,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	77	0
125	Meridian,.....	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	109	0
126	Timothy Chase,...	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	142	0
127	Presumpscot,.....	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	91	0
128	Eggemoggin,.....	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	88	0
129	Quantabcook,.....	9	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	102	0
130	Trinity,.....	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	110	0
131	Lookout,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	32	0
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	81	0
133	Asylum,.....	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	61	0
134	Trojan, (consol'd)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Riverside,.....	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	109	2
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Kenduskeag,.....	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	96	0
138	Lewy's Island,.....	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	114	2
139	Archon,.....	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	52	0
140	Mount Desert,...	3	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	107	0
141	Augusta,.....	48	47	4	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	204	8
142	Ocean,.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
143	Preble,.....	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0
144	Seaside,.....	13	12	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	131	0
145	Moses Webster,...	4	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	193	3
146	Sebasticook,.....	5	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	100	0
147	Evening Star,.....	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	83	0
148	Forest,.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	111	0
149	Doric,.....	0	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	102	1
150	Rabboni,.....	2	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	158	2
151	Excelsior,.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	43	0
152	Crooked River,...	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	84	0
153	Delta,.....	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	69	0
154	Mystic Tie,.....	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
155	Ancient York,.....	7	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	98	0
156	Wilton,.....	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	111	1
157	Cambridge,.....	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	79	0
158	Anchor,.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
159	Esoteric,.....	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	145	2
160	Parian,.....	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	89	2
161	Carrabassett,.....	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	95	0
162	Arion,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
163	Pleasant River,...	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	85	1
164	Webster,.....	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
165	Molunkus,.....	5	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	46	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	34	0
167	Whitney,	3	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	74	0
168	Composite,	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
169	Shepherd's River, . . .	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
170	Caribou,	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
171	Naskeag,	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
172	Pine Tree,	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	125	1
173	Pleades,	8	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	126	2
174	Lynde,	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	66	1
175	Baskahegan,	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	104	1
176	Palestine,	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	101	1
177	Rising Star,	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
178	Ancient Brothers', . . .	12	14	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	128	3
179	Yorkshire,	12	12	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	61	1
180	Hiram,	6	5	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	152	0
181	Reuel Washburn, . . .	<i>Conso lid ate d.</i>												
182	Granite,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
183	Deering,	21	22	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	0	181	2
184	Naval,	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
185	Bar Harbor,	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	114	2
186	Warren Phillips,	10	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	139	6
187	Ira Berry,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	55	0
188	Jonesport,	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
189	Knox,	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
190	Springvale,	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	74	1
191	Davis,	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
192	Winter Harbor,	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	83	1
193	Washburn,	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
194	Euclid,	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	90	0
195	Reliance,	7	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
196	Bay View,	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	48	1
197	Aroostook,	5	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	65	5
198	St. Aspinquid,	8	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
199	Bingham,	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	59	3
	Columbia, U. D.,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
	Mt. Bigelow, U. D., . . .	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
		850	823	124	52	224	372	1	2	207	6	21,809	172	

The Grand Secretary presented a circular from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, respecting the subject of Masonic Relief, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Also one from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, proposing uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Also a request from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition, which was cordially granted.

M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT his as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and both were welcomed by the Grand Master.

At 11.15 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2.30 P. M.

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FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 7, 1895. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:30 P. M.

BRO. CHASE, for the Finance Committee, stated that the Grand Lodge had given to HENRY B. BENNETT a bond to convey to him the Dodge property on Elm Street in Portland, upon making certain payments, all of which, except one for \$500, had been paid, and he was ready to make the last payment and to take his deed.

And on motion of BRO. CHASE,

Voted, That the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be authorized, in behalf of the Master, Wardens and Members of the

Grand Lodge of Maine, to execute under the seal of the Grand Lodge and deliver to Henry B. Bennett, or such other person as he may name, a deed of the Dodge property on Elm Street, in Portland, in the County of Cumberland, in accordance with the terms of the bond held by said Bennett.

Bro. MOSES TAIT, D. D. G. M. 2d District, presented the request of Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, Princeton, that their delegate be allowed an additional *per diem* of one day when traveling by boat, which was referred to the Committee on Pay Roll.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

At three o'clock the Grand Master announced that the hour for the election of Grand Officers had arrived, and appointed the following committees to receive, sort and count votes :

I. FESSENDEN I. DAY, DANIEL W. MAXFIELD, ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.

II. ALBRO E. CHASE, JAMES E. PARSONS, SUMNER S. HUTCHINSON.

Having attended to their duties, these committees reported the election of the following brethren :

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Augusta;
MOSES TAIT,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Calais;
MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland;

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

Trustee of Charity Fund for three years—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabattus; A. M. WETHERBEE, Watell.

The report was accepted and the brethren declared elected.

SYMPATHY.

Bro. HIRAM CHASE offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Grand Lodge is extended to M. W. Brother DAVID CARGILL, Past Grand Master, now upon a bed of sickness, with its fraternal greetings and earnest good wishes for his speedy recovery.

Bro. E. HOWARD VOSE being absent, Bro. HENRY A. TORSEY was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

Bro. HARVEY P. HINCKLEY, D. D. G. M. 4th Masonic District, presented a request that Section 1 of the Standing Regulations be so amended as to include Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, at Bluehill, in the additional *per diem* of one day. The request was referred to the Committee on Pay Roll.

At 5:40 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Wednesday, May 8, 1895. }

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

A complaint of Doric Lodge against Pacific Lodge

was received and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The records and papers of Columbia Lodge, U. D., at Greenville, were presented, and were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. CHASE, for the Committee of Finance, proposed to amend Standing Regulation No. 1, and, on his motion, the proposition was laid upon the table until Thursday morning.

Two brethren were excused from further attendance, and, on motion of Bro. DRUMMOND, all further applicants were referred to the Committee on Pay Roll, who were empowered to act upon their requests.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The hour assigned for the celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Grand Lodge having arrived, after a prelude played by the Grand Organist, the following exercises took place :

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

BY M. W. PAST GRAND MASTER EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

Upon the recommendation May 1, 1894, of Grand Master BURBANK, the Grand Lodge voted to observe the 75th anniversary of the forming of this Grand Lodge and committed to him the arranging of the details for the same. As a part thereof, an historical sketch has been requested. The Province of Maine was first so styled in the charter of April 3, 1639, from Charles I, King of England, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and thereby sovereignty in addition to title to the soil was obtained. The name of Maine was bestowed from a Province of the same name in France, and in honor of the King's wife, Henrietta

Maria, daughter of Henry IV, King of France. The heirs of Gorges in 1677, sold from the Piscataqua to Sagadahoc to John Usher, who, March 15, 1678, conveyed the same for £1250, to the government and company of Massachusetts. By the charter of William and Mary, of October 7, 1691, this grant was confirmed, and was extended east of the Kennebec to Nova Scotia. Maine remained a part of Massachusetts until 1820. The District of Maine voted on the fourth Monday of July, 1819, in favor of separation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A Constitutional Convention met at Portland, October 11, 1819, William King being President, and a Constitution was adopted October 29, 1819. The State was admitted by Congress, March 4, 1820, to take effect March 16, 1820, and the first Legislature convened at Portland, May 31, 1820.

The first authority for a lodge of masons in Massachusetts was given 1733, to St. John's Lodge at Boston. The first authority for a lodge in Maine was granted March 20, 1762, to Brother Alexander Ross, Esquire, of Falmouth (now Portland), by the Grand Master of the St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston. This authority was never exercised by Bro. Ross, for "his business being great and his infirmities greater, prevented his opening a lodge." He died November 24, 1768. In December of the same year, a new authority was asked of John Rowe, Grand Master of Masons for all of North America (where no other Grand Master is appointed). A new deputation to Bro. William Tyng, Esq., for opening a lodge at Falmouth, was issued March 30, 1769. By virtue of this charter, the lodge was held May 8, 1769, 126 years ago to-day, there being present seven Master Masons and one Entered Apprentice. Seven other masons aided the organization, so that there were not less than 15 masons in Falmouth and vicinity. During the 51 years from that time to 1820, when the Grand Lodge was formed, various charters were received from Massachusetts for lodges in the several counties, there being 31 lodges in 1820. Ionic Lodge, at Steuben, existed from 1806 to 1813, and Tuscan Lodge, at Columbia, from 1798 to 1817. The lodges in 1820

were: Falmouth, now Portland, 1762, at Portland; Warren, 1778, Machias; Lincoln, 1792, Wiscasset; Hancock, 1794, Castine; Kennebec, 1796, Hallowell; Amity, 1801, Camden; Eastern, 1801, Eastport; United, 1801, Brunswick; Saco, 1802, Saco; Rising Virtue, 1802, Bangor; Pythagorean, 1803, Fryeburg; Cumberland, 1803, New Gloucester; Oriental, 1804, Bridgton; Solar, 1804, Bath; Orient, 1805, Thomaston; St. George, 1806, Warren; Ancient Landmark, 1806, Portland; Oxford, 1807, Paris; Felicity, 1809, Bucksport; Maine, 1809, Farmington; Oriental Star, 1811, Livermore; York, 1813, Kennebunk; Freeport, 1814, Freeport; Belfast, 1816, Belfast; Temple, 1817, Winthrop; Village, 1817, Bowdoinham; Adoniram, 1818, Limington; Northern Star, 1818, Anson; Tranquil, 1818, Minot; Blazing Star, 1819, Rumford; Union, 1819, at Union.

It will be noticed that about two-thirds of the lodges of 75 years ago are located upon the seaboard or upon navigable rivers. As many of the early villages were thus situated, so were the lodges. There were then no railroads and the factories were few. Lodge meetings were less accessible than now and part of the members traveled quite a distance to attend them. A time near the full moon was usually selected, the better to show the homeward way. It was not unusual for mariners and traders from Maine to receive the degrees in foreign lodges or in the large seaports of this country. Questions of jurisdiction were not a source of trouble in those days. Others received degrees in army lodges connected with the Continental forces. For some time, commencing about 75 years ago, vessels trading between the United States and the West India Islands were liable to be captured by pirates. Specie was usually carried with which to purchase cargoes, or was received for cargoes sold. Occasionally the lives of the captured were saved, because their captain was a mason and the captain of the pirates was a mason. Such instances can be given. Possibly some became masons in view of these facts. It was certainly a very un-masonic act to be a pirate, but very fortunate for the captured ones that he remembered that he was a mason. The years

from 1807 to 1815 were very trying to the lodges. Bradbury, in his History of Kennebunkport, says: "The war between France and England being renewed, American vessels (1807), which were pursuing a very lucrative business, were confiscated by the French under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and by the English under orders in Council. Each of these nations seemed to be determined either to rob the Americans of their earnings or to force them into a war with its opponent. To preserve the commerce of the country and to be in a situation to declare war, if driven to it, an *Embargo* was laid on all the shipping in the United States. Willis, in his History of Portland, says: "The shipping, which was valued before the embargo at a million and a half of dollars, and all the various classes of persons to whom it gave support, were thrown out of employment. Eleven commercial houses stopped payment in the latter part of 1807, among which were the largest ship owners and persons possessing the firmest credit of any in town. This was followed next year by a multitude of others. Great distress prevailed throughout the community. Most of the laboring classes were deprived of work. The town did not wholly recover from this severe blow until after the peace of 1815."

From these extracts, it appears that the prosperity of the lodges must have been very injuriously affected. The measures commenced by the masons leading to the forming of an independent Grand Lodge followed the steps taken by the citizens to establish a separate government for their District. Quite a number of the leaders in the movement for separation of the civil government were also masons. An inspection of the list of those who composed the first State Government is sufficient evidence of this fact. Beside these, Albion K. Parris, John Holmes, Nathan Weston, Ezekiel Whitman, Judah Dana, Thos. G. Thornton, William Burleigh, Benjamin Green, Samuel Fessenden, and many more of the leading citizens were masons. The nearest lodge was 90 miles from Boston, the seat of the mother Grand Lodge, and the farthest lodge was 370 miles from Boston, rendering it inconvenient and expensive to attend the

communications, and as a result the lodges were seldom represented, unless by a proxy residing in Massachusetts.

Portland Lodge, by a circular letter of August 13, 1819, invited the lodges to meet in convention at Portland. This convention met October 14, 1819. Simon Greenleaf was chosen President, and John P. Boyd, Secretary. Twenty-five lodges were represented by 44 delegates. It was resolved that it is expedient to constitute a Grand Lodge. A committee of five was appointed to report a method of carrying into effect this resolution, Simon Greenleaf being chairman. The convention met again October 19th, when Warren Lodge was also represented by Judge Dickinson. The committee reported a memorial signed in behalf of 29 lodges. A committee of five was appointed to present this to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Simon Greenleaf was chairman of this committee. At an adjourned meeting of the convention, held May 31, 1820, this committee reported that the memorial was presented at the communication of the Grand Lodge held in December, and that the same was referred to a committee who reported favorably at the communication of March, 1820. The report was accepted, and \$1,000 granted to the new Grand Lodge for a charity fund. The committee also reported to the convention, that the lodges had been requested to meet June 1st, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge. The convention was dissolved. The Grand Lodge was organized June 1st, 25 lodges participating. A committee was appointed to prepare and present a petition to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. The Grand Lodge met again June 2d, when the Grand Master, William King, Governor of the State, took the chair, making a short address. Committees were appointed to procure a seal and regalia; to prepare a code of by-laws; also upon the subject of diplomas. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and of New Hampshire were invited to assist at the installation of officers June 24th. The Grand Master of New Hampshire, assisted by his officers, June 24th, installed the officers of the Grand Lodge, at the meeting house of Rev. Edward Payson. Prayer was

offered by President Allen, of Bowdoin College, and the prayer of consecration by Rev. Mr. N. Tilton, of Scarborough. The officers were: Wm. King, Gr. Master; Simon Greenleaf, Deputy Grand Master; Wm. Swan, S. G. Warden; Nathaniel Coffin, J. G. Warden; Jos. M. Gerrish, Gr. Treasurer; Wm. Lord, Gr. Secretary; Robert P. Dunlap, Cor. Gr. Secretary; Henry W. Fuller, S. G. Deacon; Josiah Calef, J. G. Deacon; William Torrey, Jesse Robinson, Eleazer Wyer, Nelson Rackliffe, G. Stewards; Jos. E. Foxcroft, Gr. Marshal; Geo. Thacher, Jr., Gr. Sword Bearer; Seth Clark, John P. Boyd, G. Pursuivants; Wm. Stevens, Gr. Tyler. An oration was delivered by Bro. John H. Sheppard, of Wiscasset. Music was furnished by the Beethoven Society. Dinner was partaken of at Masons' Hall. During the month the lodges were divided into six districts; the Act of Incorporation was passed; the seal was adopted, being that now in use, and lodges at Gardiner and Waterville were authorized; also during the masonic year, the by-laws were adopted, the diploma plate accepted; six Trustees of the Charity Fund elected; Albion K. Parris, Charles Fox, Daniel Granger, Peleg Chandler, Nathan Weston and Jedediah Herrick; and three lodges, Somerset at Norridgewock, Bethlehem at Augusta, and Casco at North Yarmouth, authorized. Grand Master King having been appointed Commissioner under the treaty with Spain ceding Florida to the United States, resigned the office of Governor May 28, 1821. Bro. Wm. D. Williamson, President of the Senate, became the Governor, and Deputy Grand Master Greenleaf acted as Grand Master, and was elected Grand Master at the annual communication, January, 1822. At the same communication, charters were granted to Washington Lodge, at Lubec; Harmony Lodge, at Gorham; Penobscot Lodge, at Garland. Later in the year charters were granted to Lygonia Lodge, at Ellsworth, and Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield.

In 1823 an order of ceremonies was adopted to be observed in lodges on receiving official visits from D. D. G. Masters and other Grand Officers. Charters were granted for Freedom Lodge at Parsonsfield, Alna Lodge at Alna, Piscataquis Lodge

at Sebec. The committee on the subject of a General Grand Lodge of the United States, in a long and able communication, reported adversely.

At the annual communication, January, 1824, Grand Master Greenleaf declined a re-election and made a Vaedictory Address. He was chosen a Trustee of the Charity Fund. Wm. Swan was elected Grand Master. The committee upon the question whether the masonic degrees can be conferred on affirmation without oath, made a favorable report, which was accepted. At the quarterly communication in April, charters were granted to Central Lodge at China and St. Croix Lodge a Calais.

1825. A committee of nine, of which Grand Master Swan was chairman, was appointed to present an address to our Bro. General Lafayette on his arrival at Portland, which duty was performed June 25th and to which the General responded.

1826. Charles Fox was chosen Grand Master. Samuel Kidder was authorized as a Lecturer. Charters were granted for four lodges; Buxton, at Buxton; Lafayette, at Readfield; Meridian Splendor, at Newport; Aurora, at Thomaston.

1827. The committee appointed "to consider and report whether an officer of this Grand Lodge, or of any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction, is entitled to act as such by virtue of *election* merely, or whether *installation*, either by self or proxy, is also essential," reported "that while in no case should installation be unnecessarily postponed, officers of the Grand Lodge and of subordinate lodges, other than Master, become so by virtue of election or appointment only; that the Grand Master must necessarily be of the degree of Past Master, and that no one not of the degree of Past Master can be considered as possessed of all the rights appertaining to the Master of a lodge, in whom installation has not perfected what election had begun," which report was accepted. Charters were granted for four lodges: St. Johns, at South Berwick; Mosaic, at Sangerville; Rural, at Sidney; Vassalboro, at Vassalboro.

1828. Samuel Fessenden was elected Grand Master and

Peleg Sprague appointed Deputy Grand Master; John Miller, of Warren, Daniel Wadsworth, of Hallowell, and Geo. L. Darling, of Gorham, were appointed a committee to give lectures and instructions in subordinate lodges. Charters were granted to five lodges: Fraternal, at Shapleigh; Mount Moriah, at Denmark; King Hiram, at Dixfield; Unity, at Unity; St. Marks, at Bangor. The charter of Belfast Lodge was surrendered and restored to a part of its members as Phoenix Lodge.

1830. The Deputy Grand Master, Peleg Sprague, being in service at Washington as U. S. Senator, Robert P. Dunlap was chosen Grand Master and Bro. Sprague continued as Deputy.

1831. Grand Master Dunlap was re-elected. As the State Capitol would be at Augusta from January, 1832, it was voted that the Grand Lodge would also meet there.

1832. At Augusta, Nathaniel Coffin was chosen Grand Master. Sixteen lodges were represented.

1833. Ten lodges were represented. Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, surrendered its charter.

1834. Seven lodges were represented.

1835. Six lodges were represented. Reuel Washburn was chosen Grand Master.

1836. Four lodges were represented.

1837. Present, the Grand Master, D. G. Master, Grand Treas., Grand Secretary and Grand Tyler. Hermon Lodge, by Stephen Webber, also three brethren.

1838. Four lodges were represented. Abner B. Thompson was chosen Grand Master.

1839. Four lodges were represented. To a letter dated July 2, 1838, received from the officers of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, stating their recent loss by fire, and presented at the session to our Grand Lodge, a reply was returned: "It must be known to you that the unfortunate and unjustifiable anti-masonic excitement which has prevailed throughout New England since 1826, raging with the violence of pestilential disease, has so far affected our labors as to produce in nearly all our lodges an entire relinquishment of them. In fact, our work is

suspended, and the sound of the gavel is not heard within our walls."

1840. Six lodges were represented.

1841. Two lodges were represented. Hezekiah Williams was chosen Grand Master. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported having received communications from 13 Grand Lodges, "and they had very little to awaken hope, in relation to the craft, or cheer the gloom that has been for years thickening upon our ill-fated but much injured institution."

1842. Philip C. Johnson, Grand Secretary, and six brethren attended. No lodge was represented. Returns were read from Phoenix and Orient Lodges. Thomas W. Smith was chosen Grand Master.

1843. Five lodges were represented. A Masonic State Convention was held in Portland, October 4, and 5, 1843, at which 23 cities and towns were represented by 80 masons. Thomas S. Bowles was President. It was voted to have a celebration of the nativity of St. John, the Baptist, at Portland, on the 24th of June, 1844. Considerable interest was manifested, showing an awakening in Masonry.

1844. Nineteen lodges were represented by 36 delegates. Seventeen visitors were present. Returns were received from eight lodges. A memorial from Thomas S. Bowles and 22 others of Bath, praying for the re-organization of Solar Lodge, also a request from the members of St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, whose charter, records and other property had been destroyed by fire, for a new charter, was referred to a committee who reported favorably, and authority was given to them and all others whose charters had been surrendered, to work until the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge. By adjournment the Grand Lodge met at Portland, at the time of the masonic festival, June 25, 1844, on which occasion there was a large attendance of masons. An oration was delivered in Rev. Dr. Nichols' church by Bro. John H. Sheppard, of Boston, after which a dinner was partaken of at Exchange Hall, provided by O. P. Thorpe, of the Elm House.

The annual communication for 1845 was held at Portland, and ten lodges were represented. Returns were received from six lodges. The charters of Solar and Kennebec lodges were restored and new charters were granted to St. Croix, Rising Virtue and Lygonia Lodges in place of charters lost. John T. Paine was chosen Grand Master. John Miller, of Warren, was made Grand Lecturer. The by-laws were amended so that the fees for conferring the first three degrees shall be not less than fifteen dollars.

A special communication was held July 16, 1845, at Brunswick, by request of President Woods, of Bowdoin College, and laid the corner stone of King Chapel, about being erected in the college grounds.

The annual communication for 1846 was held June 23d, at Portland, at which eleven lodges were represented. The Grand Lodge was present July 4th, at the ceremony of "breaking ground" in Portland, for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence R. R.

The annual communication for 1847 met May 5th. Twenty-two lodges were represented. Alexander H. Putney was elected Grand Master. The system was adopted of requiring each lodge to pay annually to the Grand Lodge, one-eighth of a dollar for each of its members; to pay the expense of one delegate from each lodge who shall attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

In 1848, twenty-five lodges were represented. Charters granted to Mt. Hope Lodge, at Hope, and to Star in the East Lodge, at Old Town.

In 1849, thirty-three lodges represented. Charters were granted Richmond Lodge, at Richmond, and King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro. Jos. C. Stevens, of Bangor, chosen Grand Master. Grand Lodge attended June 26th, masonic celebration at Portland. An address at First Parish Church, by Benj. B. French, Grand Master District Columbia. Dinner was had on Munjoy Hill.

1850. Forty-one lodges represented. Twenty dollars were appropriated to commence a Grand Lodge Library.

1851. Forty-five lodges represented. John C. Humphreys, of Brunswick, was chosen Grand Master. Hiram Chase attended as Master of Phoenix Lodge. Charters were granted Pacific Lodge, at Stetson; Mechanics', at Orono; Mystic, at Hampden.

1852. Fifty lodges represented. Andrew J. Fuller attended as Master of Solar Lodge. Charter was granted Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips.

1853. Forty-nine lodges represented. Freeman Bradford, of Portland, elected Grand Master. Charters granted to Rising Sun Lodge, at Orland; Tyrian, at Minot; Howard, at Frankfort; Mariners, at Searsport.

1854. Forty-eight lodges represented. Timothy Chase, of Belfast, was chosen Grand Master; John J. Bell appointed Grand Steward. Charters were granted Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunkport; Pioneer, No. 11, at Aroostook; Plymouth, at Plymouth; Bristol, at Bristol.

1855. Grand Lodge met in the new hall on Middle St. Sixty-one lodges represented. John Miller, of Warren, chosen Grand Master; Hiram Chase was appointed J. G. Deacon. Alden M. Wetherbee attended as proxy for St. George Lodge; G. F. Sargent for Rising Virtue Lodge; Edward P. Burnham for Saco Lodge. Charters granted to Key Stone Lodge, at Solon; Rockland Lodge, at Rockland.

1856. Sixty-three lodges represented. Jabez True, of Bangor, elected Grand Master; Hiram Chase, Deputy; Ira Berry, Grand Secretary; Josiah H. Drummond present as Master of Waterville Lodge; Wm. P. Preble, Master of Atlantic Lodge; Charles Taylor, Master of Central Lodge; Stephen Berry, Junior Deacon of Ancient Landmark, was proxy of Blazing Star Lodge. Charters granted St. Paul Lodge, at Rockport; Tremont, at Tremont; St. Andrew's, at Bangor; Eureka, at St. George; Star in the West, at Unity; Temple, at Saccarappa.

1857. Sixty-eight lodges represented. Robert P. Dunlap chosen Grand Master. Charters granted to Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel, and Narraguagus Lodge, at Cherryfield.

1858. Seventy-four lodges represented. Hiram Chase elected Grand Master; J. H. Drummond, Deputy; Albert Moore present as Master of Northern Star Lodge; Rufus H. Hinkley, J. Warden of Atlantic Lodge. Charters granted Hiram Abiff Lodge, at Appleton; Standish, at Standish Corner.

1859. Seventy-four lodges represented. A. B. Marston attended as Senior Warden of St. Andrew's; Aug. Bailey, J. W., Hermon, Jos. M. Hayes, Proxy, Solar. Charters granted Paris Lodge, at Paris; Horeb, at Lincoln; Pond, at Hartland; Monument, at Houlton.

1860. Josiah H. Drummond, chosen Grand Master; Wm. P. Preble, Deputy.

1861. Josiah H. Drummond re-elected Grand Master; Marquis F. King present as Junior Warden of Ancient Landmark Lodge and appointed Grand Marshal.

GRAND MASTERS.

1. William King, of Bath, was born February 9, 1768, in Scarborough; went to Topsham about 1794, and to Bath about 1800; a merchant; representative to the General Court 1804 to '7; Senator 1807 to '12 and '18, '19; a candidate for Lieut., Governor 1813, '14, 15, '16; elected 1811 a Major General of Militia; President of Lincoln and Kennebec Bank 1806; President of Constitutional Convention 1819; President of Bath Bank 1812; Governor 1820, '21; Commissioner under the Spanish Treaty relative to Florida 1821; Commissioner 1827 to determine the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire; Collector of Customs at Bath 1829 to '33; Overseer at Bowdoin College 1797 to 1821, and Trustee 1821 to '49. He died June 17, 1852.

2. 1822, '23. Simon Greenleaf, of Portland, was born in Newburyport, December 5, 1783; an able lawyer; a mason in 1804; D. D. G. Master 1817, '18. Very efficient in the measures leading to the forming of the Grand Lodge, and shaping its course afterward. Representative in the Legislature 1820; Re-

porter of Decisions of the Supreme Court 1820 to '32; author of a work upon evidence; Royal Professor at the Dane Law School, at Cambridge, 1833 to '45; member of the Constitutional Convention 1853; died October 6, 1853.

3. 1824, '25. William Swan, of Portland; born at Groton 1782. For 40 years an importer of W. I. goods; Bank President; Representative in the Legislature 1827 to '31; made a mason June, 1804; died September 18, 1853, aged 71.

4. 1826, '27. Charles Fox, of Portland; a merchant; a Representative in the Legislature; County Commissioner; Clerk of the Courts; City Assessor; died July 27, 1845, being Grand Secretary.

5. 1828, '29. Samuel Fessenden; born at Fryeburg July 16, 1784; son of Rev. Wm. Fessenden; graduated Dartmouth 1806; lawyer at New Gloucester 1809, until he moved to Portland 1822; representative in the Legislature 1812, '13, '14, '25, '26; Senator 1818; Major General of Militia 1818 to '32; President C. Council, 1832; City Solicitor; candidate of the Liberty Party for Congress and for Governor; became a mason in 1805; died March 19, 1869.

6. 1830, '31, '57. Robert P. Dunlap; born Brunswick, August 17, 1794; son of Capt. Jno. Dunlap; graduated at Bowdoin 1815; lawyer; Representative in the Legislature 1822, '23; Senator 1824 to '29, and '30 to '33, and President 1827, '28, '31, '32; Councillor 1833; Governor 1834 to '38; Representative in Congress 1843 to '47; Collector of Customs, Portland, 1848 to '49; Postmaster, Brunswick, 1853 to '57; an Overseer at Bowdoin 1821, until his death October 20, 1859. He was, beside being Grand Master, presiding officer in Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Order of High Priesthood and the General Grand Chapter.

7. 1832-'35. Nathaniel Coffin, of Wiscasset; born at Saco October 26, 1781; graduated at Dartmouth 1799; lawyer; Clerk of State Senate 1809, '10; Clerk of the Courts 1813 to '32; Treasurer of a college in Illinois 1837 to '50; died April 7, 1864.

8. 1835-'38. Reuel Washburn; born May 21, 1793, Raynham, Mass.; graduated Brown University 1814; lawyer at Livermore; Representative and Senator in the Legislature; an Executive Councillor; Register and Judge of Probate; a man of decided ability; D. D. G. M. 1826, '27, S. G. Deacon 1832, Deputy Grand Master, 1833, '34.

9. 1838-'41. Abner B. Thompson of Brunswick; a merchant; Major General of Militia; State Treasurer 1831; Adjutant General 1835 to '38 and '39, '40; Senator '56; he presided in the four Grand Masonic Bodies of the State; born September 23, 1797, Middleboro, Mass., died Aug. 4, 1871; Junior Grand Warden, 1835, '36, '37; D. D. G. M. 1834.

10. 1841. Hezekiah Williams, of Castine; graduated 1820 at Dartmouth; a lawyer; Register of Probate 14 years; Senator 1839, '40; Representative in Congress 1845 to '49; County Attorney 1839, '40; died October 24, 1856; D. D. Grand Master 1830 to 1841.

11. 1842, '43, '44. Thomas W. Smith, of Augusta; a merchant; President of Augusta Bank; born Dover, N. H., February 22, 1785; died March 11, 1855; Senior Grand Warden 1838 to '42; D. D. G. M. 1835 to '38; Grand Steward, 1833, '34.

12. 1845, '46. John T. Paine, of Sanford; born 1801, Aug. 20th, Wakefield, N. H.; Representative in Legislature 1837 to '42; County Attorney 1842 to '46; he removed to Massachusetts 1849, and was a member of the Legislature, Melrose, 1851; died 1865.

13. 1847, '48. Alexander H. Putney, of Portland; a hatter; Junior Grand Warden 1842, '43 and '44; Deputy Grand Master 1845, '46; Master Ancient Landmark Lodge 1843; he was High Priest of Mt. Vernon Chapter 1848; a Knight Templar as early as 1845; a charter member of Portland Encampment 1847; he removed to California and died there September, 1861.

14. 1849, '50. Joseph C. Stevens, of Bangor. Bro. Stevens represented Rising Virtue Lodge as Master 1847, and was chosen a Trustee of the Charity Fund; he was elected Junior Grand Warden 1848; he became Grand High Priest of Grand

Chapter, Grand Master of Grand Council, Grand Commander of Grand Commandery, President of Council of the Order of High Priesthood; he was President of a bank; a General of Militia.

15. 1851, '52. John C. Humphreys, of Brunswick, was D. D. G. M. 1832, '33; Grand Marshal 1838 to '45; Junior Grand Warden 1845, '46; Senior Grand Warden 1847, '48; Deputy Grand Master 1849, '50; he was Grand High Priest of Grand Chapter 1849, '50; he became a Knight Templar 1845; Senator 1839; Sheriff of Cumberland County 1839, '40; Collector of Customs at Bath 1846-'49; Major General of Militia; merchant, lumberman and ship builder; born February 22, 1798; died June 18, 1865.

16. 1853. Freeman Bradford, of Portland; born Minot 1802; died October 23, 1873; graduated at Waterville 1827; admitted to the Bar 1830 or '31; a mason 1844, Portland Lodge; Master 1845, '46; Senior Grand Warden 1849, '50; Deputy Grand Master 1851, '52; Grand High Priest 1847, '48; Grand Commander; well acquainted with the ritual, masonic law and the duties of a presiding officer; a safe committee man, an able debater; Register of Probate 1849-'53; Superintendent to construct breakwater in Portland Harbor.

17. 1854. Timothy Chase, of Belfast; Junior Grand Warden 1850; Senior Grand Warden 1851, '52; Deputy Grand Master 1853; Grand High Priest 1853, '54; a charter member 1848 of Corinthian Chapter and its first King; a Royal and Select Master 1848; Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Council; a Knight Templar, May 2, 1849, Portland Encampment; assisted in organizing St. John's Commandery at Bangor; Senior Grand Warden Grand Commandery 1852-'56; died March 6, 1875, aged 82; a thorough, intelligent, reliable mason.

18. 1855. John Miller, of Warren, received the degrees in Amity Lodge, at Camden, prior to 1810; was a mason of St. George Lodge from 1814 until he died, May 31, 1857, aged 75 or 76; as Master he participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1820; D. D. G. M. 1826, '27; authorized 1828, to give

lectures and instructions in the lodges, and again in 1845; also in 1855 of the committee to revise the work and lectures; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1819, and of the first Legislature 1820, '21; a County Commissioner 1831-'38.

19. 1856. Jabez True, of Bangor; S. G. Warden 1853; Deputy Grand Master 1854, '55; King, Mt. Moriah Chapter 1851, '52, '53; Representative in the Legislature from Poland 1827, '28, '29; Sheriff of Penobscot County 1843 to '51; Senator 1860, '61; afterward was in the Portland Custom House.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Peleg Sprague, Deputy Grand Master 1828 to '31; Corr. Grand Secretary 1822, '23, '24; D. D. G. M. 1825; Representative in Legislature from Hallowell 1820 to '23; Representative in Congress 1825-'29; U. S. Senator 1829 to '35, when he removed to Boston; Judge U. S. District Court 1841 to '65; died October 13, 1880, aged 87; High Priest of Jerusalem Chapter 1825; and Master of Kennebec lodge 1819, '20; Grand King 1826.

Amos Nourse, Deputy Grand Master 1832; Senior Grand Warden 1830, '31; Junior Grand Warden 1828, '29; D. D. G. M. 1826, '27; Grand Steward 1823, '24, '25; High Priest Jerusalem Chapter 1827; Grand Secretary 1824, '25; Grand Scribe 1828; Deputy Grand High Priest 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33; Collector of Customs Bath; U. S. Senator January to March, 1857; Judge of Probate; died at Bath, April 17, 1877, aged 82.

David C. Magoun, of Bath; Deputy Grand Master 1835 to '38; Junior Grand Warden 1832 to '35; Senator 1837 and '57; Mayor 1848; died June 7, 1872, aged 81.

Asaph R. Nichols, Deputy Grand Master 1838 to '44, and '45; Grand Secretary 1832 to '36; resided at Augusta; County Commissioner 1831 to '34; Secretary State 1835 to '38, and '39; Clerk of Courts 1842 to '45; died May 10, 1860, aged 63; Clerk House 1833; Post Master Augusta 1845, '49.

James L. Child, Augusta, Deputy Grand Master 1844; Deputy

Grand High Priest 1828; Clerk of House of Representatives 1820 to '31, and '35, '36.

Elisha Harding, E. Thomaston; Deputy Grand Master 1846; D. D. G. M. 1845; Senator 1831.

Samuel L. Valentine, Deputy Grand Master 1847, '48; he was the last appointed Deputy; High Priest Mt. Moriah Chapter 1847; died Bangor 1849.

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Geo. Thatcher, Jr., Senior Grand Warden 1826, '27; Junior Grand Warden 1824, '25; Grand Marshal 1823; Grand Sword Bearer 1820 to 23; Master of Saco lodge 1821, '22; born Biddeford 1790; son of Judge Geo. Thatcher; graduated Harvard 1812; lawyer; Register Probate 1820 to '28; Sheriff Waldo County 1838; Collector Customs Belfast 1841 to '44; died 1857.

John L. Megquier, of Portland; Senior Grand Warden 1832 to '35; Grand High Priest 1830 to '33; born 1794; died 1840; graduated Bowdoin 1819; lawyer; Senator 1828, '30, '31, '32; Register Probate 1839; a brother of Charles Megquier, of New Gloucester, known to us of later years.

Joel Miller, Senior Grand Warden 1835 to '38; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1819 and of the First Legislature 1820, '21; Representative 1814, '15, 16; Senator 1824 and '28; Judge Probate; Warden of State Prison 1830 to '34; died Thomaston, September 9, 1849, aged 65.

Ezra B. French, Senior Grand Warden 1854, '55; lawyer at Nobleboro; Representative in Legislature 1839; Senator 1844, '45; Secretary of State, November, 1845, to March, '50; Bank Commissioner 1855; Representative in Congress 1859 to '61; Second Auditor of U. S. Treasury 1861 until death April 24, 1880, aged 69.

Isaac Downing, Senior Grand Warden 1856; Master of York Lodge, at Kennebunk 1852; D. D. G. Master; initiated January 23, 1826; died May 6, 1882, aged 85 years, 5 months; Sec-

retary of the lodge 13 years during the time of darkness; a very faithful mason.

Wm. Allen, Senior Grand Warden 1857; Junior Grand Warden 1856; King of Mt. Vernon Chapter; baker and trader; died October 13, 1860, aged 59.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Josiah W. Mitchell, Junior Grand Warden 1822; lawyer Freeport; died December 1, 1852, aged 68; Representative Legislature 1812, '16 to 19, '28.

Reuben Nason, Junior Grand Warden 1830, '31; made a mason 1803, Saco Lodge; clergyman; died January 25, 1835.

Stephen Webber, of Gardiner; Junior Grand Warden 1838 to '41 and '49.

John Williams, of Bangor; Junior Grand Warden 1857; Grand High Priest 1851, '52; Grand Commander Knights Templar, Deputy Grand Master of Grand Council, Master of Ceremonies Order of High Priesthood; Register of Probate 1842 to '50; General of Militia.

Oliver Gerrish, of Portland; Junior Grand Warden 1859; Grand High Priest 1836 to '39; Grand Treasurer 1831 to '36 and 1840-'46; Grand Master of Grand Council 1866; President of Council of Order of High Priesthood 25 years.

Joseph Covell, of Jay; Junior Grand Warden 1860; a very faithful mason; he had been a master mariner; settled at Jay bridge; traveled long distances to attend masonic meetings; died U. S. Consul at Prince Edward's Island, March 6, 1866.

Nathan Cutler, born Lexington, May 29, 1775; died Farmington, June 8, 1861; graduated at Dartmouth 1798; admitted to the Bar 1801, and settled in Farmington; a Trustee and Secretary of Farmington Academy 1807 until death; Representative to the General Court 1811 and '19; delegate 1819 to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State; Senator 1828 and '29, and the latter year was President; Governor Lincoln died October 8, 1829, and Bro. Cutler acted as Governor the

remainder of the year; he was a Presidential Elector 1832; Representative in the Legislature 1844; he was a delegate from Maine Lodge to the Convention of lodges held October, 1819, and one of the committee to present their memorial to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; he was of the committee of the Grand Lodge appointed 1830 to consider the peculiar duties of masons at that time.

GRAND TREASURERS.

Jos. M. Gerrish, a merchant in Portland; Grand Treasurer 1820 to '31; active in all masonic affairs; died April 29, 1853, aged 70; Representative 1832.

James B. Cahoon 1831 to 1834; Mayor of Portland four years; State Treasurer 1838; merchant; died January 28, 1868, aged 66.

Benjamin Davis, of Augusta, 1834 to '44.

Henry H. Boody, of Portland, 1844 until death January 12, 1853, aged 64; trader.

Moses Dodge, of Portland, 1853 until death 1879; Grand High Priest; Grand Commander.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

William Lord, 1820 to '32; City Treasurer Portland; died September 11, 1854, aged 78.

Philip C. Johnson, of Augusta, 1836 to '45; Secretary of State; Purser in the Navy.

Charles B. Smith, 1846 to '56; Grand Commander; County Treasurer 1841, '42; died August 1, 1862; Secretary Senate 1823 to '26; City Treasurer 1826 to '32; Representative 1832; Town Clerk; Recorder Municipal Court.

Ira Berry, 1856 until death 1891, September 20th, aged 90; a faithful officer known to us all.

MUSIC—"Come let us join in cheerful song," . . . *Schubert.*

BY THE MASONIC QUARTET.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY MEMBERS.

BY M. W. PAST GRAND MASTER HIRAM CHASE.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine :

Upon this, our seventy-fifth anniversary, it is eminently befitting that we should pause and look back over the long years of our existence and bring again to view the varied scenes through which we have passed ; to bring back the memories of, and commune once more with, those of our brethren who have gone before. In what I may say I shall be obliged to draw largely from masonic history, as there is very little pertaining to our Grand Lodge that has not been published.

At the time of my first visit to the Grand Lodge, the craft had just emerged from the dark cloud of anti-Masonry, under whose shadow they had lain dormant for so many years. Many of our lodges had not resumed work and the attendance upon the Grand Lodge was small. During this period all our lodges suspended work and but few held meetings ; the result was, after resuming work the brethren (to use a common phrase) found themselves very rusty. As there were very few or no rituals, they were obliged to depend upon their memory, consequently there came into use a great diversity of work, not in the great and prominent landmark, but in the minute detail, and each brother was tenacious of his recollections ; this resulted in a yearly controversy as to the right ; and these differences became the subject of discussion in open Grand Lodge for years, and question after question was decided by majority vote. It was not unusual that the decision of one meeting was reversed at the next, and this unsettled condition continued until the Grand Lodge adopted a complete ritual of the work and lectures and caused the same to be promulgated throughout the jurisdiction.

In 1851 I came to the Grand Lodge, the duly accredited representative of Phoenix Lodge, of Belfast, in which I received the degrees of Masonry. The meeting was held in a small, rude

hall upon the third floor of a wooden school building on Congress Street, in this city, a short distance north of the United States Hotel. Its furnishings were of the plainest kind, with no decorations or costly fittings. M. W. John C. Humphreys, of Brunswick, was Grand Master; Freeman Bradford, of Portland, Senior Grand Warden; Timothy Chase, of Belfast, Junior Grand Warden; Henry H. Boody, of Portland, Grand Treasurer; Charles B. Smith, of Portland, Grand Secretary; Wor. and Rev. Cyrus Cummings, of Portland, and Cyril Pearl, of Baldwin, Grand Chaplains; Wor. Jonathan Smith, of Portland, Grand Marshal; Joseph Covell, of Jay, Senior Grand Deacon; William Allen, of Portland, Junior Grand Deacon; John Purrington, George Small, Thomas B. Johnston and John D. Lincoln, Grand Stewards; Sewall Waterhouse and your humble servant, Grand Pursuivants; John Dain, Portland, Grand Tyler, with nine District Deputy Grand Masters and two Past Grand Masters, Robert P. Dunlap and Abner B. Thompson, and representatives from forty-five lodges. Beside the above named, I had the honor of meeting here in those early days many other distinguished brethren, among whom were: M. W. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland; M. W. Reuel Washburn, of Livermore; M. W. Joseph Stevens, of Bangor; M. W. Jabez True, of Bangor; M. W. John Miller, of Warren; R. W. George Thatcher, of Portland; R. W. Ezra B. French, of Damariscotta; R. W. Isaac Downing, of Kennebunk; R. W. Stephen Webber, of Gardiner; R. W. William Somerby, of Ellsworth; R. W. John Williams, of Bangor; R. W. Stephen B. Dockham, of Warren; R. W. Oliver Gerrish, of Portland.

Brethren, I assure you that a feeling of deep sadness comes over me at the recital of those names—names of brethren distinguished for learning and high moral standing, as well as for their love of Freemasonry and their untiring efforts to promote the best interests of this Grand Lodge. Endowed with genial and kindly dispositions, they commanded the love and respect of all. The days I spent with them I count as among the happiest days of my life. And now, brethren, after nearly half

a century, I find myself again standing in the Grand Lodge of Maine, with not one of those early companions by my side. They have all gone. Of all that long list, not one now lives. They have passed over that covered bridge, and have, I hope, joined the Grand Lodge on high. Very much of the prosperity of our Grand Lodge to-day may, I think, be accredited to the early teachings and good influences of these brethren. They had, to a great extent, the moulding of this great fabric. I think perhaps at no one time in the history of our Grand Lodge has there been so large a number of distinguished members as were there half a century ago. Brethren learned and eminent in the various professions, honored in the councils of the state and nation, active and foremost in the hum of business. I have been invited by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to give some reminiscences of these brethren at this time. I cannot embrace all of this long list in the brief space allotted me, but will endeavor to speak of a few among those who occupied the foreground and have left to us the example of a well spent life. I am sure there could be no more appropriate time or place to call back the memories of our departed brethren and to hold before us the mirror which reflects their virtues and brings again to view their lives and conduct, than the present. We hailed them with great pride while living, and we delight to honor them now they are dead.

Most conspicuous in the early councils of this Grand Lodge, was a most venerable and distinguished brother, learned and eloquent, and whom we all loved to revere, M. W. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland. He was born in Fryeburg in 1784; a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1806; admitted to the bar in 1809, and Grand Master of his Grand Lodge in 1828 and 1829. He was a man of exalted character, and in his profession "first among his equals." Although at a time of life when the shades of night were over and upon him, he continued to retain his interest in the Grand Lodge of Maine, over which he presided more than thirty years before, and could be seen, occupying a seat of honor, at nearly every meeting. He died in 1869.

Another, no less conspicuous, was M. W. Reuel Washburn, of Livermore, Grand Master in 1835. In the midst of the howling storm he stood forth the undaunted friend and faithful servant of Freemasonry. He was a bright ornament to the craft; a man of culture and education; punctual in his attendance upon the Grand Lodge, and zealous in his devotion to its best interest. He passed a useful and honored life of more than three-score years.

And here, brethren, I will digress for a few moments and more fully bring to your view the meeting of 1835, at which Bro. Washburn was elected, that we may the better understand the condition of the craft at that time and behold the contrast between that and the present. The meeting was held in a room in a hotel in Augusta. The whole number of lodges represented was six, and the whole number of votes cast for Grand Master was twelve; and yesterday you gave to your Grand Master elect five hundred and fifty-eight votes. The Proceedings of 1835 were published in a very small pamphlet, consisting of twelve pages of coarsely printed matter. To-day the published Proceedings of our Grand Lodge contain three hundred and sixty-seven pages. The current expenses of the Grand Lodge for that year was the enormous sum of eighty-three dollars and the total receipts were less than thirty dollars. These were days, brethren, when it cost much to be a valiant and devoted mason; but the jeers and taunts of the outside world had no terror for such as Bro. Washburn. He was indefatigable in his attachment to Freemasonry. He died in 1878.

In 1838 there came to the chair of this Grand Lodge, one very prominent in the councils of his masonic brethren and noted as a most zealous and worthy Freemason. A man of great force of character, and distinguished both in the public and private walks of life. For many years he filled the highly honorable position of Adjutant General of the Military Department of the State of Maine. No man was held in higher respect, or more universally esteemed, than General Abner B. Thompson, of Brunswick. He was quite constant in attending the meetings

of the Grand Lodge and always manifested a deep interest in all its affairs, and was ready to aid with his wise counsel. He died in 1871.

One of my earliest acquaintances in this Grand Lodge was Ex-Governor R. P. Dunlap, of Brunswick, who served as Grand Master in the years 1830, '31, and '57, and died in 1859. He was a man of rare and commanding personal appearance and noted as an accomplished presiding officer. More than twenty years of his life were spent in the public service of the state and nation. He was a constant attendant upon the meetings of the Grand Lodge and gave from his long experience most valuable service. As an installing officer he had no equal at that time, and the very large attendance of members always during these services gave assurance that they were highly appreciated. I will here quote a few lines from the report of a special committee upon the death of Brother Dunlap, of which Rev. Bro. Cyril Pearl was chairman :

“ Our hearts were filled with sadness when we heard that the angel of death had smitten down that strong pillar. We wept afresh as we came up to this, our annual festival, to find that the place which knew him will know him no more. We need neither write his eulogy nor cover his tombstone with memorials. His name and fame are abroad. Could we erect a beautiful shaft of granite or of marble over his resting place, we need no inscription upon it but the name of Robert Pinkney Dunlap.”

Bro. Dunlap was possessed of a high moral sense of duty, and manifested at all times the utmost regard for the reputation of this Grand Lodge. As an example of his watchfulness, I will relate an incident that occurred while he was Grand Master and presiding over the Grand Lodge in 1857. During that session there came to Portland a quite noted theatrical company, whose leading character was a lady celebrated in her profession. She learned that the Grand Lodge of Masons was in session and expressed a great reverence for the institution, as her father was a zealous member of the Order. Thereupon she wrote a very handsome letter inviting the Grand Lodge to at-

tend her performance and enclosed complimentary tickets for the entire body. The Grand Lodge were inclined to look with favor upon the invitation and a motion to accept and extend the thanks of the Grand Lodge was about to be acted upon, when Grand Master Dunlap arose, and, with much dignity, said he hoped that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine would not so far forget their dignity of character, the loftiness of their profession and their high moral standing as to attend a theatre, and trusted the motion would not prevail, and, brethren, it did not. Our theatrical aspirations were extinguished and the dignity of the Grand Lodge preserved.

Another prominent pillar in our Grand Masonic Temple was General Joseph C. Stevens, of Bangor, who was Grand Master in 1849, of known and distinguished ability, a courtly gentleman and a zealous mason. He was emphatically a military man, had been educated at the West Point Military Academy. He had been taught to command and that those commands must be obeyed. I will relate an amusing incident that occurred during a session of the Grand Lodge, fully illustrating this peculiar characteristic of the man. We were stopping at the United States Hotel in this city. The dining table at that time extended the entire length of the hall. It was at dinner, Bro. Stevens coming in late, found every seat occupied. At the head of the table was no seat or plate and was unoccupied, so, taking his stand there, he ordered the waiter to bring him a chair. Waiter says, "beg pardon, sir, but my orders are to seat no one there." This was not in accordance with Bro. Stevens' training, and with knit brow and piercing eye, he exclaimed in a *loud voice*, "Waiter, get me a chair." From this the waiter could see no appeal and the chair was forthcoming, so with a generous tip Bro. Stevens soon found himself surrounded with all the luxuries of the season. He died in 1883.

I have already spoken of two distinguished Grand Masters from the town of Brunswick, and yet there is one more. General John C. Humphreys, Grand Master in 1850 and '51, a man

possessed of all the virtues of his predecessors. He was modest and unpretending, and in all the relations of life he was found faithful. He died in 1865, aged 67 years.

I am very glad of the opportunity to speak forth to this Grand Lodge my recollections of the many virtues of M. W. Freeman Bradford, of Portland, Grand Master in 1853. A man of sterling worth, a steadfast and devoted mason, of ripe and legal experience, he was ever ready to aid the Grand Lodge with his counsels. For many years he was Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and his reports were always fully sustained. He had only to advise and his advice became law. He died in 1873.

The next to succeed Brother Bradford was my father, Timothy Chase, of Belfast, who was elected Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 1854 and '55. He received the degrees of Masonry in Fayette Lodge, Charlton, Mass., in 1816. He died at Belfast in March, 1875, at the age of 82 years and six months, having been a member of the Order three-score years. His funeral was attended by the Grand Lodge, which performed the masonic burial service. He was one of the earliest and most constant attendants upon this Grand Lodge. He loved Freemasonry and was never more happy than when in the lodge room. In 1854 he was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, and held the office of Grand Master and Grand High Priest at the same time. The Grand Lodge caused his portrait from steel engraving to be placed in their published proceedings, and I feel that here I may with propriety quote a resolution from the report of the special committee, to whom the subject of his death was referred, of which Most Worshipful Bro. DRUMMOND was chairman :

“Resolved, That we honor the memory of Past Grand Master Timothy Chase, for his virtues as a man and his constant devotion to our institution for so many years, and while we lament our loss by his death, we have the consolation of knowing that his pure life and character have strengthened Freemasonry and given us an example which we may safely imitate.”

In the days that have passed, there were but few masons in Maine who had not heard of John Miller, of Warren, familiarly known as "Father Miller," who was Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 1855. His fame was far and wide among all the fraternity, as a man of most exemplary character and learned in the secrets of Freemasonry. He ministered to the wants of our lodges while struggling to recover from their long sleep. Being skilled in the work and lectures, he was enabled to awake the brethren from their slumbers and organize anew our dormant lodges, and for this purpose he traveled from lodge to lodge, spending with each as much time as was necessary to qualify them for the work in the several degrees. I well remember the deep interest that he awoke in my own lodge and the great benefit we derived from his teachings. He died at Warren in 1865. I attended his funeral; there was a very large number of brethren present.

There is yet one more of our early Grand Masters of whom I must speak. One with whom I enjoyed most intimate masonic relations. It is Jabez True, of Bangor, elected in 1856. A man who commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him, an honest and successful business man and a devoted mason. He spent many years in public life and discharged all his duties with honor to himself and fidelity to his trust. He received the degrees of Masonry in Cumberland Lodge, in 1820, of which Samuel Fessenden was then Master. He removed to Portland in 1863, where he died in 1869.

I feel that to omit the name of Charles B. Smith, of Portland, from the reminiscences of the early members of this Grand Lodge, would be to forget one whose valuable services are upon perpetual record. For ten years he was our most faithful Recording Grand Secretary, commencing in 1846. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were always correctly inscribed; his records were the pattern of neatness and his attendance upon the meetings of the Grand Lodge was constant.

And, brethren, there is yet another eminently worthy to be remembered at this time, Wor. and Rev. Cyril Pearl, of Bald-

win, who became almost a fixture in our great masonic family. For many years he was Grand Chaplain and Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence. I can pay to his memory no higher honor than by quoting from the address of Past Grand Master Preble. He says :

“In the death of Bro. Pearl, the Grand Lodge has lost one of its most constant attendants and most active, energetic and zealous workers. The present system of Foreign Correspondence, which has become a considerable feature in the polity of our Grand Lodge system, is indebted to him far more than to any one else for the present high place it holds in most of the Grand Lodges. He was a graceful and easy writer and his reports were looked for with a great deal of interest in other jurisdictions, as well as our own.”

This sacred retreat was hallowed by his presence and sanctified by his prayers. He died in 1865.

There are many others who were prominent in the early councils of our Grand Lodge, of whom I would gladly speak, but I have already consumed too much of your time, and thanking you for your kind attention, I will give way for my distinguished brother, who is to address you, and whom I know you are impatient to hear.

MUSIC—“Masonic Reminiscences,”—*Words by Rob. Morris,
Music by Walter S. Smith, Grand Organist.*

BY THE MASONIC QUARTET.

ORATION.

BY M. W. PAST GRAND MASTER JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren :

The occurrence of an anniversary naturally calls for a statement of history. That statement Bro. BURNHAM has fully and ably made; and it has been admirably supplemented by Bro. CHASE. The growth of the Grand Lodge and of Masoury

in Maine, during the seventy-five years of our existence as an independent masonic power, must be, in the highest degree, gratifying to every true member of the craft.

But a *Masonic* Anniversary, more than perhaps any other, calls for a consideration of something beyond what we may call the material history, evidenced by our records. The peculiar character of our Institution calls for a comparison of what Masonry *then was*, with what Masonry *now is*, if we would have the aid of the history of the past to guide our conduct in the future.

I do not propose to enter upon a discussion of the origin of Masonry, nor of its growth during the years previous to 1820; but I *do* desire to state what the founders of this Grand Lodge understood Masonry to be; to inquire what changes, if any, have been made, and the effect those changes have had upon the Institution; and to deduce the lessons which the results of such inquiry suggest in relation to our duties as individuals and in the administration of the affairs of the craft.

But as this Grand Lodge is but one of many, and the members of its obedience are but a small part of a great brotherhood, springing from the same source, professing the same principles, governed by the same laws, practicing the same rites and organized in the same manner, my inquiry as to changes must take a much wider range than the limits of our own jurisdiction.

I. *Principles.* Of course, the first element of this discussion is a statement of Principles.

The first and foremost principle of Masonry was understood to be belief in God, and, as a necessary incident, the acceptance of a Book of the Law as a revelation of his will. "The fundamental principle of Masonry is the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man" is another form in which the same idea has been expressed. Our fathers believed also that Masonry teaches most impressively the immortality of the soul and the resurrection to a future life "in that celestial lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides."

Beyond belief in God, the immortality of the soul, and a Book of his Law, no religious test is allowed; the laws governing masons "oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves"; but if a mason "rightly understand the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, or irreligious libertine."

All rules of conduct growing out of this fundamental principle, are taught and enforced by Masonry.

Without further amplification, Masonry takes the law of God as the "rule and guide" of its *works* as well as of its *faith*.

That this is a correct statement of the fundamental principles of Masonry, as held by the fathers of our Grand Lodge, an inspection of our early records shows beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Has there been any change?

Not in Maine: our ritual teaches these principles precisely as it did in the early days. But during these seventy-five years, elsewhere, attempts have been made to subvert utterly this doctrine. A powerful body, for very many years recognized as masonic, actually substituted a "Creative Principle" for "God," thus blotting out the idea of the Brotherhood of Man, as well as that of the Fatherhood of God. But happily nearly all the Grand Lodges of the world, following the lead of this Grand Lodge, solemnly declared that that body, by this action, had *ceased to be masonic*, and interdicted all masonic communication with it and the bodies and members of its obedience. Recently that body has made efforts to regain correspondence with masonic bodies, but its appeals have everywhere met prompt and decided refusal. It does not seem likely to have any imitator.

But still it must be said, that the careful observer has discovered a tendency in the same direction, in individual members; and, considering the skepticism of the times, there is danger of its increase.

This has been specially manifested by the denial, by some eminent masons, that the Bible upon the masonic altar is to be

regarded as "the revealed word of the everlasting God." It has even happened, that a Grand Lodge has held, that a mason, who had publicly denounced the Bible (which was upon the altar when he was made), was guilty of no masonic offence! But in the discussion which followed, the correctness of this decision was so generally denied, that I fully believe that if the same question should come before that Grand Lodge again, the opposite decision would be given.

To one who considers the office of the Bible in the work of the lodge, it is passing strange that any man, who denies its sacred character, can even *pretend to be a mason*, unless he is lost to all sense of reverence for God, of integrity, and of self-respect.

It goes without saying, that a man, who does not put his trust in God, or who does not recognize a Book of the Law, is not only not fit to be made a mason, but, if made, would be an element among us of the most dangerous character. Hence it is a duty of the gravest importance to prevent the admission of such a man, without regard to his apparent qualifications in all other respects. I say "apparent" advisedly, for if a candidate lacks this fundamental qualification, it will be found sooner or later that he lacks others.

It is the practical duty, therefore, of all members, and especially of officers and committees of lodges, to make strict inquiry into the character of candidates in this respect, and to accept no doubtful assurance, but to have satisfactory evidence that they are *really* "duly and truly prepared" to be made masons.

If it shall be said that this danger is small in Maine, it must be remembered that our influence is felt beyond our borders. Public opinion is the most forcible of all human laws, and experience shows that this is as true in the *masonic*, as in the *profane* world.

II. *Masonic Relief.* I need not notice in detail the principles and rules of conduct which necessarily result from this fundamental principle, but there is one, in relation to which

there have been such changes made, and such other changes attempted, that your attention should be specifically called to it.

While Masonry, more than any other institution of human origin, requires the exercise of charity in the largest and most sacred sense of the word, it differs from all other similar organizations in its requirements of relief of distress and want. Every mason is bound to relieve the wants of a distressed worthy brother, according to his ability. This duty is taught so impressively, that every one of us remembers the very words. It was originally, and is still, primarily imposed upon the individual brother. It is one from which he cannot escape and from which no Grand Lodge enactment can relieve him. The occasion and the amount of relief are left to his own decision under his obligations as a mason. If a mason fails to relieve, when relief is needed, according to the necessities of a brother and his own ability, it is a violation of his masonic obligations—as much so as the violation of any law of the Institution.

But lodges have created "Charity Funds" by the collection of dues from their members; and Grand Lodges have done the same thing by laying aside moneys collected from the lodges and other sources. All this is in accordance with masonic principles, and is wise, because by means of these funds relief can often be more promptly and more adequately given. But this is not, and *was not intended to be*, a substitute for personal charity. If it were, it would not be masonic; for it would impose upon the poor brother to give as much for relief as the wealthy brother. The dues for this purpose are, or should be, fixed at such amount as any brother could probably pay (subject, however, to remission in particular cases) and still leave him able to contribute something for personal relief, and the more wealthy brother still bound to contribute according to his ability.

But one evil has resulted from the creation of these funds. The sense of individual obligation to relieve distress has been weakened. There has grown up in these later years a tendency

to depend upon these lodge funds for relief, and a corresponding disposition to shirk individual responsibility. This is natural, but not masonic. To turn an applicant over to the lodge or the Relief Committee, as a matter of course, is no compliance with our masonic obligations.

But this evil is not the only one, and by no means the most dangerous. Since this Grand Lodge was organized, societies, patterned in part after Masonry, have substituted a system of "benefits and dues" for our system of charity; by the payment of a fixed sum as dues, every member is entitled, when sick or disabled, to a certain amount of relief, whether he needs it or not, and to other assistance, whether he is able to provide it for himself or not. By the payment of dues, he is absolutely entitled to the benefits and the assistance. It is true, that relief of distress is also within the purview of these organizations; but experience has already shown that their dues are so proportioned to the benefits agreed to be paid, that most of them have no surplus, over their actual liabilities, to devote to this purpose. Some of them cannot even remit the dues of a poor brother to save his membership to him, no matter how long he has regularly paid his dues. Do not misunderstand me: I am not objecting to these societies; they are doing immense good in their way: but none of them are a substitute for Masonry, and *their* ways are not *our* ways.

But the principle, upon which they are founded, has become very popular: mutual insurance, in almost every conceivable form, has become the rage: the influence from these other societies has reached Masonry, and very many worthy brethren are unable to perceive why this feature should not be introduced into our system. The creation of charity funds, and this pressure from without, have perceptibly weakened our sense of individual obligation to relieve distressed brethren, and have caused us to approach dangerously near the "benefits and dues" system. It is already the law of several Grand Lodges that only the mason, *who pays dues*, is entitled to relief from lodge funds or from individual masons. A few Grand Lodges have gone

to the astonishing extent of prohibiting lodges and their members from contributing to the relief of masons, who do not themselves pay dues. Whence a Grand Lodge obtains authority to absolve men from their solemn obligations, voluntarily entered into, does not appear: it certainly finds no warrant in the law of Masonry or the usages of the craft. Still less has a Grand Lodge the power to compel men to violate such obligations. But I will not enlarge upon this: I mention it, not so much for the purpose of reprehension, as to call attention to the extent of the departure already made from the old-fashioned doctrine of masonic charity. If carried out, it simply means that a mason, by the payment of dues, and *by that means only*, becomes entitled to relief to the full extent of his wants, without regard to the inability of those by whom the relief is granted. Indeed, one Grand Lodge has gravely proposed to the others to adopt a regulation that "It is the duty of each lodge of masons to take care of its own members as well as of their widows and orphans in distress, wherever they may be, and that in case of its inability to do so, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter; provided that the lodge furnishing relief shall, in no case, go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the lodge to be charged." Whether it is a part of the plan to change our ritual so that the regulation will not conflict with it, is not stated. There is no serious danger of the general adoption of the proposed regulation. The author of it says, that he presented the resolution to the Masonic Congress, but "it was emphatically sat down on, with a mass of sentimental gush about the duty of masonic charity, which had no definite or practical meaning." To Masonry, that act alone was worth holding the Congress.

The evil of such measures has two effects, both highly injurious to Masonry; they not only tend to destroy the sense of obligation of the individual mason to relieve distress and to prevent the exercise of charity by him, but also to prevent the strengthening of the bonds of fraternity which the exercise of masonic charity always brings. Love for the Brotherhood

grows by its exercise; the performance of the duties of Masonry increases our inclination to perform them: on the other hand, everything, which tends to prevent the discharge of such duties, weakens the Institution itself.

Let us heed, then, the lesson which this history teaches, that the prosperity of Masonry depends upon the diligent performance of this, and every other, masonic duty by the *individual* mason.

III. *Masonry, always the same.* While the temptation is great to endeavor to enforce still further the importance of individual action and to expose the danger of all attempts to shift the responsibility upon the lodge, there are other points, to which I must call your attention.

In this jurisdiction, the original form of masonic government has been well maintained. But in keeping with the spirit of the age, the desire to "improve" has not failed to attempt to mould the polity of Masonry according to modern ideas. But it should be always remembered, that "the original plan of Masonry" comprehends within its scope all efforts for carrying its principles into effect. When masons fully "observe the moral law": when brethren "dwell together in unity": when "brotherly love, relief and truth" become not merely the "tenets of our profession," but our actual practice: when "temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice" characterize our daily conduct: and when our "duties to God, our neighbor and ourselves" are constantly performed, the object of Masonry will be accomplished: it will then be time to talk of enlarging its aims and its purposes—but *not till then.*

It would seem, therefore, that Masonry, as our fathers taught it, gives full opportunity for us, individually and collectively, to expend all the efforts of which we are capable, without spending our time and energy in seeking to improve it. And yet it is human to believe that we can invent better and more effective methods than those which come to us from the past, and accordingly we find masons, ardent and energetic masons, who are not satisfied with old ways. We are largely what educa-

tion and habit make us; and when a man enters our portals he brings with him ideas formed from his experience in life. He has not learned that "Masonry is a law to itself," and that the true mason must seek rules of conduct in the old constitutions and ancient usages of the craft: he does not realize that it is only when those are silent that experience in profane matters can give him any light.

This tendency is more strongly exhibited by younger members of the craft; as Masonry is better known, it is better appreciated; the greater one's experience, the less his inclination to make changes; and the more he feels that it is not safe to undertake to be wiser than the founders of an Institution, that has maintained its existence for so many years, in the storms of adversity, as well as in the sunshine of prosperity, and that it is best to continue to build upon the foundations so wisely and enduringly laid.

IV. *The Ritual.* I have already stated that the ritual in use in 1820 and the previous years, has come down to us without substantial change. But whether there has come with it, an equal appreciation of its object, I am not so certain. One peculiarity of Masonry is that it teaches by symbols: this idea is so fully carried out that every ceremony, every badge of office, every adornment of the lodge, every article of masonic clothing and furniture—in fact everything upon which the eye rests and every sound which reaches the ear in the working of a lodge, are intended to teach, or impress upon the mind of the initiate, a precept or principle of Masonry, though to the profane they may be meaningless. Especially is the work intended to teach the principles of Masonry and the duties of masons. Anything in the lodge, or in the work, which does not tend to this result has no business there. It follows, that the sole object in rendering the work is to impress upon the mind the lessons which it teaches. The explanation follows the work for that purpose, and the strictness of our law, as to giving the lectures, grows out of it. The object should not be to dazzle the eye or please the senses. The orator, whose manner

attracts the attention of the hearer to himself, rather than to his subject, always fails in effecting his purpose. A lawyer, who had not learned this, once argued a case before a court, upon the members of which he desired to make a strong impression: afterwards, in reply to a question as to his performance, a distinguished Judge said: "It was magnificent, *magnificent.*" To the further question, as to the ability of the argument, the same Judge said: "Oh, as to that, my attention was so fully attracted by his magnificent manner and style, that I didn't notice *what he said.*" A good clergyman once said to me, that if, in preaching a sermon, he thought of how well he was doing, the Lord always punished him with a failure. My reply was, "the Lord is very impartial; he serves lawyers the same way!" Such a result is not "a special Providence," but comes from a general law. I have sometimes feared that, in our laudable desire to do good work, we may make the splendor of its rendering, or the manner of the worker, the main thing afterwards remembered. Of the ground for this fear you are the best judges.

On the other hand, if the officers are so poorly prepared as to make those present almost ache in sympathy for the murdered work, the object is entirely lost; such officers not only disgrace themselves, but commit an offence against Masonry.

There is a golden mean: and it is one of the wonderful qualities of our work that it does not require an orator, an actor, or an elocutionist, to render it effective; but plain people, who have studied the work, until they are imbued with its spirit, and, forgetting themselves, keep in mind its object, cannot fail to give it its intended effect.

Right here, at the risk of being set down as a chronic grumbler or growler, I desire to enter the protest of my opinion and judgment against a practice, recently introduced but prevailing in many sections of the country—that of conferring our degrees upon "classes of candidates." It is an innovation, and in my judgment a violation of the spirit of the ritual. The ritual never has been considered a means of making masons in

the *legal* sense of the term, but of making masons in a *masonic* sense. The old usage, and, as I believe, the evident meaning of the ritual, require that every candidate shall go himself, *and alone*, through every part of our ceremonies. Isn't it something like trifling, having in view the plan of the work, to repeat to one man what has just been repeated to another in his presence and hearing? Better to hold more frequent meetings; yes, better far to initiate less candidates, than to take them in squads, and thereby weaken the effect of the work.

This practice originated at the commencement of the civil war. All over the State, the rush of candidates to our doors was unprecedented. Our feelings of patriotism, aroused to the highest pitch, led us to meet the demands of the times. You, whose memory does not carry you back to those days, and even we, who were actors in them, can now form no just conception of the intense strain to which the events of the hour subjected us. In addition, the management of the affairs of the craft had fallen into the hands of young men. The fathers of ante-Morgan times, had nearly all passed away: the few, who were left, were physically unable to take much part in the management of masonic affairs. And so it was, that the responsibility fell upon brethren, scarcely one of whom had been fifteen years a mason. Is it a wonder, that the truth of the old maxim "Amid arms, laws are silent" was illustrated in Masonry? The demand was, not only that many men should be made masons, but that they should be made *quickly*. The result was that the work was used to *admit candidates*, and not to *teach Masonry*. They were initiated literally in squads, and to such an extent that the Grand Lodge, partially appreciated the evil during the war, and adopted a General Regulation which somewhat restrained the practice, but did not actually prohibit it. When the cause for this innovation ceased and the calm of peace succeeded the tumult of war, the practice ought to have ceased. In those days we often heard "war measures," "military necessity," and other terms of similar import; but they ceased with the exigencies which called for them. If this practice was ever

necessary in time of war, it ought to have gone out of existence with other "war measures." But it illustrates how forcibly usage controls masonic practice, and also how dangerous is any departure from the strict rule of masonic law; the younger masons, who succeeded the masonic workers in those times, have naturally followed their example and continued this method of conferring the degrees. And when our Constitution was revised, this General Regulation was incorporated into it. While this provision is restrictive, it may be fairly claimed that by inference it allows what it does not prohibit. Yet if it is in violation of ancient usage and the spirit of the work, even recognition of it in the constitution does not make it lawful. That the founders of our Grand Lodge would have denounced it as an innovation and utterly beyond the rightful power of a Grand Lodge to sanction, I have no manner of doubt. Brethren, and especially you, who are Masters of Lodges, should never forget that Masonry cannot subvert its laws to suit the convenience of candidates or to make the lodge a mere pathway to the "higher degrees." I most earnestly urge and entreat you to return to the old way and make the teaching of Masonry the object of the work.

In this connection, I call your attention to a kindred matter, in which there has been a falling off in these later years. Our masons do not read enough. Within my own remembrance it was the usage for every newly admitted brother to obtain a Monitor, and read it carefully. In 1804, when the first edition of Preston was published in this country, many lodges took copies enough to supply every member with one. When I was initiated, the duty of reading and remembering the Ancient Charges was enjoined upon me: and this was then the invariable practice in our lodge. Brother Masters, how many of the members of your respective lodges have ever read, or heard read, those same "Ancient Charges"? And yet they are a summary of a mason's duties and obligations, and are held to be the very foundation upon which Masonry is built, and unchangeable landmarks of the Institution. Read them, brethren, and then

read the address of the M. W. Grand Master yesterday, in the light of them.

V. *Fraternity.* Unwelcome as the fact is, yet it *is* a fact, that the bonds of fraternity among the craft are not so strong as they once were, or as they were in the early days of this Grand Lodge. What is the cause and what the remedy? These are momentous questions, upon the correct solution of which, the future real prosperity of Masonry depends. By "real prosperity" I do not mean a mere increase of members, but the effecting of the objects of the Institution. However numerous we may be, we are not prosperous, unless we are raising the standard of masonic character and increasing the usefulness of the Institution to its members and to the world. If the bonds of Brotherhood are weakening, we are on the direct road to ignominious failure.

I am convinced that one cause of our loss in this direction proceeds from the failure of our members to cultivate intimacy with each other. The ritual and old usage contemplate that the objects of lodge meetings are something more than to transact business and do work. In former times, refreshments were practically as necessary to holding a lodge, as the presence of the charter. Excesses, unworthy of masons, resulted and we went to the other extreme. As I now see it (for I confess that it has taken years to make me see it), this departure from ancient usage was a perilous mistake. There is no doubt whatever, that the relaxation from labor given by assembling around the table and breaking bread together, adds a charm to our meetings which they cannot otherwise gain. I would by no means restore the use of intoxicants, and we may now have the full benefit of refreshments, without their use. It was a tradition in my lodge that, when the custom of providing refreshments was entirely abolished, many of the older members, who had been accustomed to the use of liquors on such occasions, preferred to have no refreshments than to make a partial change; at the same time, they admitted that the state of things was injurious to Masonry and willingly voted to take away the cause:

but it was also said that these members soon lost their interest and ceased attending the lodge. But even with this knowledge, I failed to see the importance of the old custom; one reason was that it was soon after the revival of Masonry, when the lodge was small and almost all its members were newly-made masons and needed nothing to arouse or keep alive their interest. I am of the opinion that a similar state of things prevailed in nearly all our lodges, and that the custom of having refreshments was not revived after the Morgan excitement. But I believe it would benefit Masonry to revive it now. Properly understood, the saying of the youngster, "I am tired of being good *all the time*," contains an important lesson to masons as well as to parents. Let me relate an incident which I have related elsewhere. At a meeting at which refreshments were provided, a visiting brother spoke of the large number present, to an active member, and the reply was: "Oh yes, we always have a large attendance when we have something to eat." A brother of advanced years, who heard the remark, said: "That means *me*; and it is true; I am too old to assist in the work, even if I were needed, as I am not; I am familiar with the work, and I confess that I have not enough interest in it now, to attend the lodge for the sole purpose of seeing that, and going home; but when we spend half an hour to an hour at refreshment, I have a chance for a chat with the brethren that does me good enough to last till the next time; and I enjoy the *whole meeting*."

It need not be a question of the expenditure of lodge funds, for the old custom could be revived, and each brother present pay "a quarter," which would be ample to provide the refreshment needed to give the opportunity to the brethren for half an hour's social intercourse. I repeat the wish, I have heretofore expressed, that some lodge would try the experiment and note the result.

I have apprehensions that many of our lodges are too large for Masonry to "have its perfect work." The original idea of a lodge seems to confine its members to so small a number, that

each may personally know all the others and all the candidates proposed for admission. It has been a favorite expression, that a lodge is a masonic family. It is within our observation, that the spirit of Brotherhood exists more fully in our smaller lodges. It cannot be otherwise: in many lodges, there are very few members, who personally know all the other members—even those who reside in the immediate vicinity of the lodge. Candidates are admitted, who become personally known to very many members, when they meet each other for the first time, in the lodge. It is utterly impossible that there can be any stronger bond of Brotherhood in such cases than grows out of masonic sentiment, unsustained by personal intercourse, and masons should be such men as personal intercourse attaches more strongly to each other. I submit this for your consideration, and I earnestly ask you to give it more than a passing thought.

VI. *Personal Conduct.* The Most Worshipful yesterday, in his eloquent words that touched the hearts and consciences of every one of us, has saved my enlarging upon this subject. Although obliged to respond, "*Mea culpa, mea culpa,*" we recognized their truth and admitted the necessity of their utterance. Every true mason, who heard them, rejoices that he had the courage of his convictions and sounded the note of warning.

I shall not attempt to increase the impression his words made upon you. I *could* not if I would. But I desire to supplement them, by the inquiry, if the skirts of those of you, who have no occasion to take them to yourselves, are entirely clear. Can you say that you have faithfully performed your masonic duty to the erring brother? On the contrary, for example, have you not seen a brother, day by day, yielding to the demon of intemperance, and sinking deeper and deeper into the mire of drunkenness, and yet opening not your mouth to him, in brotherly counsel, admonition or reproof? Have you not quieted your conscience, by practically saying, "Am I my brother's keeper"? Alas, my brethren, I fear that in these days, the performance of this masonic duty has not been the rule, but the rare excep-

tion. In some jurisdictions, a mason cannot be brought to trial for habits of intemperance or profanity till he has been labored with by the brethren. I will not insult your intelligence by rehearsing our duty in this respect. You repeat it every time you confer a degree; you hear it every time your lodge is closed. But it is said that the brother will say that it is none of your business: the fear of this is no excuse for not performing our duty. But you may say, and if necessary you *should* say: "It *is* my business; you are a mason and I am a mason; and whatever injures or disgraces Masonry *is* my business."

It is said that a mason, within a few years, was called to plead to a charge of habitual drunkenness, preferred in his lodge, of which he had been a member for many years; in reply, he said, "I am guilty; *but the reading of that charge is the first time any one of you ever told me so.*" For Masonry's sake, brethren, let not such a thing be possible in Maine!

VII. "*The Ancient Usages of the Craft.*" I have used this term often and designedly. Each of you, Masters and Wardens, have often solemnly promised that you will support and maintain, not only the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, but "all other ancient masonic usages, so far as they shall come to my knowledge." Have you understood the full import of these words? They are sometimes held to mean only the administrative laws of the craft: but I shall have failed in my purpose, if I have not suggested to you, that their scope is much broader. They comprehend the laws of Masonry which prescribe all our duties, to God, our country, each other, our neighbor and ourselves: nay, the ancient usages of the craft *are* the laws of Masonry: that obligation, which is taken annually upon this altar, in the presence of us all, and in which we all really join, is a solemn promise by us all, to perform all our masonic duties, official and personal, to the best of our abilities. Let us recall the charge in the first degree and implore His aid in this laudable undertaking.

Brethren: this anniversary calls upon us all to review our

past masonic life. There are before you and among you, those entitled by years and service to be called the Fathers of the craft. Our thoughts to-day have been traversing the years that have gone by, since we have shared in the management of masonic affairs. In one thing, we all agree; that if we had our life to live over again, with the light which we now have, we would make greater efforts to maintain, in our personal and masonic relations, the laws and principles which the fathers obeyed and sustained.

Some of us have clasped hands in this Grand Lodge for almost a generation; this is the second anniversary in which we have participated; when the next shall come, we shall be but memories; *you* will have taken *our* places, and another generation will fill *yours*; may you be able to say to them *then*, as we say to you *now*, "As you love Masonry, whatever betide, come prosperity or come adversity, adhere with unflinching tenacity to the ancient usages of the craft!"

MUSIC—"Let us meet upon the Level,"—*Words by Rob. Morris, Music by W. H. Gerrish.*

BY THE MASONIC QUARTET.

The exercises closed with prayer by Rev. Bro. JOHN PETTINGILL.

On motion of Bro. LOCKE,

Voted, That the brethren who delivered the addresses be requested to furnish copies for publication.

M. W. Past Grand Master ENOS WASGATT, being about to retire, the Grand Master called up the Grand Lodge and bade him adieu, requesting him to convey to the Grand Lodge of Florida the good wishes of this

Grand Lodge, to which Bro. WASGATT responded feelingly.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 9 A. M. Thursday.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Thursday, May 9, 1895. }

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

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

Bro. MARSTON presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them and beg leave to report as follows:

In the matter of Columbia Lodge, v. D., at Greenville, the records are not present. The representative of the lodge brought only the dispensation and by-laws, considering that, as the lodge had done no work, it was not necessary to bring the records. No formal application has been made for a charter, but, as we understand from the W. M. of the lodge and from the D. D. G. Master, they *do* wish to have the dispensation continued.

Therefore your committee, with the concurrence of the D. D. G. M., recommend that the dispensation be continued until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

In the matter of the application of Mt. Bigelow Lodge, v. D., for a charter, your committee are unable, after consultation with the representatives of the lodge v. D., and Blue Mountain Lodge, which opposes the application, to determine the jurisdiction which pertains to each lodge as regards the town of Rangeley, and the plantation of Dallas. Under these circumstances, desiring that no injustice may be done to either lodge, we recom

mend that the dispensation to Mt. Bigelow Lodge be continued until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, thus giving the two lodges further time to determine the vexed question.

Respectfully submitted,

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, }
ARCHIE L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

HISTORY.

Bro. KIMBALL reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

Since the last session of the Grand Lodge, histories have been received as follows, namely: In print, Ashlar, 105, Lewiston; and Orient, 15, Thomaston; Granite, 182, West Paris, now in press. Also in print, the histories of Tuscan and Ionic Lodges, presented last year in manuscript by Bro. HERBERT HARRIS and printed by vote of the Grand Lodge (page 41, Proceedings 1894).

In manuscript, Fraternal, 55, Alfred; Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre; and Oriental, 13, Bridgton.

Asylum, 133, Wayne, has its history complete in manuscript and it will be printed early in the coming year. Other histories are in an advanced state and a large number of committees have been appointed, and data is being collected preparatory to the proper arrangement and publication of the same.

Your committee wish to extend their thanks to the D. D. G. Masters who have so cheerfully aided them in the performance of the difficult work of securing lodge histories.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, }
JOHN M. S. HUNTER, } *Committee.*
C. W. JONES, }

Report accepted.

LIBRARY.

Bro. CHASE submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Library beg leave to submit the following report :

None of the Proceedings of our sister jurisdictions have been bound the past year, consequently no moneys have been expended therefor. It is expected that during the coming year several volumes will be completed, and we recommend that the committee have the power granted them to have any such volumes as may be completed bound during the year.

No copies of reports, necessary to complete our sets, have been purchased the past year, because it has been impossible to find such, but your committee would ask that a sum, not exceeding thirty dollars, be placed at their disposal for the purchase of any such volumes if they are found for sale.

It may be necessary to procure one or two stacks for volumes the coming year, and to arrange the stacks now in the library in a little different way, and your committee would ask that power be given them to purchase new stacks if found necessary, and to re-arrange the old stacks.

Volume 4, of McClenachan's History Grand Lodge of New York, and the Centennial-History of Washington Lodge, No. 39, Philadelphia, have been received and acknowledgments returned.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK, }
ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*

MILEAGE.

The motion to amend Standing Regulation No. 1, was taken from the table and, on motion,

Voted, That further consideration of it be deferred until the next annual communication.

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the Committee of Finance be instructed to revise the mileage schedule and to report at the next annual communication.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee of Finance would report as follows:

The bills against this Grand Lodge have been examined and approved before payment by the Grand Treasurer.

The book of records and the books of account kept by the Grand Secretary have been examined and the same are correct and neatly kept.

The books of account kept by our late Grand Treasurer, FREDERICK FOX, have been examined, found correct, and from them is drawn the following abstract:

1894.	
April 30.	Cash on hand as per report of that date,.....\$9,709.57
May.	Cash paid pay roll, May, 1894,.....\$1,026.20
	" bills D. D. G. M., for year 1894, 688.47
	" salary Gr. Treasurer, " " 250.00
	" care of Library room, " " 13.00
	" F. E. Sleeper, G. Lec., " " 25.00
	" H. H. Burbank, G. M., Expenses for year 1894,..... 22.69
	" Herbert Harris, Exp. Ritual Com., for year 1894,..... 18.00
	" Chairman Com. Cor., for year 1894, 100.00
	" Geo. E. Raymond, G. L., on Ritual for year 1894,..... 65.00
	" F. E. Sleeper, services for year 1894, 15.00
	" W. S. Smith, organist for year 1894, 10.00
	" H. A. Butler, mileage, 1893,..... 6.06
	" W. O. Carney, services, May, 1894, 30.00
	" Lakeside Press, binding books for 1894,..... 36.55
	" J. A. Merrill, repairing trunk,.... .40
	" Smith & Sale, advertising for year 1894,..... 5.00
	—————\$2,911.37
July 2, 1894.	Balance cash on hand, \$6,798.20

The committee also report that, under direction of the committee, all books, papers, funds, securities, and other property of the late Grand Treasurer, FREDERICK FOX, were transferred to the appointed Grand Treasurer, MARQUIS F. KING.

The books and accounts of our present Grand Treasurer, MARQUIS F. KING, have also been examined, found correct and properly avouched for.

The receipts by him have been as follows:

Cash from the late Grand Treasurer,.....	\$6,798.20
" " Dispensations to new lodges,.....	50.00
" " Interest on bond of Grand Lodge,.....	60.00

Cash from Sundry accounts as per his report,	278.05	
“ “ District Deputy Grand Masters,	6,056.40	
		\$13,242.65

The expenditures have been as follows:

Cash paid sundry accounts as per his report,	\$3,051.04	
“ “ Bills of District Deputy Grand Masters,	688.17	
“ Deposited in several savings banks,	5,000.00	
“ On hand to balance account,	4,503.44	
		\$13,242.65

The transactions in the office of the Grand Treasurer for the whole year have been as follows:

April 30, 1894. Cash on hand,	\$9,709.57	
“ “ received by M. F. King, G. T.,	6,444.45	
		\$16,154.02
Expenditures by Fred. Fox, G. T.,	2,911.37	
“ “ M. F. King, G. T.,	3,739.21	
May 7, 1895. Cash on hand in several Savings Banks,	\$5,000.00	
Cash on hand in First National Bank,	4,503.44	\$9,503.44
		\$16,154.02

The Grand Lodge also has one City of Portland Registered Bond for one thousand dollars, making the total assets of \$10,503.44.

The Charity Fund consists of—

Real estate,	\$ 500.00
25 shares Canal National Bank,	2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank,	3,700.00
12 shares First National Bank,	1,200.00
11 shares National Traders Bank,	1,100.00
2 City of Portland Bonds,	2,000.00
1 City of Portland Bond in aid of R. R.,	500.00
1 Leeds and Farmington Bond,	1,000.00
1 Town of Brunswick Bond,	1,000.00
1 Delaware Water Bond,	500.00
1 Denver City Cable R. R. Bond,	1,000.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Bond,	500.00
1 City of Columbus Bond,	500.00
1 City of St. Louis Water Bond,	500.00
1 City of Belfast Loan,	1,000.00
1 Henry County Bond,	500.00
Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00

Deposited in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,976.76
Deposited in Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank,.....	1,821.46
	<hr/>
	\$23,698.22
Cash in First National Bank,.....	2,395.25
	<hr/>
Total amount in the Charity Fund,.....	\$26,093.47

Returns have been received from all of the lodges.

Inasmuch as Bro. H. B. BENNETT desires and wishes to pay the balance of the amount due upon his bond, and wishes a deed of the property from this Grand Lodge, your committee would recommend that in accord with the terms of said bond, the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be, and is, hereby empowered to execute the proper deed to the said BENNETT, or to whomsoever the said BENNETT may direct, in the name of "the Master, Wardens and members of the Grand Lodge of Maine."

Your committee would further recommend for compensation for services for the year ending May 1, 1896, the following sums:

To the Grand Treasurer,.....	\$150.00
" Chairman Committee on Correspondence,.....	100.00
" Grand Lecturers, collectively,.....	25.00

And for the payment of the bond given by the Grand Treasurer a sum not exceeding \$100.

Your committee further recommend that the City of Portland Registered Bond for one thousand dollars now held by the Grand Lodge be and hereby is transferred to the Charity Fund.

Your committee would further recommend, if the Grand Lodge at this communication should decide upon the material and style of the clothing to be worn by the officers and members of this Grand Lodge, together with the jewels to be worn, the appointment of a committee to procure such clothing and jewels as may be decided upon, and that a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be placed at the disposal of that committee to procure such clothing and jewels.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
GEO. R. SHAW,	

On motion of Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE, the report was amended by making the salary of each Grand Lecturer \$25.00, or \$50.00 collectively.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, it was further amended by allowing to one Grand Lecturer, attending a District Convention, his actual expenses and five dollars a day during his necessary absence from home for that purpose, the account to be audited and allowed by the Finance Committee.

The recommendation in regard to clothing was laid upon the table.

As amended, the report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, reported as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 9, 1895.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, report that there are before them the amendments on pages 51 and 52 of 1894, offered by Bros. DRUMMOND and TALBOT, relative to the clothing of officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges. We find that no settled plan is ready to be offered at this communication for substitutes for the present style of clothing, and we recommend that the subject be postponed another year, to be then acted upon if the Grand Lodge shall desire.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,		
A. M. WETHERBEE,		

Report accepted.

NEW CLOTHING.

Bro. DRUMMOND submitted the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to procure new clothing for Grand Officers of the description prescribed in the constitution, with a suitable number of aprons for the Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge.

The recommendation in regard to clothing, reported

by the Committee of Finance, was then taken from the table and indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the bills for new clothing on their approval by the Committee of Finance.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following proposition, which was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution :

Amend Section 34 of the constitution by striking out the first five and a half lines in said section and inserting the following therefor:

SEC. 34. For the purpose of exemplifying the work and lecture in Grand Lodge, if required, and of imparting instruction to any lodge requiring his services (and such lodge shall pay him reasonable compensation therefor), the Grand Master shall appoint one Grand Lecturer. If the Grand Lecturer, so appointed, is unable to attend to the duties of that office, the Grand Master shall have the power to temporarily appoint competent brothers to attend to the duties of that officer.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bro. DRUMMOND presented the following report, which was accepted :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 9, 1895.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, announced last year, have considered them and ask leave to report:

That the decisions of the Grand Master be approved, with the following explanations and suggestions.

Decision No. 2, will seem to be in conflict with the "Case Stated," unless it is remembered that under our constitution the effect of a rejection continues five years and no longer.

Decision No. 5, only reaffirms that a lodge can donate any part of its Charity Fund to another lodge, only by the consent of the Grand Lodge.

No. 6. It is the law of this jurisdiction that the Grand Lodge is the legal successor of every demised lodge, and that in cases in which action of

that lodge, if in existence, would be required, the power to act for it is vested only in the Grand Lodge, or, during the recess, in the Grand Master.

It has been claimed, that the power to act in such cases vests in the lodge nearest the site of the old lodge; but when one of its Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts, lives in the jurisdiction of a lodge other than the one nearest the old lodge, it is not perceived how the latter has anything to do with the matter.

In this case, the Grand Master has, in effect, given the necessary consent, and we make these suggestions, in order that it shall not be understood that either the lodge nearest the old lodge, or the candidate can act in the premises without the proper consent.

In numbers nine and eleven the word "suspended" must be understood as "suspended from membership."

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
FRANK E. SLEEPER, } *Committee.*

JOHN C. GRIFFIN.

BRO. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES submitted the following :

BRO. JOHN C. GRIFFIN having some seven years ago been rejected in Somerset Lodge, No. 34, and nearly five years afterwards having been made a Master Mason in Ashlar Lodge, Toronto, Ontario, in accordance with the law and regulations of that jurisdiction, where he was then residing, and who by our law in such cases is now deprived of all masonic rights and privileges owing to change of residence, I move that the Grand Master be empowered and instructed, if in his judgment he becomes satisfied the candidate was guiltless of any deceit or fraud, to allow the said brother JOHN C. GRIFFIN masonic recognition in this jurisdiction, where he now resides.

The motion was duly seconded, and was adopted.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 9, 1895.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland, against Bro. W. LIONEL WATSON, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland, against W. LIONEL WATSON, be approved and confirmed, and that said W. LIONEL WATSON be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

In the case of Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport, asking the restoration of Bro. EDWARD E. BEAL, from indefinite suspension, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Howard Lodge, No. 69, in restoring EDWARD E. BEAL to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, be *not* confirmed.

In the case of Alna Lodge, No. 43, at Damarriscotta, against ALFRED W. HOUSTON, it appears from the papers sent up that the brother was expelled from membership in Alna Lodge, and therefore no action is called for on the part of the Grand Lodge.

In the case of Augusta Lodge, No. 141, at Augusta, against GEORGE D. PIERCE, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Augusta Lodge, No. 141, in indefinitely suspending GEO. D. PIERCE, be approved and confirmed.

In the matter of the petition of JUDSON G. KNIGHT, for restoration to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, from which he was suspended by Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Searsmont, we recommend the following:

Resolved, That JUDSON G. KNIGHT be hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

In the matter of the petition of BENJAMIN F. SLEEPER for restoration to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, from which he was indefinitely suspended, by Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That BENJAMIN F. SLEEPER be hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

In the case of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, at Cornish, against ALBERT G. O'BRIEN, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Greenleaf Lodge, in restoring ALBERT G. O'BRIEN to all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of invasion of jurisdiction between Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton, and Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls, your committee desire to say that we are of opinion that there has been an infringement of the jurisdiction of Whitney Lodge, No. 167, by Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, but as we think without malice or intention, and recommend

that the fees received for degrees conferred upon the four candidates by Oriental Star Lodge be equally divided between the two lodges.

Your committee also have had before them the claims—

Of St. John's Lodge, at Newport, R. I., against Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, for \$271.00.

Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth, against Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland, for \$8.00, and of—

Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson, against Pacific Lodge, No. 64, at Exeter, for \$60.50.

These are all claims for re-imbursement of moneys claimed to have been paid for assistance in sickness and funeral expenses, by the one lodge to members of the others. We understand that these claims were sent up to be enforced by the Grand Lodge, but your committee do not find any law by which this may be done.

We think it would be very unwise to say that one lodge can act as the agent of another to expend its funds, without its knowledge and consent.

We find that these expenses were incurred without, or at least before notice was given. We hopefully trust the brethren may be able to make an amicable and equitable arrangement.

We suggest that this matter be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to the end that, if possible, some regulation may be established to govern such cases.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Report accepted. The recommendations were severally considered and adopted.

PAY ROLL.

The Pay Roll Committee reported verbally, through Bro. LEANDER M. KENNISTON, recommending that the delegates from Lewy's Island and Ira Berry Lodges, and the District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth District, be allowed an additional *per diem* of one day each.

The recommendation was adopted.

The same committee reported a schedule, which was ordered paid.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Bro. LEANDER M. KENNISTON'S name was ordered to be added to the Pay Roll.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence asked that further time be allowed them to consider the additional subjects referred to them, and their request was granted.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, partly in print, which was accepted and permission given to add to it. (*See Appendix.*)

COPY OF PALESTINE CHARTER.

Grand Master BURBANK asked that a copy of the charter of Palestine Lodge, properly indorsed, be given to Dunlap Lodge for preservation, in place of the original which was destroyed by fire. Request granted.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR, for the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, presented the following report, which was accepted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee, to whom was assigned the District Deputy Reports and matters pertaining to "Condition of the Fraternity," submit the following:

From all the twenty-four Masonic Districts the Deputy Grand Masters have rendered their several reports. Perhaps, of necessity, there must be a relative similarity in routine of visits, inspection of lodges and acknowledgment of courtesies. There is, however, an increasing desire manifested

by each lodge to excel in "good work," adhere to correct ritualism and become more self-sustaining. Auxiliarily to masonic precepts, the importance of *financial* stability is realized. Prompt collection of dues, and a judicious economy in lodge expenditures have been often counseled, and possibly may become instrumental in making more beneficent the designs of a lodge, or the exercise of individual charities.

A healthful growth and progress is apparent in all the masonic districts.

Increase of membership is substantiated by the returns, and by our Grand Secretary's report, showing most conclusively the excellent condition of the fraternity in Maine. We would in substance, if not in the words of the Grand Master's address, call attention to the valuable comments and suggestions contained in the report of the D. D. G. M. of the First District, trusting that no brother will fail to peruse the same in the published Proceedings of the current year.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
H. D. SMITH, } *Committee.*

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was called to the East, and the Grand Master elect, M. W. AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, was presented by Grand Master BURBANK, and duly installed, prayer being read by Bro. RUFUS H. HINKLEY, as Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W.	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	ALFRED D. SAWYER,	<i>D. D. G. M., 1st Dist.,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	WALTER F. BRADISH,	" 2d	Eastport.
"	JUSTIN A. WALLING,	" 3d	Millbridge.
"	HARVEY P. HINCKLEY,	" 4th	Bluehill.
"	EDWIN M. JOHNSTON,	" 5th	Brownville.
"	DANIEL W. MAXFIELD,	" 6th	Bangor.
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	" 7th	Liberty.
"	CHARLES S. RENDELL,	" 8th	Stockton Springs.
"	FRED'K M. RICHARDS,	" 9th	Camden.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th	Damariscotta.
"	CHARLES C. HUNT,	" 11th	Augusta.

R. W.	SAM'L S. LIGHTBODY, D. D. G. M.	12th Dist.,	No. Vassalboro.
"	FRANCIS H. WING,	" 13th	Skowhegan.
"	SETH T. SNIPE,	" 14th	Bath.
"	NEWELL P. NOBLE,	" 15th	Phillips.
"	GEORGE W. HOLMES,	" 16th	Norway.
"	HERBERT N. MAXFIELD,	" 17th	Woodfords.
"	JAMES P. LOWN,	" 18th	Bridgton.
"	ISAAC N. HURD,	" 19th	Kittery.
"	MARTIN L. PORTER,	" 20th	Danforth.
"	FREELAND R. BENKER,	" 21st	Winter Harbor.
"	HENRY S. THORNE,	" 22d	Plymouth.
"	AI Q. MITCHELL,	" 23d	West Newfield.
"	HOLLIS E. DENNEN,	" 24th	Mechanic Falls.
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	Grand Chaplain,	Lewiston.
"	ELMER E. NEWBERT,	" "	Augusta.
"	WM. A. NEWCOMB,	" "	Thomaston.
"	ELBRIDGE PEPPER,	" "	Norridgewock.
"	ELMER F. PEMBER,	" "	Bangor.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Marshal,	Bangor.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	Senior Deacon,	Kittery Point.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Junior Deacon,	Ellsworth.
"	GEO. O. MITCHELL,	Steward,	Bucksport.
"	JACOB R. STEWART,	" "	Rockland.
"	EDWIN F. DAVIES,	" "	Castine.
"	ENOCH O. GREENLIEF,	" "	Farmington.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	Sword Bearer,	Portland.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	Standard "	North Wayne.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	Pursuivant,	Portland.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	" "	Cornish.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Lecturer,	Sabbatus.
W.	GEO. E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	Organist,	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	Tyler,	Portland.

The remaining officers elect, and those appointed, who were present, were then installed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND, and proclamation was made.

The Grand Master then assumed the East, and announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, BENJAMIN L. HADLEY, CHARLES E. SNOW.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, SAMUEL L. MILLER, W. SCOTT SHOREY.

On History.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, JOHN M. S. HUNTER, CHARLES W. JONES.

On Dispensations and Charters.

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

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

On Foreign Correspondence.

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

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, HOWARD D. SMITH, E. HOWARD VOSE.

*On Library.*AUG. B. FARNHAM (*ex officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, FRANK E. SLEEPER.*On Transportation.*

STEPHEN BERRY, W. FREEMAN LORD, DAVID W. CAMPBELL.

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, GEORGE W. SMITH, WALTER F. BRADISH.

*On Observance of Centennial of Death of Wor. Bro. George Washington.*EDWARD P. BURNHAM; MARQUIS F. KING, *Alternate*.

THANKS.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge gratefully returns its thanks to M. Wor. Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the diligence and

assiduity with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his high office, and expresses its appreciation of the courtesy and kindness which he has ever displayed in all his intercourse with his brethren in the long term of his service in various offices.

Voted, That the portraits of Past Grand Masters BURBANK and TAYLOR be published in the proceedings.

IN MEMORIAM.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the special committee on deaths of Past Grand Officers, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 9, 1895.

The committee, to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the death of Grand Treasurer FOX, ask leave to report:

R. W. FREDERICK FOX was born in Portland, November 3, 1827, and died in that city, June 5, 1895: he was stricken down with paralysis on the twenty-sixth of May, and lingered, hovering between life and death for ten days, when the end came: during this time, he was conscious at intervals, and the day before his death recognized his brother upon his arrival from Philadelphia.

He graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1848, and commenced immediately after the study of law: admitted to the bar in 1851, he went into business in the city of his birth, and continued there the practice of his profession and the transaction of business connected with it till his death, and he "died with the harness on."

In his younger days, he was an "office lawyer," appearing in court only for the transaction of routine business and not for the trial of causes. It has been thought that this grew out of his connection with his elder brother EDWARD FOX, who was very able, both before the jury and before the court. But a more intimate acquaintance with FREDERICK showed that his diffidence was so great that he had no taste for forensic discussions. In this he did not do himself justice, for he needed only the spur of necessity to cause him to take a leading position among the advocates of our state. When he did speak, he spoke earnestly and convincingly; but he was exceedingly averse to public speaking on any occasion. So when his brother took a seat on the bench, many thought FREDERICK would take the business and go into the full practice of his profession; but he preferred to give his whole attention to office practice, business in the probate court, and to act in the various

trust capacities called for in the settlement of estates. In this he was eminently successful, as the numerous calls for his services fully attest.

He was made a Master Mason in Atlantic Lodge, September 16, 1857; was exalted in Mt. Vernon Chapter, March 1, 1858; was created a Knight Templar in Portland Commandery, April 26, 1858, and received the Cryptic degrees in Portland Council, the same year. He dimitted from all these bodies in the early part of 1861. He assisted in the organization of St. Alban Commandery and was its Treasurer while it worked under dispensation; he was a charter member, but dimitted in 1875. He again became a member of Atlantic Lodge in 1881 and remained a member till his death. He became Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge in 1883, and when he died, was serving his thirteenth consecutive term by unanimous elections.

His brethren of the Bar so accurately voiced our estimate of Bro. Fox, that we prefer to use their words.

Judge HENRY C. PEABODY, before whom he practiced for so many years and who knew him thoroughly, said:

"He was a public spirited citizen and a sincere believer in religion; but in politics and religion he was an independent of the independents. He has been a member of the city government of Portland, and at one time president of the City Council. He was for many years a member of the board of school committee, and did much to introduce progressive ideas of education into our school system. He has ably represented the city of Portland in the State Legislature. He was for several years a trustee of Evergreen Cemetery, and in this office performed a public service which will be grateful to those whose affection leads them to be frequent visitors to that beautiful city of the dead.

"It was not so much as a lawyer or a man of business that Frederick Fox deserves highest enlogium, but as a friend of the friendless. In the constancy of unheralded deeds of charity and benevolence 'I shall not look upon his like again.'"

* * * * *

"He was stricken while performing a service which to him was a sacred duty, the public dedication of the Memorial Library building, which the munificence of Mr. Walker had given to the city of Westbrook.

"The work had been completed under his supervision and it was proper that the dedication should be public and formal. Though he shrank from publicity and ceremony, and the premonitions of disease had warned him against unusual effort and excitement, yet to conscious duty now as always personal considerations yielded, and while his voice was speaking the words of his benevolent friend, establishing by his last will this noble gift, words which had been minted from his own heart, his feet touched the border land between life and death. His life work was finished."

* * * * *

"As we stood with those who loved him by his flower strewn grave in the beautiful cemetery where the memorials of his taste and pious care will long remain, we realized the grandeur of a human life whose goodness was at its close established by so great a cloud of witnesses. Grateful hearts keep the names of such men in remembrance and

"Sculpture in her turn

Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass to guard them and immortalize her trust."

BRO. JOHN H. FOGG, his life-long friend, thus spoke of the last act of Bro. Fox's active life:

"The 26th day of May last was the time set for the public dedication and turning over the library to the city of Westbrook. On the morning of that day it was my privilege and pleasure to accompany him to the library. On the way out he seemed to be forcibly impressed that this might be the last work of his life. On arriving, and after he had received the congratulations of the citizens assembled on the excellence of the library, and his good judgment in the selection of the more than five thousand volumes on its shelves, he proceeded to address them, in formally turning over the property to the city: and, though he was then physically weak from recent illness, his intellectual faculties were clear and strong, and his mental energies unabated. He had not proceeded far when, in the twinkling of an eye, all was changed, and he lay prostrate and helpless at the feet of his audience. He was taken to his home, where, after all that could be done by a devoted family and the best medical skill, on the fifth day of June last—

"The light of his pure life went out
As sinks behind the hill
The glory of a setting star,
Clear, suddenly and still."

Of his character, among other things, Bro. Fogg said:

"Mr. Fox was a man of that charitable disposition which inclined him to think kindly of the worthy poor and to help them. His sympathies for them, manifested by his generous charities, will cause his name to be lovingly cherished in many a household in this city for many years to come. His charities were always liberal, not ostentatious or merely casual, but silent and systematic, and dispensed without the sound of trumpets.

"When he saw the widow's tears and heard her cry,
Her little ones in rags and misery,
Her household lamp gone out, her firelight dead,
In utter loneliness and lack of bread,
He always ready stood, and his right hand
Was opened wide to that unhappy band,
He fed them, clothed them, and the widow's prayer
Named him as one who saved her from despair."

* * * * *

"And now, after all that may be said of our deceased brother and friend, of his professional attainments, and success as a lawyer, his generosity, charity and benevolence, his fidelity to his friends and every trust and confidence reposed in him, the crowning glory of his life is, that he left to his family and friends and fellow citizens, the most honorable and exalted of all titles, 'an honest man.'"

Hon. JOSEPH W. SYMONDS spoke in a similar strain.

The presiding Judge (Hon. SEWALL C. STROUT), in his response, said:

"I fully concur in the resolutions presented, and the remarks made in respect to the memory of our late Bro. Fox. My acquaintance with him was intimate, and was of many years' standing. He was a man of strong mind, inflexible will, and strict integrity. While his manner and speech seemed at times to be abrupt, he was, in fact, a man of quick and tender sensibilities, ever ready to listen and respond to tales of wrong or suffering. His feelings were strong, and so were his likes and dislikes, but his kindly nature dominated his character. He was unostentatiously charitable. For

many years he had rightfully enjoyed and retained the respect and confidence of the community, which was abundantly manifestly in the practical way of confiding to him many, and sometimes delicate, trusts, which he ably and conscientiously performed, and never in the slightest degree betrayed."

* * * * *
 "We shall not again see the familiar form, nor hear the well known voice of our friend, but we shall long keep his memory green, and be grateful for what he was and what he did."

Such eulogies from such men are well worth living for, especially when they voice the sentiment of the whole community in which a man has lived and labored. When death comes to such a man, in the midst of his usefulness, we cannot help wondering why he should be taken so soon, but that God, in his infinite wisdom, has a wise purpose in it, no true mason can doubt. Let us, therefore, be thankful that we have felt the benign influence of Bro. Fox for so many years, and especially that he has left an example in which there is so much worthy of imitation.

Faternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
 WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, }

IN GRAND LODGE, May 9, 1895.

The committee, to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the death of M. W. Past Grand Master ALBERT MOORE, ask leave to report:

Those, who have attended the communications of the Grand Lodge for the past twenty-five years, miss this year a grave, but pleasant and kindly face, which had become such a feature of the Grand Lodge, that we insensibly assumed that it was a permanent one. Even now, when his place is vacant, we can scarcely picture to our minds a session of the Grand Lodge, without the presence of Past Grand Master ALBERT MOORE.

Bro. MOORE was born in Anson, September 4, 1815, and passed almost all his life in the village of his birth; he died there April 7, 1895, in the eightieth year of his age. His death was sudden, for while he had been sick several weeks, he was improving, and was not thought to be dangerously ill, when on Sunday morning his friends and the community were shocked by the news of his death from heart failure. To all, his death was as unexpected as if he had been in ordinary health. He was buried the following Tuesday by his lodge. The impossibility of giving sufficient notice, combined with the lack of convenient railroad communication, prevented the

attendance of the Grand Lodge as well as of the brethren in the western section of the state.

Bro. MOORE was educated in the common schools and in Anson Academy. In the earlier part of his business life, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, but serving for a while as deputy sheriff; but in 1856, he became the editor and publisher of the *Anson Advocate*, and continued to his death—a length of service of the kind with but few parallels; during the past twenty-five years his son has been his partner.

He was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of his town for about twenty years; a member of the House of Representatives in 1856; Collector of Customs for Moose River District during Buchanan's administration; and four years Judge of Probate for Somerset County: in all these positions, he served with an ability and fidelity which commanded the respect and confidence of the entire community.

He was frequently the nominee of his party for important public offices, but while he always ran ahead of his ticket, especially in his own town, he shared the defeat of his party. A Democrat from his youth up, he was a leader of his party, to which he adhered with the same constancy, and for which he labored with the same zeal in its adversity as in its prosperity.

He was made a mason and became a member of Northern Star Lodge in 1849, and his membership was severed only by his death. At the next election, he was chosen Secretary and held the office three years. In 1854, he was elected Junior Warden and in 1855, Senior Warden: he was elected Master in 1856 and held the office nine consecutive years. But when he retired from office, he did not cease work, but was constant in his attendance upon the lodge, participating actively in its work and business, ready to take any part in which his assistance might be desired. He also served one year as Treasurer.

He was a member of both chapter and commandery, but was specially devoted to the symbolic degrees.

He first appeared in the Grand Lodge in 1858, and was usually, but not continuously, present in the subsequent years: in 1866, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master and re-appointed in 1867, 1868 and 1869: in 1871, by the spontaneous action of the Grand Lodge, he was elected Senior Grand Warden; in 1872, 1873 and 1874, Deputy Grand Master, and in 1875 and 1876, M. W. Grand Master: but for his earnest wish to be relieved from further service, he would have been again re-elected.

From a tribute to his memory by his pastor, we take the following as a true estimate of his intellectual and moral character:

“Intellectually Judge Moore was a strong man. Without the benefits of a liberal education, he became influential among all classes by the inborn strength of his mind, his resolute will, and his exalted character. He was keen in his knowledge of human nature, and was cautious in his dealings

with men. Men, women and children have for years sought and followed the guidance of his wisdom. As Judge of Probate, the lawyers say he was one of the very best the county has had. His sound common sense and his natural power for discerning the right served him well."

* * * * *

"His decisions were seldom appealed from, and none were reversed.

"Up to his last morning, his mind was just as clear as ever; and although for some years his health has been delicate, he has been at his desk almost every day at work with his usual activity and ambition. Not a tremor of age was seen in his penmanship, so clear and clean cut, nor any feebleness in his thought or memory. He did not merely live out his life—he worked it out. In the ordinary sense of the phrase, he had no old age. He never retired from his life's work till he retired from life.

"A conspicuous life of eighty years in one village, and no one can point to a blot upon it! In his home life he was very happy, and there he found rest and comfort from the turmoils of the world.

"His dignity made his manner somewhat reserved, but he was kind-hearted. He was pleasant but never trifling. His talk was free from bombast, and his way of living as natural as life in nature. He possessed the rugged strength of the oak and the modesty of the violet. Many a troubled heart has been comforted and sustained by his help and good cheer, and long will the memory of grateful hearts linger over his peaceful grave. Safe in the care of the pitying God in whose love his spirit had so long rested, he passed away as gently as a tired child falls asleep on the bosom of its mother. God bless him forevermore!"

In the Grand Lodge, he seldom participated in the discussions; but none the less did he have an opinion upon the question at issue: he watched closely the proceedings, but seemed to know by intuition the sentiment of the members, and if in accord with his own views, he kept his seat: occasionally he would speak, but always briefly, calmly but earnestly, and directly to the point.

By his death, this Grand Lodge has lost a useful member; and the fraternity a brother, whose life and conduct were so nearly in accord with the principles of Masonry, that there are few, whose emulation of his example will not raise them to a higher plane in the performance of duty and in usefulness to mankind.

The following lines, read at his funeral, are equally appropriate for us:

"We knew it must be so,
That soon or late,
The good-bye must be said,
The dear grey head lie down to its last sleep.
And yet—God pity us—we can but weep.

"We hoped a few years more
He might be spared;
We wanted so to see
The well known-face still meet us with its smile,
A little while, oh, yet a little while.

"But now the hour has come,
Old age and heaven
Have asked and claimed their own,
And we—ah, can it be—no more will meet,
In home, nor church, nor village street?"

“No, no, that is not true,
 He is not gone,
 His voice yet speaks to us,
 And often will his counsels clear our way,
 As if the words we plainly heard him say.

“We have, to help us here.
 The dear old past,
 Which memory keeps alive,
 And for the life beyond, oh may there shine
 Such hopes as his, into your hearts and mine!”

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	

The reports were accepted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bro. HAYES submitted the following, which was accepted:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1895.

The Committee on Unfinished Business would report that, so far as we are aware, the various committees have attended to all matters placed in their hands by this Grand Lodge. Fraternaly,

JOS. M. HAYES,	} Committee.
A. L. TALBOT,	
FRED B. WIGGIN,	

MINUTES.

Voted, To omit reading the minutes, and that they be made up by the Grand Secretary, under the supervision of the Grand Master.

At 12:15 the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

Attest:

Stephen Berry,

Grand Secretary.

~ REPORTS ~

OF

District · Deputy · Grand · Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

During the year I have made official visits as follows:

January 23, 1895, to Monument Lodge, No. 96, Houlton; work in M. M. degree. Number present, 38.

February 16th, Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, Blaine; work in M. M. degree. Number present, 32.

February 20th, Washburn Lodge, No. 193, Washburn; work in F. C. degree. Number present, 22.

March 7th, Caribou Lodge, No. 170, Caribou; work in M. M. degree. Number present, 33.

March 20th, Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Fort Fairfield; work in M. M. degree. Number present, 25.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, Ashland. I have an appointment with this lodge April 6th.

November 12, 1894, Trinity Lodge, No. 130, Presque Isle; work in M. M. degree. Number present, 35.

I am more than pleased to report that all lodges in this district are in good financial condition and doing good work.

The general depression in business which has marked the past year further west, has not affected the progress of the fraternity in this district in the least. In fact hard times are almost unknown here. I have instructed

lodges to look up, and decide for themselves, points in regard to masonic laws in lodge matters.

I have also given the following instructions :

No mason should accept an office unless he intends to perform the duties pertaining to the same.

To promptly fill his place or station on all occasions, with credit to himself and honor to his lodge.

Never to accept an office, and by his absence, unless by sickness, oblige the Master to fill his place with some one who is not familiar with the work, thereby increasing the Master's duties, impairing the lessons taught the candidate and doing the lodge an injustice.

To the officers who have charge of the candidate. Be courteous and dignified.

To abstain from the use of stimulants on those occasions, thereby doing away with those unmasonic impressions often forced upon the candidate during that impressive ceremony.

Every candidate should receive a masonic education, which has much to do with his future masonic life. The Master who neglects so important a duty is unworthy the confidence of the craft.

No mason should leave the lodge room without permission from the Master. No mason should intrude upon the privacy of the preparation room nor the place where visitors are examined. No mason should speak evil of another.

Every mason should attend the meetings of his lodge. This is one of the most important duties he has to perform and is essential to the prosperity of the lodge.

Every member of the lodge to perform the part of host toward their visitors, extend to them a masonic welcome. Masters should make a special effort to make the stranger feel that his presence was appreciated.

Collection of lodge dues is the most important reform now needed in Masonry. A member makes a contract with his lodge to pay a stated sum for the benefits he is to receive during the year. By so doing he contracts a debt of honor, and the promptness in which the debt is paid establishes his standard as a mason.

Why a mason with ample means, considered a good citizen in the community where he lives, will allow his dues to accumulate for years is beyond my comprehension. I can see how a mason, who has all he can do by the most rigid economy to feed and clothe his family, could do so.

The mason that can pay and does not, not only does his lodge an injustice but accepts charity as it were. The lodge is not only deprived of his presence and dues, but is obliged to pay the Grand Lodge a tax of twenty cents each year for him. This is paid to the lodge in form of dues, often by some of its most needy members. The Master and Secretary are responsible for

the prompt collection of dues to a certain extent. It is part of their duty, one of the most important parts of all. The first of the year is the time, and if looked after sharply seven-eighths can be collected; the balance may as well be abated. If they are not collected, it is from pure neglect or lack of energy on the part of the officers.

There is nothing delusive about this. It has been demonstrated in this district beyond dispute. By this method the lodge has more to work with, a larger attendance, and the community fewer masonic tramps.

I have done what I could to improve the work and better the financial condition of lodges in this district.

I have allowed Masters to make the date when it would be the most convenient for them to have me visit their lodge.

In this way the meetings I attended are somewhat scattered. Still I think it the better way.

The most perfect work was done by Monument Lodge, No. 96, Houlton.

M. W. Grand Master, thanking you for past favors and the honor conferred, and the brethren for courtesies extended, I am

Yours fraternally,

G. W. MOSHER, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, March 30, 1895.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

It gives me pleasure to be able to report the lodges in my district in a prosperous condition and that peace and harmony prevail among the craft generally. An average amount of work has been done in all the lodges during the past masonic year, and some are starting on the new year with more work done than usual, and the prospects are brighter and better than is customary; wise selections also have been made in the choice of officers throughout the district, so that altogether I believe this district never was in better condition than at the present time.

I have spent considerable time in getting the revised work down to a fine point in my district, and, thanks to Grand Lecturers RAYMOND and SLEEPER, have succeeded better than I expected, and the brethren are well pleased with the work.

My first official act of the year was on June 24, 1894, when I granted dis-

pensation to St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, to appear in public for the purpose of attending service at the Knight Memorial M. E. Church.

On July 25th, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. They had a full lodge room and the work was done admirably, with but little room for corrections. The records are well and ably kept by their efficient Secretary, Bro. SAMUEL O. HOAR. The financial condition of the lodge is good and their future looks bright and prosperous.

December 3d, I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Calais. There was a full attendance, also a large number of visitors, including D. D. G. M. SAMUEL WHEELOCK from St. Stephen, N. B. The work was on the M. M. degree, and was well and ably performed according to the revised work, with but few corrections necessary. The lodge is in excellent condition. Records in hands of P. D. D. G. M. S. D. MORRELL, are models of excellence. This being my own lodge or masonic home, I take a just pride in reporting its prosperity.

December 5th, visited Lewy's Island Lodge, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree according to the revision. Work was well done.

January 28th, by request of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, of Calais, I publicly installed their officers. There was present a large attendance of the members and visiting masons from New Brunswick and their ladies, also a number of invited guests, about four hundred in all. After the installation a basket supper was served, followed by music and addresses.

Called a convention of the lodges of the Second District, at Lubec, February 27th. All were represented, except the lodge at Lewy's Island. A large delegation from Cutler and East Machias, in the Third District, attended.

Convention called to order at 2.30. Eastern Lodge, No. 7, of Eastport, exemplified the First degree, and Washington Lodge, No. 37, of Lubec, the Second degree. In both cases the work was well done, and received great applause from the visiting brethren.

Opportunity was then given for questions, and some slight corrections were made, after which convention was adjourned till 8 o'clock, and the brethren marched in line to the banquet hall, where they were entertained by Washington Lodge, of Lubec.

The convention was again called to order at 8 o'clock, and as Lewy's Island Lodge, which was intended to work the Third degree, was not represented, I assumed the East and exemplified the degree, assisted by St. Croix, Eastern and Washington Lodges. After the work, opportunity was again given for criticism. This was one of the most enjoyable conventions held in this district.

March 11th, visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, of Eastport. There was a good

attendance. Work was on the M. M. degree, and was well done, considering that this was the second time for the officers and members to see the revised work, and the first time they ever worked it. The records, in the hands of their efficient Secretary, NOEL B. NUTT, are well and neatly kept.

March 12th, visited Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec. Work was exemplified in the M. M. degree and was well done. This lodge has a smaller membership than the others in the district, but they are earnest and persevering in their work, aiming to be second to none. Records well kept and financial condition good, having one thousand dollars (\$1,000) invested in good securities.

March 22d, found me at Crescent Lodge, No. 78, of Pembroke. There was a good attendance at the meeting. Having no available work, they, at my direction, exemplified the M. M. degree according to the revised work. The officers are earnest and prompt in their work. Records well kept, and financial condition good.

I have officially visited every lodge in the district once this masonic year, and Lewy's Island Lodge twice.

No controversies have arisen, and altogether it has been a year of peace and prosperity for the craft in the Second District. I have labored earnestly to do my duty in the office assigned me, and if I have given satisfaction to you, Most Worshipful Sir, and to the lodges in the Second District, and have been able in any way to promote the cause of true Masonry, I am abundantly satisfied.

In conclusion, I most heartily thank the brethren throughout the district for assistance rendered and the many courtesies extended to me during my term of office; and you, Most Worshipful Sir, for the honor conferred upon me by the appointment to this important trust.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

MOSES TAIT, *D. D. G. M. & M. D.*

Calais, March 30, 1895.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report for the Third Masonic District.

I have visited each lodge in this district once during the year, and several of them twice. The lodges are as a rule in good working condition, the records are correctly and neatly kept, and with two exceptions a "balance

on hand" is reported. In several instances I find that the lodge dues are considerably in arrears. I have tried to emphasize the importance of prompt collection, and the Secretaries have expressed determination to discharge their full duty in this important matter.

It affords me no little pleasure, Most Worshipful, to be able to report that harmony and unity of purpose, both of which are essentially necessary to ensure growth and strength in any organized body, prevail throughout the Third Masonic District.

August 20th, I visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, at Millbridge. This was a special communication called for the purpose of receiving instruction, particularly in the Third degree. This was my first official visit, and the courteous hearing and kindly manner in which these instructions were received, did much to encourage your Deputy in his new duties.

No work was performed at this time, but the Master informed me that several candidates were ready to receive the degrees.

September 3d, I visited Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias, and witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was very well done, considering that the officers were new, and so little work has been done during the last year.

This lodge, the masonic home of Past Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR, and Past Deputy H. H. SMITH, is the largest in the district, and has one of the largest and finest halls in the state. The Secretary tells me that the lodge dues are somewhat in arrears, and that he is making every possible effort to induce delinquents to meet their duty in this respect.

November 20th, I attended the D. D. G. M.'s convention for instruction at Presque Isle, at which D. D. G. M. CHARLES W. CROSBY, of North Wayne, presided, neither of the Grand Lecturers being present. The forenoon and afternoon sessions were spent in reciting and correcting the ritual. In the evening the M. M. degree was exemplified by the home lodge and some corrections made.

December 28th, a convention of this district for instruction was held at Millbridge. At 2.30 P. M. work in the E. A. degree was performed by the home lodge. After some corrections and discussions this lodge was closed and a lodge of F. C. was opened. The officers of Narraguagus Lodge were called upon to craft a candidate who was in waiting, which they did. After some questions had been asked and answers given, the F. C. lodge was declared closed.

At 8 P. M., a M. M. lodge was opened by the same lodge, and the officers of Tuscan Lodge were invited to work that degree, which they did accordingly. In all three grades, the initiation by Pleiades, the crafting by Narraguagus and the raising by Tuscan, the officers performed the work with remarkable accuracy and in a manner that is not often surpassed. At the close

of the discussion which followed the raising, all partook of the bountiful collation spread for the occasion.

The success of this convention is due in a large measure, if not wholly, to the prompt and hearty response of the lodges, when called upon, and especially to Pleiades Lodge for the courtesy and hospitality extended to the brethren. Although the weather and traveling were most forbidding, the attendance was large at both sessions.

Friday, January 18th, I visited Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, at Jonesport, and witnessed work in the Third degree. If the quality of work done by this lodge is not fully up to the standard, too much allowance can not be made for the very incommodious quarters which these brethren now occupy. Owing to a debt of four hundred dollars, the brethren suspended work on the new hall several years ago. The Secretary informed me that he had funds in his hands sufficient to reduce this indebtedness one-quarter during the present year. The brethren seem determined to wipe out the entire debt and to resume and complete the work of building a good substantial masonic home.

January 31st, I visited Harwood Lodge, No. 91, and publicly installed the officers, assisted by Past Master E. H. BRYANT as Grand Marshal, and the Rev. Bro. M. B. TOWNSEND, as Grand Chaplain. P. G. Master H. R. TAYLOR gave the charge to the officers and brethren, in an impressive manner. P. Ms. LEANDER H. CRANE and GEO. H. FOSTER occupied seats in the East. P. D. D. HENRY H. SMITH came in near the close of the ceremony.

The music furnished by soloists and orchestra was of a high order. After the installation ceremony refreshments were served by the young ladies. This visit will long be remembered by me as one of the pleasant occasions I have been permitted to enjoy as D. D. G. M.

February 9th, I visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, and publicly installed the officers. This is the weakest lodge in the district, as the Secretary's annual returns will show. They own their hall, however, and have a small balance in the treasury, a condition which many larger and seemingly stronger lodges might well envy.

February 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield, the banquet having been previously served. The brethren and companions had arranged to have the installation of the blue lodge officers followed immediately by a similar ceremony in the chapter. On receiving my telegram, however, which stated that I could not possibly start for Cherryfield (the distance is 32 miles) before 3 P. M., fearing that both ceremonies might be delayed, the brethren decided to have the chapter installation first, which was accordingly done.

Accompanied by Bro. F. L. TALBOT, Secretary of Warren Lodge, I left home at 3.30 P. M.; drove to Columbia Falls, a distance of twenty miles,

where we ate supper and changed horses. After an hour's rest, we were again on the road, arriving at the lodge room just as the chapter finished its installation; consequently, the brethren and guests were not kept waiting.

On this occasion I again had the pleasure of meeting P. G. M. HENRY R. TAYLOR, who was the installing officer for the evening in the chapter; also Past District Deputies WINGATE and CHANDLER.

As I was obliged to be at my post in the Academy by nine the next day, we started for home immediately after the installation, and after an all night ride in a sleigh, arrived at our destination at 4.30 in the morning. To drive sixty-four miles, install officers, all "between schools," is by no means an enviable task.

Friday, 22d, I visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, at Addison Point, and privately installed the officers. The attendance was small. Owing to a misunderstanding between the Master and myself, I was not permitted to see work as I expected to do.

This lodge is one of the fortunate few that owns a beautifully furnished hall supplemented by large and well equipped anterooms, and has a balance of four hundred dollars on hand. The records are neatly and correctly kept by brother A. D. TRACY.

Warren Lodge, No. 2, is my masonic home. I have been present at most of the meetings during the year. Owing to the continued depression in business, more than to any other cause, this lodge has not done so much work as in previous years. The records, in the hands of brother FRANCIS L. TALBOT, are very fully and correctly kept and the dues are promptly collected.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brethren throughout the district for the many courtesies and favors which they have uniformly extended to me as your representative, and personally to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred and confidence reposed in appointing me to this responsible office.

Fraternally submitted,

I. HOVEY ROBINSON, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit this my annual report as D. D. Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

This district is composed of seven chartered lodges, all of which are in good condition, owning property or having money at interest.

I have visited, personally, every lodge in the district once during my official year and find them as stated below.

November 15th, I made an official visit to Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine. This is a wide awake, thriving lodge and a full attendance is usual at all meetings; witnessed work on the Third degree, which was very correctly done in the old way. I instructed the lodge in the changes as prescribed by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER. Dues are promptly paid, and the books, in charge of CHARLES H. HOOPER, are well kept.

On December 13th, I conferred the P. M. degree and publicly installed the officers elect of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, at Orland.

On December 19th, I made my official visit to Rising Star Lodge, at Penobscot; witnessed work on the Third degree. The Master was away at sea and the other officers badly broken up. Under the circumstances very good work was done, and a goodly number were present at the meeting, all taking much interest in the work. I made such corrections in the work as I thought necessary. Harmony prevails and the lodge I think in good hands.

On Monday, January 7th, I made my official visit to Felicity Lodge, at Bucksport, and witnessed work on the E. C. degree. The work was well done, considering that several of the stations were filled by brothers having had little experience in them, the regular officers being absent. After the work was finished, at the request of the W. M. elect, I installed the newly-elected officers, with P. M. SNOWMAN's assistance as Marshal. This lodge is in good shape, and I think after a little and with some practice, the new officers will do good work. The books, under the care of Bro. GEORGE O. MITCHELL, are well kept and the dues quite promptly paid.

On Monday, January 14th, I officially visited Eggemoggin Lodge, at Sedgwick. This was the annual communication of the lodge and officers were elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as properly came before the meeting. The manner of opening and closing and of transacting business convinced me that the lodge is in excellent working condition. The finances of the lodge are good; and the books, under the care of Secretary O. P. CARTER, are specimens of neatness.

Monday, January 21st, I installed the officers elect of my home lodge, Ira Berry, at Blue Hill, with the assistance of P. M. STANLEY, as Marshal; after the exercises we partook of abundant refreshment.

February 13th, I made my official visit to Naskeag Lodge, at Brooklin. Found the lodge in good shape, and have nothing but the most flattering report to make. The Secretary was absent on account of sickness, and I regret to say has had a very hard, long illness since, but is now improving; the books, however, I saw and examined, and for neatness, and I think ac-

curacy, they cannot be surpassed in the state. The work was exemplified in the F. C. degree in a creditable manner; finances in good condition.

On February 26th, I visited Rising Sun Lodge, at Orland, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was well done; the records of the lodge are specimens of neatness, and are, I think, correctly kept, and I think the lodge in a good, healthy condition.

Ira Berry Lodge, at Blue Hill, is my home lodge, and while I have not made an official visit I have been present at every meeting during the year. The lodge has no work, but I think it in good hands and in good condition financially, being free from debt and money at interest.

I have made known to every lodge in the district the changes in the ritual work as instructed by Grand Lecturer FRANK E. SLEEPER, at Bar Harbor, November, 1894, and recommended their adoption of the same at once.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brothers of the several lodges for the kindly manner in which they have received and entertained me, and I wish especially to mention the kindness of Bro. J. P. SHEPHERD, of Castine, Bro. FRANK E. COTTON, of Orland, and Bro. I. E. STANLEY, of Blue Hill; for courtesies of each I wish to extend thanks, and also to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment.

Faternally submitted,

HARVEY P. HINCKLEY, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all of the lodges in this district once during the year, and I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail in all of them. Although a part of the lodges have done but little work the past year, they are not going back, only waiting for times and business to improve.

May 30th, I granted a dispensation to Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, at Dexter, to appear in public procession for the purpose of attending church services in that town on St. John's day, June 24th.

September 11th, I visited Columbia Lodge, at Greenville, working U. D., this being their first regular meeting. I think this new lodge is starting under very favorable circumstances; the brethren all appear to be interested and willing to do their part; it is in the hands of efficient officers, who will exert themselves for the good of the Order and this lodge in particular.

November 9th, I visited Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, at Charleston, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree that was fairly well done. This lodge has not done much work the present year, this being the only candidate they have had so far. They have a good hall nearly paid for. The records are very nicely kept by Bro. O. L. SMITH. A very good attendance of members, and a number of brothers from other lodges were present. A very pleasant evening was passed; refreshments were served at the close.

November 22d, I was present at the convention for teaching work at Foxcroft. I regret to say that the attendance was small from the lodges of the Fifth District, a part of them not being represented. Bro. CROSBY gave all the instruction in the work that time permitted, in an able and courteous manner. I regret that I was unable to attend the one called at Mattawamkeag. I think these meetings are very necessary for the uniformity of the work in the different lodges.

November 26th, I made my official visit to my own lodge, Pleasant River, No. 163, at Brownville, and installed its officers, P. M. M. W. McIntosh acting as Marshal. A good attendance of members and a few visiting brothers. I have been present at most of the meetings of the year. The lodge has good officers and is doing good work, and quite an amount of it. Records well kept by Bro. E. A. CHASE.

December 6th, I visited Composite Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange, and witnessed work in F. C. and M. M. degrees on two candidates; the work was quite well done. This lodge has been in a very bad condition for a number of years, with quite a debt hanging over them, and dues not collected, but through the exertions of Bro. R. Q. Lancaster, of Howland (its present Master), and quite a number of brothers there, with the assistance of a few interested brethren at La Grange, the prospects are better; they are collecting dues and reducing their debt. Quite a good attendance, the W. Master with eleven brothers driving from Howland, twelve miles, to attend the meeting. I installed the officers at this meeting. Records well kept.

December 7th, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. This lodge has good officers, who are working together for the good of their lodge and the Order. They have a fine masonic home, and plenty of work this year. The records are well and neatly kept by Bro. MURRAY; a goodly number of visiting brothers present, and a good attendance of members. Refreshments were served in the banquet room. The prospects for this lodge are very good.

January 5th, I visited Mount Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford, and installed the officers, P. M. JOHN HUSTON acting as Marshal. There was a very good attendance. It is in the hands of good officers, who, I have no doubt, will keep it up to the high standing it has maintained for a number

of years. This lodge has done a good amount of work this year up to this time, but has no work on hand now. Records and finances in the hands of able and interested brothers.

January 14th, I visited and publicly installed the officers of Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson, Past D. D. G. M. JACKSON acting as Grand Marshal. There was a large attendance of brothers and invited friends. After the installation service, a very interesting program was presented, consisting of music, recitations, and remarks by the brothers. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall at the close. This lodge has had no work this year, but it is in the hands of brethren who are prepared to do good work when presented. Bro. E. R. HAYNES has charge of the records, which is a guaranty that they are well and correctly kept.

January 15th, I visited and publicly installed the officers of Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, at Foxcroft, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. THOMPSON, acting as Grand Marshal. After the installation of the lodge officers, the officers of Piscataquis R. A. Chapter were duly installed by Past H. P. JAMES T. ROBERTS. A large attendance filled the spacious hall. A very fine musical entertainment, with recitations, was enjoyed by all. An abundant and tempting repast closed the exercises. This lodge has done but little work for some time, but I hope, with its new officers, new interest will be taken and more work presented. Records in good hands.

March 4th, I visited Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, at Dexter. As they had no work, the M. M. degree was exemplified at my request. Considering that this lodge has had but little work for the year, it was well done. As one application was presented at this meeting, the first for some time, I hope and trust this lodge may resume its former prosperity. It is taking steps to collect its dues by amending its by-laws. I think it a very good move, and that other lodges would do well to do likewise. Records in good hands and well kept.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brethren throughout the district for the kindness and courtesy extended to me as your representative, and personally to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by my appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

E. M. JOHNSTON, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Brownville, March 28, 1895.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,*

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in my district once, and some of them twice, and am pleased to report that they all seem to be prospering, and the best of harmony prevailing among them.

June 16th, I visited Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, at which time I expected to witness the conferring of the M. M. degree, but owing to a very severe shower the candidate did not appear, and the time was spent in examining the records, and in remarks and suggestions for the good of all. I was accompanied on this occasion by Rev. E. F. PEMBER, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Maine, who was pleased to offer a few remarks for the good of the Order, which were highly appreciated by all of the brethren present. This lodge seems to be prospering, and much interest was shown. A banquet followed at the close.

June 20th, I visited Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, at Carmel, where I witnessed work in the E. A. and M. M. degrees. The officers were new in their places and the work was fairly well performed. Banquet at close.

July 11th, visited Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, at Orono, and witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was very correctly rendered. The records are in good hands and neatly and correctly kept, and the brethren showed interest in the work, with a large number in attendance. A banquet followed, to which ample justice was done.

July 14th, visited Lynde Lodge, No. 174, at Hermon, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was performed in a very creditable manner, and the officers are all interested and manifest a zeal for the work and have a good understanding of the ritual. The records are in good hands.

November 29th, I visited Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, at Kenduskeag, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. A large number were present and the work was well performed. The records are in good hands. Banquet at close.

December 10th, visited Star in the East, No. 60, at Old Town, and witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was performed in a very correct and creditable manner. This lodge has a good corps of officers, who are interested in their work and are endeavoring to strictly conform to the ritual. The records are in excellent hands and are very neatly kept. A large

number of brethren were present and much interest was manifested. A fine banquet followed at the close of work.

December 15th, I visited Lynde Lodge, No. 174, at Hermon, and publicly installed the officers in the presence of a large number of friends. I was assisted by W. B. PHILLIPS, of Lynde Lodge, as Grand Marshal.

December 21st. I have visited St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, many times, and witnessed work in all of the degrees, which, as in the past, is performed in a correct and impressive manner, but on my visit this evening I witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree on five candidates. The work was faultless and correct as to ritual.

I had the pleasure of meeting the representatives of thirty-three lodges, several from distant parts of the country, and one and all of the two hundred and fifty present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work performed.

The records of this lodge are in the hands of R. W. Bro. A. B. MARSTON, who has served as Secretary for about thirty years, which of itself is sufficient proof of the correctness of the same. At the close we all repaired to the spacious banquet hall, where a delicious banquet was served, to which ample justice was done.

January 9th, visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport, and installed the officers in public. The hall was crowded and all listened with marked attention. I was assisted by W. Bro. CROCKETT as Grand Marshal. After the banquet I had the pleasure of listening to a fine entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, together with recitations and short addresses by several brethren.

January 18th, I installed the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, at Bangor. I was assisted by W. Bro. T. W. BURR as Grand Marshal. Banquet at close.

January 29th, I installed the officers of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, assisted by W. Bro. T. W. BURR as Grand Marshal. Banquet at close.

March 8th, visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport, and witnessed work in M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was excellent. I here met representatives of nine lodges among the large number present. The records are in good hands and the lodge is in good standing financially.

I have visited Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, and witnessed work in all the degrees, which is always well done. The records are in the hands of M. W. Bro. C. I. COLAMORE, who has served as Secretary for many years.

On all occasions, when visiting lodges, I have endeavored to impress upon the brethren the importance of prompt payment of dues, which I am happy to say has been received in the same fraternal spirit with which it was given, and on all occasions I have been received with true masonic courtesy.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me

by my appointment to the office of District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL W. MAXFIELD, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District, for the year ending May 7, 1895.

By reason of the Grand Lecturers' Lodge of Instruction being holden so late (December 10th), I was unable to visit all the lodges so satisfactorily as I should have liked.

There is a harmonious feeling existing throughout this district. The lodges in general are well officered, the books nicely kept and the dues closely collected.

There have been twenty candidates initiated in this district during the past year; but, by reason of suspensions for non-payment of dues, dimits and deaths, the total membership in the district is eight less than last year. The total number of members March 1, 1895, being 647.

My first official duty was, on the afternoon of October 12th, by invitation, to publicly install the officers of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, assisted by Past Master L. C. MORSE as Grand Marshal, after which the lodge, in connection with St. George's R. A. Chapter, No. 45, who also held their installation in the evening, partook of a bountiful picnic supper.

October 24th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, assisted by Past Master ADELBERT MILLETT as Grand Marshal, after which was served an excellent supper. Fine music was rendered by the village choir.

December 1st, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, officially, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree, which was rendered in a very correct and impressive manner. This lodge has done the most work of any in this district, having initiated nine candidates, and has several more in waiting. The material which it is working is of the best, and will add great strength to this lodge. I have been present at about one-half of the stated meetings of this lodge for the past year.

December 6th, I visited Unity Lodge, No. 58, in the afternoon and evening, accompanied by Past Master A. P. CARGILL. Work was ably presented in all three degrees. This lodge ranks third in number of initiates.

December 10th, I visited the Lodge of Instruction held in Aurora Hall, at Rockland, and received instruction in the lodge work through Grand Lecturers F. E. SLEEPER and GEORGE E. RAYMOND.

January 2d, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, with Past District Deputy Grand Master JOHN GORDON as Grand Marshal. The hall was very beautifully decorated with plants and flowers, furnished by Bros. GORDON and JONES; and it was filled to its fullest capacity. Each and every officer was furnished with a beautiful button-hole bouquet. Fine music was rendered during installation by the village choir, and after installation were instructive and witty speeches, interspersed with recitations, songs and choruses. I had the pleasure of being accompanied by Right Worshipful G. H. CARGILL, Junior Grand Warden. I instructed Past District Deputy Grand Master TILTON A. ELLIOTT to render such instruction as was needed in the working of the degrees.

January 31st, I visited Seabastcook Lodge, No. 146, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree, which was rendered very correctly and impressively. Brother BILLINGS, the Master of this lodge, is thoroughly devoted to his work, and renders it so impressively, and with such earnestness, that he thoroughly inspires the other officers, enabling them to do their work in their best possible manner, and every brother of the lodge must truly feel proud in having such a Master, and the candidate who takes his degrees under the present officers will surely understand the true principles of Masonry and be favorably impressed with the fraternity. This lodge ranks second in number of initiates this year. It has a fine new hall nearly all paid for, which it will dedicate some time during the coming summer.

February 13th, in company with Right Worshipful G. H. CARGILL, Junior Grand Warden, I visited the officers of Central Lodge, No. 45, and gave them instruction in the work. I had planned to be at the stated meeting of February 6th, but on account of a big drifting snow storm I was unable to do so.

Twice I made arrangements to visit Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, and both times, by reason of storms and bad traveling, I was unable to do so. The Secretary, who is Past District Deputy Grand Master FULLER, informs me that they have had no work during the past year; otherwise they are in a prosperous condition. I would recommend that my successor in office visit this lodge at an early date, and give them instruction in the changes.

I have been present at every meeting of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, my masonic home, and can say that the present efficient officers ably maintain its good standing of former years. Its books are still well kept by Bro. A. P. CARGILL, who has kept them for the past twenty-two years, and the dues are kept closely collected.

Questions in regard to dues were submitted to me by Quantabacook

and Seabasticook Lodges, which I referred to you for your decision. The Master of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, informed me that they had initiated and crafted a candidate whom he then found had been rejected by Unity Lodge, No. 58, two years before. The candidate so told those taking his application, but they, supposing that it had no effect, as he had moved into their lodge jurisdiction, said nothing about it in lodge. I told them that if they could not get Unity Lodge to unanimously waive jurisdiction over said candidate, that he could go no further until he should again be eligible.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and also to thank the brethren of this district for the hospitable manner in which I have been received and treated, and for the assistance they have rendered me on every occasion. I shall remember them with pleasure and gratitude.

Fraternally yours,

EDWIN A. PORTER, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Liberty, April 8, 1895.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all the lodges in this district twice, except Pownal, where I made my official visit and installed their officers the same evening.

Island Lodge has never missed me but twice since September (since which time the lodge has held weekly meetings), my absence having been occasioned by my being out of town on official masonic business.

November 9th, publicly installed officers of Excelsior Lodge, Bro. Jno. P. BRAGG as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. NULTY as Grand Chaplain. Full suite. Banquet after, and enjoyable time.

December 10th, attended masonic convention at Rockland, with much profit.

January 15th, publicly installed officers of Mariners' Lodge, which was followed by a banquet.

January 16th, publicly installed officers of Pownal Lodge, which was followed by a banquet and an entertainment. Witnessed work in E. A. degree, and gave instructions to lodge.

January 22d, I installed in public, officers of Timothy Chase Lodge, with full suite. Twenty-five brethren, with wives and daughters, from Island

Lodge, by invitation from Timothy Chase Lodge, were present. A banquet and fine music by Sanborn's orchestra added very materially to an enjoyable occasion.

January 30th, I made an official visit to Mariners' Lodge. Witnessed work in the Third degree, and gave them instructions. Called attention to the necessity of forwarding their history to the Chairman of Committee on Masonic History in Maine.

February 4th, I officially visited Phoenix Lodge and witnessed work exemplified in the First degree. Gave instructions as taught by the Grand Lecturer at Rockland Convention.

February 6th, I publicly installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, with Bro. J. D. PARKER as Grand Marshal, and Bro. TUFTS as Grand Chaplain.

A musical entertainment followed, and we had an enjoyable time. Sanborn's orchestra and male quartet furnished excellent music.

February 7th, I officially visited Timothy Chase Lodge, and witnessed work exemplified in the First degree. Gave instructions as per Grand Lecturer's teachings at Rockland Convention.

February 12th, I officially visited King David's Lodge; examined their records, and witnessed work on the Entered Apprentice degree. Three candidates were balloted on and all were accepted. Although King David's Lodge has had her troubles, she has many worthy kind hearted members on both sides of that late unpleasantness. Called attention to the request of the Chairman of Committee on Masonic History in Maine to the necessity of lodges forwarding histories to him. The lodge decided to allow their hall to remain at the old spot.

February 13th, I officially visited Excelsior Lodge, and witnessed exemplification of work in the Master Mason's degree. Gave instructions as per Grand Lodge edicts, and examined the records.

February 15th, I publicly installed the officers of Island Lodge. At least two hundred and fifty were present. With organ and piano, male and female voices to assist, and a full suite to grace the occasion, we were proud of our own achievements. A banquet followed, after which an entertainment, consisting of readings, solos and quartets, was given.

To what extent the Grand Lodge encourages this sort of an installation I know not. No doubt something may be said for and against it. If we knew where to draw the line in the frivolity of our after entertainments, all would be well, but when the beautiful installing ceremony gets to be a secondary part of the entertainment, we may well look on with a jealous eye. Grander thoughts and deeper feeling than comedy creates have brought Masonry down through the ages. I speak not from what I have seen but from what I imagine might take place.

On March 12th, by special invitation, and in company with several others, I visited King David's Lodge (unofficially) and witnessed work in Third degree, 100 being present. A good supper was served and a very enjoyable old-fashioned time was had. One feature of this occasion I mention with pride. Our veteran Secretary, THOMAS K. WILLIAMS, seventy-six years old, and his brother EMERY, a few years younger, rowed a boat from Islesboro to Lincolnville and back, they two alone, in order to be present at this masonic gathering. On a cold winter night, such a sacrifice as this argues eloquently for the cause of Free and Accepted Masonry.

I am happy to report that all the lodges in this district are in a good and healthy condition. Steady but slow growth, in my judgment, portends the best possible state for a lodge to be in, and the Eighth District seems to be working on that principle. The records of the several lodges are kept and their dues are collected in a commendable manner.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, M. W., for the appointment, and also the brethren of the Eighth District, for their many acts of kindness.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEORGE A. WARREN, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is my pleasing duty to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

I have visited each of the ten lodges in this district once, and some of them twice, and have been fortunate in meeting all my appointments without postponement from sickness or inclement weather.

I have made it a point on each official visit to inspect the Master Mason's degree, that I might certify to the correctness of the work as required by the Grand Lodge.

I have inspected the halls, examined the charters, by-laws, records and finances, called attention to the requirement that lodges furnish their histories as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, also enjoining upon them the necessity of the prompt and regular payment of lodge dues, and the imperative duty of guarding the secrecy of the lodge room, of preserving silence and circumspection in the presence of the uninitiated, and to give due observance to all the tenets of our noble order.

I find the lodges generally in good condition, and all enjoying very comfortable masonic homes (most of them comparatively new), and showing a

healthy growth in interest and membership. Frequent visitation is doing very much in promoting good fellowship among the officers and brethren throughout the district, each vying with the other in that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree.

WORK. In listening to the rendering of the degrees during my masonic experience, I am often impressed with the truth that to recite a degree is one thing, while to confer a degree in a proper manner is quite a different affair, and while we are striving to conform to the letter of the ritual, let us not lose sight of the more essential part found in the easy and yet earnest manner, imbued with that spirit and life which so vividly delineate our symbols, and which alone can give real character and impress to our work.

November 8th, by invitation of the M. W. Grand Master, I assisted at the public installation of the officers of St. George Lodge, Warren. The services were held in the Congregationalist Church, which was well filled with masons, their ladies and invited friends. Imposing music was furnished by a Church Choir. Following the ceremonies, Grand Master BURBANK gave an exceptionally fine address, both from a masonic and literary standpoint. It was highly praised by the audience, and fully appreciated by the masons, abounding as it did in advanced thought and practical advice. At the close, the company repaired to the town hall, where a most appetizing spread was enjoyed. It was one of those occasions which linger in sweet remembrance.

January 1st, I publicly installed the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinalhaven. A large number of masons, with their ladies and friends, assembled to witness the ceremony, which was interspersed with appropriate music by a quartet. After installation a musical and literary program was presented with pleasing effect. Remarks were made by Rev. Mr. GASKIN, of Vinalhaven, and myself.

January 9th, publicly installed the officers of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, at Rockland, in their attractive lodge room. There were present a large representation of members of the Order, their ladies and friends. The Rockland orchestra furnished some very acceptable music. A fine hot oyster supper was served at the close. It was an occasion of much enjoyment.

January 15th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston. At this, as upon many of these occasions, I was accompanied by numbers of the masonic brethren. At the conclusion of the installation interesting remarks were made by several of the visitors. A hot clam chowder was provided. It was indeed a social and fraternal greeting.

February 2d, officially visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, at Tenant's Harbor, St. George. Delegations were present from Rockland, Thomaston, Warren, Clark's Island and Port Clyde. The Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degrees were worked in an easy and interesting manner. The Worshipful

Master being a careful and efficient worker, is fortunate in having associated with him a set of officers who are evidently striving to do good work. This lodge is well situated in its new and very convenient masonic home, and is enjoying a marked era of prosperity. Records correctly made up. The remarks by visiting brethren were appropriate and tempered with masonic zeal. A fine lunch was served in the banquet hall.

February 6th, officially visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, at Rockland. This being their stated communication, quite a large number of the members were present and a goodly number of visiting brethren were assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degrees were presented. The work was given in an easy and ready manner, showing a good degree of familiarity with the ritual. This lodge is active and is enjoying its usual prosperity. Music was introduced in an appropriate manner. Records correct and well kept. A nice supper and social chat closed an evening of rare enjoyment.

February 16th, publicly installed the officers of Knox Lodge, No. 189, at South Thomaston, in the presence of the members with their ladies. A well served supper, with social converse, closed an enjoyable occasion.

February 21st, officially visited Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union. The brethren of this lodge have exhibited the true masonic spirit in the zeal and interest shown in providing themselves with much needed and amply convenient accommodations. I examined their new rooms and found them properly arranged and well suited to the purposes of Masonry. The work shown was the Master Mason's degree. It was fairly well done and on the whole creditable, for the officers, although new in their stations, showed a zeal and purpose to excel in the work. The records are in competent hands and are systematically kept. Refreshments were furnished at the close.

February 26th, officially visited Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinalhaven. A large representation of the lodge membership was in attendance. Work on the Master Mason's degree was well executed, reflecting credit on the well earned reputation of these brethren for "good work." This lodge is in fine condition, having ample and convenient quarters with a zealous and loyal membership. The records, in the hands of the veteran Secretary, Bro. C. E. BOMAN, are models of neatness, and very creditable.

March 6th, officially visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland. More than two hundred masons were present, including many Past Masters, nearly all of the lodges in the district being represented, and six lodges outside the limits of the district.

I was officially received. The work inspected was the Master Mason's degree. It was performed in a careful and earnest manner, showing the sincere purpose of the officers to become well versed and proficient in their several parts. Music was appropriately rendered.

A fine collation was served, and a time of much fraternal sociability was enjoyed.

March 8th, I visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, and was officially received. There were present representatives from three Grand Jurisdictions, including two Past Senior Grand Wardens, one Past Junior Grand Warden, twenty-seven Past Masters, the total number present being one hundred and fifty-six.

The Master Mason's degree was rendered in a clear tone of voice, in an easy, deliberate manner, quite close to the ritual, and on the whole was very creditable.

This is the oldest lodge in the district, is in good condition, and has a very fine and attractive suite of rooms. The records are neatly and faithfully kept. A fine supper was greatly enjoyed at the close.

March 16th, officially visited Knox Lodge, No. 189, at South Thomaston. It being an unfavorable evening not a very large number were present, and having no candidate, work was exemplified on the Master Mason's degree in a satisfactory manner. This lodge, although the youngest in the district, is well convened in their comfortable and pleasant rooms, and is composed of zealous masons. Oyster stew was served in good style.

March 18th, officially visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport. Officially received. Work was exhibited on the Master Mason's degree. It being the first time that the new board of officers had conferred this degree, much credit is due them, especially the Master, for the careful and painstaking rendering of his part. The spirit of the work was good. Sixteen lodges were represented. There were present about one hundred and fifty masons, including quite a large proportion of past officers. The closing scene was a hot oyster supper, well served, amid a social chat.

March 25th, officially visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren. I was received with official honors, and a cordial greeting by officers and members was tendered me. These brethren have warm hearts and open hands. A rainy evening (the first I had met on my official rounds) prevented the attendance of many of the brethren from other lodges who had anticipated the pleasure of being present. However, the lodge membership was well represented. Some fine work was exhibited in the Master Mason's degree. It showed close attention to the ritual, and an easy, graceful tone, tempered with a good degree of spirit in delivery. Refreshments were furnished.

March 30th, officially visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston. I was officially received, and courteously shown all the honor belonging to my rank. The brethren from adjacent lodges, including some twenty from Rockland, had gathered on this occasion. The meeting occurring on Saturday evening, some could not leave their business to attend, yet a goodly

number were present. Having no candidate, work was exemplified on the Master Mason's degree. Considering that the new board of officers had had no work to draw out their masonic skill, they showed commendable working qualities, which by due practice must insure a good quality of workmanship. Pleasing remarks of interest were made by the visitors. A refreshing lunch was enjoyed after closing. This lodge being the oldest but one in the district, has an honored and well reputed membership. Its walls are hung with rare paintings of historic interest.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have endeavored to perform the duty assigned me agreeably to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and with an earnest purpose to faithfully serve the best interests of the lodges committed to my care.

I have sought to diffuse masonic light and instruction on all proper and convenient occasions, ever striving to impress upon the craft the dignity and high importance of Masonry, and seriously admonishing them never to disgrace it, charging them to practice out of the lodge those duties which they have been taught in it, and by amiable, discreet and virtuous conduct to convince mankind of the goodness of our institution.

I am glad to say that my instructions have always been kindly received, and that all of my intercourse with the brethren has been of the most pleasant and friendly character.

And now, Most Worshipful, permit me to extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred by my appointment, and to heartily thank the officers and brethren throughout the district for their cordial and fraternal greetings, their brotherly kindness and hospitality shown in the many courtesies accorded me as your representative on all occasions.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. FRED HALL, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BERBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

March 12th, I made my official visit to Anchor Lodge, No. 158, at South Bristol, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the M. M. degree. The W. M., Bro. JOHN F. HYSOM, is a very fine worker indeed, and is ably supported by his subordinate officers, who, with him, are deeply interested in their lodge. There was very little for me to do in the way of correcting

errors, for the work was well done, they having little work through the year, returning one. Their work showed their interest. Refreshments at the close of the work. On the evening of January 8th, I publicly installed their officers in Columbian Hall, a large delegation from Sea Side, Bay View and Alna Lodges being present. Rev. Bro. BANGHART, of Alna Lodge, delivered a very fine oration. A banquet followed the exercises. A very fine time.

On Wednesday evening, January 16th, by request, I was present and installed the officers of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson, into their respective stations. Notwithstanding the evening was very stormy, a goodly company of the members, with their wives, daughters and invited friends, assembled at their beautiful lodge room. Banquet, followed with social exercises.

On Wednesday evening, February 22d, I made my official visit and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was done in a very fine manner, and correctly. The officers are all earnest, enthusiastic workers. The lodge will not suffer in their hands. Refreshments at close. Records finely kept.

On Friday evening, February 15th, I made my official visit to Sea Side Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay Harbor, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a most satisfactory manner, with very few errors. W. M. McDougall is a fine worker, and is very ably supported by an efficient corps of officers. They occupy their new lodge room, which is very fine indeed, second to none in the district, newly furnished, an honor to our noble Order. The records, in the hands of Bro. HENRY S. PERKINS, are finely kept, his returns being the first received from any of the lodges. He is a very fine officer. They returned thirteen candidates for the year. After the work a banquet followed and a very large company was present.

On Thursday evening, March 7th, I made my official visit to Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was finely done, the W. M., Bro. ROWE, demonstrating that he does not intend to go back on his record of a year ago, and he has not. His support is good, his officers doing finely. One very pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of the veterans of the lodge, among them P. D. D. G. M. Bro. GEORGE B. SAWYER, and it has been their good fortune to have P. D. D. G. M. DANIEL A. CAMPBELL take up his abode among them, and I extend hearty congratulations, for all I know of Masonry I learned years ago at his feet, one who has done much for our Order and has done it willingly. May his last days be his best. The records, in the hands of our veteran Bro. WM. D. PATTERSON, need no praise from me. *Excellent.* A banquet and the social hour followed.

On Monday evening, March 11th, I made my official visit to Bristol Lodge, No. 74, at Bristol Mills, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which was satisfactory and good work. The W. M., Bro.

MATTHIAS BENNER, has the interest of his lodge at heart, and is faithful to its best interests. The officers elected to work with him are faithful, zealous masons and will add strength and beauty to his endeavors. A very great improvement over the work of one year ago. The records, in the hands of Bro. P. M. J. E. ERVINE, are models of neatness and are correctly kept. Refreshments at the close of the work.

On Wednesday evening, March 13th, I officially visited King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, at Waldoboro, and witnessed the work on the E. A. degree. Too much cannot be said in praise of this fine working lodge. It was the finest work on the E. A. degree that I ever witnessed. The floor work was perfect; errors there were none, from start to finish; it was fine; "*good enough*"; and to add to the sum total of good things that might be said of the work, they had a very fine quartet, that made this visitation one long to be remembered by me. The W. M., Bro. FRANK ACHORN, is a very fine ritualist, with a fine corps of able officers. The large number of Past Masters present gives evidence of their interest and loyalty to their lodge. The records, in the hands of Bro. P. M., M. W. LEVENSALER, need to be seen to be appreciated—beautifully and correctly kept. It is the home of P. D. D. G. Masters KENNEDY and RICHARDS. Refreshments at the close of the work.

On Friday evening, March 15th, I made my official visit to Dresden Lodge, No. 103, at Dresden Mills, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was well done..

The W. M., Bro. JOHN H. MAYERS, is a fine worker, having the interest of his lodge at heart, for at the time of my visit it was with difficulty that he could speak, having such a cold; and he informed me that he came three and one-half miles to be present, and had to return in a blinding north-east snow storm. Evidence enough. His officers are earnest, true men, able to acquit themselves honorably.

I gave them such instructions as the occasion demanded. Bro. P. M. W. F. CATE alternates between the Oriental chair and the Senior Deacon's station, and is a fine worker.

The records, in the hands of Bro. AVERILL, are well and faithfully kept. The matter of lodge history is to be attended to at once.

I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. Bro. HAWES of the Eleventh District, who made some interesting remarks.

Refreshments at the close of the work, and then home in a blinding snow-storm.

Bay View Lodge, No. 196, at East Boothbay, I failed to visit on account of the bad state of the traveling, but was present earlier in the season and publicly installed their officers. It was an occasion to be remembered, a large company being present. Speech making and a fine time generally.

The W. M., Bro. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, is a good worker and deeply interested in the welfare of his lodge, and is ably supported by his subordinate officers. They are able to give a good account of themselves at any time.

Alna Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta, is my home lodge, and I always esteem it a very great pleasure to meet with my brethren and assist when needed, which is seldom. The officers are all young men, except the veteran Treasurer, P. M. JOHN W. DAVID, and are all filled with zeal, and fine workers, deeply interested in the welfare of the lodge. By request of the lodge, I publicly installed the officers in the presence of a large company. A banquet followed. The records, in the hands of Bro. PHILBROOK, are finely and correctly kept.

Returns in full from all the lodges in the district have been received and forwarded to the Grand Treasurer, and I hold his receipt for the same.

In closing, please accept my thanks for the honor conferred on me by your appointment to this office, and I would also tender my sincere thanks to the brethren of this district for kindness shown me.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

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

Damariscotta, April 22, 1895.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

There has been general prosperity throughout the district, each lodge having had work during the year, those in the cities having had a larger number of new members than for many years.

September 12th, I visited Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on three candidates. There was a large attendance and the work was well done. The records are correctly kept. I also publicly installed the officers on the evening of November 20th.

December 8th, in company with W. Bro. D. W. EMERY, W. M. of Augusta Lodge, I visited Monmouth Lodge, No. 110. One candidate was raised to the M. M. degree. While the work was fairly done as a whole, some features of the floor work were excellent, and I wish that every lodge in the district might witness it and imitate these points. The records are in good condition. W. Bro. JACOBS was in attendance on the convention held in

Lewiston in October by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, and his work showed the good effects of that instruction.

January 8th, I had the pleasure of visiting Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield, accompanied by Bro. Grand Marshal H. R. MILLETT. The work in the Third degree was finely rendered. W. Bro. STARBIRD is a hard worker and insists on close ritual work by his officers. This was my third visit during the year. I publicly installed the officers September 25th, and as this lodge is famous for its hospitality, the *Æolian Quartet*, also Bro. M. DENNETT, of Lewiston, were present and delighted the guests. The exercises were followed by a banquet. The books, under the care of Dr. GILBERT, are well kept.

On January 8th, I installed the officers of Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, who proceeded at once to confer the M. M. degree, and I was well pleased with the interest manifested by the officers and members, and also with the manner in which this degree was conferred.

Little work has been done during the year, but with the zeal shown by W. Bro. JONES and his corps of officers, I trust Temple Lodge will enter upon an era of greater prosperity. The books are correctly and neatly kept.

January 30th, was the occasion of installing the officers of Hermon Lodge, at Gardiner, and inspecting the work in the Third degree, which was quite satisfactory, requiring little criticism. This lodge is large, well officered, and in excellent financial condition. That Judge LARRABEE presides at the Secretary's desk is a sufficient guaranty of the condition of the books.

March 11th, by invitation, I officially visited Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks' Mills. One candidate was raised to the M. M. degree, the work in the East being done by W. Bro. CHESTER M. CLARK, the W. Master being engaged in other, if less important duties. I was surprised to see work done after the old ritual, this being the only lodge in the district that has not complied with the requirements of the Grand Lodge in this respect. The attendance was very good and the records well kept.

I visited Bethlehem Lodge in an official capacity, March 18th, although my visits for the year number more than a score. On this occasion the F. C. degree was conferred upon three candidates and the work was very well done. Twenty-two initiations are reported as the work for the year and the interest still continues. This lodge is in excellent condition and the records are a model of accuracy.

Augusta Lodge being my masonic home, I have deemed an official visit unnecessary, having attended nearly every meeting during the year, and on every occasion I have closely criticised the work and my efforts have been warmly seconded by the officers of the lodge. As a result of careful attention to the ritual, they have attained a high degree of excellence. Forty-eight candidates have been initiated. During the year the Secretary, W.

BRO. McMURDIE, removed from the state, and BRO. JOS. WILLIAMSON, JR., who was raised May 22d, was appointed to the vacancy. He is showing himself an efficient officer.

A word regarding our new Masonic Temple may not be out of place at this time. Since laying the corner stone in June last, one of the finest masonic halls to be found in New England has been erected, and in a few weeks the two lodges in this city will occupy these beautiful quarters for their work. I know I speak truly when I say that brethren visiting Augusta will be warmly welcomed by the fraternity at all times.

Thanking you Most Worshipful Sir, for the honor conferred by my appointment, I am

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES C. HUNT, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Augusta, April 13, 1895.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic district.

There are now but eight lodges in this district, the charter of Relief Lodge, No. 108, having been forfeited by constitutional provisions and action of Grand Lodge at the last annual communication.

These eight lodges have all been visited during the year, and I am happy to be able to report them in as good condition as last year, and further, that some advance has been made all along the line.

On June 14th, it was my privilege to be present and assist at the laying of the corner stones of the Masonic Temple and Library building, at Augusta.

July 24th, I went to Belgrade and took the charter, seal, records, jewels, and other property of Relief Lodge, and forwarded the same to the Grand Secretary with an inventory.

The chart of the lodge I sold and returned the money to the Grand Treasurer. There still remain at the hall a few chairs, tables, stoves, etc., which were the property of the lodge, and which I have instructed one of the former members to sell and forward the receipts to me or my successor.

I also returned to the Grand Secretary a list of those members who were in good standing when the lodge suspended work.

This I think closes the affairs of Relief Lodge, so far as the Deputy of this district is concerned.

On the 16th of November, I attended the Grand Lecturers' Convention at Skowhegan.

November 20th, at the request of Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, I went to Presque Isle and conducted the convention called at that place for that date, and on the 22d I went to Foxcroft for a similar purpose. The meetings were well attended, and I think not unprofitable to those present.

January 5th, I visited Rural Lodge, at Sidney. There were but few members present. The condition of this lodge is slowly improving, although no work has as yet presented itself. The evening preceding my visit, the officers had been installed in public, and a large company had been present. I gave the brethren such instruction in ritual and masonic law as I could under the circumstances.

A visit to Lafayette Lodge is a matter of common occurrence to me. January 12th, the W. M. being absent, at the request of the S. W. I conferred the E. A. degree on two candidates.

March 4th, I made my official visit to this lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The officers had been installed but one week, and were all new in their places, yet the work was done in very good shape.

February 1st, I held a convention at Waterville, for instruction in ritual. The meeting was very well attended.

In the evening, I made my official visit to Waterville Lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was rendered in a very impressive manner. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, and the meeting very enjoyable every way. This lodge has had a very prosperous year and the quality of the material used has been good. The Master informed me that it was no uncommon occurrence to have an attendance of a hundred at the meetings, and meetings have been held nearly every week during the winter.

February 5th, I made an official visit to Vernon Valley Lodge, at Mt. Vernon. It was the coldest night of the winter; and the roads in places badly drifted.

The larger part of the members of this lodge either had more judgment or less courage than your Deputy, for but a very small number were present.

I noted the manner of opening and closing the lodge and examined the records still kept by Bro. BURBANK, which were all right. The lodge should give more vigorous attention to the collection of dues. Great improvement has been made in the appearance of the hall since my last visit.

February 19th, I visited Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, at North Vassalboro. There was no work, but a portion of the work of the F. C. degree was exemplified in very good shape, which gave me an opportunity to make certain necessary corrections. The records are faithfully kept, and the dues better collected than formerly.

March 2d, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, at Oakland.

W. M. WITHERELL was absent traveling in the West, and the Senior Warden presided, and did so very well for so young a mason.

There was no work, and the lodge has done none the past year.

R. W. Bro. GILMAN, the Secretary, was not present, owing to sickness in his family. I therefore had no opportunity to examine the records, but doubt not that they are all right.

This lodge is all right, with a good membership, and well situated. A portion of the jurisdiction of Relief Lodge will now come under Messalonskee Lodge.

March 7th, I made my official visit to Neguemekeag Lodge, at Vassalboro. There seems to me a slight improvement in the condition of this lodge. There has been no work the past year and but very little for several years. The evening of my visit there was a fair attendance of members and visitors and there seemed to be more interest than I have ever observed heretofore. My visit was very pleasant indeed. This lodge is in excellent financial condition, and the dues are well collected.

In my opinion it would be for the interest of Masonry if this lodge and Vassalboro, No. 54, were united, with the privilege of holding meetings alternately at the two villages.

April 2d, at the request of the W. M. of Asylum Lodge, I made an official visit to that lodge. It was a very happy occasion to me. This is my home lodge, and I have never deemed it necessary to visit it officially before, being present at nearly every meeting, and the *necessity* did not exist at that time.

This lodge is in a very happy and prosperous condition at the present time, well officered, the members interested; the finances in a good healthy condition, the dues well collected and the membership increasing; the future certainly looks as promising as it has for many a year. After the close of the meeting, refreshments were served, and the lady friends of the members invited to the hall, a novelty with us but a very pleasant one.

This, Most Worshipful, completes my detailed report of the several lodges. What I said last year of the Secretaries of the several lodges can be repeated with equal force this year. They are a capable and careful body of men.

The matter of lodge histories has not received so much advancement as it should. I have urged the matter on the several lodges, but I think no lodge has furnished its history during the year. Asylum has theirs written, but will have it printed, and so have not sent in the manuscript.

I have found nearly all the officers in all the lodges to be as capable and efficient as could be reasonably expected, taken as they must necessarily be from every walk in life, and although all are not equally conversant with the ritual, they are all anxious to make themselves so.

The social side of Masonry has not been neglected, and a "Table Lodge" has been opened at nearly every meeting I have attended.

And now, Most Worshipful, as I close this my fourth and last report as Deputy for this district, I wish to express my thanks to the officers and brethren of this district for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated, both officially and personally. The friendships and acquaintances formed during these four years will be among the most cherished recollections of life.

To you, for the exceptional honor conferred in your repeated re-appointments, my unceasing gratitude is due, and again most gladly and earnestly expressed.

Faternally yours,

CHARLES W. CROSBY, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

North Wayne, April 8, 1895.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

June 16th, by invitation, I visited Bingham Lodge, No. 199, accompanied by J. HENRY FROST, Past Master of Somerset Lodge, to install their officers. This being their annual meeting, the officers were elected in the afternoon, after which the M. M. degree was worked on two candidates.

The ritual was fairly well rendered, but there were several places which needed correction. This not being an official visit, and as I was not called upon to make any remarks, I deferred my corrections until my future visit. The lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, and we repaired to a neighboring hall, where a sumptuous banquet awaited us, which was prepared by the ladies of Bingham. After the banquet, I installed the officers in the presence of the brethren, their families and invited guests, Bro. MARK SAVAGE acting as Grand Marshal.

July 14th, I visited Bingham Lodge officially and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. The work was well done, considering that it was the first time the officers had worked in their stations. They told me that they had never received any instructions. I spent an hour in giving instruction on the E. A. and M. M. degrees, which I think was appreciated by the officers and brethren. I also made several suggestions to the Secretary in regard to keeping his records, which were kindly received and adopted.

They have a very nice little hall. The furniture is neat and tasteful. The officers and brethren are all very much interested in the work, and I think Bingham Lodge has a bright future before it.

February 28th, I again visited Bingham Lodge. As I deemed it necessary to visit this lodge early in the year, I felt it my duty to visit them again at this time. This lodge has made great progress since my first visit. As they had no work on hand for this meeting, parts of the work were rehearsed. I then went through the ritual with them, and made the corrections which were made at the convention held at Skowhegan.

There was a large attendance of the members at this meeting. They are all very much interested in the welfare of their lodge. Their Secretary, Bro. LANDER, has his books in good shape. This lodge, as young as it is, is nearly out of debt. They have done a fair amount of work, and as I looked around the lodge room, I thought that they had guarded well their outer door.

August 31st, I visited Keystone Lodge, No. 80, at Solon, accompanied by Bro. HORACE H. CHANEY, Past Master of Keystone Lodge. This was a special meeting called for the purpose of conferring the M. M. degree on a candidate. There was a large attendance of the members of the lodge. The officers were all present. The work was well done, and reflected much credit on the officers. Corrections were made where it was necessary, which I assure you were few. The most noticeable part of the work was the examination of the candidate to see if he had made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree to be advanced to the next degree.

I wish that there were more lodges like Keystone Lodge, for then we should have more well-posted masons. The records are well kept, and the lodge is in a good condition financially. Refreshments were served in the hall.

They have lately furnished their hall, and the furniture is very neat and tasteful. In closing, I wish to thank the officers and members for the many courtesies shown me during my visit.

October 17th, I installed the officers of Keystone Lodge in the presence of the brethren, their families and invited guests. This was their thirty-ninth annual communication. They held their business meeting in the forenoon, also the election of officers. At high twelve we were called from labor to refreshment, and then proceeded to the town hall, where a bountiful dinner awaited the brethren and their families, after which the officers were duly installed.

October 9th, I visited Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson. The W. M. was absent and Bro. S. S. GOULD, S. W., presided. I witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner, and as the officers were most all *pro tem.*, it showed that Northern Star Lodge can

do good work if their officers are not all present. Their records are in good hands. Bro. SIMMONS keep a good record. I made such corrections as I deemed necessary, which were kindly received.

January 9th, I publicly installed the officers of Northern Star Lodge, Past D. D. G. M. BEN MOORE acting as Grand Marshal. Refreshments were served in the hall below. I desire to thank the officers and members of Northern Star Lodge for the many courtesies shown me at this time.

November 5th, I officially visited Euclid Lodge, No. 194, at Madison. There being no candidate, work was exemplified in F. C. degree, which was very well done, considering that this was the first time that the officers had worked this degree. The records are in the hands of Bro. WILBUR, and are model records. They have not had work for some time, but the prospects for work are better now. I made some corrections and suggestions which were kindly received.

September 17th, I installed the officers of Euclid Lodge in the presence of the brethren and their families, after which we repaired to the banquet hall, where a sumptuous banquet awaited us, to which we did ample justice.

September 8th, in company with Bro. H. A. DINSMORE, W. M. of Somerset Lodge, I visited Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at South Norridgewock. This being their annual meeting, their officers were duly elected, after which I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was fairly well done. I made such corrections and suggestions as I deemed necessary, which were kindly received. The records are still in the hands of Bro. POWERS, and are correctly kept. The lodge closed in due form, after which refreshments were served.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan. This is my home lodge and I did not deem it necessary to make an official visit, as I have attended all of their meetings and given such instructions and made such corrections as I thought necessary. The members of this lodge have not taken the interest the last year which they should; but I think that they will do better this next year. The officers are young men and young masons, and are taking a great interest in the lodge. I think that they will bring Somerset Lodge up to its former place among the lodges of this district. The work has been fairly well rendered. Bro. LAMBERT still has the books, and his is a model record.

January 7th, I installed the officers of Somerset Lodge, Past Master JAMES H. FROST acting as Grand Marshal.

September 11th, in company with C. H. GARDINER, S. W. of Somerset Lodge, I visited Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, at Canaan. Witnessed work in the Third degree, which was fairly well rendered. The officers of this lodge are all good ritualists, and I had very few errors to correct. Their records are a model of neatness and correctness. Refreshments were served, and thus a pleasant visit was concluded.

September 25th, I visited Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. Their records are well kept and all is peace and harmony in this lodge. This lodge still keeps up its good reputation of doing good work. Their hall is not as good as they deserve; but what they lack in hall they make up in good work.

In closing, I wish to say that I have performed the duties of the office "to the best of my ability," and to thank you, M. W. Sir, for the honor conferred by my appointment. I would assure the officers and brethren of the district that I appreciate the respect and hospitality shown me, and shall always remember the associations of the past year with pleasure and gratitude.

Fraternally yours,

FRANCIS H. WING, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

Skowhegan, March 19, 1895.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the pleasure of making to you my second annual report. I have tried very hard to accomplish something for the good of the Order, and I feel that I have not been very successful. From the start I was handicapped in not being able to attend either of the meetings appointed in this section for instruction from our Grand Lecturers. In the second place I have felt very much chagrined that I have not been in condition to give instructions in ritual. To you, Most Worshipful, I desire to express my thanks for appointment and courteous treatment at your hands. Below find a list of my official visits:

September 12th, I visited Village Lodge, and witnessed work in Third degree, a father conferring the degree upon a son. It was done in excellent manner and a goodly number were present. An excellent supper awaited us after work. I afterward installed the officers; their hall was crowded with friends. An excellent program followed.

October 12th, I visited Freeport Lodge and saw work in the Third degree. There was a full attendance and this lodge seems in good hands. Work was well rendered, and an oyster supper and a good time were enjoyed.

November 27th, I visited United Lodge; worked Third degree. A large number of visiting brethren were present. Work was well done. A supper awaited us. The floor work was good.

In November I visited Solar Lodge. Work in Third degree, which I think

would have pleased you to have witnessed. Much time had been devoted to it and the work was very impressive. I again visited the lodge in March. Bro. GRINNELL was in the East. I think that he will be an excellent worker, as he is very easy. Bro. SNIPE delivered the lecture, and I thought it the best I had ever heard. Supper awaited in both instances. Fine speeches were made by Bros. FULLER, HAYES, DUNCAN and others, each speaker having the interests of the Order at heart.

January 21st, I visited Ancient York Lodge. Work, Third degree; it was rendered finely. Much attention was paid to floor work and it was well done. Many visiting brethren from Brunswick and Lewiston were present. The ladies furnished an excellent supper.

April 3d, I visited Polar Star Lodge, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree. It was well rendered, but there was a small attendance. I understand that they have quite a number of candidates for degrees.

My lodge, Richmond, is doing good work and a goodly interest is shown in attendance. The officers are all interested in keeping it up to as high standard as possible.

I sincerely regret my inability to visit Acacia Lodge, at Durham. I made two or three attempts but failed to get there. I met Bro. BEAL at Brunswick and Lisbon, at lodge meetings. He said there was no work. He is thoroughly interested. I was very sorry not to have been able to visit them, for I enjoy going there.

In conclusion, I will express my gratitude for the kindness shown me by the craft, and believe me, very truly and fraternally yours,

GEORGE B. RANDLETTE, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

Richmond, April 27, 1895.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all the lodges in the district once and some of them more. I find them all in good working condition, nearly all having had work during the year past, and some of them have been thrifty.

My first visit was at Stratton, November 8th, where they had a Lodge of Instruction, by special request of the Grand Master, to inspect their work, hall, surroundings, &c., with a view as to whether a new lodge should be started. Their work, surroundings and location satisfied me they were en-

titled to a dispensation, which I recommended and which has been granted them.

April 3, 1895, I again visited them (now Mt. Bigelow Lodge, u. D., FRED T. BLACKWELL, W. M.) They returned fifteen members; with more to join after obtaining dimitts. The Master is doing good work and is well supported by the other officers, and they are all good masonic students. The work was in the Third degree and very well rendered. The officers, except the Treasurer, were all present.

The dates of my other official visits are as follows:

March 6th, to Oriental Star, at Livermore Falls. This is the largest lodge in the district, and one in which we always expect good work, and this year I was not disappointed. The work was in E. A. degree; it was the first work of W. M. DAY, and was especially worthy of mention. The work was all good, and the records, in the hands of Bro. GEORGE O. EUSTIS, are well and safely kept.

March 7th, to Whitney, No. 167, at Canton. This was a regular meeting, and the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. This lodge indicates improvement both in work and in interest, and with a little care as to ritual will render efficient work. Records are well kept.

March 8th, to Franklin, No. 123, at New Sharon. Regular meeting. Exemplification in M. M. degree. W. M. MORRILL is at home as Master, having served in that office before. There is material for a good working and prosperous lodge, but they have had no initiations during the year. Everything seems harmonious; the officers appear to be in earnest and working for the prosperity of the craft, and we expect them to thrive in the future.

March 12th, to Mystic Tie, No. 154, at Weld. Work in the Third degree. This lodge being so located is small as to numbers, yet their interest, zeal and work are fully up to the standard of much larger lodges; in fact this is one of the best in the district. The work was of special interest this evening. The past officers keep up their attendance, and all is going well with the craft there.

March 13th, to Blue Mountain, No. 67, at Phillips. Work in the E. A. degree. This is W. LEVI F. HOYT's second term as Master. He is well supported in the West and other stations, and the lodge is altogether thrifty. Records are safe in the hands of Bro. CRAGIN, and are neatly and correctly kept, and the light of prosperity shines upon them.

April 11th, to Wilton, No. 156, at Wilton. Exemplifying F. C. degree. The traveling was bad and correspondingly few out. This is a large lodge and ought to show a large average attendance. The work was very satisfactory as a whole, as some of the stations had to be filled from the floor. They are students and anxious to make themselves proficient in the ritual, and with

a little care and practice will do excellent work. Suggestions were very kindly received. W. M. WARD was well supported by Bro. BLANCHARD as S. W.

April 12th, to Davis, No. 191, at Strong. Work in Third degree. The traveling was bad and attendance smaller on that account, yet a goodly number were present and the work was very well rendered. They take much pains with affairs pertaining to lodge and lodge interests, and have attained a good degree of success. I made some suggestions as to records, which were very agreeably received, and everything seems pacific around Davis.

Maine, No. 20, at Farmington. This is my own lodge, and I have been present at all or nearly all the meetings, and have made such suggestions and corrections from time to time as the occasion would arise and as seemed conducive to the good of the lodge. The officers are interested in the work and the lodge is prospering. The records are transferred from the faithful scribe of many years' service, Bro. GEORGE B. CRAGIN, to Bro. FRANK W. BUTLER, and are still correctly kept.

I have called the attention of lodges which have not furnished histories to such fact, and trust they may make early report.

In conclusion allow me, Most Worshipful, to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by the appointment; and to thank the officers and brethren throughout the district for the very hearty and uniform kindness and courtesy extended me during the year.

Fraternally yours,

ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Farmington, April 22, 1895.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all the lodges in this district once the past year, and some twice.

I visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, Bryant's Pond, in October, and installed their officers. There was a large number present. After installing the officers, a pleasant time was spent at their hall, after which all repaired to the hotel, where a bountiful supper was awaiting the lodge and its visitors. I visited this lodge again April 9th, and instructed them in the revised work.

This lodge has a competent set of officers, and are capable of doing good work.

I had the pleasure of visiting Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, November 12th, and installed their officers. There was a large attendance and a good interest was manifested. They have not had any work the past year, but keep up their interest, and try to keep posted up. After installation, the members and a goodly number of visitors repaired to the hotel and partook of a bountiful supper; and all seemed to enjoy the occasion.

I visited Granite Lodge, West Paris, December 12th, and witnessed an exemplification of work on the M. M. degree, which was fairly well done. There was not a very large attendance, owing to its being a very stormy night. This lodge is very much interested in Masonry. They have a nice new hall, and seem to be doing well. I made what corrections I had to make, and instructed them in the revised work, which was well received by the members.

I had the pleasure of visiting Blazing Star Lodge, Rumford, January 16th, and witnessed work on M. M. degree. There was a large attendance of its own members and visiting brethren. The work on this occasion was not what I wished to see; and owing to the large amount of work they have had to do for the past year, I gave them some sharp criticisms, and as good advice as I could, and promised to visit them again at another meeting, which I did, but owing to bad weather and traveling, there was not any work done. I trust, however, the meeting was a profitable one to all. I tried to restore peace and harmony, which did not seem to exist among some of its members.

I visited King Hiram Lodge, Dixfield, February 12th. They exemplified work in the M. M. degree, which was fairly well done. Their records are nicely kept by Bro. DILLINGHAM. They have not had any work the past year. A very pleasant hour was spent in asking questions, and after making corrections, I gave them what instructions I could and the lodge closed in peace and harmony.

I visited Paris Lodge, South Paris, March 5th. There was a large attendance and the officers and members were very much interested. They showed good ritualistic work and hard study. They had two candidates for the E. A. degree, which they conferred with much credit to themselves, after which they invited me to make what criticisms I had to make and also to instruct them in revised work, which I did. It was listened to with much interest, after which the lodge was closed, and an oyster supper, coffee and cake were served and a very pleasant evening was passed.

I visited Crooked River Lodge, Bolster's Mills, March 7th. This lodge has not done any work the past year, I believe, but it is for no lack of interest on the part of its officers and members. They exemplified work in the

M. M. degree, which was well done, after which they listened to my instructions and corrections with much interest. I was very pleasantly and cordially received by the officers and members. The records are well kept by Bro. DORMAN.

I visited Oxford Lodge, Norway, March 27th. There was a very large attendance of its members and visitors from Paris Lodge and from Crooked River, and other lodges. This is the largest lodge in the district. They have a fine hall, and a good male quartet, which adds much to the interest of their meetings. Their records, kept by Bro. SMITH, who has kept them so long, are a marvel of neatness and accuracy. They had three candidates for the M. M. degree, which they conferred in a very satisfactory manner. They pride themselves on doing good work and are deserving of much praise. After making what corrections I had to make and giving them what instructions I could in the revised work, the lodge was closed and all sat down to a fine banquet, which the members of Oxford Lodge know how to prepare.

Bethel Lodge is my own lodge, and I am present at most all of its meetings. We have had more work the past year than for any one year for a long time, and the work has been done very satisfactorily. The members who have joined our lodge are most all young men of the place, who will be a great help to the working members of the lodge, I trust, in years to come. There is much interest manifested by the officers and members. The lodge is in good financial standing and never in a more prosperous condition.

And now, M. Worshipful, I wish to thank the officers and members of the different lodges in my district for the many favors and courtesies shown me for the year past, the memories of which will always be pleasant to me through life; and you, M. W., for the honor conferred in appointing me the second time D. D. G. M. for the Sixteenth Masonic District.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. BILLINGS, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Bethel, Maine, April 15, 1895.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited all the lodges in this district once officially and some of them at other times. I am happy to report all of them in a prosperous con-

dition, except Standish Lodge, which I am sorry to report is not in as prosperous a condition as I had wished to see it.

October 13th, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, at Windham; it was a very stormy night and their candidate did not appear. We had a meeting and talked over the changes in the ritual. I found the officers taking a great deal of interest to try and get the corrected work.

February 13th, I was present at the meeting of Temple Lodge, at Westbrook; saw work on the E. A. degree, which was done in a very impressive manner. Made the necessary corrections in the work according to the corrected ritual. W. Bro. REDLON accompanied me on this visit.

February 20th, I installed public the officers of Deering Lodge. About two hundred were present, brethren and ladies; a fine banquet and musical entertainment made up the programme for the evening.

February 28th, I visited Standish Lodge, at Standish: no work: they had not been able to get a quorum from April to January. The night of my visit there were eight brethren present. By invitation of the W. Master, I installed the officers present. I recommended that they try holding their meetings in the afternoon, and they voted to do that for three months.

March 6th, I was present at a meeting of Ancient Landmark Lodge, at Portland. Saw work on the M. M. degree, which was done in a very pleasing and impressive manner according to the standard ritual. It was very gratifying to me to see the candidates brought into open lodge and pass a satisfactory examination in the preceding degree, which was done. Number present two hundred. After close of work a fine banquet was spread in the banquet hall, to which all did ample justice. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition. It being my own home lodge, I feel a personal pride in seeing it flourish.

March 19th, I visited Hiram Lodge, at Cape Elizabeth: saw work exemplified on the Third degree, which was done in a very efficient manner; had it been a real candidate it would have been fine work. The candidate for this evening was a sea-faring man, and was home for a few days. They made arrangements with me to visit them this evening, but the day previous to the meeting he had a telegram to come to his vessel immediately, so they were left without a candidate. One of the brothers kindly volunteered as a candidate. I had the pleasure of being accompanied by twelve or more of the brethren of the city lodges on this occasion. A fine collation followed the close of the work.

March 20th, I visited Atlantic Lodge, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree on three candidates, which was very well done. Atlantic Lodge have a good line of officers and are taking a deep interest in the work; attendance good.

March 26th, I was present at the meeting of Warren Phillips Lodge, at

Cumberland Mills. The work on the E. A. degree was done in a very pleasing manner. I made some corrections that I thought were necessary. I had the company on this visit of W. Bros. REDLON and JACKSON, also of Bro. SCHWARZ. After the work a lunch was spread.

April 8th, I visited Deering Lodge, at Deering, and saw work on the E. A. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition, having done a large amount of work the past year.

April 9th, I visited Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth. The work on the M. M. degree was rendered in a very satisfactory manner. I made some corrections in the floor work, as I have in most of the lodges.

April 10th, I visited Portland Lodge, at Portland, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was well done. They have a fine line of officers, and are taking a deep interest in the work.

April 17th, I was present at the meeting of Harmony Lodge, at Gorham. They were laboring under some difficulties, as their Master had been sick for quite a long time, and had not been able to attend the meetings. Their candidate for this evening was unable to be present on account of an accident. The work was exemplified on the M. M. degree, a brother volunteering for a candidate. The work was fairly well done, according to the old ritual. I instructed them in the corrected work, and answered such questions as were proposed to me. This lodge is in good condition financially, own their hall, and have quite a little fund.

And now, in closing my report, I desire to thank the brethren for their kindness, and for the many favors shown me, and I assure them it has been very pleasant for me to meet them and share their hospitality and friendship. I wish also to thank the Secretaries for their promptness in making their returns.

I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor you have conferred upon me during the past two years. I have tried to faithfully perform my duties. Again thanking you for your kindness and courtesy, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. E. SNOW, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my doings as D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

Saturday, November 10th, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton, installed their officers and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. The attendance at this meeting was large, every seat occupied. This lodge has had a large amount of work during the past year and has an excellent prospect for work in the future.

Tuesday, December 11th, I visited Mt. Tir'em Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford. This being their annual meeting no work was presented, but some time was spent on the ritual, and I gave them the necessary instruction. The officers are zealous and anxious to do the work correctly. The records are well kept and the dues well collected. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Thursday, December 13th, I visited Delta Lodge, 153, at Lowell. This lodge has had no actual work for some time and none was presented at this meeting, but the time was profitably spent on the ritual, and I gave them all the necessary instruction and answered such questions as they were pleased to ask. This was their annual meeting. Their financial condition is good, dues well collected. Officers young and zealous and well qualified to do good work if the proper material is presented. They have a well arranged and well furnished lodge room. Their masonic clothing is very neat. Records well kept. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

Tuesday, January 8th, by special invitation, I visited Mt. Tir'em Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford, and installed their officers. This installation was public. The friends of Masonry were present in goodly numbers, and I think the lodge will receive benefit from the meeting. After the installation, the brethren and their ladies repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful repast was awaiting them. A most enjoyable time was spent by the large company present.

Wednesday, January 9th, I visited Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 56, at Denmark. The evening was stormy and but few of the brethren were present. A new set of officers had just been elected and I installed them into their several stations. The officers seem interested in their duties and anxious to learn. They have had no work for some time, and none was presented at this meeting. I examined them in the ritual, made the necessary corrections and gave them instructions. The records are very well kept and the dues well collected.

Thursday, January 10th, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169, at Brownfield. No candidate being present, no actual work was done, but the W. M. ordered work in the M. M. degree exemplified, which was well done. No corrections were necessary, I gave them the necessary instructions. The evening was stormy and but few of the brethren were present. The records, in the hands of Bro. Fitch, are very well kept and the dues well collected.

Friday, January 11th, by special invitation, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, at Cornish, and publicly installed their officers. I found the lodge room well filled with the brethren and invited friends. After the installation we repaired to the banquet hall, where we found the tables abundantly loaded with good things, to which we did ample justice.

After supper, we returned to the hall, and were entertained with a very appropriate address by Bro. GEO. F. CLIFFORD, and remarks from a number of brethren and guests.

The condition of this lodge is first class in every respect. The records, in the hands of Bro. PARKER, are models of neatness; dues are well collected.

Monday, February 4th, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, at Fryeburg, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was done in a creditable manner; the evening was cold and stormy, and but few of the brethren were present. I gave them the necessary instruction and answered such questions as were asked; found their records well kept by Bro. EASTMAN; dues well collected.

Saturday, February 9th, I made an official visit to Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton. There was no candidate present, but at my request the W. M. ordered work exemplified in the M. M. degree, which was done in an excellent manner; their rendering of the ritual was distinct, and, with slight exceptions, correct. The W. M. is a prompt and efficient officer, and is well supported by his co-workers. I examined the records and found them kept in the usual neat and accurate style of their veteran Secretary, Bro. R. T. BAILEY. Although one of the coldest nights of the season, the attendance was large. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. I have endeavored to impress upon the several lodges in this district the importance of furnishing their history up to 1890, and have every reason to believe they will comply with the requirement.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the brethren of the several lodges for the courtesies extended to me as your representative in this district, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES P. LOWN, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Harrison, Me., March 25, 1895.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Nineteenth Masonic District.

Having made a full and complete report of the lodges in this district in my report last year, I deem it not necessary at this time to make such an extended report. It gives me pleasure to report to the Grand Lodge that the several lodges in the Nineteenth District are in a prosperous and harmonious working condition, and while the times have been somewhat depressed, yet a very good gain has been made and much interest is apparent in the attendance of the members at lodge meetings. Owing to the many pleasant acquaintances I made in last year's visits to the several lodges, my work has been made easy and pleasant by again meeting them in lodge room, and I have been cordially received and my instructions kindly accepted. Below is a brief sketch of my official work:

In September, by request, I went to St. Aspinquid Lodge, at York, and installed the officers into their respective chairs.

December 12th, by previous notice, I attended a School for Instruction in ritual work at Alfred, and received much valuable information, which I have communicated to the lodges of this district.

December 18th, I visited officially Ocean, No. 142, and publicly installed the officers. A large company were present, which seemed to add interest and profit to the meeting of the lodge.

January 9th, I visited Saco Lodge, and witnessed the work in the Third degree. The work was very well done. Some corrections and suggestions, which I saw fit to make, were kindly received. This is a very strong lodge, both financially and in membership, and its records are well kept. A good attendance was present. At the close of the degree, a supper was enjoyed in the banquet hall, after which, by request, I installed the officers for the present year.

January 17th, I visited Ocean Lodge. Work was in the Third degree. This was the first work of the newly elected Master, which he did in a creditable manner, the other officers supporting him fairly well. This lodge has many earnest workers in it; a good degree of interest is manifested, and it is doing a good amount of work.

February 4th, I visited Dunlap Lodge, and saw a candidate raised to the Sublime degree, which was quite well done. The attendance was large and much interest was manifested. This is also one of the strong lodges in this district. A bountiful collation was served, which added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

February 5th, I visited Arundel, at Kennebunkport, and saw work in M. M. degree, which was impressively done. Arundel holds its reputation for doing some of the best work in the district, all of the officers well supporting each other, and I found but little chance to criticise the work. Its records are well looked after, and in all respects it is a strong lodge.

March 3d, I visited York Lodge, at Kennebunk. Work in the E. A.

degree was fairly well done, it being the first work of the newly elected officers, who were not so proficient as they will be with a little study. This lodge has one of the finest halls I have ever visited. The S. W., Bro. PARSONS, was not present, on account of sickness, which I deeply regretted.

March 6th, I visited Naval Lodge, and witnessed work in the Third degree exemplified. The evening being stormy, there was not a very large attendance; some of the regular officers were not present. The Master, Bro. WALKER, is a devoted worker in Masonry, did his work in an impressive manner, and was well sustained by the other officers. Most of the corrections were of those given by the Grand Lecturers at Alfred, which they did not have the privilege of going there to receive.

March 18th, I paid an official visit to St. John's Lodge. This is one of the old lodges in the district, and bears the reputation of doing good work; that reputation was well sustained this evening. There was a large attendance and good interest; records in able hands and well kept; my corrections were mostly in regard to changes in ritual. At the close, a collation was served and a very pleasant time enjoyed.

April 9th, I visited St. Aspinquid, and saw work done in the Third degree, which was very nearly perfect. This is one of the best working lodges in the district, although young, and is doing a large amount of work. All the corrections I had to make were those changed in ritual. Its records, in the hands of Bro. THOMPSON, are neatly and carefully kept. I have never visited a lodge more desirous to do good work, or more devoted to Masonry.

Arion and Palestine I have not visited. After Palestine was burned out by fire, arrangements were being made to consolidate with Dunlap, and so, visiting Dunlap, I deemed it not necessary to visit Palestine. I believe to unite the two together is the best for them, and will be for the good of Masonry, as they will make one very strong lodge. Arion, I have sent several communications to, but could get no reply. I only know that they exist by receiving their returns, which show no change. Arion is so far out of line of this district, that it appears to me it would be better if it was attached to the Twenty-third District.

Yorkshire, at North Berwick, is my masonic home. I am present at all of its meetings. This lodge bears the record of doing more work than any other in the district, having made twelve masons this past masonic year. The work is well done, the ritual being very closely followed; we have one of the best lodge homes in the district. I publicly installed the officers of Yorkshire. A large company was present, and a deep and lasting impression appeared manifest, which is resulting in much good. It is very gratifying to me that the lodge to which the District Deputy belongs should do more work than any other in the district.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brethren throughout the

district, for the kind and cordial treatment extended to me as your representative, and personally, to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred on me by this appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM B. LITTLEFIELD, *D. D. G. M. 1906 M. D.*

April 10, 1895.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

On October 9, 1894, I visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills, and witnessed the Third degree worked, which was well done. They have a fine new hall, well furnished, and are in a good financial condition. The records are well kept and every officer and member present took a great interest in the work. After labor we partook of a fine oyster stew. Although this is the smallest lodge in the district, they have done the most work, having initiated six during the year.

October 11th, I visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten. It was at their regular meeting, but I only found the Tyler and W. Master present. I examined the records, found them well kept, and the financial condition good.

October 13th, after a drive of twenty-four miles in a big rain storm, I arrived at Springfield, where I publicly installed the officers of Forest Lodge, assisted by Bro. C. E. BERRY as Grand Marshal. A fine supper was served after the ceremony.

November 20th, I had the pleasure of attending the Grand Lecturer's convention at Presque Isle, which was very interesting and instructive.

December 11th, I installed the officers of Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln. The installation was private and a good attendance was present. A fine supper was served after lodge closed. I was ably assisted by Bro. C. E. BERRY as Grand Marshal.

December 27th, I publicly installed the officers of Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag. On account of a severe storm they had a small attendance, but a very pleasant time was spent in the lodge room as well as at the supper table.

January 15th, I attended the convention at Mattawamkeag, conducted by Grand Lecturer RAYMOND. Had a good attendance, nearly every lodge in

the district being represented, and I am sure the instruction we received will be of great benefit. I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. TARR, of Calais, D. D. G. M. for Second District, at this convention.

February 9th, I visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, and witnessed work in the Third degree. This being my home lodge, I have attended most of the meetings, and while I do not wish to brag on my own lodge, I can say the work done here compares very favorably with other lodges I have visited. The records are well kept and the finances in good condition. The dues are well collected, and no brother is over three years in arrears of dues.

February 23d, accompanied by Bro. STINCHFIELD, W. M. of Baskahegan Lodge, I visited Forest Lodge, at Springfield, and witnessed the Third degree conferred; very little criticism was required. The records are still in the hands of Bro. TRASK, and are neatly and correctly kept. Financial condition good. Have a very neat, cosy, well furnished hall. A fine supper was served by the ladies during the evening, and a very pleasant social time spent.

March 9th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, where the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon a candidate. The work was well done, and few corrections were made. The records are in the hands of Bro. GEO. W. SMITH, who has kept them for the past twenty years, and never missed a meeting during that time. They are correctly kept, and the finances are in good condition, which would be improved very much if the dues were all paid in.

March 19th, I visited Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln. I had notified them that I would visit at their regular meeting, but on account of illness was prevented, so they kindly called a special. We had a fair attendance, and in the absence of a candidate exemplified work in the E. A. degree, which was quite well done. The records, in the hands of Bro. PLUMLY, are very neatly and correctly kept, and the financial condition good.

In conclusion, I would say the lodges in this district are all in good financial condition, have well furnished halls, and are prosperous.

Thanking you for the honor of my appointment as your representative, I have endeavored to be conscientious in the discharge of my important duties, by performing them to the best of my ability. I would also tender my grateful thanks to the brethren of this district for kindness shown me.

Fraternally yours,

MARTIN L. PORTER, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Danforth, April 1, 1895.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the pleasure to present my first annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Twenty-first Masonic District.

November 8, 1894, agreeably to a notice received from the Grand Lecturer, R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, I attended a Masonic convention at Bar Harbor. The instruction received at that meeting assisted me in my inspection and correction of work, where necessary, when visiting the several lodges.

December 15th, by invitation of Tremont Lodge, No. 77, I went to South West Harbor, and publicly installed the officers, after which a supper was served at Hotel Holmes. There was no time to exemplify the work.

Monday, January 7, 1895, I publicly installed the officers of Winter Harbor Lodge at the church; a very large number in attendance; the Masonic Hall being altogether too small for the occasion. After the installation we repaired to Globe Hall for refreshments.

January 17th, went to Bar Harbor to visit Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185. The Entered Apprentice degree was worked in a very satisfactory manner. After examining the books of the lodge, I find there are only three members who owe any dues previous to the present year. This is a good showing of the books, and Bro. HADLEY is not backward in collecting the dues. A goodly number was present.

January 18th, went to South West Harbor to visit Tremont Lodge, No. 77. Previous notice having been given, a special meeting was called. There being no work, instructions were given in all the degrees. Tremont Lodge is considerably behind in collecting dues, but in looking at the records of some years past it is a noticeable fact that Tremont Lodge is not so far behind as it has been. Bro. KEENE, the Secretary, is getting the dues paid up, and the pains he takes in keeping his books shows that he is qualified for the position, being the right man in the right place. So much interest was taken at this visit that we did not adjourn until after midnight.

January 19th, went to Mt. Desert (Somesville) and visited Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140. Exemplified the work in the M. M. degree, and I can say that, judging by appearances, Mt. Desert Lodge does not intend to be excelled, they having two delegates at a masonic convention at Bar Harbor. LYMAN H. SOMES is Secretary and has been for twenty years. After witnessing the manner in which they work, which was well done, the officers were installed with a very large number present. They have a very fine hall and own the whole building. After the installation, we repaired to the basement, where an oyster stew had been prepared.

Winter Harbor Lodge is my home lodge, and I visit it every lodge night

when at home; peace and harmony prevail, but I am sorry to report not so much interest in the lodge at present as there has been. The proof of this is the number in attendance. I do not attach any blame to any one. We are guided more or less by circumstances. The W. M., having business away from home most of the the time, it is impossible for him to be present. The S. W., who is supposed to act in the absence of the Master, was not present at a meeting after his installation. This was probably unavoidable. The lodge does its work fairly well, but has not had the amount during the year that it usually has. The lodge is free from debt, and dues fairly well collected. The manner in which the books are kept I will not make any comments on, as I was Secretary.

February 1st, I went to Deer Isle to visit Marine Lodge, No. 122. On landing at North Deer Isle, I was met by Bro. Gross, who took me to Deer Isle, where the lodge holds its meetings. Bro. Gross manifests a great deal of interest in the welfare of his lodge, and I received a warm reception from all the brethren there. The F. C. degree was conferred on two candidates, and the M. M. degree on one, which shows they are doing some work; this was a special meeting. This lodge does good work, and with the exception of the changes made in the past year, with which they had not been made familiar, it was first class. The records show a good order of things in general, a large number in attendance, and the dues are well looked after.

February 2d, I went to Green's Landing, and visited Reliance Lodge, No. 195. They had only twenty-four hours' notice of my visit, yet made a pretty good showing as to numbers. They had no work on hand, and we partially went through with all the degrees. I had no time to examine the records, but was told by the Secretary of the financial condition, which was very satisfactory. They have a very nice hall and I know of no reason why they will not prosper. I installed the officers the same evening.

February 4th, I visited Estoric Lodge, No. 159, Ellsworth. This was a special meeting. Estoric Lodge has had but little work during the past year, and cannot be expected to do as well as a lodge with plenty of work. The attendance was small, which is accounted for in part by there being a meeting of the City Government the same evening, which called some of the business men away from the lodge. Also the severity of the weather hindered some from attending. The work was exemplified in the Second and Third degrees; some corrections were made. Its financial standing is good, having quite a large surplus in the treasury.

February 6th, I visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, Ellsworth. This was a stated meeting, which gave me the privilege of knowing how they did business, as well as their work. After getting through with their business, and they elected two at this meeting, the F. C. degree was conferred on one candidate. The Secretary, Bro. PARSONS, who had been in attendance at

the convention at Bar Harbor, had got hold of the points obtained there, and introduced them in Lygonia Lodge. To know that Bro. PARSONS is Secretary, is sufficient to know that the records are well kept, and I do not think I err when I say its financial condition is the best of any in the district. I thoroughly examined the books and find the assets to be \$1,458.00, without any liabilities, besides owning their hall and some real estate.

February 14th, I went to Swan's Island to examine a hall for a lodge of instruction.

I have visited every lodge in this district, and am pleased to notice that in all my intercourse with the masons, whether in the lodge room or without, a degree of sociability is manifested. The lodges throughout the district have their offices filled with energetic men, and brotherly love prevails, and when I have visited a lodge I have endeavored to give such instructions and make such corrections as I thought necessary.

And in closing, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred on me by appointing me to this responsible office.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

FREELAND R. BUNKER, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-second Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in this district, and found most of them in a prosperous condition.

Permission was asked and granted for Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, to hold a memorial service on St. John's day, and to appear in public as a masonic body. The memorial service was impressive.

September 12th, I visited Pacific Lodge, No. 64. This was a stated meeting. Work was done in the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was excellent. The J. W. conferred the E. A., the S. W. the F. C., and the W. M. the M. M. degrees. Attendance very large. This lodge is doing a large amount of work for a country lodge. A supper at the hotel was furnished. Records fair.

September 19th, I publicly installed the officers of Corinthian Lodge, No. 95. There was a large attendance. Refreshments were served, and an entertainment followed. Records fair.

October 9th, I visited Cambridge Lodge, No. 157. This was a regular

meeting. The attendance was small, and the evening was spent in answering questions and giving instructions. Records fair.

November 30th, I visited Meridian Lodge, No. 125. There was a large attendance. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was fairly done. There seems to be a good degree of interest taken by the members of this lodge. Records excellent.

January 25th, I publicly installed the officers of Meridian Lodge, No. 125. The hall was well filled, and a program of recitations, music and speeches was successfully carried through, followed by supper.

February 7th, I visited Archon Lodge, No. 139. The roads were badly drifted, and there were only three of the brethren present, so the lodge was not opened. Records good.

March 7th, I visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49. This was a stated meeting, and I witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was fairly done. The attendance was small. Records excellent.

March 9th, I visited Parian Lodge, No. 160. This was a stated meeting, and there was a large attendance. They expected work in the M. M. degree, but the candidate was unable to attend, so the work was exemplified, which was very well done. Refreshments were served. Records very good.

Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, is my masonic home. But little work has been done the past year, yet we keep up a good attendance and interest. Records excellent.

Thanking the brethren for their courtesy, and you, M. W., for the honor of my appointment,

I remain fraternally Yours,

HENRY S. THORNE, *D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.*

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

January 9, 1895, visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick. There were but few of the brethren present. They had not installed the officers elected for the present year. Having no work on hand, I did not deem it advisable to have the work exemplified. Examined their records and witnessed their manner of opening and closing the lodge.

February 5th, visited Adoniram Lodge, at Limington. Found but few of

the members present on account of bad roads and weather. They have not had any work during the past year, but seem to be getting along harmoniously.

February 6th, I made an appointment to meet the members of Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred. On my arrival I found so many of the members absent on account of cold weather and bad roads, that a meeting was found to be impracticable. The Master informed me they had had some work and expected more in the future.

February 25th, visited Drummond Lodge, at Parsonsfield. The records are well kept. Witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree. The members of this lodge are considerably scattered, and I should judge there had been a lack of interest for a few years past. They have made an excellent selection of Master for the present year, and he, with the other officers of the lodge, seemed to be laboring hard to get up an interest.

March 4th, visited Buxton Lodge, at West Buxton. Past District Deputy Grand Master FRANK H. HARGRAVES has again been called to the East, which is sufficient guaranty that the work of the lodge is up to the standard required by the Grand Lodge. This is the largest lodge in the district, and is made up of the best and most influential citizens of the village in which it is located, who seem to take a deep interest in its growth and prosperity. They have newly furnished their hall during the past year. Number of initiates, three. Whole number of members, ninety-five. The records are unusually well kept, being neat and accurate.

March 5th, visited Springvale Lodge, at Sanford. Witnessed work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. The officers were all new to their respective stations and this was their first work. It was well done under the circumstances. The records are well kept.

March 6th, visited Preble Lodge, at Sanford. Witnessed the work of F. C. degree upon three candidates, which was done in a manner highly creditable to the lodge and its officers, which shows that the lodge has done wisely in selecting its officers for work. There seems to be much interest manifested in this lodge to bring the work up to the Grand Lodge standard. Their records cannot be excelled in elegance of execution and completeness of detail.

Being a member of Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield, I have been present at nearly every meeting during the year. I have witnessed work exemplified in the several degrees, and feel justified in saying that the work of this lodge compares favorably with that of other lodges in the district. Records in good order.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to extend to you my sincere thanks for the unsolicited honor conferred in my appointment, and to the

officers and members of the lodges in this district, for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

AI Q. MITCHELL, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

West Newfield, March 30, 1895.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the constitution, the time has fully arrived for me to render to you an account of my stewardship as D. D. G. Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District, also the doings of the several lodges therein contained. I am pleased to report that Masonry is steadily on the increase, and that general prosperity is apparent. I have visited every lodge assigned me (with one exception) at least once, and many of them several times. Much to my regret I was unable to fulfill my appointment with Webster Lodge, at Sabattus, but I doubt not this lodge was the gainer thereby, as I was fortunate in securing the services of P. G. Master F. E. SLEEPER to act in the capacity of D. D. G. Master, who reports this lodge as doing good work and in a sound financial condition.

Records kept by P. M. JUDSON BANGS, which warrants their accuracy.

October 17, 1894, by request, I publicly installed the officers of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, assisted by R. W. A. M. ROAK as Grand Marshal, in presence of a large company of the brethren and their lady friends. Following the installation was a musical programme, which was finely rendered, and at the conclusion a banquet awaited us.

February 4, 1895, by invitation, I installed the officers elect of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, assisted by R. W. WM. J. BURNHAM as Grand Marshal. The installation was not public, members of the order only being present. After the ceremony a fine collation was served.

February 6th, I installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn, with the assistance of R. W. A. M. ROAK as Grand Marshal. Previous to installation the Master's degree was conferred with that accuracy which is characteristic of the brethren of this lodge. A fine banquet followed the exercises.

February 12th, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, accompanied by W. Bro. FRED G. PAYNE, of Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, and Bro. GEORGE E. McCANN, of Ancient Brothers', of Auburn. A special

meeting having been called for my convenience, work was exemplified in the Master's degree. Although this lodge has done very little work the past year, the work was well rendered. I noted with pleasure the manner in which the officers are endeavoring to fill their several positions and the interest manifested for the promotion of good work. One fact in connection with this lodge, worthy of note, is the long and efficient service of Bro. BENJ. F. MERRILL as Treasurer, he having been elected to this position in 1854, serving his lodge faithfully until his death, which occurred in February, 1895, a period of over forty years. Records are still kept by Bro. GEO. GODING, and are well cared for.

March 1st, visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner. Had the good fortune upon this occasion to have the company of our genial Bro. P. M. HENRY A. TORSEY, of Ashlar Lodge. Work was exemplified on the E. A. degree. Although this lodge has not had any work thus far this year, the work was rendered exceedingly well: the lodge has a good corps of officers and will not lack good material for years to come, and under this management can retain its former good reputation for good work. At the conclusion, we were invited to the banquet hall, where a bountiful collation awaited us. We are indebted to the brethren of Nezinscot for courtesies shown us upon this occasion. Records still kept by Bro. ANDREWS, and are well cared for as usual.

March 12th, I visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls, and witnessed the exemplification of work on the M. M. degree. The attendance was large and the work was rendered in a very impressive manner. A large number of the brethren from Portland were present. This lodge has a large membership and a good degree of interest is manifested for close ritualistic work: the enviable reputation of this lodge for accuracy and dispatch of work is well sustained. Wor. F. E. TUFTS has the interest of the craft at heart, and under his management, and with the assistance of his able corps of officers, renders the work very impressively and correctly. For social harmony and fraternal greetings the brethren of Tyrian Lodge are noted. The records are still in the hands of Bro. JEFFERIES and are concise and correctly kept.

March 18th, visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston. This was a special meeting and largely attended. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree, which was conferred on five candidates. W. Bro. HAYNES, was assisted by W. F. G. PAYNE, of Rabboni Lodge, W. F. L. BARTLETT, of Tranquil Lodge, P. M. HENRY A. TORSEY, of Ashlar Lodge, and W. F. E. TUFTS, of Tyrian Lodge. This lodge has a well deserved reputation for good work, and the material of which it is now composed warrants that the work will be kept fully up to its former standard. This is one of the largest lodges in the district, and I am pleased to report its sound financial con-

dition. Bro. F. I. MORRELL is still the efficient Secretary, which is a sufficient guaranty for the neatness and accuracy of the records.

April 10th, visited Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn. This was a special communication called for my convenience; the attendance was large, and many of our neighboring lodges were represented. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, well officered, and the members earnest to promote its welfare. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree, which was performed in a most excellent manner, and this lodge justly deserves the honor of being ranked as one of the best working lodges in this district. The records are still in the hands of Bro. J. F. ARWOOD and cannot be excelled for accuracy and style of penmanship. After the lodge closed, we adjourned to the banquet hall, where a fine collation awaited us, after which speeches were indulged in until a late hour.

April 15th, I officially visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, at their regular meeting. The attendance upon this occasion was exceedingly large. I was pleased to meet quite a number of Past D. D. G. Masters, and many Past Masters, also several of our esteemed clergymen. The presence of such members adds not a little to the interest of our meetings. The work on this occasion was the M. M. degree, and it was rendered in a very able and concise manner and was very impressive. A marked interest was manifested by those who did not participate. Records are still kept by Bro. COBB and are well cared for. At the conclusion of the exercises, a fine banquet awaited us, after which the brethren expressed themselves as having been fortunate in being the guests of Ancient Brothers' Lodge.

Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston, is my own lodge. I have attended nearly every meeting during the past year, and have not deemed it necessary to make any official visitation. I have witnessed work in the several degrees, and feel justified in saying the work will compare favorably with that of any lodge in the district. W. Bro. PAYNE being a close ritualist and a thorough masonic student, and supported with brethren of rare ability for their several positions, we feel no anxiety as to the result of good work for a series of years. Records, kept by Bro. G. F. TURNER, are concise and correct. History in progress.

In closing this my second annual report, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the confidence you reposed in me in appointing me to this most responsible position, which, although unsolicited, renders it none the less pleasant: and to the brethren of the several lodges of this district I am especially indebted for the fraternal kindness and courtesy which has attended me upon every occasion.

Respectfully submitted,

April 22, 1885.

E. K. SMITH, D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Trustees of the Charity Fund.

— † —
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 7, 1895.

The Trustees met in the Library Room at high twelve.

Present—HORACE H. BURBANK, *President*,
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,
HERBERT HARRIS,
GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
FESSENDEN I. DAY,
STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*.

Bros. BURNHAM and DAY were appointed as a Committee on Finance.

The Secretary presented ninety-four applications for charity, which were referred to a committee of two for examination.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report:

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with M. F. KING, Treasurer.

1894.	<i>Dr.</i>		
July 12.	To cash paid beneficiary,	\$	14.00
	“ “ “ rent of box in safety vault,		10.20
1895.			
May 1.	“ dividends of Portland Savings Bank added to the principal,		76.76
	“ dividends of Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution added to the principal,		71.46
			<hr/>
			172.42
	“ balance of cash in First National Bank,	2,395.25	
	Check on Shawmut National Bank,	25.00	
			<hr/>
			\$2,592.67
	<i>Cr.</i>		
July 7.	By balance of cash in First National Bank,	\$1,050.19	
Nov. 18.	“ cash from Bro. Bennett, reducing principal,	250.00	
	“ “ “ “ “ interest,	22.50	
	“ “ dividend Canal National Bank,	200.00	
	“ “ “ Casco “ “	222.00	
	“ “ “ First “ “	72.00	
	“ “ “ Trader's “ “	66.00	
	“ “ interest City of Portland bonds,	150.00	
	“ “ “ Leeds and Farmington R. R. bonds, ..	60.00	
	“ “ “ Town of Brunswick bond,	40.00	
	“ “ “ Delaware Water Co. bond,	30.00	
	“ “ “ Maine Central R. R. bond,	35.00	
	“ “ “ City of Columbus bond,	25.00	
	“ “ “ East St. Louis Water Co. bond,	30.00	
	“ “ “ City of Belfast bond,	60.00	
	“ “ “ Henry County bond,	30.00	
	“ “ dividend Maine Savings Bank,	76.76	
	“ “ “ Portland “ “	76.76	
	“ “ “ Saco and Biddeford Savings Ins.,	71.46	
	By cash returned by Grand Master Burbank,	25.00	
			<hr/>
			\$2,592.67

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adjourned till 5 P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Met at 5.45.

Present — Bros. BURBANK, FARNHAM, HARRIS, CARGILL, SLEEPER, WETHERBEE, COLLAMORE, BURNHAM, TALBOT and BERRY.

Bro. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report, which was accepted :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1895.

The committee to whom were referred the report of the Grand Treasurer, and also the examination of the securities of the Grand Lodge, report:

We have examined the Grand Treasurer's report, and also the securities of the Grand Lodge, and find them correct as stated in his report.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

Adjourned until 8.30 Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1895.

Met at 8.30 A. M.

Present — Bros. BURBANK, FARNHAM, HARRIS, CARGILL, SLEEPER, WETHERBEE, COLLAMORE, BURNHAM, TALBOT and BERRY.

Voted, That the securities of the Charity Fund be kept in a box in a Safety Deposit Vault, accessible only to the Grand Treasurer when accompanied by a member of this Board or of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge: and that moneys, belonging to the Charity Fund on deposit in Savings Banks, be drawn only on the joint order of the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That the Bond of the Grand Treasurer be fixed at ten thousand dollars.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer, with the approbation of the Grand Master, invest any sums that may *need* to be invested during the year.

The Committee on Applications for Relief reported a schedule, which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent five dollars.

Voted, To appropriate \$1,095 to pay the schedule.

Voted, That \$150 be placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

Voted, To accept from the Grand Treasurer a bond with the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Portland as surety.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Attest :

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

The fund is applicable to the following cases, viz:

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this state not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case, accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every brother entrusted with funds be required to take

receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 6, 1885.

Voted, That hereafter all applications for relief, not seasonably presented

in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1886.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

1895.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Deputy Grand Master,	“
WINFIELD S. CHOATE, Senior Grand Warden,	“
MOSES TAIT, Junior Grand Warden,	“
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	“
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, elected May 2, 1893, for three years.	
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	“ “ 2, “ “ “ “
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	“ “ 1, 1894, “ “ “
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	“ “ 1, “ “ “ “
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	“ “ 7, 1895, “ “ “
A. M. WETHERBEE,	“ “ 7, “ “ “ “

ADDRESSES.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, <i>Grand Master,</i>	- -	Bangor, Me.
MARQUIS F. KING, <i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	- -	Portland, Me.
STEPHEN BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary,</i>	- -	Portland, Me.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	- - - -	Portland, Me.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>		

STANDING REGULATION.

AMENDED SINCE EDITION OF CONSTITUTION, 1893.

19. The Grand Secretary shall notify each Grand Officer elect or appointed, who has not been installed in the Grand Lodge, of his election or appointment and transmit to him an abstract of Section 10 of the Constitution.

[Page 57, 1894, re-enacted.]

List of Lodges by Districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—ALFRED D. SAWYER, Fort Fairfield.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland</i> . | 170 Caribou, <i>Caribou</i> . |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton</i> . | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn</i> . |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield</i> . | 197 Aroostook, <i>Blaine</i> . |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—WALTER F. BRADISH, Eastport.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport</i> . | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke</i> . |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec</i> . | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton</i> . |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

District Deputy Grand Master—JUSTIN A. WALLING, Millbridge.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias</i> . | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutter</i> . |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield</i> . | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge</i> . |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias</i> . | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport</i> . |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

District Deputy Grand Master—HARVEY P. HINCKLEY, Bluehill.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine</i> . | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin</i> . |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport</i> . | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot</i> . |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland</i> . | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill</i> . |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgewick</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

District Deputy Grand Master—EDWIN M. JOHNSTON, Brownville.

39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter</i> .	149 Doric, <i>Monson</i> .
44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo</i> .	163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville</i> .
52 Mosaic, <i>Fozcroft</i> .	168 Composite, <i>La Grange</i> .
109 Mount Kineo, <i>Guilford</i> .	U. B. Columbia, <i>Greenville</i> .
124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston</i> .	

DISTRICT NO. 6.

District Deputy Grand Master—DANIEL W. MAXFIELD, Bangor.

10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor</i> .	83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor</i> .
60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown</i> .	87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel</i> .
65 Mystic, <i>Hampden</i> .	137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag</i> .
66 Mechanics', <i>Orono</i> .	174 Lynde, <i>Hermon</i> .
69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> .	

DISTRICT NO. 7.

District Deputy Grand Master—EDWIN A. PORTER, Liberty.

45 Central, <i>China</i> .	111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> .
58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> .	129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> .
85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> .	146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> .
102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> .	

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES S. RENDELL, Stockton Springs.

24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> .	119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> .
62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</i> .	126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> .
68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> .	151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> .
89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> .	

DISTRICT NO. 9.

District Deputy Grand Master—FREDERICK M. RICHARDS, Camden.

6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> .	79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> .
15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> .	82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> .
16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> .	84 Eureka, <i>Tenant's Harbor</i> .
31 Union, <i>Union</i> .	145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> .
50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> .	189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> .

DISTRICT NO. 10.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES W. STETSON, Damariscotta.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>North Jefferson</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay Harbor</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 196 Bay View, <i>East Boothbay</i> . |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 11. †

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES C. HUNT, Augusta.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield Corner</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>Weeks' Mills</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

District Deputy Grand Master—SAMUEL S. LIGHTBODY, N. Vassalboro.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Realfield</i> . | 118 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayme</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro, <i>North Vassalboro</i> '. | 166 Neguënkeag, <i>Vassalboro</i> '. |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRANCIS H. WING, Skowhegan.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 194 Euclid, <i>Madison</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 199 Bingham, <i>Bingham</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

District Deputy Grand Master—SETH T. SNIFE, Bath.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

District Deputy Grand Master—NEWELL P. NORLE, Phillips.

20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i>	156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i>
21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore Falls.</i>	167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i>
67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i>	191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i>
123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i>	v. D. Mt. Bigelow, <i>Stratton.</i>
154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i>	

DISTRICT NO. 16.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE W. HOLMES, Norway.

18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i>	100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i>
30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i>	147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i>
57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i>	152 Crooked River, <i>Bolster's Mills.</i>
94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i>	182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i>
97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i>	

DISTRICT NO. 17.

District Deputy Grand Master—HERBERT N. MAXFIELD, Woodfords.

1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i>	86 Temple, <i>Westbrook.</i>
17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i>	127 Presumpscot, <i>North Windham.</i>
36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i>	180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i>
38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i>	183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i>
70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i>	186 Warren Philips, <i>Cumb'd Mills.</i>
81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i>	

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—JAMES P. LOWN, Bridgton.

11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryebury.</i>	132 Mount Tir'em, <i>Waterford.</i>
13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i>	153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i>
56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i>	169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i>
117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i>	

DISTRICT NO. 19.

District Deputy Grand Master—ISAAC N. HURD, Kittery.

9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i>	142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i>
22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i>	162 Arion, <i>Goodwin's Mills.</i>
47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i>	179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i>
51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i>	184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i>
76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i>	198 St. Aspinquid, <i>York Village.</i>

DISTRICT NO. 20.

District Deputy Grand Master—MARTIN L. PORTER, Danforth.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln</i> . | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman Mills</i> . |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten</i> . | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawankeag</i> . |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield</i> . | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 21.

District Deputy Grand Master—FREELAND R. BUNKER, Winter Harbor.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> . | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth</i> . |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont</i> . | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Bar Harbor</i> . |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> . | 192 Winter Harbor, <i>Winter Harbor</i> . |
| 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . | 195 Reliance, <i>Green's Landing</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

District Deputy Grand Master—HENRY S. THORNE, Plymouth.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter</i> . | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 23.

District Deputy Grand Master—AT Q. MITCHELL, West Newfield.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington</i> . | 115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton</i> . |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick</i> . | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld</i> . |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred</i> . | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford</i> . |
| 107 Day Spring, <i>West Newfield</i> . | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 24.

District Deputy Grand Master—HOLLIS E. DENNEN, Mechanic Falls.

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| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester</i> . | 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston</i> . |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn</i> . | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston</i> . |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls</i> . | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> . |
| 101 Neziuscot, <i>Turner</i> . | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn</i> . |

PERMANENT · MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, N. Y.,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatis,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Saco,	"
R.W.	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	Augusta,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Bangor,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Portland,	"
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	Portland,	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	East Machias,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	Eastport,	"
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Denmark,	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Auburn,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	Freeport,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Waldoboro,	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Norway,	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	Auburn,	"
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	Liberty,	"

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1895.

M. W.	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
R. W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
"	WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Augusta.
"	MOSER TAIT,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Calais.
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>" Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	ALFRED D. SAWYER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	WALTER F. BRADISH,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	JUSTIN A. WALLING,	" 3d "	Millbridge.
"	HARVEY P. HINCKLEY,	" 4th "	Bluehill.
"	EDWIN M. JOHNSTON,	" 5th "	Brownville.
"	DANIEL W. MAXFIELD,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	" 7th "	Liberty.
"	CHARLES S. RENDELL,	" 8th "	Stockton Springs.
"	FRED'K M. RICHARDS,	" 9th "	Camden.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	CHARLES C. HUNT,	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	SAM'L S. LIGHTBODY,	" 12th "	No. Vassalboro.
"	FRANCIS H. WING,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	SETH T. SNIPE,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	NEWELL P. NOBLE,	" 15th "	Phillips.
"	GEORGE W. HOLMES,	" 16th "	Norway.
"	HERBERT N. MAXFIELD,	" 17th "	Woodfords.
"	JAMES P. LOWN,	" 18th "	Bridgton.
"	ISAAC N. HURD,	" 19th "	Kittery.
"	MARTIN L. PORTER,	" 20th "	Danforth.
"	FREELAND R. BUNKER,	" 21st "	Winter Harbor.
"	HENRY S. THORNE,	" 22d "	Plymouth.
"	AI Q. MITCHELL,	" 23d "	West Newfield.
"	HOLLIS E. DENNEN,	" 24th "	Mechanic Falls.
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ELMER E. NEWBERT,	" "	Augusta.
"	WM. A. NEWCOMB,	" "	Thomaston.
"	ELBRIDGE PEPPER,	" "	Norridgewock.
"	ELMER F. PEMBER,	" "	Bangor.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Cape Elizabeth.
W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	<i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Kittery Point.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Ellsworth.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	<i>Steward,</i>	Bucksport.
"	JACOB R. STEWART,	" "	Rockland.
"	EDWIN F. DAVIES,	" "	Castine.
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	" "	Farmington.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	<i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	<i>Standard " "</i>	North Wayne.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	" "	Cornish.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus.
W.	GEO. E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	<i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

* List of Subordinate Lodges *

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1895.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Horace M. Beal, m; Joseph S. Lang, sw; Josiah H. Williams, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Frank M. Bradbury, m; Joshua W. Small, sw; Samuel N. Small, jw; Charles E. Small, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alma, 43, Damariscotta. Amasa B. Hall, m; Lincoln H. Chapman, sw; Isaac C. Stetson, jw; Edward E. Philbrook, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Charles A. Wilson, m; Henry L. Maker, sw; Will V. Farnsworth, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. John F. Hyson, m; Alonzo Otis, sw; Nelson W. Gamage, jw; Merritt E. Thompson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers, 178, Auburn. Isaac Goddard, m; William S. Noyes, sw; George E. McCann, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Frank R. Redlon, m; Charles P. Costello, sw; George H. Owen, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Fenton Haigh, m; Willard F. Rogers, sw; Walter H. Stevens, jw; William Parkin, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Amos W. Knowlton, Newburg, m; C. Hale Thurlough, Monroe, sw; Porter Lufkin, South Newburg, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22

- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Samuel F. Griffin, m; William M. Staples, sw; Loren W. Hill, jw; Cyrus K. Littlefield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Howard W. Safford, m; Elijah A. Tompkins, sw; Wm. A. Beals, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday after full moon; election, December. 1
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Ruel W. Norton, m; George H. Robinson, sw; Wallace R. Wheelwright, jw; Fordyce B. Perkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. George W. Haynes, m; Charles A. Jumper, sw; Ed. S. Stetson, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Clarence M. Stevens, m; B. Frank Bradford, sw; Arthur W. Manter, jw; Charles S. Haynes, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Edwin G. Jackson, m; Fred H. York, sw; James E. Leighton, jw; Charles D. Smith, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Philip H. S. Vaughan, m; Charles W. Jones, sw; George K. Black, jw; Joseph Williamson, Jr., s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Frank A. Peterson, m; Leonard H. Snow, sw; Asa P. St. Clair, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Frank E. Whitmore, m; Charles F. Paine, sw; Frank O. Alley, jw; Benj. L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Bushrod W. Stinchfield, m; W. J. Kingston, sw; L. H. Tuck, jw; D. C. Parker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Edward Whitehouse, m; C. Tyler Hodgdon, sw; Fred F. Hodgdon, jw; Victor K. Montgomery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Andrew J. Friend, m; Joseph Carter, sw; Frank E. Stevens, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Eben S. Kilborn, m; Albert W. Grover, sw; Warren F. Staples, jw; Jarvis C. Billings, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Albert T. Murphy, m; John G. Rowe, sw; Chas. A. Price, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11

- Bingham, 199, Bingham. Ervin W. Moore, m; Arthur N. Burke, sw; Benj. F. Smith, jw; John J. Landers, s. Meeting Saturday on before full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Joseph W. Stuart, m; Joseph W. Simpson, sw; Edwin P. Smith, jw; Wm. H. Farnum, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Levi F. Hoyt, m; Charles E. Smith, sw; Charles E. Tedford, jw; William A. D. Cragin, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol Mills. Matthias A. Benner, m; Calvin V. Robbins, sw; Artell Russell, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Frank H. Hargraves, m; Joseph F. Warren, sw; Leonard Palmer, jw; Cyril P. Harmon, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John B. LaBree, m; Charles A. Mitchell, sw; Jacob T. Brown, jw; G. W. Chadbourne, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Parker L. Hardison, m; Wallace R. Lambert, sw; Willie A. Roach, jw; Charles G. Littlefield, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Walter H. Smith, m; Frank Weymouth, sw; George H. Ames, jw; Alpheus Nason, s. Meeting Tuesday on or on before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Alvinza D. Doble, m; Fred. E. Allen, sw; Louis P. Pomeroy, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. James O. Fish, m; Willis R. Ward, sw; Gustavus J. Nelson, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Columbia, v. d., Greenville. Hiram Hunt, m; Charles D. Shaw, sw; Gideon D. Sturtevant, jw; J. M. Prentiss, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Rodney Q. Lancaster, Howland, m; Henry J. Bailey, sw; Henry B. Dyer, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Michael Dyer, m; Calvin Blake, sw; Thomas A. Linn, jw; Enoch L. Eastman, St. Albans, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, August. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. George W. Allan, m; Eugene S. Wilbur, sw; Allan H. Brown, jw; Roscoe E. Wilder, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 2

- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Reuben H. Cobb, m; Sumner J. Skillings, sw; Walker B. Mills, jw; Leander Dorman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Henry W. Loring, West Pownal, m; Elisha A. McCollister, Gray, sw; John W. Rideout, Intervale, jw; George H. Goding, Lewiston Junction, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- Davis, 191, Strong. Nelson Walker, m; Charles F. Thompson, sw; Charles B. Richardson, jw; John M. Soule, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Frank P. W. Colby, m; George E. Mitchell, sw; Everett E. Ham, jw; George O. Hannaford, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Deering. Frederick H. Thompson, m; Isaac L. Elder, sw; Herbert F. Libby, jw; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Preston B. Walker, m; William R. Kneeland, sw; George W. Walker, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. John W. Boynton, m; John F. Plummer, sw; Augustine Turner, jw; Orrin F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Ambrose H. Harding, m; Harold E. Morrill, sw; George W. Morrill, jw; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. John H. Mayers, m; L. H. Dorr, sw; George W. Palmer, jw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. J. Merrill Lord, m; Henry D. Moulton, sw; Willie F. Edwards, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Lucien A. McIntire, m; Harold Kelly, sw; Clement A. Wakefield, jw; James Beaumont, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. James I. Brewster, m; John M. Jonah, sw; Andrew R. Holmes, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. William W. Slocomb, m; George S. Stevens, sw; William J. Davidson, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Julian H. Hooper, m; Yetts H. Cain, sw; Theodore A. Smith, jw; Orrin P. Carter, s. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4

- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Robert F. Sweeney, m; John F. Royal, sw; William H. Butler, jw; Melvin S. Smith, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Granville D. Perkins, m; Alfred E. Moore, sw; Nyron Churchill, jw; Charles A. Wilber, s. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. James M. Smith, m; John S. Smalley, sw; Thomas Coltart, jw; James Edward Shrader, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Olpha L. Varney, m; Augustus F. Cloutier, sw; Fred E. Heald, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Martin G. Black, m; Mason I. Stevens, sw; Mark D. Mendall, jw; Rodel A. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, October. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. William O. Buck, m; J. Robert Emery, sw; A. Frank Bennett, jw; George O. Mitchell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Edgar A. Blanchard, m; William E. Murdock, sw; Edgar M. Jones, jw; Lysander W. Trask, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Augustus W. Morrill, m; Abel Chandler, sw; John M. Rowe, jw; A. T. Stinson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Lawton M. Sayward, m; Edwin P. Ferguson, sw; Willis J. Linscott, jw; John M. Akers, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Eugene G. Bagley, m; Fred D. Holland, sw; Charles H. Holland, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Winthrop C. Fogg, m; Freeman M. Grant, sw; Kervin L. Deymore, jw; George W. Moses, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Leonard B. Swan, m; Jesse C. Howe, sw; Willard E. Bryant, jw; C. Howard Lane, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Josiah G. Sanborn, m; Harry B. Ayer, sw; Charles L. Abbott, jw; George M. Parker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Edward F. Davies, m; Frank V. Grindle, sw; Walter S. Brown, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4

- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Charles H. Ridlon, m; Everett P. Hanson, sw; Moses E. Little, jw; Fred W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Amos L. Heaton, m; Stephen Hadley, sw; Willis H. Allen, jw; Cyrus W. Beverly, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Hiram W. Potter, m; Arthur C. Brown, sw; Fred S. Newbert, jw; James M. Larrabee, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. John A. S. Dyer, m; George H. Weeks, Jr., sw; Albert A. Cole, jw; Stephen Scamman, Knightville, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Benjamin H. Chesley, m; Geo. W. Haskell, sw; Leon Young, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Andrew J. Crocker, m; George W. Crockett, sw; Leslie L. Downs, jw; John H. Baker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Pearl S. Parker, m; Rodney S. Osgood, sw; Harry Saunders, jw; Frank A. Davis, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Nason E. Pendleton, m; Frank W. Sherman, sw; Augustine H. Parker, jw; Thomas R. Williams, North Islesboro', s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Horatio D. Bryant, m; Arthur C. Ricker, sw; Walter H. Small, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Nehemiah Guptill, m; Seth S. Nickerson, sw; Darius D. Kelley, jw; Henry A. Mansfield, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Charles H. Gilman, m; George A. P. Bryant, sw; Bachelder H. Huston, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Elisha A. Pierce, m; Wallace W. Patterson, sw; Peter Barker, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Isaiah B. Hosken, m; George A. Safford, sw; Ernest S. Currier, jw; James J. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Malon Patterson, m; Lyman C. Jewett, sw; Cornelius A. Merrill, jw; Perry S. Longley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13

- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Nathan D. Ross, M; Jamas W. Carver, sw; Edward M. Coleman, JW; Henry Crehore, S. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. William M. Kidder, M; George D. Kidder, sw; Henry F. Floyd, JW; Charles L. Dillingham, S. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Frank Achorn, M; George H. Douglas, sw; Fred A. Hovey, JW; Moses W. Levensaler, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Mark D. Ames, M; Milton E. Bassick, sw; J. Merrill Bartlett, JW; Lewis M. Butler, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Frank A. Dow, M; John B. Roderick, sw; William D. Haines, JW; Ernest A. Morgan, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Charles H. Girdler, Mercer, M; George E. Porter, sw; Ellis H. Tobey, JW; Henry C. Powers, South Norridgewock, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Harris W. Day, M; Albert P. Belmore, sw; James Swan, JW; Samuel O. Hoar, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Clarence N. Cram, M; Charles W. Bagley, sw; Oren W. Ripley, JW; Ambrose P. Cargill, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wisecasset. Alfred J. Rowe, M; Charles H. Metcalf, sw; Clarence A. Peaslee, JW; William D. Patterson, S. Meeting Thursday on or before moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, M; Frederick W. Thurlow, sw; Hermitta U. Davis, JW; Forrest S. Stevens, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Charles A. Allen, M; William Goggins, sw; Everett W. Lord, JW; James E. Parsons, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Charles N. Patten, M; Frank P. Whitaker, sw; Charles E. Phillips, JW; West. D. Eaton, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. John M. S. Hunter, M; Edward C. Merrill, sw; Frank E. McLeary, JW; Frank W. Butler, S. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Benjamin G. Barbour, M; Cecil E. Wasgatt, sw; John J. Spofford, JW; Austin D. Haskell, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 21

- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Charles O. Sawyer, m; James A. Colson, sw; Clifton Whittemore, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Charles S. Brackett, m; Lamont C. Jones, sw; Marcellus J. Dow, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Andrew M. Shaw, m; William R. Bolstridge, sw; James M. Crowell, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. James E. Kenney, m; Cyrus S. Noble, sw; A. Lincoln Maxfield, jw; Louis O. Haskell, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Cyrus W. French, m; Henry A. King, sw; Watson B. Marsh, jw; Charles E. Smith, s. Meeting Thursday on before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. James H. Witherell, m; Charles A. Ridley, sw; Frank E. Burrill, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Alfred Cushman, Jr., m; George W. Webber, Jr., sw; John W. Caldwell, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Henry C. Jacobs, North Monmouth, m; Otis K. Prescott, sw; John M. Prescott, jw; Horace S. Bent, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. George A. Gorham, m; Hjalmar Edblad, sw; William W. McDonald, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Herbert M. Starbird, m; Chapin Lydston, sw; William E. Tarr, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Allen P. Clark, m; Frank H. Glover, sw; Wm. C. Woodbury, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. David R. Manson, m; Freeman S. Hamilton, sw; W. Frank Pierce, jw; Claes E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Bigelow, (v. d.) Stratton. Fred T. Blackwell, m; Danville C. Durrell, sw; David A. Butler, jw; John A. Standish, s. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Melville L. Allen, m; Eugene D. Richardson, sw; R. H. B. Fernald, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21

- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Angus O. Campbell, m; Albion W. Ellis, sw; Alexander F. Edes, jw; David Pearson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Sydney T. Brown, m; Albion P. Merrill, sw; Elmore E. Swan, jw; Almou P. Pingree, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Horace Maxfield, m; Addison Millett, sw; Warren V. Kneeland, jw; Isaac F. Jewett, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. George H. Sherman, m; Fred L. Wyman, sw; David J. Crogan, jw; William H. Tribou, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Charles F. Chandler, m; Wm. A. Allen, sw; Roscoe E. Scamman, jw; Eugene S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Sumner S. Hutchinson, m; David W. Campbell, sw; Arthur H. Bartlett, jw; George G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Owen L. Flye, m; Austin E. Freethy, sw; Wm. H. Freethy, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. David G. Walker, m; Ernest L. Chaney, sw; Fred'k W. Cross, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. George F. Richards, m; John A. Moores, sw; Charles H. Hanson, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. William B. Bradford, m; William H. Downing, sw; William H. French, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 24
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Samuel S. Gould, m; Bert. Witham, sw; George L. Hovey, jw; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Lyman F. Getchell, m; Albert H. Hatch, sw; Thomas A. Chick, jw; Frank L. Buker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. J. Hovey Leason, m; Henry W. Russell, sw; Fred A. Thayer, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. George H. Gardiner, m; A. C. Strout, sw; W. H. Stackpole, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9

- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Frank W. Seavey, m; David P. Chaplin, sw; Chas. Jennings, jw; Richard T. Bailey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Charles L. Day, m; Alphonso D. Cole, sw; Chester H. Thurston, jw; George O. Eustis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Eugene F. Smith, m; Herbert F. Andrews, sw; Eugene E. Andrews, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George M. Bond, Stetson, m; Alfred W. Hicks, Garland, sw; Silas E. Walker, jw; Roswell C. Rich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Parian, 160, Corinna. John H. Shepherd, m; Charles A. Gray, sw; George W. Nutter, jw; Oliver L. Jones, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. William H. Jenne, m; Minot L. Whittle, sw; Oscar F. Bowker, jw; Horatio Woodbury, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Alberto P. Bement, m; Wm. C. Elder, sw; Lafayette B. Waldron, jw; Chas. S. Hutchinson, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Henry J. Chaples, m; William C. Libby, sw; Upham A. Hoyt, jw; James Pattee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. John E. Clark, m; Wm. T. Mincher, sw; Thorndike A. Ranney, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Alonzo T. Kalloch, m; George S. Orcutt, sw; S. C. Murphy, jw; Henry S. Brown, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Abiel E. Leonard, m; Frank E. Monroe, sw; Thomas F. Hodgden, jw; Albert W. Murray, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. James Callaghan, m; George W. McClain, sw; E. C. Smith, jw; Edwin A. Chase, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Milbridge. Henry H. Gray, m; Charles L. Foren, sw; E. E. Sawyer, jw; Herbert G. Small, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Frank H. Pickard, m, Alonzo E. Peabody, sw; Charles Emerson, jw; Walter G. Loud, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22

- Polar Star, 114, Bath. William H. Hayden, m; Frank D. Monroe, sw; Ernest W. Mitchell, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Chas. Dunn, Jr., m; Chas. E. Davis, sw; Convers E. Leach, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Albert M. Ames, Stockton Springs, m; Clifford N. Fletcher, sw; Sanderson L. Hall, jw; Frank H. Cousins, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Joseph Leckenby, m; Joseph Weston, sw; William O. Nute, jw; Charles B. Allbee, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, No. Windham. Harrison R. Waterhouse, m; George A. Gordon, sw; William F. Libby, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Frank L. Mark, m; Frank A. Hill, sw; Dean A. Ballard, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Uriah N. Dyer, m; Lopley T. Ness, sw; James Fuller, jw; Loima C. Poor, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Fred. G. Payne, m; A. L. Murch, sw; T. L. Pratt, jw; George F. Turner, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Green's Landing. Henry N. Haskell, m; Charles H. Flye, sw; Thomas Knowlton, jw; Rollins Y. Stinson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. George B. Jenkins, m; Wallace N. Price, sw; Mark T. Costellow, jw; William R. Fairclough, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Frank M. Clements, m; Hosea B. Wardwell, sw; Fred B. Mitchell, jw; Benjamin H. Cushman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Frank E. Cotton, m; Hugh McVeigh, sw; Willie A. Peavey, jw; I. Perry Harriman, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frederick M. Laughton, m; Walter S. Bolton, sw; Warren H. Knowles, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Marden I. Johnson, m; Charles W. Besse, sw; Thomas S. Bowden, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10

- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Robert H. Burnham, m; Henry Jenkins, sw; Nels Petterson, jw; Samuel A. Keyes, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Nathan A. Benson, m; Sewall A. Clark, sw; Daniel Driscoll, jw; James F. Warren, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Abram T. Lord, m; Herbert H. Dame, sw; Fred B. Wiggins, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19
- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. George M. Fletcher, m; Edward H. Blake, sw; Wilfred E. Mansur, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Frank W. Smith, m; Wilson L. Hawkes, sw; Edward W. Baker, jw; George N. Thompson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. George R. Gardner, m; Thomas S. Boles, sw; John Dougherty, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Saint George, 16, Warren. Warren Morse, m; Roland O. Wade, sw; Edgar C. Crawford, jw; A. M. Wetherbee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Saint John's, 51, South Berwick. George H. Muzzey, m; William E. Lord, sw; John B. Whitehead, jw; Charles M. Sleeper, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. Charles W. Jenkins, m; Everett E. Fales, sw; George L. Wentworth, jw; John S. Foster, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. John R. McDougall, m; Harry G. Stevens, sw; Lewis A. Dunton, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting Friday before full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebastiecook, 146, Clinton. George P. Billings, m; Willard W. Eastman, sw; Charles F. Baker, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Melville Gould, m; Samuel N. Adams, sw; John Sands, Jr., jw; Hubert F. Fitch, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. George C. Eaton, m; George W. Tozier, sw; Horace K. Purington, jw; William W. Merrill, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Herbert L. Grinnell, m; Howard B. Johnson, sw; Landon T. Snipe, jw; John R. Knowlton, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14

- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Charles H. Gardner, m; Elwin E. Sturtevant, sw; Frank W. Allen, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Frank H. Dexter, m; Charles A. Hutchins, sw; Harmon G. Allen, jw; Joseph W. Yeaton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. John D. Higgins, m; Joseph C. Shaw, sw; George E. Whitney, jw; William H. Dresser, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. John W. Gould, m; George H. Richardson, sw; Fred C. Barton, jw; Charles A. Dillingham, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Ruel M. Berry, m; Fred A. Whitten, sw; Joseph P. Libby, jw; W. G. Fuller, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Levi E. Jones, m; Charles G. Stackpole, sw; Geo. W. Bates, jw; Frank I. Bishop, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Fred. W. Babb, m; Robert S. Robinson, sw; Frank O. Mariner, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Frank R. Woodcock, m; Edward H. Kaler, sw; Dalton F. Stephenson, jw; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Frank L. Bartlett, m; James P. Hutchinson, sw; Albert E. Verrill, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, South West Harbor. Franklin S. Dolliver, m; George L. Harmon, sw; John S. Moore, jw; William R. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 120, Presque Isle. Marcus S. Huson, m; Sherman W. Boone, sw; Leon S. Howe, jw; Zadoc P. Shaw, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Osmond A. Holmes, m; Melvin L. Cleaves, sw; Amos G. Godfrey, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, Westcogus, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Frank E. Tufts, m; Fred E. Dwinall, sw; Will P. Perkins, jw; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Harry E. Messer, m; N. E. Cummings, sw; W. H. Bennett, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9

- United, 8, Brunswick. William H. Atkinson, m; Alaric W. Haskell, sw; Gilbert M. Elliott, jw; Lemuel H. Stover, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Elisha P. Webster, m; Alonzo H. Higgins, sw; Chas. P. Hutchins, jw; John N. Tilton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Abel Wall, m; Allie S. Priest, sw; Joseph Jewett, jw; Henry A. Ewer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 90, Mt. Vernon. William M. Tyler, m; Wm. A. French, sw; George H. Poole, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George D. Pratt, m; William B. Frost, sw; Frank H. Purington, jw; William A. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Calvin B. Ober, m; Warren F. Pope, sw; Herbert M. Hanscom, jw; Francis L. Talbot, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. G. E. Batchelder, m; Wingate C. Titcomb, sw; George B. Swett, jw; Calvin S. Walker, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Calvin D. Carter, m; Jarvis B. Harris, sw; Hibbard D. Simpson, jw; Charles L. Stoddard, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. George S. Thayer, m; Robert G. McBride, sw; William Merriam, jw; Irving W. Case, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Charles F. Johnson, m; Martin F. Bartlett, sw; Herbert M. Fuller, jw; Thomas E. Ransted, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Isaac Bagnall, m; John W. Wood, sw; George W. Jordan, jw; Judson Bangs, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. William H. Dyer, m; Geo. H. Strout, sw; Edwin D. Thompson, jw; Herbert J. DeShon, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Fred J. Ward, m; [sw left state before installation]; Fred W. Allen, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. James W. Wescott, m; Horace R. Weston, sw; A. Judson Guptill, jw; Ernest S. Rice, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21

York, 22, Kennebunk. Asa A. Richardson, m; Edwin Parsons, sw; Paul I
Andrews, jw; George A. Gilpatric, s. Meeting Monday on or before
full moon; election, December. 19

Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, m; Richard H. Hurd,
sw; C. W. Merrifield, jw; Brainerd S. Drake, s. Meeting last Friday;
election, December. 19

Brethren died during the Year,

From March 1, 1894, to March 1, 1895.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

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- 1 Portland. James Kelley, March; Granville P. Mitchell, May; Edward C. Munson, Sept. 16; Albion P. Waite,* Sept. 18; Nathaniel G. Cummings, July, 4; William S. Philbrook, July 10; John F. Randall, Nov. 7; Seth B. Hersey, December 15; Cyrus Lowell, Dec. 23; Edwin S. Stevens, February 17.
 - 2 Warren. Aaron M. Kellar,* February 18, raised in Warren Lodge, May 17, 1864, born in Thomaston, Me., May 6. 1819; Austin F. Kingsley, February 24, born July 24, 1839. He was Past Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Maine, in '79-'80, Past High Priest of Washington Chapter, at Machias, and one of the first three who were exalted in that chapter. He was Past King of Warren Chapter, at East Machias, was raised in Warren Lodge, No. 2, August 27, 1861, and served as W. M. during the years '66, '67, 68, 75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '83, '84, '85, besides holding several subordinate offices.
 - 3 Lincoln. Edwin Farnham, Dec. 18.
 - 4 Hancock. Stephen W. Webster, May 9.
 - 5 Kennebec. Emery A. Sanborn, May 25; Elijah L. Sawyer, October 7.
 - 6 Amity. William G. Adams, October 6, at Hyde Park, Mass., buried at Camden, Me., Past Master, an officer of Amity Lodge for nearly a quarter of a century; Eben C. Cooper, October 22, dropped dead on board of the vessel of which he was Master at Biddeford Pool.
 - 7 Eastern. Clement L. Appleby, July 15; Benjamin F. Capen, October 30; John W. Hinkley, February 21; William P. Paine.
 - 8 United. James Alexander, January 1.
 - 9 Saco. Dorrance Littlefield, November 10.

- 10 Rising Virtue. Amos L. Colson, March 13; Job Collett, July 26; Gilbert L. Leighton, May 16; Alexander N. Yeaton, October 10.
- 11 Pythagorean. P. A. Bradley, January 6.
- 12 Cumberland. John Cunningham,* November 16; John Preston Bailey,* January 10; Alpheus Rollins,* January 19; Benj. Webber Merrill,* February 21.
- 13 Oriental. Alex. Stephenson,* July 9; Joseph L. Wales,* October 9, large attendance at funeral.
- 14 Solar. Andrew R. Cahill, March; John G. Richardson, August; John W. Campbell, December; Chas. E. Cotten, February.
- 15 Orient. J. F. Andrews, E. A. Robinson, W. W. Rice.
- 16 St. George. Augustus M. Jameson,* May 18.
- 17 Ancient Landmark. George G. Green,* August 21, aged 87 years, 7 months, life member; Charles A. Staples, Oct. 2; Elisha Wheeler,* November 1, aged 76 years 1 month, life member; Edward A. Marwick, February 16, aged 71 years, 9 months; Charles A. Donnell, February.
- 18 Oxford. Henry M. Bearce,* May 5; Alfred P. Burnell,* February 21, was made a mason in 1856, had been an honorary member for many years.
- 19 Felicity. Leander Hancock, March 22; Edward A. Crocker,* August 31; Daniel B. Eldridge, July, died in Bluefield, Va.; Elias Bowden, January 31.
- 20 Maine. Dexter B. Sprague, May 13; Arthur M. Bailey, December 2.
- 21 Oriental Star. Ervin Gammon; John D. Hodge, January 1; Lincoln L. Nichols, January 18.
- 22 York. Horace Cole, December 23; Solomon W. Record,* Feb. 22.
- 23 Freeport. James Koopman, March 10; A. M. Brewer, May 1; Ezra Curtis, September 16; Benj. True, January 4.
- 24 Phoenix. Jason Gordon, March 3, in Belfast; Fred A. Carle, Dec. 31, in Belfast.
- 25 Temple. John McLay, June 22; J. Fred Lord, March 11.
- 26 Village. Leroy Cushing; H. S. B. Smith, October 25, resided in Middleboro, Mass.
- 27 Adoniram. Joshua S. Boothby, March 11; Edgar M. Chick, May; Asa G. Wentworth, February.
- 28 Northern Star. Alfred Taylor.
- 29 Tranquil. Roscoe N. Phillips,* July 13.
- 30 Blazing Star. Edgar H. Powers, September 27, Past Master and Past D. D. G. M.; Livingston Glover, January 10.
- 31 Union. Joseph O. Cobb,* December 27; C. C. Elliott,* February 20.
- 32 Hermon. A. B. Booker, September 16, at Gardiner, Me.; Wilder F.

- Cooper, February 24, at Havre, France; Henry W. Gaslin, Feb. 12, at Chelsea, Me.; Geo. P. Heath, May 6; R. W. Jenkyn, Nov. 16, at East Corinth, Me.; Y. S. Lombard, February 1; Palmer S. Moody, January 9, at Chelsea, Me.
- 33 Waterville. Frederick B. Wing, March 19, killed while in discharge of his duties as engineer on Maine Central Railroad; C. C. Cornish, June 22; Increase K. Chase, November 5.
- 34 Somerset. John L. Tenney,* July 7; Chas. C. Emery, July 24; Asa W. Wildes,* September 3.
- 35 Bethlehem. Geo. E. Nason, March 24; William L. Thompson, Sept. 30.
- 36 Casco. Albert E. Baker, March 10; John T. Smith, April 11; Charles T. Moulton, May 18; Freeman Pratt, January 16.
- 38 Harmony. James L. Jordan,* August 25; Henry H. Hunt, Nov. 30.
- 39 Penobscot. Stephen D. Fish, March 9; Truman A. Stevens, October 31; Nichols Sands, November.
- 40 Lygonia. John H. Jarvis, reported to have died in California some time in 1893; Abdon K. Coolidge, November 15; Spofford P. Thomas,* December 3; Matthew H. Woodward,* January 20, was the oldest member of Lygonia Lodge, having been raised in 1828; Clifton S. Stover, February 22.
- 41 Morning Star. Joseph L. Perry,* March 20; William Knight,* April 8, charter member; William T. Buker,* June 23; Edwin W. Farny,* Oct. 14; Samuel M. Pinkham, Feb. 10; Charles H. Chick, not heard from for 16 years, supposed to be dead.
- 43 Alna. John A. Barstow, sailed October 15, supposed to have been lost at sea in ship "Norris"; Jonathan H. Chase,* November 3, of consumption.
- 46 St. Croix. Richard P. Estey, April 21; Amos Woodcock,* Nov. 1; George R. Tarbox, January 27; Edward H. Guest, February 11, died at St. Stephen, N. B., was buried at Calais by St. Croix.
- 47 Dunlap. Wm. A. Chadbourne, October 28; Fred G. Durgin, Dec. 12.
- 48 Lafayette. Elisha S. Case, October 15.
- 49 Meridian Splendor. Orel Dexter, January 10.
- 50 Aurora. Leander Weeks,* March 10, Treasurer over 24 years; Daniel W. Look,* July 1; John H. Murray,* July 17; William Crouse,* July 19, died from effects of a fall at Fairfield, Me.; Lochlan McLeod,* November 16; Henry A. Litchfield, May 13; Rufus Y. Young, September 22, at Matinicus Island, aged 55 years.
- 51 St. John's. John H. Plumer, October 4, a Past Master, always faithful; Albert Shorey, October 10, a good mason.
- 52 Mosaic. Charles S. Cilley, April 21; John C. Warner, July 4; Wil-

liam Paine, October 22; George N. Rogers, October 19; Sharon Cross, November 20.

53 Rural. William P. Sherman, January 9.

54 Vassalboro. George H. Adams,* April 30, aged 27 years, was Junior Warden at time of death; had been Senior Deacon, a brother beloved by all.

55 Fraternal. Jason Dame; James Larrabee, May 10; Warren C. Downs, June 12; Leonard Leighton; John H. Ferguson, Sept. 27; Frank Kimball.

56 Mount Moriah. Edmund P. Pingree, April 3.

57 King Hiram. L. C. Willoughby, May 14; Joseph K. Holman.

58 Unity. George W. Clark, February 15.

60 Star in the East. Alvanus Noyes, February 25; Peter Pelkey, Dec. 8; James Shedd, October.

61 King Solomon's. Milton McIntyre.

63 Richmond. James O. Woodworth, November 25, died at Melbourne, Australia.

64 Pacific. S. W. L. Chase, Feb. 5; William Plaisted, Jr.

65 Mystic. Daniel Stone, Sept. ; James Stuart, October; Samuel S. Garland, December; Hiram E. Grant, January.

66 Mechanics'. John W. Mayo, July 1; Robert J. Hamilton, September.

67 Blue Mountain. Boynton C. Hewey, July 14, at Lisbon, Me., of paralysis; Andrew S. Wheeler, Nov. 7, at Farmington, Me.

68 Mariners'. Edward L. Griffin, February 12.

70 Standish. Levi W. Libby, fall of 1893.

71 Rising Sun. Rodney F. Haney, February 21, aged 47 years, 4 mos.

72 Pioneer. Henry Hayward, March 16; M. R. Keep, May 16; Samuel Leavitt, August 30.

73 Tyrian. Roscoe Brown; S. P. Stuart, April 12; L. F. Marshall, Sept. 17; J. G. Eveleth, Master of Tyrian Lodge from 1864 to 1866.

74 Bristol. Franklin Bryant,* March 18, drowned at Round Pond, Me.; Green Burns, June, in Boston, Mass., brought home and buried by lodge; Austin Carter, in Ipswich, Mass., and buried there; Samuel A. Fassett, lost at sea spring of 1894; Frank S. Brown, never heard from and given up as lost.

75 Plymouth. Joseph Hamilton, April 21; Isaiah M. Whitney, October 25; Sylvanus P. Gifford, February 20.

76 Arundel. Frank G. Hutchins, April 21; Charles I. Davis, November; Thomas Emery, April 23.

77 Tremont. John C. Harmon,* April 5, David S. Wharton,* Andrew H. Taylor, June 27, accidentally killed; Horace E. Stanley,* Feb. 20.

- 79 Rockland. Arthur Holmes, July 17, at Chicago, Ill.; Wm. T. Luce, December 6, Collector of Customs Waldoboro Dist.; Joseph Boswick, February 7, Captain Schr. "T. P. Dixon," frozen on wreck at Vineyard Haven, Mass.
- 80 Keystone. Luther P. French, January; Jesse Baker, April 10.
- 81 Atlantic. Frederick Fox, June 5, of apoplexy; Irving J. Brown, June 21, of Bright's disease; Geo. S. Merrill, Sept. 20; Benj. Mitchell, December 11, of heart disease; William Osgood, Dec. 25, of meningitis; John M. Caldwell, February 5.
- 82 St. Paul's. Gershom F. Burgess, September 1; Walter E. Thorndike, January 26.
- 83 St. Andrew's. Albert C. Eaton, December 12; Wilbur F. Brann, Dec' 21; Robert Davis, February 28; George J. Poole, April 10; Edward D. Gould (May 9, 1892).
- 84 Eureka. Simon Pierson,* March 12, aged 68; Ezekiel Wall, Aug. 17.
- 86 Temple. William A. Candon,* September 25; Nathaniel A. Swett,* February 23, escorted by Cloudman Post No. 100, G. A. R., Past Master at Westbrook 6 years.
- 87 Benevolent. Frederick N. Kimball,* March 28.
- 89 Island. William F. Veazie, July 19; Alverdo Dodge, September 9. Bros. Veazie and Dodge were two eminent sea captains.
- 91 Harwood. Jas. O. Hanscom, August 23; Geo. C. Pennell, October 5; John W. Burns, November 25; John L. Pierce, January 21.
- 92 Siloam. Benj. Bunker, March 8; Frank P. Wing, April 13; Amos F. Knights, February 2.
- 93 Horeb. John W. Hayden,* June 2; Ebenezer Hall,* October 26.
- 96 Monument. Chas. Ross,* June 12, funeral at Hodgdon, Me.; David Tozier, in Washington.
- 97 Bethel. Fred Clark, struck by lightning in the street; B. Kendall Bean, Jr., December 26, Past Master.
- 98 Katahdin. Geo. F. Weeks,* December 22.
- 99 Vernon Valley. William H. Carr,* November 28, re-instated just before his death; Geo. W. Riggs,* November 9.
- 100 Jefferson. Charles A. Coffin, November; Fred M. Bartlett,* Nov. 24.
- 104 Dirigo. H. M. Savage, July; F. C. Perkins, November; Frank Percival, December 18, of heart disease.
- 105 Ashlar. Melvin E. D. Bailey, May 15; Chas. H. Ward.
- 109 Mount Kineo. George A. Goodwin.
- 110 Monmouth. Daniel E. Marston,* April 14, buried by Monmouth Lodge and Lewiston Commandery, K. T.
- 111 Liberty. Albert D. Matthews, May 25, Treasurer of lodge nineteen years, Levi T. Brown,* November 1; Calvin H. Smith,* December 20; Thomas J. Peavey,* January 27.

- 112 Eastern Frontier. Gustavus C. Hoyt, October, C. P. R. train wrecked near Moosehead Lake.
- 113 Messalonskee. Rev. Lincoln Given, October 4, died at Silver Lake, N. H.; Bainbridge Crowell,* November 28.
- 114 Polar Star. Edmund B. Mallet, November 9; Samuel D. Bailey, Dec. 23; John C. Higgins, January 14; George M. Shepherd, Feb. 15.
- 115 Buxton. George W. Howe, March 21, at Lowell, Mass.
- 116 Lebanon. Edward H. Bailey,* July 8; Edward P. Loring, in Massachusetts.
- 117 Greenleaf. Roscoe G. Warren, November 10.
- 118 Drummond. Isaac L. French, December 4, 1893; John Neal,* Sept. 1.
- 119 Pownal. William D. Hichborn, March 8; Warren F. Griffin, March 24; Arno Freeman, supposed to have been lost at sea.
- 121 Acacia. Emery S. Warren, August 17; Isaiah S. Trufant, October 4; Albion S. Dingley, October 28; Thomas Henderson.
- 122 Marine. William Buckminster, March 26; Harland P. Pressey, June 6; Sylvanus G. Haskell, January 20.
- 123 Franklin. Rufus Works, November 10; L. D. Greenleaf, January 24.
- 124 Olive Branch. James Knowles,* July 12, served as Master of Olive Branch seven years, honorary member at time of death.
- 125 Meridian. Joseph P. Tuttle, August 3, Past Master; Nathan H. McCausland, February 15.
- 126 Timothy Chase. Geo. A. Bailey, March 5; Geo. I. Mudgett, January 23; Frank W. Patterson, January 5.
- 127 Presumpscot. Frank A. Brown,* Sept. 9; Andrew Allen,* Dec. 3.
- 128 Eggemoggin. Rufus W. Walker,* March 10; Luther N. Carter,* Sept. 21; Joshua Watson,* October 3; Charles P. Bartlett,* Dec. 17.
- 130 Trinity. Eugene Cook, April 22; James W. Wood, July 27; Benj. E. Sharp, October 27.
- 131 Lookout. Ira K. Ackley, January 3.
- 132 Mount Tir'em. Willoughby R. York, Aug. 1; John B. Rand, Nov. 16.
- 133 Asylum. Benj. H. J. Ridley,* May 20, Master at the time of his death.
- 137 Kenduskeag. Wilbur A. Shaw, January 8, of diphtheria in Boston; Edwin C. Harvey,* February 22.
- 138 Lewy's Island. Ezra C. Sprague, Oct. 1; George M. Taylor, Jan. 27.
- 139 Archon. Ira F. Sidelinger, June 19; Stephen Grant, November 10.
- 140 Mount Desert. James Clement 2d, Aug. 5; Lewis Freeman, June 26.
- 141 Augusta. William Wing Jr., March 11; Eldorus Stevens, July 8; William B. Lapham; Henry M. Bamford, October 20.
- 144 Seaside. Ernest R. Johnson,* May 29, aged 31 years, 2 months, 8 days.

- 145 Moses Webster. John W. Hopkins, March 29, aged 35 years, 11 days; George Pool, January 3.
- 146 Sebasticook. Charles A. Collins, September 20; Justin E. Thompson, April 11.
- 147 Evening Star. Stephen E. Irish, June 22; Josiah W. Whitten, January 18.
- 148 Forest. James W. Butterfield, January 21, was S. D. at time of his death.
- 150 Rabboni. John Given, January 25; H. M. Grandquist, February 17.
- 152 Crooked River. Simeon Avery Turner, June 14, was W. M. 2 years, 1892 and 1893.
- 153 Delta. Marshall Walker, April 12; Andrew J. Eastman, May 24; James H. Martin, Oct. 26; Timothy J. Stearns, January 12.
- 155 Ancient York. Seth P. Crosman, September 11.
- 156 Wilton. Hiram Holt, May 9; Elbridge Parker, October 1.
- 160 Parian. T. R. Gardner, March 26; Frank H. Snell, Nov. 6; John P. Clark, February 27.
- 161 Carrabassett. Noah H. Ricker, Dec. 9; Amos Stevens, December 13; Stephen Penney, December 23.
- 163 Pleasant River. Neal Beerstow, September 10; Hugh Jones, February 2; William Williams, January 28.
- 165 Molunkus. William A. Perry, October 2; Jonathan A. Perry.
- 166 Neguemkeag. Horace Wentworth, February, at Readfield, Me., aged 84; Edward A. Whiting, July 10; Edward W. Bush, November 15.
- 167 Whitney. Daniel M. Foster, Sept. 7; Levi C. Coburn, February 28.
- 171 Naskeag. George B. Flye, March 5; Rodney McFarland, at Raymond, Me.; Smith Watson, January 1.
- 172 Pine Tree. Thaddeus R. Joy,* October 11, died at Maine General Hospital, Portland, buried at Winn, Me.
- 173 Pleiades. George L. Upton, September; George R. Smith, March 1.
- 176 Palestine. Charles Y. Foss, January 27, Past S. W. of lodge.
- 177 Rising Star. Robert S. Leach, October 11.
- 178 Ancient Brothers'. Bradford E. Chapman, Sept. 18, aged 63; Wm. W. Goss, September 30, aged 28; Isaac A. Johnson, Oct. 21, aged 58.
- 179 Yorkshire. Walter Meserve, June 29.
- 180 Hiram. Willard Brackett, August 26; Samuel Teague, November 5; Sewell E. Knapp, November 29.
- 183 Deering. James Lucas,* June 11, a charter member; Hubbard H. Nevens,* Oct. 13, a charter member and W. M. in 1882; Frederick Whyley,* May 7, W. M. in 1890.
- 184 Naval. Jesse H. Gatchell, June 5, aged 65 years, Past Master.

- 185 Bar Harbor. Parker C. Wood,* June 4; William T. Richardson, February 3.
- 186 Warren Phillips. John Wheeler, June 4.
- 188 Jonesport. Byron A. Donovan, July 18; Jacob Randall, November 21; Levi H. Wilson, Dec. 4, drowned at L. S. Station; Wm. Marshall, December 4, drowned at L. S. Station; William H. Sturdivant, November 3.
- 180 Knox. David Owen, September 18.
- 190 Springvale. Charles H. Morrison,* October 21.
- 192 Winter Harbor. Wilbur F. Vose; Francis Taft.
- 196 Bay View. John P. Hodgdon,* July 18.
- 197 Aroostook. Benj. F. Jones,* June 9, made a mason in Keystone Lodge, No. 8, charter member, July 15, 1891; Joel Valley,* July 17, made a mason in Trinity Lodge, No. 190, and an honorary member of this lodge January 27, 1894.
- 198 St. Aspinquid. Wm. L. Baker,* July 22, buried by Bradford Commandery.
- 199 Bingham. Elvin W. Locke, February, 1894.
- 201 Mt. Bigelow. Alfred Taylor, August 19.

NOTE.

In consequence of ill health Bro. CHARLES S. RENDELL was obliged to decline the office of District Deputy Grand Master for the Eighth District, and on July 1st the Grand Master appointed to fill the vacancy, Bro. RODEL A. PACKARD, of Northport.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Dec. 4, 1894,	George P. Harrison, Opelika.
Arizona, Nov. 13, 1894,	Rickmer N. Fredericks, Prescott.
Arkansas, Nov. 20, 1894,	N. P. Richmond, Malvern.
British Columbia, June 21, 1894,	R. B. McMicking, Victoria.
California, Oct. 9, 1894,	James B. Stevens, San Francisco.
Canada, July 18, 1894,	W. R. White, Pembroke.
Cuba, March 25, 1894,	Segundo Alvarez, Havana.
Colorado, Sept. 18, 1894,	William L. Bush, Idaho Springs.
Connecticut, Jan. 16, 1895,	Henry O. Warner, New Milford.
Delaware, Oct. 3, 1894,	Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia, Nov. 14, 1894,	David G. Dixon, Washington.
England, 1895,	Prince of Wales.
Florida, Jan. 15, 1895,	James W. Boyd, Bartow.
Georgia, Oct. 30, 1894,	John P. Shannon, Elberton.
Idaho, Sept. 11, 1894,	Adelbert B. Clark, Mountain Home.
Illinois, Oct. 2, 1894,	Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago.
Indiana, May 28, 1895,	Edward O'Rourke, Fort Wayne.
Indian Territory, Aug. 14, 1894,	John Coyle, Elm Spring.
Iowa, June 4, 1895,	George W. Ball, Iowa City.
Ireland, March 1, 1895,	Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
Kansas, Feb. 20, 1895,	James H. McCall, Wichita.
Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1894,	Henry H. Holeman, Madisonville.
Louisiana, Feb. 11, 1895,	George H. Packwood, Clinton.
Maine, May 7, 1895,	Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor.
Manitoba, June 12, 1895,	C. N. Bell, Winnipeg.
Maryland, Nov. 20, 1894,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1894,	Edwin B. Holmes, Boston.
Michigan, Jan. 22, 1895,	Edwin L. Bowring, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Jan. 16, 1895,	Calvin L. Brown, Morris.
Mississippi, Feb. 14, 1895,	James T. Harrison, Columbus.
Missouri, Oct. 9, 1894,	J. B. Thomas, Albany.
Montana, Sept. 19, 1894,	James H. Monteath, Butte.
Nebraska, June 20, 1894,	John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
George J. Roskruge, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	Sam. H. Davidson, Evening Shade.
Walter J. Quinlan, Victoria.	Marcus Wolfe, Nanaimo.
George Johnson, San Francisco.	William A. Davies, San Francisco.
John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
José F. Pellon, Havana.	Francisco de P. Rodriguez, Havana.
Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver.	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
John H. Barlow, Hartford.	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Benjamin L. Bartram, Wilmington.	Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
Edward Letchworth, London.	None.
Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.	Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.
Andrew M. Wolihin, Macon.	Whiteford S. Ramsay, Dublin.
Jonas W. Brown, Boise City.	Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
Joseph H. C. Dill, Bloomington.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	William Commons, Union City.
Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	James C. W. Coxe, Washington.
Archibald St. George, Dublin.	None.
Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	Matthew M. Miller, Topeka.
Henry B. Grant, Louisville.	William W. Clarke, Owensboro.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans.	J. Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
Stephen Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	None.
Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.	Irving Todd, Hastings.
John L. Power, Jackson.	Andrew H. Barkley, Crawford.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Nevada, June 12, 1895,	John C. Hazlett, Dayton.
New Brunswick, Aug. 28, 1894,	Thomas Walker, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 15, 1895,	Charles C. Hayes, Manchester.
New Jersey, Jan. 23, 1895,	Charles Belcher, Newark.
New Mexico, Oct. 1, 1894,	J. J. Kelly, Silver City.
New South Wales, June 13, 1894,	Sir Robert W. Duff, Sydney.
New York, June 6, 1895,	John Stewart, New York.
New Zealand, April 29, 1895,	Francis Henry D. Bell, Wellington.
North Carolina, Jan. 8, 1895,	Francis M. Moye, Wilson.
North Dakota, June 18, 1895,	William H. Best, Fargo.
Nova Scotia, June 12, 1895,	William F. MacCoy, Halifax.
Ohio, Oct. 24, 1894,	Carroll F. Clapp, Warren.
Oklahoma, Feb. 14, 1894,	Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma City.
Oregon, July 11, 1894,	Philip S. Malcolm, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1894,	Matthias H. Henderson, Philadelphia.
Peru, May 10, 1895,	Francis L. Crosby, Lima.
P. E. Island, June 25, 1894,	Thomas A. McLean, Charlottetown.
Québec, Jan. 30, 1895,	Frederick Massey, Montreal.
Rhode Island, May 20, 1895,	Edward P. Lowden, Pawtucket.
Scotland, 1894,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythswood.
South Australia, April 18, 1894,	Earl of Kintore, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 11, 1894,	Claude E. Sawyer, Aiken.
South Dakota, June 11, 1895,	Frederic H. Files, Sioux Falls.
Tasmania, Jan. 18, 1893,	E. O. Giblin, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 30, 1895,	George H. Morgan, Cookeville.
Texas, Dec. 4, 1894,	Gus. Garrison, Sulphur Springs.
Utah, Jan. 15, 1895,	Alvin C. Emerson, Ogden.
Vermont, June 13, 1895,	Kitredge Haskins, Brattleboro.
Victoria, Dec. 17, 1894,	Sir William J. Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia, Dec. 4, 1894,	John P. Fitzgerald.
Washington, June 12, 1894,	Joseph M. Taylor, Seattle.
West Virginia, Nov. 13, 1894,	George W. Feidt, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin, June 12, 1895,	William W. Perry, Madison.
Wyoming, Sept. 11, 1894,	Jethro T. Holliday, Laramie.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.	Frank Bell, Reno.
Freeman W. Wisdom, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	George B. Edwards, Jersey City.
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.	Max Frost, Santa Fé.
Arthur H. Bray, Sidney.	None.
Edward M. L. Elders, New York.	Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
Rev. William Ronaldson, Wellington.	None.
John C. Drewry, Raleigh.	George W. Blount, Wilson.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.	Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
Hon. William Ross, Halifax.	Thomas B. Flint, Yarmouth.
J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
James S. Hunt, Stillwater.	James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
James F. Robinson, Eugene.	James F. Robinson, Eugene.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	
J. Arturo Égo Aguirre, Lima.	Eduardo Lavergne, Lima.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
D. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh.	None.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Orlando Sheppard.
George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.	William Blatt, Yankton.
J. G. Steele, Hobart.	None.
John B. Garrett, Nashville.	Frank M. Smith, Knoxville.
John Watson, Houston.	Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
John Braim, Melbourne.	None.
Joseph V. Bidgood, Richmond.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.	George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
John W. Laffin, Milwaukee.	Gabriel Bouck, Oshkosh.
William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.	William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

- Alabama*—B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Oxford.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Fayetteville, Washington County.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nanaimo.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Denver.
Cuba—AURELIO MIRANDA, Havana.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM FOX, Ocala.
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER, Augusta.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Hailey City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—WALTER N. EVANS, Tahlequah.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TADD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—SAMUEL R. MARLATT, Portage la Prairie.
Maryland—THOMAS H. HOOVER, Union Bridge.
Michigan—WILLIAM WESTE, Munistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Biloxi.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUDBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Brunswick—JOHN STARR DEWOLF CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. ATKIN, Trenton.
New Mexico—ALPHEUS A. KEENE, Albuquerque.
New York—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.
New Zealand—JOHN JOYCE, Lyttleton.
North Carolina—DAVID BELL, Enfield.
North Dakota—FRANKLIN ESTABROOK, Inkster.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RURLAND, Halifax.
Ohio—CHARLES C. KIEFER, Urbana.
Oregon—JOHN MCCRACKEN, Portland.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
South Australia—EBENEZER COOKE, Adelaide.
South Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tasmania—W. STROUD, (Dep. G. Sec.) Hobart.
Texas—T. W. HUDSON, Sherman.
Utah—WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria—BENJAMIN DOUGHTY SMITH, Melbourne.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—THADDEUS R. SIMONSON, Camden.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
Canada—
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabattus.
Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia—“ “ “ “
Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.
Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Portland.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Louisiana—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER, Waldoboro.
Michigan—FESSENDEN L. DAY, Lewiston.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON, Modmouth.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
New Zealand—
North Carolina—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
North Dakota—ALGERNON M. ROAK, Auburn.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURNBANK, Saco.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tasmania—WILFORD J. FISHER, Eastport.
Texas—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Utah—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY, Bethel.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR., Freeport.

PERMANENT MEMBERS. DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. ELISHA HARDING,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" JOHN J. BELL,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" 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,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	"	" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" JAMES L. CHILD,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M. W. Albert Moore,

Grand Master 1875 and 1876.

Born in Anson, September 4, 1815,

Died in North Anson, April 7, 1895,

AGED 79 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 3 DAYS.

BELOVED AND VENERATED.

“His voice yet speaks to us,
And often will his counsels clear our way,
As if the words we plainly heard him say.”

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

R. W. Frederick Fox,

Grand Treasurer 1883 to 1894.

Born in Portland, November 3, 1827.

Died in Portland, June 5, 1894.

AGED 66 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 2 DAYS.

HONORED, BELOVED, MOURNED.

"He fed them, clothed them, and the widow's prayer
Named him as one who saved her from despair."

* Recapitulation--1895. *

Lodges enrolled,	199
" extinct,	8
" working,	191
" under dispensation,	2
" chartered at communication 1895,	0
" represented at communication 1895,	188
" " by proxy exclusively,	58
Number of representatives,	255
Lodges to make returns,	192
Making returns in time,	192
Initiated,	850
Raised,	823
Affiliated,	124
Re-instated,	52
Total increase,	—990
Dimitted,	224
Died,	372
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	1
Expelled,	2
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	213
Total decrease,	—812
Net increase,	187
Members, March 1, 1894,	21,809
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$6,444.45
" " Disbursements,	6,650.58
Amount of Charity Fund,	26,093.47

• TABLE OF CONTENTS •

1895.

Portrait of M. W. Horace H. Burbank, Grand Master 1893 and 1894,	Frontispiece.
Portrait of M. W. Henry R. Taylor, Grand Master 1891 and 1892,	Frontispiece.
Opening 76th Annual Communication,	159
Grand Officers present,	159
Reading of records dispensed with,	160
Assistants appointed,	160
Report of Committee on Transportation,	160
Credentials,	160
Standing Committees appointed,	168
Grand Master's Annual Address,	169
Seventy-fifth anniversary,	169
Necrology,	170
Condition of the fraternity,	172
Dedication of halls,	172
Conventions for teaching work,	173
Grand Lecturer's report,	174
Decisions,	176
Dispensations,	176
Grand Lodge funds,	178
By-Laws,	178
Grand Representatives,	178
Consolidation of lodges,	179
Public installations,	179
Masonic trials,	179
Invasion of jurisdiction,	180
Complaints,	180
Conclusion,	180

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters presented and referred,.....	186
Rising Sun Lodge—request for increased mileage,.....	186
B. F. Sleeper—petition for restoration,.....	186
Dispensation and records of Mt. Bigelow Lodge, v. D., referred,.....	186
Enos Wasgatt, M. W. P. G. M., of Florida, introduced and welcomed, ..	186
Telegram from M. W. Past Grand Master David Cargill,.....	186
Report of Grand Treasurer,.....	187
Grand Secretary,.....	190
Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers,.....	190
Returns,.....	191
Wisconsin circular respecting Masonic Relief.....	195
Mississippi circular respecting uniform rules of jurisdiction,.....	195
New Zealand—request of Grand Lodge for recognition granted,.....	196
Grand Representatives of North Carolina and Kansas welcomed,.....	196
Deed of Dodge real estate,.....	196
Lewy's Island Lodge—request for increased <i>per diem</i> ,.....	197
Election of Grand Officers,.....	197
Vote of sympathy to Past Grand Master Cargill,.....	198
Vacancy on Committee on Condition of the Fraternity filled,.....	198
Ira Berry Lodge—request for additional <i>per diem</i> ,.....	198
Complaint of Dorie Lodge against Pacific Lodge,.....	198
Papers of Columbia Lodge, v. D., referred,.....	199
Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary,.....	199
Historical Address by Past Grand Master Burnham,.....	199
Reminiscences of Early Members by Past Grand Master Chase, ..	218
Oration, by Past Grand Master Drummond,.....	226
Vote to request copies of addresses for publication,.....	242
Retiring of M. W. Enos Wasgatt,.....	242
Report of Committee on Dispensations and Charters,	243
History of Masonry in Maine,.....	244
Library,.....	245
Mileage amendment postponed.....	245
Order for revision mileage schedule,.....	245
Report of Committee of Finance,.....	245
on Amendments to Constitution,.....	249
New Clothing ordered,.....	249
Amendment Constitution regarding Grand Lecturer entertained,.....	250
Report of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.....	250
Bro. John C. Griffin recognized,.....	251
Report of Committee on Grievances and Appeals,.....	251
Pay Roll.....	253
Further time allowed Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence,.....	254



* APPENDIX. *



Index to Appendix, Vol. 15.

A.

Accuser, voting.....	10
Ainsworth, John C.,.....	346
Alabama, 1893,.....	2
1894,.....	211
Alley Lodge,.....	104
Ancient Landmarks,.....	64
Ancient Usage,.....	90
Arizona, 1893,.....	179
1894,.....	408
Arkansas, 1893,.....	8
1894,.....	214

B.

Balloting,.....	14, 148, 160, 182
Bates, William J., death of,.....	172
Bigham, Benjamin H., death of,.....	29, 31
Black-balls,.....	122, 133
British Columbia, 1893,.....	11
1894,.....	215
Brown, John H., death of,.....	185
Burial in other states,.....	174

C.

California, 1893,.....	12
1894,.....	217
Calling off,.....	392
Canada, 1893,.....	16
1894,.....	227
Candidates, number of,.....	416
irregularly made,.....	111 ; 436, 443
Catholics,.....	221

Cerneau legislation,.....	50, 52, 125
Charter, custody of,.....	43
demanding sight of,.....	117, 161, 178; 244, 299
revocation of,.....	46
Ciphers,.....	308, 341, 389, 390
Citizenship,.....	255
Civil tribunals,.....	87, 139
Clandestine Masonry,.....	125
Clothing,.....	44
Colorado, 1893,.....	20
1894,.....	230
Committees of Investigation,.....	393
Conferring degrees for other lodges,.....	26, 100; 381
Congregating,.....	68
Connecticut, 1894,.....	23
1895,.....	409
Connor, George C., death of,.....	153; 375
Conventions called by lodges,.....	417
Corner Stones, laying of,.....	11, 140, 195
Correspondence reports,.....	53
Cremation,.....	118, 139
Cuba,.....	332, 442

D.

Davidson, John S., death of,.....	28; 236
Declaring initiation void,.....	111; 436, 443
Degrees at sight,.....	430
Degrees without membership,.....	69
Delaware, 1893,.....	25
1894,.....	233
Dimits,.....	105, 121, 139; 258
Dispensations for Degrees,.....	3; 371
District Deputies,.....	17; 221
District of Columbia, 1893,.....	181
1894,.....	411

E.

Eastern Star Chapters,.....	106, 132, 171, 176; 226, 303, 403
Emery, Albion B.,.....	382
England,.....	441

F.

Florida, 1894,.....	26
1895,.....	414
Foley case,.....	103

Freemasonry an Institution,.....	433
Frizzell, John,.....	376
Fundamental Principles and Landmarks,.....	419
Funerals,.....	66, 159

G.

Georgia, 1893,	28
1894,	236
Grand Honors,.....	274, 291, 440
Grand Lodges without Subordinates,	108
Supremity of,	276, 278, 435
Grand Master's Seal,.....	212, 386
Grand Orient,.....	19; 387
Grand Representatives,.....15, 63, 105, 121, 136, 143, 158; 230, 257, 359, 390,	396, 416

H.

Halls, use of by other societies,	76, 115
High Rites,.....	39, 165
Honorary members,.....	393, 394
Hubbs, John H., death of,.....	102
Husted, James W., death of,	115

I.

Idaho, 1893,	33
1894,.....	241
Illegal Grand Lodges,	311
Lodge of Ontario,.....	325
Illinois, 1893,	35
1894,.....	245
Immoral business,.....	* 355
Incorporation of masonic bodies,.....	27
Indiana, 1893,.....	42
1894,.....	250
Indian Territory, 1893,.....	44
1894,.....	254
Innis, William P., death of,.....	73
Installing one-armed brother,.....	5
by proxy,	220
Insurance,.....	47
Intimidating candidates,.....	404
Iowa, 1893,	46
1894,.....	258
Ireland,	189; 442
Isaacs, William B.,.....	391

J.

Japan,.....	240
Jurisdiction,.....	282
Jurisdictional lines,.....	163
Jurisdiction over candidates—uniformity in,.....	83
over rejected affiliates,.....	322
territorial,.....	219, 413

K.

Kansas, 1894,.....	185
1895,.....	264
Kentucky, 1893,.....	54
1894,.....	207

L.

Landmarks and Fundamental Principles,.....	419
Lamberton, Robert A., death of,.....	135
Large Lodges,.....	324
Laws of Nations,.....	308
Life Insurance—lodge paying premiums,.....	14
Life Membership,.....	314
Limiting affiliation,.....	87
Lodge funds,.....	318
Lodge histories,.....	48, 50
Louisiana, 1894,.....	59
1895,.....	416

M.

Manitoba, 1893,.....	64
1894,.....	272
Maryland, 1893,.....	66
1894,.....	274
Masonic Congress,.....	36, 182, 199; 247, 372
Masonic Homes,.....	10, 78, 166; 200, 282, 313, 428
Masonic status,.....	270
Masonic Summonses,.....	100
Massachusetts, 1893,.....	69
1894,.....	420
McGrew, Gifford H. G.,.....	423
Method of arranging Reports on Correspondence,.....	1
Mexican Masonry,.....	156; 247, 315, 382
Mexico,.....	189; 443
Michigan, 1894,.....	73
1895,.....	426
Military lodges,.....	124

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

v

Miller, Irvin,.....	85
Minnesota, 1894,.....	80
1895,	278
Mississippi, 1894,	83
1895,	430
Missouri, 1893,.....	90
1894,.....	281
Montana, 1893,	94
1884,.....	286

N.

Names in notices,.....	71
Nebraska, 1893,.....	97
1894,.....	293
Nevada, 1893,.....	102
1894,.....	298
New Brunswick, 1893,.....	104
1894,.....	301
New Hampshire, 1893,.....	106
1894,.....	302
New Jersey, 1894,.....	111
1895,.....	435
New Mexico, 1893,.....	114
1894,.....	441
New South Wales,.....	191; 443
New York, 1893,.....	115
1894,.....	311
New Zealand,.....	194; 444
Non-affiliation,	169, 178, 180; 258, 340, 374
Non-attendance,	180
Non-payment of dues, penalty,.....	32
North Carolina, 1894,.....	317
1895,.....	319
North Dakota, 1893,.....	119
1894,.....	323
Nova Scotia, 1893,.....	122
1894,.....	329
Notifying other bodies of expulsions,.....	388

O.

Objection after ballot,.....	45, 155; 348
Ohio, 1893,.....	125
1894,.....	333
Oklahoma, 1893,.....	130
1894,.....	343

Opening of Grand Lodges,.....	80, 94 ; 340
Oregon, 1893,	131
1894,.....	346

P.

Paige, Lucius R.....	71
Past Grand Master, rank of	22
Past Master's degree,.....	22, 144, 171
Past Masters, rank of,	123
Past Masters presiding,	276, 388, 390
Past Masters, trial of by Past Masters,	6
Pennsylvania, 1893,.....	135
1894,.....	353
Work,.....	355
Permanent Members,.....	372
Perpetual jurisdiction,	57, 71, 91, 125, 133, 137, 142 ; 227, 240, 251, 285, 292, 334, 338, 349, 357, 359, 397, 421, 435
Peru,.....	77
Physical Disability,.....	5, 17, 81 ; 388, 393
Power, John L.,	89
Powers of Grand Lodges,.....	98 ; 271
Masters,.....	398, 430
Prince Edward Island, 1893,.....	145
1894,.....	360
Printing ciphers,.....	423
Proceedings reviewed, list of,	207 ; 447
Proxies,.....	157
Publication of Rejections,.....	22
Publishing reflections upon officials,.....	393
Public Installations,.....	26 ; 235, 354, 437
Ceremonies,.....	295, 342, 360, 361, 392
Pulford, R. Delos,.....	401

Q.

Quebec, 1894,.....	145
1895,.....	361
Quorum for opening,.....	402

R.

Rebellion against Grand Lodge,	24
Refreshments,.....	221, 290
Rejected Candidates,	38, 119 ; 374, 385
Relief,	61, 99, 149, 178 ; 224, 335, 355, 373, 381, 383, 404, 418, 427
Remanding for new trial,.....	4
Resignation of Officers,.....	177

Restoration,.....	397
Returns,.....	81
Rhode Island, 1893,.....	147
1894,.....	365
Rituals,.....	128
Robertson, T. Nisbet,.....	301

S.

Saint John's College, Arkansas,.....	9
Santo Domingo,.....	444
Scotland,.....	195; 415
South Australia,.....	197; 445
South Carolina, 1893,.....	148
1894,.....	366
South Dakota, 1893,.....	149
1894,.....	371
Speed, Frederick,.....	435
Stated Meetings,.....	107
Statistics,.....	206; 446

T.

Temperance,.....	8
Tennessee, 1894,.....	151
1895,.....	375
Texas, 1893,.....	155
1894,.....	380
Treaty of Monterey,.....	357
Trial of Non-affiliates,.....	101
Warden while presiding,.....	367
Trials,.....	10, 13, 173, 174; 249, 296, 368, 439
Tucker, Philip C.,.....	380

U.

Utah, 1894,.....	157
1895,.....	382

V.

Vacancies,.....	305
Vermont, 1893,.....	162
1894,.....	388
Vehslage, Henry, death of,.....	114; 435
Victoria,.....	198, 445
Virginia, 1893,.....	165
1894,.....	391

W.

Washington, 1893,.....	168
1894,	394
West Virginia, 1893,.....	171
1894,.	399
Wheeler, Joseph K.....	409
Wisconsin, 1893,.....	173
1894,.....	401
Withdrawing black-balls,.....	56
Witnesses, impeachment of,	279
Work and Ritual,.....	110
in foreign languages,	49, 181, 356
Written ballots,.....	402
Wyoming, 1893,.....	176
1894,.....	404

APPENDIX.

Report on Correspondence.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit their annual report for 1894—the thirtieth report in thirty consecutive years, that has borne the name of the chairman of the committee.

We give, as usual at the close of the report, a table showing the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communication of each Grand Lodge, and the page of this report upon which the review of each commences.

Last year the Proceedings were received, as a rule, unusually early; this year they are not received, on the average, as early as last year.

Heretofore this portion of our report has not been written until after the session of the Grand Lodge, when it would be known how much would be wanted by the printer to fill the space in the Proceedings, not required in the first three signatures reserved for the record of the action of the Grand Lodge.

We have, however, adopted the plan of printing the report in the Appendix, as heretofore stated; by this method the reports in any volume will be arranged consecutively, in such a manner that they may readily be indexed.

Some committees give an Introduction, generally prepared after the rest of the report has been completed; but we prefer to give ours in the order in which it is written. So, as heretofore, we shall proceed with the Proceedings alphabetically so far as they have been received, giving those received later in the same order after we have reached the end of the alphabet, and then, if we have any matters for special comment, give them in our Conclusion.

We sent out to other committees and Grand Secretaries several pages of our report last year, in the hope of securing uniformity in the arrangement, paging and indexing of these reports. It is now almost universally conceded that these reports are of great value to reading masons; and it is equally true that in them are contained discussions of much more than temporary interest and importance; but under the present system they are almost valueless for reference *for want of an index*; the more one has to do with books, the more he appreciates the necessity of indexes; in fact it has now come to be the understanding of scholars, that a book without an index is not to be counted as a book of reference; we desire to save these reports from falling into that category.

ALABAMA, 1893.

The Grand Master (FRANCIS L. PETTUS) says that "in temporal affairs," the year had not been a prosperous one.

"We have cultivated the soil, and it has not responded with its accustomed harvest; we have engaged in the marts of trade, and our ships have been lost in the storm of adversity! We have delved and toiled in the works of professional life, and our hopes again have been blown back to us as a leaf by the wind."

Yet in spite of this, new lodges had been organized, and the membership had been increased.

The Grand Lodge, in the death of Past Grand Master JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, had suffered the loss of one of its ablest, most active and most beloved members.

The Grand Lodge had provided some years since for a Trust Fund for the erection of a hall which now consists of \$28,000 in Alabama State Bonds, bearing four per cent. interest; he thinks the income could be increased by investing it in improved real estate in Montgomery, which, when the proper time comes, could be used for the site of the hall.

"Masonic District Conferences" had been held during the year, and of them, he says:

"I have received reports from each of these conferences, and am thoroughly satisfied that they are doing good, as well in the way of social and friendly intercourse among the brethren, as in securing greater proficiency and uniformity in the work."

Of granting dispensations for conferring degrees out of time, he says:

"It seems to me that unless the necessity is urgent and overwhelming, and injury will result to the fraternity, that these dispensations should never be granted. It involves a suspension of the constitution, and while I have no doubt of the power of the Grand Master to suspend the constitution in these cases, I think that it can rarely happen that good will result to the fraternity from the exercise of this power. Usually these requests are made for the purpose of conferring the various degrees upon a candidate who is about to remove from the jurisdiction, either temporarily or permanently. In either

event he must necessarily go into the foreign jurisdiction utterly wanting in the requisite masonic attainments, and instead of being a credit to the fraternity, his want of proficiency would be a reproach, both to the lodge which conferred the degrees, and the Grand Lodge under which it was acting. I think it would be well to settle, once for all, that in no case except by the Grand Master in the exercise of his prerogative, acting in person, should the degrees be conferred except in the constitutional manner."

As we have heretofore said, we think that the importance of this matter is greatly overstated. If lodges will violate their duty in such cases in respect to requiring suitable proficiency, they will do it habitually. Practically, so far as our observation goes, the very fact that the degrees are conferred more rapidly than usual, stimulates those interested to make greater efforts to acquire the necessary knowledge and arouses an unusual interest in masonry, which seems to continue to increase in consequence. It must be remembered, too, that all these laws are limitations upon the powers which lodges formerly possessed. They were made the judges of the time required to investigate properly the character of a candidate, and, through their Master, of determining when a candidate had made suitable proficiency. The abuse of this power by careless lodges and incompetent Masters led to the adoption of the law fixing a minimum time for investigation and acquiring suitable proficiency; and we have often doubted whether, upon the whole, more mischief had not resulted from the law than that it was desired to prevent, for, in the past certainly, it has been taken as a matter of course in many lodges, that when the required time has expired, the candidate is ready for advancement and no examination was had. Were it not for the growing sentiment that the object of work is *to make masons* instead of *teaching Masonry*, we should be inclined to return to the old system and hold Masters and lodges to a strict accountability for a proper performance of this, the most important of their duties. We received the degrees under the old system, and we verily believe that candidates acquired more proficiency in the one or two weeks then usually given between the conferring of two degrees, than under the rule requiring a month in all cases for acquiring it.

A case had been before the Grand Lodge, in which, upon an appeal from an acquittal, this decision was reversed, the accused found guilty, and indefinitely suspended. The Grand Master's attention was afterwards called to the case, and upon examination of the evidence, he came to the conclusion that the decision of the Grand Lodge was erroneous. He says:

"If Washington Lodge, having the witnesses before it, and being personally acquainted with the character and standing of each witness, of their credibility, their means of knowing the facts, came to the conclusion that these brethren were not guilty, it would seem that the only thing that this Grand Lodge ought to do, if it should come to a different conclusion, would be to remand the case to Washington Lodge for a new trial, and not to convict and sentence upon testimony which the lodge below thought insufficient. This is a very different case from the one in which the lodge below finds the accused guilty, and fails to inflict adequate punishment. In that case it is

not only the right, but it is the duty of this Grand Lodge to see that a sufficient punishment is assessed. In the case under consideration, not only did the Grand Lodge overrule the decision of the subordinate lodge, as to guilt of the accused upon the testimony, but, without opportunity for further hearing, it announces him guilty and imposes the penalty. This, it appears to me, is not in accord with fairness and justice to the accused, and I most heartily recommend that some means be found for correcting this apparent injustice. I feel sure that this case was passed upon hastily, or such a result would never have occurred. What the remedy to these brethren may be I know not, but when this Grand Lodge sees that it has done an injustice, it will surely rectify it; and if there be no precedent, the Grand Lodge will make one for the occasion."

We utterly dissent from the proposition that the case should have been sent back for a new trial. The idea of reversing a decision of the lodge, on the ground that it was contrary to the evidence, and sending the case back for a new trial *by the same jury*, seems to us absurd: the members of the lodge are placed in the dilemma of deciding the case *contrary to their own convictions*, in obedience to the mandate of the Grand Lodge, or of deciding it the same way and sending the case again to the Grand Lodge to go through the same manœuvre again! We suspect that there was no hearing, as there should have been, by the Committee of the Grand Lodge; probably the accused did not appear and ask one; if justice failed to be done in consequence of his neglect, he cannot complain. In this case, the decision of the Grand Lodge was manifestly erroneous, as appears by the report of the committee submitted at this communication. There seemed to be some doubt as to the rightful power of the Grand Lodge to right the wrong it had committed. The doubt rested upon purely technical grounds and we are glad to see that the Grand Lodge, in the exercise of its power as the supreme masonic judicial tribunal in Alabama, reversed its former action and affirmed the decision of the lodge. It would have been a disgrace to Freemasonry to have suffered this wrong to go unredressed, upon technical grounds, which, with a proper conception of the inherent powers of a Grand Lodge, *do not exist*. We have given space to this matter, because the same doubts exist elsewhere, and we desired to put on record a precedent which so fully agrees with the principles and laws of Freemasonry.

Of the proposed "Masonic Home," he says:

"This Grand Lodge has not the necessary funds to build and maintain a Home such as is contemplated in the resolution, adopted by the last Grand Lodge, and an attempt to do it without funds must necessarily result in a failure and reproach upon the fraternity. If it is deemed proper that this Grand Lodge should assist the subordinate lodges in taking care of its orphans, I would respectfully suggest that it only be done after the lodge whose duty it is to care for them, has exhausted every resource. Then let application be made to a Commission appointed by this Grand Lodge, and in the event that the lodge has done its full duty in the premises, and that a deserving object of masonic charity is needing assistance, if it be an orphan of tender years, let the Commission make arrangements with one of the Orphan Asylums now existing in the state, having reference to the denomination of the parents of the child, and in this way assist the subordinate lodge in caring for such orphan; but simply to complete a pile of brick and mortar, for the

purpose of saying that we have a Masonic Orphans' Home, without money to endow or equip it, would seem to me to be a mere mockery. I should be heartily in favor of having an Orphans' Home if we had the necessary funds, but I am utterly opposed to starting on this line until we have the funds in hand to build, equip and endow it."

He announced a large number of decisions, several of which are new, and of general application.

1. Pending a trial, the accuser and the accused were suspended for non-payment of dues. He decided that the latter could be present in the subsequent proceedings at the trial, and the former could not be; but the Grand Lodge held that neither could be, but the trial must proceed in the manner prescribed by the Grand Lodge for the trial of suspended masons. In Grand Lodges, which have no special provision for such cases, the practice is, so far as we have observed, to try a suspended mason by the lodge, while "called from labor to refreshment," for that special purpose.

2. The Master of a lodge has the right to vote "upon all questions involving a change in the by-laws." Why this limitation is made we cannot conceive; we have never before seen that the general rule, that when a presiding officer is an actual member of the body over which he presides, he has the same right to vote as other members unless there is some special law to the contrary, has been questioned in relation to the Master of a lodge. We hold that a by-law of the lodge denying him this power, is absolutely void, as would be the rule of any assembly convened under any law, other than of their own making.

3. He held that a dimitted mason can be tried for an offence, only by the lodge of which he was a member; but the Grand Lodge overruled the decision, and affirmed the law to be as provided in the constitution of our Grand Lodge.

4. The Grand Lodge affirmed one decision which is in conflict with decisions of other Grand Lodges, and, as it seems to us, clearly erroneous, viz: that a one-armed brother may be lawfully installed as Master of a lodge. The decision is based upon the ground that such a brother has the same rights as the other members of the lodge, and that "membership carries with it the right to hold office." The proposition is too broadly stated; under it, a demented brother, a deaf or dumb brother, if elected, would be entitled to installation. It has frequently been held that a brother physically or mentally incapable of performing all the duties of an office should not be installed into that office; and it is very generally held, that a brother, found by the installing officer, upon proper hearing, to be morally unfit for the position to which he has been elected, should not be installed.

5. A member of a lodge neglected or refused to attend the lodge in answer to a summons; no proceedings were taken; he remained a member, paying dues and participating in the proceedings of the lodge for two years and a half, and then moved away; he applied for a dimit, and objections

were made to granting one, on account of his neglecting to obey the summons; it was rightly held that under the special circumstances of the case he was entitled to his dimit.

6. The Grand Lodge held that a Master may be tried by his lodge, after he has ceased to be Master, for a masonic offence, not involving his official action, committed while he was Master. The idea that a Past Master must be tried by Past Masters, because he must be tried by his peers, is no less absurd than it would be to hold that an Ex-Governor must be tried by a jury of Ex-Governors! The idea of trial by our peers finds no support in masonic law; all cases in which a mason cannot be tried by his lodge, are based upon considerations peculiar to Freemasonry, which is "a law unto itself."

7. "Where a lodge has forfeited its charter, and the charter has never been restored, a member who was under suspension for non-payment of dues, at the time of the forfeiture of the charter, must apply to the Grand Secretary for a certificate, and cannot be re-instated by a new lodge composed of the same brethren, acting under a new charter, granted by the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge, upon report of the Committee on Jurisprudence decided:

1. That the action of the lodge "in Committee of the Whole," is not valid action of the lodge, and that the election or rejection of a candidate for membership in such committee is absolutely void, and that the petition is still before the lodge.

2. "It is a well settled law of Masonry that the officers of a lodge may be installed in public. But the lodge should be opened regularly in its lodge room before the installation, and it should remain open until after the officers are installed."

The publication of the "New Masonic Code" was announced; the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma recognized; report of Committee on Work made and adopted; three charters granted without charge to replace charters burned; the "Code" adopted; the committee on locating the "Masonic Home" discontinued, and the proposed resolutions levying a tax to create a fund for the establishment of a Home, refused a passage.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be, and is hereby requested, to furnish to the chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence a copy of all decisions made by him on questions of Masonic Law, as soon after the same are rendered as practicable."

This will probably enable the committee to report intelligently upon the decisions at the communication at which they are announced.

The following announcement was made:

"M. W. Bro. William H. Norris, P. G. Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, died at his home at Santa Barbara, State of Sao Paula, Brazil, on July 13, 1893, at the age of 93 years, leaving behind to mourn his loss a devoted wife, nine children, thirty-nine grand children, and twenty-three great-grandchildren."

* * * * *

"Bro. Norris was at all times an earnest, active, zealous mason; he was the Father of Liberty, now C. P. Whitt Lodge, No. 65; Fulton Lodge, No. 98; and Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 266, and one of his first thoughts after reaching Brazil, was to arrange for the organization of a masonic lodge, in which he and his masonic brethren might meet in fraternal intercourse, and transmit unimpaired to their posterity, the sublime truths, the bright virtues, and the beautiful symbols of Masonry, and thereby lead them through all the chambers of our Mystic Temple, where they would be taught the great lesson of not only HOW TO LIVE, but most impressively HOW TO DIE.

"Application was made to the Grand Orient of Brazil, and a charter was granted to WASHINGTON LODGE, with Bro. Norris as its first W. M.; the only lodge in Brazil in which the ceremonies were conducted in the English language."

Want of space alone prevents our copying the tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master JOHNSON. But we cannot forbear quoting the following, which our annual examination of the proceedings enables us to appreciate and heartily endorse;

"When he retired from that high office, unlike some who have filled it, Past Grand Master Johnson did not think his duty to the Grand Lodge had terminated, nor did he forget those who had thus honored him. It is true that he had received at the hands of its members the highest honor they could confer upon him, but he never failed to show his appreciation of their confidence, and never supposed he was relieved of his duty to the fraternity. He never missed a communication, and continuously, from the time he went out of office, was a member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and for the greater part of the time was its chairman. How well he discharged the arduous duties of that position is best shown by the elaborate opinions found in our Proceedings on the many difficult and intricate questions of masonic law presented to that committee during the time he was its chairman."

The report of the Grand Treasurer (our old fellow-townsmen, WILLIAM H. DINGLEY, whom we have had the pleasure of taking by the hand since the last annual communication of our Grand Lodge) shows the sound financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS. As usual, he confines himself to a very discriminating abstract of the more important matters in the action of other Grand Lodges.

His remarks in relation to non-affiliates deserve careful consideration:

"But we presume that we are as certain to have a numerous army of these, as that we are to have the poor always with us. This is, to some extent, doubtless the result of the readiness with which dispensations for new lodges are obtained, for these are usually issued by Grand Masters whenever the requirements of the Constitution have been complied with, and without due inquiry as to advantages of location, and the abundance of proper material, or the condition of the applicants as to hall-dues, etc., and the Grand Lodge grants the charter. Thus we see that the number of weak lodges increases, and when the debts begin to press them, great anxiety is felt for an increase in membership, to accomplish which too rigid scrutiny into character or fitness would be unfortunate, and the profane becomes a mason but in name, and quickly tiring—dimit. We have no faith in forced membership, for this may accumulate the dues and swell the treasury, but will never strengthen the lodges. We have been pleased to see that of late a few of the Grand Masters have been closely investigating the conditions in granting dispensations, and in some instances refusing them. Is not this exactly

what every Grand Master should do? Then would we have fewer lodges, to be sure, but more zealous, active masons and fewer non-affiliates."

He is very much of the opinion that the system of exchanging Grand Representatives has been productive of little good, but does not tell us whether the fault is in the system or in those who manage it; holds, as does his Grand Lodge, that candidates "must exhibit suitable proficiency in the preceding degrees *in open lodge*," before they can be advanced; agrees with us, that in smaller lodges there will be more intimate masonic relations between the members; heartily endorses having simple refreshments at times at lodge meetings; and, referring to a recommendation that masons be required to use lambskin instead of linen aprons, he asks:

"Should they do this, how long will the members present the appearance of practicing that virtue, which is said to be 'next to godliness?' With what would visitors be supplied?"

He says:

"No, Bro. Barkley, we are not living where no saloons can be seen, nor are we blind to the evils of intemperance, neither were our ancient brethren, yet I see not that this should run us to the extreme of prohibiting totally the use of alcoholic stimulants. Total abstinence is not temperance, but a moderate use of all God's gifts, for excess in the use of anything may prove as destructive of self-will as that to which you allude. Shall we prohibit the using of tobacco because its use has, in some cases, run to abuse? Shall opium no more be sold because some few use it to excess? In short, is not the introduction of new tests an innovation?"

That depends: when the use of anything becomes a public curse, the general weal demands that its use be prohibited, although there may be many who do not abuse it; human laws must have reference to the mass, even if they limit the rights of the few. So, if evil practices exist among masons to such an extent as to disgrace Masonry, it is no innovation to enact laws to prohibit those practices. It is inherent in Freemasonry to preserve itself, and the exercise of this power, when necessary, is no innovation, but rather the performance of a duty enjoined by its fundamental principles.

ARKANSAS, 1893.

A fine portrait of Bro. LOGAN H. ROOTS, Past Grand Master, who had died during the year, forms the frontispiece to the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (R. J. LAUGHLIN) announced the deaths of Bro. ROOTS, Past Grand Master MARCCUS L. BELL, and Past Grand Treasurer R. L. DODGE—three earnest masons, whose loss will be deeply deplored.

His address is decidedly of a business character; he gives the "Conclusions" of the Masonic Congress, to which we shall refer later. He says that they are in exact accordance with the customs and practices of his Grand Lodge, which was ably represented in the Congress by Bros. GEORGE A. DANNELLY, GEORGE THORNBURG, FAY HEMPSTEAD, R. P. PHILLIPS, and W. M.

KENT. The Grand Master's reason for not being there will find echoes very extensively over the country—"press of business and *press of finances*."

His decisions are generally expositions of local law; but the following have general application:

1. A by-law making the annual dues six dollars, and providing that a member shall have a credit thereon of fifty cents for every regular meeting which he attends, though designed to promote a very worthy object, is invalid.

2. While a lodge ought not to continue a meeting till after midnight on any day in the week, much less on Saturday night, the proceedings in case of a trial will not be set aside, because the closing portion of them took place between midnight and one o'clock on Sunday morning.

We find the following in the address of the Grand Master, but no action upon it by the Grand Lodge:

"The question has been frequently asked, has a brother who has been suspended for N. P. D. a right to visit a lodge or converse on masonic subjects? In each case the parties have been referred to Section 570 of Digest, and the principle clearly stated the suspension for non-payment of dues does not carry with it conviction of any offence, but rather presumptive evidence of the brother's misfortune, and deprives the brother of lodge privileges only."

We confess that we do not understand it, unless suspension N. P. D. is from membership only, and even then we do not like to believe that a member shall lose his membership when he is unable to pay his dues.

The Grand Master says:

"Of our Grand Secretary, Bro. Fay Hempstead, I must say that the admiration I have always had for his ability and information, from our intimate relations during the past year, has been ripened into love by his many acts of kindness, and the uniform courtesy with which he has always responded to my frequent calls for assistance."

Very many of us will shout, "Ditto."

The Trustees of St. John's College made a disheartening report. They were really the Trustees of the Masonic Temple: with the aid of \$3,000 from the Grand Lodge there was an excess of expenditures over receipts, including, in the former, interest, insurance and taxes, the latter of which seem to us excessive under the circumstances. The outlook for the next year was that the Grand Lodge must provide \$2,000 for current expenses and fixed charges. In consequence the Trustees unanimously voted to turn over the Temple to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge concurred and appointed a Board of Control to manage the property.

In view of these facts, a proposition was made to reduce the mileage, which is fixed by the by-laws: they were amended in such manner that after that session the Grand Lodge shall fix the mileage at each communication by a special vote.

We are *very* happy to read the following:

"Bro. J. H. Van Hoose, who was in attendance upon the Grand Lodge, after recovery from a long illness, was called upon to address the Grand Lodge, and did so with happy and well chosen remarks."

The Committee on Law say :

"They think that members of the lodge of near relationship to the prosecutor should not vote in the case, but that the decision of the case should be left to the members whose minds are as free as possible from bias."

This question is a very important one and we have often considered it : under the law of our Grand Lodge, no member of a lodge is excluded or excused from voting on account of his relationship, however near, to the accuser or the accused : the power to excuse a member from voting is not expressly given to the lodge. From a non-masonic standpoint, this is all wrong : we have often thought of proposing an amendment of our constitution to meet the case, but doubt as to the proper view of it from a *masonic* standpoint, and an unwillingness to propose new legislation for a class of cases of very rare occurrence have prevented our doing so.

The report on correspondence (113 pp.) was presented by Bro. SAM H. DAVIDSON. His printer makes no distinction (except quotation marks) between extracts and original matter.

He notes a curious error in a Grand Master's address, by which His Worship is made to say that he had an "*inert* desire to be, and to do right" : probably the printer's translation of what was written for "earnest" : moral : do not fail to read "the proof."

He "hits the nail on the head" in relation to Masonic Homes : and he might add many other jurisdictions to Arkansas :

"That a Masonic Home is the most practicable charity in which the fraternity in Missouri or in California can place some of their inexhaustable resources we have not an iota of doubt, but the conditions in Arkansas are different from those in Missouri and California. Their populations are much more cosmopolitan than ours ; foreigners far from native land and kindred may be found in great numbers in Missouri and in California, but in Arkansas our cities are small, and in the country almost everybody is related to somebody else in the same locality, so that there are not many instances yet where the family would be willing to be separated from an old decrepit member, or where the member himself would very willingly go to a public 'Home.' That children and kindred take care of indigent and disabled parents and relations is the rule in Arkansas, and it works well among these home-loving people. We have never heard of but one case of neglect in all our residence here. In that case, which occurred in an adjoining county, a son was indicted for failing to provide suitable warmth and nourishment for a father 103 years old. The son was acquitted on trial, as it was shown that the old gentleman would not live elsewhere where he could readily have found a home, and that perhaps his own disregard of the laws of hygiene brought on his premature dissolution ; though after trial there were those of the bystanders who asserted that with proper attention the old man would have reached a green old age.

"We have another illustration tending to show, whatever the future may bring forth, we are not really in need of the 'Home' system of masonic charity now. In the civil war, 1861-5, more than sixty thousand citizens of Arkansas served in the Confederate army, in which many lost their health permanently. Several years ago the Confederate Veteran Association built

a home near Little Rock. The state aids in its maintenance and every necessity, every comfort that age, indigence or disability demands, are provided, without money and without price. Yet, in all these years, nineteen persons is the largest number that has ever stayed under the home roof-tree at any one time."

His last illustration is a demonstration of the correctness of his position.

These proceedings came after our report was partially written and just as it was going to the printer: in order to have Arkansas in its proper place we are obliged to forego noticing various interesting matters in Bro. D.'s report.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1893.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM DOWNIE) says that the year had been a very prosperous one; his statement is fully borne out by his statement of his official acts and his *fifteen* visitations.

He had been an exceedingly active and energetic officer: his duties had been of a routine character, with but little of interest to those outside of that jurisdiction; his visitations included every lodge in the Province save one. He traveled 200 miles by rail, and 300 by stage to reach one lodge; there were only thirteen including himself, and the Grand Master was the youngest of the crowd! It is a small lodge, but what it lacks in numbers it makes up in enthusiasm. In making his visitations he traveled over 3,000 miles.

The Committee on Ritual reported as follows, but we do not find that the report was acted upon:

"Your committee to whom was referred the question of Uniformity of Ritual in this jurisdiction, beg to report, that after due consideration of the question they recommend that no change be made in the work as now practiced by existing lodges.

"That all lodges which shall hereafter be inaugurated be required to select and work one of the three rituals now practiced in this jurisdiction, i. e.:

" 'The English' as practiced by Victoria-Columbia Lodge, No. 1.

" 'The Scotch' as practiced by Ashlar Lodge, No. 3.

" 'The Canadian' as practiced by Cascade Lodge, No. 12."

A revised Burial Service was adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was prepared by Past Grand Master MANCUS WOLFE; so far as we recollect, this is the first report from that jurisdiction.

He confines himself very closely to abstracts and extracts. In his review of Maine (1892) he quotes two pages from Grand Master TAYLOR'S address, "as they are instructive and worthy of study."

Referring to the statement of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania that the Grand Lodge is not opened for the purpose of laying a corner stone, he adds: "This does not prevail in British Columbia," to which we add that in our opinion it is a comparatively modern innovation, and departure from the ancient custom, which required the Grand Lodge to do this work. The

Grand Lodge of British Columbia, while open as such in this annual communication, laid the corner stone of a public edifice.

He criticises as entirely too literal the construction of a by-law forbidding masonic labor on Sunday, which prevented the lodge's attending divine service on St. John's Day because it happened to fall on Sunday. The tendency of the age to literal construction, and the folly of it, are illustrated by this decision.

We think that the brethren of his jurisdiction, after reading his report, will not be willing to forego having one annually.

CALIFORNIA, 1893.

Our usual feeling of mingled pleasure and dread comes over us as we take up this ponderous volume—pleasure, because we know that we shall be delighted and instructed; and dread, because it is so difficult to determine what we shall select from the mass of good things that our space prevents our noticing entire.

Before we forget it we will say to Bro. JOHNSON that the brethren of our Grand Lodge have changed the title of their honored and beloved representative from "D. D. G. M." as given in his table, to "P. G. M."

Owing to the illness of the Grand Master (CHARLES RAY GRITMAN) Past Grand Master CONKLIN was called to the chair to read the annual address. The Grand Master says:

"During my incumbency it has been my misfortune to be out of health, and, therefore, I have been unable to make the visits among the brethren that my inclination and duty dictated; however, when opportunity afforded, I have endeavored to give such counsel as would encourage good work and promote harmony and brotherly love. Further than this I have left the matter to the Grand Lecturer, feeling assured it was in excellent hands, as his report will verify.

"It is now my pleasant duty to report that the craft is in a prosperous condition, and that peace and harmony reign throughout the jurisdiction. There have been five dispensations granted for the formation of new lodges in the jurisdiction during the year, and about 200 brethren added to the membership, increasing the roll this year that number in comparison with last year.

"On the twenty-seventh day of December, 1892, at the request of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, I deputed Bro. W. F. Allen, a Past Master of said lodge, to convene the Grand Lodge and proceed to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple to be erected at that place, and in pursuance of my direction Bro. Allen performed that duty in an imposing manner. I am informed that everything passed off pleasantly, and that the ceremony was witnessed by a vast concourse of people. The Hon. Paul Neumann, the orator of the day, was introduced by Bro. Allen, and delivered an eloquent oration."

He reports that the Masonic Home is progressing, about \$85,000 having been subscribed or devised, and a site selected. The subscription by the Grand Lodge for \$10,000, had been paid.

The craze in relation to non-affiliates is still raging in California: one gets the impression from reading the proceedings that non-affiliation is the greatest offence known to the laws of California Masonry!

A petition for a dispensation was presented to the Grand Master, but he found that three of the dimits were over six months old: he says:

"I decided that the names of the parties holding those dimits could be replaced by others of brethren in good standing, or the holders might apply to and become members of some lodge, when they could dimit for the purpose of signing the petition for a new lodge."

Their six months clause causes them lots of trouble. The Grand Master wrestled with it, devoting half a page of his address: a proposition to explain it, covering nearly half a page, was offered: but the able Committee on Jurisprudence decided that it needed no explanation, and yet devoted *four closely printed pages in fine type* to its consideration! We learn that formerly, ability to pay dues was an ingredient in the matter: but that provision was struck out and now an unaffiliate, unable to pay an affiliation fee and dues, in six months, becomes, without trial, *a suspended mason!* But only as long as he remains in California: for the moment he crosses her border, his suspension vanishes into thin air.

On the other hand, as we gather, a lodge is bound to supply the necessities of its members, without regard to its ability or the amount required to do so.

In both these respects, we regard the California law as a gross perversion of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry.

A proposition, made to appropriate \$1,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to a Past Grand Master, was referred to the favorable consideration of the brethren; but the Grand Lodge wisely decided that the expenditure of money for such an object, however laudable, was not in accordance with the purposes for which its funds were raised.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented a long and very able report upon the numerous matters presented to them.

1. The question of the disqualification of a Master to preside at a trial was fully considered, and the former rule in that jurisdiction reversed. A Junior Warden, as such, filed charges: but before the trial was elected and installed Master; the question was whether he should preside at the trial. The then Grand Master, following the previous decisions, decided that he was not disqualified. The matter was referred to the committee, which asked for further time, and, after full consideration, they reported, in effect, reversing the decision. The correct conclusion is reached upon the main question, that the officer presiding at a trial should be unbiased, and when the circumstances are such that, as the result of human experience, the Master is liable to be biased (even although he probably may not be in the particular case), he is not qualified to preside at the trial. We do not concur with the committee in their conclusion as to details; if the disqualifying

circumstances exist in advance of the trial, he should not preside at all; if they arise afterwards, as by being called as a witness, he should then retire from the chair; and in either case the next officer present, qualified to preside in the Master's absence, should take the chair and complete the trial. We do not think that a mere notice in advance, that the Master is to be called as a witness, disqualifies him, nor that there is any necessity for an application to the Grand Master, if either of the Wardens (or in many jurisdictions in their absence a Past Master) is present. The Master must retire from the East when called as a witness. We hold, however, that if the Master decides that he is not called as a witness in good faith, he may decline to testify and continue to preside.

2. The committee decide that it is a proper use of the funds of a lodge to assist a sick and needy brother in the payment of the premium upon a life insurance policy for the benefit of his family, who in event of his death would be dependent upon the lodge. The case was an extreme one: "hard cases are the quicksands of the law"—masonic or civil; and we deem the decision a dangerous one, because we infer from it that the use of lodge funds for such a purpose would not be a proper one, unless the case is an extreme one, and that the decision is in effect that "necessity knows no law." Our Grand Lodge decided the general question the other way; and we confess that in the case presented in California, if there was no other way in which the premium could have been paid, we would have had the lodge pay it, but would have declared that the case must not be taken as a precedent.

3. We quote the following for the information of the brethren, as to the manner of conducting the balloting in California. The Grand Master decided:

"That, when a ballot is to be taken upon an application for membership or for the degrees, the Senior Deacon should, when directed to prepare the ballot box, present it to the Junior and Senior Wardens, and to the Worshipful Master for inspection, after which the Master should announce the purpose for which the ballot is to be taken and the balloting should then begin."

And the committee say:

"The question calling for the decision came from the Master of Fresno Lodge, No. 247, who stated that the custom had been in most Californian lodges as the Grand Master ruled it should be, but that he had departed from the custom by directing the Deacon to prepare the box in plain view of all the members by placing the balls and cubes in their proper place and then removing the drawer, inverting it and tapping it on the box, so as to satisfy all present that it was empty, and thereupon to place it upon the Master's pedestal. When this had been done he directed the balloting to proceed. His inquiry was if, with such preparations, the ballots were legal. The Grand Master replied that the ballots were entirely legal, and, though there was no express law on the subject, the custom should be accepted as the law. We agree with the Grand Master that the ballots reported were legal, and that, if in the absence of express law, a custom in respect to the preparation of the box prevailed generally, and particularly if it had been previously the rule in his lodge, the Master of Fresno Lodge should have

conformed to it. The reason he assigns is, that the old rule or custom took too much time, therefore he adopted another rule. So far as results are concerned, one rule or method may be as good as the other, and both may be good, but we especially dislike the spirit of innovation indicated by our Fresno brother—the disposition to take matters into his own hands and to make such improvements as in his judgment ought to be made. He should have been taught by the Inspector of his district as to all the details of the work, and should have followed his instructions strictly. It was not for him to make any innovations or changes because he could thereby save time, or for any reason whatever.

“As to the procedure we agree with the Grand Master that when a custom prevails generally in respect to a matter like that under consideration it should be observed as the law and should be modified only by express law.

“As to the method of procedure in case of an election we think some details should be added to what the Grand Master stated, and that in such cases the Senior Deacon should, when directed by the Master so to do, approach the altar and then prepare the box for the ballot, and that having prepared it, he should then present it to the Junior and Senior Wardens and then to the Master, and that they should severally inspect it, and if found to be properly prepared that the Master should, before handing the box to the Deacon, deposit his ballot, and, after having done that, should direct the Deacon, to again present the box to the Senior and Junior Wardens that they might, without leaving their stations, also cast their ballots, and then place the box upon the altar, and that each member present should then be required to approach the altar, and there to deposit his ballot. Such we believe to be the general custom and that it ought to be the law.”

4. The committee hold that if the Master elect is absent at the time fixed for installation the installing officer may install all the officers elect who are present, leaving those absent to be installed subsequently. This decision is so clearly correct, that we should not have thought of quoting it, if we had not seen within a few years a decision the other way.

5. A lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over a rejected candidate within the year next following his rejection. In Maine it is otherwise, when the candidate has removed into the jurisdiction of another lodge. In such a case he can apply to either lodge with the unanimous consent of the other, given by the secret ballot.

6. “The funds of a lodge, no matter from what source derived, cannot be used for the purpose of providing refreshments or entertainments for the members or their friends.”

If this includes the celebration of St. John's Day, we dissent: in the earliest days of Portland Lodge, it was customary to sell tickets for the dinner, but to make up any deficiency from the lodge funds.

8. A special report was made in relation to the action of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in recalling the commissions of the representatives of that Grand Lodge. He took the ground that they were the representatives of the Grand *Master* and not of the Grand *Lodge*.

The committee effectually demolished this theory so far as California was concerned. The fact is that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania made an erroneous inference from the fact that they were appointed by the Grand Master: but officers and committees are appointed by the Grand Master in

all Grand Lodges and they are officers and committees of the Grand Lodge and not of the Grand Master.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence (134 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES W. ANDERSON. Like his previous reports, it is able and instructive.

In his review of Maine, he denies the correctness of our statement of California law in relation to receiving candidates accepted by lodges in other states. He quotes decisions of his Grand Lodge, but they do not apply because he misapprehends our point. We certainly understood the Grand Master to decide the year previous that when a man had resided in California a year, a lodge might receive and act upon his petition, even although, before his residence in California, he had been accepted by a lodge in another jurisdiction: and that, too, although his previous election had not lapsed under the laws of the other jurisdiction, provided the time fixed by the California law had elapsed. A re-examination of the decision and the report thereon confirms this view.

He shows that we were in error in stating that in his state, the objection of any affiliated mason, whether a member of the lodge or not, to the initiation of a candidate delays the initiation sixty days, and then if not withdrawn was equivalent to a rejection by ballot. The Grand Master so decided, but the decision was overruled.

CANADA, 1893.

The Grand Master (J. M. GIBSON) delivered an address of a very high character.

We Reporters owe him a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks. He recommended that the Proceedings be printed in larger type than heretofore; his recommendation was adopted, and it is a real pleasure to read what heretofore has been a sore trial for the eyes, especially in the evening.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"The history of the year has not been marked by any events of unusual importance. Peace and harmony have prevailed within our borders. A satisfactory record has been made, and speaking generally, we have ample reason for contentment with the present, and hopefulness for the future. The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters will furnish evidence that, while these eminent brethren, entrusted with the immediate supervision and inspection of the doings of subordinate bodies in their respective districts, have evinced a most commendable zeal in the discharge of their important duties, there has been no falling off or slackening of masonic work among the lodges. Indeed the assurances which I have received from the District Deputy Grand Masters convince me that the year has been one of gratifying progress in nearly all directions."

* * * * *

"I am addressing those who know as well as I do that the Worshipful Master and the Secretary between them, to a very great extent, control the success of the lodge. Over and over again my predecessors have dwelt on

the importance of wise selections for these positions being made. No promotion to either position should be allowed where reasonable doubt exists as to the successful performance of duty by those promoted. Many a lodge has suffered severely by trying experiments in the matter of Worshipful Masters, or by the mistaken generosity of its members towards Wardens whose popularity, or, it may be, regularity of attendance or length of service, seem to designate them as natural recipients of the reward of higher rank, but who in reality have not the qualifications of lodge rulers. If there are to be fewer lodges languishing in a dormant or sickly condition, there must be more attention paid to the considerations to which I have referred."

He had had many applications for dispensations to admit candidates who did not come within the rule relating to physical qualifications that the candidate must be able to "comply literally with the ceremonies of work of Grand Lodge." He declined to grant any, holding that it is the province and duty of the Master to determine the matter in each particular case: and if the candidate should be found ineligible, he believed it improper for him to waive the rule, even if he had the power, which he doubted.

The change in the Institution from operative to speculative, carries with it a change in the meaning of masonic work. It would seem that if a man can do the masonic work of the present day as the operative mason did the work of his day, the requisite of eligibility is met: nevertheless we are bound to admit, that the law of all jurisdictions, so far as we know, requires candidates to be able to do masonic work without the aid of those artificial appliances which would have enabled them to do the work of the operative mason of old as readily as he could do it.

He animadverts upon the undue expenses of masonic funerals: a fact stated by him illustrates how the practices of other Orders are creeping into Masonry; the by-laws of some lodges in that jurisdiction provide that the lodge shall pay the funeral expenses of a deceased member, *without regard to the circumstances of the family*; such a by-law is in conflict with the very fundamental principle of Freemasonry and would generally be pronounced utterly invalid.

The reports of the D. D. G. Masters take up one hundred and ninety pages in the Proceedings: they are submitted in advance of the session of Grand Lodge: the committee, evidently after a careful examination of them, add a report of twelve pages in fine type. It would seem as if every lodge in the jurisdiction was reported upon. We are surprised at one thing: the Deputies have to depend upon the lodges for re-imbusement of their expenses, and it often happens that they lean upon a broken reed in this respect. We know of no jurisdiction in which the Deputies perform their duties with as much fidelity and enthusiasm as those of this Grand Lodge, and when we learn that their work is done at a loss of money as well as of time, we deem them worthy of the highest praise.

The committee make the following suggestions:

"We are well aware of the numerous duties imposed on the D. D. G. M.'s, and the distances to be traveled in order to complete their tour of visits,

but it will not be out of place to offer suggestions, which, if acted upon, must produce favorable results. To our minds the success of the craft is in keeping of the Grand Master's representatives. They should keep in continuous touch with all the lodges. As they set the example, so will the various officers copy them. The act of visiting a lodge unattended with good counsel, encouragement and assistance, will be barren of results. Keep in constant communication with the Masters and Secretaries; you will thereby be enabled to ascertain the progress they are making, and spur them to greater activity where found necessary. Let it be your aim to bring each lodge to a state of perfection, even if you have to make two or three visits, rather than report the unsatisfactory state of affairs at first found by you. You will therefore endear yourselves to the craft of your respective districts, and your efforts will be appreciated by Grand Lodge. We have no fault to find with your conscientious, honest work of the year, but consider it our duty to point out a course of action which will produce more gratifying results."

In regard to the expenses of these officers the committee say:

"It is with great hesitation that we again approach this subject. We feel, however, that scant justice would be done our faithful and painstaking D. D. G. M.'s, to whom all credit is due, if we did not again bring their complaints before Grand Lodge. On reading over the reports of the various Grand Lodges of the United States, you will find the Grand Lodge of Canada congratulated on possessing men who so love the order, and respect the confidence reposed in them as to visit and instruct all the lodges in the jurisdiction. These Grand Lodges are, however, ignorant of the fact that we take little or no trouble in aiding this devoted band of brethren to collect the expenses of their visits from the various lodges. True, the Constitution provides for the payment of same by each lodge visited, but year after year your attention has been drawn to the utter disregard of this provision, and not only do our representatives take time from their business and domestic affairs in order to make Grand Lodge prosperous, but they are all obliged to be at the loss of the expenses of the visits. You are not justified in demanding such sacrifices."

And of the result of their work:

"For years we have been looking forward to the day when weak lodges would find no place in our reports. During the previous sessions of Grand Lodge the list of weak and retrograding lodges was so large that it was considered advisable to embrace the same in a supplementary report, which was not printed in the proceedings. We gave advice and offered suggestions on the subject. Last year we were delighted at the results of the work of the Grand Master and his representatives. We are now in a position to congratulate all the D. D. G. M.'s for their efforts on behalf of the weak lodges. They have placed Grand Lodge under a debt of gratitude to them. Last year five of our lodges were reported as retrograding and nineteen as weak. The result of this year's work shows, that of the above lodges nineteen have been nursed back to strength and are now on the fair road to prosperity."

* * * * *

"It is pleasant to record a continuation of the prosperity of last year. With the exception of a couple of districts, a steady and healthy growth in membership is shown throughout the whole jurisdiction."

A testimonial, well deserved as one ever was by any brother, was voted to Bro. J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Past Grand Master, but at his request the amount appropriated for the testimonial (\$250) was given to the Hospital for Sick Children.

The Report on Correspondence (67 pp.) was submitted by Bro. HENRY

ROBERTSON. He adheres to his custom of giving but few observations of his own.

Of a custom that prevails in some British jurisdictions, and which we have always considered an impolitic, if not a dangerous one, he says:

“The privilege of wearing gold instead of silver on their lodge regalia was granted to St. Andrews Lodge, Halifax, it having been 125 years in existence. We also notice that the Grand Lodge had previously granted permission to Virgin Lodge, Halifax, to wear white regalia instead of blue. We have had a little experience in this jurisdiction in matters of that kind, and it has not been of such a nature as to lead us to desire to continue it. The members of lodges thus honored and made distinctive, are very apt to assume a ‘more-holier-than-thou’ sort of air over the members of other lodges, and to think themselves of more importance in consequence of their distinctive mark, whereas in work and in practical masonic usefulness, they may be sadly deficient, and much inferior to those they assume to look down upon. We regard the conferring of these unmeritorious distinctions as a mistake, and if our Grand Lodge had now the opportunity of revising their actions in that regard, we are confident that no such permission would be granted. We should ‘meet on the level.’”

We see no impropriety in their wearing a centennial medal; but to allow a lodge to wear the color of the Grand Lodge is unwise; we say this, with full knowledge that many Past Masters wear gold jewels, and, while it is in violation of law, no Grand Lodge, so far as we are advised, has taken any action in relation to the matter.

In his review of Washington, he says:

“It is news to us to hear that the Supreme Council of France has no connection with Grand Orient. It is not so very long ago that they were so inseparably connected that any distinction was hardly perceptible. The Grand Orient was dominated entirely by the Supreme Council. When we were in Paris in 1878 we had a personal interview with the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient, and these identical individuals were then the Sovereign Grand Commander and the Grand Secretary-General of the Supreme Council. Perhaps the two bodies have been divorced since then, but if so, we have not heard of it. It is certain that the Chiefs of the Supreme Council were mainly instrumental in eliminating the name of Deity from the Constitution of the Grand Orient. They told us so themselves, and they tried to justify their action by alleging that they were simply going back to the old principles, from which they said that the Grand Lodge of England and all the American Grand Lodges had deviated. We have no knowledge that they have changed their minds or altered their actions since then, and if not, we want no masonic intercourse with them or with any members of their lodges made under their emasculated constitutions.”

Our good brother was misled; the Grand Orient claims to have the Supreme Council “in its bosom,” and recognizes no other body in France as a Supreme Council. But there is, and for very many years has been, a Supreme Council in France which alone is recognized by all the other regular Supreme Councils in the world, and which is a *masonic* body, in that it, and all the bodies of its obedience, require belief in God as a pre-requisite for admission precisely as our American Grand Lodges do.

COLORADO, 1893.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM D. WRIGHT) opens his address with an exceedingly interesting discussion of the "effect and influence of the teachings of Masonry upon the progress of mankind."

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"I am pleased to report that at least so far as Masonry is concerned, the year just closed has been a prosperous one in this Grand Jurisdiction. We have had a satisfactory increase in membership, and peace and harmony prevail.

"Our relations with sister Grand Lodges could not well be more harmonious, in proof of which it gives me pleasure to report that no complaint of any sort has been made to me during the past year."

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge are the following:

"1. A lodge, as such, has no authority to attend funeral services held at a church in connection with other societies, the remains of the brother to be afterwards shipped away for burial.

"3. A lodge in this jurisdiction can not act upon, or in any way recognize, a dimit from a lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. (See By-Law 124.)

"4. *Question.* Can a lodge having opened on a regular meeting night, Tuesday, be then called from labor to refreshment, to meet again the following Monday at the sound of the gavel in the East?

"*Answer.* No.

"16. It requires a vote of the lodge to empower the Secretary to issue dimit in all cases, and the lodge record should state the facts.

"17. When a brother, against whom no charges are pending, pays all lodge dues, and regularly makes application for a dimit, a written objection by an individual brother is not a bar to the issuance of such dimit. If the matters he bases his objections on are serious enough to warrant such course, and if the objecting brother wishes to prefer charges, he should be given reasonable opportunity to do so.

"19. A lodge in this jurisdiction, before proceeding with trial, in case of a brother belonging to a lodge in another jurisdiction, should notify his lodge, and afford it ample opportunity to be represented in any proper way if it so wishes, in the trial of one of its members.

"22. Lodge having opened on the first degree, and having work in that degree fully prepared, may proceed with initiation before opening on the third degree, or may open on the third and afterwards reopen on the first for the purpose of work."

We apprehend that the first is based upon the fact that there was to be no burial and that the presence of other secret societies cuts no figure.

The fourth is correct because no time in the day was fixed for the meeting: a lodge can call off to resume labor "at the sound of the gavel in the East," only when the members can be presumed to remain present in the hall during the interim.

The Grand Lodge adopted the District Deputy system so far as to appoint *four* such officers: the Grand Master said that much good had resulted, but that the system had not worked satisfactorily because the burden of loss of time imposed upon these officers was too great: that he ought to have seen in advance and the number of officers been increased, so that the burden would not have been an unreasonable one. In addition, the Grand Master says

that he devoted half his entire time to the duties of his office, as his predecessor did. This is all wrong: the administration of the affairs of a Grand Lodge ought to be so systematized that no such sacrifice should be required of the Grand Master. It is such a sacrifice as few men can make, and the choice of Grand Master should not be limited to those few.

The Grand Lodge had been called to mourn the deaths of Past Grand Master ROBERT A. QUILLIAN, a very active mason, as shown by his ten years' service as Master of his lodge, a position which he held at the time of his death; and Past Deputy Grand Master RICHARD SOPRIS, "a veritable father of Masonry in Colorado."

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was adopted and presented to each of the Past Grand Masters:

"The committee purchased and presented twenty-two jewels, a description of which, as near as is possible to give, is this: The jewel is about five and one-half inches long; the upper portion shows a bar, with the name of the recipient in raised gold letters; suspended from the bar are two *Columns*, representing the *Pillars of the Porch*, denoting *Strength* and *Establishment*; between the *Columns* rests a circle of gold, showing *the point within the Circle*; on the *Top* rests the *Holy Scriptures*; attached to the bottom is the *All-Seeing Eye*; suspended from the *Columns* hangs a circle of wreath gold, on the face of which rests the *Square and Compasses*, the *Sun* being represented in the center of the circle; the head of the compasses is set with a diamond and the center of the sun with a moonstone; the jewel is made of solid gold; the design is intended to form a *beautiful, perfect and complete whole*."

A fine oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, T. B. McDONALD; the Grand Lodges of Oklahoma and New Zealand were recognized; the committee find that a majority of the lodges have given in their adhesion to the latter Grand Lodge, it having *ninety* on its roll, while all the other lodges do not exceed *fifty* in number.

A committee was appointed to confer with Grand Masters and Grand Lodges in reference to observing the centennial of the death of Washington; we would reproduce the action of the Grand Lodge, but presume that it will be presented to our M. W. Grand Master, and by him to the Grand Lodge.

The following action was taken in relation to the publication of a Monitor:

"WHEREAS, The committee heretofore appointed to prepare a Monitor and Ceremonials for use in this jurisdiction have not completed their labors, therefore be it

Resolved, That said committee be discharged and that Past Grand Master Bro. H. P. Bromwell be appointed a committee of one to prepare a working Monitor and Ceremonials for dedication of halls, constituting new lodges, installation of officers, laying corner stones, and a burial service, and that he be allowed the sum of two hundred dollars for his services. On the completion of the same and after its approval by the first four officers of this Grand Lodge, the Most Worshipful Grand Master shall direct the Grand Secretary to have the same stereotyped and published. After publication, the Grand Secretary shall deliver five copies to each lodge in this jurisdic-

tion, one copy to each Grand Officer and Permanent Member of this Grand Lodge, and one copy to each of our sister Grand Lodges, and that the Grand Secretary be authorized to sell surplus copies to the brethren at cost."

For such work, a committee of one is more effective than a larger committee.

In this connection, we note that this Grand Lodge publishes annually in its Proceedings its "Laws," consisting of the Constitution and By-Laws, with a remarkably full index, to which the "Forms" are added, making some seventy pages. We understand, however, that these "Laws" have not been printed in a pamphlet separate from the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (168 pp.) was prepared by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. He includes in it a Digest of Decisions (20 pp.), compiled from the Proceedings which he reviews.

We fully concur in the following:

"We note that a list of rejections, both for initiation and advancement, appears in the appendix and they are thus made a matter of history. With all due deference to the motives that may have prompted such a course, we deem it unwise as well as *unjust* to those whose names appear in this connection, and who in some instances must have been rejected through no fault of their own or defect of character."

This question was formerly discussed and the quite universal conclusion was reached that a Grand Lodge has no moral right to publish to the profane world the rejection of any candidate. It is a part of the *secret* proceedings of lodges.

He says:

"If the law of that jurisdiction requires the possession of the degree of Past Master as a pre-requisite to the installation ceremony, then, in our opinion, it can only be conferred in a convocation of actual Past Masters. We have always maintained this position and we do not believe it can be successfully controverted. In this jurisdiction the Past Master's degree is no longer conferred upon a Master elect."

We fully concur in the first two sentences; as to the last, we have always regarded it as laughable, that, because another organization has a degree *which it calls by the same name*, it should have any influence in preventing Grand Lodges from continuing to use one of its own ancient ceremonies, even though there may be masons, who cannot understand, that if the two are called by the same name, it does not follow that they are really the same; we have known two men by the same name, but it never occurred to us that one ought to be killed, because of the existence of the other of the same name!

While admitting that a Past Grand Master should everywhere have his distinction and rank, he doubts whether a Past Grand Master should have the same rights, when affiliated in another jurisdiction, that he had in the one in which he received the title. We are not sure that we should so hold in this broad sense; but what we do claim is, that from the time when the Grand Lodge system was organized, Past Grand Masters have been *ex officio*

members of the Grand Lodge; that Masonry, as to its fundamental structure, is universal; that Grand Lodges are not so wholly sovereign and independent as not to be subject to this law; and that, therefore, no discrimination should be made between Past Grand Masters on account of a change in affiliation. We have a law in Maine that certain Grand Officers must be Past Masters: we have given the construction to it that it means any regular actual Past Master, without reference to the jurisdiction in which he was Master.

We are most heartily with him in the following:

"We shall be glad to join forces with him in exposing this fallacy which so many writers of ability have sought to foist upon the fraternity. For thirty years past, and perhaps longer, many of our ablest writers have been engaged in undermining our structure and belittling, as unfounded, our ancient traditions and antiquity. But the new 'revival' is at hand, and the fraternity will value its treasures all the more highly when they know that they are genuine 'antiques.' The abuse and ridicule which some have cast upon Anderson, Desaguliers and others will certainly react."

He might have added that our recent writers reject, in their discussions, the rules which human experience has established as the only safe criterion in such matters.

We should like to copy his remarks in relation to the "Antiquity of Degrees" and "Grand Orient," but our space will not allow it.

CONNECTICUT, 1894.

The portrait of the retiring Grand Master (SAMUEL BASSETT) forms a fine frontispiece for the Proceedings.

An emergent communication was held at Norwich, to lay the corner stone of a masonic hall. An address, giving an interesting history of Masonry in that vicinity, was delivered by Bro. CHARLES E. DYER.

At the annual communication, as usual of late years, an appropriate opening ode, written by the Grand Secretary, was sung.

Grand Master BASSETT says:

"Rendering first of all, thanks to the Father of Light for the gracious privilege of assembling on this our one hundred and sixth annual communication, I am happy in being able to congratulate the M. W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut on the prosperous condition of the craft, that at no period of its history has there been more thorough and effective work toward the completion of the great temple whose builders we are. Diligence and harmony are inseparable among the brethren of the 'mystic tie.'"

He announced the following decision, which was confirmed by the Grand Lodge:

"*Question.* Can a person who has been rejected by a lodge in this jurisdiction, who afterwards received the degrees of Masonry in a foreign country, without the consent of the rejecting lodge be recognized as a mason?"

"*Answer.* No! The lodge rejecting holds personal jurisdiction over him which cannot be annulled or set aside without its unanimous consent. His

making might be regular, and in a lodge working under the authority of a regular Grand Lodge, but his recognition as a mason depends upon the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, which is the supreme law within its limits."

We exceedingly regret to find that there had been trouble in one of the lodges, which led to the suspension of the charter after an investigation by a committee of the Grand Lodge. A bitter controversy arose in the lodge growing out of business and political differences, as the committee say. It culminated in actual rebellion against the Grand Lodge. These cases are becoming almost alarmingly frequent, and we verily believe that they are the result of the pernicious teachings of some of the Brethren that the Grand Lodge is the mere creature of the lodges and has only such powers as they grant to it. We know that in a recent case in Connecticut, the rebels against constituted authority based their action upon those teachings, and quoted some of the brethren to whom we allude in defence of their course. It is not necessary to add that the Grand Lodge of Connecticut does hold to that doctrine as is shown by the ringing declaration of Grand Master BASSETT, that the law of the Grand Lodge "is the supreme law within its limits."

The lodge in question expelled a brother, but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision: of the manner in which this was received by the lodge the committee say:

"That the action taken by the M. W. Grand Lodge, as above, has not been received in a loyal or masonic spirit, but has added fuel to the flame of discord, so that the attitude of Warren Lodge is, in our opinion, a little short of rebellion. So strong is the spirit of animosity against the Grand Lodge on account of its action in the matter of the appeal of brother H. F. Parker, that the officers unhesitatingly indulged in the most bitter and disrespectful language towards the Grand Body, its Committee on Grievances, and especially the District Deputy and others who testified in behalf of Brother Parker before that committee.

"Notwithstanding the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge, the Worshipful Master stated in open lodge, and before us, that 'he did not recognize H. F. Parker as a brother, and never would.' He further stated that 'as between H. F. Parker remaining a member of this lodge and surrendering the charter we prefer to surrender the charter, and I speak not for myself alone, but for the whole lodge.'"

The Grand Master demanded the charter; several members requested him to withdraw the demand, but he declined to consider their request until the charter should be surrendered; to this letter he received no answer; nor was his demand for the charter complied with.

The committee to which the matter was referred submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"Your committee to whom the matter of Warren Lodge, No. 50, was referred, respectfully report that on the 5th of September, 1893, the M. W. Grand Master arrested the charter of said Warren Lodge, and ordered its return to the Grand Secretary before October 1, 1893. This order, up to the present time, has not been complied with, and we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the charter of Warren Lodge, No. 50, be and the same is hereby revoked.

"Resolved, That the Worshipful Master of Warren Lodge, No. 50, be required to appear before the Grand Lodge and explain why the charter was not returned to the Grand Secretary as directed by the M. W. Grand Master."

At a later day in the session, we find that the following action was taken :

"Agreeable to the order of the Grand Lodge adopted at the previous session, the Worshipful Master of the late Warren Lodge, No. 50, appeared before the Grand Lodge and in behalf of himself as Master representing the lodge, offered an apology for his conduct and that of the members in refusing to obey the order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master by returning the lodge charter to the Grand Secretary as directed. The following petition for restoration of the lodge charter was also submitted and referred to the Grand Master with power :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Connecticut :

"The undersigned members of Warren Lodge, No. 50, most sincerely regret the circumstances which have led to the arrest of the charter of their lodge. Acknowledging the authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and its officers, they desire to express hearty apology for any act or word of Warren Lodge or its members which has or may be construed to be derogatory of your Worshipful Body. Promising to live and act as masons according to the fundamental principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, so far as in us lies, we respectfully petition that our charter may be restored to us, that the craft resume labor, and harmony prevail."

After the installation of the Grand Officers and just before the close of the Grand Lodge, the roll was called, and "every lodge in the jurisdiction was found to be represented." A good example for Maine.

They cannot give us a cut of the building in which the Grand Lodge was organized in 1789, but they give us "the next thing to it," the "Doolittle Tavern" that joined with that building.

The Report on Correspondence (113 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, who for more than twenty-five years has served most acceptably as Grand Secretary, whose long continued physical sufferings have won the sympathy, and whose cheerful endurance of them and his genial disposition have won the affections of all who have known him, as he is.

He has a taste for poetry, whether in verse or in prose, and his wonderful facility in finding the beautiful things in the addresses, orations and reports, makes his extracts delightful reading. His comments in this report are few, so that he gives us but little opportunity for quotation. He gives his views briefly but forcibly; and replies in the same manner to adverse criticisms upon what he has heretofore written; but always courteously and in a fraternal spirit. As they relate to matters which we have already discussed, and as we find that we are in accord with each other, we have no occasion to quote from his report.

DELAWARE, 1893.

We have Bro. JAMES S. DOBB for a frontispiece: a younger looking man than we had expected to see; but it may be that our eyes make men look younger than younger eyes make them look!

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (JOHN B. BOOK) says :

" It is very gratifying to be able to inform you that harmony prevails, and the subordinate lodges are all in prosperous condition, and throughout the jurisdiction the brethren seem generally to be laboring with commendable zeal, to disseminate the principles of Freemasonry, and to uphold the honor and dignity of the fraternity. Our relations with the other Grand Lodges are of the most cordial and fraternal character."

He knows whereof he affirms, for he had visited every lodge in the jurisdiction except two, and those were visited by the Deputy Grand Master.

He decided that a non-affiliated mason resident in Pennsylvania could legally apply to a Delaware lodge for membership ; this is in accord with the old law and usage, but Iowa and California, and possibly a few others, have recently undertaken to maintain the opposite doctrine.

The proceedings were harmonious and clearly show that the affairs of the craft are in a prosperous and progressive condition.

The Report on Correspondence (66 pp.) was presented by Bro. LEWIS H. JACKSON.

Brief extracts and condensed abstracts, with few, but pertinent, comments make up his report.

He takes the ground that installations can only be rightfully and lawfully done in open lodge, to which the public cannot of course be admitted. The trouble with his position is that the immemorial usage of the craft (save in two jurisdictions) has been the other way : and the usage of the craft conclusively determines what may be " rightfully and lawfully done."

FLORIDA, 1894.

Habit as well as instinct " is a great matter " : these proceedings yet look strange to us, because we do not see the name of Bro. DAWKINS in its accustomed place : but the great truth, that Freemasonry does not depend upon one man or generation of men, is illustrated, as we see how steadily and prosperously the Grand Lodge of Florida goes forward notwithstanding the great loss it met by his death.

In this respect, the Grand Master (MARCUS ENFIELD) says :

" Notwithstanding the retiring year, 1893, has been notorious for its multiplied disasters, war, storm, pestilence, conflagration and financial failure, yet under the Providence of the Grand Artificer of the Universe our jurisdiction has been exempted from dire calamity of any general nature, and I am permitted to congratulate the craft upon the prosperous condition of Masonry throughout the state, and upon the marked and gratifying progress made during the year."

We learn from one of his decisions that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina does not allow its lodges to waive jurisdiction over an E. A. or F. C., but does allow them to request another lodge to confer the degrees : most jurisdictions allow both ; but in Maine our law is the precise opposite of

that in South Carolina; we found by experience that complications are apt to arise when one lodge does work for another, and, moreover, we believe that the plan is one of recent invention.

A large number of resolutions were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, however, (as we think wisely) reported adversely to almost all of them: one curious feature of the law of that Grand Lodge was brought out: a lodge pays Grand Lodge dues for every member on its rolls at any time during the year: we prefer our system; our returns are made as of a given date, and Grand Lodge dues are paid for all the members at that date and for no others.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but the following from the report of the Grand Secretary (ALBERT J. RUSSELL) is a very good substitute for one:

"Another cause of pleasure has been an examination of the proceedings of the jurisdictions with whom we are in fraternal correspondence, and that means the world. I have been keenly touched at the fraternal sympathy which seems to flow as a stream of limped water gushing and glad in its course—sympathy in our afflictions and in our joys and successes. The kind gentle words expressed anent our dead have been beautiful and could have come from no heart but one filled with fraternal love. Especially has this been the case in reference to our beloved Brother Dawkins. I now know how our brother was held by the craft the world over, and that the foot of civilization has not trodden where his memory is not cherished and embalmed in the hearts of some.

"Our brethren have been in full sympathy with us in our rejoicings over the fact that at last we have a permanent home, and strong expressions of sympathy come on all sides from fraternal hearts and tongues.

"Throughout the craft in every jurisdiction peace and harmony seems to prevail, and to look upon it as one sees it in looking over the vast field of correspondence, it is a sight, a subject of happy meditation and thought, and clearly indicates the fact that the teaching the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man leads our race towards Him whence we sprang into existence, and that man is moving toward the God who made him and in whose likeness he was created."

The new Temple had been completed, and within the estimates, so that there is no floating debt on its account: the bonded debt is \$30,000.

A civil charter of incorporation of the Grand Lodge had been procured and we confess to be a good deal startled at some of its provisions; for instance, it gives the Grand Lodge power.

"To issue and grant masonic charters according to its own constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations to such subordinate, particular, or individual lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the white race of such places in the State of Florida as it may see fit, and with full power according to its own constitution, rules, by-laws and regulations, at any time to recall, abrogate, revoke or annul for misuser or non-user any such masonic charter that it may have issued or granted to any such subordinate, particular or individual lodge, or which it may hereafter issue or grant to any such particular, individual or subordinate lodges, and it shall have perpetual succession."

We cannot help feeling that this step is an exceedingly dangerous one; the rule of law now is, that all masonic controversies are to be settled in our

own tribunals; but this seems to us to transfer many of those controversies to the courts.

An excellent address was delivered by Rev. Bro. REGINALD H. WELLER, Grand Orator.

A large amount of routine business was transacted; nine charters were granted, and two surrendered; a handsome net gain had been made in the membership during the year; if not checked by business depression, we shall expect to see the prosperity and growth of the last two years continue.

GEORGIA, 1893.

While we are enjoying the examination of these Proceedings, our pleasure is turned to the deepest grief, as the wholly unexpected tidings come to us that death has laid his relentless hand upon Grand Master JOHN S. DAVIDSON! He had not reached his fiftieth year; he was apparently of strong constitution and sound health when we met him a few years ago in Boston, and we took it for certain that we were to have his company through the remainder of our own life.

His death is a grievous loss not only to his friends and the community in which he lived, but to the country; not merely to the masons of Georgia, but to the craft universal.

With a high conception of the principles of Freemasonry, he evidently loved the Institution and was devoted to its interests. His brethren so appreciated his usefulness that they have continued him as Grand Master for more than ten years, whereby the craft have reaped the benefit of his sublime thoughts and wonderful expression of them.

Since the death of Bro. PIKE, we have regarded Bro. DAVIDSON as with scarcely a peer in the masonic world, in the beauty of his writings and the eloquence of his addresses.

We have no particulars of his illness, and must leave to a future time a more extended notice of his life-work.

The Proceedings have for a frontispiece an excellent portrait of Bro. A. M. WOLHIX, the efficient Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) takes up forty pages of the Proceedings, and it is characterized by the same qualities as his former addresses, which have given him so high a reputation.

We have heretofore deprecated the jealousy which state organizations have shown against being bound by the views of the craft as a whole. We have insisted that there is no occasion for it, because there are in Masonry

no conflicting interests, as there are in relation to civil matters, between different localities or different peoples. We are pleased to have the endorsement of these views by our distinguished brother :

"With each recurring year I feel more profoundly impressed with the grandeur of our common country and the exalted position which Freemasonry occupies as an efficient agent in the promotion of its glory. It does not represent any antagonism of either location or climate. Neither the impetuous speech and quick resentment of the Cavalier nor the warm thought and domineering spirit of the Round Head, has ever made sectional lines or produced sectional prejudice in the laws which govern it or in the feelings and sentiment of its membership.

"It is said that in the church, climatic influences have given tone and color to religious views and broadened or narrowed the horizon of religious creeds; that winter's icy touch or summer's melting breath have been potential factors in bestowing either the sombre or cheerful form to religious practices; that the solemnity which marks the performances of duties to God in this place, does not obtain in that because the eternal snow of vaulting hills and the imprisoned waters of the rivers impress the soul of one with the sternness of Deity, while the flowery plain and softly murmuring streams give to another the conception of a tender and a loving Father. Be this as it may, we, as masons, know that in our faith and practice no difference can be found. It needs but a casual examination of those interesting expressions which come from the Annual Communications of our widely separated brethren to learn not only the universality of the Order, but the wonderful uniformity of its conduct and its practice. He who will venture upon the examination of the well written and ably prepared reports of the different Grand Lodges of this and other countries, will soon comprehend what seems to be an almost startling fact in human experience, that in Free Masonry more than in any other organization, there is greater uniformity of utterances, a closer union of design, and a nearer approach in practice to that sublime declaration, that brotherly love, relief and truth appeals while life doth last, to all who would worthily its burdens wear. The mason who bows to the letter G, amid the frozen hills of the frigid zone, is in all things, as a mason, the counterpart of that one who makes obeisance in tropic clime."

The Grand Master paid most beautiful tributes to the memory of brethren deceased during the year, among them REUBEN JONES, who was serving his tenth term as Senior Grand Warden, and BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. We would gladly copy them in full, but their length precludes it. As we can fully endorse what he says of Bro. BIGHAM, we take some extracts from his eulogy :

"But my brethren how well we know that misfortunes come not as 'single spies but in battalions' and therefore before the tear-drop for the one is dried, it must fall again for another just as worthy and devoted to every interest of the craft. With what words shall I express your feelings, in what language shall I convey to others the sorrow which oppresses when we realize that never again shall our brother Benjamin H. Bigham stand with his erect and commanding figure to challenge our admiration by his appeals, to move us to action by his earnest advocacy of some thing near his heart. He was a mason when many men here were born. He had worn its honors unto that of Deputy Grand Master, which place he held for nearly twenty years. He had witnessed contests within the walls of its temple which shook and swayed the mighty columns that supported it. He had seen apathy take the place of energy and devotion, and standing in silent scorn of the apostates, had looked upon the departing steps of many who, disappointed in ambition or thwarted in

schemes, deserted its Sanctum Sanctorum and hoped that it might falter and fall. But whether the days were bright with the sunshine of prosperity or clouded with the gloom which adversity brings, his allegiance knew no shadow of turning. Honors of state, duties of high station, calls of public service, burdens of personal cares, all yielded to the demands upon his time and talents when they were made by this Institution. And yet he never sought either power or place from lodge or brethren. His life is one of many which establish how worthy Masonry is of the best minds of the best and ablest men of any country."

* * * * *

"How simple and how pure is this brief record of many years! How the voice of eloquence could weave about it the shining figures of rhetoric and impassioned phrases of commendation until it would glow like a furnace and stir the lips to loud acclaim! It was such a man with such a lineage and such a record that was your masonic brother. He came among us as humble as the humblest. He took his place among the members without effort at display and seemed to even shrink from observation. And yet in breadth of intelligence, in strength of character, in knowledge of law, in stern unyielding devotion to duty, he towered like a very Saul among his brethren. When years ago he consented to become chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, we proudly felt that Georgia could in courteous speech, eloquent utterance and thorough comprehension of every masonic subject to be treated, trust confidently to his head and heart. And from that hour the noble corps of men who grace the chairs of his associates knew that they followed a Master's hand and looked into the depths of a Master's heart."

He reported over seventy decisions; we copy the following as bearing upon questions already discussed in this report:

"In every trial it is the right of the Worshipful Master to vote. It is also the right of the accuser to vote, and he may remain in the lodge for this purpose. It is only the accused who is required to retire. In all masonic trials argument is permitted, and the accused and the accuser may both be represented by proper council, or they may represent themselves.

"Where the father or brother or near relative of the accused are members of a subordinate lodge, they are not entitled to vote on an accusation pending in said lodge against the accused."

Of celebrating St. John's Day he says:

"As usual, the celebration of St. John's day was held in many parts of our jurisdiction, and was attended with pleasure and profit. I recall no recommendation of this office which has been more gladly received and the results which have been more advantageous to the craft, and I beg to convey to this lodge and the brethren, my profound thanks for their performance. I had myself an engagement to attend at Brunswick, where I hoped to meet a large number of the neighboring lodges, but at the last moment, on account of the financial embarrassments which overcame them by failure of the banks in which their funds were deposited, they were compelled to cancel the engagement, and hoping against hope, they deferred the cancellation until it was too late for me to arrange for attendance elsewhere. I felt much regret at the result, because I regard it not only as a pleasure, but a duty to assist at some place in these interesting entertainments."

Leaving this address is like turning away from the last look upon the face of a dear friend.

BRO. WILLIAM ABRAHAM LOVE made an interesting report in relation to the proceedings of the "Fraternal Congress" at Chicago; upon the question of

“Grand Master’s Prerogatives,” and the “Creed of a Mason,” he says that the “Old Landmarkers,” of whom we judge that he was one, stood together and adopted their “Conclusion.”

We find the following in the Proceeding of the Grand Lodge :

“Complaint having been made to the Grand Master against Bro. John J. Jones, Worshipful Master of Bickley Lodge, No. 373, for being drunk and acting disorderly on the streets. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges and report the facts in the case. The committee through their chairman, Right Worshipful John P. Shannon, reported that they were very sorry to be forced to say the complaint was well founded. Brother John J. Jones was then arraigned, and at the trial it was proven that he was in a state of intoxication when he boarded the train for Macon, continued so all the way, and acted very unmasonically among those not masons on the train, in a manner not proper for insertion here.

“On the vote, he was found guilty, and was then by vote of the Grand Lodge expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The Most Worshipful Grand Master pronounced the sentence of expulsion in a very feeling, yet in an affecting and cutting speech.

“On motion it was unanimously resolved that the Grand Master furnish a copy of his remarks in passing the foregoing sentence for publication with these Proceedings.”

The Grand Master was unable to furnish his remarks in season for publication in the Proceedings, but he would endeavor to do so later and cause each lodge to be furnished with a copy.

We are glad to find that the Grand Lodge of Georgia does not concur in the recently advanced notion, that a Grand Lodge cannot, *by its own act*, punish a contempt of its authority or dignity, but must send the matter to one of its subordinates for trial !

Several “Occasional Grand Lodges” were held during the year to bury the dead, to lay corner stones, and to dedicate masonic halls; in every case the Grand Lodge was opened, and, after the services were performed, returned to the hall and closed.

Quite a number of excellent addresses, delivered on different occasions, are published in the Proceedings.

By the lamented death of Bro. BIGHAM the preparation of the Report on Correspondence (163 pp.) fell upon Bros. M. E. MUMFORD and W. S. RAMSAY, the former furnishing 103 pages, and the latter the remainder.

From the tribute Bro. MUMFORD pays to the memory of Bro. BIGHAM, we take the following :

“He was a great-hearted man and mason, and the distinguishing characteristic of his beautiful life was the fact of his devotion to that noblest of all the virtues—Charity. I never knew a more tender and loving man, and one more forbearing and long suffering. He ‘suffered long and was kind.’ His associations with his brethren of his committee and of his Grand Lodge were evermore of the holiest and most loving. Nothing has ever occurred among us in connection with him that could in the remotest degree awaken unpleasant memories. He was in deed and in truth a lover of men, and as a lover of men he nowhere so vividly portrayed that love as in his hatred of every evil that afflicts his race. He was unalterably and uncompromisingly opposed to all that tends to drag men downward and add to their misery and wretchedness.”

Quoting some remarks, concerning "God in Masonry," he well says :

"The way of masonic faith is a 'narrow way.' There is definiteness to this faith. It is not like a ship in open sea, without chart or compass—its destination is to a certain port or harbor of safety. The so-called liberalism of this age is the merest bosh. To be 'liberal in faith' is to be in the dark, and 'liberalism' is but another name for 'mysticism,' 'skepticism,' 'agnosticism,' and all the other isms that betoken cracked brains, befoged intellects, and enmity to the best interests of man—as upon a definite, fixed faith in one Supreme, Everlasting, Almighty and Unchangeable God, hang all the institutions of human civilization, and all the agencies that tend to the uplifting of a degraded and fallen race. It is better, far better, to be 'narrow' enough to believe in the God and Father of us all, than to be 'broad' enough to be sailing in a dark, unknown, unfathomed and shoreless sea, with no haven of safety to which we can steer our frail bark. God pity the poor fool whose mind and heart are covered by the pall of heathen darkness in a land where the light of the glorious knowledge of the truth as it is in God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit shines brighter than the most brilliant star over the darkest night."

In the commencement of his review of Maine, he says :

"The Proceedings come to us in a very handsome volume of several hundred pages, full to the brim of useful and lasting information. One of the front pages is happily adorned by the face of one who for years held the position of Grand Secretary of Maine. He grew old in the office. The portrait gives us the clear cut features of the face of a grand old man and mason, whose body died last year, but whose spirit still lives and walks among his brethren. We can see the grand and noble character written all over the face in this portrait of our late Right Worshipful Brother, Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of Maine."

BRO. BIGHAM having erroneously attributed to us views, the precise opposite of what we have held ever since we became a mason, in our last report we called his attention to his error; BRO. MEMFORD replies that the misrepresentation was unintentional; *we never had the shadow of a doubt of that*, and we trust that, if BRO. BIGHAM lived to read what we wrote, he so understood us; and we have no doubt that had he lived, his regret at his unintentional error would have been strongly expressed. We thank BRO. MEMFORD for publishing our correction.

BRO. RAMSAY says :

"The object of this report is to unify the work, and harmonize the sentiments of the fraternity on all questions pertaining to masonic jurisprudence and the ancient landmarks. As heretofore, we give our brethren the facts as they appear, for their information; pointing out differences when they occur, and contrasting them with our own practice in this jurisdiction, rather than occupy the time in giving our opinions. Fully appreciating the grave responsibility of the task assigned me, we enter upon its discharge, trowel in hand, with honest heart and fixed purpose of spreading the cement of brotherly love, relief and truth."

He says further :

"Brother Bowen scores Georgia for expulsion for non-payment of dues. We are so persistently misunderstood in this matter that it seems useless to reiterate what we have so often said before. No mason in Georgia is expelled for failure to pay dues, who is unable to do so. If you will examine the lodge rolls you will find scores whose dues are remitted from inability

to pay. Only those who are *able* to pay, but are *unwilling* to do so, are subject to suspension for a year, after which time, if they refuse to comply with the by-laws requiring payment, they are dealt with as holding the very law they have taken a solemn vow to support, in contempt. No good reason can possibly be given why the good and true, who bear the burdens, should support and carry, and pay Grand Lodge tax, for those whose only God is Mammon, and whose only altar is self."

Our Grand Lodge constitution does not allow the suspension or expulsion, *from the rights of Masonry*, of a member for non-payment of dues. We assume that a brother is expelled in Georgia, only upon due trial upon charges, the gist of which is that he wilfully fails to perform a masonic duty which he is fully able to perform: if so, it is not so bad as in some jurisdictions (like California), where they suspend a brother without trial or even the filing of charges! If one brother kills another he cannot be suspended without due trial: it is only masons who are unable or unwilling to belong to a lodge that are suspended from all masonic rights without trial!

It may be that we are too strongly imbued with the idea, "Once a mason always a mason"; but it does seem to us that, under any circumstances, *expulsion* for non-payment of dues belittles Masonry. We hold that the privilege of being a mason is a very high one, of which one should be deprived only for a very serious offence; by deprivation of membership, one loses lodge rights and privileges, as he should, if he declines to pay for them: but when we expel one for their non-payment, it seems to us that the value we place upon being a mason is measured by the few dollars of his arrears! Or else, the punishment is grossly disproportionate to the offence!

IDAHO, 1893.

The Grand Master (ISAAC C. HATTABAUGH) says:

"It affords me much pleasure to assure you that no disturbing element has arisen during the past year to interrupt that 'peace and harmony' and prosperity so beautifully pervading our jurisdiction at the close of the official labors of my esteemed predecessor.

"The fair field of the past has been so fragrant with the blossoms of love and the flowers of obedience, that I should scarcely find it necessary to address you at this time were it not a constitutional requirement."

An examination of the Proceedings fully supports this statement. The Grand Lodge was fortunate enough to have scarcely more than the ordinary and necessary routine business to transact. But two dispensations for new lodges had been issued, and those only upon an actual acquaintance with the petitioners in one case, and minute inquiry in the other. His decisions were in the nature of instructions as to the method of proceeding in the cases, the law being fully given in the constitution.

He says further:

"These are not, perhaps, as prosperous days as those we have seen the past few years; we seem to live in a period of extremes, and at this time the

channels for the distribution of capital are not freely open to industry and enterprise. Every fiber of the business of our nation is affected by unrest, uncertainty, and fear; and for this reason we cannot boast of much material progress during the year just passed; but it is a source of pride and encouragement that our great body is in a state of healthy activity, sound and full of vitality."

In his Conclusion he says:

"Masonry, my brethren, needs no amendments; her principles are as pure as the unsunned snow; she is one of the grandest institutions earth has ever seen; let us, then, adhere to her principles and teachings as our fathers gave them to us."

* * * * *

"In conclusion, I beg to say that I believe there is one serious defect in the brotherhood of Masonry in this country, and that is the cold and formal restraint of association in the lodge-room. There seems to be too much restraint in the real working moments of the lodge to call into action the best emotions of the true Masonic spirit. 'The work in the quarry' is often too earnest to permit the cultivation of the gentler virtues of a man's social character. Mankind is given to the enjoyment of social life; his best feelings respond and the noblest traits of his character are shown when formality is thrown aside. I have frequently observed that lodge meetings are conducted too much as a purely business transaction. The designs of our institution are to make men wiser, better, more manly, more brotherly, happier in all the relations of life, and its social element is one of the means to accomplish these purposes. At such meetings theory ought to be put into practice, and the high and low, rich and poor, member and visitor meet in a fraternal manner that would cause each and every member to feel perfectly at home in a lodge-room. They should be made to feel that those around them are brothers and friends."

We most earnestly commend this to the attention of our W. Masters: endeavor to conduct the meetings of the lodge in such manner that the brethren will attend for the enjoyment they obtain there and not from a mere "sense of duty."

We very greatly regret to learn of the serious illness of the Grand Secretary, Bro. JAMES H. WICKERSHAM. The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution of sympathy, and hopes of his early restoration to health, in which we most earnestly unite.

Full statistics, with the names of the members of the lodges, and brief biographical sketches of the officers, are given in these Proceedings, which are of much historical value.

The Reports on Correspondence (50 pp.) were presented by Bro. CHARLES C. STEPHENSON: one was a brief general report corresponding with the "Introduction" or "Conclusion" in other reports.

Of course, in so brief a report, he has room for but few comments.

Of "the work" he says:

"It is absolutely impossible to attain uniformity, for no two men are capable of memorizing and repeating the same paragraph alike. Each Grand Jurisdiction has a work; try to adhere to that work as near as possible; above all, deliver it *impressively*, and then apply the sentiment and the instructions in daily life, to make us all better men and citizens, and we will have accomplished all that is necessary."

We find in his report information as to the nature of Bro. WICKERSHAM'S disease: he says:

"Poor Brother Wickersham, who penned the tribute to which allusion is made, is lying at home slowly slipping over the brink into the great eternity, a victim to that dread disease, progressive paralysis. The heroism with which he bears his sufferings is truly inspiring."

We had hoped that his disease was not incurable: but this takes away hope: our old friend THOMAS J. CORSON, of New Jersey, suffered for years from the same disease and finally succumbed to it. He, too, bore his sufferings heroically and even cheerfully.

Speaking of our last report, he says:

"Idaho is found out of its order and in the latter part of the report, evidently due to the reporter mistaking the proceedings for a second copy of Iowa, both having been printed at the same office and having the same colored cover."

Oh, no: we are not a "physical perfectionist" and are accustomed to look at the "internal" and not the "external" qualifications! This year, too, Idaho would have gone in the same place, but for an unexpected interruption in sending our copy to the printer; during the delay, Idaho came to hand.

His closing words we most heartily endorse, and repeat them to our brethren in Maine. For while so much stress is laid upon "the work," it is also time that the craft demand of their officers and leaders that knowledge of Freemasonry which can be acquired only by reading and study.

ILLINOIS, 1893.

The Grand Master (MONROE C. CRAWFORD) gives an account of his many official acts: in addition to the immense mass of the usual routine duties, he had laid corner stones, dedicated masonic halls, in the presence of the wives and daughters of the brethren and attended the "Fraternal Congress." Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"During the year just now closed we have enjoyed unusual blessings. Death has touched us lightly. The pestilence that has made other lands pale with horror has been warded from our shores. Our loved ones are safe. Throughout our Grand Jurisdiction peace prevails. We have enjoyed many of the blessings of life, and but few of the ills that flesh is heir to have disturbed our serenity. Our Order is in a most flourishing condition. No lodge has been suspended, no charter arrested. New lodges have been constituted which promise a high degree of usefulness. Our membership is increasing. We are getting new material out of which the finest of masons will be made. The older members of our Order can look with especial satisfaction at the accessions to our ranks, composed, as they are, of young men, strong, active, of fine character and imbued with the spirit of this most progressive age. In their hands Masonry is safe."

Bro. POWER, Grand Secretary of Mississippi, was present, received with appropriate honors, and made a felicitous reply.

A committee was appointed to superintend the printing of the proceedings of the Congress. The appropriation made by the Grand Lodge to defray the expenses of the Congress was not all expended.

A by-law of the Grand Lodge was amended so as to read as follows :

"A brother on becoming a charter member of a new lodge shall be thereby dimitted from the elder lodge, and the Master of the new lodge shall cause immediate notice to be sent to the elder lodge of the name of such member; *provided*, that this section shall not be so construed as to permit a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction from becoming a member of a chartered lodge in this jurisdiction until he has obtained a regular dimitt from the lodge of which he was a member, or has honorably withdrawn."

We tried substantially the same thing in Maine; but complications in relation to dues arose, and we now require charter members to file their dimitts with the Grand Secretary before the charter can issue, and this plan has worked exceedingly well.

BROS. WILLIAM J. McDONALD, Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, GEORGE W. HILL, Representative near the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, and JOHN C. SMITH, Representative from the Grand Lodge of England, were specially received and welcomed.

BRO. GEORGE W. WARVELLE delivered an interesting address on "Pre-historic Freemasonry."

We find the following :

"As provided by Article IX, Part third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, I did, on the 18th day of May, 1893, as the Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, try Everett A. Aborn, Worshipful Master of Siloam Lodge, No. 780, A. F. and A. M., on charges preferred against him. * * * I found from the evidence that he was guilty, and as a punishment I deposed the said Everett A. Aborn from his office as Worshipful Master of Siloam Lodge, No. 780; and, further, expelled him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The report was "approved, and the action of the Grand Master concurred in."

A few years ago, a great hullabaloo was raised because Grand Masters in Maine have the power, after examination, to suspend an officer from office and from masonic rights pending a trial: but here the Grand Master *expelled* the accused, and we shall be surprised if by so doing he has not laid out considerable work for Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Committee on Correspondence!

Memorial pages are inscribed, among others, to *five* Grand Secretaries!

The Report on Correspondence (304 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS.

Of the Fraternal Congress, he says :

"Thirty-six North American jurisdictions were represented by one or more delegates, making in all one hundred and six members, and a body of high average ability.

"If its work did not cover as much ground as some of its promoters

hoped, because of the impossibility of holding busy men for a longer period, it disappointed the expectation of those who thought its hours would be chiefly devoted to junketing and sight-seeing, and belied the fears of the doubters who trembled for the stability of the eternal foundations of Freemasonry.

"It is too early to review the work of the congress, for although its conclusions upon the various topics considered by it have been published, the absence of the debates—whose publication in the near future is anticipated—showing the steps by which those conclusions were reached, makes any present estimate of its work necessarily a partial one."

For the reason stated in the last paragraph, we have refrained from noticing any of the reports made to the Grand Lodges anent this matter. We have not received the expected report, but hope to do so before we close this: if so, we hope to be able to notice it at the close of the review of the particular Grand Lodges.

He illustrates the habit we probably all have of insensibly forming in our mind's eye the picture of those with whom we are acquainted, and have never met. He had pictured Bro. PILLANS, of Alabama, as not past the prime of manhood: and was quite startled when Bro. P. spoke of himself as close on to fourscore years of age; in fact, Bro. R. suspected an error of the printer, till he found the statement repeated in another place. We confess that, with the advantage of having once met Bro. PILLANS, we share in Bro. Robbins' surprise.

In spite of the "conclusion" of the congress upon the subject we most heartily endorse the following:

"Eight decisions are reported, in one of which the Grand Master discusses the question whether a visitor has a right to demand to see the charter of a lodge previous to being examined. Having decided that he has not he seeks to hoist the visitor by his own petard by saying that he must not ask a privilege of a body whose legality he questions, as it would be insulting a body whose courtesy he solicits. This may be conclusive as to a question of courtesy, but it does not touch the question of right. He further holds that the ante-room is not the proper place for the charter, because the Master is charged at his installation that in no case should it ever be out of his 'immediate control.' But the charter in the ante-room by order of the Master is no more out of his immediate control in an official sense than if it were in his breeches pocket. He suggests that the visitor take his time to examine the charter after his admission into the lodge room, but says: 'If he does examine it, how does he know whether it is a regular charter or not?' Presumably by the same process that the Master does when he receives it from the immediate control of his predecessor, for if a mason of that Grand jurisdiction, and possibly if he was not, he might be even more familiar with the signatures and seal by which it is authenticated than the Master himself. The Grand Master, like many others, lays great stress upon the alleged fact that visiting is a privilege granted by the lodge to the brother. Granting that it be a privilege rather than a right, it should not be forgotten that one of the principal objects for which lodges exist is to extend this privilege to the end that masons wherever they are may enjoy the fellowship which is the chief aim of the fraternity, and the duty of satisfying themselves that any lodge they propose to visit is regular, is grounded in the primary engagements that rest with equal force upon all, visitor and visited alike. Hence all possible means of enabling the visitor to satisfy himself upon this point should be cheerfully not grudgingly afforded."

We desire to say further, that in relation to this matter there has been a "very big boo for so small a calf"!

He says further:

"In Illinois it is a thoroughly settled principle of law that neither by reversion nor otherwise does the Grand Lodge possess any jurisdiction over original or rejected material. This jurisdiction is absolute in the lodges and is not subject to dispensation. If it be of the personal kind acquired by rejecting a petition, when the lodge dies the jurisdiction dies with it, leaving the former subject of it free to petition any lodge within whose territory he may reside."

We do not think that this is law in Maine, in case of rejected candidates, while the rejection is in force. The general rule is that a specific act required to be done by a lodge, falls under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, when that lodge ceases to exist; for example, a mason suspended by a lodge that subsequently ceases to exist, can be restored only by the Grand Lodge; our law forbids the reception of a petition from a candidate rejected by another lodge, within five years after the rejection, *without the consent of the rejecting lodge*; if the lodge ceases to exist, the consent of the Grand Lodge must be obtained. The principle is that the authority, &c., of a defunct lodge reverts at once to the Grand Lodge from which it was originally received.

In his review of California, he says:

"Even under a rule requiring the lodge to pay the funeral expenses of a brother whose death leaves his family in unquestionably indigent circumstances, we suppose the lodge would be the judge whether such a degree of indigence exists as to require action, and would be compelled to exercise its judgment even at its peril. But we think the doctrine of the committee that the lodge is organized for the purpose of taking care of the families of its deceased members should be resisted as revolutionary, tending to convert Masonry into a mutual benevolent society and assuming to lift from its members obligations that pertain wholly to the individual. The lodge is not organized for the purpose of dispensing alms; it is organized to make masons by laying upon those who come into the fraternity through its portals the obligations which the coincidence of distress on the one hand and ability on the other converts into specific duties. In the very nature of things, where each one is the judge of his own ability, the question of what is duty is one of conscience and must be settled by the individual who possesses a conscience, and not by the corporation which has none. Under the conditions of our busy modern life the dispensing of aid through committees or boards of relief seems to be almost a necessity, at least so far as traveling applicants and sojourners are concerned, but if these agencies are employed their tendency to cause the individual brother to lose sight of the fact that his duties in this direction are in proportion to his abilities, if not to think that they can be altogether vicariously discharged by the lodge, should not be lost sight of."

This is the direction in which the dangers resulting from imitating other organizations are most pressing. As Bro. ROBBINS says, the doctrine of the committee is revolutionary, and that, too, in a characteristic which has distinguished Freemasonry from its origin and has been one of the principal causes which has preserved its existence.

The following covers a practical point concerning which there has some-

times been—needlessly, as it seems to us—doubt as to the proper method of proceeding :

“ We do not think it a matter of great importance whether the individual or the lodge requests the waiver, unless some local regulation requires a particular method. The lodge having jurisdiction is quite able to judge in either case whether the request is made in good faith; but the prevailing method in Illinois, where the law is identical in substance and almost identical in language with the district regulation, is for the applicant to send in his petition to the lodge where he is sojourning, and it being seen or understood upon its presentation that some other lodge has jurisdiction, it is not ‘ received,’ but held subject to the reply of that lodge if it is decided that a waiver should be asked for. Any petition may be *presented* to a lodge, but it requires the voice of the lodge to *receive* it.”

In his review of Maine (1892) he devotes considerable space to the “ High Rite ” question.

We had said: “ He (Bro. ROBBINS) has seemed to think that when a mason becomes a ‘ High Riter ’ (to use his own term), he ceases to be entitled to any confidence in his motives.” He replies that in so stating we must have overlooked the fact that in his general position he has the support of “ High Ritters ” “ whose motives it would not be in human nature for us to question,” and the additional fact that he had singled out individual examples of unquestioned loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry.” By no means; these very facts are the evidence of what he seems to hold. Exceptions are said to prove the rule. But certainly, when one requires the evidence of high character or specific conduct to take person out of a given category, it is the strongest evidence that such person places all others in that category. In other words, he seems to hold that all (of the particular class) are unworthy of confidence, unless their high character or past conduct makes them exceptions to the general rule.

He says another thing which we do not understand. He says that “ those who make up the majority of the voting force in Grand Lodges ” “ follow where they are led, not having any means of judging whether they are being used like pawns on a chess board.” But he adds, “ They are fully capable of judging whenever the questions submitted to them are fully and honestly discussed, and they are perfectly sound at heart, loyal to the core to Masonry.” We suspect some error of writer or printer, for the propositions are evidently directly in conflict with each other.

He questions the correctness of our statement of the reasons for the legislation of 1882 in Massachusetts, because it is not given in the report. We have no change to make in our statement, either as to the reason for the legislation or our knowledge of the facts.

We selected Massachusetts, because it adopted the legislation which has maintained peace there ever since; and might have cited New York and Connecticut, which did not adopt such legislation, and in consequence have had strife there, not much less harmful, because it has been kept as much as possible from the public eye.

Our brother is not up to his standard of fairness when he states generally that we have unconsciously borne testimony as to the mischief making capacity of "High Riteism." Our statement was that the existence of two rival bodies of the Scottish Rite in a jurisdiction necessarily involved a disturbance of the masonic harmony therein: we might have said, with equal force, that the existence of two rival Grand Chapters in a jurisdiction would have the same result; from this he says that we bear testimony that the existence of one body of the Scottish Rite (and he might as truly have argued that the existence of one Grand Chapter) in a jurisdiction has the same result.

He says:

"We suppose our brother is talking at us when he says that Symbolic Masonry has no more dangerous enemy than he who advises that Grand Lodges rest supinely while these warring powers carry disension and strife into the craft."

No, we were not talking at *him*: we were talking generally "at" any and all who should give such advice.

He says further:

"Elsewhere he says he has 'noticed, heretofore, that Bro. Robbins apparently holds that a mason has the right to construe "the fundamental law" for himself and overrule the decision of his Grand Lodge.' He can find no warrant for this beyond the fact that we do what he does and what every other writer does who has opinions about the fundamental law and expresses them. But we infer that he found it easier to talk about what we apparently hold than to answer our question about what he held. In view of his having said that in passing laws to settle the quarrels of the contending factions of Scotch Rites, 'Grand Lodges are prescribing a rule of action for the members of their obedience, and are defining what such members shall practice *as Masonry*,' we asked whether the Grand Lodge could make any definition of Masonry for the individual members of its obedience different from that which the fundamental law compels it to adopt for its constituent lodges."

He quotes from us and adds:

"We have no objection to his amending his original statement; it does not affect the real point involved in our question. To say that the fact that a definition of Masonry is given by the Grand Lodge makes it, for the members of its obedience, the definition which the fundamental law of Masonry gives, does not answer the question whether having given a definition of Masonry for its lodges, which by virtue of its being so given is the definition which the fundamental law gives, the Grand Lodge can give a totally different definition of Masonry for the individual masons of its obedience which will still be the definition given by the fundamental law."

If he had asked us if a Grand Lodge has the right to hang its Grand Master, it would have had as much relevancy to the discussion as his question, and we treated it accordingly. But as he seems to think otherwise, we will answer. Whatever definition of Masonry a Grand Lodge prescribes, it prescribes for individual masons and lodges, and all other persons and bodies (if any) over which it exercises masonic jurisdiction: the fundamental principles of Masonry, *as expounded by a Grand Lodge, are binding upon it.* AND

ALL UNDER ITS OBEDIENCE ; but the exposition of such principles by any other power or man, has no binding force whatever upon it or them. Bro. ROBINS must not expect, by " begging the question " in his interrogatory, to get an answer recognizing the validity of his false assumption. The trouble with his reasoning is, that he assumes that his exposition of fundamental principles is the one which Grand Lodges are " compelled " to adopt. We do not deny his right (and we claim and exercise the same right) to dissent from the exposition of any principle by any Grand Lodge in our belief, and, except our own Grand Lodge, in our action, but as to our own Grand Lodge its exposition of principles and its definition of Freemasonry must be the rule of our conduct.

Referring to the proposition to interdict all the rival bodies of the Scottish Rite, he says :

" We believe Bro. Drummond and those who with him agreed to utterly interdict the mischief-making rite had solid ground on which to stand, and that had they carried out their purpose they would have been real benefactors of the Craft. The disclosure of the fact that they had agreed to do it is opportune, as it saves us the trouble of looking further for evidence of the error of Bro. Drummond's statement that not until within about ten years in Illinois did any one ever claim for the Grand Lodge such exclusive jurisdiction over its secret work as to prevent its use by other bodies of masons than those of its own creation. The remedy then agreed upon was 'by Grand Lodge legislation,' and this was at least fifteen years previous to the decade identified by associating it with Illinois."

Bro. ROBINS had previously said that he drew inferences from facts : if this is a specimen, his inferences might better be omitted ! The proposition referred to had no more to do with " the secret work " than it did with the Egyptian Mysteries ! That element was never dreamed of by any of us. We proposed, by Grand Lodge legislation, to prohibit the masons of its obedience from connecting themselves with any of the organizations practicing what was known as Scottish Rite Masonry.

He briefly discusses the Bible question : but as he assumes that, so far as the obligation goes, the Bible and the Square are of equal importance, we need to do no more than to mention this fact.

In relation to another matter, he says :

" He thinks it will puzzle us to point out where we find the law which requires in the matter of vouching that the person vouched to shall have complete previous knowledge of the substance to which the voucher relates. It is found in the nature of things, and is a necessity because without it the person vouched to is not able to decide whether the person vouching is competent to do so. Mere repute that A is a Master Mason will not warrant me in accepting his voucher that C is such ; I must *know* A to be a Master Mason, and this I cannot know without previous *knowledge* that there is such a degree as Master Mason. A Grand Lodge may believe that there is a Royal Arch degree and a Royal Arch Chapter, just as an Entered Apprentice may believe that there is a Master Mason's degree and a Master Mason's lodge, but faith and sight are two different things. In *all* masonic vouching knowledge is exacted ; repute and belief are insufficient."

Yes you cannot vouch that A is a Master Mason, without knowing that

that there is such a degree; but an Entered Apprentice, knowing that you are one also, can accept your voucher both that there is such a degree and that it is a masonic degree; so, as has been done for a century, a Master Mason can vouch to another Master Mason that there is a Royal Arch degree, and that it is a masonic degree to his actual knowledge: here there is no attempt at vouching upon information, belief or repute, or upon all combined, but upon actual knowledge, and Bro. Robbins' rule is fully complied with.

INDIANA, 1893.

Excellent portraits of Past Grand Masters ROBERT VAN VALZAH and BRUCE CARR, both of whom had died within the year, are given. Both of them were able men and active masons: both were comparatively young: both gave great promise of many years of masonic work: in their deaths, Masonry has sustained an unusually severe loss.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (SIDNEY W. DOUGLAS) says:

"In the Grand Lodge, under the wise management of our Trustees and Grand Secretary, we can show an improved financial condition, and the Grand Treasurer's books will show a liberal balance on the right side of the ledger. Our numerical strength has been materially increased, and I am happy to say that, with few exceptions, peace and harmony prevail among the brethren, and prosperity in the lodges."

The number of his official acts was very large, but none of them of general interest. He reported a number of decisions, all in accord with our law, except in a few cases depending upon local law. The Grand Master must have been a very active, energetic and faithful officer. His action and his decisions were approved.

On appeal, the Grand Lodge changed a sentence from reprimand to expulsion.

The late Past Grand Master WILLIAM HACKER reprinted the early Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and had stereotype plates made: the Grand Lodge wisely voted to purchase the plates.

A lodge convicted a member upon one specification and indefinitely suspended him; it convicted him on a second specification and expelled him; its action was sustained by the Grand Lodge. This action is new to us. We have been accustomed to taking a vote on each specification, and if he is found guilty on one or many, but one sentence is imposed.

The Committee on Appeals had many cases before them, but none of general interest: the Grand Lodge transacted a large amount of routine business, but evidently with a full understanding of it, in spite of the amount.

The Grand Lodge voted to discard collars for the officers: they are a nuisance, but their use has continued so long that we exceedingly dislike to have them laid aside.

The Report on Correspondence (228 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS B. LONG. As heretofore, it is a patiently-made abstract of the more important sayings and doings of other Grand Lodges, illustrated by extracts and enlightened by able and judicious comments, which show study and investigation in their preparation.

Referring to the charge to the Master in relation to the charter, he says :

“ Preston (1772) says, only, that the new Master ‘is invested with the badge of his office, and the warrant of constitution is delivered over to him in form.’ Webb (1797-1818) provides only for investing the new Master ‘with the insignia of his office and the furniture and implements of his lodge,’ and that he shall ‘receive in charge the by-laws’ of his lodge, and see them ‘carefully and punctually executed.’ In this Webb is followed by Moore from 1846 on, through five or more editions of the ‘Craftsman’; and he, in turn, by Morris, in his various editions of the ‘Monitor,’ from 1859 to 1872, and by Gray, in the ‘Mystic Circle,’ in 1859. The writer has found but two ceremonials, in addition to Preston, that provide, in form, for the reception of the charter by the newly installed Master,—both of which are of the date of 1843—the one being Davis’s ‘Freemason’s Monitor,’ which contains the formula : ‘I also place in your personal custody, the charter or warrant; [making such remarks as are well known to expert workmen]’; the other, the form prepared by the Committee of the ‘United States Masonic Convention,’ at Baltimore, which reads : ‘You now receive the *charter*, by the authority of which this lodge is held. You are carefully to preserve and duly transmit it to your successor in office.’ So, as far as the writer has had opportunity to examine, the injunction ‘and in no case should it ever be out of your immediate control,’ can not be found outside of the jurisdiction of Arkansas.”

We find that Cross (1850) did not have it, but that very many of the recent Monitors do have it in substantially the language adopted by the Baltimore Convention in 1843. That the usage of the Master’s holding the charter is very old, we have no doubt.

Bro. LONG refers to the claim of the two lodges in British Columbia, that they retained certain powers and privileges which they had previously to the organization of the Grand Lodge, and were not bound by subsequent changes in the constitution affecting those powers and privileges, and while he approves the decision that the claim is not well founded, he suggests that there is a precedent for their claim in the formation of the first Grand Lodge in 1717: we do not so understand: in the case of those old lodges their powers and privileges were expressly reserved, and the reservation was embodied in the law, or constitution, as it would now be called. Such was not the case with the British Columbia lodges. Both they and the old lodges were equally bound by the constitution; but as to the latter, that instrument gave them the powers claimed, while in the case of the former, it did not. In the formation of the General Grand Chapter, the chapters then existing were excused from the requirement of having charters—expressly excused—because otherwise it was evidently held that they would be obliged to take out charters.

He seems to be satisfied with the evidence that the Gran Dieta of Mexico is a regularly established Supreme Masonic Power in that Republic

and entitled to recognition. We regret to say that further investigation and additional evidence increase our doubts as to the propriety of its recognition.

He refers to Bro. PIKE's "Every Year," and is inclined to copy the whole. He notes that Bro. WENNER had published it with certain verses in italics, which Bro. PIKE "desired to be considered as the Poem, since 1872." A recent writer has said that it takes at least two facts to make a complete poem: his proposition is illustrated by this poem, if one traces its history from Charles G. Halpine's "Old Bachelor's Lament," published in the forties, to the *finished* version of "Every Year," by Bro. PIKE. Bro. LONG refers to the publication in 1891 in the New York Times (but credited to *Chamber's Journal*) of a poem made up by copying, with transpositions, "Every Year" almost as Bro. PIKE had written it. It does not appear when it was published in *Chamber's Journal*: but if it was published in that *Journal*, and over the signature given, we think that the publisher or editor of that paper would expose the fraud when attention should be called to it.

He quotes the following Old Regulation, and asks what is meant by the first two lines:

"VII. Every Brother at his making is decently to cloath the Lodge, that is, all the Brethren present, and to deposit something for the Relief of indigent and decay'd Brethren, as the Candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small Allowance stated by the By-Laws of that particular Lodge; which Charity shall be lodg'd with the Master or Wardens, or the Cashier, if the Members think fit to chuse one."

We have never investigated it, but have rather assumed that it had reference to the apron, possibly including gloves, and possibly only the latter: the apron has been so long recognized as masonic clothing, however, that we have always assumed that the charge referred to that.

There are numerous other points in this report that we would like to notice, but are obliged to forbear.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1893.

This Grand Lodge met August 8, 1893, after an interval of scarcely six months.

From the address of the Grand Master (ANDREW HARDY) we learn that peace and harmony have prevailed, a reasonable growth has been achieved, and quite a degree of interest has been aroused. Five new lodges had been organized.

He says:

"I have visited twenty lodges and have been received with the utmost cordiality wherever I have been. I have enjoyed these visits; the brethren have enjoyed them. We have been feasting, as it were, upon the love and affection that exists among the brotherhood."

BRO. DOUGLAS, Deputy Grand Master of Oklahoma, was present, and made some remarks, in which—

“He expressed a conviction that before very long the political autonomy of old Indian Territory will be restored and Oklahoma and Indian Territories will become one state, then mother and daughter will be reunited in one household again.”

If that event is probable, it seems to us that the organization of the Grand Lodge was untimely.

The following “Tribute of respect and gratitude” was adopted:

“WHEREAS, From the organization of our Grand Lodge to the time of his death, the late M. W. John H. Brown, of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was a faithful, earnest and helpful friend to the cause of Masonry in Indian Territory, and,

“WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge desires to put on record its appreciation of the noble character, masonic worth and constant services of our late beloved brother, be it

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory hereby expresses its profound sorrow that death has sundered the ties which have for so many years bound it closely to the lamented M. W. John H. Brown, of Kansas, and that we tender to his bereaved family and to the masonic brethren of Kansas our heartfelt sympathy at the loss of a brother so distinguished, whose life was so closely interwoven with the progress of Masonry.

“Resolved, That a page be set apart in our records to his memory, with suitable inscription, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and another to the Grand Lodge of Kansas.”

The Report on Correspondence (78 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW: as he had submitted a report only six months before, he had comparatively few reports to review.

He says:

“The law here is one ballot for the three degrees. Any brother, however, may object to the advancement of a candidate, and this objection is equivalent to a black ball, and the objector cannot be compelled to prefer charges, nor can the W. M. nor the lodge advance the candidate over the head of the objector. There is, of course, great opportunity for an abuse of this right to object without preferring charges, and injustice may often be done by narrow-minded, prejudiced brethren, but there is an old proverb, ‘Of two evils choose the least,’ and the least in this case is to preserve the secrecy and sacredness of the ballot and its equivalent, an objection to advancement.”

As an objection after ballot comes out of the usual course and is allowed as the only method of expressing what would have been expressed by the black ball, but for the lack of opportunity or knowledge, the utmost effect to be given to it is the same as if it had been expressed by ballot: limited in this manner, there is no more danger of its abuse, than there is of the abuse of the black ball. This applies, however, only to objection after ballot and before initiation. But when a candidate has been initiated, the case is generally different: he is then a mason, and has actual claims upon his brethren to be justly judged; a profane has no such claim and if rejected by a brother on account of a doubt, or a want of satisfactory evidence, of his worthiness,

he cannot complain, because that brother has exercised a right and performed a duty; but when a candidate has become a mason, it is unjust to him to stop his advancement upon a doubt of one member as to his worthiness; so we hold that when there is a ballot for each degree the second and third should be upon the question of proficiency alone, and, therefore, in that case, and still more, where there is only one ballot for all the degrees, all doubts of his worthiness should be solved by the lodge upon a hearing. We give this space to this matter because we find that in some jurisdictions an objection has more effect than a black ball and in more, a single member is permitted to stop the advancement of a candidate already adjudged worthy, upon his own doubt. We have one ballot in Maine, and objections to advancement must be submitted to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote.

At the close of his report, Bro. MURROW says:

"The suggestion from Bro. Selwin Douglas, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, in his address at the late meeting of our Grand Lodge, that the time may not be far distant when the two bodies will be consolidated, was a very agreeable one. We mourned in our heart when the lodges in Oklahoma determined to organize an independent body. We believed then that the separation was unwise and injurious to both parties and we believe now it would strengthen both and aid considerably in the harmony and unity, politically and otherwise, of both territories, if the two bodies can again become one. The writer of this would gladly welcome the daughter into the old home fold."

IOWA, 1893.

We might open this volume almost at random, and in a few pages find matter enough to fill our report.

The communication was the fiftieth "annual," but as the annual is held at the *beginning* of the year, it was only the forty-ninth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge, so that the *fiftieth* anniversary did not come till January 8, 1894.

The address of the Grand Master (RALPH G. PHELPS) shows that he had well sustained the high reputation which his predecessors had gained for his Grand Lodge.

In relation to one important matter, he says:

"I do not think that the Grand Master should attempt, however, to take up the charter, with the intention of issuing another to those who are supposed not to be the offending members. If there be sufficient evidence to convict of unmasonic conduct, the lodge should have exercised its power and duty; if there is not, then the Grand Master should not, in this *ex parte* manner, inflict punishment on one who cannot and may not be tried. I do not mean to say that a lodge which cannot advance and cannot live in harmony should never cease to exist, but simply that the charter should not be arrested for the sole purpose of getting out some brother who is objectionable to Masonry, or to the members of his lodge, but who cannot be dealt with in the ordinary way provided by law."

There are two sides to this question; we hold that the course, to which he objects, is sometimes proper, but generally the question as to what ought to be done in a particular case is a difficult one. We think our law and practice are the best which we have noticed; when a Grand Master suspends a charter, he must first have had an investigation and a hearing, and decide who are at fault; by the suspension of the charter, the persons guilty of the conduct which caused it, are also suspended; then the matter goes before the Grand Lodge, which also decides who are guilty of unmasonic conduct, and suspends or expels them; the charter is revoked, or it may be restored to those who have not been guilty of unmasonic conduct; we do not intend that the innocent shall be punished, as well as the guilty.

However, the course which Grand Master PHELPS took was a wise one, as the result showed; but if his efforts to restore harmony had failed, we should have deemed it necessary to make a thorough investigation, and if there was grave fault on both sides, the charter should have been suspended, and the blamable actors also.

Lodges had had a difficulty little known in Maine; a railroad is built within a few miles of a village in which there is a lodge; soon the business goes almost bodily to the vicinity of the railroad, leaving the lodge at its old location and bound to die with the old village; several cases of this character had recently happened. In some cases a removal of the lodge preserved it, but in other cases he recommended consolidation of the weak lodge with another.

The burning of lodge property, whereby lodges were injuriously, and sometimes fatally, affected, continues to be frequent, and yet in a majority of the cases there was no insurance.

In relation to this matter, he says:

"I would not advise passing a rule that no lodge which has carelessly neglected the duty of self-protection, by insuring its property, should be refused all help. It is humanity's privilege to help the needy and unfortunate, whether from fault of circumstances or from themselves. Our whole plan of charity rests on the knowledge that poor humanity does not know how to take care of itself. But it is no longer a virtue when it becomes a reward and encouragement for the neglect of true business principles.

"I believe that all lodges should be allowed to insure their own lodge property, and on such terms as may seem fit to them. But they should insure, and means be taken to see that this duty is performed; and when this duty is neglected, then the congregated lodges throughout the state—the Grand Lodge—should cause it to be done for a fair proportion of the value of the property they may soon be called on to restore by way of masonic charity. This fee should be added to the annual dues collected from the lodge whose property is so insured."

In Maine, lodges have power to insure their property, and we believe our District Deputies make this matter a subject of inquiry at their annual visitations. Failure to insure almost always arises from neglect of the officers whose "didn't-think-of-it" is the only reason given for the omission.

He advises the Grand Lodge to assist weak lodges which have heavy

burdens thrown upon them in the support of their poor, and urges that they need a Masonic Home: his closing remark in relation to this is:

"I ask you now to at least appoint a committee to gather facts and wants among the lodges of the state, with information gathered from this and other jurisdictions, and present the result in all its bearings for your intelligent consideration."

Prudence requires this step as the preliminary one in such an undertaking.

The committee report that the Grand Lodge has been aiding brethren and lodges without investigation, and while there is no reason to question the wisdom of past action, the practice is liable to lead to great abuse: they therefore reported the following resolution which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed at this communication of the Grand Lodge, who shall be charged with the duty of ascertaining, so far as possible, by correspondence with the several subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, the number who would probably become inmates of a home established for the worthy and needy masons, and the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren; and such committee shall also be charged with the further duty of ascertaining, as fully as practicable, the probable cost of establishing such a home, and the annual cost of maintaining same; also the average cost of each inmate, and report its findings to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication."

"*And be it further resolved*, That said committee shall investigate and at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge report some permanent plan for extending aid from the Grand Lodge charity fund to our needy brothers, their widows and orphans, living within this jurisdiction."

He discusses their system of instruction by means of masonic schools, and gives it his most hearty endorsement, answering the objections which had been made to it, the chief of which was the expense thrown upon those attending them, and upon the lodges with which they are held.

He also urges the lodges to preserve their history and especially to gather and preserve the materials for their history; the following plan is an excellent one for Maine, as well as Iowa:

"I would recommend that each lodge shall provide itself with a book in which shall be recorded the principal events in the lodge history and transactions. The principal events in the lives of each member, particularly in his masonic life. Let the festivals, the lodges of sorrow, and the funerals be there recorded, and where it may be, let the pictures of the hall and other surroundings, together with the portraits of members, be gathered and kept. Let the glad events of our daily fraternal life receive assistance from the sacred memories of our past. Let us who are making the yearly record of the passing hour look back on the story that has been made, and may it be a record to sustain our pride and incite us to worthier deeds."

He approves the New York law in relation to affiliation and dimitts and recommends its adoption: the Committee on Jurisprudence reported against it, but the Grand Lodge non-concurred in the report and adopted the proposed amendments to the code.

Under the head of "Ceremonies," he says:

"I announced to you last year the novel situation of holding three sessions of the Grand Lodge in different cities at the same hour for this purpose.

I have lately seen that some authority decides, through the pages of fraternal correspondence, that this cannot be done. The decision must have been rendered in a Pickwickian sense, for, with the help of kind and accomplished deputies, it *was* done, and I think very successfully and pleasantly. Since then I have learned that other Grand Masters, elsewhere, have in this way committed the impossible likewise."

Long usage has sanctioned the practice; in former times, these were called "Deputy Grand Lodges," as they really are; ritualistic bodies and not *the* Grand Lodge, considered as the supreme masonic authority.

He had been asked numerous questions; once to allow a young German to show proficiency by learning the ritual in the language of his fathers:

"In the last case I found that though Masonry is universal, and dwells in every land and speaks to the heart through every language, yet the Great Master has placed us here and given us a wonderful and a glorious gift, the English tongue, and through that are received our laws and history, and in the syllables of that language must be presented our ritual. I told the Master that if the brother wished to advance he must become proficient in the English language, and to advise the German brother that it was a very pleasant speech when even tolerably spoken, and might be found useful if he continued to live among us."

There have been French lodges in Louisiana ever since the introduction of Masonry into that state, and they still work in that language: in 1874, one of them worked in English for the first time in its history, in compliment to visitors (of whom we were one) who were in attendance upon the Grand Encampment. We found that there were really, in matters of detail and work, two systems of Masonry in that jurisdiction. In New York, however, we understand that the German lodges use the regular work translated into that language. Still we agree with Grand Master PHELPS, as we have heretofore stated, and would grant no charters for lodges to work in any other language than our own. The inevitable tendency is against that complete union which should characterize masons, especially those in the same jurisdiction.

The reports of Bro. PARVIN, as Grand Secretary, Grand Librarian and Memorialist take up almost one hundred pages. He gives sketches of the lives of five Grand Secretaries, who had died in office during the year, GREENE of Alabama, HAYES of Delaware, DAWKINS of Florida, BROWN of Kansas and BAIN of North Carolina.

Complaint had been made in the Grand Lodge in relation to the cost of printing, which finally culminated in the transfer of making the contract from the Grand Secretary to a committee, upon the motion of a member who, it is said, claimed that one-half could be saved, and yet, when he came to bid, his price was only \$50.00 less than the amount paid the year before, which he obtained from the bills, "but without guaranty as to the time, style or character of the work": of the result Bro. PARVIN says:

"It may be a matter of interest to the Grand Lodge to know how much *it* has gained by the transfer of the work from the Grand Secretary to its committee. The Grand Secretary has certainly been the gainer in being

relieved from the annual howls charging him with personal preferences and extravagance, and he is happy in being able to assure the Grand Lodge that while it has not gained a cent thereby, it has not lost a dollar."

BRO. PARVIN truly says, "No Grand Lodge can find its Proceedings in so many of the leading libraries of the world." He already notifies the Grand Lodge that the building must soon be enlarged. He has secured nearly all the printed histories of Maine lodges, which have almost a monopoly in this department. He says:

"We have upon more than one occasion spoken of the value to the craft of a series of lodge histories, and commended the Grand Lodges of Maine and Virginia for their successful efforts to secure such from their lodges. In this connection we have urged upon our own lodges the propriety of inaugurating such a movement.

"Heretofore the library was incidently favored with some of these masonic lodge histories, but the past year we made a special and very successful effort to secure all, if possible, of the histories published by the lodges in Maine, and of the lodges in Virginia, including some chapter and commandery histories.

"The library now contains the histories of thirty-eight lodges in Maine and three lodges in Virginia—all presented the library by the lodges themselves—a list of which may be found under the appropriate head."

To the masonic department, he has added an "Iowa Department," which usually finds its place in the library of a historical society.

The new Grand Lodges, including New Zealand, were recognized.

The report of the Committee on Lodges shows that the net gain in membership had been greater than in any one of the five preceding years.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That with a deep sense of our obligation to the citizens' committee for their tender of an excursion by boat on the 7th instant, it is with much disappointment we are compelled to express profound regret that the business of the Grand Lodge will not permit our acceptance of the proffered hospitality."

This action ought to teach hospitable brethren, that it is scarcely courteous to attempt to interfere with the proper business of the Grand Lodge.

The annual battle for the repeal of the "Cerneau legislation" took place with the usual formalities, but the report *against* its repeal was adopted by a vote of 789 to 429.

Thereupon the following resolution "was adopted by a large majority":

"WHEREAS, The policy and judgment of this Grand Lodge has for the *fifth* time been declared respecting Scottish Rite Masonry within its jurisdiction, and

"WHEREAS, The question has occupied the time of the sessions of this Grand Lodge to the exclusion of other and important business for five sessions, and to a greater or less extent disturbed the harmony of this jurisdiction during the last five years, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Iowa, that it deprecates the re-appearance of this element of discord at every session of this body, and recommends that the present law of our code on this question be regarded as a settled policy of Masonry in this state, and further discussion be ended."

The Grand Secretary adds:

"A PLEA FOR 'PEACE AND HARMONY.' 'Let the sting of defeat and the shouts of victory be forgotten,' and 'let us have peace,' when brethren who have ranged themselves on the side of the *Cerneans*, may again vie with those who strove to maintain the integrity and sovereignty of the Grand Lodge and legitimate Masonry in promoting the common welfare and general good of Masonry in Iowa and the nation, for 'we be brethren.'"

The Report on Correspondence (128 pp.) was prepared by Rev. Brother JAMES CLARK WATSON COXE, except that Bro. PARVIN gives an introduction to the report and to its writer. Bro. COXE says:

"Our appointment was both unsought and unexpected—an honor which any one might well covet, but involving duties from which one might well shrink. The honor has been duly appreciated; the duties have not been ignored or slighted. We have not sought to obtrude any personal views upon notice; we have had no personal grievances to redress; we have been free from any obligation other than loyalty to truth and to Ancient Craft Masonry. We have stood for the honor and dignity of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Iowa against all assailants; have sought to maintain the integrity of the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction; have searched diligently for the latest news and views of Masonry for the benefit of our brethren at home. We have been conscious of embarrassment in following one of such varied and extensive knowledge, of such large experience, of such wide acquaintance with men and measures, and withal so facile in expression and cogent in logic. We have not ventured in another's armor. The shepherd's sling better befits our choice and skill."

And he has done it all *exceedingly well*. We hope for more discussion in the future. His statement of the history of the "Cernean" controversy in that jurisdiction is so just, accurate and conclusive, as well as admirably stated, that we copy it in full:

Replying to Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, he says:

"The Report on Correspondence shows the master hand of Bro. Joseph Robbins, than whom few are better fitted for the task. We have read his review with much pleasure and profit, though we are compelled to dissent strongly from some of his views, which we deem prejudicial alike to truth and to the craft. With any personal differences which may have entered into the contention hitherto we have nothing to do; we are not set for the defence of any person or pet theory. We do esteem it of some importance that discussion should keep close to fact, and seek to establish principles rather than to overthrow antagonists. When, therefore, we find in Bro. Robbins's introduction—a clear and comprehensive outlook over the masonic world—an arraignment of other jurisdictions as enacting 'Grand Lodge legislation in the interest of the high rite factions,' and asserting that the 'craze' has spent its force 'except where it is fanned by individuals as an aid in getting or keeping official positions,' we protest against the unfairness of statement, as well as against the breach of courtesy which we esteem a masonic virtue, and one which should characterize all gentlemanly disputants. The ill-concealed sneer in the phrase 'high rite factions' we pass without the remark which it deserves. If, as we have every reason to believe, the objectionable sentence above quoted refers to Iowa, we characterize the utterance as an instance of conspicuous inexactness in the use of language. Iowa Grand Lodge has enacted no laws 'in the interest of' any rite, high or low, other than that of Symbolic Masonry. Into questions of legitimacy we have not, in any recent legislation, presumed to enter. To make the situation perfectly clear, we here set forth certain incontrovertible facts:

"The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, both of the Northern and Southern

Jurisdictions, has been acknowledged directly or indirectly by every Grand Lodge in the United States.

"The *Cerneau* body, so called, has been acknowledged by no Grand Lodge in the United States.

"The primary occupation of a state or territory by any recognized body gives to that body jurisdictional rights within the state or territory so occupied.

"The uninvited entrance of any masonic body claiming equal rank upon the territory so occupied for the purpose of establishing subordinate bodies of its obedience, or conferring the degrees of the Order, is an invasion of jurisdiction' and is a recognized masonic offence.

"The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States entered the State of Iowa in 1859, and in 1866 established bodies of its obedience, which have had continuous and uninterrupted existence until the present time.

"The *Cerneau* body entered the jurisdiction of Iowa in 1885, establishing from that time forward bodies of its obedience, and conferring degrees from the 4^o to the 33^o inclusive.

"Such violation of masonic law and courtesy, and invasion of jurisdiction, has caused division, strife, bitterness and dissension in the lodges of the state, which jeopardized the peace, harmony, and integrity of Symbolic Masonry.

"As required alike by the law of self-defence and of comity, the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in 1890, condemned the offence committed by the *Cerneau* body, and required all members of its obedience to withdraw themselves from all and any connection with the said *Cerneau* body as an offender against masonic law, a disturber of masonic peace, and a menace to the welfare of Masonry in general within this jurisdiction.

"This legislation has been supported and confirmed by each succeeding session of the Grand Lodge (a large majority of whose members are not identified with either Capitular, Templar or Scottish Rite Masonry), as well as by like legislation by the Grand Chapter and the Grand Commandery of this state.

"The adherents of the said *Cerneau* body and sympathizers therewith have shown their contumacy, their disloyalty, and their rebellious spirit by appealing to the civil courts for protection and redress of alleged wrongs, in violation of the spirit and teaching of the masonic order to which they had solemnly given their allegiance. Not content with this, they have resorted to secular print, and have arraigned the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, and masonic law and authority in a way calculated to bring sorrow to the friends and give comfort to the enemies of Freemasonry.

"Because of these offences—and the list might be extended—the Grand Lodge of Iowa has seen fit to exercise its sovereign authority, and to forbid the members of its obedience to identify themselves with, or longer to maintain their connection with, a body, which is directly responsible for all this confusion among the craft, and rebellion against legitimate Symbolic Masonry. And this is pronounced to be legislation in the interest of 'high riteism!' Neither the Grand Master who first sounded the note of warning, nor either of his successors; nor one of the five members of the committee who recommended the legislation against *Cerneauism*; nor one of the Committee on Jurisprudence who formulated the law; nor either of the counsel who have appeared for the Grand Lodge in the courts; nor any member of the body who has taken part in the debates hitherto on the floor of the Grand Lodge—not one of these (with possibly one exception) is, or has been, a member of any Scottish Rite body! They all were Master Masons; they spoke and acted as such; they were the champions of the symbolic rite only; and in their personal integrity of character, their eminent ability, and their loyalty to Craft Masonry, they are not surpassed, even by our Brother Robbins himself. The latter poses as the special champion of the craft, and appears to challenge the motives of any who do not respond fully to his

shibboleth. These Iowa brothers have a right to resent any reflection on their motives, or any attempt to read into the record of their action any dark and sinister designs.

"They have wrought in the quarries in the interest of truth and justice, and to maintain the integrity of the masonic structure which they received from their elders. They are not 'hired men'; they are not the puppets of another's will; they are 'first among their equals,' and require neither apology nor defence in any masonic presence.

"Brother Robbins gives to Iowa twelve pages of notice, ten of which are devoted to the disturbances in this jurisdiction. The 'holy empire' sneer plays its allotted part. He credits the Grand Master with employing 'innuendo and implication in place of argument' in his address. Brother John Scott is the hero-martyr of the non-intervention theory. The Grand Lodge is practically on trial before Brother Robbins as self-appointed special commissioner. Of course it is condemned. But we demur as to the competency of the court—as to its jurisdiction. We prefer a trial before a full bench, anyway. The masonic world generally has pronounced on the issues involved, and Iowa does not stand alone. Neither does Illinois; but we have some fears that Brother Robbins may yet be lonesome."

BRO. PARVIN'S long experience as a mason, and his devotion of his entire time for a generation to its interests, make his views of great value as to any question of policy in the administration of the affairs of Masonry. Having (in his own words) "thrown off the mantle of reporter," his views as to the value of these reports are worthy of careful consideration.

He says:

"An effort has been revived during the past year in an official quarter in a distant jurisdiction to somewhat belittle the influence, if not the character, of these reports. It has been said, and truly, that they 'are not read to or adopted by the Grand Lodges, and therefore are not official documents.' It often happens in all the positions of public welfare that non-official documents contain more real information and exert a wider influence than those which emanate by authority. A comparison has been drawn between the corps of reporters and representatives of Grand Masters, and the only argument urged in support of the superiority of the latter is, that they are *seen* in the Grand Lodge. It is an old adage that children should be seen and not heard. Reporters are not children, and can therefore afford to be heard and make, as they have, their opinions known abroad. The fact that their reports are not generally read does not at all militate against their importance. The writings of such philosophers as Emerson and Lowell and others of this country, and many abroad whose names we could give, are read by but very few, but that few consists of a class of men who shape the thoughts and control the actions of men in high places and widely distributed over the world, whose actions shaped by such thoughts make their labors of value to all mankind.

"The Reports on Correspondence, while unfortunately not read by as many as might be profited thereby, are nevertheless read and considered by the class of masons whose influence in every jurisdiction is felt, and their actions in a measure governed and controlled by the information gathered from these sources, and by a class of writers whose business it is to look into the past and thereby acquire the knowledge and wisdom necessary for the understanding of the present."

This not only attests the *value* of these reports, but speaks as to their character. He refers to reports in which discussion of principles and practices is given, and not to those which only give "news."

BRO. PARVIN presented his first report in 1846 and his last in 1892—a space

of forty-seven years: his service was not continuous. Commencing in 1846 he presented five reports in as many years; another brother was then appointed chairman, and there was no report in 1851: he "resumed the pen" in 1852; no report in 1853 or 1854; Bro. PARVIN wrote the 1857 report and then the lamented LANGRIDGE commenced service, but the chairman was changed annually up to 1862, inclusive: then the chairman served, sometimes one year, and sometimes two years, till 1878, when Bro. PARVIN prepared it; that year the Grand Lodge voted to discontinue these reports, but in two years voted to resume them, and from 1881 to 1892, inclusive, (except 1886, when there was none) Bro. PARVIN has prepared these reports. In all he has prepared *nineteen* reports, and, unless we mistake the Masonry of the future, his fame as a mason will find in them its most enduring basis.

KENTUCKY, 1893.

The address of the Grand Master (J. SPEED SMITH) is eminently a business document.

He announced the following decisions:

"4. The right of dimit is an inherent right and cannot be denied, but the lodge also has rights, one of which is to close its doors to those who would avail themselves of the privileges of the Order while bearing none of its burdens, viz: dimitted masons.

"5. A candidate for initiation must be twenty-one years of age at the time when he is initiated, but not necessarily at the time of signing the petition, but should state in the petition the date at which he will reach his majority.

"6. (1.) To heal is to cure. The obligation makes the mason. Healing is re-obligating a brother to cure or correct what has been omitted or done in error in making him a mason, or in passing or raising him.

"(2.) The Master, in open lodge, has the power to heal so far as to correct irregularities done therein. In cases where a lodge may act it may request another lodge to perform that duty.

"(3.) Another body of masons (chapter, etc.) can not heal lodge irregularities.

"(4.) The Grand Lodge, or Grand Master during vacation, may direct how and what healing shall be done, and appoint a brother to do it.

"(5.) Neither the lodge, Grand Master or Grand Lodge can make legitimate, by any process of healing, degrees conferred in a clandestine lodge.

"10. A Past Master to have the right (under a recent amendment to the Constitution) to open and preside over a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, must be a Past Master of the lodge over which he would preside. Having been a Past Master of another lodge, though at the time a member of the lodge he is called on to preside over, does not make him eligible.

"13. Has a lodge the right, as a lodge, to employ counsel to prosecute in the courts a man for killing one of its members? It has not. Each member, in his individual capacity, has the right to assist by his means, or otherwise, in the prosecution, but no right to vote the lodge funds for such a purpose and involve the lodge in complications with the law."

No. 5 is in conflict with the decisions in other jurisdictions, which have held that only those, who have reached their majority, and are freed from

lawful parental control, are capable of making the declarations required in the application.

No. 10 is a necessary consequence of the old law, which made the *junior* Past Master of the lodge present succeed in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

For a specimen of condensing a multitude of matters into a brief space, we refer to the report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. HENRY B. GRANT.

The Grand Lecturer says :

"I feel sure, from the experience of the few months past, that the aim of your Grand Master, and of his distinguished predecessor, and of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and its Committee on Ritual, to bring about uniformity of work and doctrine, will, in due time, be accomplished, and the Masonry of our beloved state stand respected and admired abroad, equally with the chivalry of her sons and the beauty of her daughters. But I repeat, this glorious consummation will require for some time to come the most faithful labor, and an exclusive devotion to the cause on the part of your Grand Lecturer and his assistants."

Bro. TONEY, President of the Tennessee Masonic Home, was present and addressed the Grand Lodge ; in the course of his remarks, he said that—

"Although for twenty-eight years a Tennessee mason, yet he first saw the beauties of Masonry in the State of Kentucky. He spoke of his having been shipwrecked on the Ohio river near Warsaw, Ky., December 4, 1868, and having made the swim losing everything except underclothing, and being chilled through, he was found by a Bro. William Taaffe, who commenced to divest himself of clothing in order to relieve his (Bro. Toney's) condition.

"At the conclusion of Bro. Toney's remarks a brother on the opposite side of the hall arose, and, addressing the Grand Master, said he was 'the one to whom Bro. Toney referred.' Whereupon the Grand Master appointed the brother to conduct Bro. Toney to a seat in the East, and welcomed them as 'our Damon and Pythias.'

We believe that the following has no parallel :

"We have considered a memorial from C. W. Fox, of Dycusburg Lodge, No. 232, stating that he has tried for four years to move his membership, and that the brethren have refused on several occasions to grant him a dimit when he was square on the books and no charges pending against him, his brethren giving the excuse that they could not spare him. He further says that they keep him continually in office against his will, and that when he refuses to be installed that they install him by proxy.

"It is obviously improper to install a man by proxy, and against his will, but the difficulty presents itself that if so installed into an office that he had previously filled, though the installation would be void, the brother would hold over until his successor was elected and installed. We recommend that Dycusburg Lodge, No. 232, be ordered to grant Bro. Fox a dimit or show cause at the next session of this Grand Lodge why it has not done so ; and if Bro. Fox is now lawfully in office, the lodge should fill his place at the next election, unless he should consent to be elected and installed."

By his submission to the action of the lodge, the brother shows that he has a high appreciation of the duties of a mason.

"The Home" is in a flourishing condition : the Grand Master said he had heard of no complaint of the increased assessment for its support : the Pennsylvania railroad tendered, for the children at the Home, free transportation

to and from Chicago to enable them to attend the "World's Fair"; the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered, and, as the Directors had not deemed the trip advisable, the Grand Lodge expressed its wish that the invitation should be accepted, and appropriated \$300 to pay the expenses.

We had not intended to discuss the doings and conclusions of the "Fraternal Congress," but as the delegates made a report with comments, we will notice one point: one of the "Conclusions" was:

"*The Prerogatives of Grand Masters.*—The dispensing power recognized by the old regulations as residing in the person and office of Grand Master, has been so generally exercised by that officer from the organization of Masonry on the Grand Lodge system down to the present time that its existence can not be successfully denied, but that there are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanction of the ancient landmarks."

In relation to this, the report says:

"As to the much talked of 'prerogatives of a Grand Master,' the conclusions of the congress may be somewhat verbose, but happily declare that his powers may be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, which the congress avowed to be 'rightfully possessed of *absolute sovereignty*' within its territory. A saving clause was inserted, but which seems to be meaningless, viz: 'Save such as inure to that office under the sanction of the Ancient Landmarks.' As the congress failed to state what these landmarks were, though appealed to for 'more light' by a Kentucky delegate, we may assume that our ideas (and those adopted by the congress) may safely be accepted as generally conceded, that a Grand Lodge (not the Grand Master) is absolutely *supreme* in matters masonic within its jurisdiction."

The suggestion that the "saving clause" is "meaningless" is amusing, for, according to all legitimate rules of construction, it admits and recognizes the fact that under the landmarks, prerogatives *do* inure to the office of Grand Master, and moreover that such prerogatives are beyond the control of the Grand Lodge: rather *full of meaning*, we should say!

On the evening of the first day of the session the children of the Home gave an entertainment to the Grand Lodge, consisting of songs, recitations and a drill: it was a great success.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. W. CLARKE.

We learn with great surprise that in Kentucky a member, who has thrown a black ball, may, at the same or the next meeting, withdraw his black ball, and thereupon the candidate is declared elected; and for this purpose, and for *this purpose only*, a member may disclose how he voted. We regard this as exceedingly dangerous: if any member rises in open lodge and *says* he cast the black ball, that settles it: whether he did or not, he is perfectly safe, for if he did not and the brother who did cast it is present, he cannot open his mouth, either to challenge the correctness of the statement, or to file charges against the wrong doer for his falsehood! We shall be surprised all the more to learn that this practice is allowed in any other jurisdiction.

The leading subject discussed by him is the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction ; or rather the recently promulgated doctrine, that no Grand Jurisdiction is under any masonic obligation to pay any attention to what may have happened to a candidate in another jurisdiction, but may proceed with him according to its own laws. This is based upon the proposition, that every Grand Lodge is supreme in its own territory, but that its laws and acts done under them have no "extra-territorial" force.

If every Grand Lodge is vested with absolutely supreme power in masonic matters in its territorial jurisdiction, and makes its own Masoury, this proposition is correct, *otherwise it is not*.

If Masonry is an *Institution*, having laws applicable to itself, binding upon all its members, and Grand Lodges are only charged with the administration of the laws and affairs of this Institution in a particular jurisdiction, the proposition is palpably erroneous, and subversive of the very foundation of Masonry.

Our brother holds that those, who dissent from his views in the special case to which he alludes, admit the general proposition, but claim that comity between Grand Lodges should lead them to waive their rights under it. Not at all ; we deny the correctness of the proposition, and hold that a Grand Lodge which acts in accordance with it violates the paramount laws of Freemasonry binding upon it.

Under these paramount laws, Masonry, by its proper agencies, gives to an individual a masonic *status*, which he carries with him the world over ; that *status* affects his relation to the *whole fraternity* and not merely to the agency, Grand or subordinate, through which he acquired that *status* ; the most familiar illustration is, that if an individual is lawfully made a mason, under the valid laws of any one Grand Lodge, he carries that *status* wherever he goes, and under the paramount laws of Masonry, he is entitled to recognition in every other Grand Jurisdiction in the world. If this new doctrine is carried to its logical result, one Grand Lodge is under no obligation to recognize, as a mason, any one made in another jurisdiction. But another illustration is more apposite : the proposition as stated in the report of the California committee, which he so warmly endorses, allows a California lodge to receive the petition of a mason, expelled or suspended in another jurisdiction, and make him a mason regardless of the *status* which the candidate acquired in the other jurisdiction. This is not only the logical result of the doctrine for which our brother contends, but comes, as we have already stated, precisely within the rule for California lodges formulated by the California committee and approved by that Grand Lodge.

When a lodge has conferred a degree upon a candidate, it has given him the *status* of an Entered Apprentice, with the right of advancement *in that lodge* ; we do not know that Bro. CLARKE holds, that if that E. A. goes into another jurisdiction and resides there, the lodge, within whose jurisdiction

he resides, may advance him, but such is the logic of his position, although few practically carry the doctrine so far as yet.

Under the old usages of the craft, a lodge, when it accepts a candidate, gives him a *status* which has, heretofore, been generally recognized, but which this new doctrine disregards, although with a strange inconsistency: it partially recognizes it: it recognizes the *status*, and that it continues as long as it would continue under the laws of the new jurisdiction; an admission utterly at variance with the claim of the right to change that status by its own act. Some admit the right of the former lodge, because the candidate has become its own work, and no other lodge ought to interfere with it; this concedes the whole position; for if it is the work of that lodge, and, therefore, cannot rightfully be taken away, it follows that that right continues until it is released by the lodge by its voluntary act or its own law, and cannot be taken away by any other authority.

The doctrine formerly was quite universal that when a candidate petitioned to a lodge, it was not a petition for mere admission to that lodge, but for admission into the *fraternity*, through the agency of the lodge, to which were committed the power and duty of determining whether the candidate was worthy of admission to the *fraternity*, and its decision was a *judgment* of the *fraternity* fixing the *status* of the candidate, not with respect to that lodge alone but to the whole craft. If accepted, he was found worthy; if rejected, he was found unworthy, and that judgment was that of the *whole craft*, and the *status* thus fixed followed him everywhere. The usage of Masonry also was that the same lodge, which pronounced the judgment, must act upon the candidate's petition for a reversal. This came to be called (improperly, however, when we speak with precise accuracy) "perpetual jurisdiction." It was held to be as much of a *status* as indefinite suspension: finally, for reasons not necessary to be stated here, instead of continuing this *status* indefinitely it was deemed wise to continue it only for a fixed time, making it correspond to *definite* suspension, in place of *indefinite* suspension as before, different Grand Lodges, however, fixing different times. We do not believe that one Grand Lodge would venture to interfere with a suspension pronounced in another jurisdiction, even if the party had changed his residence to its own jurisdiction; why not? manifestly because the *status* of the party continues until changed by the act or under the law of the lodge creating that *status*.

BRO. CLARKE compares it to a divorce in a state in which the guilty party is, by its law, prohibited from marrying again, which does not affect a marriage in another jurisdiction. The cases are by no means parallel. The divorce was absolute: there is no vestige of the marriage contract remaining: the parties are as much unmarried as if they had never been married: the disability is one created by local law: in Masonry, the *status*, though created by the act of the lodge, results from the general masonic law,

It is unfortunate that the securing of new members should be deemed of so much importance as to endanger masonic harmony. A candidate is rejected in Maine, or any other of several jurisdictions: he goes to Kentucky, and is made a mason; he comes back to Maine on a visit, and learns that under the law he cannot be recognized as a mason by any lodge or mason in Maine, as is the fact: he goes home and says to his lodge, "You have taught me that I was a mason, every where I should go; I have been to Maine, and the masons there repudiated me: I tried to visit in Massachusetts, and they politely informed me that I was only a clandestine mason; I tried again in Pennsylvania and met the same response; what can I do, to enable me to have the privileges, which you represented to me I should possess?"

We leave the answer to Bro. CLARKE.

LOUISIANA, 1894.

There was a special communication of the Grand Lodge to hold a "Lodge of Sorrow" in honor of the Past Grand Masters who had died within a few years. It was held in St. Charles Theatre, the use of which was tendered for the occasion. Solemn ceremonies were performed, which are not given in detail; we only know that music appropriate to the occasion was a part of them; then followed eulogies; while allusion was made to those who had died earlier, those to whom tributes were specially paid were: Brothers LOBDELL, WHITAKER, GIRARD, FLEMING and HONOR.

While eulogies of the Past Grand Masters only were spoken, the lodges sent in the names of their dead, and the resolutions which they had adopted. Lists and tributes are published in the Proceedings.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (GEORGE W. BOLTON) said:

"It is with pleasure that I announce to you that peace and harmony prevail among the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction; a fair degree of prosperity has attended their labors during the past year, and, so far as I know, there is nothing to mar our pleasure or produce feelings of sadness save the fact that, at this as well as previous communications of this Grand Lodge, we are made painfully conscious that there are vacant seats in our midst once filled by those who delighted to take part in our deliberations."

He announces the death of Bro. JAMES CUNNINGHAM BATCHELOR, and paid a tribute to his memory. The officers of the Grand Lodge attended his funeral and performed the masonic ceremony.

The Grand Master says further:

"From all the information received, Masonry seems to be in as flourishing condition as could be expected under the circumstances. While the increase in membership has not been rapid, yet the rate of increase has fully kept pace with that of the last five or six years, which I deem just cause for congratulation, considering the financial stringency of the past year."

"Several new lodges have been organized, with good prospects of success, and the number of lodges which have promptly paid dues to the Grand Lodge shows a healthy condition. Above all this the true and genuine principles of our Order seem to be more and more appreciated by those who seek admission within our portals, realizing the fact that Masonry is something more than a mere profession; that obedience to the duties devolving on us, as masons, and conformity to the tenets of the fraternity, must tend to elevate the individual member and, in the end, promote the well being of society."

He reported upon a very large amount of business, but little of which has more than a local interest. The finances of the Grand Lodge were in a healthy condition, and the amendment of the constitution, providing for an early payment of the Grand Lodge debt, had been adopted.

An attempt was made to amend the following law:

"That *all* lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the first and second degrees, and the first and second sections of the third degree on more than one candidate at the same time."

So as to read,

"That all lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the second section of the third degree on more than one candidate at the same time."

But it was defeated by a large majority.

On the trial of charges, an important witness for the prosecution was obliged, by professional duties, to be absent: the lodge refused a postponement and the accused was acquitted: on appeal, the Grand Lodge ordered a new trial. It has generally been understood that a postponement of a trial is within the discretion of the lodge, or, in some cases, of the Master; but if, on appeal, it appears that there has been an abuse of the discretion, the Grand Lodge may properly intervene, as it did in this case.

The Grand Lodge also correctly decided:

"1st. That one while a Master in office, can in no case be put on trial before his lodge; his trial, on any charge, whatever their cause or nature may be, belongs exclusively to the Grand Lodge.

"2d. He can at no time, whether in office or after his successor may be installed, be tried by his lodge on charges founded on acts or conduct bearing upon or relating to the exercise or performance of his official functions as Worshipful Master. The trial of a Past Master, therefore, on charges for malfeasance in office, whatever special form these charges may take, belong at all times exclusively to the Grand Lodge.

"3d. On charges affecting the man, not to the exercise of the functions or duties of the office, a Past Master may be tried by his lodge without reference to the time where the acts constituting the offence were committed."

In the particular case, the charges filed with the Grand Lodge, were for personal and official misconduct: and the accused at once waived his right to a trial by the Grand Lodge, and, thereupon, the Grand Lodge waived its rights and referred the whole matter to the lodge; we doubt whether the latter action was not in conflict with the law of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge decided that lodges have the right to incur debts and issue bonds, for any purpose for which they are authorized to use their funds, without obtaining the consent of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS; we regret, beyond the power of words to express, to learn that he had been quite ill, and for nine months "unable to perform any labor"; we are *glad* to note that he was present in Grand Lodge three months later, and we trust that he has fully recovered his health. The ranks of the "Old Guard" have been so reduced by death and disease that there are too few left.

He discusses the character of these reports; he adopts one extreme, while others adopt the opposite: his report is made up of discussions of different subjects by himself and others; those in the opposite extreme give their whole space to "masonic news," if we may use that term: he says that his Louisiana brethren prefer the plan which he has adopted; that is a conclusive reason for adhering to it: we believe that our brethren prefer a medium between the two extremes. In one respect, we think he is in error; he thinks Grand Masters give some account of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions; few do so, and those only partially; and still fewer give more than the formal announcement of their deaths. It would be more to our taste to discuss subjects as he does, and would be much easier, for we give as much time and space to those discussions already, and we should be saved the further labor of the examination of Proceedings, reporting upon the condition of the craft in the various jurisdictions, and collecting and comparing the statistics.

Under the head of "Masonic Relief or Charity," he well says:

"We fully appreciate the difficulty of our western brethren, as above detailed. We know how it originated, namely, in a departure from the ancient rule and practice of the fraternity. *Lodge expenses* do not properly embrace *masonic charity*. To the first every member should and always did contribute his proportional share, but the latter is a personal obligation of each brother according to his ability and the wants of the necessitous brother. Masonic charity is not a *lodge* duty, nor did such an idea prevail in theory or practice. The theory and practice was, that the necessities of one entitled to receive relief should be inquired into, and the amount necessary to afford the required relief be ascertained, and then the brethren of the vicinage be called upon to make up the amount, and each was expected to contribute to the required benefaction as his means would permit; but this was left to his conscience, and he was the sole judge of the extent of his contribution. In this way the brethren were frequently taught and initiated, as it were, into the habit of charity.

"The practice now too much in vogue, is to exact dues to the lodge, not in proportion to the means of the member, but *pro rata* from all alike, whether rich or poor, and the lodge becomes the distributor of the alimony, never enough for the demands upon it. The brethren are not taught the lessons of charity, as individuals; every personal application is referred to the lodge often, if not always, with a depleted or empty treasury, and the plea is made, I have paid my dues, go to the lodge and it will assist you as it can."

Noting the new departure of Iowa in following the lead of New York, he well says:

"The question here presented is, as Grand Master Phelps says, one that has taxed the minds of masons and masonic bodies for many years, and so

far without a satisfactory solution. The whole trouble arises from a departure from the original plan of Masonry. It is the same as would result from a poll tax upon every citizen of a state, as the sole means of not only caring for the poor of the state, which is a solemn public duty, but to defray all the expenses of the state government.

"A lodge as an organization, in the original acceptance of the term, is the association of freemasons, for the purpose, not of charity, but for social purposes, and to have the lawful power of creating masons, of initiating the profane, and advancing the morality of the community. The necessary expenses of the organization—the lodge—such as rent, fuel, lights, stationery, care of hall, keeping the minutes, dues to the Grand Lodge, and such like, are and always have been assessed upon the members of the lodge *pro rata*, and the continuous membership of a mason in a lodge gave him simply the privileges of such membership, and nothing more. It gave him no right to call upon the lodge for pecuniary assistance; in other words, the lodge is not the dispenser of masonic relief or charity unless there should be a masonic fund created by voluntary contributions, of which the lodge was made the custodian and almoner; and then only with other masons in like necessitous circumstances, whether a member or not of that lodge or any other.

"Every one made a mason is under a personal obligation, is enjoined in the ceremonies of his initiation, to contribute (personally) to the relief of any one in a like necessitous condition as he was then, and more especially a brother, so far as the necessities of such person should require it and his means permit. The individual mason is therefore the sole dispenser of masonic charity, and the whole matter is left to his own conscience in the relief to be granted. He can not morally relieve himself of this duty by the contribution of a fixed or any sum to the lodge and send all applicants or any to the lodge for relief.

"A mason's right to relief and his duty to afford it is the same, whether a member of a lodge or not, and non-affiliation only deprives him of lodge benefits. Such is the original law of Freemasonry, and the departure from it lies at the foundation of all the troubles of dimits and non-affiliation. Many generous men, from the abundance of their means, have contributed to the foundation of noble charities and the creation of homes and asylums, of which the lodges and Grand Lodges have been made the custodians, but no one should be subject to a poll tax, the same amount assessed to rich and poor alike for their establishment and maintenance. It is that new idea, more or less engrafted upon lodges of late years, of which we have complained above, which has been the cause of so many dimits and the large number of non-affiliated masons. One comes into a lodge and is told his duty as a mason, before he is even invested with his clothing as a mason, before he is placed in the Northeast corner of a lodge and there proclaimed a mason, and that duty *forcibly* enjoined on him. He soon finds, at least as soon as he becomes a Master Mason, that as an Entered Apprentice, he is only an 'inchoate mason,' as one Grand Master expressed it, or a mason not fully fledged; that, instead of his duty as that of every other mason, is to contribute to the relief of another as far as the necessities of the one may require and as his means will permit, his duty is to pay so much into the lodge and just as much as the millionaire, though his fortune may be nothing and and his means of living a small salary. He finds that he is in practice only an inchoate mason until he gets his third degree, and that the behest given him on his initiation is satisfied by paying his dues to the lodge, the same in amount as the rich man, and that the lodge is the distributor of the allmony. He finds that the word is not kept, that Masonry as practiced is not the Masonry of his initiation. He becomes indifferent, dimits or is dropped from the roll of the lodge, becomes an unaffiliate, and is then, perchance, told that though under all the binding obligations to the brotherhood of which he cannot as a mason free himself, he has no *right* except to apply for affiliation."

"Should we not return to the original plan of Masonry; make masons for the world, and not simply as members of the lodge; create by the initiation a brotherhood whose duties are to all the world, and more especially to the brother of the household of faith?"

"It is one of the old charges that every brother should be the member of some lodge, and why? Not that by his poll tax he should, by it solely, create a fund for charity, but that, associating with his brethren, he could do more by such concert of action than when alone, as all of the same faith in religion should belong to some church of his faith—as he may, if a good man, whether he contributes a dime or a thousand dollars.

"Let the by-laws be so changed that only dues enough to pay the running expenses of the lodge, such as rent, Secretary, Tyler, stationery and dues to Grand Lodge, be exacted. Let a committee be appointed each month, whose duty shall be, not only to attend to every *call* of charity that may be made, but to *find out cases of want*, ascertain the amount required, and call upon those able to contribute of their abundance the amount necessary; and change those committees every month, so that all may have the opportunity of learning the lesson of masonic charity. When this is once inaugurated, and has had time to be understood, the true spirit of Freemasonry will prevail, whereas now it is being forgotten, and few or none who have that within them of which to make masons will be outside of the lodge.

"In the early days of the lodge of which the writer is a member, this system of monthly committees was the rule, and every Entered Apprentice was a member of the lodge and took part in its proceedings. Indeed its first Secretary was only an Entered Apprentice. When the change to the present order of things from those good old usages was made is not now exactly known, but that the change was a departure from the original plan of Masonry, and has been detrimental to the prosperity of the institution is firmly believed."

We copy this hoping that it may be carefully read by all; there is no doubt whatever that there has been a departure of a serious character from the old usage and the old doctrine; that it has weakened Masonry in its best attributes is already apparent; and "What will the harvest be," is the most serious question for the craft to determine; those, who see in Masonry something more than *purchased* relief, share with Bro. FELLOWS in his serious apprehensions.

Of Grand Lodge Representatives, he says:

"As long as the original plan of Grand Lodge Representatives was adhered to, there was no trouble, and though no real practical benefit resulted it was deemed a desirable feature. That plan was, that a Grand Master, desirous of bestowing some honor, or of acknowledging the masonic worth of a mason of another Grand Lodge jurisdiction who had more than a local reputation, known to him, selected such mason as the Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge in which the appointee resided and requested the Grand Master of such jurisdiction to reciprocate the compliment, and that was all there was to it."

After detailing, as we have done in previous reports, the gradual change in the manner and purpose of the appointment, he adds:

"The appointments from that time ceased to be a mark of recognition of masonic worth or reputation, and, as a distinction, became worthless.

"The writer has held several such commissions, which were made, as he supposed, in every instance, as a recognition of his standing in the Order, and, as he had the vanity to think, in some degree, a deserved one. But such being no longer the case, and the honor being conferred, not as a mark of merit known to the appointing power, but as a token of the personal favor

of the Grand Master, in whose jurisdiction he was, the possession of the honor has ceased to have any force, and as the position is of no conceivable value to any one, the writer has often thought the whole system should be abolished, and has contemplated the resignation of all such ephemeral and useless honors."

While not fully committing himself, he evidently inclines to support the views of Bros. VAUX and ROBBINS, that no body can be recognized as masonic which cannot trace its title to one of the British Grand Lodges. As we understand him, he says that there were in 1717 in the British Isles lodges, other than the four which formed the Grand Lodge that year, and that the "Ancient" Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland were formed by lodges that were not created by the 1717 Grand Lodge: he has no doubt of the legality of those Grand Lodges. Does he mean to say that no masonic lodges existed outside of the British Isles at the same time? What power created the lodges which formed the German Grand Lodges? If lodges did exist, had they not as much power to form the Grand Orient system as the British Grand Lodges did to form the Grand Lodge system? To form the Scottish Rite as they to form the York Rite?

We have given so much space to his report that we must forbear quoting his reply to us in relation to landmarks and rejoining. He thinks that our distinction between landmarks and fundamental principles is "a distinction without a difference." Fundamental principles are not limited to Masonry, and are not, therefore, masonic landmarks: the usage or law that requires masons to maintain fundamental principles may be a landmark. Belief in God is a fundamental principle, and the law which requires such belief is a landmark. We still think there is an essential difference.

Over forty years ago, one of the ablest masonic jurists and most learned of masonic scholars of New York, wrote:

"*The Landmarks.* What are they? Ancient usages, laws, rules, practices and customs of the fraternity before 1717 and before 926, and the laws of the ceremonies of initiation and the pre-requisites of candidates, which are termed "*The body of Masonry.*"

We should add that the discussion of this matter was commenced with another brother, who held that only the fundamental principles of Masonry are landmarks, while we insisted that the landmarks include many ancient usages and laws, which cannot be called principles, fundamental or otherwise. We judge that Bro. FELLOWS concurs with us in this position.

MANITOBA, 1893.

Several special communications were held to lay corner stones; the Grand Lodge opened in form, marched to the places, performed the ceremonies, including the giving of the Grand Honors, returned to the hall and closed.

It held another on a sad occasion: it was called upon to bury its M. W.

Grand Master JOHN W. H. WILSON. By his death Bro. DAVID JAMES GOGGINS succeeded to the Grand Mastership.

In his annual address, he says :

"An analysis of the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters shows that there is a steady increase in our membership. Many lodges have either forgotten or ignored Sec. 170 of the Constitution and have permitted brethren to owe considerable sums for dues. If the Worshipful Masters had obeyed the plain directions of the constitution these dues would have been paid, compromised or remitted within a definite period. I fear that some of the rulers of the craft have not considered the terms of their obligations as Masters of private lodges."

* * * * *

"Brethren, we have added 150 names to our roll this year. Our ritual and ceremonial work and our methods of business are perhaps more satisfactory than at any former period. These are useful means to great ends, but perfection in these may indicate a soulless phariseism. I do not despise them or even belittle them when I say that they are not the essence of Masonry. I desire now to plead for the spirit rather than the form, for the practice rather than the profession."

He had the means of knowing, for he had traveled over 3,600 miles in attending emergent communications and visiting lodges; he also had the aid of the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which rival those of Canada in completeness and intelligent and evidently just accounts of the condition of the lodges.

He says further :

"Winnipeg lodges are voting \$25 each per annum to establish a general library in connection with their present excellent reading room. Bow River Lodge, No. 28, is establishing a reading room in its commodious new hall. Ancient Landmark has had a number of lectures on travels, etc., given at stated intervals to its members and their wives, children and friends. Many of the lodges have had evenings devoted to the hearing of good music. Thus to a limited extent has instruction been afforded in some of those liberal arts that tend to polish and adorn the mind."

It is no wonder that Masonry flourishes in these localities.

The Committee on the State of Masonry say :

"From the information contained in the reports which have been considered, your committee find, that with few exceptions, the lodges in the various districts are in a prosperous and satisfactory condition, such being shown by the fact that several have secured new and more commodious lodge rooms, thus tending to more satisfactory working of the lodge. The financial condition is also satisfactory, many of the lodges showing a considerable balance at their credit. The membership also shows a steady increase, and as none of the D. D. G. M.'s report any decisions as having been asked for, harmony appears to be the rule, and your committee are of the opinion that the general condition of Masonry throughout the jurisdiction continues steadily to improve."

A gratifying increase had been made in the library during the year; three lodges were chartered; the balance in the treasury had increased; the recommendation to lodges to prepare and send in their history was renewed, only two of the lodges having done it; and \$50 given to each of three hospitals and \$50 to a children's home.

We congratulate this Grand Lodge upon its prosperity, and more upon the fact that it has cause for prosperity.

MARYLAND, 1893.

At the semi-annual communication in May, the Grand Master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) announced that the Temple was nearly completed: that the cost over and above the cash on hand had been funded in *five per cent.* bonds, (now at a premium) except a small floating debt, which can be readily paid from the ordinary revenue.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"The lodges throughout the jurisdiction are in a healthy and prosperous condition, financially and otherwise. Harmony and brotherly love permeate the craft most fully; sounds of discord and confusion are conspicuous by their entire absence from the fraternity, and I may say with confidence, masonically speaking, our house was never in better order. The finances of the Grand Lodge are constantly improving and are to-day in a healthy and encouraging condition."

He had promulgated the following decision in relation to funerals:

"A masonic lodge can only bury a brother Master Mason when requested to do so by the brother before his death, or by the request of his family thereafter, provided he was affiliated and in good standing at the time of his death. Should a lodge be called upon to bury a brother Master Mason, they must have exclusive control of the funeral; all the pallbearers must be masons; the funeral services of the lodge must be conducted immediately after the services of the church, and when the masonic ceremonies have been completed the lodge must leave the grave if any other burial service is to follow. The lodge may attend the funeral even though other societies attend, but they cannot allow any other societies to participate in the ceremonies until the masonic ceremonies are fully completed and after the lodge has left the grave. This decision will be read in all the masonic lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction as soon as it is received, and the brethren will govern themselves accordingly."

He recommended that Latrobe Lodge be required to meet in the Temple, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

The frontispiece to the Proceedings of the Annual Communication is a splendid portrait of the Grand Master, THOMAS J. SHRYOCK.

The twenty-sixth day of September, 1893, was a great day for our Maryland brethren: they dedicated their new Temple "with appropriate ceremonies and rejoicing." Their brethren in Maine rejoice with them.

An account, embellished with pictures, is given in this pamphlet. The ceremonies, which are the same as those used in Maine, are given in full detail. BRO. RICHARD VAUX was the Orator and delivered a magnificent oration. He probably can see a difference, so far as masonic law is concerned, between performing these ceremonies in public and publishing them in full; but we cannot.

In his annual address, Grand Master SHRYOCK says:

"The work of the past year has been fruitful. Out of chaos order has been restored, and we are permitted to occupy the splendid quarters which are now the home of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The completion and occupancy of this magnificent Temple should, and I trust will, mark a new era in Masonry in Maryland. If it does not elevate the fraternity and its aims in our state, nothing that can happen in the future will ever do so. When we look upon and contemplate its beautiful proportions, its rich decorations, handsome adornments and beauty of architecture, it should remind us that none but the good and true should ever be permitted to pass the outer portals of our lodge rooms, and that the material used in the construction and building up of the fraternity in the future should be selected with care, and that no imperfect material should be used in the erection of that great spiritual edifice, which we hope to be able to hand down to posterity. Our hopes for the future of Masonry depend entirely upon the character of the material which we permit to enter our lodges, and it is the sincere desire of every true and loyal brother that from this time on, at least, the closest scrutiny will be made into the character of all the material that is presented for the builder's use."

Among his decisions, were the following:

"If a brother thinks he cannot be present at the regular communication and requests the Master of the lodge to cast a black ball, is he to do so, without the brother giving reasons?"

"I answer, no. The right to cast the black ball is the individual right of the brother, and he cannot demand of the Worshipful Master, or any other brother, that he cast the black ball for him. I should think, however, that the Worshipful Master, upon such a request being made, should postpone the ballot until the brother was given an opportunity to be present, although, as a matter of fact, he had no right to make it public that he would cast such a vote, as the Grand Lodge has, by resolution, declared that the exposure of the ballot is a masonic offence.

"Can a brother who has committed suicide because of defalcation be buried with masonic honors?"

"My reply was, no. And I am constrained to believe that masonic burial should be denied to any brother who had not led an upright and honest life and reflected credit upon the fraternity during his life time."

The Grand Lecturer makes monthly reports to the Grand Master—a good practice.

The Grand Lodge took charge of the Library and took measures looking to replacing it.

The Temple, by the efficient aid of the Architect, Bro. JOHN HILTZ, was constructed at a cost of \$12,000 less than the estimate, and the Grand Lodge voted him a gold medal in token of its appreciation of his services.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ. It is one of the most complete *résumés* of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges; we think Bro. S. stands at the head, as a patient, never faltering and intelligent examiner of the many volumes coming to him for review; to this he adds the ability to comment and discuss every subject presented; we confess that this winnowing process sometimes gets tiresome to us and we "let up"; but he never does.

The following is in line with our remarks under "Kentucky":

"Does our brother mean to say that each state should make laws for the government of the *fraternity of Freemasons* in its own jurisdiction regard-

less of the laws governing the *fraternity* in sister jurisdictions? If such sentiments should unfortunately prevail Freemasonry can no longer claim to be a 'universal brotherhood.'

This, in his review of Canada :

"We are gratified to see that this masonic ceremony was performed by the *Grand Lodge* of Canada, *opened in ample form*, and not by masons assembled in their individual capacity, as Bro. Vaux informs us is the Pennsylvania custom of laying corner stones."

In his review of Maine, he insists that the word "congregate," when used in Masonry, does not mean "congregate," but something else—that is, that after a lodge has been gathered together, or congregated in the universal sense of that term, it is then "congregated" in the *masonic* sense, by being called to order! Verily, this is the thinnest ice we ever knew Bro. SCHULTZ to venture upon!

He says :

"With the utmost respect for the opinions of our distinguished brother we repeat; the word 'congregate' in the Old Regulation referred to *cannot* mean 'calling' the brethren to attend lodge meetings. The words: 'though the Past Master (*present*) cannot act until the Senior Warden has *once congregated* the lodge, etc.' means: said Past Master *cannot* act until the Senior Warden shall have *once called the lodge to order*, and *can mean nothing else*. It may seem 'nonsense' to use such a word for that purpose, but are there not many expressions used in the olden times that seem equally as nonsensical to us?"

"We are perfectly aware that the Grand Lodge of England permits a Warden to preside *only* when the Master and every Past Master is absent. Also, if the Master is absent and a Past Master is present, he takes precedence of the Wardens, but because the Grand Lodge of England has so declared, does that necessarily prove that the practice is a correct one?"

"It is certainly, as we think we have shown, at variance with the language of number two of the old regulations of 1723. And it is at variance with the practice of the brethren or our jurisdiction nearly one hundred years ago. The by-laws of Concordia Lodge, published in 1801, provide: 'in the absence of the Senior Warden, all his authority devolves on the Junior Warden, but the Wardens may call on a Past Master *who is present*, to take the chair, nevertheless *such Past Master* still holds his authority under the Senior Warden and *cannot act* until he (the Warden) *congregates* the lodge.'

"It is clear, then, that our brethren one hundred years ago put the same interpretation on the word 'congregate' that we have. We must also insist, notwithstanding Bro. Drummond's denial, that the charter is '*intrusted*' to the Master and his Wardens; in every form of charter which we have seen, the Master and Wardens are mentioned collectively, and to them and their successors alone, is authority given to hold *their* lodge, to admit and make make masons, etc.

"As we contend, no one except the Master and Wardens can have legal possession of the charter, consequently a lodge cannot be opened in their absence. As we showed last year this practice is followed by nearly every Grand Lodge in this country. In more than this respect, the Grand Lodges of this country have adhered closer to the Ancient Charges and Regulations than has the Grand Lodge of England."

His assertion that "it cannot" is answered fully by the actual "it does." The old story is in point. "They *cannot* put you in jail" is utterly overthrown by the practical "But *they have!*"

When the old regulation was adopted lodges had no stated meetings, and the Master (or Warden in his absence) congregated them at his pleasure; when they had gathered together, and no Master or Warden was present, the Past Master opened the lodge by authority derived from the regulation and not from the Master or Warden. The doctrine probably did not prevail in "ancient" lodges, and so never was practiced in Maryland, and its usages are of no authority upon the question. We by no means admit, however, that the word "congregate" in the by-laws of Concordia Lodge has the meaning which Bro. S. claims for it. The "absence" spoken of evidently means *from the jurisdiction*; the Warden calls a meeting, that is, *congregates* the lodge, and then, and not till then, he can call on a Past Master. The by-law is so defective and self-contradictory, that it is evident there was an error made in transcribing it.

As the possession of the charter is regulated by law, the argument drawn from that is utterly without force.

The fact remains that it *was* the law of the *old* Grand Lodge of England, and of all the Grand Lodges springing from it, that when a lodge had congregated at a stated meeting, or a special one lawfully called, and the Master and both Wardens were absent, a Past Master could open the lodge and proceed to business.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1893.

In addition to the regular quarterly and annual communications, this Grand Lodge held quite a number of special meetings for various purposes, chiefly for the dedication of new halls.

At the March communication, a very important amendment to the constitution was adopted. Theretofore the laws of the Grand Lodge allowed a lodge to require an affiliation fee and a secret ballot upon petitions for membership by those who had received the degrees in that lodge, and some one-seventh of the lodges had such a requirement in their by-laws. The amendment provides that the fees shall entitle the applicant to membership in the lodge which receives his application, without further charge or ballot.

It has been held as a reproach to Massachusetts that her laws have allowed lodges to make masons and send them out unaffiliated; and we are constrained to say that there was, to some extent, just ground for this reproach. The amendment was sharply contested, and discussed at length, but was adopted by a large majority. Of course, the opponents did not claim that they desired to make masons of candidates, whom they were unwilling to make members: a lodge in Massachusetts, which would avowedly do that, would certainly lose its charter, in our opinion: but it was said, that in the time intervening between the conferring of the third degree, it might be discovered that the candidate would be an unworthy or troublesome member.

This argument is really against the side upon which it was made; it is an admission that the practice tends to make the scrutiny into the worthiness of the candidate for initiation less searching than it should be. The committee well say:

"The members of a lodge should be as careful in making a man a member of the institution as in admitting him to their own especial fellowship. If the candidate is unworthy, it should have been ascertained before he was elected to receive the degrees; or, if his unworthiness is afterwards discovered, it is competent for objection to his advancement to be made for cause at any time. The power of excluding the candidate from membership, in the body which has already passed upon his merits, should not reside in a single individual. Were the members to avail themselves to any extent of the opportunity offered by the second ballot, the result would be the creation of an unaffiliated class inside the fraternity, holding little or no allegiance to it, because prevented by causes beyond their own control, or that of the body itself, from becoming working and contributing members. They would be intrusted with the secrets of the Order, while they would be deprived of any material share in its privileges."

Of this, Grand Master RANDALL said forty years ago:

"A lodge feels at liberty to initiate without limit, but at the same time it most carefully restricts the number of its members. While the vote to give the degrees to certain candidates is decided without hesitation in the affirmative, the question on admitting these same persons to membership would be decided as promptly in the negative. A safe rule for all to adopt would be not to give the degrees to any candidate with whom they are not willing to associate as a member of the same lodge. The distinction now so common between being made a mason in a certain lodge, and being a member of the lodge, tends to promote the evil which it becomes us to avoid."

This legislation leaves the candidate free to become a member or not; in Maine, we go a step further; we make him a member, and if he fails to sign the by-laws, the Secretary enters his name on the roll.

We have information that the following caution needs to be given in Maine, in some localities:

"The chairman of the Committee on Ritual called attention to the manner in which certain portions of the work of the Third degree were conducted in a few lodges, after a very ancient manner, as some brethren seemed to suppose. In the opinion of the committee the mode of working referred to was inconsistent with the dignity and seriousness of the scene represented and the lesson intended to be taught. The usual effect of such a representation would be to produce levity and mirth, and at times might prove to be dangerous.

"Wherever the practice referred to was known to be followed, the M. W. Grand Master had condemned and forbidden it. The committee hoped that this fact might be made known to the Masters and Wardens of all lodges throughout the jurisdiction."

The "Home" proposition is in the hands of the committee, which was not ready to report.

The following recommendation in relation to the "Gran Dieta of Mexico" was adopted:

"We had hoped that the organization of the Grand Diet had put an end to the rivalry and want of harmony that have so long been characteristic of the several so-called Masonic Grand Bodies in Mexico; but our latest advices

lead us to believe that Masonry in our sister Republic is not yet in that condition of harmony that would warrant this Grand Lodge in recognizing, for the present, any of the so-called Grand Bodies. We therefore recommend that the request for recognition of the Symbolic Grand Diet of the United States of Mexico be not granted."

This is a just view of the matter and a wise disposition of it.

For fifty years, it has been the law of Massachusetts that no ballot can be had upon the petition of a candidate unless his name is borne in the notice of the meeting at which he is to be balloted for. An attempt was made to amend this provision, so that lodges might provide for omitting names from the notices in their discretion. The committee reported against the change, and the attempt was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The practice must certainly afford a great safeguard in the larger lodges, especially in the cities.

A special communication was held August 1, 1893, to perform the sad duty of burying the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. RICHARD BRIGGS. As a merchant, as a mason, and as a man in all the relations of life, he was in the front rank. Dying at the age of sixty-five, his ability, energy and integrity had made his life a success in all that he undertook. Universally honored in life, he was universally lamented in death.

At the September quarterly communication, venerable Brother LUCIUS R. PAGE was present, and among other things said :

"Some of my brethren have supposed me to be the 'oldest mason' in Massachusetts; but I do not entertain that opinion. I think there may be others still living, who received the degrees before they were conferred on me. I do not doubt, however, that I am *one of the oldest*. I was made a mason on the 9th day of April, 1824, almost seventy years ago, being then a 'sojourner' at Little Falls, N. Y. As an 'object lesson,' indicating the remoteness of that period, I may mention the fact that although the sprinkling of gray hairs on the head of Bro. Skinner, our reverend Grand Chaplain, gives him a somewhat venerable appearance, I was a mason ten days before he was born: and among other marks of antiquity which I bear, I may remind you that since the deaths of R. W. Bros. Abraham A. Dame, Eleazer M. P. Wells and George G. Smith, in 1878, almost fifteen years ago, I have been the senior Permanent Member of this Grand Lodge.

"Moreover, I think that I might reasonably claim seniority as a Past Master. On the 13th day of September, 1826, sixty-seven years ago to-day, and at about this hour in the afternoon, I was elected Master of Mount Zion Lodge, then located in Hardwick, my native town, but since removed to Barre. To-day, therefore, is to me a very interesting anniversary. Perhaps others are still living in this jurisdiction, who were thus honored at an earlier date; but I doubt whether a single one can be found."

Very few (not more than three or four) of the Permanent members of this Grand Lodge had been born when he was made a mason!

Grand Master WELLS recommended a modification of the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," as it is called. The committee, to which his address was referred, concurred with him, citing the examples of Maine and Rhode Island, and suggesting the time be seven years, as in Rhode Island.

The matter was referred to a committee for examination, and report at a subsequent communication.

The Acting Grand Master (HARVEY N. SHEPARD) says:

"I am glad to report to you the excellent condition of the lodges of the commonwealth, and the continued gain of our fraternity in membership and in influence. The charters are well preserved, and guarded carefully, and, inasmuch as many of these venerable documents are a century old, our predecessors must have been as watchful as we are and ought to be. The records, with very few exceptions, are kept admirably, and it is evident that our brethren realize the importance of the Secretary's work as the only annals of our masonic life. The exemplification of our ritual grows in interest and impressiveness every year. It is getting to be more and more uniform, and now is altogether free from anything which can in the least seem to the candidate other than dignified instruction. Another excellent custom, which is getting to be more generally observed, is the examination in open lodge of a candidate upon the lecture of one degree before receiving the next. In this way our brethren learn what otherwise they would never come to know, except such few as shall be called to official positions."

The net increase of the membership during the year was 1,251. The Education and Charity Trust Fund had increased to over \$77,000, valuing the securities at par, and nearly all if not all command a premium in the market.

The one hundredth anniversary of the erection of the monument to Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill, by King Solomon's Lodge, occurs this year. A committee of that lodge appeared in the Grand Lodge and presented a petition to be permitted to celebrate this anniversary. The address of Bro. MARSHALL in presenting the petition, and that of Grand Secretary NICKERSON in moving that permission be granted, are of much interest, as well from the *historical*, as from the *masonic* standpoint. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the committee of the lodge to arrange for a joint celebration by the Grand Lodge and King Solomon's Lodge.

The Grand Feast followed the installation of the Grand Officers. Space will not allow us to reproduce the speeches; but the remarks of Bro. NICKERSON in relation to the celebration of St. John's day are of such interest that we make the following extracts:

"It has occurred to me that it might be interesting to you to know something of the reason why we celebrate this Feast of St. John the Evangelist with so much zest and pleasure. It is a very old institution. Like everything connected with Masonry, it has existed almost beyond the researches of historians. Gould, in his history, tells us that the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the Scotch lodges as early as 1670, and in all probability from a period more remote. There are in existence, in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, or in some of the subordinate lodges under the Grand Lodge of Scotland, authentic records of the observance of this festival quite regularly from the year 1700."

* * * * *

"It was specially provided for in the early deputations which were issued to our Grand Masters in this country—to Daniel Coxe in 1730, in which he was constituted Provincial Grand Master of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and also to the next Grand Master, Henry Price, in 1733, who actually exercised his authority, (Daniel Coxe, so far as we know, not having done anything). It was specially enjoined upon both of those brethren, (as

was the case with many of the deputations which followed), that the fraternity should assemble to celebrate either the Feast of St. John the Baptist or St. John the Evangelist, the preference being given to that of St. John the Evangelist. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, following the custom of the two previous Grand Lodges which existed prior to 1792, has since faithfully observed the injunction contained in those deputations. Even during the perilous times of the Revolution, the Massachusetts Grand Lodge celebrated the Feast of St. John the Evangelist almost without interruption. The St. John's Grand Lodge, as it was called, celebrated those Feasts, as we have records to show, up to about the year 1775. I verily believe that they also continued those celebrations up to a period of which we have no record, but in which we have faint indications that they were still working. It seems to me hardly probable that one Grand Lodge, existing here in the very heart of the Revolution, where it began, almost, and where it was prosecuted with such determination and vigor, especially by the prominent members of the masonic fraternity,—it seems to me hardly probable that one Grand Lodge should have so persistently adhered to its masonic obligations, in discharging its masonic duties, without the other having done something, at least,—more than we know anything about,—in the same direction.

"The present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has always been persistent in the celebration of these occasions, and in that respect they have set a most excellent example to the fraternity throughout the country. I think that we are almost the only Grand Lodge which formally celebrates this Feast of St. John every year. There was a break for a few years during the anti-masonic excitement; but we are indebted to Grand Master Heard, (who came into office in December, 1856, and who served in the years 1857, 1858, and 1859), for the revival of this Feast; and I believe that with the single exception of (I think it was) the year 1862, when we were all so much depressed on account of the war, it has been celebrated without interruption ever since. And I think that the brethren who have been present on many of these occasions will unite with me in the opinion that this Feast gives us new interest, and sends us back to our subordinate lodges with fresh zeal, fresh interest in the success and prosperity and in the promotion of the principles of Masonry each year."

MICHIGAN, 1894.

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master, GEORGE E. DOWLING, and a cut of the splendid Masonic Temple at Saginaw, are given in the Proceedings.

A special communication was held August 6, 1893, to attend the funeral of the lamented WILLIAM POWER INNES, Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary, who died on the second of that month.

Grand Master DOWLING, who had known him intimately for thirty-six years, says of him:

"His masonic history, if fully written, would almost be the history of Michigan Masonry. He had held the highest official positions in all of the Masonic Grand Bodies—Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He was also Grand Secretary of all these bodies for from seventeen to twenty years, and it was in this position and as chairman of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence, that General Innes developed his wonderful abilities as a thinker and writer. His name and fame are known among masons in every civilized country on the globe where the shibboleth of Masonry is correctly pronounced, and will be remembered until the last present living mason has joined the silent majority."

Memorial services were held, at which Past Grand Master CHAMPLIN gave the following sketch of his life :

"William Power Innes was born in the city of New York, January, 22, 1826. At thirteen, bereft of his father, the care of his widowed mother, and sister and brother was thrown upon him. At sixteen he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad, in the civil engineer's department. It was here that he laid the foundation of that practical engineering knowledge which stood him so well in after life. Through the efforts of his mother he was enabled to pursue the study of mathematics and qualify himself for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1853 he entered the service of the railroad company, building a railroad across this state from Pontiac to Grand Haven. He was engaged upon that road until its completion in 1858. Then he entered the employ of the Amboy & Lansing Road and was with that company until 1861. The mention of that year ever falls upon my ears like knell. He was now thirty-five years old, in the meridian of life; tall, slim, of commanding stature; his hair long, straight and black as the raven's wing; his eyes black, sharp and penetrating; he was a perfect picture of the military man.

"The events of three-fourths of a century had reached their culmination in a civil war. He obtained permission to raise a regiment of mechanics and engineers and on September 12, 1861, was commissioned its colonel. He served with distinction until October 26, 1864, when he resigned. He was brevetted Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, 'for gallant and efficient services during the war.'

After his resignation he returned to Grand Rapids, but was soon appointed as military superintendent of the railroads leading into Nashville. This duty discharged, he returned to his home and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In civil life he possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He filled the office of Railroad Commissioner of the state; he was a member of the board of public works of Grand Rapids, and was president of the Grand Rapids Street and Cable Company."

Past Grand Master McCURDY gave his masonic history :

"Our brother received the degree of Master Mason in Western Union Lodge, No. 146, Belfast, Alleghany Co., N. Y., the 30th of January, 1851, and the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7, Grand Rapids, in 1853. He took the degree of Royal and Select Master in Detroit Council, No. 1, at Detroit, in 1854, and the Order of the Temple in Detroit Commandery, K. T., No. 1, in 1856. He received the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second, in Detroit in 1860, from the hands of Killian Van Rensselaer, then serving as the Grand Master of the Royal Scottish Rite body of the northern jurisdiction, no body of the rite having been established in the state. He received the thirty-third degree and became a member of the Supreme Council in Boston in 1866. He was elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Michigan in 1860, was re-elected in 1861, serving in 1862. His last address to the Grand Chapter was written from his tent in the field in Kentucky, he serving at that time with his regiment in that state. He was chosen Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar in 1860, serving one year, and was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. at the Grand Communication held in January, 1878, having been previously appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his predecessor in the fall of 1877. This latter office he held up to January, 1892, when he was elected Grand Master, serving in that capacity one year. He was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in January, 1875. He was elected Grand Recorder of Knights Templar in May, 1871, in which office his death creates a vacancy."

And he added (among other things) :

"I first became acquainted with General Innes in 1855, and since that time have known him intimately. He was an honest man in all the name implies, a man of strict integrity, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow man. As an official in the masonic bodies he was faithful, zealous, painstaking and honest. In his official capacity he wrote more reports for the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter and the Grand Commandery than any other Secretary in the United States. His name is on hundreds of charters hung on walls of lodges, Temples and asylums all over the state. In his reports he stood in a co-reportorial light. Men who have read his reports have always found in them something new, racy and progressive. An independence of thought characterized them that gave them the highest standing that such reports ever had. He had also a very large personal acquaintance. He was acquainted with all the leading masons in every state in the union. He will be greatly missed not only in Michigan but wherever the English language is spoken. He leaves a clean and blameless record behind him, such an one as the people of the state respect and of which they have a right to be proud.

"And yet, let us not think of him as a bold leader among men, but rather as the Christian gentleman in private and in public life; a Freemason of firm fibre—a man in whom the principles which make up religious and political liberty were found in a pre-eminent degree—a defender of our faith by a quiet, consistent life, carrying the life of his Master into lodge-room, council, asylum, consistory, church and home. Such men are the real defenders of our faith and the sanctity of our homes. Each of these gathered strength from his devoted life. From such lives come the inspiration which carries on the multitudes to the world's evangelization and civilization. Happy, indeed, the family to have had so devoted a son, husband, father; fortunate the state to have had so loyal a citizen; happy society to have had this christian gentleman; fortunate our masonic bodies and the church he so dearly loved, to have had so valiant a defender of the faith."

Past Grand Master MERCALF said of him:

Bro. Innes was an excellent type of a good mason and an American citizen. He was a man of unexceptionable habits; strictly temperate; plain in dress and manners; and of unblemished character. While he was tenacious of his position even to stubbornness upon important matters, his ear was ever open to argument, and when convinced of error, yielded most kindly and graciously to conviction.

"Bro. Innes was a good man because he loved his family; he was a kind and considerate husband and a tender father, and has left us a bright example of honor and purity in private life. He was a good man because he loved his country, and sacrificed years of toil in her defence. He loved the state of his adoption, and he loved the city of his home and was ever ready to contribute to her prosperity.

Bro. Innes was a good man because he loved Freemasonry and was guided through life by its teachings. He loved Freemasonry because it is the only place on God's footstool where men of every nationality—men from every clime and of every political or religious creed, the rich and the poor, the peer and the pauper—meet upon a common level and around a common altar and call each other brother. He loved Freemasonry because it teaches the resurrection of the body.

Bro. Innes was a good man because he loved his church. While Freemasonry taught him the resurrection of the body, his church took him still further, and taught him the comforting assurance of the life everlasting to all those who have faith in the promises of the Gospel."

We devote this space to his memory, not only on account of our personal relations with him for many years, but because his service to Freemasonry deserves the gratitude of the whole craft. In spite of his impetuous tem-

perament, his Reports on Correspondence were always characterized by more than courtesy—by that fraternal charity, which prevented harsh expressions, and gave to them a tone of kindness unsurpassed, if equalled, in those of any of his associates.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (GEORGE E. DOWLING) delivered a long address, covering a multitude of subjects necessary to be considered by the Grand Lodge.

He announced over forty decisions, most of them arising under local law.

One lodge desiring to purchase a lot inquired :

“ Will the Grand Lodge accept in trust a Warranty Deed of a piece of property that our lodge desires to purchase, and give a mortgage and note for an unpaid balance of three hundred dollars ? ”

To this he replied, “ No, not during my administration.”

The practical result would have been that the Grand Lodge would have paid the \$300, and held the title to the lot for the use of the lodge.

He had been obliged, under the express terms of the constitution, to refuse permission to allow other societies, who had lost their hall, to meet in masonic halls, and, thereupon, he well says :

“ I have quoted these last two decisions as specimens of about twenty-five similar ones rendered, merely to call your attention to what I believe would be a reform in our rules and regulations. When *we* burn out, we are glad to accept the kind offices of other societies, and the Grand Master is permitted to grant a dispensation authorizing joint occupancy, but when the other fellows burn out, they have no place with us wherein to lay their heads.

“ Therefore I submit to you the question that inasmuch as we accept the kind favors of other societies, whether or no we should not extend the same favors to them under such regulations as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may prescribe.”

We have thought for a good while that the fencing up of masonic halls has been carried to a ridiculous extent. Once in Maine, the refusal to allow masonic funeral services to be held in a church dedicated to the worship of God was received with intense indignation, and yet within a very few years the same doctrine came to be applied to masonic halls; but later a more common sense view of the matter has prevailed.

The following presents a novel question, and we presume that the decision is correct under Michigan law; but we think that it could be done in Maine with the express permission of the Grand Masters of the two jurisdictions. A lodge could not hold a meeting in another Grand Lodge Jurisdiction without the consent of the proper authority, but with such permission it certainly could do so, unless there should be some regulation forbidding it in terms or by necessary implication. When our Grand Lodge was organized, the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire met in Portland, opened in ample form and attended the services: in 1862, at our centennial, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts attended in the same manner :

“ *Question.* We wish to let a Canadian lodge have the use of our hall one

evening to exemplify their work according to their ritual on their own candidates. Our lodge would not be opened, we would simply be visitors in our hall.

"In return, we wish to go over there and exemplify our work on our candidate. We would open our lodge in hall, call off, cross over to her Majesty's dominions, call on, confer the degree on our candidate according to our ritual; call off, return home, call on and close. On that evening the Canadian brethren would simply be visitors in their own hall.

"Can we follow our above plan?"

"Answer No. Your charter must always be present in your lodge room when you are convened for work or business, and I do not remember any masonic law or regulation authorizing the taking of a Michigan masonic charter to Canada."

He says further:

"This decision of physical disability has come to me so many times that I have quoted this decision to call your attention to the negligence of your Investigating Committees. If the committee reports that the candidate is physically competent for admission, he should be so without question, or the committee should be disciplined for a gross neglect of duty. An Investigating Committee should make a physical examination of the candidate so as to report knowingly."

* * * * *

"Decoration Day is a civic occasion and not in any sense masonic. Its observance is provided for by the laws of our state, and as citizens we may and ought to take part in whatever exercises are proposed to commemorate the loyalty and patriotism of our nation's defenders, the heroes who sacrificed their lives that our country might live. If we, as citizens, do this we shall perform our whole duty as men, as citizens, and as masons."

He gives an interesting correspondence with the Representative of that Grand Lodge (Bro. CHRISTIAN DAM) near the Grand Lodge of Peru. It seems that an attempt was made to recognize and establish masonic communication with lodges chartered by the Supreme Council of Peru: it went so far that a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the matter: Bro. DAM thus describes the proceedings upon the presentation of the report of the committee:

"Several important members of our Grand Lodge took part in the discussion of this proposition, and during said discussion the members of the special committee of information declared that the Supreme Council had the right to sustain its lodges on account of being also a Supreme Masonic body; and the word *exclusive* in our law referred morally to our subordinates and to *nothing* more. You can imagine the burst of indignation that theory on exclusive jurisdiction caused from me and from the great majority of members of our Grand Lodge, the debate on same being sustained until two o'clock in the morning, having commenced at half past eight p. m.

"At last, after so long a discussion, the proposition was put to vote and rejected by all the members present except one, as anti-constitutional, after which the Grand Lodge was closed.

"I think it my duty at the same time to recommend to the consideration of the Grand Lodge of Michigan the noble and eloquent defence of our masonic principles made in this session by our dear Bro. F. L. Crosby, Past Deputy Grand Master and Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine and Washington, Eduardo Lavergne, Past Grand Master; J. A. Ego-Aguirre, Grand Secretary, and Frederico Ego-Aguirre, as Doctor Ignacio Acuna, who also represents American Grand Lodges."

The correspondence indicates, however, that a committee had been ap-

pointed to confer with a committee of the Supreme Council and that a joint meeting had been called, but was not held because one of the members appointed by the Supreme Council had publicly denied (in a newspaper) that he was a mason! Bro. DAM indicates that the "joint commission" was to report in March. Our Representative, Bro. CROSSBY, fully understands the views of our Grand Lodge and will correctly represent them, and all the more forcibly because he is an enthusiastic supporter of the exclusive jurisdiction of Grand Lodges.

A candidate, rejected in a Pennsylvania lodge, was accepted in a Michigan lodge; upon investigation, it was found that in his petition he had stated that he never had been rejected; the Grand Master thereupon ordered charges to be filed and a trial had: this was done, and he was acquitted! The Grand Master of Pennsylvania promptly issued an edict forbidding the lodges and brethren from holding any masonic communication with the party. Grand Master DOWLING submitted to the Grand Lodge whether the lodge should not be disciplined for the acquittal. The Grand Lodge ordered the Master of the lodge to take an appeal to the Grand Lodge, and rejected a resolution looking to the suspension of the charter of the lodge: while a lodge may abuse its powers in the trial of charges to the extent of requiring the arrest of the charter, it is a penalty to be inflicted only in cases in which it is apparent that the lodge has ceased to be useful to the craft: when possible, punishment for unmasonic conduct should fall upon *individuals* rather than upon the lodge.

The Grand Lodge made arrangements to celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary at its next annual communication, in January, 1895.

The "Masonic Home" was a subject of protracted and earnest discussion. A committee reported in favor of a supervision of it by the Grand Lodge, and aiding it—

"In such sums as are needed to defray the actual and current expenses of the home, in amount not to exceed twenty cents per capita of the membership of this Grand Jurisdiction."

Not being seconded by fifty lodges, as required by the by-laws, the proposition was declared lost. Thereupon, a resolution was offered looking to taxing the craft for its support, but after some debate it was laid upon the table: the terms of the resolution indicate, however, that its design was to obtain a declaration from the Grand Lodge, that it has not the power to tax masons for charitable purposes.

Later, the following action was had:

"Past Grand Master Champlin offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge turn over the sum of three thousand dollars from the special fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, towards the maintenance of the Michigan Masonic Home, to be paid out in accordance with a like donation at its last session.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to transmit to each lodge in this jurisdiction, a properly framed request, asking for

the donation of such sums as each lodge shall be able and willing to contribute, to assist in maintaining this worthy institution, such sums to be placed in the Grand Treasury, and paid out upon the orders of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, upon a proper showing of its need by the Masonic Home Association.

"The resolution was discussed by several brothers, when Past Grand Master Henry Chamberlain offered the following as a substitute for the original resolution:

"That all moneys in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge contributed or heretofore appropriated to the Masonic Home, be paid over to treasurer of said Masonic Home Association.

"Discussion followed, being participated in by brothers Champlin, Chamberlain, McGrath, Kelley and Mitchell, when the vote was taken on the substitute and it was lost. The original resolution of Brother Champlin was then adopted."

Thereupon a preamble and resolutions were adopted, the material part of which is the following:

"WHEREAS, it is the undivided sense and sentiment of the masonic fraternity of Michigan, expressed through its chosen representatives here assembled, that the great and noble work of charity embodied in the Masonic Home enterprise should not cease, but that the same should be directed, cared for, and protected by and under the guidance of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"Resolved, That a committee consisting of 12 discreet Master Masons be appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, directed to devise and formulate a plan and system for the acceptance, control and management of the Masonic Home of Michigan, and present the same at the next regular communication of this Grand Lodge."

By another resolution the Grand Master was made chairman of the committee.

The Grand Lodge voted a Past Grand Master's jewel to the retiring Grand Master and directed the Grand Secretary to present it, which he did in a remarkably witty speech. From what he said, we judge that the recipient might properly be styled "The complete letter writer"!

The sequel is thus told:

"This being the first time such presentation was ever made in this Grand Lodge and being entirely unlooked for, Bro. Dowling was much affected thereby, and feelingly expressed his thanks for this further expression of the good will of the members of the Grand Lodge, and added, that 'on his way home he would be obliged to stop over for a few hours in Grand Rapids and would step into a stationery store on Monroe street, buy a box of pens and a quantity of paper, and on arriving at home, would write a letter that would express his feelings better than he could do it at this moment.'

("This letter failed to arrive. Grand Secretary.")

The Report on Correspondence (291 pp.) was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. JEFFERSON S. CONOVER. It is a most complete abstract, with scarcely an extract in the whole report. He goes through the Proceedings, page by page, and gives the gist of all that is said and done. For instance, he devotes four pages to Maine, with scarcely as many lines of extracts. His patience, perseverance and endurance are quite remarkable.

In his conclusion, he says :

" In writing this report I have departed from the custom which has prevailed in the Michigan reports for many years, and have omitted the copious extracts which have been a distinguishing feature of them in the past. Whether this will be considered an improvement or not, I leave my readers so decide. I have found that it involves very much more work in preparation than to do the larger part of the work with the 'sizzers,' but it is necessarily shorn of much of the beauty of the other kind. Such as it is, I send it out, in the spirit of 'peace and good will to all.'

" I had designed making it very much shorter than it is, but the matter seemed determined to stretch itself out when put into type. It is about a hundred pages shorter than last year's report, but it should have been cut down another hundred pages, to meet my idea of what such a report should be."

He undoubtedly put much more labor into this report than he did into the preceding report one hundred pages longer. But we have one criticism to make; the fault in his report is too minute an abstract of immaterial matters and the absence of comment: his modesty prevents his doing what this report sufficiently shows that he can do exceedingly well.

MINNESOTA, 1894.

We have a portrait of the retiring Grand Master: we have an impression that the portraits of all the Past Grand Masters have been published.

The opening of the Grand Lodge is apparently a very serious and difficult matter. The Grand Lodge "met in Grand Annual Communication": then, evidently to "get their hand in" for the ordeal that was to follow, the Grand Master, assisted by the other Grand Officers, opened a lodge of Master Masons: then there was a pause to recover breath, of which the Grand Secretary took advantage to call the roll, and had the satisfaction to learn that one hundred and eighty-three out of one hundred and ninety-four lodges responded to the call; having thus led up gradually to the objective point they opened the Grand Lodge in ample form!

This might all be harmless, did it not involve violations of masonic law and the principles applicable to lodges and Grand Lodges. A Grand Lodge is an *entity* entirely distinct from a lodge: it is opened and closed *as a Grand Lodge*: as the Master of a lodge is obliged to determine whether there are enough present to open a lodge, so must the Grand Master determine whether there are enough duly qualified brethren present to open the Grand Lodge; whether there are enough present to transact business is another matter, and is to be determined by the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge after *it has been opened*; the quorum rule is, in itself, an innovation: but where it prevails, it does not affect the *opening*, but applies to every moment of the session, and if it appears at any moment that the required number is not present, *business must be suspended*: that is the extent of the effect; it does not close the Grand Lodge nor prevent it from calling off to

another hour or another day. After the Grand Lodge is opened, the question whether there is a quorum present, can be determined only by an examination of, and report upon, the credentials: and this the Grand Lodge then proceeded to do: and after the names of those entitled to seats were ascertained, the roll of their names was called to ascertain who were present.

We have noticed other vagaries in other jurisdictions, adopted because they seem to be "impressive"; we had hoped that the ritual tinkerer would never be allowed to substitute his "impressive" ceremonies in the Grand Lodge for those which have come down to us from the fathers: one Grand Lodge even apes the Grand Commandery and has the Deputy Grand Master open the Grand Lodge, march in the Grand Master and introduce him to the Grand Lodge! All these things are dangerous in Masonry, as being departures from ancient usage, and as leading to other and more serious innovations.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM F. DICKINSON) delivered a comparatively brief address of a concise and very business-like character.

Among his decisions were the following:

"2. Question. Can an E. A. who has lost his left arm in an accident, after the degree of E. A. has been conferred, be passed and raised?

"Answer. No. He cannot comply with the ritual of this jurisdiction, which you can neither alter, modify nor change.

"3. Question. Is a brother, against whom charges are pending, eligible to an elective office in his lodge?

"Answer. Yes. Until charges are sustained, after due trial had, punishment cannot be imposed. However, one may not dimit while charges are pending, and it is my opinion that though a brother under charges may be elected to office, yet for the good of Masonry, he should not be installed while charges are pending, more especially if the office to which he has been elected be that of Worshipful Master.

"4. 'At an election of officers forty votes are cast, including two blank votes with no name thereon; A received twenty votes, shall he be declared elected?' Yes. A ballot for choice of persons for office must have the name of the person voted for thereon. A piece of blank paper is neither a ballot nor a vote, and should not be counted as such."

We are not ready to concur in the first; if a Master Mason loses an arm, he is still entitled to all the privileges of a mason, although the reason for his decision given by Grand Master DICKINSON applies precisely in the same manner, and to the same extent; Masonry has no retired list for disabled masonic veterans.

The other two decisions are in accord with the law in other jurisdictions: except that the law is positive that one against whom charges have been filed *cannot* be installed, unless it appears that the charges are malicious.

Of the condition of the craft, and the promptness in making returns, the Grand Secretary says:

"In submitting my fifth annual report, it is a pleasure to state that, notwithstanding financial depression and business disaster in all directions, our brotherhood in this state has made the usual progress, and now numbers about fourteen thousand members in good standing in the 194 active chartered lodges composing this Grand Lodge.

"Up to Saturday night all returns were in except nine, and up to last night, when the books and accounts were closed, all except four. Two of these arrived to-day. Through assistance rendered I was enabled to review each return as it came to hand, detect errors and omissions, and by correspondence with the Secretary have twenty-three of them corrected. This being done, it was found that all except thirteen were in every essential particular correct, the best record yet shown. Only one was so faulty as to compel me to call for a new return. These were all tabulated and ready for the Committee on Returns Monday morning. An analysis shows that 118 lodges have made a net gain, fifteen remain as before and sixty-one have lost in membership, the net gain for the year being 475. Eight lodges show a gain of twenty and upward, the highest being ninety-seven. Only four show a net gain of over twenty, the highest being seventy-one. The average membership in each lodge is a little over seventy-two. The largest lodge has 674 members—the largest in the United States."

Wonder what he would say, if he could once do what is habitual in Maine, have the report on returns *from all the lodges* ready to submit to the Grand Lodge several days before the session?

A Board of Custodians of the Work was appointed.

The tributes to the dead were very full and interesting—especially the one to "Father HUBBELL," who had been a mason over *seventy-three* years.

We find that we have overlooked the action of the Grand Lodge upon the decisions; we allow what we had written to stand; the following was adopted:

"As to Decision No. 1, your committee are of the opinion that the loss of the forefinger of the right hand is not such a dismemberment as will debar the applicant for the degrees of Masonry. As to the second decision, your committee are of the opinion that a casualty of the loss of the left arm, occurring after a brother has received the degree of Entered Apprentice, should not debar him from receiving the remaining degrees, thus fulfilling the compact of the lodge with him. While such dismemberment, if existing, would debar the lodge from receiving his petition, yet occurring after his election and admission into the Order, the brother should be entitled to advancement in view of the fact that he is in substantial form to comply with all the requirements and engagements the craft can impose upon him."

The oration by Bro. JAMES F. LAWLESS shows a careful study and full appreciation of the fundamental principles of Masonry.

The Report on Correspondence (108 pp.) was submitted by Bro. IRVING M. TORB. He still adheres to his plan of confining himself almost wholly to a capital abstract of the Proceedings reviewed.

Referring to the Popham episode, he asks, "why not restore the rejected stone to its proper place at the head of the corner?" Well, the unfinished fort is so nearly a ruin that neither a "head" nor a "corner" can be found.

He says further:

"Under Mississippi the disputed right of a Past Master to open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens is defended at considerable length, with reference to constitutional changes in the various Grand Jurisdictions of great historical value. Bro. Drummond agrees with our heretofore expressed views upon the subject, also with our construction of the word 'congregate' as found in the ancient regulations and sanctioned by common usage. The ritualistic term congregating seems to have been the

invention of the late Bro. Rob Morris, referring to an entirely different matter, greatly to the mistification of Bros. Schultz, Barkley, Vaux and others."

* * * * *

"The ceremony of passing the chair, commonly though erroneously termed the Past Master's degree, is apparently as old as the chair itself, and its omission from the installation service a mutilation and abridgement not excused by the epithets of sideshow, farce and humbug."

The pamphlet contains the Proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association from its organization up to and including its session in 1894. One of the addresses gives a history in brief of these organizations, of which there are already *twenty-six*. We have the honor of being an Honorary Member—a compliment which we highly prize. We ought to have an association in Maine: the only difficulty has been that we already crowd into "Grand Lodge week" as much as it will bear, but why not have one and hold a meeting "all alone by ourselves"?

MISSISSIPPI, 1894.

Since the session of the Grand Lodge, we have received the following circular, to which we give place, on account of its importance:

GRAND LODGE OF MISSISSIPPI, A. F. & A. M.,
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
Jackson, May 6, 1894.

The following proposed "Uniform Rules as to Jurisdiction over Candidates," prepared by Past Grand Master Frederic Speed, and carefully considered by the Law Committee, were adopted by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi, at its Seventy-sixth Annual Communication, February, 1894, and the same are fraternally submitted for the consideration and action of the several Grand Lodges:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that there should be uniform rules adopted by all Grand Lodges, relating to the jurisdiction of lodges over candidates rejected for initiation, and Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts applying for advancement, whose place of residence, after petitioning or initiation, is permanently removed outside of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over the lodges to which they have petitioned, or by which they were initiated, therefore be it

Resolved, That the two rules following be proposed to each Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, for adoption, to become the Uniform Rules relating to jurisdiction over rejected candidates for initiation, and candidates applying for advancement, who have permanently removed beyond the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge into that of another Grand Lodge; and be it further

Resolved, That said proposed rules be and the same are hereby adopted by this Grand Lodge, to take effect from and after their adoption by any other Grand Lodge, as between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge, or Grand Lodges, adopting the same; provided, that the laws, rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge, as they now stand, shall remain in full force and effect as between this Grand Lodge and all other Grand Lodges which shall not become parties to the same, by adopting said rules, to wit:

JURISDICTION OVER PERSONS REJECTED FOR INITIATION.

RULE I.—Whenever any person who shall have been rejected for initiation in any lodge, shall have removed his place of abode into the jurisdiction

of another lodge, within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, with the intention of making it his permanent place of residence, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall again desire to petition for initiation, he may present his petition to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, or to any lodge which has concurrent jurisdiction over that place, which shall thereupon certify the facts to the lodge which rejected him, and if said lodge shall not, within six months thereafter, furnish to the lodge to which said petition is made, the grounds upon which such rejection was made, it may proceed with such petition as in other cases, and that lodge may initiate him if elected. Whenever the grounds upon which the petitioner was rejected are furnished to the lodge to which he makes his new petition, it shall judge of the sufficiency thereof, and proceed in its discretion.

JURISDICTION OVER ENTERED APPRENTICES AND FELLOW CRAFTS PETITIONING FOR ADVANCEMENT.

RULE II.—Whenever an Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, of a lodge in this jurisdiction shall permanently change his place of abode, into the jurisdiction of a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction, and shall have resided there not less than one year, and shall desire to be passed, or raised, he may apply to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he lives, or to any lodge having concurrent jurisdiction thereover, and if it shall signify its willingness to receive him, and so certify the fact to the lodge which initiated, or passed him, it shall thereupon strike his name from its roll of Apprentices, or Fellow Crafts, as the case may be, and all jurisdiction over him shall cease; provided, that if the lodge to which he applies shall reject his petition for advancement, that the jurisdiction of the lodge which initiated, or passed, him shall *ipso facto* be resumed, and his name shall again be entered upon its roll, with a note of the fact; and provided, further, that nothing in this or the preceding rule, shall prevent a lodge from initiating, passing or raising a person as the proxy of another lodge; in which event the person so initiated, passed, or raised, shall become a member of the lodge for which it acts, if that would be the effect of being raised in the lodge for which the degree is conferred, under the laws of its Grand Lodge.

If you will kindly advise me of the action that may be taken, I will notify all the Grand Lodges when all shall have considered the subject.

I send you three copies—one for Grand Master, one for Law Committee, and one for your office file.

Fraternally,

J. L. POWER, *Grand Secretary.*

It seems to us, that the first resolution calls for information that cannot be given: a candidate is rejected by the secret ballot, and no one *ought* to know and ordinarily no one *does* know "the grounds upon which such rejection was made": in nearly all cases, the only reply which the lodge can make is, that he was rejected for reasons deemed sufficient by at least one of its members. We, therefore, deem this provision a useless one, as well as an improper one on account of its tendency to interfere with the secret ballot.

We have been inclined to favor the absolute release of jurisdiction by the lapse of a given time, as is the law in Maine and many other jurisdictions; but there is one trouble about that; the time ought to be long enough to prevent a candidate's moving over the border for the purpose of changing the jurisdiction, and then, when he has received the degrees, moving back; to prevent this Maine fixed the time at five years. But most Grand Lodges make the time *one* year: of course, if the time is not uniform in all the Grand Jurisdictions, complications will arise in the future as they have in

the past. We have thought that one year is too brief a time. But upon further consideration, we are inclined to favor the resolution, changing the inquiry to the objecting lodge to the form used in Pennsylvania in cases in which a candidate does not apply to the nearest lodges, to wit, if the lodge knows any reason why the party should not be made a mason, giving a fixed time during which the inquiring lodge shall wait for a reply. But we would not have the jurisdiction depend upon making the inquiry, as has been the case in Pennsylvania; but would make it the duty of the lodge to inquire, and if it should fail to do so, let it be punished for violation of law, and not visit the consequences upon the head of the innocent candidate.

We would strike out the first proviso in the second resolution, and leave the candidate under the jurisdiction of the second lodge, precisely as he had been under that of the first lodge. We would never consent that one of our own lodges should advance a candidate rejected in another jurisdiction by a lodge which had acquired the right to vote upon his petition; this would require the striking out of the words "of a lodge in this jurisdiction" in the first line; the second proviso is not law in Maine, but as it is the law in many jurisdictions, and as the adoption of the resolution would not make it law in Maine, there is no objection to it.

This matter is one of very great importance, and for that reason we place it before the craft in this informal method, and bespeak for it most careful consideration, as it will be seen from the preceding portions of this report that serious complications have already arisen between Grand Lodges on account of the difference in the laws of the different jurisdictions.

The likeness of Grand Secretary J. L. POWER looks out upon us from the frontispiece.

The Deputy Grand Master (JOHN Y. MURRY, JR.) presided as Acting Grand Master. He thus gives the reason:

"Our beloved Grand Master has been stricken by the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and his place on this floor is filled by another. Truly do our hearts go out to him in his affliction, and our sympathies are enlisted in behalf of his sorrowing family. Those of us who had the honor and pleasure to know him, realize that in his absence we sustain great loss, and his death would prove a masonic as well as a public calamity. Let us, one and all, implore our Heavenly Father, if it be consistent with His divine will, to restore him to his family and Masonry for many years to come.

"On the 26th of January last, I received official notice from our Grand Secretary that Grand Master Miller was seriously ill, and had been compelled to suspend labor, pending which illness, and until this meeting of the Grand Lodge, the duties of Grand Master devolved upon me. That I am able to make any report of the Grand Master's work for the year is due to the methodical and painstaking record made by him of all his official actions, and to the invaluable assistance rendered me by our incomparable Grand Secretary, Bro. J. L. Power, to whom it is but simple justice to say, that this report is chiefly due. Without being enabled to do more than outline the work done, herewith is given an account of the Grand Master's Stewardship."

* Grand Master MILLER had nearly completed his year of service and had partially prepared his address when he was stricken down.

The Report of the Law Committee occupies twenty-seven pages, covering a larger number of important questions than usual, but, as usual, those relating to trials out of proportion to the others, as the committee says. Its members are somewhat discouraged at this feature, which they attribute to the undoubted fact that frequently members of lodges, who take part in trials, often make up their mind in advance and vote accordingly, practically without regard to the evidence. But considering that our members are human, we hold that the defect is in the system, and that, in the large number of cases, no wilful or reckless violation of duty can be attributed to individuals. A man is scarcely able to refrain from forming an opinion upon matters of this kind which have any degree of publicity; and it is human experience that a man, who has formed an opinion, cannot be an impartial juror. But our laws require every member to be present at a trial and act, and in no code that we have ever seen, is provision made for excusing a member from participating in a trial on the ground that he has formed an opinion, or for any other cause cannot act impartially. The only remedy, that most codes provide, is supervision by the Grand Lodge by review of the proceedings, or upon appeal: but in many jurisdictions this last remedy is unwisely based upon the assumption that members of a lodge can never be biased *in favor of the accused*—an assumption contrary to the natural inclinations of masons and shown by experience to be utterly erroneous. In many jurisdictions, especially within recent years, a remedy for this evil has been sought by transferring trials from the lodge to Commissioners, in some cases appointed as a court by the Grand Lodge, and in other cases appointed for the particular case. We have watched the operation of these commissions with much interest. So far, we have concluded that the system of a permanent commission, in the nature of a court, has worked well; whether it can be successfully adopted in a large territorial jurisdiction we doubt, unless a district system shall be adopted. In Maine, however, the old system has so far worked well; the number of trials has not been so great as to throw too great a burden upon the Grand Lodge. It must be admitted, however, that Bro. SPEED's complaint is too often well founded—that members of the lodge start out as partisans and use their vote to carry out their own wishes, utterly forgetting or disregarding the fact that they are sitting as judges, and, therefore, bound by their masonic obligations to declare the truth without regard to consequences to individuals.

The following from Bro. SPEED's remarks is so just and applicable that we quote, as showing the duty not only of masons, but of all good citizens: we quote it all the more readily, because we hold that the disregard of it, now so prevalent, especially by the newspaper press, is an alarmingly dangerous obstacle to the proper administration of justice in all our tribunals, masonic as well as civil:

"It seems strange that any mason should be in doubt as to his duty towards his brother who is in arrest by the civil authorities, but the fact that each year the question recurs, seems to show that there has been a want of elementary instruction as to the duty of a mason, in the lodges. Masters should spare no pains to impress upon the minds of initiates, the great fact that there is nothing taught or required in the lodge which conflicts with our civil, moral or religious duties, and that within this qualification, there is no shortened cable tow in Masonry.

"A great crime is alleged to have been committed in the community, and it is but natural that those most affected should feel outraged thereby. The courts of the country indict and try the accused, the state omitting no effort to prove guilt, and the accused and his friends rallying round him, seek to show his innocence. As masons, we take no part; as citizens, we should discharge our duty by upholding the laws of the land, but these laws nowhere require us to condemn unheard one accused of crime; their entire theory is that one is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and it is no part of good citizenship to join in popular clamor against the prisoner at the bar; rather, it dictates that we should let the law take its course, by neither throwing obstacles in the way of those whose duty it is to vindicate it, nor by taking sides against the defendant, make his situation more intolerable. Is a brother accused of crime: the duty of a mason begins and ends with seeing that he has a fair and impartial trial, with an opportunity, and the means, of making his defence and such other assistance as he himself would have a right to demand, if in like distress. But beyond this no mason has a right to go. Of all the men in a community, a freemason is bound by the highest considerations of duty, to uphold the law; the obligations he owes as a citizen, to the state and community are re-enforced and emphasized by those which he owes to the fraternity.

"When the courts are through with their investigation, the lodge must take up the matter and investigate it as if there had never been a court created. By its own process and in its own way, regardless of public or private censure, giving that weight to the evidence to which it is fairly entitled, it dispassionately judges of the guilt or innocence of its brother as good masons only dare to do; it acts with justice, it deliberates with impartiality, and decides with equity."

Upon the question whether a lodge in Mississippi may admit a resident of another state as a member, the committee divided, the majority answering in the affirmative, and Bro. SPEED in the negative: upon discussion, Bro. SPEED's views were adopted. We regret this; we dislike to find a growing tendency to restrict the rights and privileges of the individual mason; we dislike more to find that "Masonry for revenue only" is growing upon the craft. Bro. SPEED in effect admits that the old usage and the old law were the other way. He cites Massachusetts in favor of his position, but the clause, to which he refers, relates to candidates for *initiation* and not for *membership*, and Massachusetts still adheres to the old law and practice. He bases his objection upon the ground that the old law makes a mason amenable to two Grand Lodge Jurisdictions at the same time, that of his *lodge membership* and that of *his residence*. We submit that Bro. SPEED has not written with his usual accuracy. A mason is amenable to law of the Grand Lodge in which he *is*, whether he resides there, or has membership there, or neither. The law is fully settled now that if a mason commits an offence in the territory of any Grand Lodge, he is amenable therefor to that Grand Lodge. This question arose a few years ago between the Grand

Lodges of Tennessee and Kentucky, and was fully discussed, and the proposition stated was sustained by the *consensus* of opinion to the extent that the Grand Lodge holding the opposite doctrine yielded the point. It is true that it is generally said that masonic comity requires the lodge with which the complaint is filed to notify the lodge of which the accused is a member, and await its action; but this is a matter of *courtesy* and not of *right*, and practically is rarely noticed. It is true that it is conceded, that the lodge in which he has membership may try a member for an offence committed in another jurisdiction, provided it first commences proceedings; but this is so directly in conflict with the doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty *in its own territory* that the doctrine should be, and will, be limited to breaches of the by-laws of the lodge, and will not include violations of the law of the other jurisdiction. It seems to us, therefore, that Bro. SPEED's argument utterly fails. It is often a matter of much consequence to a mason to be a member of the lodge of his choice; membership, from "a sense of duty" to help the lodge perform *its* duties, is very different from a membership based upon a desire to associate with "congenial spirits," especially if we take into account our maxim, "harmony is the strength and support of all societies," &c. We are getting sick of this seemingly everlasting policy of procuring the performance of masonic duties *by compulsion*: it is contrary to the very first teachings to the initiate, who is received only upon the condition that he *desires* to do good to his fellow men. One mason who performs his masonic duties because he *loves* to, is worth many score who do it because they feel *obliged* to. We, therefore, deprecate all action that seems to recognize that mere sense of duty is the governing principle of the institution.

Bro. SPEED expressed one opinion in his report, which the Grand Lodge unanimously overruled; we have often considered the same question, and have concluded that it was one for the Grand Lodge to decide, taking all the reasons into consideration:

"The present is the tenth report of this committee which the Chairman has written, and completes his twelfth year of service as a member of the committee. During seven other years he had the honor and pleasure of serving the Grand Lodge as a member, three as a Chairman of the Appeals Committee, which with one year as Grand Master, and another as the Special Committee on Codification of the Laws of the Grand Lodge, rounds out a term of continuous service, covering a greater length of time than any other individual has given to like work, during the life of this body. Without any abatement of zeal or loss of interest, it seems to him that the time has come when in the interest of the Grand Lodge, these duties should be assigned to another. It is not to the best interest of any body to repress the zeal of the younger members by the continuance in office of those whose only merit is length of service. That younger and equally meritorious members may be encouraged to work for deserved promotion, he considers that it is now time for him to retire from the arduous and responsible post he has so long occupied, and, therefore, it is that he must beg to be excused from further service on the Standing Committees of the Grand Lodge."

Grand Secretary POWER had the "rare privilege" of submitting his *twenty-fifth* annual report. His retrospect of the twenty-five years is exceedingly

interesting, but would, of course, be substantially paralleled in other jurisdictions; yet the reading of it brings home very vividly what we know, but scarcely realize.

He had made a "supreme effort" to get in the returns of all the lodges, but *fourteen* failed to respond; four of these, however, made returns before the Proceedings were published; most of the others are probably defunct actually, and only await the inquest to be declared so. It is hard work for us in Maine to understand why there should be so many delinquent lodges.

The following shows how well our Mississippi brethren appreciate long, faithful and able service, and how happily they can express their appreciation:

"Upon the announcement of the re-election of Bro. J. L. Power as Grand Secretary, the regular order of business was, on motion, suspended, and Past Grand Master P. M. Savery, by special permission, offered the following resolution, in behalf of the surviving Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, K. W. John Logan Power, to-day re-elected to the office of Grand Secretary, has for a quarter of a century continuously served the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Mississippi in said official capacity, performing honestly and truly, and faithfully, the many and varied duties of said office, also acting as the almoner of masons in almost all cases of public affliction, destitution and distress—recognized as the right hand and prop of every Grand Master who has occupied the Grand East for the past twenty-five years—declining advancement for himself to the office of actual Grand Master, it is eminently fit and proper that the Grand Lodge place the seal of commendation upon the name and services of the beloved brother, and confer upon him the highest honor it is in its power to bestow—therefore be it

"Resolved, That R. W. John Logan Power be and he is hereby elected and constituted an Honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi."

* * * * *

"The installation ceremonies, as conducted by Bro. Speed, were peculiarly impressive; and as he addressed the Grand Secretary, whom he had first met in Grand Lodge in Holly Springs twenty-two years ago, his heart was full and his tongue was eloquent as he called up the past and the beloved brethren who then composed the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary endeavored to express his deep sense of obligation and gratitude for all the kindness and forbearance shown him by his brethren in the past twenty-five years, and for the exceptional honor this time conferred on him in creating him an Honorary Past Grand Master. The incident affected many to tears."

As usual we must pass over without notice many matters of interest in these Proceedings: but we desire to express our great appreciation of the usage of this Grand Lodge to devote an hour to the commemoration of the dead of the year, and our earnest wish that our Grand Lodge might imitate the example.

The Report on Correspondence (83 pp.) was presented by Bro. ANDREW H. BARKLEY.

We leave unnoticed all of his report save the following paragraph: we do so to *emphasize* our appreciation of its importance and our concurrence in the views expressed; "concurrence" is a *very* tame word and our brethren may substitute for it the strongest word of approval that can occur to them; we ask them to read it, and read it *more than once*; we have read it again

and again, and, each time, with increasing delight, and renewed courage to do battle for the Masonry of the fathers :

“The great truths of Freemasonry never change, neither can they. The laws, usages and customs which underlie the institution and form its foundations are, and must be, as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. We cannot afford, at this late day, to tolerate the idea of change in the principles of Freemasonry. Voluntary associations may change without detriment to their existence, but the very moment this feature is engrafted on Freemasonry it loses all its distinguishing marks, and its vitality is gone, never again to be restored. The time when the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, which are few and simple, were adopted for its government is not known, nor is it necessary to its perpetuation that we should be able to discover this fact, and hence one has well said ‘that they were those essential principles on which the old, simple Freemasonry was builded, and without which it would not have been Freemasonry.’ Some have thought to engraft new forms upon the institution by way of adding a more attractive feature thereto, but Freemasonry, in its simplicity and completeness, needs none of these adornments, by way of drawing to its support those who are ever seeking after something new. If what Freemasonry is in itself—what it has done—and the grand truths which it inculcates, does not lead men to desire a knowledge of it by being initiated into its mysteries, then nothing of man’s invention could now draw anyone into the fold that would be of lasting benefit to it, or who would add one iota to its beauty, harmony or durability. We prefer the old paths in which the *fathers* trod—we received it as *Ancient Craft* Masonry, with its forms, ceremonies and rites so peculiar in themselves, that there is nothing like them, and these, all hoary with age, which have come down to us along the centuries untouched by the profane hand of *change*, and supported by the thousands of good masons who are of one mind and heart with us in regard to the sacredness of these old vestments, we say to those who, with unholy hands, would introduce innovations on the body of Masonry, ‘take these things hence.’ The old landmarks, be they few or many, were sufficient in the beginning for all practical purposes, and the same is true of the present days and time. What we need is not additions by way of enlarging the landmarks, or adorning the usages and customs, but an improvement in living on the part of those who claim to be the sons of light. The room for such progress is large, and the demand, both from within and without, imperative. The way to commend an institution to others, and gain their good opinion, is by a rigid adherence to its principles and by living in obedience to what they treat. *Principles* are the things we are contending for, nor can we for a moment yield up one of them, nor yet permit any man or body of men to add to or take from them in the least whatever.”

* * * * *

“To settle down to first principles, and adhere to these, with unswerving devotion to the great tenets of the institution, and ‘with love unfeigned to the brethren,’ is what is now needed; walking in wisdom toward them that are without, and in no wise to deviate from the minutest principles of this, our time-honored institution.”

MISSOURI, 1893.

Missouri, too, mourned the absence of the Grand Master (JOHN R. PARSONS), who for nearly two months had been hovering between life and death with a malignant fever. His death has not been announced, and we trust that he has fully recovered. We have known him many years, and known him, to love, honor and admire him.

The Acting Grand Master (HARRY KEENE), after referring in fitting terms to the illness of the Grand Master, says :

“ During the year M. W. Bro. Parson has been a busy and live Grand Master. He will, however, be unable to make a report of his doings and decisions. R. W. Bro. John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary, who has been in close contact with him during the year, and who has during his illness, at his request, attended to his correspondence, has been entrusted by him with a recital of his acts and copies of his correspondence, and will make a report of all matters of importance transacted by him, and all rulings and decisions of his, that it will be necessary for the Grand Lodge to pass upon.

“ The masonic year has been a peaceful and prosperous one. Notwithstanding the ‘ hard times,’ financially, we have much more than held our own. The Grand Master, while he has been busy, and his correspondence has been voluminous, has not been called upon to settle many knotty questions, and the Committee on Grievance has but few cases to report.”

The Grand Master had had a correspondence with the Grand Master of Pennsylvania; its subject was “ the old, old story” of the initiation, by a Missouri lodge, of a candidate previously rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge. Grand Master PARSON justifies the action of the lodge on the ground that it acted in accordance with Missouri law; but the argument would have been just as valid, had the candidate been an expelled mason—expelled by a lodge in Pennsylvania; the language of the Missouri statute applies just as fully; but all statutes are read in the light of law binding upon all masons; an expelled mason has acquired a *status* which follows him everywhere under the general law of Masonry, and while he comes within the terms of the Missouri law, no one would claim that a Missouri lodge could legally initiate him: so it is held very generally that a rejected candidate has acquired a *status* which follows him everywhere under the general law of Masonry, a law superior to any which the Grand Lodge of Missouri, or any other Grand Lodge, can lawfully enact. Of course, it *can* enact such a law, but if it does, other Grand Lodges will decline to recognize the work done under it, and, as Pennsylvania did in this case, forbid the recognition of the party as a mason, by any lodge or member of its obedience. We regret that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania declared his intention of sending a copy of his edict of non-recognition to the Missouri lodge; Pennsylvania is celebrated for its adherence to the proprieties in its intercourse with other jurisdictions, and we can but think that Grand Master ARSOLD only meant that he would send a copy of his edict to the Grand Master of Missouri, with the request that it be forwarded to the lodge.

The matter went to a committee, which reported sustaining the Grand Master, suggesting that Missouri might retaliate by interdicting masonic communication with Pennsylvania, but the committee does not “ so understand the law of love and fraternity.” We would suggest that the latter law would seem to require that, when a Grand Lodge departs from the ancient usages of the fraternity, as far as itself is concerned, it should yield to the practice of those which adhere to the old usage in matters in which

they are concerned. We find, also, that the same arguments which the committee use, would sustain the admission of an expelled mason from Pennsylvania.

The committee add :

"Masonry in Missouri does not put the mark of Cain upon the brow of any human being who has unfortunately incurred the displeasure, with accompanying malice of his fellow, but after a reasonable reflection permits both provocation and retaliation to be condoned."

We enter our most earnest protest against this assumption, that rejections are caused by malice, as a rule, or that in a particular case it can be known that such was the fact; if the first is true, the secret ballot is a disgrace; and to say that it is true in a particular case is to allege that some one has been guilty of so gross a violation of masonic law that he ought to be expelled.

The report of Grand Secretary VINCIL shows that the year had been a busy and prosperous one. He had been much among the craft, had made many addresses, and was thereby able to assure the Grand Lodge that the feeling against the "Home assessment" is rapidly disappearing.

The question of Masonry in Mexico came before the Grand Lodge, which has a lodge in Mexico chartered in 1883. We regretted the issuing of this charter at the time, although we were by no means prepared to say that the Grand Lodge had not a perfect right to do so. Our Missouri brethren now are not prepared to recognize any supreme governing body in that Republic, and yet, believing that the existence of her lodge adds complications to those already existing, have directed the charter to be recalled. While we sympathize with the members of the lodge, we believe this action to be eminently wise.

The Report on Correspondence (202 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL :

"The work has charms amounting to fascination, and yet I approach it with a deep sense of incompetency. In passing over the field that opens up before me, in reviewing such a large number of Grand Lodge Journals, I cannot forecast what is in the wide domain to be examined. The contents of these Journals will be closely studied, and such comments made as may be deemed pertinent. In the later years of my work along this line, I have sought to avoid, more and more, the culling from Journals to any great extent. Instead of making extracts, I believe that a summarized view, properly condensed, will prove more acceptable to the general reader."

Said a clergyman to us once, "Whenever I allow myself to think whether I am doing well or not, God always punishes me by making my sermon a failure": to which our reply was, "God is very impartial; he serves *lawyers* in the same way"! Our friend was at first startled, but finally concluded that it might be a universal law. We never commence a report without serious misgivings as to whether we can make it of interest; but once started, *we* get so much interested that we never stop to consider what the "other fellows" may think or say!

We don't think Bro. VINCEIL could have known whether he had misgivings or not after he got started, assuming that our clergyman friend's theory is correct.

As to extracts: we think there is a golden mean; in discussions, it is often *necessary* to make them; and often we find that an extract aids in impressing a proposition: but to make extracts simply to fill space is often a waste of time and labor.

He says:

"Another decision is open to objections. A party rejected by a lodge which afterward becomes defunct, cannot petition another lodge for the degrees without a dispensation from the Grand Master. The rational view of this question is that the material belonging to the lodge which ceased to exist falls within the jurisdiction of the nearest lodge to the location of the defunct body. Such material thus becomes the property of the surviving lodge nearest the old location, and is subject to its control as though the original lodge had never had an existence."

This is sound under Missouri law, but is not in jurisdictions in which a rejection gives the party a *status* in relation to the craft. Would Bro. VINCEIL hold that the new lodge could restore a mason expelled by the old lodge?

In discussing this question in another place, he says:

"Whatever may be the laws of Pennsylvania, the masonic law in Missouri governs and obtains in this jurisdiction."

Does the same proposition hold good in case of an expelled mason? If not, *why* not?

We do not believe in perpetual jurisdiction, but it was the old law and still prevails where it has not been changed by enactment. It, however, is improperly called "perpetual jurisdiction": it is no more true than that expulsion by a lodge gives it "perpetual jurisdiction." A candidate applies to a lodge, which proceeds to examine into and decide upon his worthiness; the lodge in effect renders judgment upon the application: so long as that judgment remains in force by the law under which it is rendered, it is binding on the craft every where, precisely as if it were a judgment of expulsion; and we hold that a Grand Lodge which interferes with a judgment of rejection or expulsion under the laws of another Grand Lodge, *while that judgment is in force* according to the law under which it was rendered, is guilty of a serious violation of the general masonic law.

Under Pennsylvania, Bro. VINCEIL discusses this matter at considerable length; but like the Grand Master and the committee, he proves, if his argument is sound, that if a mason expelled in Pennsylvania moves into Missouri, he may legally be made a mason over again, or even be restored to his masonic rights by the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Every one of his propositions supports this result as much as it does the result which he reaches. So again we ask if his doctrine is true in the case of an expelled mason? If not, *why* not?

The Grand Lodge of Missouri has shown in numerous cases that it "has the courage of its convictions." It has had the courage to amend its laws, when it became convinced that they were in conflict with the general masonic law. The conflict of law in relation to the initiation of candidates, which have been accepted or rejected by lodges in other jurisdictions, more seriously threatens the fraternal relations of Grand Lodges than all other causes combined. We submit that masonic comity as well as the general masonic law require one Grand Lodge to give the same effect to an acceptance or rejection that is given to it in the jurisdiction in which it is made. Will not the Grand Lodge of Missouri lead off in establishing this rule of action.

MONTANA, 1893.

We have a *side-view* portrait of the retiring Grand Master; while such portraits are growing in favor, we confess to a decided preference for one that looks out at us, giving us the expression of the eyes and of the mouth.

This Grand Lodge has in its constitution the exceedingly unwise provision that it *cannot be opened* "unless a majority of the chartered lodges in the jurisdiction are represented." The absurdity of such a provision is, that it requires the Grand Lodge to determine a fact *before it is opened or can transact any business!* So they open a lodge of Master Masons, and *that lodge* determines whether there are enough represented to open the Grand Lodge. No lodge can be represented *until its dues have been paid*, and that question must be determined. While the record indicates that the "lodge of Master Masons" determined these questions, we presume that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary really did it. Why depart from the simple old usage and law in a vain attempt to ape the proceedings in non-masonic bodies? There probably has been no difficulty heretofore, but we judge from the address of the Grand Master, that this year a very palpable hint was given that there is danger that the Grand Lodge might find itself unable to open or transact any business. Even in these Proceedings, we notice that the record merely says that a constitutional number of lodges had made returns and paid dues, but does not state that a majority of them were represented when the Grand Lodge was opened. Under a similar law, a masonic body in Kentucky once found itself unable to open, until the presiding officer had *suspended the charters* of quite a number of the unrepresented bodies!

The Grand Master (MOSES MORRIS) says:

"We are gathered to the twenty-ninth annual communication under circumstances of unusual discouragement and depression. For the first time in our history as a Grand Lodge there are seats vacant and lodges unrepresented because dues are unpaid. Lodges cannot collect dues from members, others have their funds in suspended banks, and hence are unable to pay Grand Lodge dues."

The ritual adopted the year before had not been promulgated in consequence of the absence and illness of the Grand Lecturer. In this connection, the Grand Master says :

" We confess ourselves to be of those who do not think perfection in ritual to be the most important thing in Masonry, and furthermore, that there is only one way in which perfect uniformity can be obtained—the only way in which human evidence can affirm that it has been preserved unchanged.

" The system of propagating the work through Grand Lecturers, resembles very much in its results that of pouring water into a sieve. We think there is a better, surer, cheaper way that conflicts with no obligation, properly understood. It is a matter for cool, careful, prudent consideration."

The Grand Master says further :

" Ever since the adoption of our constitution, among the powers conceded to the Grand Master, there has been this one.

" It is his prerogative to make masons at sight. And for this purpose he may summon to his assistance such brethren as he may deem necessary."

" Only once has this power ever been used, and that was at the organization of the Grand Lodge, when all the members of the Grand Lodge were summoned to his assistance, and it can hardly be regarded as a genuine case of making a mason at sight.

" We have strongly been tempted to use this power in order to bring it vividly before you for final action, whether this provision should be retained in living form or cast out among the dead.

" Our jurisdiction has never taken kindly to the extreme views that prevail in some older ones as to the prerogative powers of the Grand Master.

" He is with us regarded as a constitutional officer, bound equally, or more so, with the humblest member to obey, as well as uphold and enforce obedience to the constitution.

" The small dispensing powers that have been sanctioned by usage, are in no proper sense derived from prerogative powers, by some thought to reside in the Grand Master, derived from unknown sources beyond the constitution, but are always reported for confirmation and approval of Grand Lodge, and when Grand Lodge shall refuse to approve any such acts they will no longer be done.

" We would strongly approve striking out this anomaly from our constitution, leaving only one plain, open, simple way, for all alike to enter—an election by the free suffrages of the brethren, which is to our thinking the most honorable road to admission, and should be the only one."

His recommendation failed to command the necessary majority. Perhaps it was because he destroyed the whole force of his argument by the use of the sovereign " WE." " Acts speak louder than words," except when *words* are *acts*!

The Grand Lodge, the year before, adopted a resolution directing the Grand Secretary to return incorrect returns for correction. He begged the Grand Lodge to repeal it, as in obeying it he came near entirely losing the returns, and it was only by much correspondence that he succeeded in regaining them. " Once received, the returns should never go out of the Grand Secretary's office," is his conclusion.

They are weak on *Grand Master's* prerogatives in Montana, but the Grand Secretary has one, and they make no fuss about it; he says: " In the exercise of our prerogative of looking after the convenience of the craft," &c. He has been very diligent in the exercise of another prerogative—looking

after the *good* of the craft, and promoting the prosperity of Masonry. In fact, his prerogatives are like the landmarks; how many there are, or what they are, no one can tell, but they exist all the same, and he is continually exercising some of them. Long live Bro. HEDGES's prerogatives!

He thus speaks of a resolution similar to one adopted by our Grand Lodge:

"In compliance with the regulation adopted last year touching the matter of the subordinate lodges securing full bound sets of our annual Proceedings for preservation and use in the lodge rooms, many of the lodges have gladly performed their duty, and we have as gladly answered every case to complete such sets for binding. The matter must not be dismissed until every lodge is so furnished. There is no use of furnishing light and allowing those to whom it is furnished to shut their eyes to it. An eye-opener is occasionally necessary."

The Grand Representative system was "laid on the table"—or rather sundry resolutions relating to it were, and that is much the same thing.

Bro. HEDGES makes much of his record in the form of a newspaper report, giving an account of what was done, instead of a copy of the votes adopted. He saves much space in so doing; and leaves no chance for dispute anent the construction of votes, by giving his own interpretation of them. The following deliverance in relation to Past Masters was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"First—That the oldest Past Master of the lodge is the one oldest in service as such Past Master

"Second—That having been a Past Master of a subordinate lodge, and dimitting therefrom and affiliating with another lodge does not make him Past Master of that lodge.

"Third—That by dimitting he loses his prerogative of presiding as Past Master."

So far as presiding is concerned, the old usage and law limited it to Past Masters of that lodge.

The installation of the Grand Officers was public to all Master Masons, their families and friends.

The following is found at the end of the record:

"P. S.—There was a sumptuous banquet at Electric Hall, prepared and served in elegant style by the Eastern Star ladies. Bro. Young officiated as toast master and there were happy and eloquent responses to sentiments that aspired to be poetical. Breaking away from the enchantment of the mazy dance the tuckered Secretary sought repose in dreamland."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. HEDGES, attended the Masonic Congress, and so he prepared most of the Report on Correspondence (151 pp.) in advance and then gave his account of the Congress in his conclusion.

There is scarcely an extract in the report, but it is made up wholly of abstract and comment, so connected and yet so brief that he touches upon many subjects. We wish his printer would make shorter paragraphs—some of which in this report are two pages in length.

He commences his review of Maine, as follows:

"The Maine Proceedings, seventy-fourth annual communication, held at Portland, May 2-4, 1893, had not been received when the bulk of our report

was written, and since that time we have paid a personal visit to that jurisdiction to see Bros. Drummond, Berry, and others, whose familiar names were attached to creatures of our imagination rather than real flesh and blood. Reading now the handsome volume, just received, it possesses an interest never before felt and we do not regret the delay in its reception. A very fine steel engraved likeness of the late venerable Grand Secretary greets us as we open the volume with a look that seems desirous of answering us that the greater and better part of Masonry survives the grave. The Grand Lodge opened at 9 A. M. with Grand Master Taylor and his associates and lodge representatives promptly in place and attentive to duty. All but eleven of the 191 lodges were represented. The address is characterized by sterling common sense, 22 carats fine. He thinks an emergency to justify a special dispensation should show necessity, not merely a personal convenience. In refusing an application for permit to confer six degrees on six candidates in one night, he called for an interpretation of the provision limiting the right to confer more than five degrees at the same communication or holding more than one communication the same day. Bro. Drummond explained the origin and reason for the rule and there seems no reasonable ground for ambiguity. When the ritual could only be learned and transmitted orally its frequent full exemplification was as important for the instruction of members as the candidate. This reason never did apply to portions that are monitorial."

Of our methods of terminating membership, he says:

"The amendments were all good and proper, as might be expected from the source from whence they came. The three ways provided for terminating membership strike us so favorably that we should like to see them become the law of our jurisdiction. If one desires an honorable discharge and is willing to surrender and forego all the rights and benefits, it is better to let him go openly and honorably, rather than thrust him out under the cloud of suspension."

He can be assured that his visit to Maine has increased the respect and affection which the Maine craft have had for him, "lo, these many years." We only regretted that we had not more notice of his coming, so that more of us could have seen more of him.

NEBRASKA, 1893.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL P. DAVIDSON) says:

"Observation and considerable experience at the bar have taught me that in one phase of their practice lawyers differ radically in their management and conduct of the trial of a cause. The lawyer of one class somehow manages to so conduct the trial of the cause that himself, and the apparent ability which he displays, are more prominent and more universally noted by the spectators than the merits of the case he represents. The lawyer of the other class, while really exerting as much ability as his brother, somehow so manages his case as to make prominent to the on-looker the great merits of his cause, and make them appeal so strongly to the judgment of those who hear that the merits and ability displayed by the lawyer himself are entirely overlooked and not noted. So in the government of a great institution like the masonic fraternity a similar difference in the manner of government may be noted between different Grand Masters. It has been the aim of your present Grand Master, in the government of the fraternity, so far as it has been committed to his charge, to push forward and make prominent the mighty institution itself and the perfections of its laws and

regulations, and, as it were, hide himself behind these. His effort has been to so govern the institution that not a single brother, if possible, should be conscious that he was being governed, at least by the Grand Master. His aim has been that the brethren should know as little as possible of the troublous waters through which and over which the craft has passed during the past year."

We are inclined to think that his illustration has a wider range than his profession; it seems to extend to all kinds of business; and as the first method is most effective in catching the popular eye, ambitious, selfish men are encouraged to adopt it. We think that his illustration requires the change, in the last sentence but one, of the words "Grand Master" to "himself." We see no harm, but good, in the craft's appreciating that they are governed by the Grand Master, as the *executive officer of the law*; the harm comes from the craft's understanding and believing that they are governed by the individual brother, who, for the time being, holds the office.

There are many matters of interest in these Proceedings; but in considering them, it must be remembered, that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska (unlike most of the others) is not a "Sovereign Grand Lodge"; is not "the supreme masonic authority" in Nebraska "by virtue of the ancient constitutions and usages of Freemasonry"; is not "when congregated a representation of every individual member of the fraternity"; is not "the assembly, in which all the powers of the fraternity reside"; is not "the only true and legitimate source of masonic authority"; is not "supreme and sovereign"; does not "possess sovereign authority over all masons and lodges" in Nebraska, "subject only to the paramount obligation of preserving the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry"; has not "original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects of masonic legislation"; is not "the sovereign, legislative, judicial and executive power of a territorial jurisdiction of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with an inherent power to form a constitution as its fundamental law and to prescribe such other laws and regulations for good government as its wisdom may direct, *provided* always that the ancient landmarks and usages of Freemasonry be maintained inviolate"; is not "the highest legitimate source of masonic authority of and over the three Symbolic degrees of Freemasonry within the state" of Nebraska; is not, "by the ancient constitutions and usages of the fraternity, invested with certain original and essential powers and privileges belonging to the ancient craft"; but is a body patterned upon the form of government of the United States, with only such powers as are granted to it, expressly or by necessary implication, in its constitution; it is, theoretically, precisely like Congress in its powers, except that instead of having a separate Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of its acts, it sits as a Supreme Court itself, and has power as such to pronounce upon the validity of its own legislative acts.

The foregoing statement is made in view of an actual case which was before the Grand Lodge. At a preceding session, the Grand Lodge laid an

assessment to raise a fund for the relief of needy brethren on account of the drought of 1890. A lodge forwarded the amount of its assessments, accompanied by a protest against the action of the Grand Lodge in the premises. The Grand Master presented the papers, which were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which reported as follows, and the report was adopted :

“Your Committee on Jurisprudence, having considered the matter of the appeal of Washington Lodge, No. 21, as to the legality of the assessment made by M. W. R. E. French, respectfully report that the subject has been considered and passed upon by this Grand Lodge. See proceedings of 1891, page 395, and Proceedings of 1892, page 490, etc. While such action and decision affirm the legality of the assessment made, your committee are so divided as to the legality of such assessments as an original question, they recommend that action be taken by the Grand Lodge that shall define and control the way, and manner and circumstances under which assessments shall hereafter be made.”

A brother was elected Master of his lodge ; afterwards he was elected and installed Senior Grand Warden, and so could not be installed Master ; whereupon the Grand Master granted a dispensation to elect a Master ; the committee reported that no election was necessary, and that the granting of the dispensation be *disapproved*. The Grand Lodge approved the dispensation, but accepted the rest of the report. We know of no other Grand Lodge in which it has been held, that when a Master elect cannot or will not be installed a new election should not be held ; the old Master holds over until his successor is elected *and installed* ; the Wardens do not succeed to the duties of the office as the committee suggest, but the invariable practice has been, so far as we have observed, to hold a new election by dispensation. If the Grand Lodge had “disapproved” the dispensation, what would have been the result ? Would the election and installation, by virtue of it, be held to be void ? If yes, what of the work and business done by the new Master ? Or would the disapproval merely mean, that the Grand Master had made an erroneous decision, without affecting the validity of what had been done under it ?

In another case, objection was made to the installation of a Master elect : the Grand Master heard the case, sustained the objections, ordered a new election, and installed the brother then elected. His action in this case seems to have been sustained by the Committee on Jurisprudence, as well as by the Grand Lodge.

This Grand Lodge apparently holds that a lodge in another jurisdiction has a claim for re-imbusement of money paid for the relief of a member of a Nebraska lodge. A case arose showing the danger of the doctrine. A lodge made such a claim on a Nebraska lodge, which contained items apparently exorbitant or unnecessary ; the Nebraska lodge cut down the amount from \$134.01 to \$64.62, and sent a draft for that amount, which the other lodge refused to receive, and fraternally requested that the amount, or at least \$96.02, be paid. As this was not done, the matter was presented to the Grand Lodge through the Grand Masters, and the Nebraska lodge was directed

to pay the \$96.02, or rather \$100.00. We hold that the whole doctrine is not only unmasonic inherently, but also must necessarily cause dissensions and unseemly disputes.

A brother was convicted of a serious offence, but was sentenced only to a reprimand; an appeal was immediately taken to the *Grand Master*, who ordered the lodge convened, attended in person, reversed the finding of the lodge, so far as the punishment was concerned, and every member of the lodge in the state being present, ordered the lodge to proceed at once to consider and act upon the penalty; the result was that the accused was expelled; we have a serious question whether the presence of the *Grand Master* did not operate as coercion, and for that reason we prefer our practice, which carries the appeal directly to the *Grand Lodge*, which renders final judgment.

We find an illustration of the dangerous complications liable to arise from allowing one lodge to confer the degrees for another lodge. A Nebraska lodge elected a candidate, but before the degrees were conferred, he moved to Maryland: the lodge, in whose jurisdiction he lived, was thereupon requested to confer the degrees upon him, but one of its members objecting, the lodge declined: the candidate representing to his lodge that the objection was malicious, it requested another lodge to confer the degrees, but the other lodge objected, and nothing was done. The Nebraska lodge thereupon laid the whole matter before the *Grand Master*, who referred it to the *Grand Master* of Maryland. The latter caused an investigation to be made, the result of which led him to the conclusion that the objections were well founded. The Nebraska lodge had claimed that the Maryland lodge was not called upon to pass upon the qualifications of the applicant, or rather in effect, that it having elected him, the other lodge had no right to consider his worthiness, although he had become a resident within its jurisdiction. The *Grand Master* of Maryland, however, held otherwise; he stated that he had concluded that if it appeared that the objection arose from prejudice, he would request another lodge to confer the degrees; but, as it was, he "could not control the case." We do not believe in one lodge's conferring the degrees for another at all; but if that must be, we most heartily endorse the position of the *Grand Master* of Maryland. The *Grand Master* advised the lodge to let the matter rest: he reported it to the *Grand Lodge*, but no action was taken.

A brother was summoned as a witness in a hearing before a commission appointed by the *Grand Master*; he did not attend, and gave as a reason, that he was in the employment of the government and his duties were such that he could not leave. The *Grand Master* submitted the matter to the *Grand Lodge*, but no action was taken: the question is an important one and we regret that it was not acted upon: we have supposed that one, whose time belongs to another, is not obliged to violate his duty to his employer, and therefore, if he cannot get the necessary permission, has a sufficient

reason for not answering a masonic summons: if his testimony is required, it should be taken by deposition, taken out of business hours.

The Grand Lodge decided that the use of robes in conferring a part of the Master's degree is not in accordance with masonic usage and is not sanctioned by the Grand Lodge.

The very question, which we asked in our review of Missouri, was presented to this Grand Lodge. A man applied to a lodge for membership, presenting a dimit: after the usual proceedings he was elected and signed the by-laws. Later it was discovered that, after he had taken his dimit, he had been expelled in Iowa and had never been restored; thereupon the Master ruled, that all the proceedings in electing him a member were void and ordered his name struck from the roll; from his decision an appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge! It is hardly necessary to say that the appeal was not sustained.

The committee say:

"The first contention of the appellant is that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had no power to try and discipline said Stedman, and that Nebraska lodge and this body should of right exercise appellate jurisdiction and declare the acts of a sister Grand Lodge null and void. In our judgment such a position cannot for a moment be sustained."

* * * * *

"But that we do not sit in judgment upon the acts of our sister Grand Body, and pretend to be her superior, or call in question acts within the undoubted scope of its powers and exercised upon members of the fraternity affiliated or residing within its jurisdiction, is too plain to common reason, and too well settled by common courtesy and the action of this Grand Lodge to need discussion, or be drawn in question now.

"In the proceedings of 1887, our Grand Master Coutant said, with reference to this very question, upon a cause coming from Michigan:

"It is neither our province nor duty to review its decisions, nor should we question its authority. Having full jurisdiction, and the subject-matter clearly within its authority, it expels a mason from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Masonic courtesy requires that we should respect its authority."—*Proceedings of 1887*, pp. 365-6.

"This action and decision of the Grand Master was approved by this body at said session.

"In view of that action by this body, and even without it, viewed in the light of the courteous treatment which we owe to our sister jurisdictions, the main contention of the appellant is, to say the least of it, extraordinary. It is, in short, that we should disregard the action of the Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction said Stedman resides and has at all times resided; should hold its action, with reference to him, null and void, and thus constitute ourselves its censor and a court of appeals from its decision. More than this, such a proposition carried out to its logical results, would allow every lodge in the jurisdiction to sit in judgment not only upon the acts of lodges in another jurisdiction, but upon the acts of the Grand Lodges with which this body sustains the most cordial and fraternal relations.

"Such a proposition is a reflection upon our reason and judgment, and plainly contrary to the landmarks of Masonry, and if acted upon would constitute a gross insult to a great and distinguished body of masons."

An expulsion by the Iowa lodge is held to be conclusive: the so-called doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is based upon the same principle, and holds

that the decision of a lodge having jurisdiction over a candidate, that he is unworthy, follows him everywhere.

The following report was adopted by a rising vote :

" WHEREAS, Bro. William R. Bowen has just completed twenty-one years of continuous service as Grand Secretary, and a just tribute to his many excellent qualities is but a fitting return; therefore be it

" *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) is hereby appropriated as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of his masonic worth, with the wish that he use the same in defraying the expenses of a visit to the World's Fair.

" *Resolved*, That the Grand Master be requested to appoint Bro. William R. Bowen as one of the delegation selected to represent this Grand Lodge at Chicago, August 14, 1893."

There are many other matters which we had intended to notice, especially the Grand Master's terribly eloquent denunciation of drunkenness and profanity among masons; but we find that at the rate we are going we are extending our report beyond all reasonable limits, and so must forbear.

NEVADA, 1893.

This Grand Lodge, too, had lost its Grand Master during the year. M. W. JOHN HAVILAND HUBBS died May 10, 1893, at the age of forty-one years, and was laid to rest with masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Orator (CHARLES E. MACK) said of him :

" As we came to understand his character, we found him to be a man of sterling integrity with a profound sense of justice, broad in his views, with his heart ever overflowing with love and good will for his fellowmen; charitable toward all and with malice toward none. It can safely be said that John Haviland Hubbs had not an enemy in all this community, in which he has lived for the past twenty years."

* * * * *

" In our order we learned to love him for his intrinsic worth; we found in him those qualities which waken and hold the love of men. Every office of honor within the gift of our order in Nevada was conferred upon him without his seeking. They were the spontaneous offerings of the love he had inspired in our hearts by his manly qualities, his sense of justice, his charitable acts, his detestation of wrong and his love for his fellowmen."

The Acting Grand Master (JOHN E. JONES) said :

" During his life he filled many positions of honor and trust, and in whatever station he was called upon to fill he discharged his duty well, and by his diligence and untiring zeal he became an expert craftsman, ever loyal to its principles, jealous of its honor, and an exemplar of its teachings and symbolism."

* * * * *

" His record is that of an upright, earnest and useful life. His many virtues were 'like the glow of the red-hot metal' in fervency and zeal. One of the distinguishing traits in his character was that of 'modesty.' It can be truly said of him, like the old dramatist when he exclaimed, 'Thy modesty is a flambeau to thy merit.'

" Grand Master Hubbs carries down to his last resting place *all* that the *most favored can*—the love and esteem of his friends and brothers."

Everything seems to have moved smoothly during the year and we have little else of general interest.

Grand Master HUBBS made the following decision, which is undoubtedly correct, though it has in a few instances been ruled otherwise :

“ Can an amendment be offered to an “ original ” resolution, amending the by-laws, be acted on the same evening that the amendment is introduced, or must the amendment be made in writing and take the same course as the original resolution ? ”

“ Answer—’ No. Amendment to an original resolution amending by-laws must be presented in writing and take the same course of action as the original resolution.’ ”

The celebrated “ Foley case ” was again before the Grand Lodge ; he had been made a mason in Utah, where his chief business was, and where he spent most of his time, although his actual residence was in Nevada. There was a good deal of correspondence, &c., about it, and he was finally suspended. He applied to the lodge, in whose jurisdiction he had resided, to recommend his restoration, but a majority voted against it. The Grand Lodge repealed a resolution which, by implication at least, declared that it would not consider the question of his restoration until the lodge recommended it. The matter was referred to a committee, which reported that eight years’ suspension seemed to them to be sufficient punishment for the part which he took in the irregularities and recommended his restoration, and their recommendation was adopted.

We are glad of this, for we remember that while we considered that he was in fault to the degree of deserving some punishment, we got the impression that a good deal of vindictiveness was behind the proceedings on the part of a few ; looking upon the matter from this distance, we may have been in error, but we well remember that we concluded at the time that *all* the unmasonic conduct in the case could not be charged to Bro. FOREY and those who acted with him.

The Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) was presented by Bro. ROBERT LEWERS. He was suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to prepare the report ; indeed, after the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, presumably because he was then appointed chairman for the ensuing year. He says :

“ We commenced with the idea that it was an easy task to prepare the report, and we have finished our task convinced that to prepare even a brief report requires patience and industry. We have culled what we thought of general interest to the craft, and being unwilling to prepare a digest of masonic decisions, or to comment upon various points presented, without taking due time to consider them, we have left out much of interest to the masonic lawyer. In our next report we will try to do the subject justice so far as we are able.”

That his effort will be successful, we have no manner of doubt, judging by this report.

He quotes from Grand Master TAYLOR’S address and adds :

“ The words are fitly spoken. We have been in lodge rooms ere now

where the Master presided in the east, and we have been in some, where he seemed to preside in the north. In the latter the work was coldly correct, and never an officer seemed to move or speak save as though he were impelled by hidden machinery, so mechanically correct was every movement. Even the inviting look of the machinery was missing, because hidden. We knew we were in a masonic lodge, because the Tyler had admitted us and we recognized the jewels. But our feelings, fraternal and otherwise! We felt as we have in times past when visiting the household of an overzealous housekeeper. The coldness and stiffness of the best room, everything in its place, not a speck of dust to be seen, not a ray of sunlight except that admitted on some frosty morning, were in harmony, if such a thing can be, with the coldly polite reception of the visitor, who seemed afraid to exhibit even normal congeniality, lest such an unusual proceeding in that room should cause him to melt, and, judging himself by his feelings, form an exceedingly small grease spot on the floor. We have visited other lodges where the Master in spirit presided in the east, and we will visit them again when we have a chance."

From his experience in examining visitors from northern New England, he gained the impression that the use of "mnemonic keys" was generally permitted here. That they have been *used* here is true, but not more, we think, than in other jurisdictions. In fact, we doubt if there is a jurisdiction in which they are not used, and their use winked at, although it is in violation of law.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1893.

A special communication was held June 7, 1892, to lay the corner stone of a church; three of our Maine lodges were present in their organized capacity and assisted in the work.

At the annual communication the Grand Master (THOMAS WALKER) delivered a brief address, in which he noticed the deaths of craftsmen, and gave a concise account of his official acts and decisions. He had visited quite a number of lodges and found them in a flourishing condition, but he announced with regret that one lodge had surrendered its charter, and another lodge, theretofore reported dormant, remained in the same condition.

He says:

"I regret very much that the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maine has had to call my attention to an invasion of their jurisdiction, and the matter is still under correspondence. It appears that certain petitions were received by Alley Lodge, Upper Mills, from persons residing in the neighboring jurisdiction of Maine; that Alley Lodge applied in proper form to St. Croix Lodge, of Calais, for a waiver of jurisdiction. While it does not appear that St. Croix Lodge had any objection to grant such waiver of jurisdiction, Alley Lodge did not wait for any regular and formal information on the subject from St. Croix Lodge; but on the strength of a street talk balloted for and initiated two candidates. In so doing they committed a masonic offence. I have had occasion more than once to call the attention of the craft to this question, and I must here again state that the rules as laid down in our constitution are so plain that it would seem that no excuse exists for a violation of jurisdiction."

Of the action of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, in relation to Grand Representatives, he says:

"It has nowhere been shown that this withdrawal of representatives is in any way the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but solely an idea of its Grand Master. My view of the matter was that the exchange of representatives was the outcome of a fraternal and joint recognition between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and that of New Brunswick, and common courtesy might have dictated that when these ties were to be severed we might have been consulted in the matter. There is one consolation in this matter, that this unpleasantness is one between R. W. Bro. Arnold and myself, and does not affect the amity of our respective Grand Lodges."

We have noticed that the declaration of the Grand Master, that the Representatives from Pennsylvania were the Representatives of the Grand Master, and not of the Grand Lodge, has occasioned general surprise, some Grand Masters citing the language of the commission in support of their opposite understanding. The *seeming* discourtesy of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in allowing Representatives of the Grand Master to *act* as Representative of the Grand Lodge, was not a *real* one, because they became Representatives of the Grand Master by a *subsequent* construction of the law of that Grand Lodge not dreamed of previously.

As it is important for us to know the law of our neighbors on the East in relation to dimitts, we copy the following report of a committee adopted by the Board of General Purposes and confirmed by the Grand Lodge:

"Your committee advise the board that the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, 'that the Master of a lodge has no right of his own motion to grant a dimit, and that it must be granted by the lodge,' is consistent with ancient masonic rule, is supported by the authorities on masonic jurisprudence, and is in conformity with the constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

"That a member has a right, when in good standing, to resign, and has a right to a dimit, does not conflict with the masonic rule that he cannot sever his connection with the lodge without its consent. He must apply personally in open lodge, or by written request. The lodge should not refuse a dimit without some masonic reason for such refusal, and the lodge is amenable to the Grand Master and to Grand Lodge for improper refusal. But while it is the duty of the lodge to grant a dimit, the dimit can only be granted by consent of the lodge.

"If, under exceptional circumstances, a dimit is asked by a brother, and the Master should direct that it be issued, his duty and responsibility would be to report to the lodge to confirm his action.

"It may be fairly questioned whether a formal motion, duly seconded in lodge, is the only way in which the consent of the lodge may be evidenced. The application being duly made, a direction given in open lodge by the Master, not objected to, that the dimit issue, would, perhaps, meet the masonic requirements."

The Grand Lodge met at *Moncton* for the first time and Keith Lodge welcomed it with an address, to which the Grand Master made fitting reply.

It also attended Divine Service, according to its usual custom, and listened to an excellent sermon (published in the Proceedings) from Rev. Bro. GEO. M. CAMPBELL, whose subject was "the masonic trestleboard."

We are glad to note an increase in the total membership, though slight,

and that twenty-four of the thirty-two lodges did work, and we sincerely hope that Masonry in this jurisdiction has started on a more prosperous career.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1893.

A cut of the new Masonic Temple at Nashua is given as a frontispiece. Its corner stone was laid in 1889, and it was dedicated in 1891.

As usual, the semi-annual communication was held at Manchester, Dec. 27, 1892, for the exemplification of the work, by three different lodges, each one conferring a degree.

Masonic affairs have been administered with such success in this jurisdiction, that the progress of the Institution has been regular and solid, if not rapid.

We could have anticipated the statement of the Grand Master (JOHN PENDER):

"We have had a peaceful and prosperous year, and believing that the past record of the institution is secure and grand, and that the future is to be what we and our successors make it, let us then ask the guidance of wisdom from on high, that we may so act as to promote the best interests of the craft.

"The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters will show that they have been faithful to their trusts and that harmony prevails throughout this jurisdiction. The returns from lodges show a net increase of ninety-eight in membership for the year 1893."

Tributes to the dead and a succinct account of official action, nearly all routine in its character, follow, almost as a matter of course.

Under the head of "Library," he says:

"I desire at this time to call your attention to the fact that through the instrumentality of our Grand Secretary the Grand Lodge has an excellent library, which is growing in extent and value every year. To the preservation of this valuable auxiliary to the Grand Lodge I would ask your serious consideration, that the same may not be lost by conflagration."

We have several times visited this library, and we most enthusiastically endorse the Grand Master's words; indeed, he could have well spoken with less modesty and more emphasis.

"Eastern Star Chapters" have become "an institution" in New Hampshire, and we judge have been allowed to meet in masonic halls; but we notice that the Grand Lodge decided, upon the report of its committee, that they are within the prohibition against the occupation of halls by non-masonic bodies. On a recent brief visit to New Hampshire, we found much enthusiasm among the members of these chapters, male as well as female; we must admit, too, that in the families in which were members of both chapter and lodge, the members of the latter were unusually interested in masonic matters.

We have examined the reports of the Deputies with much interest; we note that several of them report specifically anent the collection of dues, and we notice further that almost invariably they report that the lodges whose dues are promptly collected, are in a prosperous condition; sufficient attention to this has not been given in the past in most of the Grand Jurisdictions; it is beginning to be found that prompt and earnest efforts to collect dues tend very much to prevent non-affiliation.

In the Report of the Committee on Appeals, we find the following:

"The proceedings relating to this application appear to have been regular and in accordance with the provisions of the Grand Lodge, unless the failure of the lodge to hold its stated communication in February, the date appointed for the consideration of the petition, be deemed an irregularity. But we do not think it should be so considered. This Grand Lodge does not demand from its subordinates the performance of impossibilities. It only requires an honest effort to substantially comply with the spirit of its regulations. If, from the severity of the weather, the impassability of roads, or from other unavoidable cause, it becomes impossible for the members to assemble and open the lodge at its stated communication, we see no reason why the business appointed to be considered at that meeting should not be in order for consideration at the next stated communication thereafter. To hold otherwise would many times work injustice. In this case the failure to hold the February communication has not jeopardized the rights or worked injustice to any one, and we think the proceedings should be approved by the Grand Lodge."

This is a new question; we fully concur in the views of the committee, limiting the rule, however, to business which may be done at *any* stated communication; it would not apply, for instance, to business which, under the law, must be done at the *annual* meeting.

In this connection, we note that the Grand Lodge ordered that "stated" be substituted for "regular" in speaking of lodge meetings. We are sorry: "regular" was the old word: at the first communication of our Grand Lodge, which we attended, the same vote was passed; the reason given was that the term "regular meeting" implies that there are "*irregular* meetings: we thought then that the reason was an exceedingly weak one, and have thought so ever since: every body understood that "regular meetings" mean those held at regular times, and implies no more than that there are meetings held at other than the regular times: we have no doubt that the Grand Lodge, by this vote, struck out a word that has been in use continually since the introduction of Masonry into New Hampshire.

The Report on Correspondence (172 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT WAIT—his sixteenth. [By the way, Bro. CLEAVES, why not page these reports *continuously*, as you do the Proceedings? You might have to use *figures* instead of *letters* in the paging, but we'll all forgive you, if you do!]

Bro. WAIT has been having an interesting discussion with Bro. GREENLEAF, of Colorado, in relation to the number of degrees in the early days of Masonry, but we have not studied the matter enough to discuss it intelligently: but we agree with both, that the essentials of our three degrees were

then essentials. BRO. TRACY B. CHEEVER delivered a most interesting address upon the "Evolution of the Principle of Freemasonry," in which he said, "The *principle*, then, of Masonry, has been *evolved*. It was not, like Minerva, springing from the head of Jove, brought at once into perfect being. It was not a creation—nor was it a work—it was never *made*. It had no construction, but *growth*." (*N. E. Freemason, Vol. I, p. 347.*)

If he was correct as to the *principle*, it would naturally follow that the same is true in relation to the methods of teaching the principle.

BRO. WARR notices a decision applying parliamentary rules to the proceedings of a lodge as follows :

"The incident of this ruling, which strikes us as noticeable, is the application to the case of the parliamentary rule prevailing in legislative bodies, which requires that a motion to reconsider must be made by a member who voted with the majority. We had supposed that all matters of that kind were left to the discretion of the Worshipful Master."

This is another illustration of the difficulty of preventing the injection into Masonry of non-masonic rules habitually used elsewhere. Some Grand Lodges have adopted rules upon this subject, but we have never known any which undertook to deprive the Master or the Grand Master of this prerogative.

In passing, he remarks :

"But Bro. Drummond holds, which we do not, that there may be a Grand Lodge composed wholly of non-affiliated masons."

Yes, we hold that if every lodge in Maine should go out of existence tomorrow, the Grand Lodge would still exist, and its members could meet at the regular time, grant charters and perform its masonic business, precisely as it now can; no other construction of its constitution is possible. The same is also true of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. The provision in the constitutions of Grand Lodges, requiring the representation of a given number of lodges in order for the Grand Lodge to open or do business, is an innovation of a comparatively modern date, which has not been adopted in New Hampshire, or Maine, and we trust that a law so directly in conflict with the old law and usage will never be adopted by either. If Bro. WARR will examine the early records of the Grand Lodges which sprung from provincial Grand Lodges, or the records of other Grand Lodges during "Morgan times," he will find the old law illustrated in practice.

Referring to the decision of Grand Master TAYLOR in the case of the brother who received one degree in the West Indies, and the other two in Sicily, he says :

"We don't quite see the point of requiring the brother to be re-obligated in all or any of the degrees, but if that was deemed a wise and judicious precaution rather than a *sine qua non*, we assent to it as advice, though we do not see the necessity."

The reason was that it could not be determined whether those lodges were

regular lodges or not; but the brother had the work, and yet he could not prove that he was made *in a regular lodge*; he must, therefore, be made before he could be recognized as a mason, and under the circumstances it was deemed that re-obligating him would be sufficient.

He is puzzled, also, over the decision that a brother rejected by one lodge and residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge could be received by neither without the consent of the other; it would be a sufficient reply to say that such is the express requirement of our constitution as now worded. But we will go further back and tell Bro. WAIT how such a provision came to be inserted in our constitution. Formerly one provision of our constitution was that a rejected candidate could apply only to the rejecting lodge, or to another lodge with its consent; another provision was that a candidate could only apply to the nearest lodge or to another lodge with its consent; these provisions were entirely distinct and equally mandatory. The case arose in which a candidate was obliged to apply to one lodge under one provision and to the other lodge under the other! The Grand Master solved the puzzle by deciding that the candidate could apply to either lodge with the consent of the other, but could apply to neither without the consent of the other. In this manner both provisions of the constitution were obeyed. The case illustrates the fact that in drafting a law, it is sometimes impossible to apply it to all cases which may arise. So Bro. WAIT will see that the Maine decision was not, under the circumstances, in conflict with our views anent the Alabama decision.

Bro. WAIT, referring to our report, says:

"Referring to the Alabama resolutions looking to a general masonic Congress, we find this comment, for which we were not prepared:

"The desirability of the result proposed, viz: the universal uniformity of masonic work, cannot be denied; indeed, until that can be substantially secured, the claim of universality of Masonry is a delusion or a pretence; but we have no confidence in any attempt to secure it, because the *un-masonic* sentiment now prevailing, that each Grand Lodge is a law unto itself in all masonic matters, will prevent it. The fundamental idea of Masonry was that it is an *institution*—a unit; but the actually prevailing idea is that it is an aggregation of organizations, each claiming to be 'sovereign,' but practicing the principles of the old institution as 'amended' (?) and changed by itself according to its own views of the 'requirements' of human progress.

"The comments are extended much further, but the above contains the pith and spirit of the whole. It has never been our idea that the universality of Freemasonry consisted in the universal uniformity of its work in the various jurisdictions or lodges.

"We had supposed that universality to consist rather in that uniformity of the symbolisms, aims, objects and sentiments common to the fraternity wherever it exists, and the union of its membership as a brotherhood and the uniformity of their recognized relations wherever they may be found. To maintain this union a certain amount of uniformity in its forms must doubtless be preserved. The modes of recognition, we do not doubt, are essential to the unity of the institution as a fraternity; but we do not think that that is true of the body of the masonic ritual as practiced in our time."

We quote this, because we have recently received a letter, which we now

find was based upon a reported account of the paragraph which Bro. WART has quoted, and because the construction put upon it by no means expresses the views which we attempted to state, but on the contrary views which we never held.

We make a distinction between "the work" and "the ritual": the *ritual* is the language in which the *work* is expressed, and to our mind, "uniformity of masonic work" is one thing and "uniformity of masonic ritual" is another thing; the former we have always held should be attained, while we have never believed that the latter ever can be, and have regarded attempts to secure uniformity of ritual with somewhat of contempt, as causing a neglect of the weightier matters of the law. From the fact that it has been assumed that in the paragraph quoted we meant the ritual, it is probable that we are in error in making this distinction between the terms, but upon consulting the dictionaries, we are not prepared to admit it and shall be sorry if we are finally obliged to do so.

Because we have always held and taught that the object of the work is to *teach the essential principles of Masonry*; and our idea was, and is, that as those principles are "without variableness or shadow of change," "masonic work" should *everywhere* teach them—in *what language we care not*—as long as the object of the work is attained.

But Bro. WART's inference, that because we hold that uniformity of masonic work, (as we understand the term) is essential to the universality of Masonry, we hold that the universality of Masonry consists in the universality of its work, is a *non-sequitur*; we hold that lemon juice is essential to lemonade, but we do *not* hold that lemonade consists of lemon juice. Uniformity of masonic work is *one* of the essentials of the universality of Masonry, not all of them. We desire to repeat, that by the term "masonic work" we mean the essentials and nothing more.

He dissents from our views in relation to the proposed amendment to take from a lodge the power to try a member for defrauding it, and cites the rules of the civil law; conceding, for argument's sake only, that those rules would sustain the proposed amendment, the reply is that Masonry has never adopted those rules. We refer him to our discussion of that question in an earlier part of this report.

He does not see why we continue to insist upon one position, which he says has been repudiated by everybody else (though that is not correct), but which we concede is generally held to be the law; our answer is because we hold that our position is correct; the civil law more universally sustains our position, than the masonic law does the opposite one, and this is a case in which we think that the civil law is correct, and the principle correctly applied to masonic law.

NEW JERSEY, 1894.

A splendid engraved portrait of Bro. CHARLES BECHTEL is given as a frontispiece; the following resolution, unanimously adopted, shows how it came there:

Resolved, That in appreciation of the long and faithful services of R. W. Bro. Chas. Bechtel for the past twenty-two years as Grand Treasurer, that a committee be appointed to have engraved, printed and published with the Proceedings of this annual communication, a likeness of this dearly beloved brother."

We would have been very glad to have been there with the right to vote, and aided in making the vote *larger*, if not more unanimous.

The Grand Lodge was honored by the presence of Grand Master ARNOLD and Past Grand Master VAUX of Pennsylvania.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES H. DURAND) is just immense in the number of matters embraced in it: he had been an exceedingly busy officer, and his administration is shown to have been characterized by great energy, care and ability. We are somewhat startled to find that he has adopted the Pennsylvania practice of declaring work absolutely void in cases in which some provision of law has been disobeyed. The law of this Grand Lodge requires that if a candidate has a visible physical defect, the question whether he is eligible or not shall be submitted to the Grand Master before initiation, for his decision as to eligibility. Several cases had happened during the year in which it was alleged, after initiation, that the candidate had a visible defect and the case was not submitted to the Grand Master, who at once declared the initiation void and of no effect, but in some cases he proceeded to examine the candidate, and having found that the defect was not such as to incapacitate the candidate, healed him. We confess that we have rarely been so startled at what seems to us to be a most dangerous violation of the landmarks and usages of Masonry.

Whether a candidate has a visible defect or not is a question of fact: that question is decided by the committee provisionally, and finally by the Master: by the acceptance of the candidate and initiating him, the lodge, its committees and Master have decided that he has no visible defect; now to allow this decision to be reversed afterwards by the Grand Master and the initiation declared utterly void is, to our mind, the most dangerous doctrine possible. A man is made a mason in fact, and then thrown out among the profane with no check whatever upon his publishing the whole proceeding; all that is done is void, and the party is under no obligation to the craft whatever, either masonic or as an honorable man. But we go further; we hold that the Grand Master has no more power to declare the initiation void than he has to wipe out the proceedings which had taken place, and declare that there had been no actual initiation. The test of what makes a mason has no such limitation. Except in Pennsylvania and now in New Jersey, we

We assumed that we were to help *him*; but alas, it is not to be! These words from him were his last message to us. Death has claimed him as his own and the craft mourns.

Born in 1837, joining the church at a very early age, educated for the ministry in accordance with his own tastes and wishes, Dr. VENSLEGE entered upon the duties of his sacred calling, and for thirty-four years—till his death—he preached in the same church to the same society. "To keep the ear and heart and confidence of an intelligent Christian community for thirty-four years, a man must have something in him, and he must bring to the work not only more than a common ability, but an incessant, diligent application of mental and spiritual labor." "Always brainy, fresh and vigorous," says one, who had known him for years.

For several years he has come to Maine in the heat of summer and enjoyed our cool sea breezes on our coast. Desiring quiet, he has not made his presence among us known. But on his return he made a call upon the writer, and the hour we passed together was so pleasant that we arranged that when he came this year we were to meet him at his summer home. One of his New Jersey friends speaks of his "dignified, but jovial and charming personality," and precisely described his impression upon us.

He did not confine his labors to his own profession; he took a deep interest in education, and was a good citizen, "interested heartily in every public movement"; he loved Masonry and gave to it freely the labors of his brain and his pen.

He died beloved and mourned by all; and we join with the craftsmen of New Jersey in honoring his memory and in commending his example as worthy of exact imitation.

NEW MEXICO, 1893.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Bro. MAX FROST: we should not have recognized him: we never met him, but we had a *mental* picture of him with an older face, a somewhat wrinkled brow and silver threads gleaming in his hair! How rarely the actual man corresponds with the likeness of him which we have in our minds!

The Grand Master (J. H. KUNNS) delivered a brief address, devoted to local matters.

Upon his recommendation a new form of petition was adopted: he said:

"And I would also recommend that a new form of petition for initiation be adopted by this Grand Lodge, as the one now in use contains no mention of any belief in a Supreme Being; while the form for the report of the Committee on Petition for Initiation, as given in our book of law, covers the matter, I do not find that this form is being used in our lodges; and that the attention of investigating committees be called to the fact that they cannot be too careful or particular in looking up the record or standing of an appli-

cant, as I was present in one of our lodges when an applicant, about to be initiated, confessed that he had no belief in God."

There has been a small increase of membership, nearly every lodge having made a slight increase.

The Report on Correspondence (46 pp.) was presented by MAX FROST. It is one of the most concise abstracts that we have ever seen.

In our report last year we noticed a case which came before the Grand Lodge and adversely criticised its action. From what Bro. FROST says, we infer that the Grand Lodge rendered a special judgment in the case, which later events show was a wise one. We are glad to believe that the obnoxious law does not exist in that jurisdiction.

He says :

" I must confess that I am opposed to joint occupancy, believing, first, that a profane should not behold our lodge-rooms unless he does so in the initiation as an Entered Apprentice; and, secondly, I also believe that if a masonic lodge cannot support itself without joint occupancy, except in temporary cases, it would be better for the craft that it should not exist."

If a lodge room is properly cared for, there is no reason for closing it to profanes; none of the secrets of Masonry are in the least exposed; and we hold it to be an unmasonic waste of lodge funds to pay for the exclusive use of apartments, when the *actual* use is limited to a dozen or twenty evenings in the year, unless it cannot be avoided: and no lodge can "afford" to waste money held for charitable uses. The idea of exclusive use is a modern one, and grew out of adopting the practice of some churches in not allowing their church, dedicated to the service of God, to be used for any purpose.

NEW YORK, 1893.

The portraits of M. W. BROS. JAMES TEN EYCK, who had just closed a most successful administration as Grand Master, and CHRISTOPHER G. FOX, Past Grand Master and General Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, are given.

Grand Master TEN EYCK thus announces the death of a brother, who has been a prominent figure of New York, a man of great executive ability, and so able a presiding officer that he was for six years speaker of the Assembly, and his service therein, twenty-two years—a record unequalled in the Empire State.

"Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from us beloved brethren. Among the names of the departed is that of M. W. James W. Husted, Past Grand Master. Those of us who were present at the last annual communication will remember how our deliberations were interrupted by the Grand Master, who announced to us his death, how sadness at once fell upon us, and shortly afterward the thrill of gladness at the message of joy that, although stricken, he was still with us, and high hopes were entertained of his recovery; this was not to be—after a manly struggle he yielded, as we

all must, to the inevitable decree—'Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return.' Peace to his ashes."

His address was truly what he said of it, an endeavor to present to the Grand Lodge, plainly, a record of the year.

A full account of the dedication of the Asylum is given in the Proceedings. We take the following from the address of the Grand Master upon the occasion—a deserved tribute eloquently paid:

"I congratulate you, brethren, I congratulate the great body of the Masonic Fraternity of the State of New York upon the completion of this great and most beneficent undertaking. Not to any one brother—not to any one officer or set of officers of high or low degree—belongs the special honor or credit of the inception or carrying forward to completion of this humane and charitable enterprise. It is to the loyal and unswerving and persistent devotion of the brethren of all the lodges for a series of successive decades that the credit is due, under Almighty God. You, brethren, have borne the burdens. You have contributed the funds. Yours, therefore, shall be, as of right they ought to be, the honors. I am not unappreciative nor forgetful of the zealous labors of officers, Grand and subordinate, in the good cause; but without your sympathy and efficient and effective aid their labors would have been unavailing and the project must have ended in failure. The structure is, therefore, and so long as it shall endure must continue to be, a monument to your fidelity to the teachings of the order and to your devotion to the great truths and principles which underlie it and make it superior to all ordinary forms of organization among men."

Over \$14,000 had been contributed for furnishing the Home: individuals, lodges, chapters, bodies of the Scottish Rite, the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star and the Masonic Veterans contributed in sums of from \$100 to \$500 (except one of \$75), the wife of the Master of Manhattan Lodge being one of the \$500 contributors.

We are pleased to notice the continued growth of the Grand Lodge Library.

While a large amount of business was transacted, it was nearly all of a routine character.

Of Masonry in Mexico, the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence say:

"That from a careful examination of the papers submitted, we find that the organization of the 'Grand Symbolic Diet' is similar to that of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, with their Provincial Grand Lodges, and is confined to the first three or Symbolic degrees, and entirely separated from the higher degrees of the A. A. S. Rite, and we should be inclined to report favorably upon their application, but for statements presented in a circular letter issued by Toltec Lodge, No. 520, located in the city of Mexico, under charter from Grand Lodge of Missouri, which gives information as to the character of Masonry in that jurisdiction which cannot be ignored, and demands further investigation before we can safely pass upon the question of recognition and exchange of representatives."

Action on the request of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition was deferred to await the action of the parent Grand Lodges.

A curious case came before the Grand Lodge. A brother was charged with unmasonic conduct; one of the specifications was that he was of unsound mind and a dangerous subject in the masonic ranks; others were to

the effect that he did certain unmaſonic acts while *non compos mentis*. A motion to ſtrike out theſe ſpecifications was overruled.

The Commiſſioners well ſay :

“ We think there was error in a refusal to eliminate theſe ſpecifications from the complaint. Mental unſoundneſs is a malady, not a maſonic offence; and the Commiſſion had no juriſdiction to try the iſſues raiſed by theſe ſpecifications. If Bro. Patterson was insane when the acts complained of were committed, then his mental irreſponſibility excuſed his alleged wrongdoing.”

In this juriſdiction, the practice of trial by Commiſſioners appointed for each caſe has prevailed and a Code of Procedure therefor was adopted. The plan has not worked ſatisfactorily, and this year a new code was reported by the Commiſſioners of Appeals and adopted. The old code was too complicated and the new one ſeems to us very complicated, and we ſhall watch its operation with much intereſt. The committee ſay :

“ The Commiſſion are of the opinion that maſonic trials ſhould never be had except in caſes of urgent neceſſity, and to guard againſt even the opportunity of abuſe of the method whereby charges may be preferred againſt a brother, ſubmit for your approval an amendment which materially changes the procedure in this reſpect.”

We ſcarcely know how to underſtand the words “ urgent neceſſity ” : their uſe in this connection ſurprizes us.

The Report on Correspondence is divided into three parts; the firſt, (114 pp.) a review of the American Grand Lodges, and the third (8 pp.) ſtatistics, by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, and the ſecond (42 pp.), a review of Foreign Grand Lodges by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER.

In relation to the right to ſee the charter of a lodge, he ſays :

“ He does not conſider that a viſitor has the right to demand to ſee the charter of a lodge previous to his examination. As well ſtated, ‘ The lodge is not up for examination, but the viſitor,’ and is not far wrong in his concluſion, that, if the viſitor does (after admiſſion) examine it, ‘ How does he know whether it is a regular charter or not ? ’ ”

We have ſeen this ſame idea ſtated before and regret to find this endorſement of it by Bro. ANTHONY. That the viſitor has no right to demand to ſee the charter we admit—but only becauſe he has no right to demand to viſit; to viſit knowingly or careleſſly a clandestine lodge is a ſerious maſonic offence, and every maſon is under ſtrict obligation to avoid doing ſo, and we regard all the objections to ſhowing it as based upon a violation of maſonic duty; the aſſumption that the viſitor can form no opinion as to its genuineness is purely gratuitous and moreover unmaſonic; it is probably founded upon judging another by one’s ſelf, which, while “ righteous,” is exceedingly unreliable; a maſon can readily familiarize himſelf with the ſeal of a Grand Lodge (eſpecially when it is borne on the cover of the Proceedings), and obtain ſome baſis for a correct judgment when he ſees the charter; the fling that if a viſitor is not ſatisfied that the lodge is a regular one, let him ſtay away, is not only unfraternal but unmaſonic. If a maſon

is going into a jurisdiction in which clandestine lodges exist and he proposes to visit there, it is his duty as a mason to acquire such knowledge as will enable him to form a correct opinion as to the regularity of any lodge which he proposes to visit; there were (and perhaps are now) places in Ontario in which a regular lodge and a clandestine lodge existed; in five minutes a mason of ordinary intelligence could qualify himself so that a single glance at the charter would enable him to decide the character of the lodge held under it, and that would be a sufficient reason for asking to see it. In former times, and in many localities now, it is deemed by masons to be a privilege and a pleasure, when one arrives in a strange place and finds a lodge in session, to visit it. The spirit of the paragraph, which we have quoted, is to discourage visiting under such circumstances as unwelcome, and to ridicule a mason, if he makes any effort to perform his duty of using precaution against visiting a clandestine lodge. We regret the departure of the old custom of making the visitor feel that it was a pleasure to the lodge to receive him as a visitor (when he had proved himself) and to show him that the lodge is a regular one. The initiate is taught that the duty of a lodge is to prove him and his duty to prove the lodge before he could enter it. All such talk as we have quoted is a direct repudiation of what we were first taught, and we, therefore, greatly regret it.

He quotes our remarks in 1892 in relation to a decision that "a lodge cannot legally refuse to bury the body of a Master Mason, simply for the reason that it is afterwards to be cremated," and adds:

"We cannot say that we coincide entirely with the view presented. The disposal of the body, after the funeral ceremonies are concluded, is a matter entirely subject to the control and wishes of the family. It may be deposited in the grave, it may repose in a tomb, or it may be cremated. The masonic burial service, like that of the church, ends with the disposal of the body, and beyond that we do not think we are required to take cognizance. Under a strict interpretation of our brother's remarks, it would be questionable whether even the solemn rites of the church might not be denied. We incline to the opinion that the masonic funeral ceremonies can be held over the remains of a brother, although *afterwards* the body is to be cremated, and that the ceremonies and regulations of the craft, in this fraternal duty, must conform to the usage of the times. In this judgment we do not wish to be termed *progressive*, but rather fashioned for, and conformable to the age."

Either we misunderstood the decision or our brother misunderstands us. Of course, there is no objection to funeral services at the house or the church in such case; but to perform *the burial service* when there is to be no burial is a farce to which Masonry cannot lend its aid; the very basis of masonic burial is to deposit the body in the grave, "there to remain," &c. It is true that the family have the right to dispose of the body, but if it is known in advance that they propose to make a farce of the burial by having a sham burial, the craft should not be a party to it.

He says further:

"In the event of the rejection (only) of a petition by a lodge having no jurisdiction over the petitioner, we cannot see wherein any jurisdiction (by reason of the rejection) can be claimed or attained. The act has no sequence like unto that of acceptance and initiation, for there has been no regular work of the lodge done.

"It appears to us that the action of the lodge (in the rejection) is of no force or effect, and that the petitioner is eligible to receive the degrees in the lodge holding jurisdiction, provided they are willing to confer them."

A man wants to join the fraternity and not merely a particular lodge; he can do so only through a lodge, acting for the fraternity; the lodge is not acting for itself, but as the agency of the fraternity; he applies to a lodge, which receives his petition, and, *in behalf of the fraternity*, adjudicates upon his worthiness to be admitted and decides against him; it is not a mere rejection, but a trial and adjudication; the lodge would not have had jurisdiction, had he not voluntarily consented to it; so far as he is concerned he is bound by it; if the lodge has violated masonic law, let it be punished, but *he* has no ground of complaint.

In relation to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, the committee say:

"From the account of this movement and subsequent occurrences, we are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is an established fact, and exercises lawful authority as such."

* * * * *

"Under ordinary circumstances we should unhesitatingly say that this Grand Lodge, organized regularly and conformable to masonic usage, should be sustained in its effort for independence, and as far as we can see, its lawful right. In view, however, of its location in a foreign Province, controlled heretofore by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, it would seem that the mother Grand Lodges should by right, be the *first* to give their sanction to the new Grand Body, thereby giving assurance to those in correspondence that the new star in the official circle has been placed therein according to their rules and regulations."

This conclusion was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1893.

A view of the ruins of the Fargo fire recalls similar views in Portland. The destruction in Fargo was so complete that there was no building left available for masonic purposes, and nine days after the fire Shiloh Lodge held a meeting on the highest point of Island Park, the commandery acting as escort and guard, by special dispensation. The meeting was "taken," and we have the picture in these Proceedings. The Grand Lodge met four days after the fire at Devil's Lake. The Grand Master does not mention the fire, but the Grand Secretary says:

"I had a very flattering report written upon the Grand Lodge Library, but since the same was indited the library and all the contents of the Grand Secretary's room fell a victim to the holocaust which visited Fargo on the 7th inst. I do not know at present how much of the Grand Lodge Library was saved; it is estimated all the way from one-fourth to one-third. While

the loss seems at the present time irreparable, yet by perseverance and energy we may be able to replace a large number of the destroyed volumes. Under the circumstances it was impossible to have saved any more than were preserved, the fire having burned several blocks to the south, and by the time it reached the library everybody was exhausted from continuous efforts with the raging element. The library was not thought to be in danger until a few minutes before the fire came. The wind was blowing a gale and seemed to whirl in every direction. Houses and stores that were apparently safe, fell victims to the flames in so short a time that everything within them was consumed, while others that were apparently in the path of the fire were not harmed. The utmost confusion prevailed. The enormity of the loss is as yet scarcely realized, there being left but eight brick buildings in the whole city. The path of the fire is a mile square, it taking the business portion and part of the residences of the city."

The library was insured for \$1,800, and while it is very probable that some of the books can never be replaced, much may be done, and, at this writing, *has been done*, to repair the loss.

The Grand Master (ALBERT B. HERRICK) had been a busy officer, but most of his acts were of a routine character, including dispensations for six new lodges. We learn from his address that the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" prevails in that state, both as to accepted and rejected candidates: that is, if rejections in other states have the same effect as those in Dakota; he says:

"Your lodge cannot receive and ballot on the application of a man who has been rejected by another lodge in North Dakota until that lodge waives jurisdiction."

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

"The condition of the craft appears to be very prosperous, the work of the past year being the largest of any year during the history of the present Grand Lodge. There were 210 raised, fifty-three admitted to membership and eight re-instated, a gross gain of 271. Ninety-one were dimitted, fifteen have died and nineteen have been suspended, making a decrease of 125. This total gain does not include those received into lodges *v. v.*, which are eighty-seven, making a total increase of 233. Our present membership is 1,972 as against 1,733 last year."

The special dispensations were approved, "they coming clearly within the Grand Master's prerogative."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That all visiting, resident masons shall furnish to the Master of the particular lodge under whose jurisdiction such sojourning mason is holden, once each year, documentary evidence to the Master of such lodge that he has paid his dues to, or is in good standing in the lodge from which he hails. And it is hereby made the duty of the Worshipful Master of each particular lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction to see that such evidence is furnished to him as above required."

The consequences of non-compliance are not stated, but we presume that the party would be debarred from visitation.

Just before the election, it was voted—

"That each lodge here represented shall be entitled to cast three votes, whether represented by a full delegation or by one officer or brother representing the lodge."

We do not understand this; the number of votes which each member of the Grand Lodge may cast is a matter of constitutional law; and we do not see how the constitutional provision can be properly modified by a mere vote of the Grand Lodge; although we agree that each lodge should have the right to cast three votes.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was submitted by Bro. THOMAS J. WILDER.

In his introduction, he says:

"We have, in the following, reviewed all of the American Grand Lodges whose reports have been placed in our hands. Much of the time we had been in hopes of giving to this work has been given to the work of taking care of the grippe infernal. We are not pleased with the work, yet, if there are any criticisms, don't make them lighter; that will give neither us nor the report any finish."

We can sympathize; we received a New Year's card in the style of "Every Year," and a part of our *hopeful* reply was:

"The Grip's infernal clutch grows lighter
Every Day."

[We said "Grip," because we hold that we should not import a foreign word into our language when we have one of the same meaning, and moreover we recall that the same disease "in the forties" was called the "Grip," and, from the fact that the President was among the first afflicted with it, the "Tyler Grip."]

He argues that the seal of the Grand Lodge ought to be affixed to dimitts. We would not make this compulsory, but permissive; in the same jurisdiction, the seal of the lodge is sufficient; but when the dimit is to be used in a foreign jurisdiction, to be in keeping with the principles upon which communication with other jurisdictions is conducted, it ought to bear the seal of the Grand Lodge; we, therefore, would give to any brother lawfully holding a dimit, the right to have it authenticated by the seal of the Grand Lodge.

His printer makes him leave us in doubt in several cases, whether we are reading extracts or his own words; but we believe that the following is his:

"We also believe that if a G. R. is not acceptable to the Grand Lodge (or Grand Master, as he is the Grand Lodge for the time being), and that if he notifies the Grand Master of the jurisdiction from whom he is accredited, of that fact, in a fraternal way, as was done in the one under consideration, he is in duty bound to withdraw the commission for the time being, if he does not cancel it altogether. Were it otherwise, the Grand Master of the jurisdiction to whom he is accredited, would simply say: 'I care not how obnoxious he may be to you, I will keep him there.'"

We agree; a Grand Master is Grand Master, and if he allows his personal feelings to affect his official conduct, we must respect his action, however much we may despise *him* for taking it. Yet if the personal relations be-

tween him and any brother were "strained," and there was need of *personal* communication with him, that fact would be a sufficient reason for having a change, if one could be had; but if there were no personal communication necessary, we should deem it unwarrantable to seek to have a change, unless the circumstances were of such character that to allow the party to remain in office would be a submission to a gross personal attack upon the Grand Master, whether made before or after his election as Grand Master. In any case, however, the action of the Grand Master as to a G. R. is conclusive, and he cannot even be asked for his reasons without a gross discourtesy to the Grand Lodge of which he is the head, and for the time being, its spokesman. No such case ever arose till within a few years, and we believe every one of them grew out of the present pernicious mode of appointment.

The following are our personal views and have been, but the law has been so universally held to be otherwise, that we have acquiesced:

"More, too, we hold that a brother has a perfect and undoubted right to say, if he chooses, that he cast a black ball, and give his reasons for so doing, yet if those reasons are unmasonic, he is subject to charges, and they *should* be preferred; yet, if they are masonic, he should be commended and the lodge give him a vote of thanks for being manly enough to *dare* to get up in lodge and believe he can talk, and not have it known to the outside world that he could not consent to a person unfit to become a member. If these decisions, which were but lately heard of, were reversed, the number of unworthy members would become less and less every year."

We have had doubts recently, because it has been held that a brother might say that he cast a black ball, but did it by mistake, and upon such statement, it is permissible to have a new ballot. To avow that one cast a black ball is no infringement upon the law of the secret ballot, the essence of which is that no one else shall say or do anything, showing or tending to show that I cast a black ball, and that I shall not be compelled to avow that I did it: it is my privilege to have my act secret, but a privilege that I may waive.

We do not find Maine among the Proceedings reviewed.

If we have put in our brother's mouth words which he did not utter, he must charge it to his printer. There was one paragraph which we wished to discuss: it was evidently partly quotation and partly his own views, but where the former ended and the latter began, we were utterly unable to determine, as there were no quotation marks at the close.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1893.

Immediately after opening, the Grand Lodge formed in procession, marched to the church, and listened to an appropriate and excellent sermon by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. REGINALD H. BULLOCK.

The Grand Master (DUNCAN C. FRASER) says that "peace and a fair measure of success had been vouchsafed to the lodges" during the year,

with a net gain in the membership; this in spite of an increase in dismissions, and a very large increase in suspensions for non-payment of dues. He had visited quite a large number of the lodges, with evidently good results.

The Grand Lodge has a debt of \$32,160, incurred in the erection of Grand Lodge Hall. The interest is \$1,760; at the time of the session preparations were under way for a Grand Fair, by which it was hoped to reduce the debt.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Lodges should always elect one of their best members as Secretary, one who writes a good plain hand, and to whom it will not be looked upon as too much trouble to read the constitution, and the directions at the foot of the annual returns, and to act upon them when making their returns or requisitions for diplomas. The prosperity of a lodge depends as much upon the Secretary as upon the Master; without a competent Secretary the best Master in the jurisdiction cannot conduct the business or work of the lodge in a satisfactory manner."

Will our District Deputies note this and call the attention of our Secretaries to it?

The following report was adopted by a vote of 73 to 27:

"We have come to this conclusion because we believe it is more in harmony with the principles of our time-honored institution and its justly claimed universality and certainly more in the interest of the craft in this jurisdiction generally; that a P. M. of a lawfully constituted lodge of a sister jurisdiction, should he affiliate with us, should take the same position as a P. M. who had passed the chair in a lodge under our own jurisdiction; and further, in view of the fact that four out of the six other Grand Lodges of this Dominion act upon the broad view, and have thrown their doors wide open to P. M.'s of this and other outside jurisdictions. We think this Grand Lodge would take a step backward if it approved of the motion before it, and thereby exclude from its membership Past Masters of jurisdictions which fraternally recognize and honor ours."

We believe this action is correct, and the proposed action would have been in conflict with masonic principle; the rank of Past Master is acquired only in one way the world over; *by affiliation*, a mason becomes, to all intents and purposes, of the obedience of the jurisdiction in which he affiliates as if he had been made in that jurisdiction; the same is true of a Past Master, and we can see no good reason, growing out of law or policy, for making the distinction attempted by the mover of the resolution, which was in conflict with the usage in that jurisdiction.

The Committee on District Deputies' reports had the courage to declare its convictions in one case:

"We cannot congratulate D. D. G. M. MacDonald on the manner in which he has performed his duties. We think it would be infinitely better for brethren to decline this appointment when they cannot perform their duties, and thus leave the Grand Master open to make special appointments in order that a satisfactory report may be had of the various lodges in the district.

"We are of opinion that yearly visits by competent deputies are essentially necessary to the welfare of the lodges."

The brother was prevented from visiting by accidental reasons, which he knew in season to have enabled the Grand Master to make special appointments, but he failed to notify the Grand Master; hence, the reproof.

The Report on Correspondence (170 pp.) is by BROS. FLINT, NORMAN-LEE and MOWBRAY—46, 11 and 3 Grand Lodges, in the order named.

The report is almost exclusively a narrative abstract of the Proceedings reviewed. But Bro. FLINT shows that he has views and can state them ably:

"A slight discord has arisen here over the status of the representative of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory near the Grand Lodge of New York. The worthy brother is not a *persona grata*, to use the language of diplomacy at the court of New York, and the Grand Master of the latter jurisdiction demands his dismissal. This is not to be acceded to without a struggle. But if the rules of political intercourse between nations are to govern in this case, and we believe they should, our brethren of the Indian Territory must recede from their position. It seems absurd to maintain as a representative at a foreign Grand Lodge a person who is practically ostracised by the officers of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited. That fact should of itself be sufficient reason for the cancellation of his commission. His usefulness in the capacity of representative is evidently gone, and why the Grand Lodge should insist upon retaining him under these circumstances passes our understanding."

Bro. LEE thus gives the *status* of the military lodge in the Queen's forces stationed at Halifax, and we earnestly thank him for the information:

"We would, however, inform our readers that we do not think that at any future time we shall regret having a lodge in our midst not under our own jurisdiction, but under the Grand Lodge of England, the mother of Masonry in the world.

"We venture to give the reasons for the existence of Royal Standard Lodge in our midst.

"Formerly we were all under the Grand Lodge of England, till some twenty-eight years ago, when our Grand Lodge was formed. As our readers may know, Halifax is the headquarters of the Imperial forces in British North America, having a standing garrison of a large number of troops, as well as the whole of the fleet stationed here in summer. The lodge in question is composed of the non-commissioned officers and men serving in H. B. M. forces, and the utmost peace, love and harmony prevails in its relations to other lodges and our own Grand Lodge. We quote extracts from the constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England:

"SEC. 155. When any Military Lodge, under the Constitution of England, shall be out of England, it shall be conducted so as not to give offence to the masonic authorities of the country or place in which it may sojourn.

"SEC. 156. No Military Lodge shall initiate into Masonry any inhabitant or sojourner in any town or place at which its members may be stationed, or through which they may be marching, nor any person who does not at the time belong to the military profession, nor any military person below the rank of a corporal, except as a serving brother."

"The spirit of another section, and the understanding also with our own Grand Lodge, is that no non-commissioned officer can join any other lodge or be initiated into Freemasonry, except in this lodge in question, for the fact of his being in the Imperial forces. We trust that this may prove a welcome and satisfactory reply."

This shows that what we have believed, but have hitherto not known, is true—that the existence of this lodge in no manner conflicts with the doc-

trine of territorial jurisdiction or the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. In this country there are many forts, which, with their grounds, are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and in which the state has no more authority than Maryland and Virginia have in the District of Columbia: such places are not necessarily within the masonic jurisdiction of the state Grand Lodge: the troops stationed there gain no residence in the state: this is, if possible, truer of British troops stationed in garrison, and the lodge in question is not located within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, but, legally speaking, is on British soil as much as if it were in London.

OHIO, 1833.

The address of the Grand Master, (ALLEN ANDREWS) takes up more than fifty pages in the Proceedings, and is full of interest; we can notice but a few of the more important matters.

Of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"As you are well aware, we adhere to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, so that a person once rejected in one of our lodges is forever ineligible for Masonry without the consent of that lodge, no matter where he may go or how worthy he may become.

"This position involves us in labor, correspondence, difficulty, and sometimes in misunderstanding and irritation.

"When we consider that a blackball may be cast through personal pique, or for reasons local or temporary in their nature, it is not clear that this doctrine has its foundation in philosophy and justice. Higher estimation of human nature, belief in the possibility of reformation and broader charity would seem to suggest that the candidate after the lapse of a certain time, when he had moved elsewhere, should be relieved of the brand placed upon him.

"Many Grand Jurisdictions have taken this view, and either never adopted, or have discarded the idea of perpetual ineligibility of a candidate once rejected.

"I recommend that the proper committee consider this subject, and report whether a change should be made."

We do not find, however, that any action was taken in relation to it.

As the clandestine masons of Ohio have deceived a lodge in Missouri, we deem it important to give our space to the account (given by the Grand Master) of clandestine Masonry in that jurisdiction:

"The position taken by the fraternity in Ohio and the measures adopted to suppress clandestine organizations claiming to be masonic, were wise and effective. The wisdom of this position and these measures are now clearly manifest. The strife and unhallowed contentions that raged a few years ago have entirely disappeared, and general harmony prevails. The Cerneau bodies have melted away, and, with perhaps a single exception, have become extinct. The clandestine and illegal Grand Lodge which pretended to organize in 1891 at Worthington, according to best information, started five unlawful subordinate lodges, one each at Worthington, Coshocton and Bucyrus, and two at Columbus. These lodges are aimless, lifeless and fruitless, except the two at Columbus, styled Franklin and Columbian. These two

bodies have a considerable membership and hold regular meetings. They solicit candidates, and accept as members persons rejected by regular lodges, and persons having but one eye, one arm, one leg, or other physical or moral imperfections disqualifying them from membership in regular lodges. Attempts have been made to establish clandestine lodges elsewhere in the state, but were frustrated by diligent brethren who made known the character of these illegal organizations. The method is to make up a class of men who are desirous of Masonry, and to pretend to them that they are about to organize a new lodge, and that all who join in the beginning can obtain the degrees for \$10. At the same time, these deluded men are cautioned not to divulge the movement to any masonic friend, for they are told that the lodges already established are jealous of new lodges, and opposed to their organization, and they are assured that as soon as they receive the degrees they will be chartered as a new lodge and stand on an equality with the older lodges.

"Some good men who do not know the regulations of our Order, supposing they are receiving genuine Masonry, are deceived in this way. At Springfield a large number were thus beguiled, and were about to take these bogus degrees, when the Worshipful Masters of Clark and Anthony Lodges, Bros. W. H. Sehaus and Edmund C. Gwyn, became aware of the scheme and apprised the candidates of the mistake they were about to make. Of course, the whole plan then failed, for no good, moral man, worthy of Masonry, will join such a body when he knows its purpose and character.

"Last May, on their invitation, and in company with Bro. D. N. Kinsman, I met and conferred in Columbus with about thirty or forty of the members of the so-called Franklin and Columbian Lodges. They wanted me to heal them and others, and in some way organize them into a lawful lodge, and offered to dissolve the clandestine bodies. They claim to have been deceived into joining what they believed was a regular lodge, and I have no doubt there were many excellent gentlemen among them. I felt it my duty, however, to say to them that the clandestine lodges were made up of two classes, namely—those who were unworthy of Masonry, and those who were good men, and who had been duped to join under the impression that they were seeking admission into a regular lodge; and that the former could not be admitted into our fraternity under any circumstances, and that the latter might make applications, one by one, to any established lodge in the usual way, and that each candidate would be considered upon his individual merits. There is no way whereby a majority, or any number collectively, can renounce allegiance to the clandestine organizations and be healed or received into a subordinate lodge, or made masons; and this point was impressed upon them. The fact, however, that one was deluded into joining a bogus lodge would not of itself disqualify him for Masonry, provided he made proper renunciation.

"Some of them availed themselves of the opportunity and the way pointed out, but the greater number still adhere to the illegal bodies.

"The attempt to organize a rebellion against this Grand Lodge, and to plant clandestine bodies in this state, has not only failed of recognition, but has encountered the just condemnation of all the Grand Lodges of the world in fraternal correspondence with us. This is a source of gratification to us, and a new guarantee of the perpetuity of our institutions.

"A member of the so-called Franklin Lodge some time ago, while in St. Louis, pretended to be a lawful mason, and deceived some members of Beacon Lodge, No. 3, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and received kindness and courtesy from them. Some time in March, 1863, a member of Beacon Lodge died and was brought to Columbus for sepulcher. The committee having the funeral in charge remembered the recipient of their hospitality, who had returned to his home in Columbus, and, believing him to be a mason, corresponded with him. In this way they fell into the hands of Franklin Lodge, which turned out at the funeral of the St. Louis brother and paraded as a lodge of masons. Thereupon they adver-

tised themselves as obtaining recognition as masons from the brethren of Missouri. However, on arrival at Columbus the committee from St. Louis was informed of the true character of the order in attendance upon them, and thereupon refused to recognize them as masons, and did not march with them as such in the procession, although they could not, out of respect for the occasion, disband the so-called Franklin Lodge."

The Grand Master then gives his correspondence with the Grand Master of Missouri, in which the latter assures him that Beacon Lodge was misled, and that no Missouri lodge would ever knowingly do any act that would ever seem to recognize a clandestine lodge.

Grand Master ALLEN continues :

"There has been little change in the litigation against the Grand Lodge brought by the Cerneaus. They have been beaten in every trial, and have abandoned all their cases except those in Columbus and Cleveland. The case in the latter city is still pending. The court overruled the demurrer of defendant to the jurisdiction, and the case has not been tried on the merits. Of the two cases in Columbus the Cerneaus were beaten in both in the Common Pleas Court. They then abandoned further prosecution of the one case and the judgment of the court remains in full force against them. The other case they appealed to the Circuit Court, where they were again beaten. They next published and circulated a false statement that the court had decided in their favor. Then in denial of their own statement, and in contradiction of themselves, they carried the case on error to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

"In all these cases, except the one in Cleveland, the courts have not adjudged the actions of this Grand Lodge either right or wrong. But the courts have held in all cases, that the controversy is not a subject-matter of civil jurisprudence, to be decided in secular courts, but that it is a masonic question, to be settled by the authorities of our Order, and that the civil courts of land have no power to interfere.

"This is the very thing we have contended for, and the decision we desire. For if the courts have the authority to pronounce what we have done, in this instance, to be right, they would be authorized to pronounce what we may do in other instances to be wrong. It would then follow that the courts might regulate the Masonic Order. As masons, we have the greatest possible respect and reverence for the courts and other institutions of our country; and the position of the courts on this subject is important to us, for it leaves us free to regulate purely masonic matters for ourselves.

"Since the last case has been pending in the Supreme Court, eight of the plaintiffs, about one-fourth of the whole number, who were formerly members in good standing in Goodale Lodge, No. 372, have expressed a desire to renounce Cerneauism and clandestine Masonry, and to be restored to their former place in the lodge. This desire was communicated to me, and I held that they must first withdraw from the lawsuit against the Grand Lodge; that we could not receive any one who would greet us with one hand and carry on a warfare against us, in the courts, with the other hand. Accordingly, they moved the Supreme Court for leave to withdraw from the case. The court, on June 23, 1893, sustained the motion and granted leave. These eight, therefore, withdrew as plaintiffs from the case. I am informed by Bro. Sater, who has the case in charge, that four more of the plaintiffs have moved to withdraw, and that still others desire to withdraw and renounce Cerneauism."

* * * * *

"In 1888 the Grand Lodge arrested the charters of Bucyrus and Crawford Lodges, Nos. 139 and 443, for insubordination and rebellion. As no proceedings were taken against the individual members of these lodges, the effect of this action was to leave them all non-affiliate masons in good stand-

ing. Under ordinary circumstances they could apply and obtain certificates from the Grand Secretary. But in this instance a large number, perhaps a majority of these members, were disloyal, and of course not entitled to the commendation afforded by a certificate. It will be remembered that the rebellious and Cerneau members of these defunct lodges commenced suits in court to enjoin the Grand Lodge from striking these lodges from the roll and from establishing a new lodge in Bucyrus. The Grand Lodge respected the courts, and the conditions remained unchanged for several years. Finally the Cerneaus were defeated, and abandoned their lawsuits. Thereupon Trinity Lodge, No. 556, was chartered at Bucyrus.

"Now the late members of the extinct lodges desire certificates from the Grand Secretary, in order that they may apply for admittance into Trinity or some other lodge. This imposed upon the Grand Secretary the task of passing judgment upon the loyalty or disloyalty of each applicant. This officer last year, under direction of the Grand Master, adopted the rule that each member desiring a certificate, should first procure the recommendation of Trinity Lodge, then under dispensation. This led to some questions, and the matter was referred to me. I suggested that any one of these members was entitled to a certificate upon satisfying the Grand Secretary of his loyalty to the Grand Lodge, and that the testimony of two good masons ought to overcome the presumptions of disloyalty in the member arising from the disloyalty of his former lodge, and procure for him the certificate. The Grand Secretary undertook to follow this rule, but this led to so much dissatisfaction and cross complaint that the difficulty was again referred to me. I directed the Grand Secretary to issue no more certificates to members of these extinct lodges till this annual communication.

"Since then all these applications have been referred to me. I herewith submit them with this report to you for consideration, and recommend that they be referred and each case acted upon, and if you deem proper, some uniform rule be established to govern in future cases."

He devotes eight pages to the ritual and its promulgation; previously to his administration, by direction of the Grand Lodge, the ritual had been revised and one copy written out *in extenso* and approved: the promulgation of it was left to him with plenary power, but the copy was to remain in the custody of the Grand Master. Of course, he was at once deluged with letters, some requesting him to visit the lodge, and others offering to visit him; but neither of these was practically possible in a jurisdiction of five hundred lodges. He appointed District Lecturers, and caused to be printed two hundred copies of "cipher suggestions" under the supervision of Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS; of these he says:

"In each case I took the receipt of the recipient, pledging himself under his masonic honor, to suffer no one to make a copy of the same, or any part thereof, and to permit no one, not a mason, to inspect it, and to return the same to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master whenever so requested.

"I am satisfied that no one but a bright, intelligent mason, who has a good knowledge and fair recollection of the ritual, can read this cipher suggestion.

"Whatever aid the District Lecturers may have required in deciphering these ritualistic hints, was, on their request, afforded by Bro. Williams or myself."

"I may add that it was with some hesitation and reluctance, and only after consultation with some of my learned predecessors, that I made the cipher suggestions above mentioned. And now after the year's experience, I am firm in the belief that we can not attain the desired uniformity and

correctness, we can not realize the highest possibilities of progress in ritualism, as we now have it, without a cipher in each lodge.

"I therefore recommend that a supply of the cipher suggestions be prepared and kept by the Grand Secretary, and that a copy be furnished each lodge under proper regulations. If this seems a radical innovation we must remember that all over the country key or cipher rituals have been in unacknowledged, but general, use for many years. And do what we will, it will not be long, unless we ourselves supply the want, until some one, through greed for gain, will illegally obtain and put in circulation some cipher key of our ritual, as has been the case of nearly all other rituals which are not supplied for use by the authorities having charge over them.

"I believe with proper regulations, and a copy of these suggestions in each lodge, which are absolutely unintelligible except to the initiate, we can safely rely upon the honor and integrity of our brethren to protect the ritual, and by thus supplying the actual need, prevent unlawful dissemination by others."

The matter went to a committee and their recommendations were adopted :

"1st. We recommend that a copy of the cipher ritual be furnished each of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, but under such restrictions as the Grand Master may deem necessary, and he may recall said ritual from any Master or lodge at any time at his option. And the Grand Master is hereby authorized to have six hundred (600) copies of said ritual printed, and after having furnished the lodges with rituals as above stated the residue to be placed with the Grand Secretary subject to the order of the Grand Lodge.

"2d. We recommend the appointment by the Grand Master of twenty-five (25) District Lecturers, who, after their appointment, shall be members of this Grand Lodge and entitled to all its privileges by virtue of such appointment during the term of the Grand Master making such appointment, unless sooner removed by him.

"3d. We recommend that the state be divided into twenty-five lecture districts by the Grand Master and a Lecturer to be appointed from each of said districts as provided for in item two (2) of this report, and it shall be the duty of said lecturer so appointed to visit each and every lodge in his district during the masonic year, either in person or by a Deputy, and he shall make two written reports to the Grand Master during the year of visitations made. His first report to be submitted on or before April 1st of each year of visitations made up to that date, and his second and final report for the year at least thirty (30) days before the Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

"The actual expenses paid by the Lecturer or Deputy in making such visitations shall be paid by the lodges visited."

The Grand Master concludes this part of his address, as follows :

"Having dwelt at length on this subject, and lest it be thought that it obscures all others, I deem it proper to say that ritualism is, by no means, the end of Masonry.

"I sometimes think that, important as it is, it is often over estimated ; for some of us at times seem to forget that there is anything beyond it. It is indeed painful to see a lodge give itself up entirely to the mere formalism of the ritual and the monitor, absolutely forgetting that the true work of Masonry is character-building—subjugating passions, resisting temptation, and ennobling life. And therefore, whether we regard the means or the aims of our fraternity, it is my belief that the greatest need in this Grand Jurisdiction is a more prevalent, popular and effective supervision of the subordinate lodges. And unless the Grand Lodge is prepared to create, and so compensate some officer that he can devote his entire time to this work, we must still continue the system of District Lecturers, or something similar ; and if this system is so continued, these officers should be made members of the Grand Lodge for reasons that must be obvious to all."

As this same matter is under discussion in our Grand Lodge, we have given this full statement of the action in Ohio.

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"From returns made to the Grand Secretary it appears that there has been a net increase in our membership during the year of 1,045 as against 1,441 last year. But it also appears that there were 2,118 raised during the present year, while there were only 2,091 during last year. The reason that the net gain is less while the accessions are more than last year, is explained by the fact that more have been suspended for non-payment of dues and fewer re-instated than during the previous year. This is doubtless the result of the financial depression. It is to be greatly regretted that business uncertainties, diminished income, and loss of employment should occasion omission to pay dues or postpone the re-instatement of those desiring it. And it is greatly to be hoped that the embarrassment growing out of the present monetary situation will soon pass away."

The Committee on Code reported a Monitor covering the work in the three degrees, which is published in the Proceedings ; it seems briefer than ours, but it may be that the difference in the size of the pages makes it *seem* so when it is not.

The Report on Correspondence (253 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM. There is so much in it that we shall not attempt a review of it, but refer our brethren to copies of it in our Grand Lodge Library, the Portland Masonic Library, the State Library and other masonic libraries in the state ; it is of interest to all who desire to know more of masonic history, ritual or jurisprudence. We omit an extended review of it the more readily as we find no occasion to challenge its accuracy, save perhaps a few matters of secondary importance.

OKLAHOMA, 1893.

We have the Proceedings of the first annual communication of this Grand Lodge. It has become, we think, the usage to treat the *organization* as the *first* annual communication on the ground that the business then transacted is the legitimate business of the "annual," and that the word has come to mean the communication at which that business is transacted and does not refer to the lapse of time.

After the Grand Lodge had been welcomed and a suitable reply made, the Grand Master (AUGUST J. SPENGLER) delivered his address, devoted to the matters incidental to the organization of the Grand Lodge and putting in it operation. In this he had acted with intelligence, energy and ability, and evidently with success.

The action of the Grand Lodge was confined also to perfecting its constitution and regulations and to other matters growing out of its recent organization.

An excellent address from the Grand Orator is published.

We congratulate this, the youngest of our American Grand Lodges, upon its "start in the world," which promises for it a successful and prosperous career. Its constitution, as a whole, is an excellent one; it contains some provisions that we deem unwise, but time will probably show their working, and if found unwise, they will be modified. That has happened in one case already; it contains a provision that no one shall be elected to office unless he is present in Grand Lodge, a foolish provision, that would make the best officer incapable of re-election or promotion, if he should by sickness or any other accident be prevented from attending the session of the Grand Lodge. They had an illustration of the folly of this clause at this very session. The Grand Treasurer was absent on account of illness. Did the Grand Lodge elect another Grand Treasurer? Not a bit of it! "Yankee ingenuity" is a proverbial expression, but in its most brilliant efforts it never soared to the height of the ingenuity by which this provision was nullified; the Grand Lodge voted unanimously to dispense with the election of a Grand Treasurer and request the Grand Master to appoint the old incumbent! And it was done! We should have thought that the Grand Lodge, as it had power to do, would have amended its constitution at once. At this distance, it seems that instead of so doing, the Grand Lodge committed a double violation, at least, of its constitution; (1.) That provides that the Grand Treasurer shall be elected by paper ballot at each annual communication; the motion to dispense with the election, therefore, was in absolute violation of this provision; (2.) The constitution further provides that the Grand Treasurer shall hold his office until his successor is elected and installed; when, therefore, the Grand Lodge neglected to elect a Grand Treasurer, the incumbent held over by virtue of his former election, and the Grand Master's appointment was absolutely void. Moral: when a provision of the constitution is found to be unwise, it is better to repeal it, than to try to evade it; a lodge which would evade its by-laws in such a manner would be in great danger of having its charter revoked.

OREGON, 1893.

The frontispiece is a steel plate portrait of the lamented ROCKY P. EARHART, Past Grand Master; we have also portraits of Past Grand Masters ROBERT CLOW and WILLIAM D. HARE, both still living.

The Grand Master (F. A. MOORE) announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR and THOMAS McFADDEN PATTON, both masons of well earned reputations; within two years Oregon has lost five Past G. Masters.

He, in other respects, confines his address to local matters of little interest to the general craft.

The Grand Orator (F. V. DRAKE) delivered a unique and instructive oration—so much so, that Bro. LEE of Nova Scotia copied it entire.

The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to report a revision of the Constitution.

The Grand Lodges of Tasmania and Oklahoma were recognized; five charters were granted; and it was voted that a Grand Lecturer be appointed.

Oregon holds to the law of perpetual jurisdiction; Washington does not; a candidate rejected in an Oregon lodge moved to Washington, and after residing there a year was made a mason without the consent of the rejecting lodge; Washington persists in maintaining its position, and, thereupon, the Grand Lodge of Oregon adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the conferring of the degrees of Masonry upon C. C. Bateman by Washington Lodge, No. 4, Washington, was in violation of the landmarks of Masonry; and, be it further

Resolved, That C. C. Bateman is an irregularly made mason, and the brethren and lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby forbidden to hold masonic intercourse with the said C. C. Bateman."

If he applies to visit in a jurisdiction which holds to the same doctrine, an interesting question will arise, but it would seem that the logical result of the doctrine is that he would not be allowed to visit.

The following report was adopted:

"Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence desire to report on so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the system of Grand Representation between our sister Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Oregon has approved, and still approves of this system of fraternal representation, believing in its utility and usefulness. It is a chord of courteous and brotherly union that binds more strongly the fraternal relations of Masonic Grand Bodies."

A fraternal communication was received from the "Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star," to which a courteous reply was made, pledging the members of the Grand Lodge to assist earnestly in advancing the interests of that Order.

The Report on Correspondence (218 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK.

We do not know whether we shall get beyond the first ten pages or not: Bro. DAVIDSON, of Illinois, having said:

"We have just read in the St. Louis Republic, that the bays and inlets on the western shore of Oregon produce oysters, edible oysters, from a foot to three feet long and weighing from twenty to sixty pounds."

Bro. CHADWICK replies:

"Those oysters spoken of by the St. Louis Republic are the cultivated oysters of Oregon. The ordinary and wild oysters of the inlets and bays of Oregon are not so large. One of the latter is hardly enough for four meals. But our clams are the greater curiosity. Their speed in traveling is wonderful. Their howling at night is often taken for the roaring of the ocean waves as they dash upon the shoals and beach. They are the size of a large fiddle, and very much the same shape. They are delicious when cooked with salt pork. If, Bro. Davidson, you will come to Oregon, we have several hooks that we will set for your benefit, that will make you as happy as a clam at high water."

Now a clam is one of our "particular vanities," and we are pretty familiar with him, and we might swallow this statement of Bro. C, clam and all, if he had limited his size to a little fiddle, even if it was that "wicked little fiddle" of which we have read! But as it is—well?

He says further:

"This injudicious use of the black ball has done more to undo the safeguards of Masonry than any other evil. It has brought into being the doctrine of limited jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and thus far destroyed one of the greatest prerogatives of the Master Mason. And, strange to say, some of our supposed unflinching and reliable scholars in masonic law have become victims of this evil. Because a good man was rejected by an evil disposed mason, a limit was placed on the prerogative of the evil doer, so the good man could try his luck again. And this, we are told, is Masonry, somewhere and somehow. Better catch the conscience-breaker than destroy this great prerogative of masons. Oregon is all right so far—and may she remain true to her fathers in Masonry."

And in his review of Maine:

"Oregon has not yet yielded to the pressure against perpetual jurisdiction. Our brother says he has looked a little for its origin, and is inclined to the opinion that it is comparatively recent, and was started by a writer on jurisprudence as a deduction from the principle that one lodge shall not interfere with the work of another lodge. One thing is certain, as we look at this matter, and that is this, it was the doctrine at one time of quite all, if not all, Grand Lodges. The reason given will do, as far as it goes. But this jurisdiction over material is individual. Lodges, for lodge purposes, are governed by a majority vote."

Further examination inclines us in the same direction, and to the conclusion that Grand Lodges assumed that such was the law on the authority of that writer, so that we are now satisfied that the doctrine is not a landmark nor an ancient usage of the craft. If this is the fact the doctrine should stand or fall on its own merits.

We utterly repudiate the assumption that rejections are generally or frequently malicious, and hold that rejections for un-masonic reasons are so rare, that there is no call for any modification of masonic law on that account.

But we hold that a man may not be fit, or seem not to be fit, for admission at one time, and yet may, in the course of years, become fit and even a desirable candidate.

We hold also that the masons among whom a candidate has passed the years immediately preceding his application are the best and the masonic judges of his fitness.

If he remains in the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge, it holds jurisdiction, and no question arises.

But the question arises, when a rejected candidate moves into another jurisdiction, and generally so far away that the members of the rejecting lodge cease to have any opportunity of observing him, or of knowing anything about him, while the brethren where he lives know all about him, and

can safely be entrusted with the decision as to his fitness to be made a mason.

Requiring the rejecting lodge to give or refuse consent, involves an absurdity and disregard of masonic law in any way in which it can be viewed; it compels the lodge to refuse, simply because he had been rejected by it, and thus affirm that a candidate once rejected should never be admitted—a proposition equally at variance with common sense and masonic law; or to consent without any knowledge of the candidate's fitness, and thus admit that its prior rejection was without cause, and yet not know what the cause was; or to say in effect, we do not know anything about this man's fitness at this time, but as a man may become fit in spite of a former rejection, therefore, we consent. It is absurd and unmasonic to require a lodge to act upon a matter of which it has no knowledge: it is equally absurd and unmasonic to require a lodge to decide a question involving the present fitness of a candidate with no other evidence than the fact of his rejection years before.

For these reasons the Grand Lodge of Maine has limited the effect of a rejection to five years, and we believe the limitation a wise one.

Our good brother says that this "destroys one of the greatest prerogatives of a Master Mason." But let us see about this "prerogative"; the consent of the rejecting lodge was almost, if not absolutely, everywhere given by a majority or two-thirds vote, and such is the case in many Grand Lodges now; the requirement of a unanimous vote is so recent as to have originated within our masonic life; it was adopted in our Grand Lodge on our motion, and we could find no precedent for it, and while it may have existed in other Grand Lodges, we believe it did not. The "prerogative" then to prevent the application of a rejected candidate to another lodge is one given him recently by affirmative Grand Lodge legislation, and which his Grand Lodge may take away as readily as it was granted, and not a "prerogative" which the Master Mason holds under the ancient usages of the craft.

But by no ancient usage or law of the craft has a Master Mason the prerogative to reject, *by a single act*, a candidate for more than a limited time. Until within a few years, the effect of his act terminated with the communication at which that act was done; in most jurisdictions the effect of that act, by Grand Lodge legislation, has been extended six months and then the candidate may apply again, and the effect of the act of the Master Mason has ceased, and unless it is repeated the candidate is elected. If the objector ceases in any way to be a member of the lodge, the prerogative vanishes into thin air; we admit that we look with favor upon giving to every member of the craft in good standing, the prerogative of rejecting a candidate in any lodge, but no Master Mason outside of Texas, and perhaps Oregon, has such prerogative now, and there it is given by legislation and

not by ancient usage; the logic of the ancient usage is to limit the effect of a rejection to the lodge making it. In whatever light it is viewed, the prerogative of the Master Mason (not of the lodge) is already limited to six or twelve months.

Akin to this is the law authorizing the stopping of the advancement of an E. A. or an F. C by a single objection. Our views may be briefly stated; an E. A. is a mason; he answers the question, "what makes you a mason?" precisely as the Master Mason answers; in Maine and Oregon the proficient E. A. has the *right* of advancement as a matter of course, unless found unworthy; it is utterly at variance with all our views of masonic principles and justice that a masonic right of a mason should be taken away by one of his fellows; for that reason, we hold that objections to advancement should be submitted the lodge and their sufficiency determined by it. We do not hold that the candidate should be heard, but that the lodge shall determine the question and not one member of it.

In the proper place we omitted to say that when a Committee of Inquiry have the petition of a candidate rejected by another lodge under consideration, they are derelict *in their duty to the craft*, if they do not inquire of the rejecting lodge if any reason (other than the previous rejection) is known why the candidate should not be made a mason.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1893.

A cut of the Temple and steel plate portraits of Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD and Past Grand Master LUCIUS H. SCOTT adorn this magnificent volume.

We have very carefully read the proceedings at the quarterly communications, but when we came to the address of the R. W. Grand Master ARNOLD we find it all there (with a single exception) in better form than we can state it.

Past Grand Master ROBERT A. LAMBERTON died September 1, 1893, a brother, who for forty years has been a prominent feature in Pennsylvania Masonry. For eleven years, save a break of one year, he was District Deputy Grand Master, and then he passed through the chairs of the Grand Lodge, serving two years in each station, except that he was Senior Grand Warden but one year. R. W. Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA delivered a very appreciative eulogy, and resolutions showing high appreciation of his character and services were adopted by the Grand Lodge.

We have rarely read a Grand Master's address which has so much interest as this of Grand Master ARNOLD. He says:

"I am gratified to announce the continued welfare of the craft in this jurisdiction. An increase in number, and, I hope, in the character of the members of the lodges; a large decrease in the debt of the Grand Lodge, and harmony and good order among the brethren, indicate the prosperity which

the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the subordinate lodges thereof are enjoying."

He devotes several pages to Grand Representatives: we will not reproduce it, because Pennsylvania is unique in her views. R. W. Bro. ARSOLD claims that in Pennsylvania they are the Representatives of the Grand Masters, while in other jurisdictions they are Representatives of the Grand Lodge. The fact that they are appointed by the Grand Masters of itself no more makes them his Representatives than the fact that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania appoints the Grand Chaplains, Grand Deacons and other officers of his Grand Lodge makes them *his* officers rather than officers of the Grand Lodge. That they are the Grand Master's Representatives in Pennsylvania is true, according to the Abiman Rezon of 1825 (and of those since, as we judge), but his assumption that they represent him to other Grand *Masters* is not sustained by that authority, for by that they are to "represent him in a sister Grand Lodge," and the other Grand Lodges so understand it, for his Representatives were received and acknowledged as Representatives to the *Grand Lodge*, and such, we are informed, was the tenor of their commissions. Further, when he assumed that Representatives from other jurisdictions were Representatives from the several Grand *Masters* to the Grand *Master* of Pennsylvania, he had no warrant for the assumption, for in every case, so far as we can discover (and we have examined a large number of commissions), the Representative was the Representatives of the Grand *Lodge* to the Grand *Lodge* of Pennsylvania, both by the tenor of his commission and of the law or usage authorizing the appointment. The Grand Lodge of Maine has, for many years, had a Representative accredited to the Grand *Lodge* of Pennsylvania, and never to her Grand Master; our Grand Lodge would never have consented to accredit a Representative to any Power, not her peer, and her only peer is a *Sovereign Grand Lodge*.

Our R. W. Brother says:

"The reception of a representative is also the act of the Grand Master, and not the act of the Grand Lodge; although, through error, it has been usual to read and act upon the commission in the Grand Lodge."

We believe this was written unadvisedly and in consequence of the error into which he had fallen as above stated. We do not believe the Grand Master of Pennsylvania would ever be so discourteous to the Grand Lodge of Maine (for instance) as to receive himself a Representative accredited by her to his *Grand Lodge*. Of course, he might intimate to her that his Grand Lodge does not receive Representatives, but we think that he would leave that to be done by his Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master undertakes to run a parallel between these Representatives and the Ambassadors of Nations; but if he had consulted R. W. Bro. VAUX, that distinguished brother would have advised him that "Freemasonry is a law unto itself," and that when a Grand Lodge appoints a

member of another Grand Lodge as its Representative near that Grand Lodge, in order to strength the bonds of fraternal affection between the masons of the two jurisdictions, the rules and usages of international representation have very little application.

Assuming that the Grand Master, and not the Grand Lodge, is the "sovereign" in masonic government, he bases an argument against the reception of Representatives in and by the Grand Lodge, which has no force in the jurisdictions (and they are all the others) in which it is the law that the Grand Lodge is the "Sovereign."

He says also:

"Representatives are not officers of the Grand Lodge; hence I have directed that in the future their presence, as Representatives, in the Grand Lodge, shall not be noted upon the minutes. This also is an adherence to the custom which the system imitates; for no one ever heard of the British Minister recorded as a member of Congress, or of the American Minister recorded as a member of Parliament."

The inference from this would seem to be that only officers and members of the Grand Lodge are to be recorded as present; but we note that Grand Masters of other jurisdictions are recorded as being present as visitors, and surely there can be no impropriety in recording that the special representative of a sister Grand Lodge is present, albeit he is neither an officer or member.

We have not a word to say against the withdrawal of representatives by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for reasons satisfactory to itself, but when those reasons are made general and place other Grand Lodges, our own included, in a false position, we have a right to challenge both their sufficiency and correctness.

Of "perpetual jurisdiction," he says:

"The question raised in these latter cases involves the effect of a rejection—whether it shall be permanent or only temporary. The law of this Grand Lodge is, that an objection once made continues until it has been removed by the jurisdiction in which it was made. Of course, we cannot enforce our views upon other Grand Lodges, and will not attempt to do so; but we have a right, when other Grand Lodges accept our rejected material, to say that the persons so rejected shall not visit any lodge in this jurisdiction or have any masonic recognition; and consequently I have, in some instances, issued edicts to that effect."

In many jurisdictions this "right" is denied, but Maine holds with Pennsylvania.

Regretting that such a case should have happened, we are glad to know that the correct law was sustained as follows:

"During the year a lodge in Louisiana tried and expelled a member of a lodge in this state for gross unmasonic conduct, whereupon they notified me, and I notified the lodge of which he was a member that he had been expelled. It will be thereby seen that we recognize the right of lodges in other jurisdictions to try any brethren of our lodges who offend against masonic law."

That a good practice may be abused and become an evil, he shows in the following:

"The time occupied in some of the lodges in examining a candidate not only resulted in a duplication of its work, but kept the brethren out at late hours, to their discomfort and the discredit of the fraternity."

The questions, "what is a masonic month" and how distance between lodges should be measured, were considered by him and the Committee on Landmarks and decided as they have been decided in Maine.

He says further:

"During the year my attention was called to the fact that certificates not authorized by this Grand Lodge or containing the language required by it, and embellished by pictures of implements, scenes, and sights never witnessed in a lodge, were being sold to the brethren, and, when signed by the officers of the lodge, were taken to the Grand Secretary to be attested by him. After examining several of these certificates, I concluded that they have no place in Pennsylvania Freemasonry. I therefore directed the Grand Secretary to attest no more of such certificates, and the lodge officers are prohibited from signing them. The only certificates permitted to be issued in Pennsylvania are those authorized by the Ahiman Rezon, and which follow the form prescribed in it."

The only amendment which we can suggest is to strike out the word "Pennsylvania."

He made a mason at sight, and his reason therefore is thus stated:

"This prerogative of the Grand Master is of ancient origin, and while used in but few instances at the present time, nevertheless, as the prerogative exists, I have deemed it proper to exercise it, in order that it might not be said that it has become obsolete by non-user."

The reason is a good one, because usage is law in Masonry, and the omission to exercise this prerogative for a long space of time would indicate that it had ceased to exist.

Among his decisions were the following:

"1. Following the decisions of my predecessors, I have decided that an objection to initiation may be made any time before the obligation is administered to the candidate, and the objection must be entered upon the minutes of the lodge; that when an objection is made it has the same force and effect as a rejection by ballot; that it cannot be withdrawn; that the candidate must be reported as a rejected applicant; and that further proceedings in his case must be by a second petition, after the expiration of six months from his rejection.

"2. In the case of a life member of a lodge who has no known place of residence, and has not been heard of for twenty years, I decided that there is a presumption that he is dead, on which presumption the lodge can mark him among deceased members; but before doing so, I requested the lodge to make diligent inquiry for the member.

"3. I have noticed on my visits to some of the lodges that the officers' collars and also the Past Masters' have stars on them; some nine, seven, five, three, or one. There is no authority for this."

* * * * *

"The Past Grand Master's jewel is suspended by a purple ribbon, to be worn on the left lapel of the coat. The jewels of the officers of subordinate lodges are silver, and the collars of the officers are blue, without embroidery, except silver edgings. A dispensation to wear a Past Master's jewel of

gold or part gold, or to have stars on the collars of the lodge officers or Past Masters, is never issued."

We are glad to see that the unlawful use of gold Past Master's jewels, which is spreading over the country, has no countenance in Pennsylvania.

4. Upon a subject, which we have already discussed, he well says :

"On another occasion permission was asked to have the masonic burial service performed at a crematory, which I refused. The burial service, all through, provides for a ceremony to be had over an open grave. A scroll is dropped in the grave with the name of the departed brother inscribed on it; a lambskin is also dropped in the grave and a sprig of evergreen. There is no provision in the masonic burial service for dropping the scroll, the lambskin or sprig of evergreen in a furnace. The right of the brethren to have their bodies disposed of in this quick and summary manner cannot be denied, but the mortuary tributes of the brethren should not be so summarily disposed of. The propriety of cremation is a matter on which each individual must form and hold his own opinion. Consequently, if a brother directs that his body be cremated, and his family desires the presence of the brethren at the house or church in which the funeral ceremonies are held, there is no objection to the attendance of the brethren thereat; but there is no burial service prepared for masons to be used at a crematory. A vault is a grave, a furnace is not.

5. He decided that there is "no objection to using the masonic burial service" over the body of a brother who committed suicide.

"6. Questions have been put to me whether lodges can try a brother for not paying a debt to another brother, or for committing perjury in a law suit. It has been the invariable rule of this Grand Lodge not to take jurisdiction in such cases, but to leave the brethren to the redress provided by the civil or criminal courts. After being convicted in a criminal court, the offender may be, and generally should be, tried for gross unmasonic conduct, the specification being his trial and conviction in a criminal court, and on that he may be expelled."

The first branch is all right, but the second is not law in other jurisdictions. "A mason is bound by his tenure to obey the moral law." All immorality, therefore, is a masonic offence and is cognizable by the lodge, even though it may also be an offence against the civil law. In such cases, in other jurisdictions, Masonry tries the accused in its own way and renders its own judgment, without regard to the judgment of the court, except to receive it as evidence sufficient to convict, but subject to be overcome by other evidence.

In the following, he should have inserted "Pennsylvania" before "masonic":

"I again call the attention of the brethren to the fact that the word 'dimit' has no place in masonic law and practice."

For in most jurisdictions, "dimit" has long had, and still has, "a place in masonic law and practice"; it is granted *by the lodge*, and releases the party from membership, and recommends him to other lodges, though the latter does not come within the meaning of the word; of course, however it has no place in the law and practice of any Grand Lodge, whose laws

allow a member to resign when he pleases, and entitle him to a certificate from the proper officers.

Of electioneering, he says (among other things):

"The spectacle of brethren standing in the anteroom of a lodge, or even inside, electioneering and soliciting votes for themselves, cannot be too severely reprimanded. It exhibits a want of delicacy and refinement which should not be shown in a fraternity like a masonic body."

* * * * *

"Friends of candidates may write letters to persons known to them, recommending brethren for preferment; but the wholesale issue of printed circulars to persons unknown as well as known to the sender is highly improper, and will, if not checked, tend to degrade the fraternity. As to printed tickets for candidates, I see nothing improper in them. It saves much time at the meetings, in the preparation of tickets, to have them all prepared and accessible by the brethren; but they should be distributed by friends of the candidates, and not by the candidates themselves."

We agree mainly in the following, but we scarcely hope that Masonry can long escape "newspaper enterprise," which recognizes no considerations of right or decency in the mad rush to be the first to obtain and publish sensational "news":

"I have noticed during the year several publications have been made in the public newspapers of the doings in some of the lodges. Perhaps there is no more insidious habit, nor one so destructive of Freemasonry, as publicity of any kind. The fact that a lodge exists is a fact that cannot be concealed, and perhaps no harm would be done by the fact being made known; but the publication of its doings in any matter is injurious, not only to the lodges, but to the whole body of the fraternity. The very essence and vitality of Freemasonry consists in its secrecy."

In the following, we recognize the *hand* of R. W. Bro. ARNOLD, but the *voice* of R. W. Bro. VAUX:

"As these ceremonies were performed in public, it may be well to state that we do not consider the laying of a corner-stone a masonic ceremony exclusively. It is a public ceremony performed by masons. Such a ceremony may be performed by bishops, or other clergymen, public officials, or any other person; and I apprehend that no one would consider the mere act of laying a corner-stone a masonic ceremony, although it may be done by masons, any more than it would be considered a church ceremony, when done by an ecclesiastic, or a state ceremony, when done by the Governor."

In view of the discussions, which we have had with the latter brother, in which he maintained most stoutly that neither the Grand Lodge nor any lodge can appear in public *as such*, we copy the following from the Ahiman Rezon of 1825, found under the heading—

The ceremony observed at laying the foundation stones of public structures."

"This ceremony must only be performed by the Grand Lodge in general communication."

* * * * *

"At the time appointed, the brethren are convened at some convenient place, approved of by the Grand Master. A band of music is provided, and the brethren appear in the insignia of the order, well-dressed, with white gloves and aprons. The Grand Lodge is opened, in the first degree by the

Grand Master, and the rules for regulating the procession to and from the place where the ceremony is to be performed, are read by the Grand Secretary. The necessary cautions are given from the chair, and the Grand Lodge is adjourned, after which the procession being arranged by the Grand Lodge, sets out," &c.

* * * * *

"A song in honor of Freemasonry concludes the ceremony, after which the procession returns to the place whence it set out, and the Grand Lodge is closed with the usual ceremonies."

Thus we perceive that up to 1825 and undoubtedly up to 1857, when a new Ahiman Rezon was adopted (and *probably* long after), the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was precisely in accord with her sister Grand Lodges in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a public edifice. The Grand Lodge opened, marched in procession to the appointed place, performed the ceremonies, returned to the place whence it came and "closed with the usual formalities," precisely as other Grand Lodges always have done and are doing now. When the innovation, which according to Bro. VAUX now exists, was first made and the ancient usage changed, we cannot tell; indeed, while the language which we have quoted is not found in the present Ahiman Rezon, yet we should infer from what is in it, that precisely the old usage is followed, but for the statement of Bro. VAUX. But whatever the practice now, it is certain that the usage and law of his Grand Lodge, from its organization down to since he became a member of it, utterly overthrow his main argument against public installations, to wit, that neither a Grand Lodge or a lodge can appear in public as such and perform masonic ceremonies; because the law was that a corner stone could be laid only by the Grand Lodge with the ceremony prescribed in the Ahiman Rezon, and if there has been any innovation in this respect, his Grand Lodge has made it.

Returning now to our extract from the address of R. W. Bro. ARNOLD, we would say, that whether the ceremonies were masonic ceremonies or church ceremonies depends upon whether the particular ceremonies used were peculiar to Masonry or peculiar to the church, and as those used on this occasion are the ones *prescribed by the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon*, and as our distinguished brother, after completing them, declared that the stone had been "*laid according to the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of Freemasonry*," it is safe to conclude that the ceremonies may be called "*masonic ceremonies*."

The Report on Correspondence (257 pp.) was presented by R. W. Bro. RICHARD VAUX. He believes in adhering to the old method of these reports, and does not favor making them a series of treatises on masonic subjects; and we fully agree with him. But we are surprised to learn that the report before us is his *twenty-ninth*: we had not been aware that he had prepared any before he commenced his present series of consecutive reports: by a singular coincidence, in his *twenty-ninth* he reviewed *our* *twenty-ninth*; when the reviewers form in procession according to *length of service*, we will walk by the side of Bro. VAUX, *at the head of it!*

It is impossible for us to note a title of the passages which we have marked for consideration ; we have, therefore, concluded to give in full his discussion of the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," as the diverse views of Grand Lodges upon this subject are inevitably leading to dissensions between them :

"The doctrine of 'perpetual jurisdiction' may have been misunderstood because the prevailing local sentiment favored the policy of increasing lodge membership. The principle which might be claimed as indulging the defense of perpetual jurisdiction has not been, therefore, fully examined. It seems to be regarded as the assertion of a continuous authority over the original applicant for Masonry by the lodge to which it was made. This never could be held tenable on the principle of masonic right. The distinction, however, is plain. If the applicant selects the lodge to which he applies for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and voluntarily makes his application, and the lodge takes jurisdiction of the application, it also takes jurisdiction of the applicant. If, therefore, the applicant be rejected,—that is, held not to be worthy of obtaining these rights and privileges,—the lodge jurisdiction is not dissolved, but its force is strengthened. So long as that applicant remains *unworthy*, he is in the custody of the masonic law and the lodge that first applied it to him. He could not apply to any lodge in the jurisdiction to which that lodge was subordinate. In a word, that person could not receive the rights and privileges of Masonry while he remained unworthy. So long as he remained unworthy the perpetual *disqualification* for initiation exists in every lawfully warranted and duly constituted lodge of free and accepted masons, for no other lodge could confer these rights and privileges on one who was unworthy and still not under tongue of good masonic report. That is a masonic landmark. It is a principle that is asserted at every ceremony of initiation; asserted continually in every Grand Lodge jurisdiction.

"If this person seek to obtain the removal of this disqualification, the lodge that asserted it must remove it, or agree to its removal. No other lodge can take cognizance of an application for a removal of this *objection*, or *disqualification*, but the lodge that inflicted it, as a consequence of its action, on the voluntary solicitation for initiation of the applicant. No question of citizenship or residence is involved, none. It is purely, simply, a question of principle in masonic jurisprudence. If, then, a lodge of masons in any Grand Lodge jurisdiction that would consent to initiate a person that comes before it a rejected applicant by another lodge in another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, a person that the peer of the lodge to which he now applies rejected him as unworthy under the law of Masonry, that lodge is answerable for its action.

"There cannot be two conditions of worthiness, unworthy in one Grand Jurisdiction, and that unworthy person be worthy in another jurisdiction. Can it be maintained by local contention that if this person enter a railroad car and ride a few miles from his home, crossing a geographical line into another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, he will become by this method *worthy* of the rights and privileges of Masonry which were denied to him where he was known, and in a lodge he selected to make his original application ? Is the *objection* thus removed ? Until it is, it remains universal and perpetual. The lodge that rejected holds continued jurisdiction over both the applicant and the rejection. The principle is unalterable in its operation.

"So, then, it is not a question of perpetual jurisdiction, but rather, and of infinitely more importance, a question of continuing disqualification. Invoking the masonic principle will, it is suggested, explain and settle the misunderstood contention as to perpetual jurisdiction.

"In some Grand Jurisdictions it is provided that such a rejected applicant can after a certain time make a second application. This is local law. By it

the unworthiness exists, but it is assumed it has been worn off by time. This is worthy of serious consideration.

"We have ventured to offer to our esteemed brethren some suggestions on this question, with much diffidence. Not even claiming any superior knowledge or desire to obtrude views that might give rise to contention, but merely offering what has been presented to our consideration, that it may receive the attention of our colleagues if they deem it worthy of their notice. The subject is, we think, of increasing interest. The fraternal relations between Grand Lodges should be so carefully guarded that no disturbing influence might be permitted to weaken them. We desire only to point out that there is danger arising from the initiation by a lodge of one Grand Lodge of a rejected candidate by a lodge of another Grand Lodge. It would seem that the operation of the principle of disqualification by rejection is not liable to be impaired at the discretion of any brethren. But assuredly not by a presumption. If the presumption is that the applicant has resided within the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge so many months, and therefore he is, by such residence, absolved from the unworthiness of an existing objection in the Grand Lodge where he made his unsuccessful application, the objection, we contend, is in no sense affected. It is not proposed to criticise, in this view of the subject, the provision which Grand Lodge enacts in its organic law, that within its own jurisdiction a rejected applicant may within a specified time renew his application for initiation in Masonry. This has not any relation to the question at issue. What may be the rule for all lodges in one jurisdiction cannot apply to another Grand Jurisdiction. It is the sovereignty of Grand Lodges that is involved, and the fraternal relations between these sovereign bodies ought to be regarded as worthy of serious consideration and claiming fraternal respect, which would induce a careful investigation, so that the application of the principle, free from all subordinate questions, would render a just determination in every case to which it applies."

Of Grand Representatives, among other things, he says :

"If the history of this custom is investigated, it will be seen that Grand Masters, of their own will, appointed these Representatives. A letter under the private seal of the Grand Master authenticated them. As a rule, the Grand Lodge had no part in this appointment. When the appointee received this letter it was made known to the Grand Master to whom it was addressed, and he, following the form as to all communications he receives, laid it before the Grand Lodge, which, for want of consideration as to the effect of any action expected, or not expected, received it; and so it appeared on the minutes of the Grand Lodge. For some time this course was not excepted to, nor criticised. It was not of enough importance to invite special attention. It might have continued till something occurred to call notice to the origin, authority, official nature, capacities, or conduct of these Grand Representatives."

As already stated, we do not so understand it; we have examined numerous commissions, and all are under seal of the Grand Lodge and accredit the representative to the Grand Lodge, and the quite universal custom has been to present them *in open Grand Lodge*; whereupon the Grand Master inspects the commission and if he finds it regular, the Representative is received by the Grand Lodge, and a record made of the fact.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Right Worshipful Charles I. Collamore, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, presented his report. It is a model report, short, sharp, and decisive, without any reasons for its conclusions except enough to point out the decision of the committee. We ask leave to congratulate

Brother Collamore on his triumphant brevity. We wish all Grand Lodge Committees on Grievances and Appeals would adopt Brother Collamore's most admirable method of dealing with the subjects which claim the consideration of his committee.

"Right Worshipful Brother Herbert Harris presented a report on 'the history of Masonry in Maine.' It is of great value to the craft of any Grand Jurisdiction to see to it that the history of the Fraternity is collected and put in a form for preservation. As so much, indeed far the most important part, of Masonry is found in tradition, history that is obtainable should be sought out and preserved. Our heritage is worthy of every effort to show its character, and that the perpetuity of its teachings, the proceedings of its lodges, and all that can be secured indicating its adherence to the standard of principles, ritual, ceremony, and the strict observance of established law and usage should be among its treasures, safe and guarded, for the benefit, instruction, and satisfaction of coming generations of the Brotherhood."

"But before we leave these general reflections, we most respectfully ask to be permitted to call the attention of Bro. Drummond to a subject we regard of the highest importance to the craft. Under the caption 'Mexico,' Bro. Drummond does not refer to the so-called 'Treaty of Monterey,' made by the then Grand Master of Texas, with certain highly respectable gentlemen of Mexico, in which he recognizes the Gran Dieta of Mexico as a masonic Grand Lodge. We desire to ask Bro. Drummond if, on reading the Grand Master of Texas' report of the proceedings which resulted in this 'Treaty of Monterey,' he is of the opinion that this treaty is entitled to the approval of any Grand Lodge of the states of the United States? Does such a proceeding and its result, for the Grand Lodge of Texas endorsed it, constitute the gentlemen who were parties to this treaty, and the body called the Gran Dieta of Mexico, in any sense a duly instituted Grand Lodge of Freemasons?"

"Before action can be taken on the present condition of Freemasonry in Mexico, it must be determined if this Treaty of Monterey has any standing in masonic jurisprudence. If it shall be determined in the affirmative, then any Grand Lodge in the United States is at the mercy of a meeting of persons who need not prove they are regular Freemasons according to the law, landmarks, and regulations which our craft hold fundamental; on which masonic recognition must rest."

Unless we are sadly disappointed, we shall discuss this matter under the head of "MEXICO."

He thinks that the "thing" called the Past Master's degree "is without any masonic existence and has no utility anywhere in the fraternity," and yet it is used much more in Pennsylvania *than in any other jurisdiction!* He will acquiesce in this when he knows that the "thing" which, in Pennsylvania, is called the "Ceremony of Passing the Chair" and the "thing" called "Past Master's degree" in all other jurisdictions are in essentials absolutely the same. We have seen both and know whereof we affirm. To be precisely accurate, that portion of the Pennsylvania ceremony which is performed while all but Past Master's are excluded from the hall is called the "Past Master's" degree in other jurisdictions.

We intended to say in connection with the quotation from his report, in relation to perpetual jurisdiction, that the usage has been, so far as we have known, that a rejected candidate, in the absence of express limitation, could apply to the same lodge at any time after rejection; the inhibition was against applying to other lodges; an examination of the Old Constitutions

confirms our view as hereinbefore expressed, that the effect of a rejection is an adjudication that the candidate was not fit at the time of the rejection.

But we are departing from our purpose of not attempting to go through this report seriatim and will stop here or do the best we can in that direction!

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1893.

The Grand Master (SIMON W. CRABBE) congratulates the craft on its continued prosperity in that jurisdiction.

He had visited all the lodges save one, and reports a fair attendance, and, as a whole, the work done in a very creditable manner.

The Grand Lecturer's report is to the same purport, as well as those of other visiting officers.

The Committee on Correspondence prepared a report, but on account of the low financial condition of the Grand Lodge, it was not published.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Grand Secretary correspond with the subordinate lodges to find out how many copies of complete proceedings each lodge will take at the cost price of publication, and if the cost is guaranteed by the subordinate lodges, that the Grand Secretary be authorized to have a sufficient number published to supply the demand."

We trust that the Grand Secretary will extend his correspondence to brethren of other jurisdictions, as we know of quite a number of libraries that would gladly purchase a copy of such a reprint.

This jurisdiction has twelve lodges with an aggregate membership of about 500. Ten of the twelve did work during the year: the largest has ninety-one members, and the smallest, twenty-two: it almost seems as if every mason can personally know every other mason in the jurisdiction, and thus the bands of fraternity be stronger than in the larger jurisdiction.

QUEBEC, 1894.

The Grand Lodge was called upon during the year to bury two of its Past Grand Masters, EDWIN R. JOHNSON and JAMES FREDERICK WALKER. The former was ill at the preceding annual communication, but not fatally, as was supposed; but he died April 29th, and was buried on the second of May; Bro. WALKER was present at the funeral in apparently good health, but in exactly three weeks the Grand Lodge met to bury him. We extend the sympathies of the craft of Maine to our brethren of Quebec.

The Grand Master (THOMAS PAGE BUTLER) says:

"We have now entered on the twenty-fifth year of the existence of this Grand Lodge, which was organized on the 20th of October, 1869, and this is actually the twenty-fifth communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec,

though our proceedings number from the annual communication held a year afterwards.

"Grand Lodge at its organization comprised but 21 lodges, which have increased to 57; and during this period 5,375 initiates have been brought to light in our lodges."

* * * * *

"R. W. Bro. Isaacson has been Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge during almost the whole of its existence—he was among the foremost in its organization, instituted the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and installed its first officers. I do not need to recite the valuable services he has rendered to us, how ready he has been at all times to assist in our work, how cheerfully he has ever given us the benefit of his experience and knowledge. You all know him and what he has done; and I feel certain you will all with me heartily congratulate him and ourselves that we have him still with us, and will agree with me that we cannot better mark this 25th communication than by conferring on him the rank of P. G. M., which he so richly deserves."

In relation to this the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"We feel confident Grand Lodge will endorse his remarks regarding the valuable and faithful service of our venerable and esteemed Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Isaacson, and with whom we all deeply sympathize in the loss of his dear wife. We recommend that Grand Lodge, in view of his long and faithful service, follow the advice of the Grand Master, and confer upon him the rank of a Past Grand Master, as a token of respect and esteem. And in consideration of his special services to Grand Lodge and its officers, which might be considered beyond the ordinary duties of Grand Secretary, we recommend he be paid the sum of \$500."

Of the condition of the craft, the committee says:

"The progress has been steady and sure; the large amount of work done by the lodges, the fairly prompt manner in which returns have been made and dues paid, and the satisfactory increase in amount of Grand Lodge receipts, afford sufficient evidence of the sound and healthy condition of the craft as a whole, and with few exceptions of the prosperity of the lodges under our jurisdiction."

And the Grand Secretary says:

"It affords me much pleasure to be enabled to record the continued prosperity of the craft throughout our jurisdiction. The general depression in trade and business, which has marked the last past year, does not appear to have in any way retarded the progress of the fraternity with us; the steady advance, which year by year has been so marked from the very organization of our Grand Lodge up to the present time, has in no way fallen off since our last annual communication, and I doubt not but that it will ever continue, so long as we remain true to our duties and principles. The fact is, and let us realize it, we have now attained a strength, reputation, and standing with those in our midst of all sects, creeds and nationalities whose good opinion is worth having, which will enable us to treat with scorn and contempt the miserable diatribes and slanders of our enemies, be they Priests or Laymen."

The Proceedings evince the truth of this, as well as the prevalence of harmony, except that there was one case before the Grand Lodge involving three lodges and one man, whether a mason or not the report leaves us in doubt. We have studied the reports of the committees till we are quite dizzy; we have a very strong fear that the case has evolved feelings that are not *very* masonic, which have caused much of the trouble, and we greatly

regret that the Grand Lodge should declare a mason, regularly made in a regular lodge, to be no mason at all, because he was made in the wrong lodge. We fully believe that the old law and usage were that when a person was made a mason in a regular lodge all questions of eligibility were foreclosed : the answer to the question, " What makes you a mason ? " is essentially deficient and erroneous, unless this view is correct.

The Report on Correspondence (119 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

He quotes quite freely, expressing assent or dissent, in most cases briefly, but occasionally at greater length, and always with clearness and ability.

He discusses various matters, which we have already noticed to the extent allowed by our space ; we omit his observations with less regret because he agrees with us.

RHODE ISLAND, 1893.

At the semi-annual communication, a beautiful tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master OLIVER JOHNSON was read by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, and one to the memory of Bro. WILLIAM B. BLANDING, by Bro. CYRUS M. VAN SLYCK.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Hall at Auburn, R. I. ; Bro. GEORGE A. LITTLEFIELD delivered a very interesting address.

The Grand Master (STILLMAN WHITE) says :

" The year that has this day closed has been comparatively an uneventful one to this jurisdiction. Harmony and good fellowship have prevailed and the lodges generally have enjoyed a good measure of prosperity."

* * * * *

" The centennial volume has been somewhat delayed from several reasons. The severe illness of W. Bro. Rugg as well as the condition of the records during the Anti-Masonic period, which have required a great amount of labor to furnish the material necessary for a proper record of that period, yet I am happy to state that the work is in a good state of forwardness, a portion being already printed and we trust will be completed by early fall, and we believe the delay will be more than compensative for by the results gained."

The Grand Secretary announced that progress had been made with Volume II of the reprint, and an appropriation was made to continue and complete it.

The following resolution in relation to the work was adopted :

" *Ordered*, That the committee be continued with instructions to proceed with their work, and when they shall have unanimously agreed on a report and it shall have been approved by the M. W. Grand Master, it shall be promulgated as the correct work of this jurisdiction."

Business of a routine character : no Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1893.

The Grand Master (STILES P. DENDY) says :

" It is pleasing to announce that peace and harmony have prevailed within our own borders during another masonic year, and we have abundant reasons to be deeply grateful to the Great Architect of the Universe, to whom let us all devoutly and reverently bow our heads and hearts in recognition of His presence, protection and blessing continued to us throughout the year."

Among his decisions is the following :

" That the custom, as in some jurisdictions, of requiring the Senior Deacon to present the ballot box to the W. M., S. W. and J. W.'s for the reception of their ballots in cases of elections to the degrees, or to membership, in a subordinate lodge, has never obtained to any very great extent in this jurisdiction ; and it is not improper for these officers to descend from their stations for this purpose. That the better method in balloting is for each member of the lodge, including the station officers, to present himself before the Altar upon call of the Secretary, and each deposit his ballot under the sanction of the penal sign of the Third degree."

This was approved by the Grand Lodge and the suggested mode of balloting adopted.

The method is certainly impressive, and calculated to remind the brother of his duty to vote conscientiously : but in large lodges it would consume so much time as to be well nigh impracticable, or else to prolong the session to an unreasonably late hour of the night.

It was decided, also, that when the Grand Lodge suspends for an indefinite time the charter of the lodge, it loses its territorial jurisdiction for the time being ; but that such is not the case when the Grand Master suspends a charter until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. The former is a new question, and the decision seems to us to be correct.

The reports of the Deputies show an encouraging degree of prosperity in spite of very adverse circumstances in some of the districts.

The present District Deputy system had not worked satisfactorily : it had been proposed to have a Grand Lecturer with a salary, or else to pay a salary to the District Deputies, but neither seemed practicable in view of the necessity of continuing to reduce the Grand Lodge debt ; accordingly the latter proposition was indefinitely postponed and the former laid over to the next annual communication. The Grand Master suggested that the districts be decreased in size and increased in number so as to reduce the time and expense of travel. The committee reported favorably, and as we understand it, the recommendation was adopted, but we think that it requires an amendment of the constitution to make it effective.

A silver trowel with ivory mountings was exhibited in the Grand Lodge, which was made for, and in 1829 used by, Bro. LAFAYETTE in laying the corner stone of the De Kalb monument. Bro. INGLESBY stated that it had been used in laying the corner stone of the Temple in which the Grand Lodge was in session ; of the King's Mountain monument ; of the Cowpens

monument; of the Jasper monument; of the Simms monument; of the Masonic Temple; and of other edifices and monuments. The owner, a widow, signified her willingness to dispose of it to the Grand Lodge, which appropriated \$50.00 towards its purchase and ordered a circular to be issued soliciting contributions to make up the balance. We trust that the movement will be successful and that the Grand Lodge will become the owner of this almost invaluable relic.

We judge that South Carolina masons are not of the new school, who would deny masonic recognition to LAFAYETTE if he were living because he hailed from a lodge holding under a Grand Orient!

We note that on the average *thirty* lodges are assigned to each Deputy, which he is expected to visit at his own expense! We trust our South Carolina brethren will not judge of the system by their own experience.

There is no Report on Correspondence; remembering Bro. INGLESBY'S reports, we are led to inquire whether it can be *possible* that the 136 pages devoted to returns of lodges are of sufficient importance to justify depriving the craft of that state of the advantage of those reports. We have a *very decided* opinion about it, but we may underrate the importance of publishing those returns.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1893.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (HARVEY J. RICE) says:

"In welcoming you to this nineteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, it affords me pleasure to assure you that peace, harmony and prosperity abound throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, and while we have not materially increased the number of lodges, still the records will show a healthy increase in membership."

He gives a concise account of his official acts and decisions: the latter are in accord with the law in Maine.

He gives an account of the controversy which we noticed under Nebraska. To advance aid to a member of another lodge, and then to demand pay for it, and insist upon it, is such a breach of masonic law that, in former times, would have cost the lodge its charter. It has no single element of masonic charity about it; it is no more nor less than an attempt to give away the money of another without his consent.

In relation to this matter the committee said:

"Humanity and fraternal feeling would dictate that he should be provided with suitable room, nurse and medical attendance during his sickness, and in the event of death, should receive a respectable burial in some cemetery within the jurisdiction of the lodge furnishing aid.

"It is further recommended that when such aid is furnished the lodge from which the sick or deceased brother is a member should promptly and carefully re-imburse the lodge furnishing aid for the expenses thus incurred.

"It is further recommended that no additional expense be incurred without the mutual consent of the lodges directly interested."

The first paragraph is correct, but it does not give a basis for the second. The question is, "What does masonic duty require?" The committee treat the question as if a lodge absolutely *owes* a support to its members, and yet call it charity! It is a fundamental principle of masonic charity that the amount of relief it is a mason's duty to afford depends upon his ability, and of his ability he is the sole judge. It is a very easy thing to be charitable at another's expense. The third paragraph is all right, and will save dissension, but the duty remains all the same to relieve to the extent of ability, without the expectation of repayment. The worst feature is that this doctrine of re-imbusement encourages the idea that a lodge *owes* to every one of its members relief equal to a full support, regardless of its cost or the ability of the lodge, thus changing *charity* into *insurance*.

The Report on Correspondence (107 pp.) was submitted by Bro. WILLIAM BLATT.

In his Introduction, he says:

"It has been the writer's boast that this Grand Lodge was ever conservative, clinging tenaciously to principles of tradition as well as those in harmony with the *spirit* of Masonry, and which are ever abreast of the progress of the day.

"The time is when those who have led in this policy are beginning to shift the burden and responsibility of the further performance of their duty upon younger shoulders. Therefore brethren, see to it that those to whom you transfer these responsibilities, those to whom you intrust the shaping and moulding of the future of this Grand Lodge are imbued with the old spirit, and faithful in treading the old paths whose windings have been so well and clearly defined by those who have been prominent in, and made so highly honorable the earlier history of this Grand Lodge."

In proof of this we quote the following in relation to what we have written above:

"The Committee on Address declared as its opinion, the Grand Lodge agreeing, that masons sojourning in Arizona should affiliate there, and that in case they preferred to retain their membership elsewhere, that the lodge in which such membership is held should assume all liability for moneys paid by the lodge in Arizona for the brother's relief. This is the old story to which we have but so reply that the adoption of a resolution to that effect would pervert masonic charity and bring the institution down from its high position in the premises to the plain and common level of benefit societies. Masonic charity can have no connection whatever with the payment of lodge dues. If that connection is established, or charity made dependent upon anything whatever except the necessities of the case, then it ceases to be charity. The majority of Western Grand Lodges have now acknowledged this principle and we hope our brethren in Arizona will see the matter in what we honestly believe its only true light."

We find, from his report, that in our review of Oregon we should have added California to the Grand Lodges, which allow a member of any lodge to reject a candidate in any other lodge by objecting to his initiation.

In his review of Maine (1892), we find that he also misunderstood what we wrote about "the work": but we agree with what he says and have no doubt that he agrees with what we thought we said!

In his review of Utah, he says:

"The lodge in which we hold membership was for the first twenty years of its existence, located on the frontier. Masons in distress from other jurisdictions, not at all scarce, and the drain upon the lodge and the members for their relief, attendance, and even burial, often very heavy. Yet in no single instance have we ever thought of asking restitution for moneys expended, except the expenditure was officially directed to be made by the lodge of which the recipient was a member. We fully agree, however, with the Grand Master, that a judicious expenditure of funds for charitable purposes should be at all times observed."

We caught our breath when we read his "conclusion," for in it he states that in future the labors in this field "will fall on other shoulders"; but turning to the last page of the cover, we find his name there still. Long may it wave! When a brother goes off this committee we always feel as if we had lost a personal friend.

TENNESSEE, 1894.

Portraits of **BUN F. PRICE** and **HENRY A. CHAMBERS**, the retiring and the incoming Grand Masters, are given.

Grand Master **PRICE** gives a full account of his official acts. He had refused to grant any dispensations for new lodges (except one ordered by the Grand Lodge) on the ground that the lodges asked for would be weak lodges and there were too many of them already, as *one hundred* lodges reported a membership of less than *thirty* and forty-three of them had less than twenty.

He speaks very plainly of the reasons, and we should think that such a shaking up would quicken the circulation. He made a large number of decisions, but all depending on local law or on well settled principles. There was one exception, which, however, may have been controlled by local law: he decided that, if a Master elect declines to be installed, the Senior Warden succeeds to the East and should appoint a Senior Warden *pro tem.*; but the general masonic law is that a Master holds his office until his successor is elected *and installed*, and moreover, the last official act of any Master under the old usage and law is to install his successor or cause him to be installed. As we have said, however, the constitution of this Grand Lodge may control it: but if it does, we hold it to be a dangerous change in the law in a very material respect: a lodge should never be left without officers, merely by failure to elect or install them.

He had made a large number of visitations: we cannot forbear copying (in part) what he said of two of them:

"In all my visitations I was not more pleased than on this occasion. I found the lodge room in a splendid condition. A new carpet had just been laid, the walls were neat and clean, and the furniture and jewels in fine order. It was not necessary for me to meet the crowd that was present to convince me that they formed a live lodge. But I did meet brethren in numbers sufficient to overflow the lodge room. There were several old brethren present who had been masons for over sixty years. To them did I pay

especial attention, as an humble recognition of the honor they were paying your Grand Master, some of them having come quite a distance."

* * * * *

"Think of it, brethren, three hundred and seventy-six present, with sixteen lodges represented, without the usual inducement of a banquet! They were invited by your Grand Master to be present, and as a compliment to you they came; and when the work was over, showed their great appreciation of it by shaking his hands so vigorously that it took several days to get over the effect. They wanted to come again."

We regret to find that his work was interrupted:

"This closed, for four months, my official visitations, as a few days thereafter disease, in the shape of malarial fever, laid hold of and prostrated me, and for over four months I was racked by pain and suffering, until finally it developed a condition necessitating a most serious surgical operation, the result of which could not be determined for many days, and it was not until the first of this month that I was sufficiently restored to take up the work again. Of course it was then too late, as other business demanded my attention at that time. When stricken with disease I had many appointments ahead which I was compelled to cancel by telegraph. Had my health permitted, I would have visited and worked for many lodges, and my failure to do so is alone attributable to my sickness."

Of the result of his visitations, he says:

"One year ago, when you complimented me by election to this honorable position, I promised you that my efforts should be devoted to country lodges. Faithfully have I kept my word, and not one city lodge, outside of my own home, has been visited by me. In every visitation I have made I have been received with open arms and a welcome so hearty that it made me glad I was Grand Master. In every instance I have found the brethren anxious for 'more light,' and especially a visit from the Grand Master. I have noticed all these things most carefully, and my conclusions are, that the lodges are pining for want of personal inspections and visits from the Grand Officers, especially those competent to work for and instruct them. There was not a visit made by me that failed to fill the lodge room to its fullest capacity, and every one was attentive and anxious to learn, and the greatest regret of my official year is that I was unable to visit all the lodges that I wanted to. I sincerely hope that your incoming Grand Master will do more visiting than I had a chance to, as I believe more good can be accomplished in that way than by any other."

He visited the four Memphis lodges at their invitation and conferred the Third degree. Fully four hundred were present—representatives of fifteen Tennessee lodges and of *eighteen* other Grand Jurisdictions!

Upon his recommendation, the system of Grand Representatives was abolished and a blank page (except this announcement) takes the place of the list of "Grand Representatives."

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. GEORGE C. CONNOR. We learn from it that the Committee on Accounts the year before had recommended that the Grand Lodge abandon having any report on account of the expense, but their recommendation was rejected by a vote of 258 to 45. It seems that there was a suggestion somewhere that the recommendation was based on personal feeling; for the committee this year warmly deny that such was the fact. They base their objection on the score of ex-

pense, including postage, &c. It seems to us that there must be an error in their estimate, as it largely exceeds the entire cost of the publication and distribution of the entire Proceedings of our Grand Lodge. However, the Grand Lodge adopted their recommendation and we presume that we shall have no report hereafter.

In his Introduction, Bro. CONNOR says:

"The chairman began this review early in August, but soon he fell before the assault of what he fears is an incurable disease. Little by little I struggled on, never losing sight of the probability that this might be the last work I would be permitted to do for my brethren. The clouds have slowly lifted and the burden is not quite so heavy to-day. But there were days when I caught glimpses of the Pearly Gate and heard footfalls beyond the boundary of the other world. I toiled because I knew I had the sympathy of my brethren and that what I wrote would live when I was gone. I struggled against pain because the glory of the masonic fraternity enlists every power of my heart and soul in these my declining years."

And in his conclusion:

"FAREWELL.

"Aye, it may be forever; the Father alone knoweth. But if we meet no more here, may we meet beyond the river where the waves of sorrow surge no more. Yes, the Pearly Gate comes nearer, and the light from its wicket streams down to us along the highway. The burden remains, but it grows lighter every year.

"Here we see the faults of each other magnified, entirely because we do not know each other; but we will know each other there; yea, in that bright and shining land where the weary and the misunderstood are at rest forever. Here we lay up both earthly and spiritual treasures; the former to discharge our obligations, the latter that we may honor God and elevate mankind. Such living, laying up and trustfulness make up the life of a true Freemason.

"Many of the beloved have crossed over the river since last we reported. They are not absorbed in the fountain of Nirvana, as the Buddhist dreams; they have gone home to the bosom of their God. They live because God lives, and through the mercy of God we shall meet them there. Ah! how precious the thought—

"So star by star declines,
Till all are passed away.
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Alas! the farewell was his last on earth! We were greatly shocked on the tenth of March to learn that he had died the day before; we had not heard that he was ill, much less that he was *dangerously* ill. Indeed, when we received a New Year's Greeting from him, assuming that he was in perfect health while we were wrestling with "the grip," we returned a corresponding answer.

We have no heart to review his report, but give instead the official announcement of his death, by Grand Master CHAMBERS, which will be warmly endorsed by thousands of the craft:

"To the Subordinate Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in Tennessee:

"BRETHREN—George C. Connor died at his home in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, a few minutes before six o'clock on the morning of Friday, March the 9th, 1894.

"This announcement is made in sorrow, and in sorrow will it be received by the masonic fraternity.

"Brother Connor was an illustrious mason. He had the natural gifts of a fine personal presence and of splendid mental powers. He had by careful study, extensive travel and industrious research improved and expanded his natural talents, thoroughly mastered the history of the masonic Order, and made himself one of the ablest and most scholarly interpreters of its Mystic Ceremonies. In these respects it is confidently believed that, at least in the United States, he had no superior, and it is doubted whether he had an equal. He had been long, intimately and prominently connected with legitimate Masonry in nearly all its degrees. He had held the highest offices in all the masonic bodies in this state, and also prominent places in National organizations.

"At the time of his death, Bro. Connor was a Past Grand Master of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge, Chairman of the Committee to Codify the Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, Chairman of the Board of Custodians of the Work and Lectures, and one of the most active, able and useful members, and, at times, Chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge, composed of all the living Past Grand Masters of the state.

"He filled every position to which he had been called with eminent, often unequaled, ability. He was in constant demand in both the public and private ceremonies of Masonry. He has, through his writings and addresses, embellished and enriched the literature of the Order and made for himself a permanent and enviable place therein.

"In view of all this it is deemed appropriate to make this official announcement of his death.

"A committee of Past Grand Masters will be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial to his memory, to be presented for the consideration of the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

"And while Bro. Connor often held high official position, he was, nevertheless, always in most intimate, cordial and extremely useful relations with the masses of the masons of Tennessee. Few, if any, men were ever more widely and favorably known as masons than was he.

"It is, therefore suggested that the subordinate lodges each, severally, take some appropriate action, and make some appropriate record in his memory.

"He was laid to rest in the beautiful Forest Hills Cemetery at Chattanooga, on Sunday, March 11, 1894. It may be of interest to the brethren, especially those who knew him personally, to be told that the high esteem in which our brother was held was evidenced by the vast concourse of people, including masons and many who were not; numbers of whom came long distances for the purpose, who, in spite of the stormy day, attended the funeral exercises both at the residence and at the grave.

"He lived in the Christian faith, he died in the Christian hope, and he was buried while surrounded by a multitude of sorrowing friends who, without regard to sect or creed, save the universal brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God, united in the last sad rites to show their respect for this excellent man and eminent mason.

"Death is the road our dearest friends have gone;
Why, with such leaders, fear to say, "Lead on" ?
Its gate repels, lest it too soon be tried,
But turns to balm on the immortal side.
Mothers have passed it, fathers, children, *men*
Whose life we look not to behold again ;
Women that smiled away their loving breath ;
Soft is the traveling on the road of Death."

TEXAS, 1893.

The Grand Master (THOMAS B. COCHRAN) announces the death of Bro. ALFRED HENDERSON, born in 1797, made a mason in 1818, a resident of Texas since 1843, and a contributing member of the lodge in the place of his residence until his death; over ninety-six years of age, over seventy-five years a mason, and over fifty years a member of the same lodge, his case has scarcely a parallel. There is another pleasant incident; he was a regular attendant upon the lodge, and when unable to find his way because of failing sight, "his devoted daughter, the wife of our deceased brother W. F. URROX, would lovingly lead him to the door and deliver him into the hands of his faithful brethren." It is not stated how he found his way back home, but it is easy to guess.

The usual immense amount of routine business had occupied the time of the Grand Master, and his decisions number thirty-eight.

The first is new and important, and, as we think, correct :

"That the provision of the Grand Lodge constitution, which declares that 'the use of vinous or spirituous liquors in rooms of a lodge is of evil example and pernicious effect, and is absolutely prohibited,' extends to all gatherings of masons permitted to use the rooms of our lodges, whatever be the name or character of the organization.

"It would seem upon first blush, that this ruling involves an unwarranted interference with the affairs of other organizations, but when we consider the restrictions laid upon our subordinates as to the exclusive use and control of their halls, and the full scope of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, it is believed that the provisions of the constitution has not been unduly extended.

"We permit bodies professing a connection with Symbolic Masonry and composed exclusively of masons to meet in our halls, and only say to them in so doing, their practices must conform to the requirements of our law.

"There can be no condition of a mason's life where a rule of conduct prescribed by the Grand Lodge, in whose jurisdiction he is, is not binding on him."

The constitutional provision applies to the individual mason, and he is bound by it in whatever capacity he acts.

Another curious case came to him for decision: a Fellow Craft and a Master Mason had a business difficulty, in which the former used harsh language, deeply wounding the feelings of the latter. The F. C. was elected for advancement, but the M. M. objected to his receiving it, unless he would apologize; the Master stated the matter to the lodge, which ordered both to appear for the purpose of a reconciliation, but the M. M., though summoned, did not appear, and the Grand Master was asked what could be done. He decided: (1) That the objection was equivalent to a rejection by ballot; (2) That the condition attached to the objection was of no effect; (3) That the Master was wrong in making the objection known; (4) That the lodge could not call a meeting to compel a reconciliation between a M. M. and a brother of an inferior degree; and, (5) That if a brother had nothing against a candidate, but personal dislike growing out of a difficulty, he was wrong in objecting to his advancement. The Grand Lodge sustained the

decisions, except that it held that a lodge cannot properly undertake to *force* a reconciliation under any circumstances.

He had received the pamphlet entitled "Masonry in Mexico," to which we have adverted in a former report, and a correspondence with the author of it had ensued; and later he had received the official reply of the Gran Dieta; he also had the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, to whom he had referred all the papers, visit Dr. ORNELAS, a distinguished citizen of Mexico, who, however, while sojourning in Texas had become, and for several years had been a member of a Texas lodge. The committee made a report, which is rather disappointing.

They say:

"The severest criticisms of Mexican Masonry emanate from one who claimed to be and doubtless was the Worshipful Master of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, at the city of Mexico, including the documents mentioned by the Grand Master. Toltec Lodge was chartered in 1882 by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, with the consent of the then existing Grand Bodies of Mexican Masonry, and was composed in the main of Americans residing in Mexico. From facts in possession of your committee we are fully warranted in saying that these criticisms were not inspired so much by a zeal for Masonry as by a desire to retain the charter of their lodge and the prestige of their position as the only masonic lodge in Mexico with an American charter. All of these criticisms have been ably met and fully answered by the Gran Dieta, and the regularity of the work of the Mexican lodges is also fully attested by well informed brethren of this jurisdiction who have recently visited the city of Mexico.

"We would not be understood as intending in this report to dignify with any attempted reply the various pamphlets, letters, circulars, etc., emanating from the above mentioned individual, and which have been scattered broadcast over the land, for we regard these publications as the natural result of chagrin on the part of their author, and so being, we do not believe they can properly come before this Grand Lodge for notice, and they are only referred to here (and by our Grand Master, we assume), because they have been very generally circulated among the American Grand Lodges, and have, we think, been accorded more notice than they deserved.

"Having recognized the Gran Dieta and now holding fraternal correspondence with that Grand Body, the Grand Lodge of Texas does not propose to take notice of strictures upon itself and upon the Gran Dieta by individual masons or individual lodges, especially when such strictures are couched in terms, to say the very least, too discourteous for masonic discussion, and more especially so *since these strictures are not warranted by the facts.*"

We wish more particulars had been given, so that we could have seen what basis there is for their conclusion that the author of that document is so unreliable. We regret it the more, because we have not seen the reply of the Gran Dieta.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS.

He confines himself very closely to abstract, but gives frequent brief comments, especially concerning the Mexican question.

We learn from this report that Toltec Lodge sent a *confidential* communication to the Grand Lodge of New York in relation to Masonry in Mexico.

Among the many queer things which have been done about this matter

this goes to the head. In examining the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, we could not discover its reason for revoking the charter of Toltec Lodge; perhaps this performance was the reason; if so, it was a sufficient one. Bro. MATTHEWS thus speaks of it:

"Now, without undertaking to say that the statements made by Toltec Lodge in its *confidential circular* to the Grand Lodge of New York, and by those who have personally visited lodges in Mexico reported their conclusions to the committee, we are free to say that it is passing strange that none of these things were discovered by Bro. Tyler while he was there making his investigations, the more particularly so, as he went there predisposed to decide against the legitimacy and genuineness of its Masonry, and was naturally looking for and expecting to find objections. It appears also to us, to say the least, not a little singular that Toltec Lodge did not send its 'confidential circular' to the Grand Lodge of Texas. And we submit, is it right or proper that, upon a question of such general and vital interest to all masons, facts so important as these are intimated to be, should be held as confidential? We do not think so. They should be, nay, it is *the duty* of those in possession of them so to make them known to all concerned that they may thereby be the better enabled to act intelligently and correctly in the premises."

* * * * *

"Now, we undertake to say that, had the information which guided the Grand Lodge of New York been in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Texas, or had it been proved to it that in Mexican lodges 'the O. B.s are taken on honor only, the admission of women, the exclusion of the Bible, the idea of the presence of God altogether disallowed,' etc., the result would have been very different. Instead of receiving recognition, the Gran Dieta would have been repudiated and driven from our door. We will go further and say, we feel sure that if these charges of Toltec Lodge can be proved, that even now the Grand Lodge of Texas will, as most undoubtedly it should do in justice to itself and the general craft, at once and without hesitation rescind its action and retrace its steps."

It was entirely proper for Toltec Lodge or its Master to make a communication, confidential or otherwise, to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which chartered it; and it seems to us that Bro. MATTHEWS is in error in declining to notice such a document. However, the statements of that lodge and those of its Master bear upon their face evidence that they should be received with great caution and should not be relied upon unless corroborated by other evidence.

UTAH, 1894.

A question of some interest arose upon the report of the Committee on Credentials. A Warden appointed a proxy under a resolution of the lodge authorizing it, and the question was whether this proxy had a right to vote in Grand Lodge, the Master being present. The committee divided but the Grand Lodge sustained the majority, holding (as it seems to us erroneously) that the proxy had no right to vote. In Masonry, two kinds of proxies are known; in case of lodges, generally a proxy *for the lodge* is appointed, while in the other bodies, a representative is allowed to appoint a proxy to act *for him*. In the case of lodges, the representative present casts the

whole vote of the lodge; in the other case, each representative casts but one vote, although he is the only representative present; in the former case a proxy votes only when no other representative is present, while in the latter case, he votes when his principal is absent, although the other representatives are present. While the old usage in case of lodges was to appoint a proxy *for the lodge*, (and we favor adhering to the old usage) it is entirely competent for a Grand Lodge to adopt the other system and authorize each representative of a lodge to appoint his own proxy; and this, we think, is what the Grand Lodge of Utah has done, adding, however, the requirement that such appointment shall be authorized by the lodge. We think, too, that the change grew out of giving a new construction to a provision quite common in the constitutions of the older Grand Lodges, viz: "the Worshipful Masters and Wardens, of the chartered and duly constituted lodges," &c., "or their legally appointed proxies"; the word "their" in the latter phrase refers to "lodges" and not to "Masters and Wardens," and by those familiar with the usage no other construction was thought of; but evidently the author of the Utah constitution understood the word "their" to refer to "Masters and Wardens," and desiring (wisely) to guard the power of appointment re-wrote the clause, as follows:

"The Worshipful Master and Wardens, for the time being, of the several chartered and duly constituted lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or their legally appointed proxies, *provided*, such representative or proxy be a M. M. and a member of the lodge he represents, and produces a letter of proxy, together with the resolution of his lodge, under seal, authorizing the appointment of such proxy."

We think this clearly gives the power to each officer, with the authority of the lodge, to appoint his own proxy. A revision of the constitution is in progress, and undoubtedly the doubts arising under the present version will be removed.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (ALBION B. EMERY) says:

"It is a well known fact that Freemasonry runs parallel with the prosperity of the country in which it exists, and as we have experienced during the past year more of a stagnation in business than ever before, our membership has not as rapidly increased as we anticipated when last we parted. But aside from this it is a great pleasure for me to be able to report to you that all our lodges are in a prosperous condition. Peace and harmony prevail among the members of each lodge and among all the lodges. They have been zealous in their work and the manner in which the several degrees have been conferred is beyond praise. They practiced the social features of Masonry with the best results, and any worthy claim for relief has met with cheerful response."

Of Grand Representatives, he well says (and his views were expressly endorsed by the Grand Lodge):

"I hold that a Grand Representative represents the Grand Lodge and not the Grand Master. That the Grand Master makes the appointment is because he is the Executive Officer of the Grand Lodge when not in session. In his annual address the Grand Master reports all his official acts to the Grand Lodge; the appointment of Grand Representatives included. And

when the Grand Lodge in annual communication assembled confirms the appointments they are officers of the Grand Lodge of Utah. To my own recollection that has been the custom in our Grand Lodge since I have been a member of it, and I hope the custom will continue."

He declined to grant a dispensation for a new lodge, because the nearest lodge refused to recommend the petition, and the constitution makes that recommendation a pre-requisite. This provision of the constitution is an illustration of the fact that what is granted as a *privilege* or a *precaution* is soon esteemed to be a *right*. The idea is prevalent that no new lodge can be created without the *consent* of the nearest lodge; whereas the provision in question was originally adopted to assist the Grand Master in coming to a conclusion whether the creation of a new lodge would be a benefit to the craft, and to give the lodge affected an opportunity to be heard as to the effect upon itself of the creation of the new lodge; in many jurisdictions the recommendation of more lodges is required, but the Grand Master is authorized to act without such recommendation if in his judgment it is "unreasonably withheld."

Among his decisions is the following:

"*Third.* Can a non-affiliated mason prefer charges against a member of a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction?"

"*Answer.* He cannot. In the Grand Jurisdiction of Utah a non-affiliated mason is considered a drone in the hive of Masonry. He has no masonic rights and is entitled to no masonic privileges, consequently he can prefer no charges against a member in good and regular standing in a lodge in Utah."

The Grand Lodge reversed this ruling and decided that "a non-affiliate in good standing" can prefer charges.

The idea that led the Grand Master to make this decision also led to the question which gave rise to the following:

"*Question.* Is not a masonic lodge in duty bound to—First. Bury a member of the lodge with masonic honors, and—Second. To pay all the funeral expenses of the deceased?"

"*Answer.* It is the duty of a masonic lodge to bury a deceased member with masonic honors if requested to do so by himself while living or by his family after death, and in case of need to pay the funeral expenses; but if the deceased brother has left large possessions, the family or the heirs of the estate should pay the funeral expenses and not the lodge.

"*Explanation.* Upon inquiry I found that the estate left by the deceased brother was up in the thousands and could well afford to pay the funeral expenses of the departed brother.

"Brethren, when I first crossed the threshold of Masonry I was instructed 'to assist a brother in like destitute circumstances,' and I have endeavored to follow that instruction all my life. I believe in masonic charity, but it should be bestowed upon the needy and distressed. Let our charity, flow to them, not grudgingly, but freely and heartily. The fortunate should not claim masonic charity, granting it to them would be taking bread from the hungry brother, support from the needy widow and education from the helpless orphan. That is my opinion of masonic charity, hence my decision."

The Grand Lodge modified this:

"That it is not the duty of a lodge to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased brother, except as an act of masonic charity."

The "idea" which called for this decision is that payment of dues, and that only, makes a man a mason and *entitles* him to a *quid pro quo*. This "idea" which the legislation of many Grand Lodges is cultivating we regard as most dangerous to the future of Masonry. The absolute *duty* of paying dues and the consequent *right* to relief—unlimited relief to the extent that relief is necessary—has already become the actual, if not the *declared* law of many Grand Lodges: to this is added the *duty* of the lodge to which the dues are paid to refund what others have paid in satisfaction of the contract (as they make it) growing out of the payment of dues.

We are glad to find further evidence of the belief of the Grand Lodge of Utah in the universality of Masonry, in its holding that service as a Warden elsewhere makes one eligible to be a Master in Utah.

We are extremely pained to learn that the only son of Bro. DIEHL has "met with a sad accident which crippled him for life"; the Grand Master says:

"While on this subject I desire to offer the condolence and sympathy of this Grand Lodge to R. W. Bro. Diehl in this severe affliction. The idol of a fond father, the joy and pride of a loving mother, thus maimed for life and debarred from ever becoming a member of our masonic institution, shatters hopes and destroys expectations which may well excite our sympathy. Let us hope that success will attend the young man in his future career, thus gladdening the hearts of devoted parents and numerous friends."

We join in behalf of many brethren in this expression of condolence and sympathy; and their hearts will almost rebel against any masonic rule that will have the effect indicated by the Grand Master.

The detailed statement of the work of the year by the Grand Secretary accords with what we have already quoted from the address of the Grand Master, with the addition that one of the lodges, which has for years hovered between life and death and apparently very near death, has received new life and young blood sufficient to put it in a prosperous condition.

The following "Standing Regulation" was adopted:

"All petitions for the degrees or affiliation shall be acted upon by ballot at a regular meeting of the lodge; there shall be but one ballot for the three degrees, which must be free and secret, and in balloting for the degrees or for affiliation, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease and the candidate shall be declared rejected; if only one negative vote appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place, and if a negative ballot still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected; under no circumstances shall more than two ballots be permitted; no discussion on a petition shall be permitted except to establish the identity of the petitioner."

We suppose that the last clause is necessary: but for all that it causes a sigh of regret that it should become necessary; it evidences a departure from the faith in each other which brethren possessed, even within our recollection; the brethren were accustomed to discuss the qualifications of candi-

dates freely, frankly but masonically, with the fullest confidence that all that transpired would be "locked in the repository of faithful breasts"; and moreover, they were accustomed to hold that their obligations to each other were paramount to those they owed to any candidate, so far as admission to the Institution was concerned, and if a brother objected, they acquiesced without any feelings of *anger*, whatever might be their *regrets*. That is even now our ideal of a lodge; perhaps it is too much to expect from frail humanity; and yet such a lodge is the one called for by the principles of Masonry; and we are beginning to think that it was an evil day for the craft when the secret ballot, with the law as stated in the regulation which we have quoted, became a necessity. It is an admission that masons cannot be relied upon to keep their obligations of secrecy or to accord, without un-masonic resentment, to a brother the rights which the usages of the craft give to him. It may be too late, but it is a serious question whether we have not increased our numbers to an extent incompatible with the maintenance of the Institution in the manner contemplated by its fundamental principles and the ancient usages of the craft.

The tributes to the dead are a marked and excellent feature of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge: the numbers are not so large as to take so much space as in other jurisdictions.

BRO. DIEHL gives a very interesting account (from minutes and memory) of the Masonic Congress.

The Report on Correspondence (95 pp.) was prepared as usual by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

In his conclusion, he says:

"Many of the pages comprising the report have been written while dark clouds were hovering over our home. For this reason we ask your kind indulgence for the many imperfections you may find in the work. It is so hard to read and write when grief pangs the heart of a father, and when he sees his fondest hopes destroyed. For our sympathy, brethren, in the hour of our bereavement, thousand thanks."

We bespeak his consideration of our views on the examination of the charter by a visitor, as we think he has gone to an unreasonable extent in his remarks. In Ohio, in some localities, there are bogus lodges: would Bro. DIEHL hold it to be his duty, if he was there a stranger, to refrain from visiting, rather than ask to see the charter? "Circumstances alter cases," and we hold that when the circumstances, which caused the introduction of the practice, again exist, it is proper to renew the practice; the objection has grown up by the unreasonable attempt of zealous but not well-informed brethren to use a precaution, *always* and everywhere, which is needed only in an emergency, temporary or local in its character, and then wisely used. Medicine is necessary sometimes, but to take it for a "steady drink" is foolish; and it is equally foolish to refuse to take it at all because some cranks insist upon taking it all the time.

From what he says in relation to our law prohibiting the conferring of more than five degrees at the same communication, (and they have the same law in Utah), we suspect that it has not been observed in that jurisdiction.

We join in his regrets at our failing to meet each other, but the expectant hope of seeing him, Bro. SCOTT and others, is to us a pleasant incident of life.

His understanding that we are in favor of perpetual jurisdiction is not correct. The limitation of jurisdiction in our law, to which he refers, was adopted upon our motion. But we do maintain that the effect of a rejection must be determined by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the rejection was made, and that no other Grand Lodge has the right to interfere with it, any more than it has to interfere with a suspension inflicted by, or under the laws of, another Grand Lodge. We refer him to our discussion of this subject in the earlier portion of this report.

He assures us that the German, to which we referred in our last report, "is O. K.;" we don't doubt it; the only evidence to the contrary is that *we cannot read it!* In that respect, at least, our "early education was neglected."

VERMONT, 1893.

This Grand Lodge gives us a volume of over *four hundred* pages, having as a frontispiece an engraved portrait of Bro. DELOS M. BACON, the retiring Grand Master. In the Appendix of 316 pages, are the Proceedings of the District D. G. Masters' meeting (24 pp.); the Report on Correspondence, (128 pp.); the Constitutions, by-laws, &c., (17 pp.); list of the members of all the lodges and of the changes therein during the year, (125 pp.); and Statistics and Index, (32 pp.)

Grand Master BACON gives tributes to the dead—in two instances prepared by others. This has been the custom in his jurisdiction for several years, and when such tributes are a sketch of history and character, they are very valuable; and we would be glad to see this Vermont custom more generally followed.

One of his decisions affirms the old law that it is incumbent upon a retiring Master to see his successor duly installed—a doctrine which seems to be ignored in some jurisdictions.

A strict rule as to physical qualifications prevails in Vermont, to which the Grand Master called the attention of the Grand Lodge: he advocated very ably a modification of the law and the adoption of the rule in force in Massachusetts and Maine: the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, upon whose report the further consideration of the matter was postponed to the next annual communication.

While but a few matters of interest to brethren of other jurisdictions are

found in his address, it is evident that he had given to the craft an exceedingly able, faithful and efficient administration of their affairs.

Letters were read by the Grand Secretary from Past Grand Master PARK DAVIS, from M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master of Maine, and from Past Grand Junior Deacon R. D. MARVIN, and they were ordered published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Lecturer says:

"October 19, 1892, will be pleasantly remembered by the District Deputies of Vermont for the auspicious opening of the labors of the masonic year. Its work has been recorded, and the prophetic utterances relating to its valued proceedings have been fulfilled beyond expectation. No other regulation of the Grand Lodge has been more faithfully executed than that which requires the annual assembling of its teachers for instruction, nor is more abundant fruitage noted than has developed from the District Deputies' meetings of the past four years."

A charter had been obtained for a Masonic Temple Association, and measures were taken looking to the erection of a Temple under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

The "air line" question is troubling our Vermont brethren as well as others, and the following action was taken:

"That the matter go to the incoming Committee on Dispensations and Charters, and that the several D. D. G. M.'s be directed to investigate in their several districts and report to the said committee on or before the 1st day of May, 1894, and that their report shall embody the following:

"1st. Will it be better for the lodges in their respective districts if said air line distances be abolished, and that the distances be measured by the usually traveled highways?

"2d. Will it be better for the lodges if they be given concurrent jurisdiction in towns where no lodges are located?"

If the last proposition would give a lodge jurisdiction in a distant part of the state, we believe that it would operate badly, as it did in Maine. New England mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, bays and arms of the sea make it practically impossible to have a uniform rule of jurisdiction without exceptions; we have, therefore, come to the conclusion that there should be added to the constitutional provision a clause authorizing the Grand Lodge to establish lines of jurisdiction in special cases by General Regulation or in a vote granting a charter, and perhaps to be endorsed on the charter. We in Maine have found that as lodges multiply, and modes of travel change, unexpected complications arise.

Arrangements were made to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge.

All the Deputies made brief reports showing an active and faithful performance of their duties. An authorized "Floor-work" had been disseminated, and seems to have been very favorably received. At the meeting of the District D. G. Masters, the Grand Lecturer in relation to this said:

"No mason who has love for symmetry and order has had more cause for complaint than one whose labors have brought him in contact with many

lodges of the state and noted the varied methods of conducting candidates, as well as other acts requiring change of place. This is known as floor work. While there has been much to commend as embellishing it, the lack of uniformity has been a feature which has received deserved attention. The committee to whom this matter was assigned have been careful in adding to, or taking from, what has been considered best adapted to all places. Modesty forbids an undue commendation of this revised work to you, but I feel assured that it will meet with the approval its importance demands. If harmony of action counts for aught throughout our jurisdiction, then its culmination will be a sufficient recompense to those who have labored in your behalf."

The Report on Correspondence (128 pp.) was prepared by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS.

His comments are brief, but forcible:

"His decisions, six in number, approved by the Grand Lodge, were in accord with masonic usage and custom, except, possibly, so far as he believes that brains weigh more than physical perfection in determining the eligibility of a candidate for initiation."

* * * * *

"The representatives of a clandestine concern in Los Angeles made overtures for affiliation with the Grand Lodge as a regular organization. The Grand Master, with courtesy and dignity, very properly replied, 'that such members of that organization as had received the degrees in a regularly constituted lodge of masons could be healed, and after being healed would be in a condition to ask for and receive a dispensation to form a regular lodge; but that those members who received their degrees in that or any other clandestine lodge are not recognized as masons, and cannot be so recognized until they have received the degrees in a just and legally constituted lodge.' It is remarkable how these clandestine fellows, as a class, of whatever hue, think that all that is necessary to bring them into 'true light,' is an intimation that they are ready to be received."

* * * * *

"The Committee on Grievances make a report in a case which they style 'somewhat curious.' It seems that one Martin Van Buren Cleveland—what a juxtaposition of names!—was expelled by Abell Lodge, No. 146, of Ukiab, in 1873, and almost every year since he had persisted in presenting his petition for restoration. Sometimes the lodge refused to endorse his application; sometimes it refused to notice him; but perseverance accomplisheth all things, and the brother finally achieved success in the lodge, and Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the committee, restored him to the rights and privileges of Masonry. Just where the 'curiosity' of the case comes in we fail to comprehend, unless it be found in his restoration as a reward of merit for his perseverance. Possibly it is in the implied 'tired feeling' of which the subordinate lodge was relieved in yielding at last to the persistence of the brother in question."

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"The decisions approved, we regret to see, include three more offerings to the bugbear, physical perfection. With the grandest array of Past Grand Masters of any Grand Jurisdiction in the country, it would seem as if our Colorado brethren might break away from this idolatry."

We judge from this that M. W. Bro. BACON's effort to modify the strictness of the doctrine now prevailing in Vermont, will receive his support.

He criticises one resolution of our Grand Lodge, but he overlooks the facts upon which it was based; the case came precisely within the first of his suppositions, but as upon a rehearing the matter was amicably adjusted,

we need not go into particulars : suffice it to say that our Grand Lodge perfectly agrees with him in the law relating to the subject.

We refer him for an answer to his question in relation to the use of the masonic *burial* service to what we have already written in this report.

We quote his common sense views, very forcibly expressed, in relation to a subject which we have had frequent occasion to discuss :

“ With no disrespect to the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge, there is not a Grand Lodge in the country but has extended a quasi, if not full, recognition to so-called higher masonic organizations as practically co-ordinate bodies, and placed their subordinates in the legitimate line of Freemasonry. In some instances the recognition has been officially made, *vide* their Grand Lodge reports. In others, quasi-recognition is found in joint occupancy of halls, participation in burial services, association in great charitable undertakings, co-operation in the erection of masonic temples, fraternal union in the celebration of masonic festivals, laying of corner stones, dedication of masonic lodge homes, and a joining of heart and hand, denied to all other Orders, in many things too numerous to mention. In all jurisdictions, a recognition is further extended in the unquestioned knowledge and tacitly granted permission of the use of forms peculiar to Symbolic Freemasonry. To assume, then, that a Grand Lodge has no knowledge of any masonic degree beyond that of Master Mason, is to assume that the height of intelligence of its members, ‘officially,’ must be measured by a depth of stupidity, that would bar a candidate from even glancing at the portals of a masonic retreat. We believe, as firmly as any, that a Grand Lodge is, or should be, the supreme governing body of the lodges of Symbolic Freemasonry within its jurisdiction. We believe, too, that it can, and does, either tacitly or officially, recognize as practically co-ordinate masonic organizations, the governing bodies of the so-called higher degrees within their jurisdictions. If this was not true, the same questions would be found upon the floors of Grand Lodges relative to the ‘Order of Kickapoos’ and kindred organizations, that is frequently raised as to the masonic *status* of chapters, commanderies, etc. Let this plea of ignorance, then, be dropped, and let Grand Lodges actually know nothing of the so-called higher masonic bodies, by *action* as well as by declaration, remain silent upon the subject, or freely acknowledge a fraternal relationship. The attitude of the ‘officially ignorant’ is altogether too suggestive of the ostrich with its head in the sand—neither graceful nor dignified. We do not write in criticism of any individual Grand Master or Grand Lodge, but of the false and deceptive principle upon which the absurd plea is erected, and, of course, express but personal views upon the subject.”

VIRGINIA, 1893.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (WILLIAM H. PLEASANTS) says :

“ Before entering upon a detailed report on the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction, it may be well to take a passing glance at the condition of Masonry outside, as exhibited in the proceedings of other Grand Lodges. The impression which I derive from such perusal of these proceedings as I have been able to make, is that Masonry in the United States is still making rapid advances in numbers ; and if corresponding progress has been made in understanding the true spirit and inner life of Masonry, then will we, as masons, have cause of congratulation. Let us hope that the masons of Virginia will never lag behind their brethren of other jurisdictions in their intelligent comprehension of both the outward and inward meaning of

Masonry, and surpassed by none in those good works of charity and pure beneficence which are the inevitable result of a thorough understanding of our principles.

"The past year has been, as you all know, one of great pecuniary embarrassment and financial stringency throughout the whole land. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, masonic work has generally been active in this jurisdiction. I have not received specific information upon this point from every quarter of the state, but I know from personal observation in some cases, and trustworthy information in others, that even in the general stagnation of business, there has been, in many quarters, unusual activity in masonic work. I have reason, therefore, to expect that, notwithstanding the business depression and the annual loss by death and dismission, our reports will show no loss in our aggregate membership. Peace and harmony have reigned in our own borders, and our relations with our sister Grand Jurisdictions continue to be of the most friendly character. That our inward and outward relations are thus peaceful and friendly must be to us all a just cause of sincere thankfulness; and our ardent hope is that this happy condition may continue always."

We find that there was a net gain in the membership of over *five per cent.*—an unusually large increase.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master RICHARD PARKER, eminent as a mason and a jurist; a biography of him is given in the Appendix, to which is added a brief but valuable history of Winchester Lodge, prepared by him.

Of the Masonic Home, the Grand Master wisely says:

"While the Grand Lodge is now, and has always been, deeply interested in this noble undertaking, it seems to me that, among the large number of masons who do not attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, nor read closely its minutes, there must be lacking a knowledge of, and interest in, the objects and aims of the founders of the home. To shelter and support the destitute widows of Master Masons, to provide for the rearing and education of their helpless children, and to aid the children in becoming self-supporting and useful members of society, is a holy work, which needs only to be stated to command the interest and co-operation of every true mason. Every member of this body who, in his attendance at these communications, has seen the working of this beautiful charity, should make it his special duty, when he returns to his distant home, to give information to the individual members of his lodge and endeavor to enlist their sympathy and active co-operation in its behalf. The Masonic Home does not, and ought not to, rely solely upon the support of the Grand Lodge, nor yet upon that of the subordinate lodges; but its surest and broadest foundation is in the hearts of the 12,000 masons in Virginia. We feel encouraged to hope that the day must come, and will come, when every mason in Virginia will be moved to an active personal interest in the Home, and will consider it equally a duty and a privilege to aid it by personal efforts and contributions."

We most earnestly commend his words to the thoughtful consideration of the craft; for while the support of a Masonic Home is a glorious exemplification of Masonry, we have not been able to be satisfied that the imposition of a tax *by the Grand Lodge* to create and maintain such an institution is within "the original plan of Masonry."

The corner stone of the Home was to have been laid by the Grand Lodge; but, on account of the inclemency of the weather, that was not practicable; however, the work of laying corner stones was exemplified in the Grand

Lodge hall. The ceremony, including the giving of the Grand Honors, is almost precisely the same as with us ; it is performed by the Grand Lodge, while open as such ; and is, to all intents and purposes, a "public masonic ceremony."

The closing words of the Grand Master might well be used as a charge to the brethren at every meeting of the lodge :

"Masonry, while it is one grand connected system of doctrine and action, has two distinct aspects ; the outward or material form, embracing its laws, constitutions and symbolism ; and the inner or spiritual side, in which are revealed to us truths of the most momentous importance, which, if rightly applied, will profoundly affect our characters and actions. While we must hold fast to the outward forms, and always stand by the old ways handed down to us by our Fathers in Masonry, yet we should never cease to strive to understand better the spiritual import of our symbolic teachings, which, if understood, will carry us onward and upward towards a nobler and purer spiritual life. The mason's life is itself symbolical ; it represents the progress and triumphant march of humanity, and more especially of Teutonic races, from barbarism towards a higher and a purer life ; from the darkness of ignorance towards the light of the true, the beautiful and the good."

When the masonic Temple was planned great care was taken to secure good acoustic properties for the hall, but in spite of all, the result was a failure. The Trustees conclude that acoustics is one of the occult sciences, which no one understands. They have tried numerous experiments without success ; another was to be tried at this session of the Grand Lodge.

We are a Yankee, and so may be allowed to *guess* : and we *guess*, with a good deal of confidence, that the architect sacrificed the acoustic properties of the hall to beauty of construction, and made the hall too high for its length and breadth ; our "guess" is founded on considerable observation and experience, combined with some conclusions of a mathematical character. But we have one crumb of comfort for the Trustees ; we know a court room constructed on the same plan, in which, when it was new, it was scarcely possible to speak so as to be heard ; various remedies were tried without success ; but in process of time, without any change in construction, its acoustic properties have so far improved that one can speak easily in it, and be readily heard. We do not pretend to account for the fact ; we merely give it.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, including the granting of charters for *nine* new lodges.

The following tribute to Bro. WILLIAM B. ISAACS will bring back from all quarters of the masonic world a chorus of "So mote it be !"

"On this the fiftieth anniversary of the continuous service of the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, either as deputy or principal, it is a duty, a pleasure, and a privilege to call especial attention to that extraordinary and perhaps unexampled fact. Strong and robust in appearance, with a vigor of intellect unimpaired by the flight of time, with that charming courtesy of manner which has ever distinguished him, still as bright as when his sun was in its zenith, he seems to have discovered the fabled spring of perpetual youth and beauty sought by Ponce de Leon among the savannahs of our

flowery land of Florida. Among the strangest of strange things, he succeeded his venerable and venerated predecessor, Worshipful Master John Dove, in office, who, at the time of his death, was the oldest Grand Secretary in the entire masonic world. That in God's providence he may achieve a like honored distinction is the fervent aspiration of this committee and the prayer of every mason in Virginia."

There is no Report on Correspondence, while one hundred and sixty-eight pages in the Proceedings are devoted to the publication of the names of the members of the lodges.

While undoubtedly the publication of these names is found useful at home, we believe that we voice the sentiment of brethren in other jurisdictions in regretting that this space is not devoted to a Report on Correspondence. The reports that formerly emanated from this Grand Lodge conferred a high reputation upon her, were instructive in a high degree, not only to Virginia masons, but to the craft wherever dispersed, and were efficient in carrying into practice, the world over, the counsel contained in the eloquent words of Grand Master PLEASANTS which we have quoted. To very many their discontinuance was a personal loss; we had hoped that they would be resumed at an early day, and the same hope still animates us.

WASHINGTON, 1893.

The Grand Master (ALFRED A. PLUMMER) gives one of the most concise statements of his official acts and decisions that have fallen under our notice.

He refused to approve a by-law of a lodge reducing its dues to the sum paid for each member to the Grand Lodge; he adds:

"It is a reproach to any masonic lodge if, by failure of its members to properly contribute to its support, it is too indigent to be able to contribute to the relief of the distressed and the needy, to provide a library for the benefit of its members, and a suitable temple for lodge purposes.

"Until a lodge has reached such a state of prosperity that it has no necessities to provide for, and is abundantly able to relieve distress when called upon, it should not relieve its members of the payment of reasonable dues."

In consequence of the reduction of the Grand Lodge dues, the financial condition of the Grand Lodge was not healthy: he recommended a curtailment of expenses, and in this connection he says:

"I think the Grand Lodge might well consider at this time the advisability of discontinuing the employment of a Grand Lecturer, on the present plan. Good results can be obtained for the sum of \$1,000, by placing the Lecturer under the direction of the Grand Master, who shall receive applications from lodges desiring instruction, and who shall arrange for schools of instruction to be held at fixed times and places most convenient to those lodges. The Grand Lecturer should be paid for time actually employed, and actual and necessary expenses, on vouchers approved by the Grand Master."

* * * * *

"It is time our Grand Lodge had a home, and ceased its wanderings over the state. The question is too important to act upon without due considera-

tion, and I recommend that it be made a special order by Committee on Grand Master's address."

Among his decisions are the following :

" 1. The failure to record the proceedings of the lodge at a special meeting does not affect the regularity of the work done at that meeting.

" 2. If, during the taking of a ballot on a petition for the degrees, a member stated that he had made a mistake and desired to vote again, the Master should order the ballot box cleared and proceed to take a new ballot.

" 3. A brother has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and no legislation or vote of a subordinate lodge can deprive him of that right. Payment of expenses incurred during trial could not, under any circumstances, be made the condition upon which appeal would be sent to the Grand Lodge.

" 4. It is not necessary for a new lodge to wait six months before commencing to do work ; residence of the candidate for six months in the territory of the new lodge is sufficient, although it was partly before the lodge was formed.

" 5. That a lodge may refuse to grant a dimit when asked for to avoid paying an assessment laid for a necessary purpose."

Referring to non-payment of dues the Grand Master says :

" On this question I desire to call attention to the status under our present law, of a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and afterwards pays his arrearages, makes application for restoration to his membership, and is rejected or refused.

" He is deprived of his rights as a mason as completely as if he was suspended or expelled. He is not even in a position to apply to some other lodge for affiliation. This is not right, for if his only offence against the laws of our order was delinquency in the payment of his dues, he should be restored when payment is made."

We are glad to note this symptom of the discovery that non-payment of dues is not to be regarded as the greatest offence against Masonry.

He discusses non-affiliation, and holds that " the three factors responsible for the non-affiliate Master Mason " are the members of the Committee of Inquiry. He says :

" If any member of this committee had been engaged in some great enterprise that required for its consummation moral worth as well as mental ability ; strength of character as well as sound body and perfect limbs ; complete mastery of passion as well as freedom from vice, and required of its supporters firm belief in the one Supreme Being ; that mercenary or other improper motive should underlie the voluntary enlistment in the cause so important, would he have accepted this petitioner as worthy and well qualified without a more careful investigation than was made when he recommended him to the lodge ? Brethren, this is the source of all our trouble, the cause of all our internal dissention, the explanation of the army of persons who nominally have been made masons, who actually cannot be made such, lacking proper qualifications."

There is great force in this : it is in line with our remarks under Utah : the prevailing conception of the qualifications of the one who would enter our lodge is utterly erroneous from this standpoint ; it means smaller lodges, composed of men intimate with each other, and possessing the confidence of each other :

The Committee on Jurisprudence made the following extraordinary report :

"Modern lodges possess all the powers and rights which were possessed by masonic lodges before Grand Lodges or written constitutions existed, except such powers and rights as have been expressly delegated by them to the Grand Lodges. One of the rights of lodges in ancient times was to comply fraternally with all reasonable requests made by sister lodges, of which a request to confer degrees was one; and the ancient and inherent right to grant such requests has never been waived by our lodges, is not taken from them by the constitution or by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and still exists unimpaired."

Passing by the first part of it, which is in direct conflict with the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Washington, we would like to have the committee point out a single case, or give any evidence tending to show that in ancient times one lodge requested another lodge to confer a degree for it. We have made diligent search and have found no such evidence, but on the contrary we are satisfied that such a request would have been deemed un-masonic, and that the practice is a very modern innovation and by no means universal.

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, but he was assisted in the preparation of it by Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER, as we judge from finding "Z" at the close of quite a number of the reviews: upon looking at the "conclusion" we find that Bro. REED gives him credit for reviews of sixteen of the Grand Lodges, including Maine.

Both give a narrative review with comparatively few comments.

Referring to Brother GREENLEAF's discussion of the "antiquity of the degrees," Bro. REED says:

"From our own observations, and the limited knowledge we have of this subject, we are inclined to the belief that all the essential differences in the opinions advanced on the question are in reality no more than technical, or arise from misunderstandings, one with another. The principles and substance of Freemasonry, and the sublime essence of its teachings, have undergone no change, nor has there been anything added to its truths and virtues that was not vitally inherent therein from time immemorial. There is perhaps no phrase more apt in its comprehensive import than the old aphorism, that 'Masonry is a *system* of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.' While it may be truly said that the original system, *per se*, in principle and design, has not changed, yet we cannot believe any one will assume to maintain that its methods in *degree* illustrations have not been changed. In truth, they are not to-day uniform throughout the masonic world, but differ materially, though not vitally, however, in many respects. And still the order maintains all the essential elements of its oneness of system, character and universality of language."

Of a decision apparently endorsing the doctrine recently set up, that a mason cannot apply for membership of a lodge out of his Grand Lodge jurisdiction, Bro. ZEIGLER well says:

"We cannot assent to this, for we never knew that boundary lines limited a mason's rights as to his choice in lodges to affiliate with, but always believed in the doctrine that every mason possessed the inherent right to affiliate with any lodge he chooses, regardless of location."

Bro. Z. quotes with "hearty approval" the remarks of Grand Master TAYLOR anent "Androgynous."

Bro. R. expresses our views in the following, save that we would add to "willful," "or negligent."

"We have no sympathy with willful non-affiliates; they are drones in 'the hive' and should have as little countenance as manly dignity will permit. And while they can claim as a *right* no lodge privileges or benefits as a class, there are honorable exceptions to the rule. Masonry is charitable and just in its essential elements, and we should not forget that it is so in its work and dealings with men, and especially those once of its own fold who may have gone astray or still remain in the meshes of error. 'Be just and fear not'—deal kindly and patiently with the erring."

Of what is called the Past Master's degree, Bro. REED says:

"A symbolic lodge is composed of three degrees of Masonry, and three only, according to our 'York Rite' system. No degree or degrees are recognized in America, certainly, as a part of or belonging to that system, except the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason degrees. Every Master Mason, member of a lodge in good standing, is entitled to all rights, privileges, benefits, *degrees* and immunities, equal with his fellows, that can be conferred in a lodge of Master Masons. We want no sideshow farces or humbugs in a masonic lodge. A Past Master is he who has been duly elected and installed regularly into office, and who has served at least one term as Worshipful Master. That is the end of the law, comprehending all rites and ceremonies in the esoteric or ritualistic work of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons."

And yet, from time immemorial, a part of the installation ceremony has been secret and not allowed to be performed in the presence of Master Masons, unless they are Past Masters; we cannot assent to his conclusion.

But we are "under conviction," as to the following:

"It is true that the Order of the Eastern Star is not a masonic body, and technically, the same may be said of the Order of the Temple, or Knights Templar, of the 'Mystic Shrine,' and other so called 'concordant orders of Freemasonry.' If 'the meetings of the Order of the Eastern Star should not be held in lodge rooms,' to be consistent, why should not those other 'concordant orders' be excluded? Ah, but our brother may say, 'the other orders are composed exclusively of masons,' and the O. E. S. is an androgynous order—composed of men and women. Well, that does make a difference, 'tis true; but what kind of a Freemason is he who does not love, cherish and respect the 'difference'? Our wives and daughters, some of whom are doubtless better masons in principle than many who have been taught how to wear the lambskin apron, will do Masoury no harm nor detract from the sacredness of our lodge rooms—certainly not when the lodge is not open for 'work,' or the transaction of business—by their presence in our halls either *socially* or as an organization in which masons may join."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1893.

We have a portrait of the present Grand Master; he covers his mouth with a mustache, so that we lose the benefit of one important feature in forming an estimate of his mental and intellectual character. Several special communications were held during the year, one to lay the corner stone of a new Masonic Temple at Wheeling, at which several very interesting addresses were made.

The Grand Master (GEORGE DAVIS) says:

"The year just closed has, in the main, been an uneventful one; peace and harmony have prevailed throughout our Grand Jurisdiction, and from the reports of the Deputy Grand Masters, so far as received, we have been fairly prosperous."

Among his decisions is the following:

"A brother mason may hold membership in your lodge, although a non-resident of the state, and any member in good standing is eligible to election and advancement in a subordinate lodge. I therefore hold that the brother is not disqualified from election to office in your lodge by reason of his not residing in the same jurisdiction."

We hold this to be correct; but in some jurisdictions removal from the state, by express constitutional enactment, vacates masonic office.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM J. BATES, and Bro. O. S. LONG, at the request of the Grand Master, presented a biographical sketch. Bro. BATES was the first Grand Master and was active in the formation of the Grand Lodge. Bro. LONG's account of his participation in this movement is exceedingly interesting. He explains transactions which were not fully comprehended at the time, especially outside of that state. We always wondered how it was possible that in those times of excitement such as the present generation cannot conceive of, and in that locality so near the "storm centre," this Grand Lodge could have been formed with such harmony, and been kept entirely clear of the vortex of fierce partisanship. Bro. LONG says that it was due to the ability, prudence and skill of Dr. BATES, who repressed the movement in its early stage when there was danger that the Grand Lodge would have been made a political club. Bro. LONG says:

"Thanks to his wisdom and prudence, no echo of the political strife that raged without was ever heard in the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. Almost from the very first day of its organization men who had lately been arrayed against each other in armies assembled around the altar of Masonry as friends and brothers, and from that time to this there has always been among us the same utter forgetfulness of all the jarring discords of the street, and the cultivation only of that noble emulation as to who can best work and best agree."

We watched this Grand Lodge with anxious care in its early days, and we can fully appreciate the work that Bro. BATES accomplished, and we join in honoring his memory.

The efficient Grand Secretary, Bro. GEORGE W., ATKINSON makes many valuable suggestions in his report: we hope, however, that in the distribution of the reprint among the lodges there will be enough "to go around," and still leave copies on hand to supply future demands.

He gives a brief sketch of the Senior Past Grand Master, ROBERT WHITE, accompanied by a portrait.

The Report on Correspondence (220 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Grand Secretary.

Of his own jurisdiction, he says:

"There never was a time in our history as a Grand Lodge that Masonry was more healthy and prosperous than it is at this time. It is steadily and surely advancing. No other society is in advance of it, in the character of its membership, or the influence it exerts among the people."

In his review of Maine, he says :

"We must still insist that we know of no law that requires the Master of a lodge to vacate the East and call a Warden to preside, unless he does so of his own volition; and even then, such action would be of doubtful propriety, notwithstanding a trial were going on in which he is personally interested. The fact is, a lodge cannot try its Master; hence we cannot understand how a trial could go on in a lodge in which the Master is *personally* interested. Will Bro. Drummond please explain himself more fully."

There are fundamental principles that are recognized as controlling masonic laws, though not found in the constitution of the Grand Lodge. One of these is that an accused shall have an impartial trial; on this ground the prosecutor has never been allowed to take part in the decision, although no such provision was found in the constitution. If, for any reason, the Master is so connected with the case that he would be presumed to be not impartial, he ought to retire from the chair; if he should insist upon presiding under such circumstances, most Grand Lodges would reverse the decision of the lodge on appeal; it is true, that a lodge cannot try its Master, but it can try the Master's brother or son; and no Master ought to preside at the trial of his son; again, if the Master is the injured party it would be anything but masonic to allow him to preside at the trial of the person who injured him.

But the constitutions of many Grand Lodges expressly provide that the accused shall have "a fair and impartial trial"; this general provision controls the details, except when otherwise specifically provided. If, therefore, a Master is so interested that he would not be impartial under the rules which human experience has established, he cannot lawfully preside.

WISCONSIN, 1893.

The Grand Lodge proceeds with its business with commendable promptness. The Grand Master (FRED RING) opened the Grand Lodge, appointed a Committee on Credentials, and proceeded to deliver his address, which begins at the top of the second page of the Proceedings.

The remarks of the Grand Master on the "Condition of the Craft" and concerning the duty of every brother to keep out the unworthy, are so pertinent and forcible that we copy them entire :

"The report of your Committee on returns will show a healthy increase in our number, and from all I can learn by correspondence and personal inquiries, I use the term 'healthy' in its true sense. I believe the lodges are practicing more care and exercising a stricter scrutiny into the character and qualifications of candidates than has sometimes been the case; it is the quality and not the quantity that demonstrates whether we are advancing

or not. 'The duty of the Investigating Committee is often very illy discharged, frequently neglected. Dependence is placed on the word of the recommender, who, being a friend and companion of the applicant, is apt to be too lenient in his judgment as to the qualifications of the intending candidate. Every member is interested in the standard to be maintained in the admission of those to whom we are to pledge our fraternal faith and friendship. The humblest and the highest are equally responsible for the grade the lodge will have in the eyes of the profane. One single mistake in this matter may cast a blight of mildew over the lodge during all its future existence. One impure or negative person admitted, may poison the atmosphere of the inner temple so that, casting a baleful shadow on those who would approach, they turn away with a quiver of disgust, and are lost to a cause they would adorn. It is the duty of all to see that such results do not exist; and the excuse that 'what is everybody's business,' will not be sufficient to condone the omission to discharge it. So guard well the outposts, and the main body will never be demoralized by any surprise, is as good advice for a lodge as for the army, and the commander or officer who fails to act upon it, is deserving of censure should the enemy penetrate to the interior. Guard well the outer door, for it is easier to keep it strongly barred against the unworthy than to extrude them when once across the threshold where covenants are made that can be only cancelled by death. Such as can give stability and power should be received with joy, for in them is strength and fraternity. Watch well the outer door, and see that none but the worthy enter there.'

Among his decisions are the following :

"A lodge near a state line buried a former member with masonic ceremonies, the remains being placed in a vault in another state, the lodge going out of the jurisdiction of the state in regalia, etc.; objection was raised to the proceeding and the matter referred to the Grand Master.

"REPLY. It would seem that there should be no question about the right and propriety of a lodge crossing a state line if necessary to conduct a burial service, without asking special authority to do so."

In the strictness of the law, the lodge had no right to cross the line without permission; but a Grand Master would show that he had no conception of what masonry is, if he did not approve the proceedings in such a case, when there was not time to obtain his permission in advance.

2. An objection before ballot cannot be received to cause a rejection.

We learn that in Wisconsin six days must intervene between an election and the initiation, to give an opportunity for making objections if it should be desired.

The following decision is not law in Maine if the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the lodge of which he had been a member :

"A dimit was granted to a brother. A few days after the dimit was granted the brother was guilty of extremely unmasonic conduct, such as unfitted him to be a member of the fraternity. The brother was, and had been, living in another jurisdiction and obtained his dimit while home on a visit; the discovery of the offence was not made until after the brother was out of the jurisdiction.

"QUESTION. Can the lodge prefer charges against him?

"REPLY. I can find nothing touching this case and do not see where anything can be done; the gentleman seems to have escaped. It may be well enough to follow him with correspondence and prevent him becoming a member of good standing in any lodge, but I am unable to see how he can be tried in this jurisdiction, unless he should return here to reside."

We shou'd try him after notice served on him by mail, if no other method was practicable, expel him, and notify the jurisdiction in which he resides, and expect the judgment to be respected there.

He also decided that when a charter is surrendered, rejected candidates and candidates upon whom a part of the degrees have been conferred may apply to the lodge in whose jurisdiction they reside, and do not belong to the lodge which succeeds to the territory of the defunct lodge. The rule in such cases is not universal, but the one generally prevalling is, that in such cases the parties must have the sanction of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master before they can apply to any lodge.

The Grand Master said :

" It has for some years been my opinion that the Grand Master, except for some special reason, should not be re-elected to succeed himself. He has had the great honor, and if only re-elected because it is the custom, no additional honor is conferred on him. Our membership is now very large, among whom are many not only well qualified, but deserving of recognition, who stand a very poor show of obtaining their deserts if the present custom is adhered to. I would therefore request the brethren when the time for election comes, to leave me out of their consideration on the subject as to whom they shall cast their ballot for Grand Master for the ensuing year."

The committee endorsed this, but the Grand Lodge refused to concur. A proposition was made to amend the constitution, and declare no Grand Officer, except the Grand Secretary, eligible for re-election, but it was withdrawn by consent. Then a resolution was offered, that although the amendment was defeated, it was expressive of the sense of the Grand Lodge, but the vote showed that it was not. We noticed last year that such an amendment had been proposed, but we were very sure then, that the good sense of our Wisconsin brethren would dispose of it as they did.

The Grand Secretary (Bro. JOHN W. LARLIN) reported as follows :

" With the consent and approval of the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the Trustees, and after consultation with many of our older and zealous masons, I have made an attempt to get started in a small way, a fund for the establishment of a Masonic Library at the office of the Secretary. Circulars were sent to the lodges requesting voluntary contributions of small sums to be used for this purpose. Many of the lodges have responded to this request, as have also a few chapters and commanderies. It would seem that there would be no question of the desirability of gathering at the masonic headquarters of the state, a collection of the many valuable works upon masonic subjects, which can now be obtained. All contributions to this fund from lodges or individual brethren, will be duly credited and reported in our book of proceedings, and will be disbursed under the direction of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary. Officers of lodges need not hesitate to make small contributions, as subscriptions of \$1.00 each from ten lodges are preferred to \$10 from one lodge. The sum now reported for this fund is \$300 and no doubt this will be materially increased. Donations of old rare masonic books will also be thankfully received, if any of our brethren have such laid away among the rubbish of their literary accumulations."

It will be surprising if his enterprise does not succeed.

The Grand Lecturer (Bro. M. L. Youngs), reports a very satisfactory condition of his department. He had held during the year, and was directed to hold during the next year, schools in lodges designated by the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer, fifty days in the total.

The surrender of the charter of Harmony Lodge was accepted. The case illustrates that *names* and *things* are not always synonymous.

"It is the judgment of the committee that the surrender of the charter should be approved by the Grand Lodge. 'Harmony,' which 'is the strength and support of *all* institutions, especially of *ours*,' finds no home in this lodge except in its *name*. Fraternal feeling and regard for each other's rights, have been lost sight of in strife between the brethren, the communications of the lodges have been characterized by discord, ill-temper, wrangling and other un-masonic conduct, to such an extent, that they are of no benefit to the lodge or its members, and should be discontinued in the interest of the Craft."

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. DUNCAN McGREGOR.

He quotes Grand Master TAYLOR'S remarks anent "Androgynous" degrees and adds:

"Bro. Taylor is evidently laboring under that type of 'blissful ignorance' so often manifested by persons who undertake to decry any institution. Anti-masons have an abundance of it. Ignorance of 'essentials' or 'advantages' is not a bar to the expression of decided opinions. In Wisconsin we have some acquaintance with the order, and think and speak of it with respect. It generally happens that an insight into what claims to be a worthy object brings about a more favorable opinion. A man may not be to blame for ignorance, but it is not fair to make ignorance the basis of adverse criticism. The order may be characterized as hermaphroditic or *androgynous* as Grand Master Taylor calls it, but there is no ground for the charge that what is *esoteric* in masonry is displayed for gain, nor that there is any purpose to impose upon or *sell* initiates. 'Fair and frank dealing' is all that is asked as the brother professes."

Our brother misunderstands the quotation which he made

If the *esoteric* in Masonry is used in these side degrees, of course it is unlawful; if it is not used, the degrees are not masonic and cannot properly be called so: and if parties receiving them understand that they thereby have any claim to be called "masons," they are "sold." That many of the Eastern Stars understand that they are properly called masons, we have no doubt is true, for we have had actual demonstration of it.

We are of the opinion, however, that the Eastern Star has come to stay, and the best method of treating it is a question of serious importance.

But we only desire to say here that Bro. McGregor entirely misunderstands Bro. TAYLOR in assuming that he made any charge that the *esoteric* in Masonry is used in the particular side degree of which the former speaks.

WYOMING, 1893.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of the "State Miner's Hospital."

The Grand Master (JOHN C. DAVIS) says :

"It gives me pleasure to report that although we have passed through a money stringency, nearly unparalleled in the world's history, all the subordinate lodges of this Grand jurisdiction are, generally speaking, on a good, sound financial basis and in a prosperous condition."

* * * * *

"Business engagements, sickness and death in my family prevented my visiting subordinate lodges as I fully intended and wished to do. Those visited, Evanston No. 4 and Saratoga No. 14, seemed to be working well and harmoniously, and from information I learn that all the lodges are prospering and that a few have increased in membership beyond their expectations, in spite of the financial stringency pervading our land."

At the previous session, a regulation was adopted that to be eligible as Master, one must have served as Warden; he decided that the regulation does not apply to one who had already been Master; also that temporary service as Warden by appointment is not sufficient.

He had issued dispensations for two new lodges, to one of which a charter was issued; the dispensation of the other was continued.

The business was of a routine character.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 73) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL. He says :

"We do not expect all our readers will agree with every expression of our views, and some of our reviewing friends who are determined to stand still and endeavor to force others to do likewise, while the procession passes on leaving them wrapped up in dreams of the misty past, will protest against the shattering of their idols, many of them made out of whole cloth, in this country, within the past century, and for want of argument impute to this and scores of other correspondents motives subversive of Masonry, entirely foreign to ideas entertained. To those, we say, in all kindness and in the most fraternal spirit, that we do not expect them to embrace our views, whilst we stand ready at all times to give in our adhesion to anything proposed that will benefit our fraternity, whether it be old or new."

We think that already our Brother has somewhat modified the views which he formerly held; the defect in his reasoning is his assumption that his judgment as to what will benefit the fraternity is better than the experience of the past; but we go further, we hold that he has no right to come into a fraternity and undertake to change its well-settled and well-known polity.

He holds that the installation obligation is no argument against an officer's resignation. So do we, especially in view of the fact that the particular portion of the obligation to which he refers is a modern innovation and never has been used in very many jurisdictions, especially the older ones. But we hold that an officer who acquires rank by his installation should not be allowed to resign and give place to another who shall acquire the same rank. In Wyoming, a Warden acquires a rank that makes him eligible as Master; the installation gives the rank precisely as initiation makes the mason; a Past Master and Past Warden are presumed to have served a term as such; no other test is practicable.

APP. 12 G. L.

We think that the experience of his Grand Lodge, as detailed in his review of Connecticut, may lead him to conclude that there may be cases in which it is proper and even necessary for a visitor to ask to see the charter, and that the true rule lies between the extreme views which he holds on the one hand and those which they hold on the other, who think an inspection of the charter is a necessary part of the examination of a visitor. At any rate we would like to have him consider the reasons which gave rise to the requirement as we have elsewhere in this report stated them.

Issuing dimitts good for a limited time only leads to "enforced membership," in that he is compelled to become and remain a member, or lose all his masonic privileges.

However, this matter of non-affiliation is one of exceeding difficulty and the solution not any easy one. And our regret is that almost invariably its attempted solutions are based upon pecuniary considerations and those only. It has always seemed to us that from a *masonic* standpoint, these are of the least weight, and we are still of the opinion that no solution will be reached while such considerations form the basis of the attempt. A non-affiliate is not entitled to relief from lodge funds; and we believe that every attempt at the squeezing process beyond this limit aggravates the evil instead of diminishing it. The feature which distinguished ancient Masonry from all other societies, was that it did not recognize *pecuniary* considerations as a basis of obligation between its members; masonic duty rested solely upon the bonds of Brotherhood as created by the recognition of the Fatherhood of God.

He thinks that the following should be added to the "Conclusion" of the Congress in respect to "Appeals for Aid":

"Any lodge agreeing with or directing another lodge to aid one of its members financially in sickness, or otherwise, or in the proper and economical disposition of his body after death, with the promise of re-imbusement, shall be compelled by its Grand Lodge to fulfill the contract."

We never knew that any question was ever raised in relation to this; we never knew an instance in which a lodge refused to meet such a claim, save that in one instance a lodge did claim (as we think properly) that an "economical disposition of his body after death" did not authorize a heavy expense for a band of music, or really, extravagance of any kind. If the correctness of our brother's proposition is anywhere questioned, the addition should have been made; that it was not made, was undoubtedly because no one dreamed that a lodge would refuse to meet its agreement, or if it did, that the Grand Lodge would compel it to perform its agreement.

There are many things in this report which we should notice were it not that they generally maintain positions with which we are in accord, and which we have already fully discussed. We never notice matters for the mere purpose of noticing a report, however ably it may be written.

We passed the following on our first reading of the report, but on reading

it again and considering it, we conclude to copy it. It refers to Bro. VEHSLAGE, of New Jersey :

" We do not travel the same road when it comes to our respective views on some points of interest to Masonry ; on others we do. The atmosphere of our brother's surroundings are such that we do not expect to reach an agreement where there is a difference between us. Probably if we had always lived and now resided on the eastern coast there would be no disagreement regarding anything masonic ; and if our brother was a product of, and now resided in this western part of our common country, we would, no doubt, be together. The same difference of opinion between men of the two sections on questions not masonic are as marked and divergent as they are on masonic subjects. There appears to be no help for either, we regret to say."

On our first reading we assumed that it means only, that masons, as well as men, are what education makes them, and that Bro. VEHSLAGE, educated in Masonry in the atmosphere of a conservative old Grand Lodge, naturally holds to old usages and old doctrines ; while he, educated under the influences of those who believe in progression so earnestly that they want a " progressive masonry," would break up old usages and repudiate old doctrines when they seem to him to prevent progress in Masonry. But upon again reading it, we greatly regret to conclude that he refers to financial considerations : we regret it because it is a declaration that masons may naturally be expected to decide masonic questions according to pecuniary interest ; this certainly is not in accordance with the teachings of Masonry, and so far as it is true, Masonry is a failure. We can only hope that we are in error as to his meaning, and all the more, because he is exercising a potential influence in masonic matters, not only in his own jurisdiction, but in his section of our country.

ARIZONA, 1893.

These Proceedings did not come to hand until the printer had got beyond Arizona.

The Grand Master (JOHN M. ORMSBY) says :

" The year which has just closed has been a prosperous one masonically, and although financial disturbances have caused unrest in the great monetary centers of the world, yet within our jurisdiction peace and prosperity prevail, and I have the honor to report a healthy increase in our membership, and that the 500 mark has been reached and passed, as will be seen from our worthy Grand Secretary's report."

He had visited *seven* of the eleven lodges, and so speaks with knowledge.

In relation to the black ball, he well says :

" If a friend of yours should be so unfortunate as to be black balled, do not go around swearing vengeance on all, but try and convince your brethren that a mistake has been made, for the injury done him is not irreparable, for he has but to wait one short year, and can then again petition, and, if found worthy, be admitted. It is not within the province of any mason to impugn the motive of any brother in this respect, and I would go as far to

punish a brother for an act of this kind as for any un-masonic offence that he could commit. I do not believe in the reforming of a man within the lodge. I have seen it tried, and the result has been a uniform, dismal failure. Let him mend his ways outside, and then we are sure of our premises."

He also cautions his brethren not to allow the idea of "rotation in office" or "promotion in line" to cause them to advance a brother, who shows that he is not fully competent, merely because "he is a good fellow."

He decided that a degree cannot be conferred through an interpreter; but may be conferred in the candidate's language, if one qualified to confer it can be found, who can confer it in that language.

He devotes considerable space to the discussion of non-affiliation; but as he views it from the financial standpoint, his recommendations are likely to result in increasing the number of non-affiliates, but possibly save paying out a few dollars on account of them. We wish to notice specifically one point:

"But why should we pass laws to forbid the attendance of non-affiliates on our lodge, when its enforcement is an embarrassment to the brethren, who wish him to attend if he will only join them, and by the ties of acquaintance and business relations do not wish to refuse to admit him to the room."

He does not give the greatest objection to such a law. It was enacted with the view of driving masons into joining the lodge. In practice, it has precisely the opposite effect, as would be expected, if we stop to consider human nature. Let them visit; the lodge is not injured; and if the lodge meetings are made pleasant to him, and the brethren act towards him as Masonry teaches, he is ten thousand times more likely to become a member than if he is told "join the lodge, or don't come near us." Every year's additional observation and experience more firmly convince us that we are beholden for the increase of non-affiliates, to the unwise efforts of zealous brethren to make affiliation as nearly compulsory as possible.

These views receive strong support from the following admirable paragraph from his address under the heading of "Non-attendance":

"The question of non-attendance at lodge meetings is one that is claiming the attention of all well wishers of the Craft. In this, as well as most every other jurisdiction in the United States, the attendance at stated meetings is abnormally small, and at degree meetings, except possibly the third, it is with great difficulty that a working force can be obtained. What causes this apathy or indifference is hard to say, but I believe that the officers of a lodge are largely to blame. I believe that it is the duty of the officers of a lodge to be among the first at the hall on the nights when meetings are to be held, to welcome strangers, see that a competent committee is appointed for examination, and to greet their members with a cordial handshake and make each one feel that his attendance is a source of personal gratification and pleasure. If there are Past Masters in attendance, ask them to take a seat in the East and make a few remarks to those present. What pleasure is there for a stranger to come to a stated meeting if he is not introduced to those present; and if he only hears the regular business gone through with, lights turned out, and he be allowed to make his way back to whence he came unnoticed? I am opposed to the using of lodge funds for any other

purpose than that of the usual running expenses and charity, yet if by some means a fund could be raised for the purpose of providing refreshments at our meetings, I believe that the general attendance would be augmented. It would not be necessary to have an elaborate spread, just enough to attract the brethren around the table, where social converse could be indulged in, old times talked over, new acquaintances formed, and a social hour spent. You have all, probably, noticed that whenever a distinguished mason visits your lodge there is a resurrection of old masons who have not been within the lodge for many months, perhaps years. He comes because he knows that there will be a great crowd, then refreshments and a good social time. It is not what he gets to eat that attracts him; it is the sociability engendered by meeting at the banquet table. I would particularly and earnestly deprecate the use of any and all kinds of intoxicants on occasions of this kind, for there may be some one present who has resolved to abstain from its use who might, 'for old times' sake,' take the first glass, then away with all resolves. Let us not be the first one to help him return to the old degrading habit."

We are one of those who hold that the *visitor* does not receive all the benefit arising from visitation, but that frequently the balance goes to the other side. From what Bro. OKMSKY says, we are decidedly of opinion that the presence of other brethren, even if they were non-affiliated, would be a decided advantage to the lodge and all others present.

The business of the Grand Lodge was chiefly of a routine character.

It was decided, however, "that all applicants for the degrees of masonry should be able to read and write the English language; that the degrees cannot be conferred in Arizona in any other language."

And the Grand Lodge concurred in the views of the Grand Master by the adoption of the following amendment to its constitution:

"It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some lodge, and every non-affiliated mason, who, having resided six months within this jurisdiction, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rites, privileges or charities of the Order."

No Report on Correspondence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1893.

A large number of special communications were held during the year.

The Board of Relief prepared a form of certificate to be issued by lodges to the members of the family of a deceased member, and submitted to the Grand Master the question of the power of the lodge to issue it; of this he says:

"The Grand Secretary, at my request, sent the following question to the Grand Secretaries of the various Grand Lodges in the United States: 'Does your Grand Lodge permit the constituent lodges to issue certificates to widows or other female relatives of Masons?' This question was answered 'Yes' by Arkansas, Arizona, California, Delaware, Georgia, Indian Territory, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, and Texas (widows

only) (12). Those leaving the subject to the lodges are Connecticut and South Carolina (2); those that have no law on the subject: Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming (12); those which forbid the issue are Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, West Virginia (11). As we have no statutory law on the subject I have thought fit to bring this matter before the Grand Lodge for its consideration."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that the constituent lodges possess the power to issue certificates of identification to such members of a deceased brother's family as they in their discretion may deem proper."

The Grand Lodge received an invitation to participate in the Centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol. The matter was referred to a committee of ten, seven of whom reported at a subsequent meeting in favor of accepting the invitation, but after additional discussion, the following was adopted by a vote of 59 to 38:

"WHEREAS it is the established custom of this jurisdiction that this Grand Lodge should not be assembled except for the purpose of doing masonic work; nor to take part in any public ceremonies except those of a purely masonic character; and that before accepting an invitation to participate in any public ceremony the full control and direction of the Masonic work must be tendered and conceded to it by competent and legal authority, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge most respectfully declines to participate in the ceremonies connected with the proposed centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the National Capital building unless invited so to do by Congressional authority and under the conditions above mentioned; and when so invited this Grand Lodge will give the subject respectful consideration."

The Grand Lodge decided that no member present can be excused from voting upon petitions for the degrees or for membership. Since the abolition of discussion of the merits of candidates, we have understood that a lodge may excuse a member from voting; we think the regulation adopted as above stated assumes that a member will sustain the report of the Committee of Inquiry, unless he has personal knowledge of the candidate or private information in relation to him. The increasing size of lodges probably makes this necessary, but, for all that, it is a departure from the doctrine relating to the ballot. Must not all our exhortations to "guard well the outer door," be practically directed to Committees on Inquiry? Except in cities, it is practicable for all the members of a lodge to know personally all candidates; and the question is becoming a serious one, whether lodges in cities must not be so limited in the number of their members as to make the same thing practicable.

The Grand Master (L. CABELL WILLIAMSON) declined to give a decision upon a question discussed in a lodge, but not arising in a particular case.

He attended the Masonic Congress, and of it he says:

"I am convinced that the wisdom of that body is shown as much in what it did not attempt to do, as in that which it did do. I believe that much good was accomplished by its meeting, and in the presentation of various subjects considered. I therefore recommend that the above conclusions be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for their report at a subsequent meeting. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the representative character of the Congress, and the fraternal spirit which was manifested in all its deliberations, and the kind reception and generous entertainment provided by the Grand Lodge of Illinois."

The following report was adopted :

"A brother dropped from the roll of a lodge for non-payment of dues stands in the position of an unaffiliated mason, and such a one is not, by general masonic law and usage, entitled to masonic relief or masonic burial. There may be a case, however, where a lodge becomes satisfied that a deceased brother who had, before his death, been dropped for non-payment of dues was, at the time of being dropped, absolutely unable, either through penury or some other unavoidable cause, prevented from attending to his lodge dues, although perhaps willing and anxious to do so. *Under such circumstances*, your committee believe that inasmuch as there is no law of this Grand Lodge prohibiting masonic burial to an unaffiliated mason, a lodge would have the power of granting it at the request of the family of the deceased brother."

After the words "masonic relief," we would insert "by the lodge." The decision, that the lodge has the power to bury an unaffiliated mason, is in our judgment correct: and we think that the lodge must be the judge of its *propriety* in a given case. We do not think that the *power* to do it depends upon the circumstances.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence (98 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON. He began with a comparatively few Proceedings, went through with them in alphabetical order, and then began again, and so on.

He expresses views in relation to the inspection of the charter, similar to those expressed by us. He speaks of clandestine lodges in Massachusetts, but so far as we have information, he is in error; but they did recently exist, and probably do now, in Ohio and Ontario.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says :

"The Masonry of Pennsylvania and its jurisprudence differs from the rest of the world; the rules and customs and ritual are the oldest; changes have been found necessary in every country, but Pennsylvania never changes. They have a right not to change; but so also had all other Grand Lodges a similar right to do otherwise when found necessary. Masonry, except in its 'landmarks,' whatever they may be (see Appendix I, under South Australia, page 60), has provided in the 'Old Regulations' for any changes which might be found necessary. After these regulations were adopted, there came along a great change. The introduction of a great *schism*, which resulted in a new Grand Lodge which took upon itself the name of 'Ancient' Grand Lodge, from which the Pennsylvania Colonial Lodges derived their charters and the *Ahiman Rezon*, of Lawrence Dermott, of 1781, of which we have a copy, published in Dublin, now before us.

"When in 1813, this 'Ancient' Grand Lodge and the 'Modern' Grand Lodge at London united and formed the present 'United Grand Lodge of England,' it became necessary to formulate a new ritual, and a new juris-

prudence ; because these two bodies differed very materially in many essentials. Now all the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, save only in Pennsylvania and South Carolina, had derived their charters mainly from the London Body and had followed the Prestonian Lectures. In South Carolina there were two Grand Lodges, one of the moderns and the other ancient. After some time these two bodies united ; and hence the peculiarities in the jurisprudence of that state—being a mixture of the two systems, and the first edition of Bro. Mackey's jurisprudence shows that to have been the fact ; for he worked from the standpoint of that jurisdiction as he afterwards acknowledged it in a subsequent edition."

His allusion to South Australia covers the discussion of the landmarks by Bro. PARVIN, which he copies from the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge, which declined, after a long discussion, to insert in its Book of Constitutions, Bro. MACKEY'S statement of the landmarks—a statement of them fully justifying the criticism of Bro. PIKE, which, however, by no means justified the inference Bro. PARVIN drew from that criticism. But we do not refer to this matter for the sake of discussing it ; it struck us as singular that Bro. S. should get Bro. PARVIN'S article via South Australia.

Our good brother belongs to the school, who take the evidence in relation to events which happened long since, and apply to it *their own rules* and come to a conclusion, but utterly reject the rules which human experience has shown to be the *only* reliable ones. One of this class recently invited us to discuss one of these matters with him ; but we were obliged to say to him, that a discussion would be utterly useless, simply because our rules for weighing evidence are so different from his, that it would be a waste of time ; rules, which courts have established to guide them in the determination of the most serious and important matters that can fall to the lot of human beings to decide, may, possibly, sometimes lead to erroneous results, but we must be pardoned for believing that they are infinitely more reliable than the judgment of men upon rules of their own making. Evidence, which our courts would hold to be conclusive, is treated as "fables" by these brethren as flippantly as if all wisdom were centered in themselves.

In his "Conclusion," Bro. SINGLETON says :

"It is the almost universal rule in our Grand Lodges to refer the reported decisions of a Grand Master to the Committee on Jurisprudence, upon whose report thereon the Grand Lodge acts.

"The Grand Master, in his installation, promised to abide by the constitution, etc., of his Grand Lodge. We should think this settled the whole matter."

This is true ; but it is also the rule, without an exception, so far as our observation has extended, that the Grand Master's decision in the particular case, in which it was made, *is final and conclusive* ; approval of his decision makes it law for the future, while disapproval has the reverse effect ; no Grand Lodge has as yet ventured to reverse the effect of a Grand Master's decision *in the case in which it was made*. So, when we consider the exact facts, his argument is of a boomerang character and leads to a conclusion precisely opposite to the one for which he cited it.

So in relation to the installation obligation; the part which he omits—“and all other ancient masonic usages”—upsets his whole argument.

We do not propose to extend this discussion further than to call attention to the fact that those, who deny to the Grand Master the possession of any prerogatives, have never met and have apparently never dared to meet, the real question involved. They claim that if the Grand Master can dispense with one provision of masonic law in a particular case, he can dispense with all provisions of the law, and then they go on to babble about the “divine right of kings” and bravely assault the man of straw which they have created. The proposition, that the Grand Master is bound by the constitution of his Grand Lodge and cannot dispense with its provisions in particular cases, except the provisions which, *under the ancient usages of the Craft*, he may dispense with, has never been discussed by them. The ancient usages of the Craft determine what provisions are subject to the power of dispensation. It is true, that in some jurisdictions ancient usage gives a wider scope to this power than it does in others.

We learn from his report that a few Grand Lodges claim jurisdiction over a resident after he has removed from their territory—a claim utterly at variance with masonic law and principle. But this was not the point involved in the controversies which his Grand Lodge had before his day—at least it was not the point involved in a slight controversy which our Grand Lodge had with his Grand Lodge. A resident of Maine obtained employment in Washington but retained his legal residence in Maine, voting here, paying taxes here, etc.; but after he had been in Washington one year, a lodge there received his petition, and the Grand Lodge at first insisted that the temporary residence in Washington of a clerk or officer was sufficient to give masonic jurisdiction; the other Grand Lodges denied this position and his Grand Lodge finally yielded the point, and beyond question correctly.

KANSAS, 1894.

These Proceedings have for a frontispiece an excellent portrait of the beloved JOHN H. BROWN. This is followed by his memoir and addresses of brethren. Since 1866, he has been a prominent feature in Kansas Masonry, and since 1872 in American Masonry. He first appeared in the Grand Lodge in 1866, and was appointed chairman of important committees, as was the case in 1867; and in 1868, he had the rare honor of being elected Grand Master “from the floor.” He was re-elected in 1869 and in 1870; and in 1871, he was elected Grand Secretary and appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence; he made his first report in the latter capacity in 1872, and at once came to the front, and maintained that position till his death. He performed similar service for the other Grand Bodies, and thus was well known in all the departments of Masonry.

We first met him in 1871 at the conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States at Baltimore; his genial disposition led to an acquaintance that seemed old almost as soon as it was begun; it grew closer year by year.

When we learned that he was unable to attend the Grand Lodge, we were greatly surprised, for we had not heard of his illness, and had regarded him as a man of unusually good health; we had not heard of an accident of which Bro. DAVID B. FULLER (our Representative) gives the following account:

"He might indeed be regarded as a martyr to our beloved Order.

"He gave to it his time, his strength, and we might almost say his life, for he was on his way to discharge a masonic duty, when he met with that terrible accident which hastened his death. Perhaps no one knows better than I the particulars of that scene of horror. We were companions on that journey on our way to Winfield to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Frank B. Day.

"About 4 o'clock on a cold, frosty December morning in 1891, four cars of our train were derailed, and went down a steep embankment. They immediately took fire and were consumed. We were in the rear sleeper, and the fire was within a few feet of us when we were extricated by friends. The shock was enough to shatter the nerves of the strongest, yet at no time did he lose his presence of mind or betray any emotion until we were safely sitting on the track looking down upon the burning car, where but a few moments before we had been wedged in, when he said: 'David, it was a close call; I feel faint.' We escaped from the car with one shoe each and minus our outer clothing. I gave him my shoe, when he remarked: 'This is according to an ancient Israelitish custom, and I accept the testimony.' It was several hours before we arrived at the station at Cherryvale. We wandered from there to the hotel, neither naked nor clad, barefoot nor shod. There is no doubt that that disaster shortened his days."

The address of the Grand Master, (WILLIAM D. THOMPSON) shows that he had been an active officer, but in the multitude of his official acts we find little of more than local interest.

There was an immense amount of routine business transacted not calling for special mention.

We find that but little attention has been given to the Grand Lodge Library. A large number of Proceedings, bound and unbound, had accumulated; a list of them is given; the committee recommended that efforts should be made to procure full sets and use the duplicates for exchanges and to be given away. There seem to be bound volumes, unbound volumes made up for binding and pamphlets: taking them all there is a full set of our Proceedings, (except Volume II of the reprint) with a very large number of duplicates. The committee says that there is not a full set of the Proceedings of any Grand Lodge, even of Kansas. We are glad to find that the committee are taking hold of the matter actively. An appropriation was made to bind volume IX, which the Proceedings of 1894 complete.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was presented by Bro. MATTHEW M. MILLER.

In his Introduction, he says:

"We wish, however, to put this on record now: For twenty-three years the office of Grand Secretary has been filled with entire satisfaction to the masons of Kansas. Instead of being John Brown in the office, the office was in John Brown. It was John Brown. 'John Brown says,' was the Alexandrian sword which cut every knot which resisted the efforts of the ordinary Kansas mason. The questions of fact or of lodge history which he could answer offhand, now require his successor to delve for solution among archives, which, from the fact they never had a home or proper place of deposit, were covered up so deeply with manuscript rubbish that the greater part of his nine months' lease has been occupied in the processes of separation and elimination; this in anticipation of any charge of immature consideration of any matter discussed herein."

* * * * *

"As we 'shie our castor in the ring' (to make use of recent parlance) we aim not to display the 'colors' of Kansas so much as the blue stardard of Masonry in general. We have nothing extenuated, and in what we have written there is naught set down in malice. Our highest ambition in this direction would be to be remembered by the Guild in this, our first, and possibly only effort, with the kindly good will and encouraging commendation always extended to our beloved, now, alas! lamented predecessor."

Of the "Eastern Star," he says:

"Don't worry, brother—nobody is pushing the Eastern Star for recognition—it don't need it. But one very peculiar fact is noticeable, that wherever the Eastern Star is instituted it is a very easy matter to organize for systematic masonic charitable work. The 'Home' sentiment crystallizes easier and quicker, and if you 'sufficient masons' don't hump yourselves and get a charitable move on you, you will wake up some fine morning and find that the 'sisters' have organized and started a Masonic Home, while you were getting ready to think about it."

In our last report, we commented upon a decision of the Grand Master that special dispensations terminate with the term of office of the Grand Master issuing them, dissenting from it. Bro. MILLER explains that under the law of Kansas all special dispensations must be returned to the Grand Master issuing the same, with a report of the action taken thereunder; under this law the decision was unquestionably correct. Bro. M. concedes that in case of the Grand Master's death, the dispensation would continue in force, thus admitting the principle, (except when controlled by enacted law), upon which we based our comments.

The following will be endorsed by all who have given attention to the matter; the too free creation of new lodges has greatly weakened Masonry in more than one jurisdiction, especially in those in which rapid growth in population has been expected:

"We think, brethren, that you will make a great mistake if you begin railroading new lodges into existence. Speaking from the card of experience of many years' service on a like committee, (lodges *v. d.*), we find that whenever a lodge was prematurely issued into existence, death, or a sickly existence, was almost sure to result. A lodge *v. d.* should be compelled to bring its work up for inspection, and it should pass a rigid inspection from overseers who are qualified to judge of good work, true work, square work."

Bro. CHADWICK, of Oregon, having "poked fun" at the seal of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, Bro. MILLER thus retorts:

"Why, don't you know, Bro. Chadwick, that way back when John was first Grand Secretary, twenty-two years ago, and all down through the ages since, we have kept written in our Constitution our esteem, love and affection for this triumph of the engraver's art, viz: 'The Caucasian dressed rather in a clerical garb, silk regulation hat, holding a book to his side with his left hand,' represents George Washington (a little thin picture taken after a winter at Valley Forge); the hat is an exact representation of a required head covering of a mason in his day. The Indian is Red Jacket, Chief of the Six Nations, to whom, as a token of his masonic brotherly love, Washington gave a medal inscribed on one side with the emblems of the craft, a medal now in the possession of General Ely S. Parker, the lineal descendant of Red Jacket. Please have some reverence for the subjects represented, even if your art education has made you esthetic and finical. If no other consideration will move you, remember the legend which is popularly believed to be hung up in your licensed places of resort in your cities in Oregon: 'Please don't shoot the pianist; he is doing the best he can,' and take pity on the artist who furnished such a fearfully and wonderfully made specimen of his skill."

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"Grand Master Africa, of Pennsylvania, announces the decision following: 'The presence of three Past Masters at the installation of a Worshipful Master is sufficient.' Why must three Past Masters be necessary for an installation ceremony, unless to confer the private instructions, which, for short, are usually denominated the Past Master's degree? If Grand Master Africa's decision is law in Pennsylvania, and no contradiction appearing, we assume that it was, and is, it seems to us that Pennsylvania endorses all the essential features of the 'so-called Past Master's degree;' and whether these instructions by the 'three Past Masters' precede or follow installation, are immaterial, so long as the Worshipful Master, after installation, assumes the duties of his office."

And we cannot see that it makes any difference whether we call it the "Past Master's Degree" or "Passing the Chair."

He says further:

"If there is any one thing about Masonry in the British Dominion worthy of praise and adoption by American masons, it is the disposition to keep the knowledge of what transpires in the lodge to those entitled to be acquainted with it, and not suffer it to become common property. Our British cousins are firm believers in the old adage, 'Familiarity breeds contempt.' The transactions of an English lodge are a closed book to those who do not belong to it. Americans are too prone to rush into print. Whenever John Smith, of Boomville, takes a degree, the local paper must chronicle the event with a like flourish of trumpets and note of triumph bestowed upon the birth of a ten-pound baby. We think the public has no business concern whatever with what transpires in the lodge room, and the lodge which permits such advertisements demonstrates that it cares more for public opinion than it does for the good of the Craft."

We have written a paragraph upon this same matter, but have suppressed it, as we do not wish to seem to discourage masonic periodicals; we fully concur with Bro. Miller.

We are glad to find that Bro. MILLER was reappointed as Chairman of this committee.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We class as Foreign Grand Lodges those outside of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

IRELAND.

We have the usual eight page sheet, with the usual statistics for the year. Six warrants have been issued, two restored, one suspended, and two surrendered. We regret to note that one of the warrants was for a new lodge in New Zealand. The list of lodges contains five military lodges having no permanent location, and one garrison lodge. There are eight New Zealand lodges on the list, no one of which is credited with the payment of dues; but the Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand is credited with quite an amount, and it may be that the lodges do not pay dues directly to the Grand Lodge, but through the Provincial Grand Lodge; we do not know how this is, but give it as it appears on this sheet.

The sheet gives the names of one hundred and forty-two "brethren struck off the roll during 1893," presumably for non-payment of dues; four of whom were members of a lodge in New Zealand.

MEXICO.

"The Treaty of Monterey" has been quite sharply criticized; we confess that when we read the announcement of it, the use of the term "Treaty," caused a smile. We regarded it as a harmless name for the preliminary proceedings in the recognition of one Grand Lodge by another, and merely as the characteristic method of proceeding among those not of the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor can we yet see that our first impression was erroneous.

We still believe that by making this personal investigation, Grand Master TYLER performed a good service for Masonry—its value, however, depending upon the care and thoroughness with which he made it. Some things must be presumed, although they are not expressly stated. We could not think of rejecting the result of Grand Master TYLER's investigation, because he does not expressly say that the gentlemen, whom he met, satisfied him that they were regular masons.

But we have not yet come to the conclusion that the "*Gran Dieta*" should be recognized. We are satisfied that, under its constitution, it is a sovereign body and not entangled in any Grand Orient System. We do not require that it shall establish its descent from the Grand Lodge of England; for we hold that there is genuine Masonry in continental Europe whose origin cannot now be traced. If the Grand Dieta can trace the origin of its lodges to a source which has been recognized as masonic during the past, it is sufficient for us, although the attempt has been recently made to limit

Masonry to lodges descended from the Grand Lodge of England or possibly the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland also. Nor are we troubled about Rites; in Louisiana, lodges under the same Grand Lodge practice different Rites; and yet, we hold them all to be masonic, as does all the masonic world.

We have already referred to the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, looking to the withdrawal of the charter of Toltec Lodge. We have unofficial information that this lodge has given in its adhesion to the Gran Dieta.

We have not received during the year any documents directly from Mexico; but have gathered items from various sources, which we were intending to use as material for this report, when just in season we received the transactions of the Lodge *Quatuor Coronati*, containing Bro. R. F. GOULD's second article on Freemasonry in Mexico; since the publication of his former article, he had received a large number of communications from parties representing both sides of the controversy.

We need not copy the whole article, but shall use it as the basis of what we write.

General AGRAMONTE, W. Master of an English speaking lodge, declares that the "Mexican National Rite" and the "Reformed Scottish Rite" have no existence, and that the union among the bodies that form the Gran Dieta is perfect, and he denies that it recognizes the Grand Orient of France.

The Gran Dieta is the supreme masonic power in all Mexico; it has subordinate Grand Lodges in the States to the number of seventeen, and has two hundred and five lodges. While we are not certain, we feel quite sure that there are now no lodges, having an actual-existence, under any authority other than the Gran Dieta.

The charge has been made that the Gran Dieta lodges admit women: General AGRAMONTE denies this, but he says that lodges of women, similar to the Eastern Star, exist at Mexico (the city). But in the *Boletín Mexicano*, in the official list of lodges, are lodges whose names (for example "MARTA WASHINGTON,") and the names of whose officers show that they are lodges of women, and moreover in the list of officers of the Grand Lodge of Mexico are names of women—not *real* names, but names by which they are known in the lodge.

Bro. GOULD well asks if these facts "do not call for a little more explanation on the part of the Gran Dieta than has yet been afforded."

At any rate more evidence must be given that the Gran Dieta is practicing "pure and ancient Freemasonry" before we can even enter upon the consideration of its claims to be recognized as the supreme power in Masonry for the Republic of Mexico.

Bro. GOULD criticizes the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri on account of its action in relation to Toltec Lodge. He says "*English warrants, in effect, are held during good behavior*"; in this country we are glad to say

that such is not the case, but they are granted to be held during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge, which may and *will* recall them whenever the *good of the craft* demands their recall; it appeared to the Grand Lodge of Missouri that the welfare of the craft demanded the recall of the charter of Toltec Lodge, and it acted accordingly, thereby setting an example worthy of imitation even by the Grand Lodge of England; for history shows that that Grand Lodge has been willing to sacrifice the sovereignty of a sister Grand Lodge and the harmony and welfare of the craft to the whims of a few brethren holding the charter of a lodge, and that, too, when they could preserve their charter and their lodge by giving in their adhesion to the rightful supreme masonic authority in the territory in which their lodge is situated.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have the Proceedings for the year June, 1891, to June, 1892, and for the year June, 1892, to June, 1893.

Quarterly communications are held in September, December, March and June, and the annual communication on June 27th, annually.

At each quarterly communication, the Board of General Purposes reports, covering also the report of the "Grand Inspector of Working," and of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Inspector visits from forty to sixty lodges each quarter, and there are District Inspectors, who apparently visit lodges which he is unable to visit.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, while some matters of importance were considered. The Grand Lodge decided not to grant charters outside of the Colony and its dependencies; a lodge was fined five pounds sterling and censured for violating clauses of the constitution; the grants of benevolence amount to from the equivalent of \$6,000 to \$10,000 annually. The following item shows an excellent method of proceeding:

"A misunderstanding having arisen between some of the brethren of this lodge as to the fitness of a candidate for admission, and as the difference, although arising from a comparatively small matter, threatened the peace and harmony of the lodge, Wor. Bros. J. P. Humphries and J. W. Evans were requested to proceed to Cootamundra to investigate the matter. They did so, and reported to the next meeting of the Board that they had succeeded in restoring harmony, and had amicably settled all differences in the lodge. Their report was accepted, and the brethren thanked for their services."

A question had arisen (as we have heretofore stated) between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of South Australia as to precedence, and it had been proposed to refer it to the Grand Master of England, but it was wisely decided that the question was not of sufficient importance; and the matter was dropped.

"After a long discussion it was: *Resolved*, That the Board deems it unnecessary to consider the precedence of the Grand Lodge of South Australia.

lia over that of New South Wales, as no such question can arise between Sovereign Grand Lodges, except as a matter of etiquette.' It may be added, that the Board desires that the cordial and fraternal feelings that have always characterized our intercourse with South Australia may long continue, and that the reverence of the brethren in both Grand Lodges for the genuine principles of the craft, may effectually prevent that cordial intercourse from being disturbed by such a comparatively trivial matter as that of precedence."

In June, 1892, the total membership returned was 8,425 as against 8,081 the year before.

In September, 1892, twenty-one districts were created and a District Inspector appointed for each.

The "Benevolent Fund," in June, 1893, was almost £5,000 sterling.

Some members of Cambrian Lodge complained to the Grand Lodge of England that the warrant of the lodge had been unlawfully taken away; the correspondence is too long to be copied entire, but the final report adopted by the Grand Lodge of England is so important that we give it entire:

"It will be within the recollection of the Colonial Board that, on the 5th January, 1892, the following resolution was come to, viz:

"That having regard to the circumstances of the case, and the proceedings of Grand Lodge at the last quarterly communication, the Cambrian Lodge, No. 656, New South Wales, be informed that the Board will, in the event of the warrant not being handed over to the lodge, recommend the M. W. the Grand Master to declare it void, and to issue a warrant of confirmation, empowering the lodge to meet and continue under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, on its making the proper returns for the interval which has elapsed since the last returns received in 1888."

"A return was received on the 31st March, under the signature of Bro. W. H. Taylor as Secretary, containing the names of 21 members, of whom 4 were never registered in the books of Grand Lodge, and of the remaining 17 one has since died, leaving thus 16 applicants all registered masons.

"There is a statement accompanying the return that all the 21 were members in 1887, and up to 1888, when the warrant was surreptitiously taken away, since which date no fresh member has been initiated or allowed to join.

"No return has been made since that for 1887 (received in 1888), nor any explanations or excuses offered, the minority of the brethren who dissented from the action of the large majority, represent that as far as the circumstances permitted they continued to meet as a lodge, and perform the duties of Masonry, but had not taken any steps to comply with the book of constitutions, especially law 180 (as to returns to Grand Lodge), or do more than protest against the retention of the warrant from their hands.

"At the time the Colonial Board came to the resolution of the 5th of January, it was not known to it that the warrant of the Cambrian Lodge had been actually cancelled.

"The facts have since been ascertained, and are as follows:—

"A large majority of the brethren of the lodge, including the Master, and both Wardens, had resolved to join the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and the warrant was sent in to the District Grand Secretary, a course which was also adopted in the case of the warrants of 183 lodges of the district.

"Acting under the authority of the letter of the 6th of December, 1888, from the late Colonel Shadwell Clerke as Grand Secretary, the warrant of the Cambrian Lodge was duly cancelled, and handed over as a memento of its former history under the Grand Lodge of England, to the new Cambrian Lodge under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and has since remained in the custody of that lodge.

"The same course was also adopted with respect to all the other warrants sent in in 1888 to the District Grand Secretary; consequently, at the time of the Resolution of the Colonial Board of the 5th of January last, the warrant had been cancelled nearly four years, and no confirmation could possibly give vitality to that which was already dead.

"Had this fact only been known to the Colonial Board, it would never have come to such a resolution.

"The present applicants threaten immediate litigation in the Colonial Courts, to recover the cancelled warrant as their property, and state they will also endeavor to recover the minute book and property formerly held by the Cambrian Lodge, No. 656.

"From the tenor of the communications received from Bro. Taylor, there is evidently a strong feeling entertained by the brethren seeking the Warrant of Confirmation, and their expressions are such as to render it almost certain that the restoration of the power to work under the Grand Lodge of England would be attended with considerable bitterness.

"The state of matters as now made known, renders it necessary to reconsider the resolution, for as the original warrant has been cancelled, it is impossible to recommend a Warrant of Confirmation, nor does the agreement come to at the recognition of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, permit of the issue of a warrant for a new lodge in that Colony.

"These considerations appear to me decisive, and render it unnecessary to enter into the difficult questions which would arise regarding the delay and breach of the constitutions, for which it has been discovered the applicants are responsible.

"I therefore recommend the Colonial Board that the above quoted resolution of the 5th of January be rescinded, and that a copy of this report be sent to the applicants, and to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

This action is very gratifying and indicates progress in the right direction.

A revised constitution was adopted and 5,000 copies printed.

At the installation of the Grand Master, Grand Officers from all the other Australian Grand Lodges and officers of the Queensland Provincial Grand Lodges were present, the Grand Master of South Australia, the Earl of Kintore, acting as Installing Officer.

The address of the Earl of Kintore on the occasion was very eloquent and extremely valuable from the standpoints of history and polity. Among the excellent paragraphs we find one that we must quote:

"The benefits of masonic union find their fullest development in the grand principles of our Order—'Brotherly love, relief, and truth.' It has often been said that Freemasonry is not a creed. No; but it is a faith. Our belief in the Great Architect of the Universe is the keystone of the whole Masonic Fabric. Thank God that nowhere in these lands has there been any sign of perversion from this ruling principle of our order.

"And second only to this is our testimony to the brotherhood of man. Ours is not a benefit society or an insurance association. Praiseworthy and beneficial as those institutions may be, our organization has higher, nobler aims. We are Freemasons not for what we can get, but for what we can do."

The lodges number up to 205, but several numbers are vacant, leaving not quite 200 active lodges, almost exactly the number in this jurisdiction; but the lodges are much smaller than ours; the membership of the largest is only 157, and there are only eight with a membership exceeding 100.

The total membership June 30, 1893, was 8,675 as against 8,800 in 1892, as given in 1893; we do not understand this; in the Proceedings of 1892, the membership June 30, is given as 8,425, while in the 1893 Proceedings it is given as 8,800 at the same time. However, the statistics show a falling off of 125, owing, undoubtedly, to financial causes; the initiations for the year were 945; joinings, 392; "called off," 1,097; died, 79; and struck from the rolls, 287.

Harmony generally prevails; great interest in Masonry continues; relief is given with a most generous hand; and in spite of the slight falling off during the year, we join with the Earl of Kintore in predicting a brilliant future for this Grand Lodge.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have received the Proceedings of the quarterly communications, and divers sheets relating to financial statements and reports.

The office of the Grand Secretary has been permanently located at Wellington; this was done "solely with a view to saving the expense and confusion necessarily entailed by frequent changes."

We take the following from a late statement:

"SYNOPSIS OF THE POSITION OF GRAND LODGE.—On the election of the M. W. Grand Master Bro. Malcolm Niccol in 1892 there were 77 lodges under its jurisdiction—since then nine lodges have joined from other constitutions, and six new lodges have been constituted—together 15, making in all 92. As during this period lodges have struck off many non-paying members, there is no great increase in the numerical strength of Grand Lodge, but there is the compensating advantage that the brethren now on the register of Grand Lodge are contributing brethren. Since the Grand Lodge was located in Auckland 679 M. M. certificates, 255 P. M. certificates and 83 Patents of Office have been issued from the Grand Secretary's office, 4,489 letters and returns, etc., received, 2,699 letters written, together with a large number of telegrams received and sent. Copies of reports of proceedings have been posted quarterly to all Grand Lodges, as well as to our own lodges and officers, and members of Grand Lodge. The first edition of the book of Constitutions is quite exhausted, there not being one copy left in the office. The new edition is just to hand and ready for issuing. Our library, consisting at present of the Reports of Grand Lodges, is steadily increasing. Contributions of masonic works will be very thankfully received."

In one of these pamphlets is printed an extract from a work on "Freemasonry and Jurisprudence," by Bro. CHALMERS I. PATON, of Scotland, in which that author says:

"The Grand Lodge thus formed, by the union of not less than three lodges in convention at once assumes all the prerogatives of a Grand Lodge, and acquires exclusive masonic jurisdiction over the territory within which geographical limits it has been constituted. No lodge can continue to exist, or be subsequently established in the territory, except under its authority; and all other Grand Lodges are precluded from exercising any masonic authority within the said territory."

Coming from Bro. PATON, this is very important as showing that we may expect that the Grand Lodge of Scotland will support the generally prevailing doctrine in opposition to the practice of the Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand is steadily growing and securing recognition from other Grand Lodges, although, as we understand, the British Grand Lodges have not yet accorded it.

The conclusion of our report last year is copied in the Proceedings, and we exceedingly regret that in the multitude of matters pressing for attention, the question of the recognition of this Grand Lodge was not called up.

SCOTLAND.

We have received only the Proceedings of the quarterly communication in May, 1893, and those of the general committee during the months of May, June and July. Those of the Grand Lodge contain nothing of general interest.

The Grand Committee recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania.

We find the following :

"The attention of Grand Committee was directed to a printed circular that had been addressed by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the lodges in Scotland, with the request that it be read to their members.

"After consideration, Grand Committee expressed surprise that the Grand Lodge of Ireland should have acted as reported without having had the sanction of this Grand Lodge. Further, that this be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

One lodge complained against another for initiating a candidate previously rejected by the complaining lodge, and on other accounts: the committee held that the initiation of a candidate, previously rejected by another lodge, was no just ground of complaint, but ordered that the allegation that the candidate was physically ineligible should be inquired into.

A proposition was made to abolish proxy representation, but an able report by the Grand Secretary, D. MURRAY LYON, against the proposition, was accepted and endorsed by the committee.

His statement that the practice has existed since 1736, and that a provision to that effect had ever since been inserted in charters, is of much interest.

The "Grand Master Mason" had made visitations in the North of Scotland to several Provincial Grand Lodges. Of one ceremony, the record (among other things) states :

"The laying of the foundation stone of the new Royal Academy, Inverness, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th June, was, in many respects, a unique and interesting event. The ceremony was performed with full masonic honours; and not only did it mark the practical commencement of a building which is to replace an old and honoured institution in our midst,

but it was the first occasion on which any public function of the kind was ever performed in the North by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland and this Grand Lodge."

In his address the Grand Master, the Earl of Haddington, speaks of the ceremony as a "public masonic function."

The Grand Master and the members of the Grand Lodge were clothed with all the insignia of their respective offices, and the ceremonies were very similar to those used on similar occasions in this country. Our brethren in Pennsylvania must count Scotland against them on the question of "public masonic ceremonies."

Upon his visit to the Provincial Grand Lodge some interesting historical information was given :

"In the course of some remarks the Earl of Haddington said—though this province was in 1890 visited by my immediate predecessor in the Grand Mastership for the purpose of installing the present Provincial Grand Master, it has fallen to me, in laying the foundation-stone of the new Royal Academy, to perform the first public masonic function by the Grand Master Mason of Scotland within this extensive and highly important province. And the present Grand Visitation is the *first* that has ever been made for the inspection of the work of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Inverness-shire. While talking of Grand Visitations, it may be mentioned that more than once in the last century a popular Grand Master—General Oughton—is recorded in the minutes of Old Inverness Kilwinning as having paid an official visit to that lodge, and enjoyed himself at its social board. He was at Culloden. Immediately after the battle the Royal soldiers plundered the house of Glengarry, and appropriated the Chief's silver plate, which was afterwards melted and converted into a large punch-bowl, and became the property of the General. It was in connection with his duties as Commander of the forces in North Britain that he so often visited Inverness. There are one or two points of interest in connection with Masonry in this province to which I desire to draw attention. It has within its jurisdiction one of the oldest of our lodges—Old Inverness, Kilwinning, with its memories of over two centuries of existence, and it has Fort William, No. 43, on the roll, and dating from 1746. Of the lodges formerly existing in Inverness-shire two may be mentioned—Cumberland Kilwinning, Inverness, named no doubt in honour of the victory on Culloden Muir, and erected in 1847. The first military lodge under the Scottish Constitution was formed while its promoters were on service in the north during the Highland rising in favour of 'Bonny Prince Charlie.' This lodge was called the Duke of Norfolk's Mason Lodge, held and 'keepit' by one of His Majesty's marching regiments of foot, then commanded by the Honourable Major-General Henry Skelton. It was chartered and placed under the superintendence of the Provincial Grand Master of Inverness-shire in 1747. When first appointed, the Provincial Grand Master had, in addition to the Inverness-shire lodges, authority over those in Forres and Elgin. John Bailey, writer to the Signet, was the first Provincial Grand Master of the Province. He was succeeded in 1756 by Sir William Dunbar, of Westfield, Baronet. In 1801 Ross and Elgin were joined to Inverness-shire, with James Brodie of Brodie, who was in 1827 succeeded by his son, William, who held the post for over forty years. On his death the Province became dormant, and remained so until it was revived on the appointment of Sir Henry Cockburn Macandrew in 1890, under whose presidency we are now met. (Applause.)"

These and other visitations made by the Grand Master gave a new impetus to Masonry in the north of Scotland. He has a happy faculty of arousing great enthusiasm.

We hope to receive the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge more regularly hereafter. We shall make a special effort to that end.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have the Proceedings for the year ending April 19, 1893, covering four quarterly communications.

The most important business was the adoption of a revised constitution; it is not published in this volume, but we understand that the test of eligibility to office in the Grand Lodge has been changed from "membership in Grand Lodge" to being a Past Master. It also provides for the appointment by the Grand Master of a "Pro Grand Master," who takes precedence of the Deputy Grand Master in rank, power and duties.

It seems that in former editions of the constitutions there has been inserted Dr. MACKAY's formulation of the Ancient Landmarks; as we have already stated, the paper on this formulation, prepared by Bro. PARVIN, quoting Bro. PIKE, was embodied in the report and after a long and warm discussion it was voted not to publish them. While Dr. MACKAY's statement is not accepted as correct, very many hold that many of Bro. PARVIN's criticisms of it are also erroneous.

The following was unanimously adopted:

"That whereas the question of seniority was first raised by officers of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, this Grand Lodge regrets the determination of that Grand Lodge to refuse to submit to arbitration as proposed, and, whereas the Grand Lodge of South Australia was established in the year 1884, and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales in the year 1888, it is now resolved that on all occasions wheresoever and whensoever the question may arise, this Grand Lodge insists upon its right to be recognized as the Senior Grand Lodge of Australia."

The Ritual Committee made its final report: its method of proceeding is novel to us and quite interesting; the Grand Master issued his warrant constituting it a Special Lodge of Instruction.

"The lodge was constituted (as stated in the warrant) for the purpose of exhibiting the various ceremonies, according to the ritual prepared and adopted by the brethren aforesaid acting as a committee of the Grand Lodge; was empowered to cause to be summoned to attend its meetings all the Worshipful Masters and Officers of lodges meeting in Adelaide and its neighbourhood; and the named brethren were required to consider the said ritual, and report thereon to an Ordinary or Special Communication of Grand Lodge."

Having practiced the ritual, they held two meetings and exemplified their work.

"The meetings were numerously attended. The attendance list records the presence of seventeen Worshipful Masters, of thirty-eight Past Masters, and of forty-one other officers at the first meeting, and of twelve Worshipful Masters, of twenty-eight Past Masters, and of twenty other officers at the second meeting; and it is believed that many brethren, whose names are not recorded in the list, were also present."

After the exemplification, the work was discussed and amendments proposed; they also gave time after the last meeting for the proposal of amendments, and many were proposed.

The committee then met, considered the amendments, and adopted many of them, and reported as follows:

"The committee approves of the exemplified ritual as thus amended, and respectfully recommends Grand Lodge to approve and confirm it, together with the revised ceremonies of installing Masters of lodges, of consecrating lodges, and of masonic burial, mentioned in this committee's report of 6th of January, 1892, to the Grand Lodge."

Their report was adopted by the Grand Lodge apparently without any discussion whatever.

Representatives near other Grand Lodges were elected by the Grand Lodge, including R. W. Bro. BENJAMIN AMES, near our Grand Lodge. Representatives of other Grand Lodges near that were "suggested" by formal vote of the Grand Lodge.

The lodges up to 39 and the names of all but one are borne on the roll, but one other failed to report its officers, and one other is not credited with the payment of dues.

The total membership of the 38 lodges, December 31, 1891, was 2,323, and December 31, 1892, was 2,378; during the year 205 had been initiated; 70 had joined; 154 had resigned; 20 had died, and 46 had been "erased."

The amount of the "Ordinary Benevolent Fund" at the close of the year was £628 and of the "Permanent Benevolent Fund" £1,086.

It gives us great pleasure to note the prosperity of this Grand Lodge.

VICTORIA.

We have the Proceedings from March, 1893, to March, 1894, inclusive, except those of the quarterly communication in September, 1893.

Almost all the business is passed upon by the Board of General Purposes and reported to the Grand Lodge. Very much of the space is taken up with the financial accounts. The amount paid out in relief during 1892 was 1,827 pounds sterling and in 1893, 1,739 pounds.

During the year the Grand Lodge had occasion to adopt expressions of condolence with the Grand Master on the loss of a son and with the Deputy Grand Master on the loss of his wife.

We learn that brethren "excluded" (for non-payment of dues, as we understand) "are deprived of all their masonic privileges until such exclusion has been removed."

The Report of the Liquidators of the affairs of the English District Grand Lodge showed a serious deficiency, involving the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge; in consequence the Grand Master requested his resignation, which was given; the by-laws were so amended as to give the Grand Master

power to suspend an officer from office. The resignation was accepted, but at latest advices no successor had been appointed.

This led to an examination of the accounts ; the expenses for the previous year were £1,532. Reductions of salaries to the amount of £250 were made. However, the balance in the treasury had increased nearly £250.

MASONIC CONGRESS.

The time at which the meeting of the Congress was held was an unfortunate one for many masons in the northern part of the country. The Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction was to hold its annual meeting in Chicago on the third Tuesday of September, while the Congress was called to meet on August 14th. The dates were so near together or so far apart that it was impossible for brethren at any distance to attend both ; the time between was too long to remain in Chicago, and too short to return and go again. We are not saying that the time was not the best one for all concerned, but merely explaining why there was not a larger representation from certain states. It was the specific duty of the members of the Supreme Council to attend its session. There were present from states other than Illinois some two hundred and fifty masons, active in their respective jurisdictions, including from twenty to thirty Past Grand Masters, most of whom would have attended the Congress had it been held the week before or the week after the session of the Supreme Council.

As it was, thirty-three Grand Lodges were represented by ninety-one delegates, forty-six of whom were Grand Masters or Past Grand Masters.* Among those not represented were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania.

The voting was by Grand Lodges, each one having five votes.

The first paper read was a brief one by Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, of England, to the effect that notwithstanding the formation of a Grand Lodge in any state, another Grand Lodge may retain authority over lodges which it has chartered therein. A "conclusion" to that effect was offered by Bro. SPEED; several amendments were offered as substitutes, and finally a substitute, offered by Bro. ROBBINS, was adopted, reversing the proposition of Bro. HUGHAN.

Bro. PARVIN read a most excellent paper on Proceedings and Libraries, and a "conclusion" offered by him was adopted. We most earnestly commend his paper to the attention of Grand Secretaries and Committees on Printing, and the "conclusion," that there should be a freer and more generous distribution of Proceedings, to all our Grand Lodges.

Bro. PARVIN also read a paper on the Grand Representative system. He claims that it has caused alienation between Grand Lodges ; but it is worth

*Others came in during the session.

inquiring whether the fault was in the system or in those who administered the system. However, he offered a "conclusion," that the system is a modern departure from the laws and usages of the craft.

BRO. POWER, of Mississippi, said that when the yellow fever epidemic raged in his state and \$51,000 was contributed by other jurisdictions, he knew that some of it came through the Grand Representatives of his Grand Lodge in other states. BRO. PARVIN'S proposition was not adopted, but the one favoring the continuance of the system, offered by BRO. ROBBINS, was adopted.

The next paper was quite a brief one on the "Prerogatives of Grand Masters," by BRO. JAMES W. HOPPER, of Kentucky; whereupon:

"Bro. Andrews, of Ohio, offered the following:

"It is the conclusion of the Congress that there is no dispensing power inherent in the office of Grand Master that may not be limited, enlarged or taken away by the Grand Lodge."

"Bro. Moore, of New Jersey, offered the following substitute:

"It is the conclusion of the Congress, that the dispensing power recognized by the Old Regulations as residing in the person and office of Grand Master, has been so generally exercised by that officer from the organization of Masonry on the Grand Lodge system, down to the present time, that its existence cannot be successfully denied."

"Which was adopted on a call of jurisdictions, by a vote of 66 to 44, as follows:

"AYES—Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, each 5 votes; Arkansas, 1 vote. Total, 66.

"NOES—Indian Territory, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Washington, Wisconsin, each 5, and Iowa 4. Total, 44."

Notice was given of a motion to re-consider, and the next day the vote was re-considered, and BRO. ANDREWS offered the following amendment as an addition to the conclusion:

"But there are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanction of the Ancient Landmarks."

The amendment was adopted, and as amended the conclusion was adopted. We confess that when we read it to a friend and he remarked "A regular Chicago straddle," we smiled and did not reprove him!

Other papers were then read on: "The Creed of a Mason," by BRO. HORNER; on "Physical Perfection of Candidates," on "Making a 'Lewis' a mason"; on "Past Master's Degree," and on "Some of the Ancient Landmarks," all by BRO. HENRY B. GRANT of Kentucky. The latter has been revised and published in the Kentucky Book of Constitutions—a most valuable treatise, and the best discussion of the landmarks that we have ever seen, though we do not agree with all the conclusions of the author.

Various definitions of landmarks were proposed; the one adopted was proposed by BRO. ROBBINS, of Illinois. We regard the definition as incomplete and technically erroneous, and think that BRO. ROBBINS must have written it hastily.

"The Creed of a Mason," caused considerable discussion; Bro. TALBOT, of Maine, offered a substitute:

"It is the conclusion of the Congress that the Creed of a Mason is embraced in the ancient charges of 1723.

"Bro. Talbot said: Bro. President, the declaration by this Congress of a belief in God is a very different thing to a creed; I think it would be a mistake to admit it and adopt a creed. But I would be very glad to have this Congress declare a belief in God. That is one thing, but a creed is another thing; we don't want any creed."

Finally a committee was appointed to formulate a conclusion; their report was unanimously adopted. It will be seen that Bro. TALBOT'S views were sustained.

Appeals for Aid was discussed, and the following was offered by Bro. SWAIN of Wisconsin:

"The conclusion of the Congress is, that each jurisdiction should take care of its own members when in distress, and that it is the duty of the Grand Lodges to see that all legitimate expenses incurred in the relief or burial of a brother in foreign jurisdictions, are paid either by the lodge of which he is a member, or the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter."

Bro. SPEED offered as a substitute the conclusion which was adopted.

Bro. BOWEN, of Nebraska, had up his "particular wanty," and made a strong speech in support of it; some of its paragraphs greatly delight us, and we may say that their coming from his longitude rather surprises us:

"It is our boast that ours is an Ancient Institution and it should be our pride to adhere to our old-time regulations. Especially should such adherence prevail where it seems necessary for our perpetuation.

"It is, I think, the bane of American (United States) Freemasonry that in these latter days we imitate our imitators to our detriment. The Freemasonry of a hundred years ago has been modified by our unwitting adoption of the features of modern societies. Much of our legislation of to-day is prepared by Freemasons, members of other societies, who seek to engraft the characteristics of their modern societies into our Ancient Craft; the zeal of these brethren is commendable, but the result is injurious. Our national pride is also a cause of much of this adulteration, the American Freemason forgetting that while Freemasonry is well established his nation is an experiment of uncertain continuance.

"Rigid adherence to old-time customs is irksome to us progressive Americans boasting of our liberty, whereby we too often mean unbridled license. Forgetting that Freemasonry is tribal rather than republican in form, we attempt to apply the rules of our republic to Freemasonry, and this without thought and as a matter of course. Lest some should deem this 'too English you know,' I remark that I think Latin Freemasonry fully the peer of the Freemasonry of the English speaking countries; and further, I do not assent to the proposition that the United States are, in their characteristics and institutions, an off-shoot from Great Britain, claiming rather that the Hollander, Huguenot and Scotch-Irish built up this country, not only in antagonism to England, but with repudiation of English institutions."

* * * * *

"No old and intelligent Freemason will, I think, dispute my claim that the language of Freemasonry means *what it says, all that it says,* and nothing but what it says. It is to my mind remarkable in this respect; time and again this characteristic challenges the attention of the thoughtful, and the older the language the more concise and forceful the proposition. I

cannot take the time to refer with particularity to the sentences I have in mind, but they are many, and they have been the foundation stones on which have been built discourses that have charmed, educated and bettered their hearers."

He holds that the doctrine that a mason may resign his membership at will, came from the Odd Fellows; but—alas for his theory—that doctrine prevailed in our older Grand Lodges, before any one, in this country at least, ever heard of Odd Fellowship.

He assumes that this doctrine is based on the claim that a man comes into Freemasonry "of his own free will and accord." But he says that only applies to his *coming to the door* and not *into Freemasonry*. This is hair splitting with a vengeance! If a candidate tell the truth, he *enters Freemasonry* "of his own free will and accord," so far as *he* is concerned; that he enters it of the free will and accord of the brethren is equally true; the free will and accord of both must concur; to say that when the "free will and accord" of both parties must concur, one of them does not act of his own "free will and accord" is not true; the fact, that until he has actually entered Freemasonry, he can at any moment retrace his steps of his own free will and accord, settles it. We, however, agree with Bro. BOWEN that that fact does not prove that, after he has become a mason, he can leave "of his own free will and accord"; but if it proves anything, it proves that in order to leave, he must have the concurrence of the "free will and accord" of his brethren.

The doctrine that the masonic character does not depend on lodge membership, and that a mason may resign his membership at will, rests upon very different grounds.

There is nothing in any of the instructions, charges or obligations of Masonry, upon one's introduction into it, that teaches him that membership in a lodge is so essential to the masonic character that he ceases to be a mason the moment he ceases to be a member of a lodge. He *is* taught that it is his duty to be a member of a lodge; and the clear implication is that if he does not perform this duty, he may be punished therefor, precisely as he may be punished for the violation of any other masonic duty or obligation.

The right to resign membership in a lodge rests upon the fact that there is no law to the contrary, and upon masonic usage that can be traced back so nearly to 1717, that there is no reasonable doubt that it has existed ever since lodges became permanent bodies.

Bro. BOWEN says further:

"In some few jurisdictions (notably in those that claim that the United States are a second edition of England, revised and improved) there exists a theory, followed by practice, that a candidate does not become a member of the lodge in which he is made a mason. In some of these same jurisdictions exists the theory (and practice) that a brother may become unfit to attend his own lodge, but is still fit to visit my lodge—a cobweb that Nebraska has brushed away in radical fashion. These two theories will go hand in hand

and evidence an alarming disregard of our old regulations and customs, and of modern politeness and consideration."

The first sentence illustrates that really his earlier statement that "rigid adherence to old-time customs is irksome" to him. "Physician, heal thyself." The second sentence is not true, and never has been true; our good brother has been misinformed.

That a "dimit" is a modern invention is true; in the olden times a brother merely "resigned" his membership in open lodge, or by letter, and it was noted on the record, or on the roll opposite his name—generally on the roll.

He says further:

"Here some kindly brother exclaims against what he calls the atrocity of punishing without trial. Are outlaws tried, or shot down as they run? A drum-head court martial is good enough for a deserter. Masonic birth is in a lodge—cobwebs to the contrary notwithstanding. Dimission is suicide—*felo de se*—in old times no crime was so odious, and none should be so odious in Freemasonry to-day."

The outlaws that can be "shot down as they run" exist only among barbarians, and in the imagination of our brother. And a "drum-head court martial" is nevertheless a trial *in which the accused is granted a hearing*; it has been reserved for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and a few others, near the close of this nineteenth century, to punish with masonic death, without even the formality of a "drum-head court martial"!

At the close of his address, Bro. ANDREWS offered the conclusion, which was adopted. We concur in it, but if we had been present, we would have moved to amend by adding, "and for a failure, without good cause, to perform this duty he may be tried and punished, as in case of other masonic offences."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Congress does not, as such, in any way hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed in the several papers presented beyond the specific conclusions reached by the recorded vote of the Congress."

In asking leave of absence, Bro. MOORE, of New Jersey, uttered some sound doctrine:

"This fellowship has been a delight and joy to me. There are younger Past Grand Masters present than I am, but I wish to say here to everyone that if we are to be workers of the craft for the remainder of our lives, we will find that we will be rulers in these pleasures, because Masonry never changes, and never will change as long as human requirements and man's fellowship remain as they are. May God bless these rulers of the craft throughout America. Let us hold to the impressions that we get of Masonry since we first saw of masonic light. And to these brethren of Illinois, I tender to them the thanks individually of New Jersey. You will find New Jersey where she was a hundred years ago, where she is to day; and those who live a hundred years from now will find her standing in the old ways walking in the old paths. I thank you, brethren, and you Bro. President, for your kindness."

BRO. GRANT, of Kentucky, gave the modes of recognition as used in Kentucky, and BRO. HENRY S. WELLCOME, Past Master of Fidelity Lodge, London, gave them as used in England.

Votes of well merited thanks were adopted, and after a session of three full days and part of another, the Congress adjourned.

We are indebted to the Illinois Committee of Arrangements for the publication of the Proceedings in elegant shape, edited by M. W. Bro. JOURN CONSON SMITH.

We quote the official statement of the "conclusions" adopted:

"1. **GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY**—The conclusion of the Congress is, that a Grand Lodge duly organized in a state or other autonomous territory is rightfully possessed of absolute masonic sovereignty therein.

"2. **A PLEA FOR IMPROVED PROCEEDINGS**—The conclusion of the Congress is, that the formation of masonic libraries should be encouraged and fostered; and inasmuch as the published proceedings of our Grand Lodge and other masonic bodies do and ever will constitute the larger part of such libraries, greater care and more pains should be bestowed upon the preparation and publication of such proceedings, to the end that they may have greater value in every masonic collection, and that there should be a freer and more generous distribution of proceedings among the brethren, to the end that masonic light may be more generally diffused.

"3. **GRAND REPRESENTATIVES**—It is the conclusion of the Congress that under the changed condition of selecting Grand Representatives, too little time has elapsed to give opportunity for definite judgment as to the usefulness of the system, and it should therefore be continued.

"4. **THE PREROGATIVES OF GRAND MASTER**—It is the conclusion of the Congress that the dispensing power recognized by the Old Regulations as residing in the person and office of Grand Master, has been so generally exercised by that officer, from the organization of Masonry on the Grand Lodge system down to the present time, that its existence cannot be successfully denied, but that there are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanctions of the Ancient Landmarks.

"5. **THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS**—The conclusion of the Congress is, that the Ancient Landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as MASONS.

"6. **THE CREED OF A MASON**—An unequivocal belief and trust in God is the fundamental principle upon which the institution of Freemasonry was founded and must forever rest.

"7. **APPEALS FOR AID**—The conclusion of the Congress is, that worthy MASONS are entitled to relief from brethren and lodges wheresoever they may be found in need of relief, and that the brethren of lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand re-imbusement from the lodges in which they hold their membership, but that when a member of one lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should re-imburse a poorer lodge relieving its members. Written or printed appeals for aid, which do not secure the endorsement of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction from which they emanate, should be discountenanced.

"8. **NON-AFFILIATES**—The conclusion of the Congress is, that every mason ought to be a member of some regular lodge, attend its meetings and share its burdens.

"9. **PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION**—It is the conclusion of the Congress that

absolute competency to conform literally to all the requirements of the ceremonies of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirement of physical perfection in a candidate for the privileges of Freemasonry as set forth in the Ancient Charges.

"10. INSPECTION OF LODGE CHARTERS—It is the conclusion of the Congress that a visitor to a lodge has no right to demand an inspection of the lodge charter."

The Secretary, the POWER, of Mississippi, in an *addendum*, acknowledges the courtesies and hospitalities of the Illinois brethren and ladies (we guess the Eastern *Star* was shining in full brilliancy) in such eloquent terms that we little doubt the earnestness of his "*au revoir*."

We find that the fifth conclusion (Landmarks) in the official statement has a clause not contained in it as stated in the body of the Proceedings.

The omission is due to a clerical error; but we leave without change what we said of it, because, while the addition of this clause makes it less incomplete, it still, in our judgment, requires the criticism which we made.

If the tenth means that it is wrong for a visitor to ask, under any circumstances, to see the charter, we utterly dissent, while conceding that he has no right to "demand" an inspection of it. We refer to what we have already said on this subject in this report.

That the Congress was productive of good results, we have no manner of doubt.

It did good to the brethren to meet and make the personal acquaintance of each other.

It did good to the Craft, by strengthening the bonds of fraternity among those who met and became acquainted with each other.

The discussion of questions, the comparison of views, with the reasons for them and the knowledge acquired of the usages in different jurisdictions, were of incalculable good to the Institution.

We greatly regretted our inability to be present, as we desired to aid, as far as in our power, in maintaining adherence to the ways of the fathers; in this respect, the conservative action of the Congress leaves us little cause for any other regret than the loss of the personal pleasure and profit we should have enjoyed by being present.

We had not intended to review these Proceedings to this length, but we regard the action of the Congress in its rejection of propositions as of equal importance to its action in adopting its conclusions. In order that our brethren in Maine may be able to understand the full significance of its action, we have devoted this space to it.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	11,373	630	589	521	19	33	573	202
Arizona,.....	511	45	31	22	1	1	10	9
Arkansas,.....	13,512	704	489	539	28	31	407	241
British Columbia,.....	968	99	48	56	0	.....	*12	9
California,.....	17,006	726	531	380	8	2	416	280
Canada,.....	22,064	1,410	506	596	0	6	513	239
Colorado,.....	6,640	526	372	192	5	.....	154	85
Connecticut,.....	16,047	576	117	93	4	1	94	261
Delaware,.....	1,926	108	13	13	1	.....	*4	21
Dist. of Columbia,.....	4,711	285	122	53	0	0	89	74
Florida,.....	4,561	359	235	279	4	.....	140	72
Georgia,.....	16,664	1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho,.....	1,030	74	58	15	1	.....	*15	12
Illinois,.....	48,422	3,369	1,400	1,244	21	.....	*664	613
Indiana,.....	26,266	1,682	834	728	40	23	377	398
Indian Territory,.....	1,910	115	133	90	1	.....	*42	12
Iowa,.....	23,737	1,471	988	1,134	20	32	401	261
Kansas,.....	19,814	1,125	693	990	14	.....	669	220
Kentucky,.....	17,042	1,565	823	664	30	.....	*789	271
Louisiana,.....	4,864	430	151	155	2	.....	*82	111
Maine,.....	21,564	795	174	240	1	0	215	397
Manitoba,.....	2,142	213	94	88	0	3	41	16
Maryland,.....	6,396	197	61	34	0	0	53	45
Massachusetts,.....	33,936	1,884	2,243	360	1	0	273	501
Michigan,.....	35,517	1,307	634	666	11	.....	*364	454
Minnesota,.....	14,001	895	395	370	.....	7	290	148
Mississippi,.....	8,500	518	428	336	6	13	330	164
Missouri,.....	30,536	1,452	1,110	917	43	29	568	293
Montana,.....	2,274	175	104	53	0	0	114	24
Nebraska,.....	10,957	918	664	584	9	.....	*201	80
Nevada,.....	951	28	29	29	1	.....	*21	21
New Brunswick,.....	1,829	80	26	45	0	.....	*32	28
New Hampshire,.....	8,729	358	10	81	1	0	30	158
New Jersey,.....	14,968	772	252	188	5	1	242	226
New Mexico,.....	754	56	45	30	2	.....	*36	16
New York,.....	83,287	5,343	2,225	1,040	20	.....	2,407	1,437
North Carolina,.....	9,405	756	325	376	14	86	119	153
North Dakota,.....	1,972	210	61	91	0	2	17	15
Nova Scotia,.....	3,113	253	165	138	0	2	128	40
Ohio,.....	38,123	2,135	1,335	750	22	20	1,171	518
Oklahoma,.....	437	19	31	10	0	.....	5	0
Oregon,.....	4,429	275	226	154	2	5	166	83
Pennsylvania,.....	45,937	2,927	627	405	.....	.....	*699	739
P. E. Island,.....	493	23	8	16	0	0	15	8
Quebec,.....	3,318	194	77	72	0	4	75	34
Rhode Island,.....	4,469	251	286	32	0	0	48	69
South Carolina,.....	6,099	345	.....	169	.....	.....	230	117
South Dakota,.....	3,916	352	97	80	0	0	62	29
Tennessee,.....	17,826	834	611	668	17	20	223	326

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Texas,.....	24,472	1,573	1,259	1,414	64	.....	509	380
Utah,.....	668	60	54	26	0	1	26	9
Vermont,.....	9,411	383	117	148	3	.....	*56	143
Virginia,.....	12,000	.....	60	407	10	14	248	174
Washington,.....	4,650	373	359	187	4	3	74	50
West Virginia,.....	4,759	386	133	144	5	10	106	140
Wisconsin,.....	14,498	930	448	367	8	0	241	173
Wyoming,.....	882	101	40	43	1	1	22	4
Total,.....	746,292	44,144	22,886	18,422	449	360	14,848	10,621

* Including suspensions for non-payment of dues.

† Total membership not given; this is the number in our last report, with "net gain" added.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. Totals.		G. Lodges. Totals.		G. Lodges. Totals.	
	1894.	1894.	1893.	1893.	1892.	1892.
Members,	57	746,292	56	722,733	56	695,193
Raised,	56	44,144	55	44,270	54	42,417
Admissions, &c.,	55	22,886	53	22,270	55	25,609
Dimissions,	56	18,422	55	19,287	56	20,263
Expulsions,	53	449	54	448	54	476
Suspensions,	35	360	40	346	40	345
" npt. dues,	56	14,848	55	12,820	56	14,250
Deaths,	56	10,621	56	11,193	56	10,463

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following Table gives the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communication, and the page of these Proceedings upon which the review of each commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and Length of Annual Convocation.	Page.
Alabama,	December 5 and 6, 1893.	2
Arizona,	November 14 to 16, 1893.	179
Arkansas,	November 21 and 22, 1893.	8
British Columbia,	June 22 and 23, 1893.	11
California,	October 10 to 14, 1893.	12
Canada,	July 19 and 20, 1893.	16
Colorado,	September 19 and 20, 1893.	20
Connecticut,	January 17 and 18, 1894.	23
Delaware,	October 5 and 6, 1893.	25
District of Columbia,	November 8, 1893.	181
Florida,	January 16 to 18, 1894.	26

Georgia,	October 31 to November 2, 1893.	28
Idaho,	September 12 to 14, 1893.	33
Illinois,	October 3 to 5, 1893.	35
Indiana,	May 23 and 24, 1893.	42
Indian Territory,	August 8 and 9, 1893.	44
Iowa,	June 6 to 8, 1893.	46
Kansas,	February 21 and 22, 1894.	185
Kentucky,	October 17 to 19, 1893.	54
Louisiana,	February 12 to 14, 1894.	59
Manitoba,	June 14 and 15, 1893.	64
Maryland,	November 21 and 22, 1893.	66
Massachusetts,	December 27, 1893.	69
Michigan,	January 23 to 25, 1894.	73
Minnesota,	January 11 and 12, 1894.	80
Mississippi,	February 14 and 15, 1894.	83
Missouri,	October 10 to 12, 1893.	90
Montana,	October 11 and 12, 1893.	94
Nebraska,	June 14 to 16, 1893.	97
Nevada,	June 13 and 14, 1893.	102
New Brunswick,	August 22 and 23, 1893.	104
New Hampshire,	May 17, 1893.	106
New Jersey,	January 24 and 25, 1894.	111
New Mexico,	October 2 and 3, 1893.	114
New York,	June 6 to 8, 1893.	115
North Dakota,	June 13 to 15, 1893.	119
Nova Scotia,	June 14 and 15, 1893.	122
Ohio,	October 18 and 19, 1893.	125
Oklahoma,	February 14 and 15, 1893.	130
Oregon,	June 14 to 16, 1893.	131
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1893.	135
Prince Edward Island,	June 26, 1893.	145
Quebec,	January 31, 1894.	145
Rhode Island,	May 15, 1893.	147
South Carolina,	December 12 and 13, 1893.	148
South Dakota,	June 13 and 14, 1893.	149
Tennessee,	January 31 to February 2, 1894.	151
Texas,	December 5 to 7, 1893.	155
Utah,	January 16 and 17, 1894.	157
Vermont,	June 14 and 15, 1893.	162
Virginia,	December 5 to 7, 1893.	165
Washington,	June 13 to 15, 1893.	168
West Virginia,	June 14 and 15, 1893.	171
Wisconsin,	June 13 and 14, 1893.	173

Wyoming,	December 5, 1893.	176
Ireland,		189
Mexico,		189
New South Wales,		191
New Zealand,		194
Scotland,		195
South Australia,		197
Victoria,		198
Masonic Congress,		199

CONCLUSION.

We have passed in review the Proceedings of all the *fifty-seven* American Grand Lodges except North Carolina, whose session for 1894 was too recent for us to expect to receive her Proceedings.

We started out to write a shorter report than our last; we think that we have won, though it may be by only "half a head"! To make sure, our conclusion will be brief.

The word "Conclusion" reminds us of the one we wrote last year: The exultant feelings of pleasure, with which we wrote that, have since been terribly sobered; since then both Bros. *BACHELOR* and *TUCKER*, his successor in his high office, have finished their work and "gone before."

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
STEPHEN BERRY,	

② Appendix ②

Report • on • Correspondence.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit their annual report for 1895. As it is contemplated to bind this report in the current volume, immediately after our report of last year, it will be paged consecutively from that.

We proceed as heretofore, taking up the Grand Lodges alphabetically, so far as the Proceedings have been received, deferring the review of those received later to the latter portion of the report.

We also give our usual table at the close of the report, showing the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communication of each Grand Lodge, and the page in this report upon which the review commences.

We renew the hope expressed last year, that Grand Secretaries in "making up" the Proceedings will page the text consecutively for each volume, and also page the appendixes consecutively for the same volume, and when that is completed give a separate index to both.

ALABAMA, 1894.

The Grand Master (FRANCIS L. PETTUS) says that during the preceding year the people of his state had enjoyed a comparative degree of prosperity, notwithstanding the difficulties which had beset the pathway of those engaged in trade and in professional life, and of the condition of the craft, he says:

"And our own Order has grown and prospered in spite of all adverse circumstances. Our members have increased; new lodges have been formed:

into many of the old lodges a genuine spirit of revival has been infused: renewed interest has been taken, and on the whole the masonic year in Alabama has been one of prosperity."

He says further:

"One thing which may not properly have a place in this address, and which yet is so striking that I cannot forbear making mention of it as illustrating the firm foundation of our Order, and the love which its members bear to it, is this: During the past two years, possibly the fiercest political struggle ever known in this state has been carried on amongst our people. So heated has this struggle been, and so high have men's passions run, that friendships of a life time have been broken up. The relations between churches and pastors have been destroyed, and churches and schools and even family circles have been broken up by the fierce heat of political passion; yet through it all no note of discord has entered any masonic lodge. No masonic lodge in Alabama has been affected by this fierce struggle, and this should be a monument to the masonic lodges of Alabama."

Of dispensations, he says:

"Another year's experience as Grand Master, has served but to confirm the opinion then expressed. I think it difficult to conceive a case in which more of good than evil would result to the fraternity, from suspending these most salutary provisions of our constitution; and while the power must ever remain in the Grand Master, for good cause shown, to suspend these provisions of the constitution, I desire to at least set the precedent of declining to suspend them, and I think it would be well for the Grand Lodge, by its edict, to pass decisively upon this matter."

But we doubt if he has observed the *actual* result or whether he founds his opinion upon anything more than what he assumes the result will be. We see no cause to modify the views expressed last year.

A brother was elected Master who was ineligible: the Grand Master granted a dispensation to hold another election, but had doubts about his course, because of the rule that in case of a vacancy in the office of Master, the Wardens succeed to his duties. But here was no vacancy: under masonic law the Master holds over until his successor is elected and installed: so he rightly held that the rule referred to is not applicable in this case and the dispensation was rightly granted.

District Meetings had been held for the purpose of teaching the correct work. He was deeply impressed with their importance in securing proficiency in the work and bringing the members of different lodges into close relations with each other.

He had introduced what seems to us an innovation, a Grand Master's seal. We have always understood that when any official document requires a seal, the Grand Master should affix the seal of the Grand Lodge. We know that in a few instances Grand Masters have had what they called a "Grand Master's Seal," but we had always taken it for granted that it was a "particular wanty" of the *individual* and not of the *Officer*.

A candidate died while his petition was in the hands of the committee. He decided that no ballot should be had and the deposit be returned to his

estate. If the committee learned of his death before they made their report, they should have reported the fact, and, therefore, that no further proceedings could be had and a record made accordingly; if the fact of the death was learned after the report had been made, the Master should have directed the Secretary to enter upon his record that the candidate having died, no further proceedings could be had, and the fee to be returned. The moment a lodge finds that it has no jurisdiction over a candidate, or that he is ineligible, it should stop, and record the fact. This law controls all laws requiring a ballot.

We think that this law should have been applied in the following case:

"A petition for initiation was presented to King Solomon Lodge and was regularly referred to a committee and reported. At the time of the making of the report, the petitioner had become so afflicted, by no fault of his own, as to make it impossible for him to receive the degrees, although at the time of the reception of the petition he was entirely a fit subject to take the degrees. The lodge desired by a vote of the lodge to allow the petition to be withdrawn.

"I held, with much regret, however, that the petition could not be withdrawn, but that a ballot must be had upon it. That the petition having been made must proceed to a ballot. The ruling was one which involved a hardship, and while I did not feel at liberty to override the uniform current of decision of this subject, I think it would be well if some provision could be made for exceptions in cases of this sort."

A lodge has no jurisdiction over an ineligible candidate, and has no right to ballot upon the petition of one who is ineligible at the time when it is proposed to ballot; the right to ballot conclusively establishes the right to elect.

The Report on Correspondence (137 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS.

In his introduction, he says:

"A careful perusal of this report will demonstrate that the Order is prosperous, notwithstanding the serious financial difficulties which have environed our people. Harmony prevails, and evidences are abundant of a growing spirit of well directed benevolence, in the establishment of Homes, and the preliminary steps taken having this object in view."

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"The result of the Masonic Congress demonstrates that we need fear nothing from a full and calm discussion of the usages governing Masonry, by the leading minds of the Order, but that such will but show its conservatism, and the strength and value of the well known and long established usages of Masonry."

In his review of Arkansas, he quotes the following as bearing upon the question of establishing a Masonic Home:

"In the civil war 1861-5, more than sixty thousand citizens of Arkansas served in the Confederate army, in which many lost their health permanently. Several years ago the Confederate Veteran Association built a home near Little Rock. The state aids in its maintenance and every necessity, every comfort that age, indigence or disability demands are provided, with-

out money and without price. Yet, in all these years, nineteen persons is the largest number that has ever stayed under the home roof-tree at any one time."

In his review of Canada, he expresses our own views:

"Much pleasure do we derive from the perusal of these proceedings always, because there pervades the whole course of this Grand Lodge a spirit of frankness and fairness, showing neither fear nor favor, but reprehending when it is deserved and bestowing praise when praise is due. The visitations of D. D. Grand Masters is almost made thorough and complete, so that from the reports of these very important officers Grand Lodge is placed in full knowledge of what all Grand Lodges should be apprised, to enable them to see the condition of the Craft, its needs and how best to legislate for it."

Of "Perpetual Jurisdiction," he says:

"He thinks that any Grand Lodge holding a perpetual jurisdiction cannot enforce a law beyond its boundaries. Yet in this jurisdiction, one who has been rejected by one of its subordinates, and obtains the degree in a foreign jurisdiction, cannot "be recognized as a Mason," though regularly made in accordance with the law of that jurisdiction and a legally constituted Lodge."

While not agreeing in all cases, he quotes largely from our report of last year, thus giving his readers the opportunity to determine with which they will agree.

He quotes our reply to his protest against anti-saloon legislation: he agrees with our law but disagrees in respect to the fact; of that, each Grand Lodge must be its own judge, according to the conditions existing in its own jurisdiction.

Here is another matter, in which he speaks for us:

"It is always with a feeling akin to awe that we take up the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, there is so much reverence due to age, there is so stately a tread in her motion, there is so great conservatism, there is such firm adherence to the old established usages of the fraternity, and such clearly expressed determination to stand to and abide by them."

He gives the "Conclusions" of the Congress without comment.

ARKANSAS, 1894.

The Grand Master (JAMES M. HARKEY) SAYS:

"I congratulate the craft upon the happy and favorable auspices under which we have assembled to-day. The past year has been one of peace and prosperity, when we take into consideration the financial condition of the country. The time-honored principles of our noble Order have stood us well in hand, and its wise and conservative spirit has been useful, and was needed many times and in many places to temper and tone down the angry passions that heated political debate is ready to provoke."

He gives a brief summary of the reports of the District Deputies, showing a general prevalence of prosperity. He had granted four dispensations for

new lodges, and accepted the surrender of one charter: he recommends the revocation of another.

The following is good reading anywhere:

"I find in reading over the reports from different lodges and District Deputy Grand Masters, that some of the lodges are very poor, and they drag along without money. On investigation, I found they did not charge any dues against their members except the amount they have to pay to the Grand Lodge, and in this way they have no money for charitable purposes. They depend on conferring degrees to get enough money to run the expenses of their lodge and still have no money for charity, and in this way they get in need of money. They are liable to make a mason of a man that is not worthy. I think it a good plan for the subordinate lodges to at least assess against its members \$1.50 per annum dues, and none should be less; but \$2 would be better. I find where the District Deputy Grand Masters have visited all their lodges that there are no questions on masonic law and jurisprudence asked the Grand Master. I think it is the duty of District Deputy Grand Masters to visit any lodge in his district, settle all little difficulties that may have arisen and see that the Secretary's books are all right, answer all questions on masonic law and jurisprudence, exemplify work and lectures, and above all give good lectures on the moral principles of Freemasonry."

We greatly regret to find that the Masonic Temple is a burden to the Grand Lodge. Its rents do not pay the interest and expenses by about \$2,000; this sum the Grand Lodge appropriated the year before in addition to paying rent for offices, to the amount of \$1,020; an attempt was made to increase the Grand Lodge dues, but while the proposition received a small majority, it failed to receive the necessary two-thirds; various propositions were made to reduce the mileage and *per diem*, or to deprive those delegates of pay who did not respond to the last roll call, but they were all voted down. Finally a proposition that each lodge pay the Grand Lodge \$10.00 out of the fee of the first candidate in each year, commencing at the close of the Grand Lodge, annually till the debt should be paid, was adopted. If the Grand Lodge can pay the interest and expenses from the rents and its ordinary revenue, this plan ought to reduce the debt.

A brother was restored, who had been expelled for an offence against morality committed before he was initiated. How he was found guilty of *un-masonic* conduct for an act committed before he was a mason, we cannot tell.

No Report on Correspondence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1894.

On account of a sudden and devastating flood, travel was so interrupted that the Grand Master (SIBREE CLARKE) and other officers and members of the Grand Lodge were unable to be present. But while the mails were also interrupted he was able to send in his address.

He says:

“I have pleasure in congratulating you upon the peaceful and progressive character of the masonic year now closing. No vexatious questions or serious difficulties have been encountered; several new lodges have been launched; and a considerable number of worthy men have assumed the responsibilities pertaining to masonic membership, of which particulars will be given you by the Grand Secretary.”

He gives a brief and concise account of his official acts, none of which call for special mention. Both he and the Deputy and one District Deputy report visitations to quite a number of lodges, which they found in a prosperous condition: the fraternal relations among the lodges seem to be of an unusually close character. The District Deputy in this connection says:

“A pleasing feature displayed in this district—and one that from its beneficial effects should be encouraged—is the practice of interchange of visits among the brethren of the different lodges, at which times they assist in the degree work. This, I think, gives the brethren a wider view of the work generally, and keeps them from becoming prejudiced in favor of their own system of working, and further, keeps alive a spirit of wholesome competition, which must of necessity heighten the general standard of the work performed.”

The Grand Secretary reports the institution of three lodges chartered the year before, and the issuing of dispensations for four new lodges, which were chartered during the session.

The following votes were adopted:

“That the question of an appropriation to the sufferers from the Frazier River floods be left in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master and his Wardens.

“That the the entire revenue of the Charity Fund for this year be rebated to the subordinate lodges in proportion to charities dispensed by them to transient brethren or distressed brethren of this jurisdiction.”

A revised constitution had been prepared, but on account of the absence of so many members, its consideration was postponed to the next annual communication.

As usual, the Grand Lodge attended divine service in the evening of the second day: the excellent sermon delivered by Past G. Chaplain McLAREN is published in the Proceedings.

A delegation from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba visited the Grand Lodge and were received with the Grand Honors: congratulations were exchanged and a banquet followed: only a very brief but very suggestive account of this is given: the Grand Secretary adds at the end of the Proceedings, “P. S. The banquet was a success”!

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARCUS WOLFE. Its mechanical make up, as well as its style, make it pleasant reading.

He notes the absence of Grand Representatives near other jurisdictions when they are not reported present, and Maine is one of those thus noted.

BRO. WOLFE is so chary of his comments that he gives brother reviewers very few texts for either "a song" or "a sermon."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"I have the honor of being the Representative of Maine near our Grand Lodge, and can assure you that I feel proud of the distinction and take this opportunity of congratulating the craft in Maine for the steady and unswerving fealty to Masonry as evidenced by their works, and wish them all long continued peace, prosperity and a Divine protection over its entire membership."

In his "Conclusion," he says:

"The 'non-affiliate' is still a source of great annoyance, and the best way to deal with them is taxing the brains of nearly every jurisdiction. One good way to lessen the evil is to make fewer masons and have 'quality and not quantity.' Let Investigating Committees use more precaution and circumspection and not be too ready to report 'favorable' and we shall have fewer 'dimitted masons.'"

CALIFORNIA, 1894.

This volume, of over 550 pages in fine type, seems very formidable to the reviewer, but when he finds that about one-half of them are devoted to the names of the members of the subordinate lodges and statistics connected therewith, his courage revives, only to be dampened again as he finds it material enough for a whole report and is obliged to make selections to bring his review within the scope of his space.

The Grand Master (HENRY SAYRE ORME) says that harmony prevailed among the craft: that while the net increase in membership was not so large as in former years, there had been growth of the right character. It had been suggested that a too strict policy had prevailed and that a more liberal policy would secure a greater prosperity.

There are three points in which he thinks changes should be made. The first is that the affiliation fee should be abolished; of this, he says:

"The exaction of an affiliation fee is thought by many to be a principal factor in causing the great evil of non-affiliation, as not only contrary to the spirit and prosperity of the institution, but a direct incentive to non-affiliation. We recognize the duty of affiliation, but we refuse to grant membership except by the same method that we obtained admission to the Fraternity. An unaffiliated brother stands in precisely the same position as the profane, so far as the rights and benefits of lodge membership are concerned. It is proper that a brother who has once passed the ballot should never again be subjected to its ordeal, unless he has been suspended or expelled for unmasonic conduct. I know of several good and true masons who are non-affiliated because of repeated rejections. This ought not to be. Any mason of good report, and coming well recommended, should be permitted to affiliate with the lodge of his choice, or charges should be preferred against him and his status determined on a trial by his brethren."

There is no escape from this reasoning, especially in California, where a

non-affiliated mason has no masonic right, save to apply to a lodge for membership with the liability of being rejected by a single vote. He is worthy to be a mason, or he is not; if he is not worthy, he should be expelled; if he is worthy he is entitled to be able to perform his duty *as a matter of right*. The logic of the California law is, that a mason should be able of his own motion and without expense to join a lodge, and the lodge should have no power to prevent his performing his duty—especially a duty, the non-performance of which makes him an outcast. We think that this serious departure from the old ways and the sinking of the fraternal character of Masonry into mere business, is the cause above all others which retards the growth of Masonry in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Master's second point is, that the lodges should be allowed to spend funds for refreshments in order to cultivate sociability, more intimate acquaintance and consequent fraternity. We agree, except that we hold it unlawful for a lodge to encroach upon an established Charity Fund for that purpose. We know of no law, and we don't believe there should be any law, against a lodge's including in its dues a sum to be devoted to procuring refreshments for the lodge according to the old custom.

He thinks there should be more lodges in the State, and that there would be, were not the fee for a dispensation—\$125.00—so excessive.

He announces the deaths of P. G. Masters JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON and CHARLES RAY GRITMAN. Bro. STEVENSON was the first Grand Master and assisted in the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1850. He was over *ninety-four* years old and had been a mason over *seventy-two* years. His Deputy and immediate successor is still living. On the other hand, Bro. GRITMAN was the Junior Past Grand Master. He was a native of Providence, R. I., a graduate of Yale, and greatly beloved as a man and mason.

The Grand Master had visited many lodges and performed a host of official acts.

The Grand Master decided that a Master is not allowed to call off to another evening, to finish the business, but the proper thing is to call the meeting early enough in the afternoon to be able to finish the business the same night! To check an abuse, somewhere about 1856, our Grand Lodge declared that it is improper to call off from one stated communication to another, and that the lodge should be closed at the end of every communication. There was a custom, also, that when the business was not finished, the Master closed the lodge, to stand closed until another evening, unless convened on some special emergency of which due notice would be given. This was business-like and in accord with the methods in all other associations: but apparently some crank took it up and it has been carried to the ridiculous extent as to compel Grand Master O'KNE to make the puerile decision we have quoted. We once had our attention called to the law of one

jurisdiction, under which, if a trial lasted till midnight, it must proceed continuously after that without calling off for refreshment or sleep! And there could be no complete trial except upon those conditions!

He reported a large number of decisions, which are discussed by the Committee on Jurisprudence with great ability—and yet we cannot agree in all its conclusions.

The case, which formerly happened in Maine, very frequently arose in California. A resident of that state for many years, went on a visit to his birthplace in England, and while there was made a mason in a regular lodge: there were other complications, which, however, do not affect the main question, which was "Could he be recognized in California?" The law in California, by express provision of the constitution, is, that he cannot be recognized fully until he shall have applied to the lodge having jurisdiction of him, been elected to membership and paid the full fee for the degrees. It was correctly held that he was not a clandestine mason as he was made in a regular lodge, and, therefore, did not require healing: illegal work is by no means necessarily clandestine.

BRO. BELCHER (for the committee) says that the old law did not make residence a condition: that is true; but then there was only one Grand Lodge, and the law of subordinate lodge jurisdiction had not then been enacted. That Grand Lodge created Provincial Grand Lodges with *territorial jurisdiction*—and with *exclusive* territorial jurisdiction. Then followed a radical change; instead of only one Grand Lodge there became a plurality of Grand Lodges, which recognized each other. In almost all the cases, these new Grand Lodges were the Provincial Grand Lodges, which became independent and sovereign in their respective territorial jurisdictions, established by the old Grand Lodge. The moment there existed two or more Grand Lodges, with jurisdiction based upon territory, that moment there were laws *growing out of the Institution itself, not out of an agreement between the Grand Lodges*, affecting the relations of Grand Lodges to each other, one of which was that they were bound to treat each other as equals—and each to recognize the sovereignty of the other in its own territory. The Grand Lodge of England has recognized and asserted this principle. It pretends (not in the offensive sense of the term), that it will not establish lodges in the territory of any Grand Lodge which it recognizes: and it asserts more strenuously that no one Grand Lodge can legally plant a lodge in the territory of the British Grand Lodges, and has (correctly, in our judgment) denounced a lodge so established as clandestine. This admits the whole principle: and we hold that in this California case, there was a violation of inter-Grand-Lodge law, by the English lodge, and therefore, that the refusal of the California lodge to recognize the party as a mason is not only justifiable, but necessary to maintain the dignity of the Grand Lodge. The party is

not clandestine because of the peculiar significance of the making, with which the question of jurisdiction has nothing to do.

It was decided that in jurisdictions, in which the Old Regulation has not been repealed by positive statute, the Master and Wardens of a lodge are bound to obey in the Grand Lodge any instructions given them by vote of the lodge. Without having examined the question, our impression was rather the other way, but Bro. BELCHER's reasoning is conclusive.

Also that an officer cannot be installed by proxy. We so decided when Grand Master; but an examination showed that the usage was so old and general, that it was deemed prudent to incorporate the decision into the constitution of our Grand Lodge. But we have sometimes thought that the law that a brother is bound by a promise made in his behalf by another brother, is entirely consistent with the peculiar obligations imposed by Masonry upon its disciples; it is certain that this view prevailed in old times and very generally.

In California, a member "in arrears of dues," or, as expressed in another place, "whose dues are not paid," cannot vote at an election. The Grand Master decided that if a lodge remit the dues, or *extend the time of payment*, the party can vote at the election: the committee concede that if the lodge remit the dues, the party can vote, but cannot when the time for payment has been extended; we are with the Grand Master. The committee bases its decision upon the words "whose dues are paid," saying that an extension of the time of payment is not payment. It is just as true that "remission" is not payment, and the decision, so far as that reason goes, applies to one as well as to the other. But both the phrases must be construed together, and they mean the same thing, "in arrears of dues"; and the party, who has an extension of the time of payment, is no more "in arrears," than he whose dues are remitted. While, also, extension of time of payment is not payment of a debt, yet when we consider the significance of the term "dues" in masonic law, we may well say that there are no "dues," until the time of payment has arrived, whether we regard the original time of payment, or the substituted time of payment.

The decision that a man claiming to be a mason, but who cannot prove it, may be initiated the same as a profane, was approved by the committee, but with much hesitation. We have held to the same doctrine, for the reason given in the caution of our old preceptor, "Remember, young man, that an alleged fact is not a fact, *unless you can prove it*"; and experience has often proved the truth of it!

One decision was made which was correct in the particular case, but concerning which the committee stated a basis of decision from which we utterly dissent. The committee say:

“It is a fundamental law and a part of ‘the body of Masonry’ that no man can lawfully be made a mason who does not unequivocally declare at the threshold his belief in God and a future existence, and that no inquiry can be made of him as to the creed, or sect, or society, or people to which he belongs or with which he affiliates.”

The latter part of the paragraph quoted, is stated altogether too broadly, and is not, in our judgment, justified by anything found in the landmarks of Masonry.

The same question was at issue in the Morrison case from Utah; and the consensus of opinion and decision was, that membership in an association, whether claimed to be religious or otherwise, whose avowed principles and rules of personal action are in conflict with the fundamental principles of Masonry, is not only a sufficient reason for refusing to admit him, but an absolute disqualification; and that if a mason joins such an association, he ought to be expelled.

While we deprecate the assault, in the name of Masonry, upon the Catholics, made by a few cranks, of which there is at least one in California, and many well-meaning brethren under their lead, as doing infinite mischief, we hold that membership in the Catholic church ought to prevent the admission of a candidate into Masonry. It is the officially and publicly announced *law* of that church that a Catholic cannot be a mason. If, therefore, a Catholic becomes a mason, he is either a traitor to his church or a traitor to Masonry, or to both; and no traitor to either has any place in Masonry. We do not, as a mason, find any fault with this law of that church; we have no right to; that would cross the line of *our* law; but we *do* hold that when a man, by becoming a mason, must become either a traitor or a hypocrite, he is no fit stone for our Temple.

The Grand Master further says:

“It has been requested by many that the Inspectors should always be required to attend the Grand Lodge, but as they receive no compensation, and sometimes attend at a great sacrifice, I would recommend that they be put upon the roll and paid as the other regular representatives to the Grand Lodge, and that, moreover, some kind of insignia be worn by them, as recommended by one of the Inspectors.”

We in Maine go further: the title of these officers is District Deputy Grand Master: they are *officers of the Grand Lodge* regularly installed, and as such have for the time being full membership in the Grand Lodge. Their presence in the Grand Lodge is of great importance, and as they are not paid for their services, we believe that their position should be made one of honor. Experience shows that our system is a great incentive to faithful work by the Deputies, upon whom depend more than upon almost any other Grand Officer, the successful working and the prosperity of our lodges.

The question of the use of lodge funds for refreshments or the entertainment of visitors has been much agitated for several years, the law of the

Grand Lodge being against such use. The year previous the following resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

“*Be it resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of California, that the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby authorized to expend, in each masonic year, a sum not exceeding five per cent. of their total revenue for the preceding masonic year, for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse; *provided*, no expenditure whatever shall be made for spirituous, malt or fermented liquors.”

The committee made an able report against it but the “report was not concurred in and the resolution was adopted.”

The committee refer to former decisions of the Grand Lodge, summing up its action as follows:

“For more than thirty years the Grand Lodge has steadily refused to permit its subordinates to divert their funds from the legitimate uses for which they were gathered—for necessary current expenses and the ever recurring demands of charity—and has, during those years, found many occasions to declare for what uses those funds should be most carefully preserved.”

The extravagant action of lodges called out some of these decisions. The committee cite one in which a lodge, having no funds, borrowed one hundred dollars to give “a sumptuous collation” to the newly installed officers. In another case, the Senior Warden paid the bills for the members, and at the next meeting he was reported to be in distress and the lodge voted him the precise amount paid: for doing so, it lost its charter.

The committee give statistics showing that the lodges on the average are not able, financially, to expend their funds in this manner.

Finally, the old law is cited that “each Fellow shall, punctually, defray his share of the reckoning.”

In the by-laws of Portland Lodge, adopted in 1769, provision is made for “Quarterages,” and it is assumed that refreshments will be furnished, “every member to pay his proportion of the reckoning each night, exclusive of the quarterage.” A revised code was adopted in 1797, in which it is provided:

“The Junior Warden shall have sole charge of the reckoning, which shall be equally paid by members present, exclusive of quarterage, until otherwise ordered by the lodge.”

Soon after it was voted,

“That the expenses of all regular lodges in future be paid by the Treasurer, and that every member pay twenty-five cents each lodge night, present or absent, and visiting brethren pay twenty-five cents after the first night.”

The records indicate, however, that while tickets were sold for the celebration of St. John's Day, any deficit was made up by the lodge. We judge, also, from an examination of the by-laws adopted in 1811, the Quarterages were increased, and the expense of refreshments paid by the lodge, except

that visiting brethren at each visit *after the first* were required to pay twenty-five cents.

That year another very important movement was started—the creation of a Lodge Charity Fund, consisting of donations and moneys set apart therefor by the lodge: generally, at the close of the year, the most of the surplus was turned over to that Fund; we believe that the usage became so general, that it was assumed that it was the duty of every lodge to create such a fund, and that the surplus, over and above expenses, must be paid into it. This fund, once created, could not be diverted from its purpose, and generally only the income could be used, even for charity: although in great emergencies, some of the principal was used. This was so well arranged, that the courts would have enjoined the diversion of this fund just as quickly as they would have enjoined any Trustee from using the trust fund to pay his own debts. The other funds of the lodge, however, were used for charitable purposes, and generally the income of the charity fund was not touched while the lodge had funds in its treasury.

But after a time, another phase was presented. It was in those early days the custom to furnish spirits and wines for refreshments; but it evidently happened that in too numerous instances, some of the craft managed “to convert the means of refreshment into intemperance and excess.” The tradition forty years ago was, that this became a serious evil; the records give no details, but some of the lodges took decisive action. Portland Lodge, in 1815, appointed a committee to “consider the expediency of dispensing with refreshments in the lodge and stopping the quarterages.” The committee reported at a meeting composed of members only and by a vote of *eleven to nine* (taken by the secret ballot) the lodge decided “to dispense with refreshments,” and, by a unanimous vote, to suspend quarterages for two years. But this action was not satisfactory, and upon petition of twelve members a special meeting was called, and upon a vote by secret ballot, the former action was reconsidered by a vote of *seventeen to sixteen*, and quarterages of seventy-five cents a quarter were revived, but by a vote of *thirty-two to one*, it was ordered that no refreshments be furnished until all arrearages were paid or remitted, and three months were allowed to settle the accounts. This seems to have been the end of refreshments at every meeting of the lodge. But as time went on, it was found that the change had so much affected the social feature of the old lodge meetings, that the bonds of fraternity among the members had been decidedly weakened; thereupon the custom of having occasional festive and social occasions commenced—more frequent in some lodges than in others. While our Grand Lodge has steadily adhered to the doctrine that the funds of a lodge are the accumulation (in the language of Portland Lodge) of “Dues, for the purpose of paying expenses and relieving the destitute,” and, therefore, should not be

diverted to other purposes, it has winked at the custom, which we have mentioned, when the expense has been kept within due bounds. A little incident has led us to think that perhaps the failure to preserve more fully the social feature of Masonry, may have been more injurious to the institution than the reasonable use of current lodge funds for refreshments would have been. Some one said (sarcastically, perhaps) "Oh yes, we see many members here, when we 'have a feed,' that we see at no other time." A brother of advanced years, who heard the remark, said to us, "That means *me*; and it is true; I am too old to assist in the work, even if I were needed, as I am not: I am familiar with the work, and I confess that I have not enough interest in it now, to attend the lodge for the sole purpose of seeing that, and going home; but when we spend half an hour to an hour at refreshment, I have a chance for a chat with the brethren that does me good enough to last till the next time; and I enjoy the *whole meeting*."

We shall watch the practical operation of this California resolution with much interest, and hope the Grand Officers will note and report upon it.

Under the California law, as it has been, when a brother is suspended for non-payment of dues, they continued to run, but he may remove the suspension by payment; but a resolution was introduced at this session, providing that if he remains suspended for two years, he shall not regain his membership except by payment and restoration by a three-fourths vote. The committee reported against the resolution, but it was adopted "by more than a five-sixths vote."

A clandestine lodge at Los Angeles, "La Vallée de France," applied to be allowed to transfer its allegiance to the Grand Lodge. Of course, the request was refused. While it works in French, and is not likely to receive many visitors, we mention it as a matter of caution.

We now come to a matter, which occasions great surprise and causes sorrow beyond the power of words to express. The committee reported and the Grand Lodge adopted this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of California concurs in and, with slight changes in phraseology, adopts the proposition presented by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin that 'it is the duty of each lodge of masons to take care of its own members and as well of their widows and orphans in distress wherever they may be, and that in case of its inability so to do this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter; *provided* that the lodge furnishing relief shall, in no case, go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the lodge to be charged."

This degrades Masonry to the level of an Insurance Association. The Grand Lodge of California now says to the members of its obedience, "the payment of dues ENTITLES YOU AS A MATTER OF RIGHT to relief and support to the full extent of your necessities as long as you live, and to burial after you are dead: if you fail to pay your dues you are a masonic outcast and

not even entitled to ask for charity"! The Grand Orient of France struck "God" out of its constitution; and the Grand Lodge of California is now "a close second," for it has practically struck "charity" out of its constitution! The committee discuss the matter at some length. The first part of their argument is the familiar one of Insurance Agents, that sickness and misfortune are liable to come even to those who have lived in affluence, etc., etc. It is then argued that while it is the personal duty of a mason to contribute to the relief of distress, that lodges and Grand Lodges were also intended to be dispensers of charity, a proposition that the history of the Charity Funds of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges in England and in this country abundantly sustains. The committee very naively says:

"It is true that the duty of a lodge to care for its own members, when they need care, is not expressly declared in the ancient charges or the old regulations, but seems to have been so patent and so recognized as to need no expression in words, and we think it follows as a necessary corollary from what is said."

We "should say" that it is not "expressly declared," and if the committee had added, nor "declared by implication," they would have also been correct: and if they had added that there cannot be found in the ancient charges, general regulations, or the ancient usages of the craft, any support for the proposition that "it is the duty of a lodge to care for its own members," they would still have been correct! If they had added that lodges were bound, in "the most prudent and effectual method," to dispose of the money deposited with them for charitable purposes, "towards the needs only of any true brother," and "of their charity, for poor brethren according to their own by-laws," they would still have been correct! If they had said that the fundamental principle of masonic charity, as taught by all the ancient laws and usages of the craft, is that each brother, each lodge and each Grand Lodge is bound to relieve poor brothers or poor members according to the necessities on the one hand and ability on the other, considering all the circumstances, and that masonic charity *never* creates a debt, they would still have been correct! And if they had said that the doctrine that "every lodge is bound to take care of its own members" is a modern innovation growing out of an attempt to convert Masonry into an Insurance Company, they would still have been correct. This beautiful scheme means this: that every lodge contracts with each member that in consideration of his payment of dues, it will relieve his necessities during his life to the extent of full support, bury him when dead, and provide for his widow and children, if they are needy, to the full extent of their support: and that the Grand Lodge guarantees the performance of this contract, and will either compel the lodge to perform it, or tax all the affiliated brethren in the jurisdiction to enable itself to perform the contract! Need more be said to show

the utter folly of this doctrine, even if it were not a plain violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry?

BRO. BELCHER, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted an able report on the doctrine of Perpetual Jurisdiction and the plan proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi for a uniform rule in all the jurisdictions in such cases: but as we propose to consider this matter in our review of Mississippi, we do no more now than call attention to this report.

The Report on Correspondence (134 pp.) was submitted by Bro. WILLIAM ABRAHAM DAVIES. He gives a very carefully prepared analysis of the Proceedings reviewed, with pertinent comments, in some of which, however, we do not concur. He says:

“We believe in the supremacy of the Grand Lodge, and that its right to enact laws for its protection and for the advancement of its interests within its jurisdiction must be unquestioned. Our Grand Lodge has exercised its authority in that regard and declared what the pre-requisites for admission to lodges of its obedience shall be; and while we would not give cause for offence by questioning the judgment of a sister jurisdiction in its rejection of material presented for its use, we will always insist upon our right to review such cases as are presented to us, and exercise, under our constitution, the right to correct possible errors.”

He refers to rejected candidates; but it will be seen at once that this doctrine, if it is sound, allows the review of cases of suspension and expulsion, to “correct possible errors”; it must be admitted that if that should be done, other Grand Lodges could help themselves no further than about half of them do now—refuse to recognize the “correction of errors” or the fruit of it. Reading this one would infer that California is a paradise for rejected candidates, and suspended and expelled masons, but decidedly the other kind of a place for unaffiliated masons.

Some one poked fun at the practice of giving full names, prevalent in California, and we are glad to see the following in reply:

“Of course, Bro. Davidson knew when writing the above that he was reflecting upon a California notion, as Bro. Abell worked diligently at the matter for several years, and did not entirely succeed until our regulation was adopted requiring all petitions to be signed with the full name or names of the applicant; his reason for urging the requirement was for the purpose of a more perfect identification. And he would urge, in his convincing way, ‘Now, you know, brother, that G. W. doesn’t always mean George Washington, or T. J. Thomas Jefferson, or H. A. Hiram Abif, so, that, unless you have the full names, there is really no identification of the person named by initials.’ We have found the practice useful, and do not think the custom will be departed from in California.”

BRO. DAVIES is evidently not in accord with the Committee on Jurisprudence in relation to spending lodge funds for refreshments: we would quote from him, but that we have already given so much space to that question.

He has a kind word for the “Eastern Star”:

"We don't understand why the organization of the wives, sisters and daughters of masons for purposes of charity and pure beneficence should be viewed with great apprehension by any other association of American citizens, more especially masons, but as our New Hampshire brethren are presumed to know whereof they speak, we make no comments. We have no acquaintance with the organization known as the Eastern Star, and judge it entirely by its reported charities for masonic purposes, which we think entitles it to some consideration."

We met a mason last summer in a New Hampshire village, where a chapter of the E. S. existed, and he assured us that its organization and operation had wonderfully increased the interest of the masons in the lodge.

While, like Bro. DAVIES, we do not always agree with Bro. BELCHER, we *most heartily* endorse this:

"Our Past Grand Master William C. Belcher, of California, is a great lawyer, and, being a lover of the whole fraternity, has applied his great talents, freely, for the use and benefit of our Grand Lodge for the past thirty-five years. His many decisions, as our Chairman of Jurisprudence, are of record, and challenge the analytical scrutiny of the masonic critic, at home or abroad."

We would gladly linger longer over this report, but must call a halt.

CANADA, 1894.

The Grand Lodge held three special communications for laying corner stones.

At the annual communication an address of welcome was presented to the Grand Lodge, in behalf of the six lodges of Hamilton.

The Grand Master (J. M. GIBSON) says:

"There have been no burning questions to become excited over; our domestic and foreign relationships have been peaceful and harmonious; our business affairs have been prospering; and while in no particular respect have we been, so to speak, setting the world on fire, in all respects we have abundant reason for satisfaction and thankfulness."

He gives a concise account of his official acts and visitations.

Referring to the Mississippi proposition in relation to perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"On general principles of international law, each jurisdiction has undoubtedly absolute control of its own laws, unaffected in any way by any extra-territorial application of the laws of other jurisdictions. But, on the other hand, each jurisdiction may, within its own limits, withhold recognition from masons who have been made masons in direct opposition to its own laws. Cases may easily be imagined where the working up of the rejected material of one jurisdiction by a neighboring jurisdiction is calculated to cause much heartburning and dissatisfaction. It is therefore a matter of general interest and importance that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has undertaken the responsibility of initiating a movement having in view the adoption of uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates."

He congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the improvement in the ritualistic work; but in this connection, says:

“Correct and intelligent rendition of the ritual is very important, and, as a rule, has much to do with the general success of a lodge. It has been my aim, however, to impress upon the craft wherever I have visited that there is some danger of our regarding well worked lodges, with a continual inflow of candidates and amply provided treasuries, as the chief object of masonic ambition. Indeed, it has sometimes appeared to me that in the press of routine and degree-conferring work, some lodges—notably some of our best city lodges—from one year’s end to another lose those opportunities for masonic intercourse and the cultivation of closer individual fraternal relationship among the members, which are so desirable and should always be improved. It has been my aim to urge that something more should be done within the lodge rooms than mere transaction of business and conferring of degrees.”

The reports of the District Deputies are published in full: these officers maintain the reputation of this jurisdiction for efficient, faithful and impartial officers: their reports show not only a detailed statement of the condition of the lodges but also abundant evidence of the good results of the labors of these officers. One complaint is made against some of them—that their reports were not sent in seasonably.

Of them, the committee say:

“The example set by their predecessors has not been in vain. The good work done by these brethren is plainly visible in all the districts, and the present D. D. G. M.’s are manly enough to acknowledge the debt of gratitude we owe them. We firmly believe that our system of masonic government is the only perfect one, and that although all honor and praise is due to our beloved Grand Master for the part he has taken in the year’s work, still, his work would be of little avail if he were not surrounded and assisted by his conscientious and hardworking representatives.”

Owing to various causes, seventeen of the lodges had not been visited, but considering the number of lodges and that only a Past D. D. G. Master can act in his stead, we think that this is a fine showing. We think that a D. D. G. M. might safely be entrusted with the power to appoint a competent Past Master to act for him, when unexpectedly prevented from making a visitation.

The committee say further:

“The good example set last year by a D. D. G. M. was adopted by the D. D. G. M.’s of Georgian and Toronto Districts who personally called on the dimitted members resident in localities and reasoned with them, thereby inducing them to affiliate and add strength to the lodges. The D. D. G. M. of North Huron appears to have had his time fully occupied with his duties. He had the satisfaction of healing eight members of a clandestine lodge, one of the very few in our midst.”

They most earnestly impress upon the Deputies the vast importance of inducing the lodges to take vigorous measures to collect their dues. They keep a sharp eye on the weak lodges; in some districts, the number had been reduced by the exertions of the Deputies, but there are several cases

in which they recommend consolidation of two lodges. In several cases two lodges are within three miles of each other, and, we judge, in small villages; perhaps local pride prevents consolidation.

The report of the committee is of the searching kind and is in keeping with the reports; its author (Bro. E. T. MALONE) well says:

"Our task is now completed. In pursuing the reports we have visited the 349 lodges under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodge. We have followed the M. W. the Grand Master, and the D. D. G. M.'s in their travels over the whole province and can join with them in congratulations on the increased strength and prosperity of the craft. The future looks very bright indeed."

The Grand Lodge did not receive the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi with favor; in the first place, it holds that rejection has no effect on jurisdiction; and in the second place, the committee say:

"Your Board further feel that even if it were deemed wise to depart from this principle, these proposed rules are open to unsurmountable difficulties in carrying the idea into effect. For instance, among other things, it is provided by them that in case a rejected candidate should remove to the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, and there apply for admission, that the lodge receiving his application shall certify the fact to the lodge by which he was rejected, and if such lodge 'shall not, within six months thereafter, furnish to the lodge to which such petition is made, the *grounds* upon which such rejection was made,' the petition may be proceeded with, etc. This would, in the opinion of your Board, open up a principle which our Grand Lodge has always held to be inviolate, namely, that the reason of an adverse ballot should never be exposed. And then it is further provided by these rules that when such reasons for rejection are given, still the lodge so receiving the petition shall be the judge of the sufficiency of such reasons, and if they deem them insufficient may still receive and proceed with the petition.

"In the opinion of your Board this would have a great tendency to lead to many complicated cases involving the rights and liberties of different Grand Lodges, which would prove a very objectionable feature."

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp), was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON. As usual he limits himself to a very carefully prepared account of the more important sayings and doings in other Grand Jurisdictions. In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Standing Regulation, No. 2, above referred to, was passed in 1866, and provides 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. It is none too soon for our Grand Lodge to take some steps in this direction. A few of our older lodges have their history printed with the by-laws, and it would be well if all of them were at all events written up, so that the future Historian of Masonry in Ontario will have the materials ready for use."

When we opened these Proceedings, we almost thought that we had grown young; but as we complete our review, we find that the cause was to be found in the splendid manner in which this volume is printed; in behalf

of many, we thank those responsible for it, and we verily believe that the change in style will increase the number of readers at home as well as abroad.

COLORADO, 1894.

We have a splendidly printed volume of 440 pages, containing the returns of lodges and the constitution of the Grand Lodge, in addition to the usual contents elsewhere.

The title page has on it, "Ordered, that Constitution and Laws be read in each lodge." Referring to the text, we find that this must be done within two months after the annual election. This is worth imitating.

The Grand Master (JETHRO C. SANFORD) says:

"Although the returns from the subordinate lodges may show no marked increase in membership over previous years, yet from personal observations I am led to believe that the material selected has been of the best. While there may have been some slight differences of opinion upon different subjects and which might have led to unpleasant feelings between individual members of some of our subordinate lodges, yet your Grand Master has not been called upon to exercise his prerogative of discipline during the year, but by cool counsel and advice, peace and harmony have been restored; and at this time, so far as his knowledge extends, the best of feelings and brotherly love exist in all our lodges."

While his address is emphatically a business document, it is of considerable length, and we came to such conclusion upon reading only comparatively a few of the topics discussed.

He had advised some changes in the Representatives near his Grand Lodge, for non-attendance by them at its sessions; in this connection, he says:

"Believing as I do, that so long as we are to have a system of Grand Representatives, and have exchange of such with other Grand Lodges who may be in fraternal communication with this Lodge justice demands that brethren receiving such commissions should show some slight interest in the work of this jurisdiction, and by attending our annual sessions, be prepared to inform their respective Grand Lodges of our masonic happenings."

* * * * *

"I, myself, take a somewhat broader view of this subject than some others; and although the telegraph, railroad and steamboat lines are improvements over the stage-coach as a means of travel and communication, to what it was in the days of yore, and the several Grand Masters may be able to do all that is necessary by correspondence direct, and under their private seal, yet I am led to believe that the Representative system is of far more importance than a mere matter of form, as some are inclined to call it. If for no other reason, it is a masonic courtesy, and tends to create a fraternal feeling of friendship between the several jurisdictions of that great fraternity, which has for its standard 'Friendship and Brotherly Love.' It also has a tendency to remind us of the universality of Masonry, and that there are others laboring in the same field as ourselves outside of the domain in which we reside, as well as to create a friendship and interest in others with whom we have not been brought in direct contact.

"There are no doubt many present here to-day holding commissions as

Grand Representatives, who, as well as myself, upon the occasion of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, in this city, in 1892, sought the headquarters of the several delegations of which we held commissions as Grand Representatives, and again in Chicago at the World's Fair, at the several State Buildings and numberless exhibits, for the purpose of forming the acquaintance of those in whom we had some interest by virtue of being recognized by the masonic fraternities of their state or country. The acquaintances formed, brethren, at these two places, and the courtesies received, will always remain a bright spot in my memory as long as life shall last. I, therefore, recommend that the custom now in vogue of sending and receiving Representatives, be continued in future, and ardently hope that this Grand Lodge will be the last to abandon the system."

He objects to life membership on various grounds: (1) That the fund will be wasted; (2) That it leads to the admission of poor material; (3) That in cases in which a member changes his residence, he will remain with the old lodge and not join the one in whose jurisdiction he lives.

He announced a large number of decisions: we almost thought we were reading from the Maine Digest, so closely do most of them agree with the law in Maine. We copy a few of them:

"Members should be notified to attend when business is to be transacted which is of great importance, and of vital interest to the welfare of the lodge. A summons should be used only in extreme cases of actual necessity.

"It is not a necessary qualification for the newly elected Master of a lodge to receive the Past Master's degree before he can preside, but it is recommended that he should receive it as soon as practicable after installation.

"Literally speaking, a brother having been elected and served one year as Worshipful Master, is a Past Master; but not having received the Past Master's degree, is not entitled to sit in a lodge of Past Masters. Nor does the Past Master's degree conferred in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons invest the brother with any rank or authority in a lodge of Master Masons.

"The masonic fraternity is a society banded together for mutual benefit and protection, and can in no way be considered as a beneficiary institution in a money sense.

"A brother residing within the jurisdiction of one lodge has the right, and it is his privilege, to affiliate with and become a member of any lodge in another jurisdiction, Grand or subordinate, that he may select. By uniting with a lodge, no matter how distant, he complies with the obligation of affiliation, and by thus contributing to the support of the Institution, he discharges his duty as a mason, and becomes entitled to all the privileges of the Order."

He announced that the Monitor, compiled by Bro. BROMWELL, was ready for the printer and would soon be ready for distribution.

He says the evil of non-affiliation is a growing one, and while he makes no recommendation in regard to any change of the law, he desires the Grand Lodge to consider the matter. He thinks that there had been a too free use of the black-ball upon petitions for affiliation.

One W. M. reported that he considered the by-law requiring the constitution and laws to be read in the lodge as a huge joke and had not done it; whereupon the Grand Master says:

“I will add here that had this same W. M. complied with the provisions of this law, it would have saved him a great deal of time and trouble, not to speak of postage, in asking the Grand Master questions, which by referring to our printed Proceedings would have answered his questions more fully than by letter writing. Upon request of this same Master a few months previous for a dispensation to elect a W. M. from the floor, I was informed that with but one single exception, there was not a member sufficiently informed upon the laws of this jurisdiction to preside as Master. I will say that the dispensation was not granted.”

A Colorado lodge tried and expelled a resident within its jurisdiction, but a member of a Connecticut lodge, which protested against the proceedings; the Grand Lodge sustained the conviction, but deeming the penalty too severe, changed it to suspension for one year. This is in accord with settled law, as we regard it.

BRO. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF submitted a brief but beautiful report on the dead of other jurisdictions, including among them Bro. FREDERICK FOX.

The Grand Lodge endorsed conditionally, the Mississippi “Proposed Uniform Rules as to Jurisdiction over Candidates.”

The Senior Past Grand Master (JOHN M. CHIVINGTON) was ill during the session of the Grand Lodge, and a committee from it called upon him. Shortly after the session an emergent communication was held to attend his funeral. He was the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (204 pp.) was presented by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF. He devotes twenty-eight pages of it to a Digest of Decisions of other Grand Lodges. We started out to do this many years ago, but upon consideration, we concluded that it would be so liable to mislead our home readers that we abandoned the plan. We still think that it is not worth, to the home reader, the expenditure of the time necessary to prepare it. If, however, he would add his own views as to its applicability in Colorado, it would be of more interest and value. However, he very rarely comments upon any subject.

We share his curiosity in one matter:

“We have considerable curiosity to know just how the Representatives from other lands, hailing from Grand Orient, were received by the masons of Chicago during the World’s fair. Were they permitted to visit the lodges? We presume not, under the Illinois doctrine, as formulated in Bro. Robbins’ reports. Perhaps discretionary power was exercised, and the strict letter of the law was not enforced.”

In our report of last year, we misunderstood his remarks in relation to the Past Master’s degree, in which he said that it is not now conferred on a Master elect; he says in reply:

“That the ceremonial is ancient, and that it rightfully belongs to the lodge, we do not question. It has been found expedient, in this and many other jurisdictions, to dispense with it, owing to the difficulties experienced in conferring it, more particularly in the case of isolated lodges, whose work often ceased until the degree could be conferred. The fact that the chapter

claimed to possess the same or a similar degree had no weight in influencing our action."

There has always existed the same difficulty here; but usage, from a time prior to the recollection of any now living, has made this degree instruction, to be given at convenience, and not a pre-requisite to installation.

Quoting from the address of Grand Master ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania, he adds:

"We certainly do consider the laying of a corner-stone by masons a masonic ceremony. It has been so considered by the craft from remote time, and will be as long as the fraternity shall endure. There is a grand symbolism involved in the ceremony which is essentially a part of Masonry, and in direct line with its teaching. Everything is done in order, and according to ancient custom. The mere act of laying, which in other hands would have no significance, is pregnant with meaning when performed by the fraternity. It is always understood by public and church authorities when masons are invited by them that they are to perform their own ceremonies, which are *masonic*. No *public* ceremony is ever performed by masons (that is, a ceremony formulated by official authority). Masonic ceremonies of various kinds are, however, publicly performed. We take exception to the apologetic tone of the Grand Master's declaration as quoted above, and coming from one high in authority, it should not pass unquestioned."

Within a few years there has arisen a class of writers, who hold that really Masonry had its origin in 1717, and that all the traditions as to an existence of the craft before that time and the teachings, that the revolution in 1717 was a mere change in the plan of organization, are mere "fables." We have combatted the theories of these writers so far as the jurisprudence is concerned. In his last report Bro. GREENLEAF took up the ritual part of the question and discussed it with great ability, after extensive research. Later discoveries confirm his conclusion. In this report, he says:

"We reiterate what we have heretofore contended, that the secrets of the degrees, whether conveyed in one, two or three steps, go back to remote antiquity, that they not only embraced the essentials which we now have, but many more that have been lost. We strenuously deny the assumption that masonry had but one degree or grade in 1717, to which the other two were added. We challenge proof that the Grand Lodge of England or Anderson, or any other ritualist, ever formulated a new degree which was added to or become a part of Ancient Craft Masonry. Whether the esotery which had come down to us from remote times was divided for convenience of working or for other reasons, remains to be more fully determined."

DELAWARE, 1894.

This Grand Lodge gives a portrait of the retiring Grand Master (ELDAH L. CLARKE).

In his address, he says:

"This last year has been one of great pleasure to me, but that pleasure has been somewhat lessened by the thought and knowledge that we as

masons are not all living up to our standard, and I ask myself the question, are we degenerating?"

A Past Master opened a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens; he declared the work done at the meeting void: we presume that under the law of that jurisdiction, his decision was correct, but we think it would have been better if the Grand Lodge had not repealed the old law which prevails in the Grand Lodge of England and others to this day, and under which the action of the Past Master was legal and proper.

We quote the following as showing the proper as well as fraternal manner of proceeding in such cases:

"I received from the M. W. Grand Master of Maryland, on November 25th, 1893, a request asking permission to bury with masonic honors their R. W. Dep. Grand Master at Newark, and asking Hiram Lodge, No. 25, to participate, which I granted and wrote to our R. W. Junior Grand Warden David C. Rose, to do all he could for their comfort and entertainment, which he kindly did as the following letter will show.

"Permit me on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to thank you and, through you, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Delaware, for the courtesy extended to our Grand Lodge yesterday. Please advise the Grand Master, if at any time we can be of service to him in Maryland, he has only to command us.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
THOS. J. SHRYOCK,
Grand Master."

With no returns from one lodge there was a small increase (two and one-half per cent.) in the total membership.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand, Tasmania, and Oklahoma were recognized.

The W. M. of a lodge disobeyed an order of the Grand Master and undertook, in disregard thereof, to expunge the record of a former meeting when it was read in the lodge. The charter was at once arrested; the Grand Lodge sustained the action of the Grand Master, but restored the charter and suspended the Master "until he purges himself of contempt." Later the Master appeared in Grand Lodge, purged himself of contempt and was allowed to take his seat.

On the "In Memoriam" page is inscribed "FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Died June 5, 1894."

The constitution is published in this pamphlet; Past Masters of lodges in that jurisdiction and those affiliated are full members of the Grand Lodge: lodges are entitled to three votes, to be cast in precisely the same manner as our constitution provides: it can be amended only by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of all the lodges and of the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge after it is presented.

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) was by Bro. LEWIS H. JACKSON.

He makes few comments but an excellent abstract. In the following we heartily join:

“Another matter referred to by the Grand Master, was the site for a new Masonic Temple. We earnestly hope our brethren of the district will be successful and fortunate in the selection of a site, and the erection of a Temple that will be a credit to them, and meet all their wants. The old Temple is far from being such, and we shall be very happy to see our brethren in more magnificent quarters. We know how it would delight the heart of our good Bro. Singleton, who has always been cramped in his library room and offices.”

We are glad to find that he holds that a Warden is a Warden the world over; he says:

“In answer to the question, ‘Can a Warden who has been elected and served as such in another Grand Jurisdiction be elected and installed Master in this jurisdiction?’ the Grand Master replied: ‘He can,’ and quoted the law in Utah, which says: ‘No member shall be eligible to the office of Master who shall not have been duly elected and served as Warden.’ He believes this universally accepted as good masonic law, and so do we.”

If his Grand Lodge will carry this doctrine to its logical result, Past Masters of other jurisdictions affiliated in that, will be made members.

Of public installations, he says:

“We have always opposed ‘public installations’ on the ground of inconsistency in admitting ‘the public’ to a lodge duly opened, as we conceive it should be for the *lawful* installation of its officers, but here were officers installed as a part of the masonic business of a lodge, without the lodge being ‘duly opened,’ and yet the proceedings were not invalidated. The presence of the public, in many places, seems to be of more consequence than the lawful transaction of business.

“Bro. Drummond, of Maine, says the trouble with our position is, that ‘the immemorial usage of the craft (save in two jurisdictions) has been in favor of public installations; and the usage of the craft conclusively determines what may be rightfully and lawfully done.’ In reply to this we have only to say, we do not believe the usage is ‘immemorial,’ and further, that common usage does not always make a thing ‘right and lawful.’”

Grand Lodges lay corner stones in public *while open as such*, as well as perform other ceremonies; if our brother will read the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada for 1894, he will find three instances of this; lodges, *open as such*, bury the dead; this is lawful everywhere save in Pennsylvania, and we hold that the usage in that state has been changed very recently, for it is absolutely certain from history, that a hundred years ago or thereabouts, lodges, *open as such*, appeared in public lawfully, as the law was then understood. Our brother’s belief, or want of belief, does not change the fact, and in Masonry his proposition that “common usage does not always make a thing right and lawful” is not true; for the ancient usages of the craft make the law of Masonry.

That public installations are among the ancient usages, it is entirely useless for any one to deny. PRÆSTON was the authority in England, upon which our American system was based. In his edition of 1781, treating of the “Masonic Regulations, 1718 to 1721,” he says:

“The necessity of fixing the original constitutions, as the standard by which all the future laws in the society are to be regulated, was so clearly understood and defined by the whole fraternity at the time, that it was established as an unerring rule, at every INSTALLATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, for many years afterwards, to make the Grand Master and Masters and Wardens of every lodge, engage to support the original constitutions; to the observance of which, also, every mason was bound at his initiation.”

This was a foot-note to the edition of 1781, and was published in the subsequent English edition, and in the American edition of 1804. WEBB based his work on PRESTON, when he arranged the American system. PRESTON had followed ANDERSON. This settles, beyond peradventure, the law and usage of the old Grand Lodge.

GEORGIA, 1894.

A splendid portrait of the Grand Master (JOHN P. SHANNON) adorns this volume.

We give the record of an incident arising out of a touching and beautiful custom, which prevails in many Masonic Bodies and is on the increase:

“On calling the roll of Grand Officers, when the name of John S. Davidson was called, Most Worshipful James M. Mobley, Past Grand Master, arose and answered in a feeling and pathetic manner: He is not here to answer to his name, neither is he dead, but gone before to the Celestial Lodge above, where he is waiting to greet his brethren as they enter the realms of eternal bliss.”

The custom varies as to the details: one struck us as particularly impressive, when the name of a dead brother has been called, the Grand Master, after a moment of silence throughout the hall, rises in his place, calls up the Grand Lodge and standing with bowed head and arms crossed on his breast, responds in solemn tone, “Dead.”

Much of the address of Grand Master SHANNON, and much space in these Proceedings, are devoted to the announcement of the death of Grand Master DAVIDSON. We would gladly copy all that is said about him; but that is not necessary for his fame. We met him personally but once, and we knew him only through his masonic addresses and the words of his brethren.

BRO. DAVIDSON was the foremost masonic orator of the age, since the death of Bro. PIKE. He had an almost marvelous perception of the beautiful, whether in nature or in principles; he appreciated, as few can, the intrinsic moral grandeur of Masonry; his wonderful command of language enabled him to express his thoughts in words that entranced those who *heard* and those who *read*. He was not an actor, but his eloquence sprung from the intensity of his convictions of the right as God gave him to see it. The nature of such a man must have been honest, pure and loving. He must

have attracted all who met him, as much by his purity as by his strength. A beautiful character is sometimes an element of weakness; but Bro. DAVIDSON'S was beautiful as well as grand *in its strength*. His loss to the masons of Georgia is very great, and the craft universal share with them their sorrow and bereavement.

The Grand Master also announces the death of Bro. CHARLES R. ARMSTRONG, in whom we had a special interest. Immediately after the close of the civil war we had occasion to write to him upon masonic matters: our letter happened to be the first fraternal communication from the North that he had received or known, and his reply showed not only that he was a true mason, but that there is in Masonry something that is almost beyond *human* attributes.

BRO. SHANNON reports quite a number of decisions made by Grand Master DAVIDSON, among which are the following:

"3. A man made a mason by a lodge in Mexico, will not be recognized as such in Georgia, but must be treated as a profane, and balloted for in the usual way for the three degrees.

"5. If a trial is not concluded at one meeting, the Master may adjourn, but none vote at adjournment except those who have heard all the evidence.

"12. If the Worshipful Master-elect declines to serve, and the lodge does not desire to hold a new election, the old Worshipful Master in office holds on.

"15. Every member is supposed to obey the summons of the Master, known as the ordinary summons, but there is no punishment for a failure to do so. For failure to obey summons issued by the Master, or the lodge under the seal of the lodge, he can be charged and tried for a violation of his obligation.

"19. When a man once becomes a Master Mason, he remains a Master Mason forever, because he can never forget and never give up his knowledge of three degrees.

"20. When a man does anything for which he is tried, convicted and expelled, he ceases to be a mason in good standing, but his obligation to keep the secrets of Masonry are just the same, whether he be an expelled mason or in good standing."

Grand Master SHANNON also made a large number of decisions, most of which depended upon the local law: among those of more general application are the following:

"33. A mason made such in a lodge under dispensation, guilty of unmasonic conduct, should be tried and punished by that lodge, even before a charter is granted and it is constituted. Lodges under dispensation have the right to make masons, it also has authority, and it is its duty to punish those who violate the laws of Masonry.

"43. It is unmasonic conduct to wilfully violate any law of the land, which involves moral turpitude; that which is forbidden by the laws of God or man is condemned by Masonry.

"45. A man who has lost one foot and a portion of the other, although he is enabled by mechanical appliances to comply with physical requirements, cannot be made a mason."

Referring to the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi for a uniform system in relation to jurisdiction he says:

“The only comment that I have to make thereon is that some plan of uniformity in the matter suggested is almost a necessity for the proper administration of the subjects mentioned, especially along the border counties and in the larger cities. In this age of rapid transit, with a moving and changing population, the purity of the craft can be often served by some uniform rule by which persons rejected for initiation may not impose themselves upon the Order after a residence only long enough to give masonic jurisdiction. Masonry seeks only good men, those who have established a character, entitling them to the benefits thereof by a *life* of uprightness, and this cannot be built in a day. On the other hand a man may be compelled by change of business, or other satisfactory reasons, to remove from the place where his life has been spent, and in his new home may seek the benefits of Masonry; twelve months' residence may not sufficiently acquaint his new friends with his real worth, but by a system of fraternal exchange of information as to candidates rejected and parties changing homes, the real character of a stranger can readily be obtained through the several Grand or Subordinate Bodies.”

Referring to Grand Master DAVIDSON'S earnest desire for the erection of a Masonic Home, he says:

“Undertaking to carry out as far as possible the great wish of our Grand Master, who took charge of our affairs when we were involved in debt, paid the debt, and placed the Grand Lodge in such condition as that there would be a constantly increasing source of revenue, and seeking if possible to divert any surplus that might accumulate in such directions as would result in a home for aged members of our craft, and for the widows and orphans of those gone before, I have given to the matter much time and attention.”

A suggestion was made that the “Soldiers' Home,” at Atlanta, might be obtained, “*provided* some arrangement can be made by which, for a given number of years, Confederate Veterans can also be cared for in this institution.” The plan seems a feasible one, and the opportunity to obtain a Home at a comparatively small cost, one that is not likely to be afforded again. The building has never been occupied, though four years old, and the conversion of it into a Masonic Home, with quarters for the few old soldiers, who would need them, would seem to be for the advantage of all concerned. It would come near converting the sword into a pruning hook, if similar institutions all over the land—one of the sad results of war—shall be devoted to the uses of Masonry.

He speaks of the great usefulness of the District Deputy system, which he had made more efficient by his own wise action: he formulated questions, the answers to which would show the condition of the lodges; these answers were all to be made to the Deputies, and by them presented to the Grand Master in a consolidated shape. While of course many lodges did not respond, the information collected was exceedingly valuable: of the general result, he says:

“It is gratifying to note from these returns that Masonry is in good con-

dition all over the state. The membership is increasing, lodge-rooms are being erected, new furniture is being placed therein, and though money is phenomenally scarce, still our brethren have not hesitated during the year to, in every sense, improve their surroundings, and exhibit their confidence in, and love for, our Royal Craft."

But he found that very few lodges carried any insurance; and very few had a Charity Fund, although the calls for relief had been fully met; in this connection, he well says:

"When there is a case of distress in any lodge, the brethren do not hesitate to go down in their pockets and relieve the need, whatever may be its nature, but this is not the proper way in which such demands should be met. Each lodge should have separate funds sacredly set aside for charity, and to it there should be regular additions, and under no circumstances should this fund ever become exhausted."

He announces that Bro. JOHN W. AIKIN, in response to a demand which committees of the Grand Lodge, appointed for the purpose, had failed to meet, had prepared a Manual approved by many eminent masons who had examined the manuscript. A committee was appointed to examine it, upon whose report it was approved by the Grand Lodge and the method of its publication provided as follows:

"Being unable to determine the cost of publication, and the proper compensation to be rendered to Brother Aikin, we recommend that the matter of its publication and its distribution, and the compensation to be rendered to Brother Aikin be referred to the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as a committee, with power to act."

The Grand Master says that much trouble had arisen during the year from the law requiring a ballot for each degree, and earnestly recommends a return to the old practice.

He called attention to the dilapidated condition of the old Proceedings of the Grand Lodge and recommended that they be bound. From what he says, we infer that the Grand Lodge has one or more full sets; we had always understood the contrary. There is so much valuable masonic history in these old volumes, inaccessible to the masonic student, that we wish a reprint of them could be provided: it would fill a want *in every masonic library in the world*.

We have passed without notice many matters in this very able and full address. Bro. SHANNON follows a very able and brilliant predecessor; but this address shows that in the practical administration of masonic affairs, the high reputation of this Grand Lodge will be maintained and increased.

A very interesting ceremony took place on the second day. It grew out of the following action of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary:

"17. Grand Secretary Wolihin has purchased for the Grand Lodge an apron and collar for Grand Master. This was done because he and I agreed that the proper thing to be done with that regalia which for ten long years

was worn by Bro. John S. Davidson was that it should never be placed upon another, but should by this Grand Lodge be donated to his family. It will be prized by them, and I earnestly hope that by resolutions this Grand Lodge will direct the same delivered to his brothers, the proper custodians of so sacred a relic, and that they may ever preserve it as an evidence of the love which we bore our beloved Grand Master, and a link connecting his memory with this Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge adopted this suggestion, and the clothing was presented in behalf of the Grand Lodge by Bro. ATKIN, in an address of great beauty, which he wrote out in blank verse, to which Bro. DAVIDSON most feelingly and appropriately responded.

In relation to the "Home," the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Officers of this body and five other members of this Grand Lodge, to be appointed by the Grand Master, constitute a committee with authority to contract for the acquisition of the Soldiers' Home property, near Atlanta, with regulations for its conduct, and report their labors to the next communication of this Grand Lodge for its consideration and subject to its approval, and that the committee heretofore appointed be discharged."

The following is the first information we have received in relation to the subject therein mentioned, and must leave it until we can ascertain the facts, only saying that the matter is one concerning which we have grave doubts as to the propriety of any interference in the name of Masonry:

"The attention of the committee has been called to the proposed treaty between this Government and Japan, said to be under consideration. Under this treaty masons who are citizens of the United States, residing in Japan, will be prohibited from assembling themselves together, as a secret society, tyled according to ancient landmarks and usages. This is one of the privileges which civilization everywhere confers, and the committee can see no reason for an exception in the case of Japan. Our brothers on that soil should be permitted to peaceably assemble and pursue their great work of fraternizing the world. We fear this action is but an entering wedge, in the case of distant nations, where adverse religions may dominate, and we recommend that a committee of five be appointed, with the Grand Master as chairman, to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Senate of the United States, through our Senators, protesting against this violation of the usages of civilized nations, and petitioning for such provisions in the proposed treaty as will permit our brothers to continue their assemblies in Japan as they have done in the past thirty-six years, calling the attention of this Government and Japan to the fact that the privileges heretofore granted the Order in the latter country have not been abused, and pledging the good conduct of our brothers for past generations in that country, and of the craft in general from time immemorial, as a guaranty that Japan, civilized and well-governed, will find in Masonry a tower of strength."

The following report was adopted:

"Your committee are favorably impressed with the proposition emanating from the sister Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi, and would recommend the adoption of the same by this Grand Lodge, but for one clause occurring in rule 1. This clause requires that the rejecting lodge shall furnish to the lodge petitioned by the applicant, *'the grounds upon which such rejection was made.'*

“To your committee, this clause in the ‘Rule’ would seem to institute an inquiry *leading into the secret ballot*. Such *seeming* to be the case, your committee would respectfully and fraternally refer the matter back to our sister Grand Jurisdiction, with the expression of the hope that the light that may be shed on it there, will enable us to adopt the same regulation for the guidance and government of the craft within the jurisdiction of Georgia; and your Committee on Jurisprudence do so recommend.”

The more thought we have given to the matter the more strongly we are confirmed in the opinion that the adoption of a uniform time, by all Grand Lodges, during which the effect of a rejection or an election to be in force, leaving to each jurisdiction the responsibility of requiring “due inquiry” to be made, in accordance with the old law, is the simplest and best solution of the whole question.

An edict was adopted, by which provision is made, so that one debarred from recognition by the edict of 1889 in relation to “Cerneau Masons” may relieve himself from disability by renouncing all obedience to, and connection with, “Cerneau Masonry,” in the presence of the Masters and Wardens, and by being obligated to this declaration by the Master.

A Georgia mason was tried and suspended by a South Carolina lodge for an offence committed within its jurisdiction; the committee raise the question of jurisdiction; without discussing the matter, we will merely repeat that the doctrine that any Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over a masonic offence committed within its jurisdiction *by any mason, without regard to his residence or affiliation*, is pretty well settled.

We find by the record of several emergent communications, that this Grand Lodge, *while open*, performs funeral ceremonies, lays corner stones, and dedicates masonic halls. So far as we have been able to discover, this is, and has been, the usage in all jurisdictions, except possibly Pennsylvania.

The Report on Correspondence (125 pp.) was prepared “on the installment plan” by Bros. A. Q. MOODY, W. E. MUMFORD and W. S. RAMSAY.

As usual, they present a very instructive and readable report, but so closely confined to an abstract, that they give few texts for their brother reviewers.

They speak of Bro. DAVIDSON in such terms that make us desire to copy what they say; we would gladly copy all that was said of him in the Grand Lodge and in this report, save for the space and the fact that it would be repetition of the same idea in different words.

IDAHO, 1894.

An emergent communication was held to lay the corner stone of the “Idaho Soldiers’ Home.”

At the annual communication the Grand Lodge met at ten a. m., opened, appointed the Committee on Credentials and called off till afternoon. In Maine, we find that we save half a day by appointing the Committee on Credentials at the close of the session of the previous year; meet two hours in advance of the hour for the session, have brethren report to them as they arrive, and thus are ready to make an almost full report as soon as the Grand Lodge has been opened: the report, however, is recommitted for the committee to report other members from time to time, who ordinarily are few in number. We give this detailed statement because we consider our method—the result of many years of experience—as worth the consideration of all who desire an intelligent dispatch of business by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (JAMES A. PINNEY) says:

“From all the information I have been able to gather I am satisfied that the moral tone of Masonry in Idaho was never better than now. There has been less comparative increase of membership than at some former periods of its history, which of itself is an auspicious omen. Lodges have given more attention to the exclusion of unworthy material. The portals have been more closely guarded, and the moral qualifications of candidates more strictly inquired into. Gambling, intemperance and kindred vices have been warred against, discipline enforced and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge generally observed and respected. When every mason in this jurisdiction comes to understand that Masonry means something more than lectures, attendance upon lodge meetings and the payment of lodge dues, that it is something higher, nobler and better than a mere mutual aid association, a brighter future will take the place of the already bright present.”

It is with great sorrow that we read the following:

“It is with the deepest regret that I announce to you the sad ailment of our R. W. Grand Secretary, James H. Wickersham, having been confined to a bed of sickness now for upwards of eighteen months. Speaking from personal knowledge, I can say he is specially noted by other Grand Jurisdictions for his zeal and devotion to his office. Not a mason in our jurisdiction has exemplified to a greater degree the grandeur and importance of his profession. Therefore let us render our heartfelt thanks to the Supreme Grand Master on high, for his watchful care and protection over our esteemed worthy brother, and to his devoted family we extend our deepest sympathy.”

We regret that his illness was found to be so severe that it was deemed wise to elect another brother Grand Secretary.

One of the lodges having purchased a cemetery and had it dedicated to masonic uses, inquired in relation to the limitations on its use for burial, and the Grand Master wisely replied:

“I replied, that your lodge, having purchased and are sole owners of the ground in question, they alone are the judges as to whom are entitled to be buried within its sacred limits. It would be an unfortunate proposition to establish that a masonic lodge, devoted as it should be to charitable objects and assistance, could with impunity suffer its members to want for that which they have at their command. Lodges, under whose jurisdiction a

worthy mason dies, should contribute and assist to the extent of their ability in providing necessaries and comforts for his widow and orphans and not bring discredit upon the fraternity. The Grand Lodge expects every lodge within its jurisdiction to do this as far as it is able. If a lodge owns real estate required for the purpose of the lodge, it has the undoubted right to dispose of the same at any stated meeting, and they alone must judge who are entitled to such benefits."

The following inquiry was made:

"If in balloting for a candidate all the members present do not vote, and do not give any reason, is it a legal ballot? Could we not condemn it, and be allowed to rebalot?"

He decided that after the result of the ballot had been announced, it was conclusive and final; the committee add:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the ballot was illegal for the reason that the W. M. should have compelled each member to vote; the lodge nor the Master can excuse any member from voting on applications for the degrees or membership. After the ballot is taken and announced the lodge cannot condemn it and rebalot."

In relation to the payment of dues, he well says:

"There is a growing restiveness among the lodges on the subject of non-payment of dues. It is essential to the prosperity of the lodges that their members promptly pay their dues. By so doing the expenses can be met, and something left for charity and for furniture and other necessaries. The dues in this jurisdiction are moderate, and all can afford to pay them, if they will only do so year by year and will not let the dues accumulate. All the other expenses of life will seem large if they remain unpaid for several years. Let us pay as we go, if we wish to go."

We desire to reiterate our views, often expressed, that if ordinary business methods were applied to the collection of dues, very many suspensions would be saved; pay the Secretary sufficiently to enable him to present the bills in person and the lodge will make money and save members.

The following decision was made:

"Your committee are of the opinion that Past Masters and Past Wardens, whether of this or any other jurisdiction, may be elected Master of a lodge in this jurisdiction. We think the only restriction with reference to Past Masters in this: 'That only Past Masters of lodges under this jurisdiction are members of the Grand Lodge.'"

We think that entire consistency requires that the words "who are members" should be inserted after Masters in the last clause.

A resolution repealing the edict against the admission of members of the Mormon church was introduced: it was ordered that it be sent out to the lodges and that each lodge instruct its representatives how to vote on it.

An attempt was made to repeal the resolution adopted six years before, approving and adopting the California work, but it did not succeed.

The Report on Correspondence (54 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON.

In his review of California, and of the action in reference to lodge funds for refreshment purposes, he says:

“There is a great deal of method in the above, which is the approved California doctrine. To be sure it is the great aim we have in view to relieve distress and assist the afflicted, but in the same connection we suppose it would be our duty as masons to sustain life and prevent death, and this might as well be applied to lodges as to individuals. Lodges that simply transact routine business and then close, while doing what their duty calls them to do frequently, exist as memories or expire from *dry as dust*. A little sociability prolongs life and improves both lodges and masons. By making the lodge an enjoyable place, a live, healthy aggregation of enthusiastic individuals, we are of the opinion that greater good can be accomplished than by dry, prosaic methods. We don't say that this dry condition exists in California, save in their wines, for a more zealous lot of masons never existed on this globe than inhabit the golden west; but this is our view of the situation, from our Idaho standpoint. Up here we help all the afflicted and not unfrequently assist sojourning brethren, often without receiving any remuneration from their home jurisdictions. We never turn away a worthy applicant and still have enough to furnish a bite and a sup, which we partake around our social hearth, to the evident enjoyment and improvement of all concerned.”

Of the Eastern Star, he says:

“We agree with you entirely, Bro. Miller, in your remarks with Georgia on the Eastern Star. Let the ladies of the Eastern Star alone. They do not care whether their order is recognized as a masonic institution or not. They know that they are wives or daughters, or mothers, or sisters, or widows of masons and as such are entitled to the care and protection of masons wherever dispensed, and while recognizing that fact, if they care to organize, the better thereby to do their little on behalf of the great body of general Masonry, ready to assist in anything socially or otherwise that will benefit the craft of which the father, husband or brother is a member, ready to lay the gentle hand of womanhood on the feverish brow of a brother mason, to alleviate his sufferings and to gladden the heavy hearts of the loved ones left to mourn, it ill becomes the carping ones of the fraternity to fling their darts at friends whose sole objects, like womanhood in general, are to assist. All hail to the Eastern Star. We wish it unbounded success and prosperity.”

He copies our remarks in relation to the inspection of charters, and says:

“Although Idaho instructs inspection of the charter, we personally do not endorse it, for, to our mind, the fellow examining the instrument, nine times out of ten, couldn't tell whether it was genuine or not. We heartily endorse the above, for it is a fact that too many lodges are ‘uppish’ on this trifle.”

This matter illustrates how circumstances cause the change of law and practice, and how a usage may continue if the occasion for it has ceased. When we were made a mason we were instructed that when we should visit a lodge which we *did not know to be regular*, we must ask to see the charter, and if it were not forthcoming, to retire at once. We were told by masons, who had been steadfast during Morgan times, that the care taken to give this instruction was in consequence of the fact that, during those times, in some localities, in order to ridicule Masonry, “Jack Masons”

and profanes would get together and open a lodge, and burlesque the work; and if they could succeed in getting a *real* mason to visit them, it was regarded as a "big thing"; of course they had no charter, and if the visitor asked to see it, their true character was at once exposed. Now we are of those, who hold that it is not possible to legislate for every case that may arise, and, therefore, that as it is possible that history may repeat itself, we most earnestly object to the doctrine that a visiting brother may not ask to see the charter without being deemed a crank or desirous of showing his smartness: and especially against laying down in these times, as permanent law, propositions that may not be applicable in other times and under other circumstances.

ILLINOIS, 1894.

The Grand Master (LEROY A. GODDARD) says:

"The distress in financial and industrial affairs has not in any way stayed the progress of Masonry throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. Indeed, it has been a year of unusual interest and activity—a year of success in cementing more strongly the ties of brotherly love and affection, in developing a broader view of the beautiful teachings and purifying influences of our noble Fraternity."

He announces the deaths of many brethren, to whom brief tributes were paid by the Grand Lodge—among them Bro. FREDERICK FOX.

He had granted dispensations for four new lodges, and continued one previously granted: he had re-commissioned the Grand Representatives—among them Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE for Maine: he had constituted lodges, dedicated halls, laid corner stones, received and examined complaints, rendered decisions, arrested one charter, made numerous visitations, and done many other acts, necessary and proper, but which call for no special notice by the reviewer. The arrest of the charter is an exception: a member of the lodge had been indefinitely suspended for larceny, while in prison for the offence: the lodge refused to re-instate him when his term expired: thereupon an element in the lodge gave out that no more candidates would be accepted until this person should be restored, and actually carried this purpose into effect: the Grand Master investigated, and came to the conclusion to arrest the charter; there was no other course open to him. We only regret, that our law in Maine is not in force there, so that the members found guilty of the misconduct should, by the arrest of the charter by the Grand Lodge, have been indefinitely suspended from all their masonic rights. The charter was revoked, and the suggestion of the committee "that it would be unwise to establish a new lodge, on the ruins, or from the material of the old lodge," was approved.

Among the decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, was the following :

“Action of a lodge requesting, or consenting to, the conferring of degrees on its material by another lodge may be rescinded by vote of lodge before work is done. Action waiving jurisdiction cannot be rescinded.”

We are not quite prepared to concur in the last clause. We do not see why such action may not be rescinded *before it has been acted upon*, as well as in other cases.

The Grand Master says:

“Applications were also made by more than one lodge for permission to act as escort to commanderies of Knights Templar on Ascension Day, Easter Sunday, and other occasions. Think of the inconsistency of an unarmed body of masons presuming to act as escort or guard to an armed commandery of Knights Templar. It ought to be understood by all that it is not customary for a lodge of Ancient Craft Masons to act as escort to any other organized body of men.”

Of this the committee say, and their report was adopted:

“That portion of the Grand Master’s address immediately following the numbered decisions, upon the subject of lodges, as such, participating in mixed public processions, or acting as escort to a commandery of Knights Templar, or any other organized body of men other than the Grand Lodge, or a lawful constituent lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is specially commended by your committee to the favorable consideration of the brethren everywhere and for the approval of this Grand Lodge.

In this jurisdiction, proposed amendments to the constitution are sent out to the lodges by circular from the Grand Master, which is ordered to be read in open lodge at the next stated communication after its receipt: an excellent idea.

He had issued a warning against “certain unauthorized organizations of persons pretending to confer the rites of Freemasonry.” We have no further particulars. His instructions, if obeyed, would require a visitor to examine the charter of the lodge or be certain that it holds a charter from the Grand Lodge.

Immediately after the election of Grand Officers—

“R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn presented a floral offering, accompanied by a communication from the Grand Chapter, Order Eastern Star, which was accepted by the M. W. Grand Master on behalf of the Grand Lodge, with thanks and appropriate remarks.

“R. W. Bro. C. H. Patton presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted, and the Grand Secretary directed to make proper acknowledgment:

“*Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons, delights in accepting the greetings of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, Order Eastern Star, so gracefully tendered to-day.”

The Illinois Masonic Orphans’ Home requires an addition to enable it to accommodate the applicants, but it needed \$10,000 to make up the \$25,000 required to erect it: thereupon the Grand Lodge appropriated \$5,000 towards it. Bro. GEORGE M. MOULTON, to whom the Home owes its existence and success, acknowledged the gift in most eloquent terms.

Two objections were made to the Mississippi Circular and it was placed on file without further action.

The Report on Correspondence (263 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS.

Of the Masonic Congress, he well says:

“It is true of any body of men that what it does not do is quite as important and often quite as significant as what it does. This is peculiarly true of a masonic body; and when in a body of masons as large and as representative as the Masonic Congress of 1893, doctrines are advanced or propositions submitted, possibly reflecting the action of Grand Lodges who affect to recognize no limitations upon their sovereign will and no higher law than the law of present expediency, it is reassuring to find the constraint of the ancient law so profoundly and generally felt that it needs no other expression than non-action. This must be taken into account before we admit the justice of the most frequent criticism of the congress—that it accomplished so little. It is yet too early to estimate its results. It would be strange indeed if it should contribute nothing towards a more inclusive consensus of expression, when, after supplementing long years of discussion by correspondence committees and others, in print, by a comparison of views at the short range of oral debate, it is found that its formulated conclusions are in harmony with the original plan of Masonry.”

We have been surprised that it did so much under the circumstances. We held from the beginning, that the time *or* place was inopportune. We have seen, so clearly and so often, the evils of attempting masonic legislation in the midst of excitement and outside attractions, that we had no faith that the time and best thought of those present would be given to the matters before the Congress. Such an assembly, to do its best work (and no other should be thought of in that connection), needs time for full discussion and deliberation without interruption by outside projects of any kind whatever. The whole energies of the members should be given to the consideration of the subjects presented, and of the views of the others in relation thereto. If a Congress is held for the mere purpose of taking the vote upon opinions already formed, without the expectation of harmonizing conflicting views, the votes may as well be collected by mail.

Of Grand Representatives, he says (in part):

“But there are many things that go to make life the better worth living that are not absolutely essential to existence; and there are many things that help to make Masonry richer and fuller, which might be dispensed with and not materially cripple the institution. It is better to have them if the price is not too high, and among these we place the Grand Representative system.”

He emphasizes the importance of establishing a uniform system in relation to rejected candidates, especially considering the serious friction between Grand Lodges, which has already been experienced.

He expresses surprise, as we did last year, at the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico by the Grand Lodge of New York. He holds that it is clearly established that the Gran Dieta has lodges of which women are members and officers. This has been explicitly denied, and we presume that the

Grand Lodge of New York accepted the denial as true. It seems to us that Bro. ROBBINS is correct; however, the allegations and counter allegations, the affirmations and denials, and the whole aspect of the situation are such that we are not disposed to waste time over it.

He expects that the frequent rehearsal of the installation charges may bring Pro. GREENLEAF and us into substantial accord with him, and that our not being so implies that we are (like Ensign Stebbins) "in favor of the law, but agin its execution." But he assumes that his idea of "the original plan of Masonry" is the correct one, while we say it is erroneous; his discussion does not touch the root of the disagreement.

He maintains the right of lodges to issue circulars to each other for the purpose of discussing proposed legislation in the Grand Lodge, and securing concert of action in relation thereto, provided the discussion is kept within proper bounds. This right is denied by many Grand Lodges, notably the Grand Lodge of New York, but we have been inclined to think a gross abuse of this privilege (if it was one) led that Grand Lodge into the opposite extreme. The liability to abuse should be very great to require the abolition of discussion in any reasonable method. We shall look with much interest to the discussion of this subject.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"We noted last year a decision of Grand Master Taylor, requiring healing in the case of a man who had taken the degrees under the alleged authority of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, at Palermo, Sicily. We hailed the decision with a good deal of interest as likely to give us some intimation how widely the doctrine obtains in Maine, which is personally held by the chairman of the jurisprudence committee, Bro. Drummond, that 'a lodge created by a Supreme Council in a country where by the masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its masons as regular masons, as any to be found in Illinois or Maine.'"

He then says in substance, that the decision was approved by the Grand Lodge. He has made an erroneous inference, and his remarks may convey an erroneous impression. The question, whether he was a mason hailing under a recognized Supreme Council, was not raised. The Grand Master stated expressly that the body, under which the party claimed, had not been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maine, and he might also have added that it had not been recognized anywhere.

As to the ritual: the term Bro. ROBBINS quotes was intended to mean the work of installing the Master: it had no reference to the English "installed Master."

He says:

"We have not been able to discover that there is any difference between him and us, either in attitude or in freedom of speech, when it comes to a question of whether a Grand Lodge has violated the landmarks of Masonry. Neither waits for a deliverance from his Grand Lodge before expressing an

opinion. He didn't wait for his Grand Lodge to speak, before he decided for himself that the Grand Orient of France in determining for itself and the members of its obedience that an avowal of trust in God should no longer be a test of admission, had disregarded the landmarks; and we ought to hazard nothing in saying that he did not wait for a hint of the opinions of the Grand Lodge before making up his mind that the Grand Orient had at an earlier day placed itself outside of Masonry by abolishing the Grand Mastership. He did not hesitate to say—as we showed last year—that most of the Nebraska masons had gone so mad that apparently they were willing to violate the fundamental laws of Freemasonry in their eagerness to drive the non-affiliate out of the institution. Is it any the less significant when he says these things than when we say them? In the report before us he says 'the form of masonic government is a landmark.' We agree with him. Yet when we come to concrete instances of the destruction of this form and insist that the act of destroying it placed those who did so outside of the pale of Masonry, we seem by that criticism to be placed in a different position in his eyes than other mortals, and to have somehow set up our opinion against those of a Grand Lodge in a different way than others who indulge in the same freedom of judgment. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has decided again and again, in substance, for itself, and for the members of its obedience, that the landmark imposes upon it the duty of holding that those who essay the innovation of attempting to destroy 'the form of government' which 'has become a landmark,' do not change Masonry, but 'put those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the institution.' Because Bro. Drummond takes a fling at Illinois as opportunity offers, for holding this position, shall we say that he sets himself up as an oracle above the authority of Grand Lodges? We prefer rather to concede to him, as the exercise of a reasonable and proper right, what he would deny to us under precisely the same conditions—*save that the boot is on the other leg.*"

The only difference between us—and that difference is a very wide one—is, that while we claim for ourself and concede to him the utmost freedom of *opinion* as to the landmarks and every other matter, yet we hold that when our Grand Lodge decides the question, we are bound to conform our masonic *action and conduct* to that decision, but Bro. ROBBINS holds, as we understand him, that he is not so bound.

Referring to our argument that a chapter may try a mason disciplined by the lodge, or the commandery one disciplined by the chapter, he says:

"Suppose the brother was expelled. Of what value would the claim of jurisdiction be to the commandery, when *its* verdict could not possibly change the status in which the action of the lodge left him?"

It *may* change the *status* in which the lodge left him in this: if no action is taken by the commandery, restoration by the lodge restores him in the commandery; but if the latter expels him, restoration by the lodge does not restore him in the commandery: experience has shown that expelled masons have been restored to their rights as Knights Templar who would not have been restored, if the commandery had the decision of the question: hence the necessity of trial by the commandery.

He still claims that the Scottish Rite, and especially Bro. PIRKE, is responsible for printed ciphers and rituals. We have in our possession a cipher, which we have had since 1849: at that time many members of our lodge had

one: we recently had another copy which one of our Grand Lecturers has. We do not believe that Bro. ROBERTS can find a ritual printed by the Scottish Rite till after 1850.

While we have already expressed views in accordance with those in the following, we copy it as important to be fully remembered:

“While it is true that no one has taken exception to the proceedings which culminated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, in the sense of regarding them such as to invalidate the regularity of the new Grand Lodge, yet more than one has pointed out the superfluous nature of the action of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, and we have italicized certain words in the above quotation to show why we were among those who called attention to the matter. The danger that presented itself to us was the possibility that the well-intentioned but superfluous initiative taken by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, and its order that upon the organization of the new Grand Lodge the Grand Master of Indian Territory should install the officers elect, and formally proclaim, *by the authority of his Grand Lodge*, that the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was legally organized, and made independent, etc., might be by some regarded as a precedent; or, in other words, be regarded as a part of the ‘standard’ to which nascent Grand Lodges must conform in order to be entitled to recognition. We therefore called attention to the fact that whenever a sufficient majority of the lodges in open autonomous territory saw fit to form a Grand Lodge, their authority to do so was just as complete without as with the consent of the parent Grand Lodge, and that when a Grand Lodge so authorized is formed, it is independent, and the formal proclamation of any other Grand Lodge assuming to make it so has simply the force of an act of recognition.”

He thinks that the provision in our constitution requiring records of trials to be sent to the Grand Master for examination, &c., is a good one, but he thinks Grand Master CHASE went further and passed upon the facts in one or two cases. We do not recall the details, but do remember that we considered his action as wise and just.

INDIANA, 1894.

We find a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, DANIEL NOYES, as a frontispiece; and the volume is printed in type that makes it good reading for evenings.

Among the Grand Master's decisions, was the following:

“An English clergyman, a missionary who had resided in the State for six months, petitioned for the degrees.

“In this case I ruled that before the Lodge could receive the petition, the petitioner must become a citizen of the United States, or at least have declared his intention to become such. I am aware that this ruling is unfortunately in conflict with some of the brightest and most cultured masonic minds in this jurisdiction, and of brothers to whom it is alike my pleasure and pride to look to for intellectual guidance and light as a pupil to his teacher. Yet from the best reasoning I can bring to bear upon the proposition, I am constrained to adhere to it to the extent of submitting the proposition to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge, which I do without argument in its behalf.”

The majority of the committee reported in favor of approving it; but Bro. THOMAS B. LONG, for himself and Bro. NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, submitted a very able minority report, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The universal usage and law has been against the decision of the Grand Master; jurisdiction has always been based on *residence* and the qualification of *citizenship* has never been required. We suspect, however, that in the mind of the Grand Master there was a doubt upon the question of residence, and that, in his mind, naturalization or the declaration of his intentions was necessary to establish or prove his residence.

No statement as to the condition of the craft is made by the Grand Master or the Grand Secretary, but the statistics show the usual growth.

A long and able report was made in relation to the Mississippi circular. Exception was properly taken to so much of Rule I as requires a lodge to give "the grounds upon which the rejection was made."

But we utterly dissent from the conclusions of the committee upon other points. The committee say:

"But the broad doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected petitioners is erroneous, because it assumes to deprive a Grand Body of the power to legislate for itself and prescribe the qualifications of applicants for its benefits and privileges who may have been rejected at some time, possibly years before, in another sovereignty, by the ballot of probably but one person—thus holding this one man power over them for life, and also taking away from them in effect the opportunity and means that pure religion concedes to all mankind of repentance and amendment, if, perchance, the rejection they suffered was founded upon justice at the time instead of being the result of individual malice, as unfortunately is not infrequently the case.

"The objections, therefore, to this doctrine are well founded upon two broad fundamental principles, one of law, and the other of religion:

"1. That a Grand Lodge should never surrender the sovereign power to legislate for itself upon its own affairs, in its own exclusive territorial jurisdiction."

We omit the "religious" part of the argument, as that involves no question of masonic law.

The last part of the first paragraph is mere "buncombe": the same reasoning would destroy the secret ballot and the law of unanimity: the rejected mason, who remains at home, comes within the ban, and if the argument is good for anything, it is as good for the man who remains within the jurisdiction, as it is for the man who goes away: the latter can "repent" as well as the former, and one can apply to the lodge as well as the other; the only question is, "To which lodge shall he apply?" We repeat, that so far as this argument has *any* force, it applies with equal force against the secret ballot and the unanimous ballot.

We come now to the proposition of law enunciated by the committee. This is either erroneous, inaccurate or inapplicable; whether the one or the other depends upon what is meant by the proposition.

There are limitations upon the rightful power of a Grand Lodge to "legislate upon its own affairs in its own exclusive territorial jurisdiction."

1. One limitation is found in the Landmarks and Fundamental Principles of Masonry. All admit this.

2. Another limitation upon this power is found in what we may call Inter-Grand Lodge law, precisely as there is International Law limiting the rightful power of nations to legislate upon matters in their own territory. This is even more emphatically true of Masonry, because it is a single Institution, in which every Grand Lodge has an equal interest, and not separate Institutions with different interests, laws, and objects of government.

It is also well settled, that while some international laws are made by treaty, there are certain fundamental laws growing out of the existence of a plurality of nations, proved by the consensus of usage and opinion. The same is true of Freemasonry. The proposition that "Every Grand Lodge is the peer of all the others," which, though not stated in terms, is asserted in substance by the committee, is one of these laws.

Coming more closely to the particular question involved, the committee would admit that a Grand Lodge has no rightful power to admit or restore a mason, resident in its own jurisdiction for no matter how long, legally suspended or expelled in another jurisdiction. But the proposition of the committee proves that the Grand Lodge may rightfully restore such an expelled mason, as much as it proves that it may accept a rejected candidate, *so far as the question of sovereignty is concerned*. The real solution of the question must depend upon other conditions. Of course, it will be said that expulsion gives the party a *status* which must be recognized the world over, and which can be removed only by the authority which gave the *status*: this is true, and it is the only ground upon which the power of any other Grand Lodge to intervene can be denied. But those who hold to perpetual jurisdiction claim that, in precisely the same manner, rejection gives the party a *status*, which follows him everywhere. Pennsylvania, in effect, says of an expelled mason, we found that he was not fit to remain in the fraternity and we *put him out*, and we expect that our action will be respected by "all masons wheresoever dispersed": of a rejected candidate she practically says, we found him not fit to enter the fraternity and we *have kept him out*, and we expect our action to be respected accordingly. The decision of the question at issue depends upon whether a rejection gives the party a *status*, as expulsion does: Pennsylvania says "Yes"; Indiana says "No"; and the practical question is whether both these Grand Lodges will yield something to prevent the friction and dissensions arising from both adhering to its own construction of the laws binding upon all Grand Lodges.

But with an inconsistency that would be laughable if the matter were not so serious, Indiana, equally with Pennsylvania, claims *perpetual* jurisdic-

tion over candidates *rejected for advancement!* All her arguments are forgotten the moment the question is, "Is an E. A. fit for advancement"? We are tempted to quote again the last part of the paragraph above quoted; but that would be unconstitutional.

This movement of Bro. SPEED was in the interest of the harmony of the craft, and to avert a very serious danger. There is no question of surrender of sovereignty in it. It is merely a question whether each Grand Lodge will concede something in its views of masonic law for the good of the whole. We have admired the meekness with which some Grand Lodges have received the report of one of their masons, on his return from a visit to his old home, that he had been refused recognition as a mason, because the degrees had not been legally conferred upon him; and we fear that this meekness will not always prevail! The sufferer must have an exalted idea of the "sovereignty" of his Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS.

In his introduction, written after the report was completed, he says:

"In making our review, we have endeavored to be as compact as we well could, giving a summary of the doings of each Grand Lodge, and a bird's-eye view of Masonry in each jurisdiction. We have refrained from extended comment, thinking that a matter-of-fact statement of the condition of the craft would be of more interest and profit than would be the opinions of the committee. Where comment has been made, we have given our conclusions without argument, believing this course better than to encumber our report with wordy talk."

He thinks "controversy" is not profitable, but says nothing about discussion, except that he has noticed that where two brethren have differed and have discussed the matter, they generally end with each one's becoming more firmly fixed in his opinion. What of it? We never knew an instance in which a lawyer converted his opponent, but we have known thousands of instances in which the discussion by the lawyers rendered great assistance to the court, in deciding the case according to law. By the merest chance in the world, after reading the paragraph referred to in what we have just written, the book fell open at Illinois and we read the following:

"The report on Foreign Correspondence is presented by Bro. Joseph Robbins, and covers 304 closely printed pages. To those who are acquainted with masonic reviewers, it is not necessary to speak of its ability. Bro. Robbins is a Past Grand Master, and may be called the Nestor of correspondents. Now Nestor was a man who had outlived two generations, and came near to talking the third to death. Not so, however, with Bro. Robbins. Though he has become venerable, his talking is not garrulous, never tiresome and never soporific. He is a man of opinions, and is always ready to give a reason for the hope that is within him. He is ever ready with reproof, with doctrine and admonition for the brethren. Though decidedly contentious, he is courteous and able, and his productions, if carefully read, are always productive of profit. We have been reading him for several years, and of all the reviews that come to our table, none are valued more

than his. In one respect especially do we honor him. He is a freemason and a champion for the honor and dignity of the Ancient Craft degrees."

We read—and smiled!

In his review of Maine, he quoted the decision in the Aurora Lodge case, and adds:

"This decision is in line with the decisions of all Grand Lodges except along the Pacific Coast. It is in line also with the original intent and design, as well as the spirit of Masonry. Masons are entitled to recognition and relief wheresoever they may be, and lodges are required to extend needed relief to worthy masons, living or sojourning within their jurisdictions, as far as they can do without inconvenience to themselves, and such relief they should not hold as a claim against the lodge to which the recipient may belong. Masonic charity should not be allowed to degenerate into a cent. per cent. virtue."

We are tempted to quote his reply to Bro. BARKELY, of Mississippi, but conclude not to do so, though we sympathize with Bro. C. He speaks of being bred a Quaker. He reminds us of a college mate, bred in the same way, and very earnest in his maintenance of his doctrine. But once upon a time a couple of "yaggers" attacked a boy protégé of his, relying upon his not interfering; but to their amazement, the Quaker's coat and hat were dashed to the ground with the injunction, "*Lie there, Quaker,*" and he "intervened" so effectually, that thereafter it was the current advice among the "yaggers," "Don't let that Quaker get near you." Bro. COMMONS remains on the committee, and we advise our associates not to presume *too* much on his "Quaker breeding"!

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1894.

We have a capitally made up and finely printed volume that would do credit to any jurisdiction.

Three special communications were held to lay corner stones.

At the annual communication fifty chartered lodges and ten *v. d.* were represented. Considering that a new Grand Lodge has been formed out of the original territory of the Grand Lodge, her twenty-first annual communication was opened with a number of lodges that shows an almost wonderful growth.

The Grand Master (ANDREW HARDY) says:

"Our holy and ancient Order is growing in the Indian Territory as it has never grown before. The strong arm of brotherly love and fraternal feeling is reaching out in every part of the territory, grasping alike the hand of the pale face and the red man. As we cross over to the hills of our eastern border we behold the humble home of the brother mason nestling behind the rock-crowned cliffs, or over to the prairies of our western border, we again find the homes of our brethren, dotted here and there amid the beautiful villages, towns and cities of a populous and prosperous people."

He had granted dispensations for eleven new lodges: in two cases, to *ten* petitioners; in two cases, to *eleven*; in three cases, to *twelve*; in one case, to *fourteen*; in one case, *fifteen*; in one case, to *nineteen*; and in the other case, to *twenty*; all of them had done work, and all the indications are that they are and will remain prosperous lodges. Charters were granted to ten of them (as well as to one to which a dispensation had been previously granted) and one was continued *v. d.* Including the latter, the lodges number up to seventy-seven, with eight vacant numbers caused by the withdrawal of the Oklahoma lodges.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW, makes a full and comprehensive report. He had been absent a part of the year in the New England States, and called upon the Grand Secretaries of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut: we heard that he had been here and greatly regretted that we did not meet him: his time was so fully devoted to his business (in the interest of his missionary work) that he made few calls upon masonic brethren.

Of the condition of the lodges, he says:

“The condition of Ross Lodge, No. 15, as stated in a letter from Bro. Robert J. Ward, the Secretary, is much to be regretted. Possibly with kind and careful attention that lodge may be restored to health. With that exception the state of the Order in Indian Territory seems to be in a very healthy and prosperous condition.”

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is so good that he recommended a reduction of dues, unless the payment of mileage and *per diem* should be found to require a maintenance of the present rate: these had not been paid until this session, but the Grand Lodge adopted a regulation making the system permanent.

The surplus funds were disposed of by the adoption of the following:

“That we recommend that no change be made in the fees for degrees or *per capita* tax for the period of five years, and that during said period seventy-five per cent. of all moneys remaining in the hands of the Treasurer after deducting the necessary current expenses of the Grand Lodge for each year, shall be placed to the credit of the Widows and Orphans Home fund, and put out at interest by the Grand Treasurer on security to be approved by the Grand Master.”

The dues of one lodge (increased by a contribution) were refunded to aid in building the hall in which the Grand Lodge met.

The Grand Lecturer had visited many of the lodges and held Schools of Instruction, in such manner that the lodges, with very few exceptions, could be represented. He reports them generally in good condition, but felt obliged to caution the Grand Master against creating a new lodge until he should be “very sure” that a suitable place for meeting would be secured. He states that in some of the lodges the arrangements for conferring the degrees are imperfect.

The Grand Secretary examined the returns, and reports upon each one specifically, and it will not be through his fault, or want of effort, if he does not secure good ones.

He says:

“Brethren perhaps do not understand and appreciate the importance of giving full names, but if they could see our Grand Lodge Register it would open their eyes. Applicants for degrees or affiliation should be required to sign petitions with their full names, no matter how long or how ugly, and also sign the by-laws in the same way.”

* * * * *

“Another strange thing is that the same name is frequently spelled differently in succeeding reports. There surely is little or no necessity for anything of this if the duplicate copy of each return is carefully preserved in the lodge archives, and the new return compared carefully with the one of the previous year.”

The Grand Master says:

“July 14, 1894, visited Duncan Lodge, No. 60, and found the brethren in confusion. They elected Bro. J. M. Armstrong W. M., who refused to be installed. I placed the gavel in the hands of the S. W. and ordered the lodge to prefer charges against Bro. Armstrong for insubordination.”

The following report, in relation thereto, was adopted:

“In the matter of the refusal of Bro. J. M. Armstrong, who refused to be installed Master of Duncan Lodge after he had been elected, we beg leave to differ from the Grand Master, as it appears from the evidence before us that Bro. Armstrong’s refusal to be installed was based on what he considered his incompetency to fill the office and the further reason that his health was so bad that in justice to himself he was physically unable to attend to the duties of the office. While we recognize the principle that no mason shall shirk any responsibility put upon him, yet we know of no masonic law or usage that compels a mason to accept an office under such circumstances, and as the lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, preferred charges against Bro. Armstrong, and a committee having investigated said charges and reported to the lodge they could find no evidence to sustain the charges, we recommend that the report of the lodge committee be sustained by this Grand Lodge, and Bro. Armstrong exonerated from all blame. And as this lodge is now without a Master, and we are informed that it is the desire of the brethren, we recommend that the Grand Master take an early opportunity to visit this lodge, and, if in his judgment it will be for the good of Masonry, he issue his dispensation to said lodge to elect and install a Master.”

This conclusion is undoubtedly correct.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was presented by Grand Secretary MERRON. It is an admirable abstract of the Proceedings reviewed.

He briefly defends the action of his Grand Lodge in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. The only objection that we have to it is, that it establishes an erroneous precedent. He says that there was doubt whether it was unoccupied territory masonically: but that question had been many times decided, and if it were not we do not agree that a Grand Lodge can form another Grand Lodge in its own territory.

He says:

"The Grand Master of Indian Territory was instructed, therefore, to go into Oklahoma, call a convention of the lodges and know from them if they desired a separate organization, and, if so, to aid them in the organization of the new Grand Lodge."

This was all very well, unless it implies that the Grand Master could exercise official authority.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We differ with Bro. Drummond in his position in relation to Grand Representatives. Bro. Drummond and others of his views say that the Grand Representative system is based upon the civil system among nations, similar to the sending of a minister to a foreign country. Very well. Suppose Queen Victoria should write a personal, official letter, as Queen of England, to Mr. Cleveland requesting him to recall Minister (now Ambassador) Bayard and appoint Mr. Thos. Reed, of Maine, in his stead, giving no reason at all for such a request, and charging no fault against Mr. Bayard; afterwards, when pressed for some reason for such a request, alleging that Mr. Bayard was practically ostracised by her ministers, would Mr. Cleveland accede to such a request and recall Mr. Bayard? Not much. Again, the Grand Representative differs greatly from the system of representatives between nations. In this masonic system the accrediting power requests the foreign power to nominate a brother worthy of appointment because said foreign power is supposed to have a better knowledge of the fitness of the men in its own jurisdiction. When a representative is thus appointed essentially acceptable to both parties for years, and especially esteemed and loved by the accrediting power, the very genius and spirit of Masonry, if its boasted claims to justice and right are true, demands that the power to whom a representative is accredited should not request his recall without giving good and sufficient reasons therefor. We do not believe these Representatives are the representatives of the Grand Master only, but of the Grand Lodge appointing them, though without vote in their official character. Their commissions expressly state this fact, they are recognized by the Grand Lodge in open session and the Grand Secretaries so record them and list them."

In reply to the first part, we say "Yes, most certainly": the recall of an ambassador because he is a person not acceptable to the official head of the nation to which he is accredited, is matter of course whenever requested, as is shown by numerous cases in history—some of them of very recent date. Of course, the other party has nothing to do with the appointment of a successor in civil practice and ought not to have in masonic practice. The latter is a very recent innovation. We have held a good many commissions as Representative near our Grand Lodge, but not one of them upon home recommendation. The present system had not then arisen and it is contrary to the civil practice and to the fundamental idea of representation. But this does not touch the case in point, which involved only the right of the official head of one jurisdiction to request the recall of a Grand Representative and have his request respected: and in this respect, Bro. MURROW will find the precedents uniformly against his position. The idea that a Grand Representative, personally disagreeable to the *personnel* of the government of the jurisdiction to which he is accredited, can be of any service

in promoting fraternal relations is so preposterous, that the mere statement of it is sufficient. We hold that the authorities of this Grand Lodge, in their action in relation to this matter, were clearly in error, and that it is their masonic duty to act accordingly.

IOWA, 1894.

The members of the Grand Lodge met in the Library Building at Cedar Rapids, and marched to the Opera House, where the citizens had assembled, and welcome exercises were held. Then all but the masons retired and the Grand Lodge was opened.

In the record of those exercises a "first class notice" of the piano is given. We doubt the propriety of advertising wares in this manner. We would not mention it, had we not observed that there have been many attempts by enterprising parties, to advertise themselves or their products, by presentations to masonic bodies, and obtaining therefor a vote of thanks of a more or less advertising character. We think it beneath the dignity of a Grand Masonic Body to accept a gift made for the purpose of getting a *quid pro quo* in the way of advertising.

The Grand Master (LIBERTY EATON FELLOWS) delivered an able and interesting address.

The Grand Lodge had adopted the New York system in relation to the granting of dimitts, without much consideration apparently. In order to form a lodge v. d. he was obliged to exercise his official prerogative and set aside this new law, and give dispensations to lodges to issue dimitts to members who were to become members of the lodge v. d. A member may resign his membership, but no dimit is given to him, and under this new law he can never become again a member of an Iowa lodge, nor of a lodge in any other jurisdiction, which requires the production of a dimit. The folly of this innovation upon the ancient usages and laws of the craft is clearly shown by one year's experience under it. And the worst of it all is, that money considerations are the sole reason for adopting it.

The Grand Master recommended that a law be enacted depriving all non-affiliates of all masonic rights, except the right to apply for membership. It is but just to say, however, that in Iowa a petitioner for membership is elected by a two-thirds vote and that the Grand Master advocated extending this privilege to all non-affiliates, whether holding a dimit or not.

The Grand Lodge saw the injustice of the law and undertook to modify it; provision was made for the re-instatement of a mason who has resigned his membership and for the formation of lodges v. d.

The following addition to the code was adopted:

"1. An unaffiliate is one whose membership in a recognized lodge has

been severed on account of sentence for offence. A non-affiliate is one whose membership has been severed in some other manner."

We regret this definition: the characterization of suspended and expelled masons is softened down to "unaffiliated," whereby the masons of other jurisdictions are liable to be misled: however, perhaps it was necessary for consistency's sake, as the whole basis of this kind of legislation is that a non-affiliate is as bad as a suspended or expelled mason, and if anything *a little worse!*

"2. They have the right of petitioning for re-instatement. They shall not have masonic aid, nor be permitted to visit lodges, walk in masonic processions, or receive masonic burial, but shall still be subject to masonic discipline, and are under those obligations which can never be repudiated nor laid aside."

Ah, we find that the definition *was* necessary, only the slight distinction in *name* is altogether unnecessary. In Iowa expelled, suspended and non-affiliated masons are placed on the same level: a brother, too poor in his own judgment to belong to a lodge, is placed by this law on a level with the one expelled for violating masonic obligations! "They shall not have masonic aid, nor be permitted to visit lodges"! Where, oh, where was Bro. PARVIN with his views of "the inherent rights of lodges"? We have not agreed with him in his views, but this law almost converts us. That a non-affiliate shall *have no right* to those privileges is sound doctrine; but that a lodge or a mason shall not be allowed to grant masonic aid to one, is simply monstrous; a lodge may aid a profane, *but not a non-affiliate!* But the grim irony of the climax of this law, that they "are under those obligations which can never be repudiated nor laid aside" would be laughable, were it not so terrible. The Grand Lodge, the lodge and the mason, who is a member of a lodge, have no obligations towards the non-affiliate that may not be "repudiated nor laid aside"; it is the latter class only that are not the fortunate possessors of that power! We protest against this legislation, not only as an attempt to authorize individual masons to "repudiate and lay aside" their obligations but to *compel* them to do so. The tendency to make Masonry an article of merchandise, to be sold to select paying customers, has given us great anxiety, but that such a masonic body as the Grand Lodge of Iowa should give in its adhesion to the doctrine makes us heart-sick.

And what's the good? The non-affiliate will still be there. If the promoters of this law had studied the statistics, they would have known that this forcing policy utterly fails to prevent, in the slightest degree, the evil of non-affiliation. It *may* prevent the annoyance of a few appeals for aid, but even that is doubtful.

Bro. PARVIN's reports, as usual, contain enough of interest to fill this report. The accessions to the Library and Museum were larger than in any

previous year. Measures were taken by the Grand Lodge to secure an addition to the Library Building.

He reports the deaths of P. G. MASTER JAMES R. HARTSOCK, Past G. S. Warden WILLIAM M. STONE and THOMAS S. WILSON, a member of the convention which organized the Grand Lodge; a full biographical memoir of the latter, by Bro. PARVIN, is given.

The most important feature in these "Annals" is the report in relation to a Masonic Home. It is the first time that this subject has been fully examined from a business standpoint. Circulars were sent to every lodge, inquiring as to the probable number of beneficiaries; and to other Grand Lodges as to their system of giving masonic aid; the statistics of the Homes already in existence were obtained.

Of the 461 lodges, 450 replied; they report eleven masons who would go to a Home, and seven more who "probably" or "possibly" would go; also two widows and five orphans who would go, and two widows and four orphans who would perhaps go.

They give the cost of plant, number of inmates, and annual cost of maintenance of the Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York (two) and Pennsylvania Homes.

The committee say:

"In our judgment the experience of the seven homes above enumerated is the best criterion upon which to base an estimate of what the average cost of maintaining such a home would be, and the average cost for each inmate. The experience shows that the average cost of maintaining each inmate per year in the said seven homes, not including interest on the money invested, is \$215.17, and including interest on the money invested, \$318.45. The average number of inmates in the said seven homes during the year for which the estimate is made, was 70.50. With that number in a home, it is our judgment that the average cost of maintenance for each person would be about as above stated. With a less number the average cost would probably be increased, and with a greater number the average cost would probably be decreased. The average cost of maintaining a home would depend entirely upon the number of inmates, and without knowing the number it is impossible to estimate it with any degree of accuracy."

* * * * *

"A home costing \$25,000 and supporting twenty-five inmates would require an assessment of \$1 on each member for its erection and an annual tax of 25 cents on each member for its support. A home costing \$50,000 and supporting fifty inmates would require an assessment of \$2 on each member for its erection, and an annual tax of 50 cents on each member for its support. A home costing \$75,000 for its erection and supporting one hundred inmates would require an assessment of \$3 on each member for its erection, and an annual tax of 75 cents to \$1 on each member for its support."

* * * * *

"But while we are unalterably of the opinion that the proper methods for dispensing masonic charity is through the subordinate lodges, we recognize the fact that they cannot in all cases meet the demands for relief made upon them. There are cases, as shown by this report, where the subordinate lodges are unable to continue to furnish all the relief needed by dis-

tressed brothers, their widows and orphans. For the purpose of supplementing the work of the subordinate lodges and assisting them in furnishing relief to the distressed in cases where such assistance may be needed, we are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge should have a substantial charity fund."

Their report was accepted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the best and most satisfactory method of dispensing masonic charity is through the medium of the subordinate lodges, with such assistance as may be needed from the Grand Charity Fund; and that it is inexpedient and unwise for the Grand Lodge to establish a Masonic Home."

Provision was made for the creation of a Grand Charity Fund to be under the care of a Board of Trustees: in a word, substantially the same plan was adopted as we have in Maine."

The committee describe masonic charity so accurately, that after reading it, one can only wonder that the Grand Lodge could unanimously endorse it by accepting the report, and then adopt the legislation which we have mentioned:

"But we do not wish to be understood as in any sense opposed to masonic charity. Charity is the foundation-stone upon which Masonry rests. It is the one virtue above all others which for ages past has kept the fire lighted on the altar of Masonry, and to-day unites the membership of the Order in all nations into one common brotherhood. To relieve the distress of a needy brother, his widow and orphans, is a virtue taught to every one who enters our mystic brotherhood, from the time he first kneels at the altar until the final summons from the Grand Master of the universe transfers him from the field of his labors in the lodge below to a life of eternal rest in the Grand Lodge above. Charity is not only a virtue of Masonry as an order, but it is, or should be, an individual virtue of every mason. It is that virtue which prompts every faithful mason to minister to the wants of every needy brother, and relieve his distress so far as lies in his power."

The co-operation of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery in measures to maintain masonic charity, was invited.

There had been great delinquency in making returns, and the committee call attention to the provisions of the law, under which about one hundred of the Masters would have found themselves suspended from office, had it not been for the masonic charity of the M. W. Grand Master. A pretty broad hint is given that in his second term, he might not possess that virtue to an extent that could be relied upon under similar circumstances.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals found that by the repeal of certain specific resolutions, the sale of the unwritten work was no longer a masonic offence; but the Grand Lodge reversed their decision (correctly as we think) and found the party guilty, but as there had been doubt as to the law, his punishment was limited to a reprimand.

The Grand Secretary made an effort to revive the old law as to the use of keys, ciphers, &c., but after considerable discussion, his resolution was lost.

Several parties claimed that an amendment to the code had never been legally adopted, although the record showed that it had been voted upon by the Grand Lodge and declared adopted. The suggestion was that it was not adopted "by the votes of a majority of all the lodges represented at the annual communication of 1893"; the committee well say:

"The law was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and reported upon by them upon the second day of that year (See page 433 of the Proceedings of 1893), and upon the following day was presented to the Grand Lodge, discussed, voted upon, and regularly adopted. The vote was by show of hands, and not by ballot. It is provided by Article IX of the constitution that the vote shall be by show of hands in all such cases unless ten members concur in a demand for a vote by ballot. There was no demand that the vote be so taken; therefore the vote by show of hands was proper. And we believe that when a law is so adopted and declared to be so by the Grand Master and published by this Grand Lodge, that it is legally adopted, and is conclusive as to the presence of a quorum and all other objections."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Master be requested to communicate with the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa, asking the enactment of a statute by which no one shall be eligible to or be continued in membership in any chapter in its jurisdiction who is not in good and regular standing in some Blue Lodge."

Another turn of the screw to turn out of the Fraternity as many of its poorer members as possible.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary was celebrated on the evening of the first day of the session. The proceedings are to be published in a volume separate from the "Annals," and at this writing, it has not come to hand.

There are many other matters of interest in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, but we must omit notice of them, and pass to the Report on Correspondence (157 pp.), presented by Bro. JAMES C. W. COXE.

Right here we want Bro. PARVIN'S attention; we have changed our practice to conform to his, giving this report in the Appendix rather than in the body of the Proceedings; now will he page these reports consecutively so that they can be indexed in every volume? If they are not so paged, the better plan is our old one, when their future use is considered.

Bro. COXE entertains some of the views formerly theoretically held by his Grand Lodge, but now abandoned by it in practice and theory; he says:

"We have read Bro. Anderson's report with interest and profit. We note with pleasure his repeated affirmation that 'the Grand Master is the creature of the Grand Lodge, with no implied powers *inherent* or *divine*.' The italics are his."

We smiled as we read it, for his Grand Master, at this very session, announced that he had (very properly) set aside a particular law of the Grand Lodge in several cases.

We fully agree with him in the following, and we *would* like to see the

names of the members published about once in five years, but in a pamphlet separate from the Proceedings:

“He criticizes the California custom of annually publishing the list of membership of all the lodges, on the score of needless expense. This list occupies two hundred and twenty-seven pages of the proceeding before us, of the five-hundred and twenty-eight in the volume. We are of the opinion that once in five years is often enough for such a complete record, and in the intervening years simply the record of changes in membership and the accessions. The saving in expense would help the charity fund not inconsiderably.”

In his review of Connecticut, he says:

“This clearly stated limitation on perpetual jurisdiction seems to us inconsonant with the ruling cited. If the brother was made in a regular and lawfully constituted lodge, would not courtesy to another jurisdiction require that he be recognized? Is not the denial to one who had infringed no law a denial of the universality of Masonry? Bro. Wheeler quotes (under Kentucky) a paragraph from the correspondence with this heading: ‘Masonic law has no extra-territorial force.’ Then when the rejected candidate removed from the jurisdiction of Connecticut he was no longer subject to their control; he had a right to petition a lodge in another jurisdiction; that lodge had a right to elect him and make him a mason; returning to Connecticut, he came as legally a mason as the Grand Master himself; to deny to him recognition—pray on what ground can it be defended? We wait for light.”

As this applies to Maine as well, we will say that while we admit that a Grand Lodge has the *power* to authorize one of its lodges to make a mason of a rejected candidate, it has not the *rightful* power to do so, when he was rejected in another jurisdiction and the effect of that rejection has not ceased according to the law of the jurisdiction in which it was made. In the same manner a Grand Lodge has the power to restore a mason suspended in another jurisdiction, but not the *rightful* power: and we recognize neither, when they come back to us. We hold that the correct principle was involved in a decision which he quotes, and involved in precisely the same way.

Referring to the Nebraska case in which that Grand Lodge held that it would not review the proceedings of a lodge in Iowa in expelling a mason, he says:

“It will be a sad day for Masonry when Grand Lodges presume to sit as courts of review on the acts of other sovereign jurisdictions. Some recent attempts to enforce the rule of perpetual jurisdiction extra-territorially look in this direction, and, more for the far-reaching principles involved than for the immediate issue, deserve rebuke. That the Grand Lodge of Nebraska should so unequivocally pronounce upon the validity of both law and penalty as pronounced by this Grand Jurisdiction, but adds strength to the already strong tie binding these two great commonwealths of Masonry.”

We are rejoiced to find the following in his review of Maine:

“The prompt and courteous collection of dues will go far to prevent the recognized evil, and in our judgment will prove vastly more effective than

any harsh and exacting legislation against the non-affiliate. The denial of all rights to this class will not tend to harmony and peace among the craft; no injustice can long go unchallenged, and no doubt can long remain to any thoughtful mind that such denial is injustice, and an infringement of guaranteed individual rights and privileges. We concede the power to enact such legislation, but we deny the inherent right, as well as question the policy of such action."

He seems to be a little mixed in relation to that part of the installation ceremony called the "Past Master's degree" (which had been in use from time whereof the memory of man runs not to the contrary) but we are bound to Wyoming and cannot remain longer in Iowa, and so must leave him *in statu quo!*

KANSAS, 1895.

The frontispiece reminds us of the loss which this Grand Lodge has sustained by the death of its Past Deputy Grand Master DWIGHT BYINGTON.

The account of the official duties of the Grand Master (GEORGE W. CLARK) shows that he had been an active and energetic officer, looking faithfully after the interests of the craft.

Owing to the state of affairs in one lodge, the Grand Master sent Past Grand Master MILLER to preside at a trial, which was sharply contested, lasting from seven o'clock on one evening, "almost without intermission, except for meals" until eleven o'clock on the next evening: the lodge found the respondent guilty, but voted down every proposition fixing the punishment. The case was carried to the Grand Lodge on charges against the lodge by twelve of its members; the charter was revoked.

The Grand Secretary, ALBERT K. WILSON, had had a heavy job in moving the office to Topeka, and "getting things straightened out." Among other things all the Grand Representatives had to be re-commissioned, or new ones appointed: we guess Grand Secretaries will not be a unit in favor of the three years' rule. The mass of details which he accomplished was immense, but he has now a good start: he discovered an error of 614 in the previously reported membership, and as we understand it, deducting this, there has been an apparent decrease in the total membership during the year.

His report, as Librarian, is exceedingly interesting, but somewhat disappointing in one particular. He says that the reprint of the Proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge is incomplete, as the Proceedings of a special communication in 1856, and those of the annual for the same year are not included. Having that volume we supposed that we have the full history of the organization and early action of that Grand Lodge. We hope that a complete reprint will be made.

If we understand the action of the Grand Lodge correctly, the Masonic Home project has been abandoned.

The *per capita* tax was reduced from a dollar and one half, to fifty cents, and the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 562 to 263.

Resolved, That the action of Grand Lodge at its last annual communication in appropriating and ordering paid to the Kansas Masonic Home the sum of money then in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, raised by the special assessment of one dollar for each member borne on the roll of the lodges, and which sum aggregated \$13,326.15 be rescinded, and that said sum, together with the sum of \$2,294 collected by the Grand Secretary on said assessment, and now in the Special Fund so-called, be transferred to the Charity Fund of Grand Lodge."

Apparently however, the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Home has in his hands cash and securities amounting to about \$12,500.

During the year \$16,163.64 had been transferred "from the General Fund to the Special Fund." The Grand Lodge decided this to have been unauthorized, and directed the amount to be re-transferred; and immediately after the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the further sum of \$15,000 be appropriated from the General Fund to the Charity Fund of Grand Lodge, in addition to the ten per cent. of all moneys received on account of revenue, as prescribed by Sec. 46 of Chapter I, By-laws of Grand Lodge."

The management of the Charity Fund is vested in a Council of Administration.

The Mississippi circular was considered, but the Grand Lodge declined to make any change in its laws in relation to jurisdiction.

The Wisconsin Circular, to which we alluded in our review of California was referred to a committee to report at the next annual communication.

Appropriations were made for furnishing the library and binding proceedings and periodicals, of which there are a very large number: and also for reprinting the Proceedings from 1866 to 1869, inclusive. We regret that the Grand Lodge did not begin with the organization and reprint in regular volumes.

A portrait of Bro. FRITZ MAGERS, Grand Tyler from 1866 to 1894, who had died during the year is given.

Memorial pages are devoted to the illustrious dead of other jurisdictions—among them, one to Bro. FREDERICK FOX.

The Report on Correspondence (213 pp.) was prepared by Bro. MATTHEW M. MILLER. It includes a review of the Proceedings of sixty Grand Lodges—five of them for two years. It is one of the best, that we have received: abstract, extract and comment are so blended that they make a continuous narrative.

We have always deprecated any claim for Masonry, that it is a religion or a substitute for religion and we are glad to read these plain words of Bro. MILLER:

"Masonry as now exemplified in the lodges of the American rite, notwithstanding the barely concealed slurs of loose-speaking and inconsiderate votaries, does not offer a plan of salvation for a future life, nor does it claim to teach anything beyond a system of morality. He who by wide-sweeping statements, such as those above quoted, raises the general question of the worth or worthlessness of religion as compared to Masonry, is doing the latter no good by his assertion, and only raises the question in the minds of profanes, whether it is a right thing for those who believe in Christianity to ally themselves with an order for which those entitled to speak and represent it make such preposterous and senseless claims."

He endorses paying to the Secretary a commission upon the amount of dues collected, as a wise policy: we hope to see this policy prevail universally in the near future; its adoption will save many from becoming non-affiliates and as we have already said the lodge will make money.

Of the lamented WHEELER, he says:

"Since the above was written, there came to the masons of the world the sad news that our dear brother, Joseph Kellogg Wheeler, has laid down the working tools of life; that the brilliant mind and the hand behind his poetic pen have ceased their functions; that the genial smile, the fraternal greeting, the gentle but jovial good fellowship, the facetious remarks and pleasant repartee of our dear brother will be ours no more to enjoy on earth forever.

"We learn from our fraternal correspondence to clothe our different brethren with peculiar characteristics and attributes, and involuntarily yet sensibly we are drawn to them or repelled by them, as they appear to harmonize with or are opposed to our own ideals. The writer safely affirms his confident belief, that there was that in the manifestation to his brethren of the moral and mental makeup of Bro. Wheeler, which drew them to him in the tenderest chords of brotherly affection. He could be incisive at times, but it was a cut which left no sting, and healed by a 'first intention,' predisposed by the cheerful good nature of the personality of the producing cause."

A personal acquaintance and direct correspondence for thirty years confirm this estimate of Bro. WHEELER.

He earnestly commends to Kansas to follow our example in relation to lodge histories.

Of Grand Honors, he says:

"In Kansas the public Grand Honors are the same as the funeral Grand Honors. At the dedication of a lodge, however, 'the brethren of the new lodge advance in procession to salute the Grand Lodge with their hands crossed upon their breasts and bowing as they pass.'

"The custom recommended by the Maine committee was adopted. And we think for the reason suggested by the committee that they express obedience, deference and reverence, the custom is worthy of adoption in Kansas and other jurisdictions."

The following is in accord with generally settled law:

"We fail to perceive how the fact that one is amenable to two different jurisdictions thereby should be urged as a reason for dissent to the admission to membership of one residing in another state. We consider the law well settled that the place where the offence was committed is the place where the defendant should be tried for his offence. Masonry should inter-

pose no obstacles to a prompt complaint against and speedy trial of one who has committed an offence against its body."

* * * * *

"The members of the masonic fraternity are practical people, and do not stop to split hairs over a matter in which, in either case, equal and exact justice is assured to the accused, and in which, if a particle of doubt exists as to the matter, his own lodge and his own Grand Lodge, as well as the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction where he has been tried, all stand as bulwarks for his protection from injury and wrong.

"The law of Kansas says: 'A lodge having jurisdiction of the subject may summon the defendant wherever he may be found.' We think this is good law, because we think the place where the offence is committed is the proper place to assume jurisdiction for the trial of the defendant, and this entirely independent of lodge membership, or residence. One known to be a mason who commits an offence within the jurisdiction is amenable to the law of this jurisdiction, whether he resides or has his membership in Louisiana or England, and a Kansas mason violating masonic law in another Grand Jurisdiction, and held accountable to that Grand Jurisdiction, the Grand Jurisdiction of Kansas will give full force, effect and virtue to its judgment of discipline therefor."

We do not agree with him in his views in relation to the effect of a rejection; but we refer him to our discussion of the subject elsewhere in this report, only remarking that in our view he weakens his argument, by giving as one reason for his position, or as bearing in the least degree upon the merits of the question, that the party was rejected "by probably one single prejudiced ballot."

As touching upon this same question, we quote the following:

"Where there has been any deception on the part of the petitioner, we favor the most strenuous action, and that would be meted out by any Grand Lodge. In the present instance, however, upon the face of the papers there is no claim of that nature, and the candidate has been regularly made a mason according to the law of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Whether the act of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in the edict of non-intercourse between the lodges of that jurisdiction and the brother in question, is to be regarded as in all things justifiable, we have some doubt, and yet the course is strictly within the limit of his power and authority."

We should like to quote further—especially his reply to Bro. VAUX in relation to the correct principles governing the formation of Grand Lodges—but we are obliged to "move on," by a power greater even than the command of a policeman.

KENTUCKY, 1894.

The frontispiece gives us, on one page, the portrait of four Past Grand Masters, with a statement of the masonic service of each.

The Grand Master (JAMES W. STATON) says:

"So far as I am advised, the year has been a prosperous one. Notwithstanding the great depression in financial circles, many of the lodges have advanced their membership to a liberal degree, and many have done excel-

lent work indeed. The land is at perfect peace and prosperity abounds. Why should not Masonry prosper? Being a peaceful institution, it has always flourished most in times of peace."

He had performed the usual routine duties, including the laying of corner stones, dedicating halls and visiting lodges in the scrupulously faithful manner which characterizes all his masonic acts.

Of Grand Secretary GRANT'S edition of constitution, &c., he well says:

"It proved to be a large undertaking, but the result is that this Grand Lodge is possessed of one of the best, if not the best, books of its kind on the American continent. In company with some of the representative men of the craft in the United States, in August last, I heard but one expression on this subject, and that was that our book of constitutions was the equal, if not the superior, of any of a like character now in existence."

Calling attention to the fact that he has the only complete set of the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge in existence, he urges the purchase of the sheets of the reprint from 1800 to 1814, inclusive, which the Masonic Home office have on hand, and a continuation of the reprint, and that an appropriation of \$300 *per annum* be made for that purpose: but the Finance Committee reported that the money could be better used for the Home. We do not find, however, that the money was so appropriated. In our judgment the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is too large and powerful a body to pursue this narrow policy. The amount of money spent each year in publishing the returns of lodges would pay the expense of a good sized volume of the reprint: the amount spent during the last ten years for this purpose would have brought the reprint down to a recent time.

He calls attention to the fact that little progress had been made in procuring funds for the Bassett monument: the matter was referred to a special committee, but we find no report.

He rendered nineteen decisions, but nearly all controlled by the enacted law of his Grand Lodge.

Among the others is one to the effect that a vote of the lodge to drop the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes does not deprive a member of the right to vote for him, or him of his election if he receives a majority of the votes.

The evil results arising from the modern change in the method of appointing Representatives led him to recommend the abolition of the system, and the Grand Lodge so voted. All the complications that have arisen, are the result of the mischievous usage now generally followed. Would that some Grand Master would insist upon appointing the representatives *from* his Grand Lodge and leave other Grand Masters to appoint their own also. The ridiculousness of the present usage ought to be appreciated when it is remembered that now a Representative is indebted to his own Grand Master for his appointment and is really *his* Representative!

The Mississippi Circular was disposed of as follows:

“In regard to the circular received by this Grand Lodge (which is filed herewith, and which we desire made a part of this report) we say: Kentucky has always, in its Masonry, maintained the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, and accorded to other Grand Lodges, what it has reserved to itself, the right to pass upon the fitness of all candidates for initiation or membership. The child of Virginia, and the mother lodge of the West and South, this Grand Lodge has never claimed a power to act outside its own jurisdiction. It will not assume to control the action of Mississippi, nor will it allow its own action to be controlled by any other body of masons. Recognizing the fraternal feeling which prompted the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to issue the circular referred to, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky respectfully declines to take any action thereon.”

This is all very well, but does not touch the question at issue: this is shown by the fact that this deliverance claims the right to admit to membership in Kentucky lodges, the suspended masons of other jurisdictions, who become residents in that state. The historic statement is erroneous; this Grand Lodge has claimed always that one of its suspended masons remains suspended although he may remove to another Grand Jurisdiction. This is just as much a claim “to a power to act outside its own jurisdiction” as in the case of rejected candidates.

The Past Master’s degree came before the committee, which gave the following solution so simple, that it would seem that the discussion of it might now take a rest:

“A brother who had never been installed, although elected Master, has asked if he could be reported by the lodge of which he is now a member as a Past Master. We submit, that no brother can be returned as Past Master of a lodge until he has been regularly elected and installed. The Past Master’s degree is part of the installation ceremonies.”

The following report was made in relation to the Wisconsin circular:

“The question of the obligation to afford relief to needy brothers, residing in the jurisdiction of lodges to which they do not belong, and the reimbursement of the monetary outlay by the lodges with which the brothers are affiliated, is presented by the Grand Master’s address, and the communication from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Your committee are of the opinion that the obligation to afford relief is only limited by the masonic standing of the brother applying for aid, and is not a matter of lodge membership. It is obligatory upon all masons everywhere to supply the wants of a needy brother without regard to the lodge to which he may be specially allied as a member.

“He is first and above all a member of the fraternity, and entitled to be recognized and hospitably treated as a member of the great masonic family.

“Modern inventions have brought the organized membership into close and familiar converse, and it is an easy matter to communicate with the lodge of which the brother is a member, and ascertain its ability and readiness to contribute.

“Your committee coincide with the opinion expressed by the Masonic Congress, held in Chicago, that the brethren of lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the lodges in which the beneficiaries hold membership, but that when a member of one lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his lodge is such as to

permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer lodge relieving its members.”

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. W. CLARKE.

Referring to the now celebrated Alabama case, in which, pending the trial, upon charges for un-masonic conduct, both the accuser and the accused were suspended for non-payment of dues, he cannot understand how they could be thus suspended: the reply is obvious; in Alabama they have self-executing laws, and these two men were suspended by operation of law, when they became in arrears of dues for a certain time; the suspension was in exact accord with the law, and could have been prevented only by seasonable remission of their dues.

Referring to a decision of the Grand Lodge of California in 1893, he says:

“It is not claimed that this decision is not according to the constitution of the Grand Lodge of California. It is objected to because it is not masonic law, even if embodied in that instrument. The argument of the learned committee can, with equal force, be urged in behalf of the doctrine of *perpetual* jurisdiction—a doctrine which the Grand Lodge of California does not hold, and which the committee is careful to repudiate. Let us examine its reasoning a moment. Says the committee: ‘Under our law the lodge, whether in this state or elsewhere, acquires, by receiving and rejecting his application for degrees, exclusive jurisdiction over the applicant for the period of twelve months from the date of rejection, and no other lodge can lawfully, within that period, receive an application from him.’ Could the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania say more for the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and could it not, with equal force, say as much? It is necessary only to erase from the third line the words ‘for the period of twelve months,’ and from the fourth line the words ‘within that period’ and you have the Pennsylvania idea clearly and definitely set forth. Suppose the law of Kentucky required only six months’ residence within its jurisdiction, and one of its lodges should initiate a candidate who had resided within the state that length of time, but who had been rejected by a lodge in California within twelve months, could the Grand Lodge of California raise an objection? The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania would have as much right to object on the ground that a quarter of a century before one of its lodges had rejected the candidate.”

BRO. CLARKE is entirely correct in his application of the California decision to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; he is wrong only in denying the correctness of the decision itself.

In his review of Maine, he says:

“He reviews Kentucky for 1893, doing us the honor to give about two pages to an argument presented in our last report against perpetual jurisdiction. He is the author of the argument that the rejection of a candidate gives to him a masonic *status*, but how one not a mason and refused admission into the masonic Order can have a masonic *standing* (which we understand to be the meaning of the word *status*, from *sto*, to stand), he does not explain.”

We did not think it necessary to explain, but will do so. The moment the petition of a candidate is received by the lodge, that very moment the

relations between the candidate and the lodge commence: he then has a masonic status, although he is not a mason; if he is elected, Bro. CLARKE admits, (as we understand him), that he has a *status* which even the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will not interfere with, as long as, under the law where he is elected, the effect of that election continues. To be sure, the principle which Bro. CLARKE invokes, would sustain a law of Kentucky, if it should enact one, that one of its lodges might receive his petition and elect him and initiate him the next day. But if the lodge rejects him, it decides that the *candidate is not fit to be a mason*: a rejection says more than "We don't want you" and herein lies the error of Bro. CLARKE's argument as it is based upon that as the only effect of rejection; it says "You have been tried and found wanting." An election gives the candidate the *status of fitness* to be made a mason; a rejection gives him the status of *unfitness* to be made a mason, and under the general law of Masonry, superior to the enactment of any Grand Lodge, that decision is binding upon masons everywhere.

So utterly does Bro. CLARKE ignore this, that he claims that a rejection for membership is a parallel case! Under the law of every jurisdiction, a mason rejected for membership can apply to any other lodge he selects, and the next moment after rejection, while under the law of every jurisdiction, a rejected candidate cannot apply to other lodges, nor even to the same lodge during a specified time: he is under a disability.

In answer to our question, what they would tell a candidate, made a mason in violation of this general law of Masonry, he says:

"The answer is an easy one. We say to the brother to whom the Grand Lodges of Maine, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have acted so unbrotherly, that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky can not project its authority beyond its own jurisdiction. The Grand Lodges of Maine, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and a few others, attempt to do this, and to prescribe what the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and many others may or may not do. The time may come, and if they have that regard for masonic harmony which they so loudly proclaim, the time probably will come, when they will acknowledge that other Grand Lodges have the same right to make and to enforce laws governing the craft within their jurisdictions that they themselves have, and that a mason legally made wherever made is a mason everywhere. Until that time comes you will have to forego the pleasure of visiting in the jurisdictions named, but you will have little difficulty in finding lodges that will welcome you right brotherly."

Then he would tell the brother what is not true; the Grand Lodges named neither do, nor attempt to do, any such thing. They say, and say correctly, that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has violated the general law of Masonry binding upon all Grand Lodges, and they will not countenance this violation by recognizing the fruits of it.

In his "Conclusion," Bro. CLARKE discusses this question at length. The fundamental basis of his argument is "Within its territorial bounds every Grand Lodge is Supreme": as this proposition is utterly at variance

with masonic law, his argument based upon it must be erroneous. But it is the foundation upon which all, who think as he does, build their defence. The rightful powers of Grand Lodges are limited by the landmarks, and inter-Grand Lodge law. His proposition that "What is legally done where done, is legal every where," is true or false according to the meaning given to the word "legally"; if that means, that what is done according to the laws of the place which are in *harmony* with the higher law is legal every where, it is true; but if it means that what is done according to the laws of the place, which are in *conflict* with the higher law, is legal every where, it is false. Let the brethren who are discussing this question get rid of the idea, that any Grand Lodge is trying to "project its laws into another jurisdiction," but meet the real claim squarely and fairly, that the initiation of a candidate rejected in another jurisdiction, while the rejection is in force, is a violation of the law, by which all Grand Lodges are bound, precisely as the initiation or restoration of a mason suspended or expelled in another jurisdiction would be. So far as we have seen, none of the "Supreme power" brethren have gone so far as to claim that a Grand Lodge is "Supreme" enough to initiate or restore a mason legally suspended or expelled in another jurisdiction.

MANITOBA, 1894.

These Proceedings have a slip attached, dated January 2, 1895, signed by the Grand Secretary, of the following tenor:

"The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba for 1894 were received from the printers on November 14th, and were, with all the property of our Grand Lodge, destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th. The work of printing a new edition was pushed as rapidly as possible, and while I regret exceedingly the delay in the publication our brethren at home and abroad will readily understand that it was unavoidable."

We are exceedingly sorry for this loss: it is almost and probably quite irreparable. We have no details. It is wonderful that the Proceedings were so quickly reprinted.

The Grand Master (DAVID JAMES GOGGIN) announced the deaths of Past Grand Master, THOMAS CLARK and Past Senior Grand Warden, JAMES M. WELLWOOD.

He had visited nine lodges, not visited the year before, travelling over 3000 miles in order to do so.

He granted the request of a lodge, that a candidate elected by it, might be initiated, passed and raised in another lodge; he adds:

"Similar action was taken by the lodge of Kilwinning, in 1677. It gave and granted power and liberty to the brethren of the Cannongate of Edinburgh to *enter*, receive and pass, in the name and behalf of the Lodge of Kilwinning, any qualified persons that they thought fit. In 1680 this action

was renewed, and found 'relevant and right among the brethren.' The Lodge of Haughfoot and the Lodge Royal Arch of Maybole did the same. The Grand Lodge of Mississippi has a law providing for the initiating, passing and raising of a person by proxy, (Rule II. of its Uniform Rules as to Jurisdiction over Candidates.)"

Of the "Condition of Masonry," he says:

"The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters show an increase in our membership, books carefully kept in most lodges, finances in a fairly sound condition, but carelessness as to collection of dues and insurance of lodge property. In ritual and ceremonial there is a proficiency that seems on the whole satisfactory."

We judge by the following, that District Deputy Grand Masters are made permanent members of the Grand Lodge by its conferring the rank by vote, and that those, who do not perform their duty, do not receive it:

"I recommend that the rank of Right Worshipful Past District Deputy Grand Master be conferred on the Deputy of each district, except number eight. The Deputy of this district changed his place of residence early in the year. He has sent me no report, and so far as I have been able to learn has not discharged the duties pertaining to his office."

The committee the year before criticised the report of one of the Deputies; this year he "criticises back" in terms that seem to be inadmissible in such a document; and the committee "cordially endorses the finding of its predecessor." However this particular one was elected Grand Junior Warden; so we presume that the usages of the Pickwick Club were observed.

The Grand Secretary reports substantial additions to the Library, and we are anxious to learn whether that was destroyed in the fire.

The statistics sustain the following in relation to the condition of the Order:

"Your Committee on the State of Masonry, in submitting its annual report, notes, after careful perusal of the various reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, that Masonry is making satisfactory progress throughout the jurisdiction, especially in the Western portion. This gratifying growth is largely the result of the painstaking manner in which the District Deputy Grand Masters generally have performed their several duties, often at much sacrifice of time, means and personal comfort."

The committee says further:

"Your committee desires to call special attention to a recent masonic organization destined, it believes, to extend rapidly throughout the jurisdiction. It refers to the Past Masters' Association of the City of Winnipeg, organized in December, 1893. The object of the Association is to 'develop and improve the study of Freemasonry, and all matters pertaining thereto, by means of essays or papers prepared by members of the Association, or by brethren not members, but who have been appointed by the Association for that purpose, and by discussions and debates on all masonic questions, except matters relating to the election of officers in the Grand Lodge or its subordinate lodges. Also to assemble at such periods from time to time, to be by the Association prescribed, for the purpose of conferring the degree of Past Master upon those who have been elected to the office of W. Master.'"

Such an Association must do exceedingly good work, but we see no reason for limiting its membership to Past Masters.

There is no Report on Correspondence; but an appropriation was made to print the report in advance of the next session. But we fear that the fire may have caused a change in this, as well as other plans of the Grand Lodge.

MARYLAND, 1894.

The Proceedings of the semi-annual and annual communications, are published in one pamphlet—a thing which has rarely happened. Librarians and others interested will please make a note.

A special communication was held to attend the funeral of the Deputy Grand Master, ROBERT K. MARTIN.

At the semi-annual communication, tributes were paid to his memory.

At the annual communication "The M. W. Grand Master delivered an address of interest only to the Grand Lodge of Maryland" and it is not published in the Proceedings.

This Grand Lodge adheres to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction and declined to concur in the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. The committee says:

"Your committee are of the opinion, that when a legally and duly constituted lodge has passed upon the qualification and fitness of an applicant to become a member of the great *family* of Freemasons and pronounced said applicant *unworthy* of becoming a member of that *family*, no lodge in the wide world can legally and masonically make said applicant a mason until that sentence of unworthiness is reconsidered and removed by the lodge to whom he first applied."

Of the Wisconsin proposition, the committee says:

"Your committee unhesitatingly say, that the adoption of this proposition would destroy one of the fundamental principles of our fraternity,—robbing Freemasonry of one of her brightest gems,—Charity, and bring our time honored fraternity on a level with the mutual benefit association of the day."

The "Grand Honors" question was before the Grand Lodge. The majority of the committee say:

"Your committee to ascertain what are the 'Public Grand Honors,' respectfully report that we have carefully considered the subject, and believe those adopted by Grand Master John H. B. Latrobe during his administration, namely, clapping the hands three times, thrice repeated; are the proper Grand Honors to be given on occasions of public ceremonies, and have been used in this jurisdiction at least since that time."

* * * * *

"We cannot see that the Funeral Honors are, or can be, appropriate to the laying of a corner stone, unveiling a monument, or public dedicatory service; the symbolic significance of the gestures can mean only what the accompanying words imply, 'we cherish his memory here; we commend his spirit to God who gave it, and consign his body to the earth.'"

Bro. SCHULTZ dissented, and presented a minority report, in which he says:

"I feel assured, from my own recollections, as well as those of a number of old brethren with whom I have conversed, that prior to about 18 to 20 years ago, the Grand Honors practiced in this jurisdiction upon all public occasions, were as follows:

"Raise the hands above the head bringing the hands together, then cross the arms over the breast, the left uppermost, striking the shoulders. Bring the arms full length and let them fall upon the thighs."

"But Grand Master Latrobe towards the close of his administration, became possessed of the idea, that these were *funeral* Grand Honors and were only to be used at the burial of a deceased brother, and that upon all other public occasions the battery 3x3 should be used.

"Since which time there has been a great lack of uniformity in giving the honors in our jurisdiction. Sometimes upon occasions of laying of corner stones and other public ceremonies (except funerals), the honors described have been used, at others the 3x3 battery."

* * * * *

"The honors described are those which Mackey in his *Encyclopedia*, and Mitchell in his *Common Law of Masonry* give as the *Grand Honors of Masonry to be used upon all public occasions*. The only difference between them being, one commences with the arms crossed over the breast, the other with the raised arms.

"Upon the authority of Past Grand Master Bro. Frank Sleeper, of Maine, who a few years ago, devoted considerable time to the investigation of this question, 18 of the 30 jurisdictions, from whom he received replies to his enquiries sent to them, use on all public occasions what he terms the Mackey system, while the remaining 12 use the 3x3 battery, called the Macoy system, upon all public occasions, except funerals. Five other jurisdictions from whom he received replies have Public Grand Honors peculiar to themselves."

"Furthermore, I have ascertained from an undoubtedly reliable source, that the honors described are the same that was agreed upon as the 'Public Grand Honors of Masonry' by the celebrated National Masonic Convention which assembled in our city of Baltimore in 1843.

"The result of my somewhat extended investigation has convinced me, that there is, and there should be, but one kind of Public Grand Honors, as there is but one kind of private Grand Honors at least in each jurisdiction, and that there is no such thing as *funeral* Grand Honors. We bury a deceased brother with the Honors of Masonry as we lay the corner stone of a building or unveil a statue with the Honors of Masonry.

"As our Grand Lodge has ever prided itself upon having and practicing the work adopted by the Convention of 1843, as well as in its adherence to the usages and customs of the Fathers in Masonry, I respectfully recommend that the Honors first described be declared the Grand Honors of Masonry to be used by the craft in Maryland in the performance of all masonic labor in public.

"When used at the funeral of a deceased brother, they are to be accompanied by the words:—'*The Will of God is accomplished, so mote it be,*' *Amen*. I concur in that portion of the majority report referring to the Private Grand Honors. I would add, however, that in my opinion the Private Grand Honors should be given only at the installation of the Grand Master, at his official visitations, those of the Deputy Grand Master in the absence of the Grand Master, and at the installation of the Worshipful Master."

The minority report was adopted. We have always understood that the

battery is a mere salute, and were greatly surprised to find that it had ever been classed as "Grand Honors," and we think that that must have been done upon assumption, and without consideration or examination. We never understood that it had any allusion to Royal Arch Masonry, even when repeated twice. We have seen it given to a Master of a lodge without repeating it. It is a method of "salute" the world over, and as such we believe is properly given—but never when the "Grand Honors" are required.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ.

He well says:

"We can readily understand that there may be a necessity for a divergence of law in local and minor points in the several Sovereign Grand Lodge jurisdictions, but we can never subscribe to the doctrine entertained by some, that because each Grand Lodge is supreme within its territorial limits it may, therefore, enact such law as it may see proper, regardless of the generally recognized laws, usages and customs appertaining to the fraternity of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. To admit this is to destroy the universality of Freemasonry."

Bro. SCHULTZ was taken all aback two or three years since by discovering that the old Ahiman Rezon of Maryland contained the law that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Past Master could open the lodge and preside. But he found in the "Old Regulation" that the Past Master "cannot act till the Senior Warden has once congregated the lodge." He gravely maintains that "congregated" means "calling the lodge to order"! To be sure, such a meaning of the word was never before heard of, and moreover, in the first part of the very same Regulation, is found the provision that a Master may congregate the members of his lodge upon any emergency as well as appoint the time and place of their usual forming. The lodge was "congregated" by the Master; in his absence congregated once by the Senior Warden, when, if the Master was absent, the Past Master took charge with the powers of Master, and thereafter congregates the lodge himself, "as then the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master present." It is difficult to consider our brother's position seriously. Bro. SCHULTZ seems to think that the legislation of 1723 was a substitute for the Second Old Regulation, whereas it was merely an amendment of it.

He quotes the following clause from the old Maryland Ahiman Rezon, in small capitals, to show his astonishment:

"IF NONE OF THE OFFICERS BE PRESENT, NOR ANY FORMER MASTER TO TAKE THE CHAIR, THE MEMBERS, ACCORDING TO SENIORITY AND MERIT, SHALL FILL THE PLACES OF THE ABSENT OFFICERS."

He adds:

"Why such a clause should have been tacked on to the Old Regulations by Dermott is past our comprehension.

“To say that a Past Master may only preside over a lodge if the Master or one of the Wardens is present and in the next breath say, if neither Master, Wardens nor Past Masters are present, the lodge shall be opened by the members, many of whom were in those days merely Entered Apprentices, is preposterous in the extreme.

“While apparently, from the Maryland Ahiman Rezens of Keatinge and Cole, such was the *law* in our jurisdiction, the *practice* was not in accordance therewith, as shown by us last year by the by-laws of Concordia Lodge, published in 1801. Nor do we believe that this regulation was operative in any of the jurisdictions named by the Grand Secretary of Kentucky, except, perhaps, his own.”

But it says no such thing: the trouble is his giving to “congregate” a false meaning—one that it never had. The meaning is obvious; in the absence of the Master, the Wardens succeed to his authority; in the absence of them all at a meeting called by Master or Warden, a Past Master may preside: or if no Past Master is present, “the members, according to seniority and merit, shall fill the places of the absent officers.” The Old Regulation as amended is to the same effect, except the provision for holding a lodge in the absence of all the chair officers and Past Masters.

That Bro. SCHULTZ's position compels him to hold that these old laws are contradictory or “preposterous in the extreme” is very conclusive evidence that he, himself, is in the wrong.

He does not believe that this regulation was operative in Massachusetts. He is in error again: for fifty years after the introduction of Masonry into Maine, our lodges were under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and our law is in accordance with the old practice which came to us from that Grand Lodge.

But an event occurred in Portland Lodge, March 17, 1773, which according to Bro. SCHULTZ was “preposterous in the extreme.” It was the regular monthly meeting of the lodge. The Master and Wardens were absent and there was no Past Master of the lodge present. The record says, “Being thus left destitute of an officer in the lodge, that could, with propriety, take the Master's jewel and fill his chair, it was voted that a Master be chosen for the evening. Bro. J. PORK *being the oldest Master Mason present*, was nominated for the chair and voted for unanimously.” Being invested with the Master's jewel, he appointed Wardens and proceeded with the business. Even if many of them were Entered Apprentices as Bro. SCHULTZ suggests, they knew enough to know that only a Master Mason could fill the Master's chair. The masonic law in this jurisdiction recognized this old law as operative to a very recent date, for the constitution was amended so as to provide that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, no degree should be conferred “unless a Past Master is present to preside.”

In his review of Maine, he says:

“When we used the term ‘irresponsible party’ we did so advisedly. A Past Master who takes charge of a lodge in the absence of the officers, es-

pecially as is almost always the case, without their knowledge or consent, is an irresponsible party. To whom is he responsible? Suppose he should conduct the affairs of the lodge, in such a manner that if either of the officers had so acted they would have been *suspended from office*. In such case, what punishment could be meted to the Past Master?"

Responsible to the Grand Lodge, *of course*, as is every other masonic presiding officer. The punishment might be expulsion, or any other recognized punishment for masonic offences.

We are rather surprised at the following from his pen:

"Lodges are older than Grand Lodges, and to them belonged the right of judging of the fitness of candidates for admission into the fraternity as well as the fitness of those of its household for continued membership in the fraternity. This right was inherent in the brethren, and unless it can be shown that it was among the rights and privileges surrendered at the formation of the first Grand Lodge, they still retain that right and it cannot now be taken from them."

We believe that there is not a lodge in the world that was not *created* by a Grand Lodge. But it can easily be shown that the lodges did surrender this right at the organization of the first Grand Lodge, for they made it the supreme power in Masonry with no reservation in favor of any new lodge thereafter created.

MINNESOTA, 1895.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the present Grand Master, CALVIN L. BROWN, who is serving his second term.

In these "days of progress," it is exceedingly refreshing to read the following sound exposition of Masonry given in the first paragraph of his address:

"Forty-one years ago, in this city, a handful of masons organized the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and started it on what has proved a most successful career. Since the organization it has flourished and prospered, and has now a well-replenished treasury and a membership of about fourteen thousand, who are numbered among the best citizens of the state. In addition to the strength given it by the character of the men who organized it, and who have since been identified with it, its prosperity is due to the fact that the institution of Freemasonry is founded on the great principles of charity and benevolence; to the fact that it teaches the universal brotherhood of man, and by its good works commands the admiration and respect of the world at large. It knows no country, no religion. It is composed of all who ask admission, and are found to be moral and upright before God, and of good repute before the world. It always remains the same. It cannot be changed, and it is not in the power of any man or body of men to change it, or make innovations therein. Its course is onward, silently, though effectively, doing the deeds of charity and kindness; teaching the lessons of morality and virtue; and inculcating the principles and the force and power of truth. A society thus formed and founded cannot but meet with success. It is to be hoped that for forty-one years to come, yea, for all time, our Grand Lodge will continue to flourish and prosper, and that

each succeeding Grand Master may truthfully say, 'Peace and harmony prevail.'"

Among his decisions is the following, which was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"In answer to the direct question, I advised that the impeachment of witnesses in a masonic trial should not be allowed. I mean by impeachment, the calling of one witness to testify or swear that he would not believe his brother witness on oath, or that the reputation of such witness for truth and veracity is bad. There is too much personal enmity displayed in such matters—too much hatred and ill-will, and, generally, too little real truth or real fact to the impeaching evidence to warrant its toleration in a society whose members meet each other on the level, and among whom should exist those sentiments of brotherly love and affection taught and inculcated by the symbolic use of the trowel."

That a witness should not be allowed to testify in chief that he would not believe another witness "on oath" is unquestionably correct; but that a witness, whether profane or masonic, cannot be impeached on account of his character, we are not prepared to admit: we do not think that the accused should suffer or be protected by a presumption contrary to the fact in any particular case. The reasoning of our M. W. brother does not appear to be sound: experience and observation show that "personal enmity" and "hatred and ill-will" are much more frequently displayed by witnesses upon the main issue than when called for impeachment of a witness; in fact witnesses in the latter case are almost always *unwilling* witnesses, from whom, on account of their fear of telling *more* than the truth, it is almost always difficult to get the *full* truth: one, who testifies from motives of "personal enmity," invariably injures no one but himself.

He laid before the Grand Lodge the Mississippi Circular, but the committee reported that the proposed rules were in conflict with the rule of that Grand Lodge in relation to exclusive jurisdiction, and also lead to, or invite, "a violation of the secrecy of the ballot." The report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The Wisconsin Circular was also considered and the following report was adopted:

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to a communication from a committee of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; approved by Grand Master W. H. Sawyer, concerning re-imburements for relief extended to needy brethren, having duly considered the same, fraternally report, that the rule adopted and which prevails in this Grand Lodge jurisdiction is that the way-faring brother in distress is entitled to relief from any masonic brother to whom he applies, so far as his ability will permit, without injury to himself, and that this relief should be extended without hope of fee or expectation of reward. This Grand Lodge has, by affirmative regulation, enacted that no brother or subordinate lodge extending relief to a wayfaring brother in distress, shall apply for or ask, directly or indirectly, re-imburement or reward for such relief, and we deem such rule as reflecting the true and

correct principle and basis for masonic relief. Your committee recommend that this Grand Lodge fraternally decline to acquiesce in the proposition made."

The report of the Grand Secretary shows the usual steady growth characteristic of this jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (101 pp.) was presented by Bro. IRVING TODD.

From his brief comments, we copy the following:

"The right of a Past Master to open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens is a constitutional one in Minnesota."

This means that the late Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, one of the most learned masons in the ancient usages of the craft, held that this was one of the old laws of Masonry.

Referring to the recommendation of Grand Master STATON in relation to Grand Representatives, he says:

"It is not surprising therefore that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence took the matter in hand, recommending that the regulations concerning Grand Representatives be repealed, all commissions cancelled, and other Grand Masters requested to revoke their commissions. The report was adopted, Kentucky joining Iowa and Pennsylvania in the crusade against these much abused officials. We do not share in the growing prejudice against the system. It was originally intended as a compliment to craftsmen of a national reputation, and a meritorious appointment is still creditable to all concerned."

Noticing an item in our last report, he says:

"He does not like our method of opening a Master Mason's lodge preliminary to declaring the Grand Lodge open in ample form, but this has been the custom in Minnesota since the organization in 1853, despite a great deal of adverse criticism."

We cannot understand how such a usage originated.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"This beating around the bush to preserve the semblance of consistency is particularly amusing outside of the Keystone State. If a public ceremony performed by masons is not a masonic ceremony, then why should the Grand Master issue his dispensation when not present in person? The mere act, as he terms it, might be done by any mason, without special authority, who possessed a copy of their Ahiman Rezon and had sufficient ability to read the prescribed ceremonial in public."

* * * * *

"The fraternal congress accomplished precisely what was expected. It was a representative gathering of many of the best known masons of the country, and its conclusions have been reproduced quite generally for the information of the craft. Yet the personal acquaintance, the meeting of old friends face to face for the first time, was after all the great feature of the gathering, and the good results are already apparent in the correspondence reports. We regret the absence of Bro. Vaux and several others who should have been there."

In this pamphlet are included the Proceedings of the third re-union of the Veterans' Association, of which we have the honor to be an Honorary Member. Bro. MONTGOMERY delivered an address of great intrinsic historic value. Why do not we have one in Maine? The answer always has been that we have already as much masonic work during Grand Lodge week as it is possible to crowd into *one* week. Recently it has been suggested that the re-union of such an Association might be made an exceedingly interesting occasion if held about half way between the Grand Lodge sessions; we hope that this suggestion will receive consideration.

MISSOURI, 1894.

The Grand Master (HENRY KEENE) gives one of the most concise accounts of an immense number of official acts that has fallen under our notice.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"The masonic year has been a peaceful and prosperous one. Notwithstanding the 'hard times,' financially, we have much more than held our own. The correspondence has been voluminous, but I have not been called upon to settle many knotty questions, the Committee on Grievances has but few cases to report, and I am pleased to announce to you that unanimity and concord prevail among the Fraternity throughout the state."

* * * * *

"REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

"Reports from this noble band of workers show the craft to be in excellent working order, with but one or two exceptions. One traveled 1,240 miles in his district and conferred 34 degrees.

"REPORTS FROM THE GRAND AND ASSISTANT LECTURERS.

"These show the craft to be intensely interested in learning the ritualistic work.

"CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

"This is gratifying and the outlook for the most part is encouraging for the future, being out of debt and having ample means to meet any normal contingency."

Among the decisions are the following:

"A lodge cannot entertain charges for statements made in a petition in a case before the courts. To do so the lodge would be in contempt of Court, as it would be construed as an attempt to intimidate the plaintiff. You will, therefore, dismiss the charges and proceed no further in the case. If either of the parties named have so conducted themselves in the past, or should do so in the future, as to bring discredit upon the Fraternity, it will be the duty of the Worshipful Master to see that the party so offending is properly disciplined."

This is unquestionably correct, as the proceedings were pending in court; but if the case had been finally disposed of, a charge for maliciously using the forms of law to defame a brother would be proper if the facts warrant it.

Bro. VINCH, the Grand Secretary, says:

"I cannot state, as last year, the same progress made on general lines by the Fraternity in Missouri. In 1893 the growth of Masonry in Missouri was remarkable. The lodges in the state, at the time of making my annual report, had not yet felt the great depression that was upon the country; but since then the financial stringency has caused a great number of lodges to cease from work almost entirely. As a consequence they have been greatly limited in their resources, and have felt the 'hard times' much more the present year than last. In the large towns and cities of the state the lodges have done well; a good number of country lodges have made fair advancement. There has not been such a period of financial depression affecting our lodges in Missouri since I have been connected with my present position."

He also reports that he had paid over to the Home from the balance at the end of the preceding year, \$15,459.

Fifteen pages of the Proceedings are devoted to the Masonic Home. The building of the Masonic Hospital had not been commenced, but about \$10,000 had been pledged for the purpose, and the Eastern Star organization had undertaken to raise funds for a chapel, and the Grand Chapter (of the Eastern Star, we judge) had appropriated \$500 for the purpose; the "Permanent Endowment Fund" had been increased to \$50,000. The running expenses of the year had been \$13,740. The number of inmates July 31, 1894, was seventy-five; the home was crowded and further accommodations are called for. The Visiting Committee say:

"There are at present seventy-eight (78) old and young, receiving the benefits of the Home, of whom fifteen are of ages ranging from forty to eighty-two years, and sixty-three ranging from three to sixteen years of age. While your committee would not counsel that the old element be removed at once, we would respectfully suggest that in their absence there would be room for fifteen to eighteen young people of the age which the institution was intended to receive."

There had been some trouble among the inmates, and two families had been dismissed for refusing to abide by the rules prescribed by the Directors. It was found, also, that some families were unwilling to go to the Home.

We take the following from one of the reports of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, and we believe that it is correct, although one or two Grand Lodges hold otherwise, while at least one makes conviction of a crime by the courts an absolute cause for expulsion:

"In reference to the admissibility of the testimony taken by the official stenographer at the criminal trial, we think the spirit of our law is that such testimony is admissible. When there was no statute upon the subject the Grand Lodge held that the records of conviction or acquittal of a court of competent jurisdiction, either in civil or criminal cases, for the same offence for which the brother was being tried by the lodge, was legal and competent evidence for or against him. In the last revision of our laws such decisions were enacted as by-laws. (See Sections 257-8.) The statutes of the state have provided for an official stenographer, and for the preservation of the testimony of witnesses. In this case, the accused must have been pres-

ent when the testimony was taken, as he was the defendant. The witnesses were sworn, and he had the right to, and did, cross-examine them, and we see no reason why such testimony should not be competent at a masonic trial."

A proposition was made in relation to mileage and *per diem*, but limiting the amount paid to the Representative of a lodge, not to exceed one-fourth of its Grand Lodge dues—an unwise as well as an unjust limitation, because the representation of a lodge in the Grand Lodge is not for the benefit of the lodge, but for the benefit of the whole craft, and ought to be borne in such manner that the lodges remote from the Grand East shall not be compelled to bear a heavier burden for this purpose than those nearer.

A case of violation of jurisdiction had arisen between a lodge in Missouri and one in the Indian Territory: the question was as to the applicant's residence: each Grand Master decided the question in favor of his lodge; so Grand Master KΞΞΞΞ submitted the matter to his Grand Lodge; the committee took an opposite view and recommended the reversal of his decision, but the Grand Lodge refused to adopt the report and endorsed the conclusion of the Grand Master. We do think that the importance given to these questions is beneath the dignity of a Grand Lodge, unless the candidate is acting in bad faith and endeavoring to steal into the fraternity, in which case we favor visiting him with swift and condign punishment. It is one of the unfortunate results of establishing the law of jurisdiction, that lodges assume that it was created for their pecuniary benefit, and, therefore that they have rights in candidates. We can scarcely think of anything more humiliating than to have the peace of two Grand Jurisdictions disturbed and broken by two lodges' quarreling over the admission fee. But if this thing is to continue, we insist upon the establishment of an inter-Grand Lodge law, whereby such contests shall be settled by arbitration. To be sure, it would be a spectacle not calculated to raise Masonry in public estimation, to see two Grand Lodges submitting to arbitration the question whether the admission fee of a candidate shall belong to one lodge or to another; but it would not be so disgraceful and unmasonic as it is to have the Grand Lodges engage in a bitter discussion and finally end in an edict of non-intercourse. In our judgment it would be a good deal better to say to the lodges, "If the candidate is acting in good faith, let his statement of his residence be accepted."

Of the Mississippi proposition, the committee say:

"Concerning the uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates, presented by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi for our consideration, we have to say that the adoption of Rule 1 would overturn the well-settled practice and ideas of this Grand Body. It disturbs the sanctity of the ballot, which we always maintain, and it prolongs the limitations in which the profane may escape the consequence of rejection from twelve to eighteen months. It restricts the freedom of selection which we hold intact to our lodges, while

our committees of investigation can avail themselves of its advantages without its evil consequences.

"Rule 2 is in effect, the operation of our present law, but by a different method of procedure.

"While appreciating the motives actuating our brethren of Mississippi in their endeavors towards harmony between the several jurisdictions of this great country, we dare not sacrifice principle to expediency for sake of a harmony that is apparent but not real.

"We therefore do not recommend the adoption."

The Report on Correspondence (194 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCL. He had prepared it under adverse circumstances, and was not well satisfied with it. He put a large amount of work into it, for there is scarcely a quotation in it.

His report is very interesting to read, but very difficult to review, as he mingles his comments with his abstracts. In his review of Connecticut, after discussing the making by one lodge, of the rejected material of another, he says: "Nor would the lodge in Connecticut have the right to go behind his dimit, and inquire into the legitimacy of his making." We utterly dissent: he grounds his defence of the Missouri practice upon the proposition (which we deny) that when the candidate gets into Missouri he is governed solely by the laws of that Grand Lodge; if this is so, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and the moment he sets foot in Connecticut, he is governed solely by the laws of that Grand Lodge.

He relates two experiences of his Grand Lodge:

"I may reply that Missouri tried 'the Temple-building boom' once, and lost at least \$30,000 in cash by its connection with such an enterprise as that located in the city of St. Louis. After paying out \$20,000 as a stockholder in the enterprise, a suit was brought against the Grand Lodge for \$60,000 of the bonds held by the Masonic Hall Association. We had to fight that suit through all the State Courts, and up to the Supreme Court of the United States, before we were finally delivered from our ruinous connections with said Hall Association. The loss of the \$20,000 investment, the loss of interest, costs of suits, amounted to, at the lowest estimate, \$30,000. All that is left as the result of our investment is bitter memories, and a pile of papers embracing receipts and checks showing that the above amount was paid out. Missouri Masonry, through its Grand Lodge, will never go into another Temple-building boom. As the consequence of such bankruptcy as followed the Masonic Hall Association of St. Louis, Masonry in this city is without a home, and has to rent quarters here and there, wherever they can be found, and in some instances we are quartered in miserable and undesirable locations."

"Brother Hedges said that we have a subordinate lodge in the city of Mexico, the only one beyond our borders, and that we were considering the propriety of arresting its charter. He has probably learned by this time, through the Proceedings of 1893, that we have withdrawn, and I under-write for Missouri, that she will never be caught in another such scrape by planting lodges beyond the limits of her territorial jurisdiction."

We will "under-write" with him at a *nominal* premium!

In his review of Maine, he says:

“I will give one case from the decisions. A party rejected twenty years before, in Maine, moved to another state, and asked to ‘have his disabilities removed.’ The Grand Master replied, ‘the application to have his disabilities removed should be dismissed as the lodge here has no jurisdiction.’ How is this? Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, and Bro. Drummond, both hold that when a party is rejected, certain disabilities ensue and follow the rejected party, amounting to what they are pleased—for want of a better name—to call a ‘STATUS.’ Bro. Drummond says, ‘a rejected candidate has acquired a *status* which follows him everywhere.’ I rejoice to find the great champions of Pennsylvania and Maine, Bros. Vaux and Drummond, whistling the same tune for once in all the passing years. Truly the ‘Day of Jubilee’ must be among us, a happy forecast of millennial glory. I must record my endorsement of the sentiment, however, that a rejected candidate does acquire a ‘*status*,’ the simple meaning of which is that the rejecting lodge said to him, ‘We do not want you and do not intend to have you. Get thee hence.’ But to say because he was rejected by one lodge in a given jurisdiction, that he can never apply to another lodge in some other Grand Jurisdiction is a very different thing from saying he was not wanted by the rejecting lodge. By what power is any lodge authorized to say that a man who is not wanted by it, shall go forth to the world bound and anathematized, deprived of his freedom, because said lodge rejected him? This doctrine sounds like, and smacks of, a certain dogma thundered forth by a power to which the masonic fraternity holds no allegiance. I mean that arrogant and despotic power which binds conscience, and damns souls, with ‘bell, book and candle,’ known as the Roman church. No, brethren, your dogma of perpetual jurisdiction does not hold, and fastens upon no man in this free country ‘a *status* which follows him everywhere,’ as Bro. Drummond teaches. The ruling of Grand Master Burbank is a slap in the face of this *status* business. Perhaps his view will be overruled next year when the committee reports on his decision.”

Our good brother is out in his *facts*, as well as in his law. Formerly the doctrine of “perpetual jurisdiction” prevailed in Maine; it does not now; some years ago the old law was changed limiting the effect of a rejection *to five years*; as in the case which Grand Master Burbank decided, the rejection was *twenty years* old, its effect had ceased; we are sorry to deprive Bro. VINCE of the comfort he supposed that he was to enjoy from this decision, but we cannot allow our law to be erroneously stated, even, as in this case, by inadvertence. But one thing in this extract surprises us. He says the rejection means only this: “We [the lodge] do not want you and do not intend to have you.” Such is not the case in Maine: the question here is: “Is the candidate qualified for admission *into the fraternity* of Free and Accepted Masons?” we had supposed that such is the law in Missouri and are surprised and sorry to learn that it is not.

With a singular inconsistency in Missouri (as in Maine) an expelled mason has “sinned against Masonry”—not the mere lodge. Bro. VINCE evidently is opposed to the secrecy of the ballot, because he says “The rejected party sinned not at all, but in many cases was sinned against.” In Maine, a candidate is rejected because, and *only because*, he *has* “sinned against Masonry.”

We had not intended to discuss this question so often or so much, but it

is one of the questions most seriously disturbing the harmony of the craft and which threatens evil consequences in the future. We will add, therefore, his reply to Bro. CHADWICK, of Oregon:

“Brother Chadwick argues from a premise not in court in saying that if we made the party in the controversy, after being informed that he had been rejected by a lodge in Pennsylvania, we did not treat said Grand Lodge with courtesy. Of course we would have investigated the case had the petitioner stated that he had been rejected elsewhere. But we asked him if he had been rejected by any lodge within twelve months. He answered, and truthfully so, no doubt, that he had not. Such answer met the requirements of our law and he was at once recognized as a legitimate petitioner before the law of our Grand Lodge. Do our brethren of the perpetualist school propose to direct Missouri to place a statute in her code requiring every petitioner to state that he had not been rejected by any lodge at any time in the jurisdictions who follow their rejected material to the ends of the earth with their maledictions and anathemas? If such is their idea they may as well cease their efforts in that direction. Missouri has her own laws and is satisfied with them. We guard the portals of Masonry here with the same vigilance as do our brethren of the perpetual jurisdiction Grand Lodges.”

We submit that our brother must strike out the last sentence which we have quoted, because, upon his own showing, *it is erroneous*. In all the jurisdictions to which he alludes, the candidate must state whether he has ever been rejected or not, and if he has, when and where. This gives the lodge the facts, and it can then determine whether it has jurisdiction or not, and can make “due inquiry into his character.” It does not need argument to show that a lodge, which limits its inquiries to the twelve months preceding the date of the petition, especially when the candidate is a new comer, does not make “due inquiry into his character.” If the Missouri lodges thus limit themselves they do *not* “guard the portals of Masonry with the same vigilance as do their brethren of the perpetual jurisdiction Grand Lodges.”

Bro. VINCEL adheres strongly to the Missouri law, but as we expected of him, is willing to make concessions to secure uniformity and preserve the peace of the craft.

MONTANA, 1894.

The portrait of the retiring Grand Master (F. C. WEBSTER) is given as a frontispiece.

Having ascertained that a majority of the lodges had paid their dues and were represented, Grand Master WEBSTER opened the Grand Lodge in ample form on the Third degree of Masonry.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge provides that the Grand Lodge shall not be opened nor any business transacted unless a majority of the chartered lodges are represented: and no representative of a lodge, whose dues are not paid, shall be entitled to a seat. If a dispute should arise as to whether the dues of a lodge had been paid, it would raise a question as to

who shall decide the dispute, which would be decidedly puzzling. The situation would be a queer one if that lodge was needed to make a quorum.

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

"Yet our lodges have felt the effect of the general depression. No dispensation for a new lodge has been asked for, nor do I know of but one attempt to organize a new lodge during the year, and this was soon postponed for better times. The growth of our old and well established lodges has in most cases been comparatively small. Yet the times of stagnation and cessation of work are not necessarily times of retrogression, but they are oftentimes the best to try the mettle and worth of men, and slow growth often proves the best to secure harmony and real success."

One lodge has been nearly disrupted over a masonic trial. The Grand Master reprehends the apparent disposition to bring the settlement of business matters into the lodge. Our observation satisfies us that more excitement and discord grow out of the trial of cases involving matters of business than out of all other cases.

The following decision in relation to jurisdiction was approved:

"To this I replied that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, as held in Montana, is that a lodge retains perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate so long as he resides in Montana, so that no other lodge can lawfully receive his petition without the consent of the lodge that rejected him. But if he removes permanently to another Grand Jurisdiction and has resided therein continuously for not less than one year, we do not claim further jurisdiction over him, and he may petition anew without securing any waiver of jurisdiction. Upon the facts stated, if the Master was informed that the person desiring to visit his lodge had been rejected in Montana and had not resided permanently out of this jurisdiction for one year, it was my opinion that he would be justified in denying him the right of visitation, at least until the matter could be thoroughly investigated."

Under our law in Maine, the disability continues five years, whether the party remains in the state or not: and our law is the same as in Montana in the other respect, viz: That if the rejected candidate is made a mason elsewhere *before his disability is removed* we will not recognize him. Thus Montana recognizes and enforces the *status* doctrine.

The constitution had been revised, and "the work" agreed upon by the Custodians, but the illness of the Grand Lecturer had prevented its promulgation. The Third degree was exemplified "by experts from the Helena lodges."

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

"But any member, whose dues are paid, may, upon his request therefor, be granted a dimit for the purpose of becoming a non-affiliate, subject to the disabilities of such, and thereafter shall be deprived of all masonic rights, except that of petition for restoration of membership. And in the case of such dimits, the Secretaries of the lodges shall make the same entries, and give the same notices to sister lodges as in cases of suspension."

We should like to see a Montana mason in his first effort to obey this law, when a non-affiliate, suffering and in want, should apply to him for relief!

We find the following:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence reported favorably upon the amendment proposed by Bro. Hedges as to Art. IX of the Constitution, limiting the prerogative power of the Grand Master in making masons at sight, to such as had been elected to receive the degrees in some regular lodge. After considerable discussion, during which Mackey's landmark on the subject was cited, the motion to adopt the report did not command the majority necessary to change a constitutional provision, and was declared lost."

It seems to us sufficient to say, that if the Grand Master has no such prerogative, the proposed action was useless, and if he has it, his exercise of it can not be limited by the Grand Lodge. It seem to us, that, from any standpoint, the Grand Lodge acted wisely.

A large number of matters were passed, among which were the following:

"Upon the resolution to prohibit public installation in subordinate lodges, the Jurisprudence Committee recommended as a substitute that the matter be left to the sound discretion of the Masters of the lodges and it was so voted."

* * * * *

"The resolution by Bro. Grace that the three lesser lights be placed on the South of the Altar, instead of placing them as the custom now is, was adversely reported from the Jurisprudence Committee, and their report was adopted."

* * * * *

"On motion of Bro. Gould the per cent. of the Grand Lodge dues to be set aside for the Charity Fund was again increased from 10 to 15 per cent."

* * * * *

"The Jurisprudence Committee reported adversely to Bro. Zimmerman's motion to exempt from dues members of 25 years' standing and retiring them as Honorary members. The committee report was adopted."

One of the lodges had made masons of persons residing in Yellowstone Park, which is outside of the territorial limits of Montana and within those of Wyoming, but situated so remotely from any Wyoming lodge, that to require residents of it to apply to one would practically exclude them from applying at all: measures were taken looking to obtaining a waiver of jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, although there was a doubt whether that Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over the Park, inasmuch as it is a United State reservation. We believe that the practice has been, that while the laws of the state may not be in force in such reservations, they are held to be, for masonic purposes, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the state within whose territory the reservations are situated.

A testimonial had been presented during the year to Bro. MOSES MORRIS, Junior Past Grand Master; we extract the following from Bro. HEDGES'S speech of presentation as worthy of consideration:

"Such testimonials are almost invariably in other jurisdictions in the form of a jewel, denoting the rank and designed to be worn on the comparatively few masonic occasions when it would be appropriate. For most of the time they are laid away in safety and so rarely seen that they are almost forgotten. No one but the donee during his life, or after, is entitled to wear such

a jewel, and the occasions are few and far apart when the sight or use recalls to the possessor the pleasant and responsible relations once existing and the gratitude that sought to embody itself when the value of those services was fresh in the mind of those for whom they were rendered.

"In Montana, with our limited resources, we have sought to increase the value of our testimonials by giving them a form adapted for constant use, and as constantly suggestive of fraternal plaudits for work well done. Knowing too that pleasures that can be shared with others are thus increased, we select something that will serve an entire household with equal pride and pleasure."

Bro. HEDGES adds:

"And it adds not a little to the significance and pleasure of this occasion, that the same hand that was first extended to welcome you into the masonic fold, has been delegated to crown you with the vote of thanks of your brethren whom you have served in the highest office known to Ancient Craft Masonry and install you as Master of this timely expression of their continued esteem and confidence."

And in his reply Bro. MOKUS said:

"And to my distinguished brother, or more properly my masonic father, I can only say that my heart is too full of joy and happiness at this hour, to be the recipient, through your hands, of such a gift, the crowning glory of my masonic career, and to listen to the kind and exulting sentiments in my behalf. Twenty-nine years ago you were the first, in token of love and friendship, to extend to me your hand of fellowship and greet me as a mason, and at the same time presented me with a white apron and taught me how to wear it; reminding me that among operative masons spots upon it would be rather a credit than a discredit: but to a speculative mason it should always remain pure and spotless. Now after wearing it more than twenty-nine years, I stand before you conscious of having performed my duty."

The Grand Officers were publicly installed, and the Grand Secretary adds in a postscript:

"That banquet in the Court House prepared by the Eastern Star ladies was delicious and handsomely served. For once the Grand Secretary was allowed to partake of a sumptuous feast undisturbed, and many arrears of abbreviated hotel meals were settled then and there. Many were compelled to leave on the train, and the flow of silver-tongued oratory appeared to be somewhat affected by the low price of silver. So the banquet closed early and the ball was wholly omitted, much to the regret of some of the whole-souled guests. The room was ready for Court the next morning, as if nothing had happened."

The Report on Correspondence (167 pp.) was prepared by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. As he has the preparation of the reports to the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, he began this early, reviewed the Proceedings as he received them, but arranged the reviews for publication in alphabetical order.

In his introduction, he says:

"Those who expected that the masonic congress held in Chicago in August last, would settle some or any of the matters of controversy or contention must confess their disappointment and look elsewhere. And where else can

they look except to those who have grown familiar with the usages and trend of opinion and legislation of all the jurisdictions! It is for Grand Masters and Jurisprudence Committees of each Grand Lodge to interpret and apply their own laws, but Correspondence Committees are privileged to become familiar with a wider and more diversified range of laws and usages and may evolve more general principles that will, if sound and beneficent, acquire general acceptance."

There is not an extract from other Proceedings in his whole report. He abstracts and comments in the same sentence. However, he occasionally gives a chance for the rest of us to make an extract; we are not quite sure that we agree with him in the following:

"It is amusing to read the Grand Master's account of a visit to Nanaimo on the occasion of the organization of Doric Lodge. After the banquet had reached the stage when speeches were in order, a fire alarm dispersed the assemblage, much to the gratification of the Grand Master, so he says, as he thus escaped the ordeal. We take it that most Grand Masters would have regarded this as a misfortune."

On a question much discussed, he says:

"Some eastern jurisdictions have considered our treatment of non-affiliates harsh, but California shows them even less consideration and after six months' residence ranks them as suspended, unless within that time they seek affiliation and accompany their petition with an amount equal to six months' dues of the lodges with which they seek to affiliate, and this amount is not refunded if the petition is rejected. It only relieves from disability for six months, and if during that time affiliation is not secured, a like amount will have to be paid when another attempt is made.

"If one asks a reason for such apparently harsh laws, let him compare the amount of relief work called for and done in San Francisco, as compared with New York or any other eastern city. The drones, destitute and disabled, would devour all the substance of the worthy, willing workers."

The following is so nearly correct that we copy it in full:

"Another subject that in spite of many very clear regulations and decisions will not rest, is whether a lodge may devote any part of its funds for banquets or refreshments of any kind. The law is distasteful to many, who seem to think that the lodges should have the right to dispose of their own funds as they please. Such brothers disregard prudence and fail to think that at any moment a cry of distress and call for help may come from those whom they are bound to assist. We are glad and proud to see the stand taken in California on this question and the firmness with which they adhere to it.

"In commending the law of California, we have to antagonize a quite general sentiment and practice in Montana. But it is not right if we do it, and can never be made right. There is this explanation and excuse for our practice, however, that it is no more than right to set forth. In our earlier experience it grew to be a custom that every one on being raised should provide an entertainment—this, some interpreted as the meaning of the old regulation that every new-made brother should clothe the lodge. It came to be a recognized evil, and while some with plenty of means willingly conformed to the custom, others desirable for members, could not afford it. So it was forbidden, and the compromise was that enough should be charged for the degrees to cover this item of a modest collation. We are not opposed to occasional banquets, but fully believe in their good influence. There should be banquets to which wives and children could come and all contrib-

ute something to the table. And there may very profitably be banquets for the craft alone; then those who attend should pay the expense. If brothers looked at it right and really reflected, that when paid out of the lodge funds they were partaking of charity supper, we hardly think they would relish it, but that is what it amounts to in the last concise analysis. We can see no impropriety in a lodge having a steward's fund made up from voluntary contributions. Occasionally some generous brother, when under the smiles of fortune, might feel rich enough to give a 'potlach' as the Alaskans term it. At any rate, we believe when the matter is properly understood, that not a single brother in any jurisdiction will favor feasting on the funds consecrated to charity."

We incline to go a step further: the cultivation of the social element is so much a cultivation of Masonry, that we are beginning to believe that lodges may include in the dues an amount to be devoted to this purpose: a study of the by-laws and usages of old lodges leads us to the conclusion that while every brother present at a meeting, contributed a fixed sum for refreshment, any deficit was paid from lodge funds and any surplus was added to them; in other words the refreshment was provided by the lodge, and the money received was paid into the treasury. From our review of California, it will be seen that the Grand Lodge at its more recent session, modifies the law, and since writing that review we have examined the histories of old lodges and find that the practice was as we have stated.

Fearing that we might exhaust our space before reaching Maine, we undertook to "skip over," and at first concluded that Maine had not been received; but we found a brief notice at the end of the N's, which leads us to ask whether he goes on the Weller principle, and "spells it with a We." But we find that our Proceedings arrived while he was absent at the General Grand Chapter—and that explains it!

He says:

"It is entertaining and refreshing for a hot day to read some of the Grand Master's experiences in visiting summer resorts in February to dedicate new halls. By the way, he seems to have opened several snow banks in ample form, but like Eli he got there and dedicated.

"Several decisions are reported, which with the exception of that touching jurisdiction over rejected material, would have been equally good in Montana.

"We congratulate the M. W. that in a year of such general depression no more difficult and disagreeable duties have devolved upon him. The invocations to charity of opinion and to attain to an aristocracy of character in his conclusion, are worthy of all praise and should be reduced to practice."

* * * * *

"Bro. Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, made final report on the manner of giving public Grand Honors. In a former report, the substance of which we gave an account in a former review, he spoke of the two prevailing methods known as the 'Mackey' and 'Macoy,' the former of which is like that used in giving the funeral Grand Honors; the Macoy method, which we prefer, is by striking the palms of the hands together three times in succession, changing from left to right and back again. But Maine adopted the manner in use in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, of crossing the arms upon the breast, left uppermost, and bowing three times. There are then three methods

of giving public Grand Honors and it would be well that all be known and that each jurisdiction should, for the sake of uniformity, formally adopt one or the other.

"It is claimed for the Massachusetts method that it denotes and expresses 'obedience, deference and reverence.'"

* * * * *

"We are not prepared to admit the doctrine that 'the effect of a rejection must be determined by the laws of the jurisdiction in which rejection was made,' or that it is entitled to stand on the same plain with a judgment of expulsion or suspension after due trial. To establish anything like a parity it must appear that rejection is the deliberate verdict of a majority of the lodge.

"Bro. Drummond's critique on the Chicago Congress and its conclusions interested us much, though we differ in several matters. We agree that the straddling was magnificent and that their best work was what they didn't do."

The claim that a majority vote is required cannot be sustained. The laws of Masonry prescribe the vote by which every decision is reached: it is the *decision in accordance with the law*, that is binding, and not the vote which established the decision.

We shall take from this report a few more extracts which speak for themselves:

"We note with satisfaction that our brother has a good word for the Eastern Star. Those who object to the presence of their wives, sisters and daughters as a desecration to a lodge room must have a peculiar mental and moral constitution, and one we think that does not harmonize with the divine plan."

* * * * *

"Yes, we have the Webb work, better than Webb himself had it. It is a Web of our own and the constitution has been inoculated with it so that we may be proof against foreign contagion or infection. We have made it a constitutional landmark and planted it deep."

* * * * *

"Whether a candidate might *affirm* instead of *swear* was not decided according to our views. One is just as binding as the other. 'Don't stick in the bark,' get into the hard-wood sense of the thing."

In his review of Pennsylvania, he replies to the argument of Bro. VAUX in relation to perpetual jurisdiction. The logical result of Bro. HEDGES' argument is that the secret and unanimous ballot ought to be abolished. He, as others have done, assume that a rejection is not based upon the unfitness of a candidate, really because, in a few cases, it has probably happened that a candidate has been rejected for personal and not masonic reasons. Under masonic law, the ballot is upon the question of *fitness*, and in the vast majority of cases is so decided and we decidedly object to making the rare exception overthrow the law. It would be equally logical to hold that because, in our courts, innocent men are sometimes convicted, the presumption ought to be that every person convicted is really innocent. Our brother says that the candidate is not heard: still he is tried according to the laws of the fraternity,

as suitable for the purpose as can be enacted, and the result is as conclusive, while it may not be as satisfactory in all cases as if some other method of trial were practicable. According to the decision of his Grand Master, approved by his Grand Lodge, the principle involved is law in Montana: the only difference is that in Pennsylvania the disability is perpetual, while in Montana it lasts only one year; but the disability is there all the same.

NEBRASKA, 1894.

Nebraska differs from Montana in getting the Grand Lodge opened: in the former, *somebody* decides in advance, from an examination of the credentials, that a constitutional number of lodges are represented: in the latter, a Master Masons' lodge is opened in ample form, and apparently that lodge passes upon the credentials and determines whether the required number are represented. Both methods are departures from the old law and ancient usage, and for that reason we regret their adoption.

The Grand Master (JAMES P. A. BLACK) announces the death of Bro. LEE P. GILLETTE, for many years Custodian of the Work; of him, the Grand Master says:

"Endowed with peculiar and marked ability as a teacher, ever faithfully and earnestly devoted to his work, exemplary in his life, and untiring in his zeal, we are indebted to him more than any other one for the high standing of Masonry which to-day exists throughout this jurisdiction."

Grand Master BLACK, after eloquently describing the effect of the financial crisis, says:

"Yet I am proud to state that the brethren of the fraternity have so nobly risen to meet the emergency, and throughout the length and breadth of our fair state the subordinate lodges have so readily and cheerfully guarded the welfare of the brethren within their respective jurisdictions, anticipating the needs of the worthy brother in distress, that no appeal has been left unanswered, and in very exceptional cases has the Grand Lodge been called upon to render financial aid. And now that the fury of the storm has passed, that the sunshine again breaks through the clouds, and prosperity once more dawns upon us, we have reason for congratulation that the bonds of fraternal fellowship so strongly uniting us have maintained us an unbroken band, and, without the loss of one, we have, through mutual adversity, become only more firmly united, and present to-day a solid front in the battle of life."

He says further:

"Year by year as new lodges spring up throughout the state, and with a constant increase in our membership, the duties devolving upon the Grand Master become more and more extended, and the time is not far distant, if we have not already reached the period, when the duties of his office will require the entire time and attention of your Grand Master, and no one having other business requiring his attention can accept this high honor."

This ought not to be, and for the good of Masonry *must not be*: it would

limit the choice of Grand Masters to an extent extremely dangerous to the very existence of the Institution. The District Deputy system, properly organized and properly manned, avoids all necessity for too great a demand upon the time of the Grand Master.

Many of the lodges were without seals on account of the requirement of the Grand Lodge that each seal shall have a "distinctively emblematic device." The suggestion of the Grand Master, that the name and number of the lodge make the seal sufficiently distinctive, is a sensible one; in Maine this matter has always been left wholly to the lodge, and every one has a seal, and no confusion has ever resulted.

Among his decisions are the following:

"1. On June 20, 1893, Bro. D. M. McElhinney, Past Master of Hastings, No. 50, in the absence of the three principal officers of his lodge, convened his lodge as Master Masons, for the purpose of giving a deceased member of said lodge a masonic burial; which action I approved."

The following report thereon was adopted:

"As to the decision numbered 1, while the act of Bro. McElhinney referred to is in conflict with the letter of the Grand Lodge by-laws relating to lodges, still under the peculiar circumstances of the case the act of the Grand Master in approving said action of Bro. McElhinney should be commended; and we recommend the adoption of the following amendment to said by-laws:

"Amend Paragraph 2, Section 100, of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge relating to lodges, by striking out all after the word 'degrees' at the beginning of the ninth line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'The oldest Past Master present may open a lodge and preside therein, in the absence of its Master and Wardens, at any regular meeting thereof and at any special meeting regularly called by the Master or Warden acting as such, or at a meeting called for the purpose of conducting a funeral.'"

"2. A Nebraska Freemason holding a dimit over one year old cannot be named in a dispensation creating a new lodge, nor be selected to become a charter member thereof."

This decision was not approved.

The following were approved:

"5. A brother Entered Apprentice, who is so deaf that it is questionable whether he could receive the lectures and obligations and fully understand the nature and extent thereof, should not receive further degrees.

"12. After a candidate has been elected and before any degrees are conferred, charges cannot be preferred against him. The proper procedure is by objection to his receiving the degrees.

"13. A brother hailing from a lodge on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, Canada, not recognized by this jurisdiction, was after examination permitted to visit a lodge in this jurisdiction and presented his dimit with petition for affiliation. *Query:* How can the brother be healed? *Answer:* He must receive the degrees in the same manner in every respect as a profane."

A serious question has arisen in relation to this last matter. It is understood that the Grand Lodge of Canada has authorized *its* lodges to heal these parties by re-obligating them, without petition or ballot. The suggestion has

been made that this gives those parties such a *quasi* masonic standing as to authorize lodges in other jurisdictions to heal them in the same manner.

The Grand Master says:

“On July 1, 1893, I refused permission to the lodge at Brock, Nebraska, to march in public procession clothed as masons, at the Fourth of July celebration. This refusal was based upon the ground that Masonry does not favor the display incident to promiscuous processions. Without any criticism upon other orders, we believe Masonry should be exclusive.”

The early practice was otherwise. It has been the custom for masons to appear in public with other citizens to do honor to the chief magistrate and to celebrate other days distinctively connected with the existence of the nation. One of the first masonic processions, which we ever witnessed, made a part of a procession at the reception of the President of the United States, and we then received one of the “favorable impressions” which induced us afterwards to seek admission into the Fraternity.

It would seem that these views are also entertained by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, for it adopted a report in relation to the celebration of the centennial of the death of Washington, in which the following paragraphs are found:

“In the opinion of your committee, the observance by proper and appropriate ceremonies and addresses of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Worshipful Brother George Washington, to be conducted at his tomb at Mount Vernon, at which shall be present all the Grand Masters of the United States with their subordinate officers, and such other members as see fit to attend, would mark an epoch in the masonic history of this country never equaled, and never to be forgotten.”

* * * * *

“Your committee, therefore, recommend that a committee of one, with one alternate, be appointed by our Grand Master, to arrange for the representation of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska at the proposed centennial observances, provided that a sufficient number of the other Grand Lodges of the United States take favorable action upon the recommendation of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, to make the proposed memorial observances a success, and that said committee report their doing at each annual session, until 1899, at which time final action may be taken by this body.”

The following decision was made by the Grand Lodge:

“The law of the Grand Lodge now provides that a brother who holds his dimit for more than one year without applying for membership thereon forfeits all his masonic rights except the right to apply for membership. Now if a brother holding a dimit more than one year dies, and on his deathbed requests that he be buried with masonic honors, may the Master of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the brother resides at the time of his death, if he or his lodge so elect, bury such deceased brother with masonic honors as an act of masonic courtesy?”

It seems that the Grand Lodge has no office, and the Grand Master earnestly recommended that one be established, and the by-laws were amended whereby a standing committee for that purpose was created.

The following resolution (among others), sent up by a lodge, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence with permission to report thereon next year:

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the employment or use within Nebraska of the word ‘Masonic’ by any person or corporation for the purpose of private gain; and it is especially urged that such action as here suggested should be taken instanter against the so-called ‘Masonic Insurance’ companies doing business in this state.”

The Report on Correspondence (69 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. BOWEN.

In his title he takes a new departure. It is “Review of the Proceedings of FELLOW Grand Lodges.” The term heretofore used has universally been “SISTER” Grand Lodges.” Whether Bro. BOWEN thinks that this usage has been erroneous, or whether he sees the shadows which coming events are casting, and hastens to adapt himself to them, and substitutes “Fellow” for “Sister,” he does not explain! It may be that in Nebraska the two terms are *already* synonymous! Or is he getting ready for the “Eastern Star”?

He labored under two drawbacks in preparing his report, one, the accumulation of material in consequence of there having been no report the year previous, and the other:

“In addition to this element of weakness, we have for several months been depressed by lassitude consequent upon an attack of La Grippe—a misdemeanor we have not been guilty of since 1855, nearly forty years; we promise not to do so any more if we can avoid it.”

His limited space and abundance of material confine him to a condensed, but very full, abstract of what was done and said in other jurisdictions.

In his review of Maine, he says:

“The Charity Fund amounts to \$26,318.55; the Grand Secretary’s report consists of seven lines; the Committee on Library suggests that rare Proceedings that are out of print may be transcribed by the type-writer; had we space we might dissent from the report of the Jurisprudence Committee that ‘the old records used to say * * the next regular communication * * unless the *Worshipful Master* * *’—in our reading of old records they say ‘meeting’ and ‘Master.’”

The committee was referring to Maine Lodges and used the term “old” instead of “ancient” intentionally.

Referring to our report for 1893, he says:

“He holds it erroneous for a lodge to vote upon each specification of the charge and then upon the charge itself; we dissent, for each specification of alleged facts might be proven, and yet constitute no masonic offence; the accused might technically be found ‘guilty’ of the specifications but not guilty of the charge [Vide Benet.] He says the old records of Freemasonry speak of ‘regular communications’; half right, for our investigation (Nebraska proceedings of 1888) proves that ‘regular meeting’ is the old term.”

We dissent; if a specification does not charge a masonic offence, it ought to be quashed at the outset. It is sheer folly to try a man for unmasonic conduct on a specification that does not charge a masonic offence. If the specification does charge a masonic offence and the accused is found guilty of the specification, it follows, as a *matter of law*, that he is guilty of the charge. If the specifications do not charge a masonic offence, the whole trial is a farce which no intelligent Master would allow to be played; if they do charge a masonic offence and the accused is found guilty of them, but not guilty of the charge, it is simply finding that a *guilty* man is *innocent*.

The *old* term is "meeting"; but the term which has been used long enough to be called "old" is "communication"; however, our discussion referred to the use of the word "regular."

He quotes a part of our conclusion (1893), pursuing it as follows:

"From his conclusion we quote his record 'of one of the most interesting and delightful experiences of his masonic life,' all of which we saw and part of which we were."

We hope to repeat it largely this coming summer.

In his review of Maryland, he says:

"Regarding this matter, our experience of thirty years as a Freemason leads us to expect 'far better results' from a strict adherence to the old regulation than from modern lassitude; we always take pleasure in acknowledging the eminent service our brother has rendered Freemasonry, and presume he is an older mason than we are; but he has only his opinion to build on, while we have the old regulation to guide us and think a strict observance thereof will prove the best remedy for 'the most threatening feature of Masonry to-day.'"

We fully agree; but possibly would differ from him in his application of it; moreover, we think that therein lies the difference between him and Bro. SCHULTZ.

As he is authority on the make-up of Proceedings we quote the following:

"This volume of nearly five hundred pages is comfortably perused because it's sewed, not 'stabbed'; if Grand Secretaries won't follow Nebraska's example for over twenty years, can't they follow New York's? If they would, the reviewers would be better natured."

His history of his efforts, as Grand Secretary, to secure the correct electrotyping of the Proceedings is exceedingly interesting. But he has achieved a complete success and terms this work "THE work of our masonic life": the Grand Lodge ordered the issue of the first volume, whereat he, as well as very many others, rejoice greatly.

To show how much time the work has cost him, we quote:

"To conclude this matter, we hereby congratulate the older brethren of Nebraska that they will no longer be pestered by our importunities for accurate information regarding masonic matters prior to 1872; we have written as many as fifty letters to get one name right, and do not wonder that our brethren deem such persistence unwarranted."

Referring to the Congress he says:

“‘The conclusion’ that *we* reach is that the Grand Lodges of North America are not enough in earnest, not sufficiently educated, to assent to the formation of a controlling General Grand Lodge, and that the opposition which is to swage Freemasonry has not yet become strong enough to compel closer relations than now exist; our own indecision in the matter is being changed into a mild favoring of a General Grand Lodge, because of some wild and inconsiderate action that is recorded in this review. And we think that about all that can be accomplished in the near future is to ‘systematize the methods of performing the secretarial labors of Freemasonry,’ which is the object of the ‘Grand Secretarial Guild of Freemasonry for North America,’ an organization that *may* do some good, and which we commend to the fostering care of our fellow Grand Lodges. The various conventions and congresses heretofore held have perhaps attempted too much; the Guild is modest in its aims and may succeed; all will concede that its objects are laudable, and that there is need that the work be done.”

We are glad to find this endorsement of our views, that our Grand Lodges are too much inclined to forget that each of them is subservient to laws other than of their own enactment.

NEVADA, 1894.

The Grand Master (JOHN E. JONES) refers in eloquent terms to the condition of the country, the possible outcome, and the duties of masons in consequence.

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Master JOSEPH DEBELL, the first Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, and of Past S. G. Wardens ALEXANDER D. ROCK and GEORGE R. WALKER, and pays a tribute to the memory of each.

The FOLEY case was again before him, but the death of FOLEY has probably ended it.

He had devoted considerable time to the examination of the question as to whether the signing of the by-laws is pre-requisite to membership, and he found that the law and usage differ in the jurisdictions. The old law was that the signing was necessary for membership; but in modern times, some Grand Lodges adopted the law that receiving the third degree *ipso facto* made him a member, and of course dispensed with the signing of the by-laws, and we think Grand Lodges are gradually taking this position.

Harmony had prevailed, but the work had fallen off, so that there was a loss in the total membership.

The majority of the Committee on Work reported in favor of adopting the California work, and the minority reported adversely; after “a somewhat animated” discussion, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. ROBERT LEWERS.

In relation to the right of a visitor to inspect the charter he says:

“ We differ from Bro. Pillans somewhat upon the question of the right to demand a sight of the charter. How does a visiting brother know that the charter he sees is a genuine one or not? Is every visitor familiar with the signatures of the Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries of past decades? Is it not possible for a clandestine lodge to make a false charter that can hardly be distinguished from the genuine one? It cannot be relied upon as positive evidence of the standing of the lodge, nor can it really be relied upon as presumptive evidence. The intending visitor must rely to a great extent upon the standing of the resident members in the community, so far as this may come to his knowledge, and upon the location of the lodge room. No visitor has any fear that he will find a clandestine lodge if he attempts to visit a lodge in Chicago if he goes to the Temple.”

We do not think that this touches the question. If he sees the charter, he knows that one of the necessary elements of a regular lodge is apparently present. He can tell if it purports to be a charter, and so far is aided in determining whether the body is a regular lodge or not. True it may be forged, but a forged charter is of so very rare occurrence, that that consideration cuts no figure. Greenbacks and bank notes are counterfeited, and yet people are apt to take them in spite of the possible danger that they are spurious.

In his review of Maine, he says further:

“ While we do not regard the charter as the best of evidence in showing the character of the lodge, or indeed as any evidence entitled to consideration, we must say that a candidate raised, say in California, and instructed positively to ask a sight of the charter and failing to see it to retire, is obeying conscientiously the charges as he understands them, and is making the demand in good faith. Such a visitor should, we believe, see the charter. After he has seen it, however, we have grave doubts about what it settled in his mind, and a particular instruction of this kind may lead possibly to placing too much faith on the charter as an evidence of the genuineness of the lodge.”

Of the Representative system, he says:

“ While we have expressed our opinion in the past on this subject, and pointed out the way in which the business of the jurisdictions could be carried on by mail or telegraph, we have come to the conclusion that the system is worthy of being retained, inasmuch as it is a courteous and fraternal way of recognizing sister Grand Lodges, and has a tendency to promote that spirit of harmony which must exist among the autonomies of the fraternity.”

We concur, and believe that none of the evils that have arisen, have grown out of the *system*, but out of the manner in which the appointments are *now* made, and that we should return to the original method.

His idea of the object of “ due inquiry ” into the character of candidates is so much in conflict with what we have been taught, and have been trying to teach for nearly half a century, that we have no words that will “ do justice to the subject.”

We give the following as one of the shadows of events that seem to be coming:

“ We find all through the report that our worthy brother is a strong ad-

vocate of the use of masonic halls by the Order of the Eastern Star. We are heartily in accord with him, and we are inclined to think that the only reason some of our worthy brethren object, is because they want to find some masonic controversy 'with a woman in it.' This reporter is a member of the O. E. S. and takes a good deal of interest in the Order—and in its members—and this interest is disinterested, because we are a bachelor—and have not an aunt, a mother, a sister, or even a best girl that belongs to the Order. And still we believe Bro. Conover is right."

We are tempted to give his description of the meetings of Virginia lodge, after their hall had been burned, on the top of Mount Davidson; but we have given one description heretofore, and we cannot condense this without spoiling it, so we omit it.

He is "emphatically a Grand-Lodge-rights man," but still he says:

"No one can deny that it would be convenient to have a General Committee or General Grand Lodge to settle the question of jurisdiction over candidates and over rejected material, and perhaps to settle some questions relating to charitable work. Perhaps such a body could do something to make our ritual uniform, but, then, you know, we all have the only correct work."

In reference to uniformity of work, he says:

"He concludes with the words: 'There is nothing more difficult in Masonry than to penetrate the ritualistic shell of an old jurisdiction.'" We are convinced that Bro. Robbins is right in his last remark. Every mason is convinced that it is not in the power of any man to make innovations in the body of Masonry, and yet no two jurisdictions in the United States can be said to have exactly the same work. In fact, we will make the illustration stronger, and that no two Masters have exactly the same work, nor can they have so long as the human memory is fallible. Yet the work throughout the masonic empire is like the leaves on the trees. No two are alike, yet all are really and truly leaves and serve their purpose well."

We think there is very sound sense in the following:

"Our worthy brother objects to the use of a magic lantern to illustrate the lectures of the various degrees, and we are not in accord with him. Whatever within reason can be used to make plain the points proper to be brought out in the lectures should be used. Modern mechanical contrivances were not known in the early days of Masonry it is true, but this is no good reason for condemning them. The charts we ordinarily use in the lodge room look as though they had been printed years and years ago when the art was in its infancy, and we would like to set them aside, reverently though on account of past associations, and get works of modern perfection. Stick to ancient masonic principles and landmarks ever, but keep up with the times in what is useful in illustrating our Grand Lectures."

Of course, new methods must be kept within due limits, and the *object* of the work be kept in view.

We had marked other passages in this excellent report, but as they relate to matters well settled in this jurisdiction, we omit them.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1894.

A special communication was held April 27, 1894, the object of which is thus stated:

"The M. W. the Grand Master stated that he had convened this special communication of Grand Lodge in order to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late Grand Secretary, V. W. Bro. T. Nisbet Robertson. He deemed it right, in view of the masonic activity, zeal and capacity of the late Grand Secretary, and a proper tribute to his memory, that Grand Lodge itself should take the functions which ordinarily would belong to the subordinate lodge (Albion) of which our late brother was a member, and to inter his remains with all the respect the craft can pay an eminent and faithful brother, whose discharge of his official duties in many capacities had won him the highest esteem.

"The M. W. Grand Master then feelingly referred to his own personal relations with Bro. Robertson, which began when he was admitted into the craft. He (the Grand Master) was one of the first candidates upon whom Bro. Robertson, as Worshipful Master of Albion Lodge, had conferred a degree, and in all the intervening years their relations—business, masonic and social, had been unbroken; they had not been strained by any strong difference of opinion or sentiment; upon this fact he reflected now with a strong sense of gratification."

In the death of Bro. ROBERTSON, the craft sustain a great loss. We tender our condolence to our New Brunswick brethren.

In his address at the annual communication, the Grand Master (THOMAS WALKER) says:

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me to be able to report that, during the year just passed, peace and harmony have prevailed within our borders, and that a fair measure of prosperity has been vouchsafed to the craft."

Of Bro. ROBERTSON, he well says:

"On the 25th day of April last, died at his home in St. John, V. W. Bro. T. Nisbet Robertson, in the term of his office as Grand Secretary. His worth as a mason, as a citizen, as a man—the sincere mourning of personal friends and of the general public—of fellow-craftsman and of fellow-citizen alike—have attested better than could any praise of mine to our loss.

"Zealous and energetic in all labors of public and common interest, he brought to bear on them the same methodical business-like habits and calmness of judgment that marked his private affairs. In him the fraternity has lost a good and faithful craftsman. His thirty-one years of work in Masonry are now all over, but his example still lives to the lasting good of the craft."

We are very glad to note that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge has materially improved. The Committee on General Purposes report:

"The only indebtedness of Grand Lodge is on account of Freemasons, Hall, in aid of which debentures have been issued, or debentures of the Masonic Hall Company have been endorsed, to the value of (\$22,500.00) twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars since the year 1891; so far (\$12,500.00) twelve thousand five hundred dollars of this indebtedness has been redeemed, leaving (\$10,000.00) ten thousand dollars in debentures out at the present time. These fall due at different periods, but in some years as many as five are payable at or about the same time, the whole being redeemable under existing schemes by the year 1902.

"The sub-committee having in view the excellent credit of Grand Lodge and the ability it has shown to redeem its indebtedness, and also the cheerfulness and spirit with which its daughter lodges have borne the taxation necessary to enable it to do so much, recommend to the board to ask Grand Lodge for authority to alter the present scheme of redemption of the bonds, so that hereafter it will be at the option of the board or of Grand Lodge to redeem but one debenture of (\$500.00) five hundred dollars each year, so that the present indebtedness may extend over a period of twenty years before it is finally extinguished."

The Grand Lodge gave the necessary authority, and it was believed that at the next annual communication, a substantial reduction in Grand Lodge dues could be made.

Of a matter of special interest to us, the Grand Master says:

"You will rejoice to know that the matter of complaint, St. Croix against Alley Lodge, to which I referred in my report of last year, and which was then under correspondence, has been settled in a manner satisfactory to St. Croix Lodge, and to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maine.

"I feel that this is a matter for congratulation to the brethren of both jurisdictions, and I heartily re-echo the wish of the Grand Master of Maine, that 'future harmony and abundant prosperity may attend the brethren of both jurisdictions.'"

And the committee say further:

"The committee rejoice to learn that the difference which existed between the St. Croix Lodge, of Maine, and the Alley Lodge has been satisfactorily settled. The craft in New Brunswick desires sincerely to respect the jurisdictional rights of Sister Grand Lodges, and all of our lodges should be most careful not to infringe upon these rights in any way. A close observance of our own constitutional regulations in this respect is urged upon all members of lodges."

We are sure that the craft in Maine most fully reciprocate these fraternal sentiments.

The Grand Master of Nova Scotia visited the Grand Lodge, and the following resolution in relation thereto was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That there be placed on the records of Grand Lodge expression of the feelings of pleasure with which Grand Lodge has received a visit, in his official capacity, from the Most Worshipful W. F. McCoy, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and the brethren who have accompanied him from that Grand Lodge, by which the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick has been able to make the personal acquaintance of brethren distinguished for their masonic knowledge and zeal, and whose visit at this time is substantial evidence of their desire to put into active practice the lessons of fraternity and brotherly affection constantly inculcated in our masonic teaching."

No Report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1804.

Excellent portraits of Past Grand Masters JOHN J. BELL and CHARLES H. BELL, both of whom had died during the year. The latter had prepared

an exceedingly interesting work entitled "The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire," in which biographies of the judges and the *deceased* members of the Bar were given. The last full sketch (out of its alphabetical order) is that of JOHN J. BELL, who died when the book was nearly printed. The *first* sketch is that of CHARLES H. BELL, the author, added in an "Introduction," as he had died before the work was actually published, and less than three months after the death of JOHN J. BELL.

At the semi-annual communication the work was exemplified, and a Past Grand Master's jewel presented to each of the Past Grand Masters surviving. The addresses were particularly good. We quote from one of them words which are well worth frequent repetition:

"There are brethren now living who remember at what a cost our noble organization was maintained during the so-called anti-masonic times; the great secrecy with which meetings were held in the most secluded and unheard of places; that an active participation in such meetings meant social ostracism and political death; who remember how the struggle was protracted for months and years, until the membership became so depleted that it was barely possible to maintain organization.

"But in New Hampshire, as in other Grand Jurisdictions, there were men who possessed the courage and the fortitude for the occasion; men who were so imbued with the sublime principles of our Order, so liberally endowed with the 'benign influence of the mystic art,' that they resolved to meet every assailant at whatever cost; who possessed a courage born of conviction, and who placed truth in one balance, and wealth, ambition and fame in the other, and did not close their eyes *when these baubles kicked the beam*. These men, sturdy and immovable in their faith, believed that every doctrine of government, of religion and morals should be tested by its results, and that *that* system of philosophy has the most truth which brings the highest happiness to man.

"Sustained by these sublime principles and led by such indomitable men, we do not marvel that ignorance and fanaticism were pushed to the wall, and that Freemasonry emerged from the great contest in glorious triumph."

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN PENDER) is brief and confined to the announcement of the deaths of brethren, brief tributes to their memory and a concise account of his official acts. While the latter were quite numerous, none of them related to the disturbance of the peace and harmony so universally prevailing in this jurisdiction. The Grand Master may have been kept busy, but the performance of his duty must have been pleasant, as he was called upon to perform no unpleasant duty.

One matter in his address, the Proceedings of the current year show to be growing in importance; he says:

"Last year your attention was called to the fact that chapters of the Eastern Star were being organized throughout the state. These chapters, confining their membership to wives and daughters of Master Masons, are considered by many of the lodges as very important organizations, that ought to be fostered and encouraged by all masonic lodges. The law laid down by this Grand Body, as quoted one year ago, prohibits the assembling of any other order than that of masons in the lodge rooms dedicated to masonic purposes. The District Deputy Grand Master of District No. 5 called my

attention to the current report that four of these chapters are using masonic lodge rooms in the fifth district for conferring degrees other than those prescribed by our constitution.

“The chapters of the Eastern Star already organized and in process of organization number twenty-one, nearly one-third as many as there are chartered lodges. In view of this fact I would suggest that this Grand Lodge, by a vote at this communication, sanction the use of the lodge rooms by the Eastern Star chapters, or appoint a special committee to take this matter into consideration, and report at the next annual communication.”

But the Grand Lodge adopted the following report:

“Your committee view with great apprehension the conditions reported from certain sections of this Grand Jurisdiction relative to the so-called Eastern Star. With the simple fact of its existence this Grand Lodge has neither interest nor concern, so long as it does not unwarrantably seek to attach itself to our ancient and honored institution. One year ago the Grand Lodge in terms positive and unmistakable, pointed out the law relative to the occupation of masonic apartments for other than legitimate masonic purposes. In defiance of this action of the Grand Lodge, it is more than probable that certain lodges have permitted and are now permitting their lodge rooms to be occupied by chapters of the Eastern Star. If such conditions do exist, and there can be little or no doubt of the fact, it would appear to be in willful violation of the law of the jurisdiction and should be met with prompt and suitable discipline.

“Your committee would recommend that the law upon this subject, as recited by the Grand Lodge one year ago, be re-affirmed, and that district Grand Officers be instructed to investigate all violations thereof and report the same to the Grand Master.”

We suppose that we are rather heterodox in relation to the joint occupancy of halls. The fathers managed to practice Masonry and get along well, although they occupied halls that between their meetings were occupied for other purposes, and we never have seen any sufficient reason for compelling a lodge to hire the exclusive use of a hall for the purpose of occupying it only a dozen or twenty evenings in the year. The occupancy of a hall by an organization composed of masons and their wives, daughters and sisters, must be as unobjectionable as occupancy by any profane organization.

Later in the session, the retiring Grand Master offered the following resolution, and on his motion it was laid over to the next annual-communication for action:

“*Resolved*, That votes of the Grand Lodge, as shown on page 28 of the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, 1893, under the head of Eastern Star Chapters, be, and the same are hereby rescinded so far as they may apply to Eastern Star Chapters.”

The District Deputies visited, or had visited, all the lodges, and give a brief account of each, showing as a whole a very satisfactory condition of affairs.

The following from the report of one of them is a good commentary upon what we have just written:

“*Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Lebanon.*—On January 15th the beautiful rooms occupied by this lodge were destroyed by fire. Scarcely a thing was saved

with the exception of their charter, records and jewels—a loss for the several masonic organizations here located approximating \$3,500, with an insurance of \$1,600. With commendable activity it was determined that rooms even more elaborately furnished than before should be possessed, and the work has so far advanced that the new room will probably be occupied in May. In the meanwhile the lodge is holding its communications in I. O. O. F. hall, that fraternity tendering its use, while the masonic hall was in flames, a courtesy which has been very greatly appreciated."

The question of Mexican Masonry was before the Grand Lodge:

"The subject was first brought to the attention of the M. W. Grand Master by a communication from Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, in Nashua, October 30th, 1893, suggesting that a party residing there claimed to have received the first degree of Masonry in Isis Lodge, in Zacetacas, Mexico, who wished to receive the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees in Nashua, and the lodge desired that authority to receive his petition should be obtained."

This communication was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, in whose behalf Bro. JOSEPH W. FELLOWS made an able report; his conclusion was averse to the recognition of the Entered Apprentice, and really quite decided against the regularity of the Gran Dieta; the Grand Lodge adopted the conclusion reached by the committee so far as conferring the degrees upon the party in question is concerned, but in effect re-committed the matter for further examination, and report at the next annual communication.

As we are not prepared to recommend any affirmative action by our Grand Lodge, we shall await the final conclusion of Bro. FELLOWS and his associates before discussing their report.

We commend the following to the attention of Bros. HEDGES, LEWES and others, who hold that a rejection is no more than the lodge's saying "we don't want you":

"This is a complaint for making application for the degrees in Eureka Lodge, and alleging that he had not applied to any other lodge, when in fact he had applied to Kane Lodge, No. 64, and been rejected, and thus knowingly had deceived Eureka Lodge and wrongfully and by means of falsehood obtained the degrees."

* * * * *

"There is no question about the character of the offence charged. It is a crime against Masonry, and if wilfully committed deserves the severest punishment known to the craft."

And the sentence of *expulsion* was confirmed.

A committee was appointed to procure and present to Grand Secretary GEORGE P. CLEAVES, and Grand Treasurer JOSEPH KIDDER, appropriate jewels in token of the appreciation of the Grand Lodge of their long service in their respective offices.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted, so that it shall read in effect that the Grand Lodge "is the supreme authority in Masonry, and has the power to determine what Masonry is." And—

“‘To decide what masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies.’

“‘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.’”

The Committee on Revision was authorized to incorporate the amendments, re-number the sections, revise the forms in the Appendix, and procure the printing of one thousand copies of the constitution as revised and amended.

The Report on Correspondence (180 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT.

He notices at some length the Alabama case to which we referred in our last report. He sustains the suggestion of the Grand Master, that in cases of acquittal, in which the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of the lodge, the Grand Lodge should not pronounce final judgment, but send the case back for a new trial. We took the opposite view last year, and upon further consideration are of the same opinion. We can perceive no reason whatever for a distinction between the case of an acquittal and a case of conviction: in either the case is sent back to be tried by the same jury, and the result would be either a repetition of their former action, or a change solely in consequence of the action of the Grand Lodge, which may better act itself than compel the lodge to act. Our views are in accord with the law and practice of most, if not all, Grand Lodges, which finally decide appeals, including those of Maine and New Hampshire.

Bro. WAIT (as we do) sustains the action of the Grand Lodge in the case, which, however, did not pass upon the question under discussion.

Of the attempt of the Grand Lodges of California and Iowa to prevent resident non-affiliates from joining a lodge in another jurisdiction, he well says (among other things):

“‘To our minds the ritual, and all its traditions, teach that Masonry is a universal institution, and that a member of the fraternity is a member, not merely of some local jurisdiction, but of Freemasonry universal, and that that feature of the institution cannot be abandoned and the original of Freemasonry continue to exist. This feature of universality, to our minds, is one of the clearest and most absolutely essential landmarks of the masonic institution. A mason anywhere is a mason everywhere, and possesses all his rights as such, including the right, if unaffiliated, to apply for membership in any lodge of the fraternity. But, whatever may be thought of the landmarks in this connection, it is certain, if we are rightly informed, that no such law was ever heard of through the long ages of the existence of organized Masonry, until this legislation of our brethren of California and Iowa. The law, if not an innovation upon the body of Masonry, which we think it is, is an innovation upon its immemorial usage, and one which we think has little to recommend it.’”

The Grand Master of Arkansas decided that a lodge cannot receive a petition from a candidate rejected by a demised lodge without a dispensation

from the Grand Master. Bro. ROBBINS says that in Illinois, the Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction over original or rejected material. In the latter case, when the lodge dies, the jurisdiction dies with it. Bro. WAIT holds that this case is parallel with the case of the E. A. of a demised lodge. This does not follow, for the constitution of the Grand Lodge, in the particular jurisdiction, generally prescribes expressly the conditions upon which a rejected candidate may again apply: the law of Maine is like that of Arkansas. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire provides:

"No candidate whose application shall be rejected by a lodge, other than the one which rejected him, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote," &c. * * "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."

These provisions are almost word for word the same as those in the constitution of our Grand Lodge, and we have no doubt whatever that the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire will hold, if the cases ever arise, that if the rejecting lodge ceases to exist, the Grand Lodge alone can give relief.

He takes issue, as we did, with our Kentucky brethren as to the deliverance of the Congress in relation to the prerogatives of Grand Masters. Bro. WAIT well says:

"Now, the Congress declares, as we suppose every well-informed mason thinks, 'that there are no dispensing powers so residing' in the Grand Master 'that may not be limited or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, *save such as inhere in that office under the sanction of the Ancient Landmarks.*' Is this saving clause meaningless, and was it so intended by the framers of it? We cannot, with our brethren of Kentucky, think so. On the contrary we understand it to be a very clear annunciation that there are landmarks peculiar to Masonry, so distinctive of the institution and so necessarily a part of it that they cannot be set aside or disregarded, even by Grand Lodges. Indeed, in the very next proposition it is in effect so distinctly declared."

In his review of Maine, he quotes the action of our Grand Lodge in relation to the claim of the San Diego board of relief, and adds:

"This opinion accords with our own view of the subject long since and many times expressed. It is also the view of Bro. Drummond as well, and we believe voices the sentiment of the great body of the fraternity."

He refers to our discussion of the right of a Past Master to open the lodge and preside in the absence of the Master and Wardens, but expresses no opinion thereon. We infer that the old law prevails in New Hampshire. The constitution provides that in the absence of the Master, no work can be done unless a Past Master is present. It further provides that, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a special communication may be ordered by "the three oldest Master Masons, members of the lodge." This must assume, that when the lodge has been thus congregated, and in all cases, when the Master and Wardens are absent, a Past Master may preside.

In a former report we referred to an address on "The Evolution of Masonry," by Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER; it was published in the New England Freemason, Vol. I (1874), p. 345; it is well worth reading and studying, though all may not agree with him.

In relation to another matter, he says:

"In relation to the mischief of having printed rituals, to which we alluded last year, Bro. Drummond says: 'The mischief is a grave one, and it apparently exists to the same extent in New Hampshire and other neighboring jurisdictions as in Maine.' We are able to say that in this, so far as relates to New Hampshire, our brother is mistaken. Some years ago the mischief threatened to gain a foothold in our jurisdiction, but it was taken in hand with such vigor by Grand Master Sargent, and the leading members of our Grand Lodge, that it was entirely suppressed, and now we do not think a printed ritual can be found openly in the hands of a New Hampshire mason. Possibly one may now and then be found stowed away in some secret drawer as a curiosity of former times, but we should be surprised to find one allowed to exist for any other purpose."

The same thing was attempted in our Grand Lodge, and many of us believed that the same result happened that Bro. WAIT believes has been gained in New Hampshire. But after a while, we found that we were utterly in error, and that printed ciphers "abounded in the land." One brother, who favored their use, said to us, "You can vote down ciphers in the Grand Lodge at any time, but more than half of the members voting with you *have one in their pocket* just the same." Our Grand Lodge became so well satisfied of the impossibility of preventing their use that it repealed the Regulation in disgust. But we wrote as we did, because it was said that these ciphers came from New Hampshire. It was probably a slander, but after our experience, we have our fears that Bro. WAIT is a victim of over-confidence. It is possible that, by printed "rituals," he does not mean "ciphers," as we do."

He discusses at length the action of Grand Master CHASE in sending back the record of a trial and directing the lodge to fix another penalty. He quotes the provision of our constitution and argues that Bro. CHASE had no such power. All we have to say is that Bro. CHASE did not construe the law as Bro. WAIT does, and our Grand Lodge sustained Bro. CHASE and approved his action; the Grand Lodge would have "fixed another penalty" in these particular cases, if the lodge had not. On the other hand, if the Grand Lodge had believed that the penalty fixed was inadequate, after the return of the papers by the Grand Master, it would have reversed the action of the lodge and fixed the penalty it deemed suitable. In some jurisdictions the Grand Master would have suspended the charter of the lodge for fixing a grossly inadequate penalty, and thus allowed the guilty party to escape *merited and adequate* punishment. We think we have a better way in Maine.

In a former report, we adverted to the doctrine that there are "Laws of

Nations" which are national laws, that is, laws recognized as binding upon all nations, growing out of the very existence of a plurality of nations, and other "Laws of Nations" growing out of compacts, treaties, &c. Bro. WAIT took issue with us, and we referred him to GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF and VATTTEL as authorities. He now devotes seven pages to a reply. But as his quotations sustain our original contention, we need not devote as much space in reply; and he even adds the authority of BLACKSTONE, who says, as VATTTEL and the others say, that the "Law of Nations" "depends entirely upon the rules of natural law, or upon mutual compacts." VATTTEL says, "We call that the necessary law of nations, which consists in the application of the law of nature to nations. It is *necessary*, BECAUSE NATIONS ARE ABSOLUTELY BOUND TO OBSERVE IT." He quotes ROBERTSON to the effect that these rules are not laws, but only moral principles. But Bro. WAIT must excuse us for preferring the authority of GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTTEL and BLACKSTONE, to ROBERTSON *et id omne genus*, BECAUSE in the great discussions in actual cases, these writers have been recognized as authorities in relation to the law of nations.

Contrary to our first intention, we quote the following:

"Now, we are not unaware, and we have no disposition to deny, that there are writers who do not assent to the views of the authors we have quoted, and they urge the contrary with more or less speciousness, according as they possess more or less dialectical skill. Their arguments, however, consist of assertion merely, and they rest their views, as does Bro. Drummond, upon Grotius, Puffendorf and Vattel, with perhaps some others certainly of no higher authority, and citing them, as he does, without calling attention to the passages which show their actual views upon the doctrine in question. We find no fault with this term, international law, but we do insist that when we speak of it we should do it in such a way as not to confound it with systems of law to which it really bears no resemblance. It is not a system of law in any correct sense of that term. It is a mere system of moral philosophy applied to nations in their intercourse with each other. The writers, beginning with Grotius, who have devoted themselves to its development and exposition, have done a great and beneficent work, and one which entitles them to the gratitude of the modern world, but they have not raised their system to one of law, as that term is understood and defined by scholars and jurists of our day."

We do not care to split hairs about the meaning of words, even for the sake of ranking among "the scholars and jurists of our day"; we care not whether it is called "law" or "philosophy" as long as, in the language of VATTTEL, "nations are absolutely bound to observe it."

But he says, practically, that it cannot be enforced; that does not disprove the existence of the law, and the duty arising under it. It is sometimes enforced by force of arms, and such course is always sustained and commended when a nation violates this "necessary law of nations." In declarations of war, one reason that has not unfrequently been given, is that the other nation had violated the law of nations.

But we do not propose to be drawn off from our original proposition, that the very existence of a plurality of Grand Lodges imposes upon them all duties in respect to each other, which, whether called "law" or "philosophy," or "morals," is as binding upon them as if it could be strictly enforced.

One other extract; he says:

"So are nations guided by their own instincts, and in their relations with each other their ambitions and grasping projects have never been, and we see no reason to think that, at least for a long time to come, they will be, allowed to be interfered with by Grotius and his compeers, or by their system, although it may have attained by large consent, in the world of letters, the ponderous title of International Law."

This proposition is only partially true; there are many of these laws, that no civilized nation has violated, or dares to violate, whatever their ambitions or interests may have been or are.

When we turned Bro. WAIR's doctrine against another proposition of his, he gravely replies that we must have forgotten that there are landmarks in Masonry, or assume that they are silent in the presence of Grand Lodges, precisely as we said about him and international law. We did not forget landmarks, but we did say and do say, that their observance cannot be enforced against a Grand Lodge. We paraphrase his own words: "So are Grand Lodges guided by their own instincts, and in their ambitions and relations with each other, their ambitious and grasping projects have never been, and we see no reason to think that, at least for a long time to come, they will allow themselves to be interfered with by Bro. WAIR and his compeers or by their system, although it may be denominated a landmark of Masonry."

In other words, Grand Lodges, so far as any actual force is concerned, will do as they please, landmarks or no landmarks, and no power can prevent it. The only remedy is edicts of non-intercourse from other Grand Lodges, and Bro. WAIR claims that they are in violation of the landmarks.

Practically the landmarks bear the same relation to Grand Lodges, that the law of nations bears to nations: there is no superior power that can enforce either; and yet Grand Lodges are "absolutely bound" by the one, and nations by the other. It is true, Bro. WAIR says, "There is a superior power in Masonry that restrains Grand Lodges," and that "it is in the landmarks." How restrain them, if they do not choose to be restrained? He says edicts of non-intercourse are in violation of the landmarks: and yet Grand Lodges have issued them time and again, and there was no superior power in Masonry to restrain them.

We have devoted more space to this matter than we intended, because the question is a very important one, and upon the general recognition of our proposition, that, in addition to the landmarks, there is an inter-Grand

Lodge law binding upon all Grand Lodges, although no more capable of being enforced than the observance of the landmarks is, depends the peaceful solution of many questions upon which our Grand Lodges are now at variance.

NEW YORK, 1894.

The Proceedings contain splendid portraits of Past Grand Masters CLINTON F. PAIGE and FREDERICK A. BURNHAM.

In his address, Grand Master BURNHAM says:

“The past year has been one of unexampled peace and success. Everywhere in this imperial jurisdiction prosperity and harmony reign in our lodges. At no time in the history of the craft has the bond of our union been as strong and as perfect as to-day. Such a condition of things might naturally be considered as lacking in matter or material necessary for record; but when we remember the change and growth which has marked the past year, when we consider the forward movement of our fraternity in this state from one phase of our work to another, from the period of preparation for the establishment of a great charity to that of its actual and successful accomplishment and operation, we can but admit that the weeks since last we met have been pregnant with the forces which produce evolution and growth, and that the results thus attained are worthy of our most sober, careful and scrutinizing attention. Grand in its manhood, the fraternity of this Commonwealth is nobly fulfilling its mission in making the world better and brighter.”

It is said that counterfeits are involuntary tributes to the value of the genuine. While it is pleasant to have tributes to the value and excellence of Masonry, it is to be lamented that they come through the organization of spurious bodies, especially at a time when a general disturbance in masonic matters, that has existed for some years, is rapidly nearing its end by the decadence of the disturbing element. But it seems that spurious organizations still find victims enough to afford a pecuniary harvest to the manipulators.

Of one of these Grand Master BURNHAM says:

“The daily press a short time ago contained the announcement that there had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of New York the certificate of incorporation of a body known as the Grand Orient of Free and Accepted Masons of North America, its moving spirit being a person who has figured extensively under various guises in duping the community by conferring for a money consideration alleged masonic degrees. He first claimed to represent Roumania, as the promoter of its system of degrees in this country. Ignored by Roumania, we next find him as the representative of the Grand Orient of Spain, pursuing the same laudable undertaking of fleecing the unwary. Now, as I am informed, dismissed by the Grand Orient of Spain, he has ‘set up shop’ for himself as an incorporated body. The depredations of this person are not confined to New York alone, but have extended to New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois. At Chicago, during the summer of 1893, he established several organizations, and returned to this city richer by rising two thousand dollars. That he exercises autocratic sway over the creatures of his creation is evidenced by the fact, that, becoming suspicious

of his authority, and doubting the value of his seal-covered diplomas, the Chicago bodies began an investigation. This he regarded high treason, and with one stroke of his pen abolished their organizations and expelled all the members, but retained the cash. A number of his victims in this city, I am pleased to inform you, when they became aware of the fraud that had been perpetrated upon them, made application and were duly initiated, passed, and raised in lodges under our jurisdiction."

And under the heading, "KAISER FRIEDRICH," he thus exposes another fraud:

"About two years ago Dr. Settegast, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Royal York at Berlin, under most peculiar circumstances organized a Grand Lodge in that city. Being dissatisfied with the Grand Lodges of Prussia because of their position towards the Hebrews, Dr. Settegast affiliated with a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. Subsequently he severed his membership with that lodge, and with the aid of a few brethren organized the Grosse Freimaurer Loge von Preussen Kaiser Friedrich Z. Bundestreue, Berlin. The necessity of the presence of several duly constituted lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in order to form a regular Grand Lodge seems to have escaped his notice, unless he intended that the name of his Grand Lodge should answer that purpose. After the organization his next step was the appointment of a 'General Representative and Provincial Grand Master for the United States of America.' This person claims to have instituted three bodies in the city of New York. One only, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has had an actual or active existence, the other two existing on paper only. My attention was called to the fact that a body, supposed to be a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, known as 'Kaiser Friedrich,' was holding its meetings in the German Masonic Temple. On investigation I found that this body was a creature of the representative of Dr. Settegast in America. I informed the trustees of the German Masonic Temple Association that a clandestine body was meeting in their building, and requested them to appear before me, which they readily did. With that loyalty which has ever distinguished our brethren of the twenty-eighth district, upon laying the facts before them, the trustees at once closed the door on 'Kaiser Friedrich.'"

And he adds:

"On January 29, 1894, I received the following communication, containing the signatures of twenty-five gentlemen:

"The undersigned beg to inform you that a certain Dr. Max Meyer, claiming to be a recognized Master of your Order, induced us to join his lodge, named Kaiser Friedrich Z. Bundestreue, Berlin. Degrees were conferred upon us according to rules and regulations of your Order, as we have been informed and believe, but on investigation we have found that said Dr. Meyer has misrepresented to us many things, among which, the fact that his lodge formed a part of your honorable body of masons and duly recognized by you, which fact we have found false and untrue."

By the instruction of the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary informed them, that if their statement is correct, MEYER certainly obtained money under false pretences, and should be brought to justice therefor. He further informed them, that in order for them to become masons, they must petition a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The Grand Master further says:

“I am credibly informed that a number of the victims of Kaiser Friedrich have been initiated, passed, and raised in one of our lodges in this city.

“My object in calling your attention to these fraudulent bodies is, that the craft at large may assist in crushing them out. It should be understood that the Grand Lodge of New York is the only source of authority for, and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in, the establishment of lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry in this state; that any organization or person claiming authority and power in Ancient Craft Masonry in this state not derived from the Grand Lodge of New York is clandestine and spurious. It is our duty to protect the community against the impositions of unscrupulous charlatans, who, under the guise of Masonry, are deceiving and defrauding the public. The refusal on the part of our lodges, wherever one of these fraudulent bodies is found rearing its venomous head, to occupy the same building with it, will very soon rid us of the scrofulous creatures of an incorporated Orient, and the illegitimate offspring of a bastard Grand Lodge.”

We copy this to aid in giving it publicity. It would seem that so much has been published in relation to this matter, that no man of sufficient intelligence to be made a mason, can really be deceived. We are very sure that some victims have been *participes criminis*, by being influenced by promises or assurances of special advantage, either in the way of reduction of fees or the acquiring of official positions. We believe, therefore, that when an alleged “victim” applies, careful inquiry should be made as to what led him to become one. We do not believe we need, or should have for masons, men who were willing to become such in an irregular way for the sake of some personal advantage.

An application had been made to the Grand Master by former residents in New York, for a dispensation for a “Traveling Lodge” for residents of this country sojourning in Paris. He declined to grant it, but referred the matter to the Grand Lodge; he asserted the legal right to grant such a dispensation, and apparently was withheld from doing so, by the fact that one of his predecessors had referred a similar application, which the Grand Lodge had not acted upon. The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence unanimously reported approval of his declination to grant the dispensation and the Grand Lodge adopted the report, wisely as we think.

A good deal of space in these Proceedings is devoted to matters connected with the Masonic Home. It is a decided success, and already an enlargement of it is proposed.

“Jubilee Day”—the twenty-fourth of April—was celebrated, and while not *absolutely* made a day of annual celebration, that was practically done. The zeal and rejoicing with which the New York craft celebrated the day when they were freed from debt, may well be remembered when propositions looking to incurring a debt are considered. In this connection, Grand Master BURNHAM eloquently says :

“Over half a century ago our fathers laid the foundation in faith and hope, and we of a later time have placed the capstone in certainty and triumph. The labors, toils, and sacrifices of those weary years make it a

period never to be forgotten while Freemasonry endures. To-day, with no shadow of debt remaining, the Hall and Asylum stand equipped and in successful operation, while, almost without exception, every one, man, woman and child, who has applied for entrance to the Masonic Home, has been received and cared for. Well may we view with pride the splendid monument we have reared in the name of Faith, of Hope, and of Charity."

* * * * *

"While we have exemplified our masonic teachings by unceasing devotion in the past to the noble purpose of providing home and comforts for the unfortunate ones among us, shall we consider as less noble the purpose to educate, assist, and inspire the eighty-six thousand brethren with a broader comprehension of the mission of Freemasonry; with a new understanding of Fraternity, Equality, Charity? Shall we make everything of supporting the hand of charity, and nothing of cultivating the heart of charity?"

He makes a merited recognition of the able and willing services of the Grand Secretary, Bro. EDWARD M. L. EHLEBS, not only in the discharge of the duties of his office, but in aiding the Grand Master, and in doing anything that will advance the interests of Masonry or assist the brethren; we desire to add our personal endorsement, founded upon actual experience, of the Grand Master's words.

The Grand Librarian (WILLIAM J. DUNCAN) reports the completion of the catalogue, and suggests that it be printed. The Grand Lodge appropriated \$1,000 for the Library, and we hope that the catalogue will be commenced, for as Bro. DUNCAN well says, there are in it books and documents of inestimable value from a historical standpoint, which are now of no use to students.

The "History of Freemasonry in New York" has been completed in four volumes. The original plan contemplated a History of each lodge, but that part of it has been abandoned, at least for the present.

The Report of the Board of Relief is of much interest, especially to brethren serving in a similar capacity; and we advise them to go to the Grand Lodge and read it, as it is too long to be copied in this report.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, in relation to the observance of the centennial of the death of Washington.

The Grand Lodge adopted the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to the effect that by a change of by-laws the same dues may be required of Life members as of other members, holding that the power to change the by-laws was a part of the contract made with the Life members. That this is a correct statement of the technical law, is true. But we have hoped that it would never be applied in Masonry. When the members bought their life-membership, and paid for it, no one understood that the lodge would, or could, turn around immediately afterwards, and subject them to the same dues as they had before paid, and which they supposed that they had paid for life by commutation. The committee regard life memberships

as "destructive of the interests of the lodge." While it is not so stated, upon a further reading, we are inclined to think that, while the decision includes *purchased* life memberships, the case before the lodge was one in which it was provided that the payment of dues for a given number of years should exempt the member thereafter; if so, the case lacks a necessary element of a contract; there is no consideration for it, unless a higher rate of dues is paid therefor than is paid by the other members.

The Grand Lodge recognized the "Gran Dieta Symbolica" of Mexico; its action in this regard has been sharply criticised, we quote the report of the committee:

"That at the last annual communication we reported that the organization of the 'Grand Symbolic Diet' is similar to that of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland with their Provincial Grand Lodges, and confined to the first three or symbolic degrees, and entirely separate from the higher degrees of the A. A. S. Rite, and afforded a happy solution of the difficulties which have surrounded Masonry in that republic, and we should have recommended their recognition then, but for the protest of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, located in the city of Mexico, under charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which seemed to your committee demanded further investigation before we could safely pass upon the question of recognition and exchange of representatives. Action was deferred until further information could be obtained as to the character of that Grand Body and its subordinates. From information in possession of your committee, we are satisfied that this protest of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, at the City of Mexico, was from a desire to retain their charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and, being composed in the main of Americans residing in Mexico, desired the prestige of their position as the only lodge in Mexico with an American charter.

"The charges made by the Master of Toltec Lodge were so fully met by the 'Grand Diet,' that the Grand Lodge of Missouri have revoked *their* charter of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, and the members petitioned for and have received a charter from the 'Grand Dieta Symbolica,' which ends all dispute and leaves the 'Grand Dieta' in undisputed control of Symbolic Masonry in the Republic of Mexico."

We are not all satisfied that the gross irregularities and even "innovations in the body of Masonry" charged against the Gran Dieta, do not exist, and, until so satisfied, cannot concur with our New York brethren, but still adhere to the views expressed in our report last year.

Of the Mississippi proposition in relation to jurisdiction, the committee say:

"That while the object sought to be obtained by the adoption of these proposed uniform rules seems to your committee very desirable, yet the rules proposed being in conflict with our present constitution and laws, we can only favorably recommend the reference of the whole subject to the Committee on Revision of our Constitution and Statutes, when appointed."

The Supreme Council of France made formal application for recognition and exchange of representatives. To the latter proposition, the reply is, "It is the settled policy of this Grand Lodge to exchange representatives only with Independent Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry." This is true of all our American Grand Lodges.

The committee add:

“The Supreme Council of France claims to have under her obedience lodges of Apprentices, Companions, and Masters, all dedicated to the G. O. T. G. A. O. T. U., and having no connection or sympathy with the *Grand Orient of France*, and they desire to extend to Master Masons of our obedience the right of visitation to their lodges, and ask for their Master Masons the right of visitation to our lodges.”

* * * * *

“The Supreme Council of France (who claim to be entirely independent of and antagonistic to the atheistic doctrines of the Grand Orient, which are so unanimously condemned by the Grand Lodges throughout the world) do not wish to suffer from the stigma attached to the Grand Orient, and ask to have Master Masons of their own obedience recognized as loyal masons throughout the world.”

While the committee were in full sympathy with this last request, they deemed the matter of too great importance to be passed upon without careful consideration, and, at their request, the matter was continued in their hands for report at the next annual communication. We await this report with much interest.

Of course the “Kaiser Friedrich” was declared to be clandestine, and the Grand Lodge, which planted it, was interdicted: in addition the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Hungary, at Budapest, with whom the Grand Lodge of New York is in official relation, is hereby notified of the irregular and unmasonic action of the so-called Grand Lodge ‘Kaiser Friedrich zur Bundestreue,’ Berlin, Prussia, and fraternally requested to withdraw its official relations with the so-called Grand Lodge.”

The Report on Correspondence (188 pp.) was the work of Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY and CHARLES SACKREUTER—the latter giving a very interesting review of the “Foreign Grand Lodges.”

Referring in the introduction to the “doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, the committee well say:

“Upon the latter we desire to say that in our consideration thereof we have confined ourselves to the application of the effect of the law of one Grand Jurisdiction within the limits of another Grand Jurisdiction.

“To our mind, however, there is another element which should not be lost sight of, viz: the masonic comity which should prevail between Grand Bodies.

“It will not do to take too narrow a view of this question, and the more we consider it, the stronger becomes our conviction of the necessity of mutual concession and some general agreement upon the point at issue. Otherwise we fear that the radical difference now prevalent will lead to a disturbance of the pleasant official relations between the several Grand Bodies.

“We are strongly in favor of a limitation of the duration of a rejection to a term of years. Some Grand Lodges have already adopted this plan—in one case five, and the other seven years. Whether any regulation could be made uniform is questionable.

“There could, however, be a principle established which would obviate largely any cause of unpleasantness, and that would be, that—whatever the regulation adopted, the principle enunciated, or the duration established, it

should be held to be valid and have the same effect within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge as it would in the jurisdiction wherein the original rejection occurred."

In his review of Maine (1893), he says:

"The genial, pleasant countenance of R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, late Grand Secretary, whose death we noted last year, greets us as we open the volume of Proceedings.

"The address of the Grand Master is characterized by sound judgment, and confined strictly to the line of official duty. Dispensations had been issued for two new lodges. Could not see the necessity of granting a dispensation 'to confer all three degrees of Masonry upon a candidate the same evening,' and gives a valid reason for his action."

There are many matters of interest in this report, which we had intended to notice, but as we are writing a "signature" of our report comes in from the printer, and gives us such an intimation as to the length of our report, if we keep on, that we are paralyzed!

NORTH CAROLINA, 1894.

A portrait and brief sketch of the venerable Bro. ALFRED MARTIN, for over fifty years an active mason, are given as an introduction to these Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge met at Wilmington in honor of the centennial anniversary of St. John's Lodge and was welcomed with great enthusiasm.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. CORTEX) says:

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to say to you that notwithstanding the past year has been one of such unusual financial depression, the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction has made a very satisfactory progress in every way, but more particularly am I pleased that the lodges and individual masons are recognizing that Masonry is a great moral institution, and moral ideas are being inculcated by precept and example, and immorality is being treated as it should be, with indignation and contempt, and consequently a better class of men are applying for the degrees of Masonry, and it is being gradually but surely elevated in the minds of the brethren as well as the profane."

No matters of general interest are discussed in his address and the Proceedings were of a routine character.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to increase the Grand Lodge dues from sixty cents to one dollar *per capita*, the increase to be devoted to the support of the Orphan Asylum.

On the evening of the third day, a historical address was delivered, which was followed by a banquet: and the forenoon of the fourth day was devoted to a trip down the river to Cape Fear.

The address of welcome, the oration of the Grand Orator and the historical address were of unusual excellence and interest.

The delegate to the Masonic Congress, Bro. WILLIAM SIMPSON, gave a detailed report of its proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (64 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN R. PENDER.

We hold the following to be correct, and would extend it to cover any masonic degrees:

“If a brother is aware of the existence of an order which inculcates such principles as will raise men to a higher plane of life, there should be no objection to his seeking admission thereto; such privileges, however, we think, should be sought after by the participant, and not forced upon him, and when a person makes it his business to solicit candidates to whom he can sell degrees, we care not whether the degrees are considered legitimate or otherwise; our opinion is that he is crossing the boundary line of conduct, beyond which no mason should suffer his interest to betray him.”

Referring to a law requiring a month to elapse between the conferring of degrees, he voices our views as follows:

“We dissent from the Kentucky rule, and do not think it a wise regulation. We can see no good reason for a time limit, and we have none in North Carolina. Here the applicant for advancement is required to prove his masonic proficiency in the degree from which he is to be advanced. One man may learn the necessary lesson in a day, while another may not learn it in a month. We would like to see our law more rigidly enforced and more thorough proficiency required, but we don't want it to be changed to a time qualification nor restricted in any way. Let the zealous student go on as fast as he prepares himself to do so.”

We do not agree with him in relation to the use of lodge funds:

“We can see no reason why a lodge should not have the right to appropriate its funds for other purposes than masonic. It seems to us that a lodge can do what it wishes with its own, especially if by unanimous vote.”

While a lodge is the same body from its organization to its dissolution, the members are continually changing, and we do not believe the members of a lodge should be allowed to spend at will, moneys which their predecessors have paid in to be devoted to charitable purposes. Such money is not the “money of the lodge,” in the full sense of that term: it is money held by the lodge *in trust* for charitable purposes, which the courts, if appealed to, would not allow it to use as “its own.” Lodge funds are exempted from taxation in many states on the ground that they are trust funds held for charitable uses.

On one point we scarcely understood our brother; he praises Grand Masters for a “frugal use” of dispensations to confer degrees “out of time,” and yet he says:

“We believe the only way in which a man can become a useful and zealous mason is by attending lodge meetings, and becoming familiar with the teachings and lessons inculcated in the lodge. At the same time we know there are a great many good men who are masons, and are an honor to the fraternity, who are so unfortunate as to be unable to attend lodge meetings on account of business connections. We believe in the Grand Master using his prerogatives, and consider the lodge the best judge as to how and when the degrees should be conferred. Of course we don't mean to set aside any

of the landmarks, and if dispensation is asked for it should in the majority of cases be granted."

Of a law that exists in a few jurisdictions, and we are glad to say they are *very* few, he says:

"His conviction and sentence are fully ascertained to have been without any just or legal ground, and yet it seems he is deprived of membership in his lodge, and is sent forth a non-affiliate. We see no masonic reason why a lodge should have power thus, without any fault of his, to turn a brother out of membership. This rule seems to us illogical as well as unjust, as it shows by the very language of the report that the conviction and sentence be reversed and set aside; and deprivation of membership and non-affiliation are allowed to attach to the brother as a consequence of the conviction and sentence. It was the finding of the Grand Lodge that the accused was wrongfully convicted and punished, and that in justice his wrongs must be righted, and yet they leave him to suffer what may be and doubtless will be so experienced, the heaviest half of the penalty—the deprivation of membership, which the lodge that once treated him unjustly will in all probability never restore to him."

Of the writers of these reports, in his conclusion, he says:

"They are inspired by a true desire to promote the best interest of the fraternity. There are decided differences of opinion. The writers sometimes wax warm in controversy, but the great dominating motive of each and every writer is service to the craft. Here are writers who for a quarter of a century and more have labored zealously in the preparation of reports; here are also younger members of the corps who are following in the footsteps of the veterans, and all alike seeking only to promote the honor of Masonry. Where else can you find such a display of devotion? For clear, forcible and logical writing, for depth of thought and for literary skill the writers of the craft take foremost place among the literary men of the times. These reports bear the marks of that patient research, that delving in the records of the past, that clear comprehension of the fundamental principles of our institution which gives assurance that masons who study them will not go unrewarded. If in these few pages we have not said anything that shall inspire the reader with higher motives or better thoughts we at least endeavored not to say anything that could wound the feelings of any of our brethren, and we close with the consciousness that there is not in all our work a single word that has been written in any but a spirit of the utmost kindness and brotherly love."

NORTH CAROLINA, 1895.

We have, as an introduction to the Proceedings, a list of the six principal officers of the Grand Lodge from 1787 to 1895, inclusive. The Grand Lodge met in every calendar year during that period except 1883. In 1882, the Grand Lodge changed its date of meeting from December to January, so none was held in 1883. Including the present, the Grand Lodge has had forty-eight Grand Masters. The first three Grand Masters, whose term of service extended from December, 1787, to December, 1799, were all Governors of the state.

WILLIAM T. BAIN was elected Grand Secretary in 1836 and served four years: in 1844, he was elected again and served till his death in 1867, when his son DONALD W. BAIN was elected and served till his death in 1892, and was succeeded by *his son*, WILLIAM H. BAIN, who served two years and declined a re-election—thus completing fifty years continuous service.

The "declaration" of the convention of 1787 is given, and we copy a part of the preamble and conclusion:

"TO THE GLORY OF THE GREAT ARCHITECT.

"WHEREAS, The harmony and happiness of the ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Masons have been disturbed by the late revolution, and the free intercourse and correspondence between the fraternity in America and Great Britain, thereby in a great measure broken off; whereby it has become necessary that the brethren, in the State of North Carolina, establish a certain code, or frame of constitution, for the well ordering and uniform government of the society."

* * * * *

"That the government of all the lodges that now are, or hereafter may be established in this state, shall be vested in a Grand Master and other Grand Officers, to be elected according to the ancient constitution of Free and Accepted Masons; who with such members as shall be appointed by the several lodges to attend in convention, shall be stiled and denominated The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina; which Grand Lodge shall exercise all the powers incident or usual to Grand Lodges held under the authorities expressed in the book of constitutions (until a constitution for the government of the craft shall be proposed and adopted by a continental Grand Lodge, if such shall be appointed) and that all private lodges conform and subject themselves to such government accordingly."

The charge delivered by the President of the convention, after the installation of the Grand Officers, is given: we quote:

"As you have the honor of being placed at the head of us in the masonic zone, we flatter ourselves that under your wisdom and patronage, the art of Masonry will flourish amongst us. Let me observe to you on this occasion that our ancient constitution is to be your guide and support, being persuaded that exhortation to a more punctual discharge of your duties would appear at present unnecessary, still permit me, without giving offence to any one in this large and respectable meeting, to make a few observations; perhaps they may be of benefit to the newly admitted brethren, if any are present.

"Would every brother consider the advantage he derives by being initiated in our body, he would surely confess its glorious precepts taught in all regular lodges, are calculated in a particular manner to form their minds in goodness; they strongly recommend us to cultivate our several duties to God, our neighbors, ourselves and charity to all mankind. The rules of this fraternity have a direct tendency to promote moral and social virtue; let us then be careful to justify ourselves in paying a punctual attention to the rules of this grand profession, and above all let us conform ourselves to that great light, the law of God, that will teach us to be submissive to our superiors, to our equals courteous, and to our inferiors kind and condescending.

"Masonry is an offspring of Heaven, the patroness of the liberal arts and sciences, which polish human nature, and happy are they in some degree that are conversant with her; and we find that many of her votaries are rendered immortal by their works.

“ You will allow me to recommend to you, whenever any candidate asks admittance, that there will always be made a strict and impartial enquiry into their characters of whatever rank or condition; this neglect has brought an abuse too common in most lodges, and this timely care will give a permanency to the craft which will restore honour and dignity upon its members.”

This charge is as appropriate and as deserving of obedience as it was when it was delivered.

We also call attention to the “ declaration.” As in the other cases of the formation of Grand Lodges in this country after the Revolution, it is based upon the doctrine that the lodges in a State or Territory have a right to form a Grand Lodge for the government of the craft, and the recent attempt to require the consent of the parent Grand Lodge is an innovation, and really a declaration that the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and the other old Grand Lodges, were formed in violation of masonic law.

The declaration is also significant as showing what was then understood to be the powers of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (JOHN W. CORROX) says:

“ All of us are painfully aware of the continued ‘ hard times ’ and financial depression, yet, notwithstanding this, Masonry has moved onward and upward in this jurisdiction during the past year, and I congratulate you that while our progress has been gradual, yet I believe that Masonry is better understood and appreciated than ever before, and that is fast being recognized as a great moral force in the land, and consequently is receiving the encouragement and support of the best citizens.

“ We have indeed a great work before us, but if we are only true to ourselves and to the teachings of Masonry we will receive the commendation of all good men everywhere.

“ Peace, harmony and brotherly love prevail throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, for, although in a few isolated cases there have been some misunderstandings which might have created discord, yet I am gratified to report that in every case coming under my observation there has been no difficulty in settling the supposed differences, the brethren and lodges being at all times willing to act in a true masonic spirit. In nearly every instance the supposed differences were caused by a failure to understand or to follow the law as laid down in the masonic code of North Carolina, which was carefully compiled for the information of the brethren, and which is worthy of a more careful study than seems to be given it; consequently the Grand Master is given a great deal of unnecessary work, and lodges and brethren caused to have improper feelings towards each other.”

He had granted eight dispensations for new lodges, after, as he supposed, careful examination and inquiry, but had had the mortification of being requested to recall one dispensation, as those to whom it had been granted had concluded, after trial, that they had made a mistake, and wished to return to their mother lodge. It is fortunate that they discovered their mistake so soon, and had the courage to admit it.

Of the Orphan Asylum, he says:

"This institution, so dear to the hearts of all masons and of which we are so justly proud, and which is worthy of our best care and support, is, I am thankful to say, in a better condition than it has ever been; for while there have been a good many changes necessarily made in its administration, yet, under the management of the present Superintendent, who combines rare business capacity, executive ability, sound judgment and earnest Christian character, and love for his work and for the children, and who is blessed with a noble Christian wife, who assists him in this great work, I can say, without any reflection on any one, that the Oxford Orphan Asylum is at present in reality an orphan home, where the little orphans are not only cared for and instructed, but where they are made to feel that their health, happiness and comfort are looked after, not merely as a duty, but because they are indeed our children, and that they have some one to love them and care for them."

An addition to the building was needed, costing \$10,000; Mr. B. N. DUKE, not a mason, offered to give \$5,000 if the Grand Lodge would raise the other \$5,000; when this was stated in the Grand Lodge, a member announced that he was authorized to subscribe another \$1,000 in behalf of another brother, and in a brief time the necessary amount was subscribed.

The Superintendent, in his report, states that Mr. JAMES A. BRADLEY, of California, but a native of North Carolina, made the Home a Christmas present of valuable real estate in Minneapolis under rent for fifty years, with a present net income of \$1,600 *per annum*. Mr. BRADLEY, too, was not a mason; it seems sad that he should have died before he received the acknowledgment of the gift and the thanks of the Directors. Truly the Asylum must be doing great good, or it would not have so commended itself to the consideration of these gentlemen as to lead them to make these gifts.

A request was received from the Grand Lodge of Iowa for some of the old Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and in this connection the Grand Master urges a reprint of the early Proceedings, but while it was voted to grant the request of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, if possible, no action was taken upon this suggestion. We greatly regret this: we have studied the early history of this Grand Lodge (a "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties") sufficiently to learn that her early Proceedings contain very much of great interest and importance as showing the ancient usages of the craft.

The Grand Master announced the following decision, which was approved by the Grand Lodge upon the report of the committee to which his address was referred, without being sent to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and apparently without any *real* consideration:

"That a mason who dimits from his own lodge moves into the jurisdiction of another lodge, petitions for membership, is rejected, cannot apply for membership in any other lodge without the consent of the lodge which rejected him as long as he lives in that jurisdiction."

To say that we are very greatly surprised, is putting it in the mildest possible terms. Considering the disabilities under which non-affiliates are

placed in very many jurisdictions, this brother is expelled from Masonry *by a single vote!* His disabilities anywhere are such as ought never to be imposed by a single vote. Everywhere else, so far as we know, it is held to be the *duty* of a mason, whose application is rejected by one lodge, to apply to another and keep on doing so, until some lodge elects him. This decision appears to us to be a most dangerous innovation upon ancient usage, and we earnestly hope our North Carolina brethren will consider this matter again. We believe that if it had gone to the Committee on Jurisprudence, or if the committee which passed upon it, had had time to examine it, it would not have been approved.

We greatly regret to learn that the Grand Secretary had been so ill for two-thirds of the year as to prevent his attention to the duties of his office, and that he felt obliged to decline re-election in consequence.

A proposition was made to incorporate the Orphan Asylum organization; but after a long discussion, it was determined not to do so at present. Apparently the Grand Lodge feared that it might lose the control of it. The state gives \$10,000 a year towards its support, but it was created by the Grand Lodge, which gives \$3,500 a year for its expenses.

A brief, but very comprehensive, address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Hon. WILLIAM G. CLARKE; he claims that Masonry has endured because it is based upon Fraternity—the brotherhood of man.

In accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge, the full returns for the year are printed.

At the close of the session the Grand Master addressed the brethren in remarks of a practical character, and if they are heeded by the brethren, the craft must prosper.

No Report on Correspondence.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1894.

A portrait of JAMES McDONALD, the retiring Grand Master, and a picture of the "Doolittle Tavern," in which the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was organized, are given.

BRO. McDONALD in his address gives a concise account of his official acts. In his opening remarks, he says:

"In numbers we are small, compared with many other jurisdictions, but in harmony we equal the best and largest of them. No appeals or grievances are before the Grand Lodge. This state of affairs existed last year, and may it continue to exist.

"In many ways, perhaps, our lack of numbers prevents us from enjoying some of the blessings of our institution; yet it gives us a better opportunity to become acquainted and to understand one another, and the better we know the peculiarities of those with whom we associate, the more peace and harmony we have in our midst."

We are beginning to think that large Grand Lodges, and especially large lodges, are not in accord with "the original plan of Masonry." The very nature of the Institution seems to contemplate lodges, every member of which shall be on comparatively intimate terms with every other member; this is impossible in the case of the large lodges of the present time; new members are now generally met by the old members for the first time, when they meet in the lodge, and in our larger lodges, there are masons who have been members for years, and yet have never met others who have been members all the while. In such cases the bonds of fraternity are not strengthened by social intercourse, but are a mere sentiment, growing solely out of the fact that the parties are masons.

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

"The craft through the state is in a general condition of prosperity. The financial depression which is upon our country, together with poor harvests in localities, have had their effects upon us. Still when I consider all these, and find that we have increased in numbers, and, still better, increased in enthusiasm, I congratulate the fraternity upon the prosperity which has been ours. To be sure, some lodges have decreased in membership, some have remained without growth, but fortunately these are the exception, not the rule."

Of "perpetual jurisdiction," he says:

"Our relations with other Grand Lodges are of the most cordial kind. Some slight friction exists between some of the Grand Lodges, arising out of the rule of perpetual jurisdiction. I am pleased that we have abrogated that rule, except as among our own lodges, and am not sure but the rule should be entirely revoked, and leave a rejected candidate free to apply to any lodge which has acquired jurisdiction over him by virtue of his residence. His application will always show whether or not he has been rejected by any other lodge, and the investigating committee can ascertain the sufficiency of the cause of such rejection by proper correspondence. I recommend the matter to your consideration."

His position is well taken; we have already noticed the strange inconsistency of some Grand Lodges in enforcing this rule among their own lodges, but denying it to other jurisdictions. In North Dakota, a lodge cannot receive the petition of a previously rejected candidate, without the consent of the rejecting lodge, *unless such lodge is in another Grand Jurisdiction!* The suggestion of the Grand Master was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, as was the Mississippi proposition; the committee asked for further time to examine the latter and we presume the former goes with it. Of course, so far as the legal aspect is concerned, this law is in harmony with the anti-perpetual jurisdiction doctrine, but practically it is a curious commentary upon the correctness of that doctrine.

We learn from the report of the Grand Secretary, the indefatigable FRANK J. THOMPSON, that not more than one-fifth of the Grand Lodge Library was saved from the fire, and much of what was saved is useless, because it con-

sists largely of broken sets. The insurance was, as we understand it, \$1,650 on the library, and this enabled Bro. THOMPSON to make a very important purchase of Bro. PARVIN, who allowed his private library and collection of duplicates to go into this Grand Lodge Library at a really nominal price. Of this Bro. THOMPSON says:

“While we have paid into the hands of Bro. Parvin the sum stated, yet I feel that the transaction was hardly a business one. The estimated value put upon our former library, applied to proceedings obtained through Bro. Parvin, is a very large sum compared to the amount we paid him, viz: \$600. The value of his private collection is in fact much greater than the cost to us. He stated to your Grand Secretary that it was not so much the money consideration which prompted him to make the proposition of sale to us, as it was that he desired the collection to be in the possession of some public library, and especially that of our state. We all know his former generosity to our Grand Lodge, and the present transaction was prompted by the same fraternal regard for the brethren of North Dakota.”

This Grand Lodge is exceedingly fortunate in this matter, and we have no doubt that it will soon have a library worthy of any Grand Lodge in the country. We are glad to see that such a result is appreciated by the members of the Grand Lodge, as a regulation was adopted providing for a ten cent *per capita* tax for three years, to be applied wholly for the benefit of the library.

A case of new impression was before the Grand Lodge: a gentleman in good faith, supposing he was applying to a regular lodge, petitioned one of the lodges under the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario and received the degrees therein. The lodge has since surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge of Canada and received a new one from that body. The petitioner further says:

“The first intimation I had that I was not in all respects a regular mason was last winter when it was proposed to organize a lodge at Bottineau, N. D. I have applied to the Grand Master of Canada to be ‘healed,’ but am informed that I cannot be healed unless I return to Canada. I do not feel able to spend the money required for the trip, and I therefore respectfully ask to be healed in this jurisdiction if it is within the power of the Grand Lodge to grant the favor.”

The petition was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence which reported upon the important points as follows:

“The Grand Lodge of Ontario was formed February 10, 1876, by members principally from various lodges in the ‘London District’ of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The difficulty grew, to an extent, out of dissatisfaction of members of Eden Lodge with the course regarding it pursued by Grand Lodge of Canada.”

* * * * *

“At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1876, all masons participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Ontario were expelled, and the Grand Lodge of Ontario declared clandestine and illegitimate.

“In 1877, Grand Master of Canada in his address, alluded to those who

had allied themselves with the Grand Lodge of Ontario, many not knowing its masonic status, and suggested 'that the Grand Master, for the time being, might be empowered by this Grand Lodge to take such action as may prove just and proper with individual cases of those who, through misunderstanding on their own part and misrepresentation on the part of others, have been induced to joined the above organization.'

"At that session the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the report of the Board of General Purposes just read, on the excellent address of the M. W. the Grand Master, be not adopted, but that it be referred back to the board with instructions to amend the same by approving of the suggestions of the M. W. the Grand Master concerning the dealing with such of the persons expelled by Grand Lodge last year as may evince due contrition for their heinous offence, and seek restoration to membership; and also to deal in a spirit of justice with such other persons as may have since associated themselves with so-called lodges holding from these expelled masons.

"It was thereupon moved by R. W. Bro. Otto Klotz, seconded by W. Bro. David Glass, and

"*Resolved*, That the report of the Board of General Purposes be amended in pursuance of the resolution of Grand Lodge, and that, as amended, the same be adopted.'

"The Grand Master in his annual address at the session of 1879, stated that the Grand Lodge of Ontario had ceased to exist, and had given up its seal to be destroyed, and reports the healing of a number of persons made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario. His action was affirmed by the Grand Lodge.

"In 1880 the Grand Master reports the healing of masons made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario.

"In 1883 the Grand Master reports his refusal to grant dispensations to heal these brothers, and that he had advised such persons to petition a lodge and be made masons in the usual way. The Grand Lodge affirmed his action.

"In 1886 a new constitution was submitted, and in 1887 the same was adopted with some changes, wherein we find in section 40 D, among the prerogatives granted to the Grand Master, the right to grant a dispensation, 'to permit the *healing* of an irregularly made mason.' On account of this prerogative so granted, the resolution adopted in 1877, permitting the Grand Master to heal masons made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, was repealed.

"In the annual address of the Grand Master in 1888 he defines 'healing' as follows:

"To 'heal' is in reality to re-make the irregular mason, abbreviating the ceremonies and omitting the monitorial instruction, but giving the essentials as in the case of a profane. If the essentials are already correctly known, they may also be omitted, and then the healing ceremony would be comprised in the administration of the obligations of secrecy and fealty to the Grand Lodge. When parties who have been irregularly made masons are 'healed' by the order of the Grand Master, they then immediately become regular masons, but non-affiliated, and they may apply to and join any regular lodge that is willing to receive them as members. Grand Lodge at its last annual communication having rescinded the former ruling of 1883, thus leaving the power with the Grand Master to use in his discretion, I have granted a number of dispensations (twenty-eight in all), to heal persons, who, through want of knowledge or the misrepresentations of others, had been lead to connect themselves with irregular and clandestine lodges.'

* * * * *

"In masonic law and parlance there are three classes of masons. First,

a Clandestine Mason. One who stands in the same relations to Masonry as a profane, or one who has never received the symbolic degrees. He cannot be 'healed.' Second, an Irregular Mason. That is one who has received the degrees but in an irregular manner, *i. e.*, not in accordance with the masonic law of the Grand Jurisdiction in which the degrees were conferred, or of which he is a resident. Such a mason may be healed. Third, a Regular Mason. That is one who has received the degrees agreeably to the laws and regulations of the Grand Jurisdiction from which he hails.

"Applying the law to the facts, as found from the records of that Grand Lodge, we find:

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

"That the Grand Lodge of Canada has, as a matter of fact, declared those made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario to be irregular masons. If it had declared them to be clandestine masons, it would not have 'healed' them.

II.

"That the Grand Lodge of Canada since 1887 to the present day, excepting the years of 1883-4-5-6-7, through its Grand Master, has 'healed' all worthy applicants, who were made under the Grand Lodge of Ontario.

CONCLUSIONS.

I.

"That the Grand Lodge of Canada, by its acts of healing masons so made, have declared to the masonic world that such persons are irregular masons only, and that the status thus given such persons they carry wherever they go.

II.

"That the Grand Lodge of North Dakota has the legitimate right to accept the status so given by the Grand Lodge of Canada to masons made under the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and to deal with them accordingly.

III.

"That the Grand Lodge of North Dakota has the masonic right to cause the healing of irregularly made masons by its Grand Master, or under his authority.

"Therefore your committee recommend that the said Joseph H. Pinkerton, and all other masons made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, be healed by the Grand Master, or under his authority, upon application therefor and satisfactory proof of worthiness, and that he was so made."

We see no escape from these conclusions. We copy this report at length, as the same question is liable to arise in this jurisdiction.

We extract the following:

"The Grand Master then announced that the Grand Lodge was ready to install the officers for the ensuing year. That, inasmuch as the installation was to be public, he would again call the Grand Lodge from labor to refreshment for that purpose, which he proceeded to do.

"The ladies of the Eastern Star, who had assembled in Valley City for the purpose of organizing a Grand Chapter of Eastern Star for the state, were then admitted. They were welcomed with a well turned speech by M.W. James McDonald, and Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Grand Secretary of the General Grand Chapter Eastern Star, United States, was invited to a seat on the dais in the Grand East. Mrs. Pitkin responded to the reception accorded to the ladies of the Eastern Star in sentiments beautiful and appropriate."

The Report on Correspondence (150 pp.) was presented by Bro. FRANK J. THOMPSON.

He says:

“What possible good the review of the Grand Jurisdiction can do anybody when it contains only a short excerpt from the Grand Master’s address, and states that the membership has gained a certain number, is more than we can tell. We believe that if for the want of time, or the lack of interest in the proceedings of any given Grand Lodge, it is not deemed expedient to devote any more space to its review than is given to some Grand Lodges, it is better to take those Grand Bodies that have done something of interest and make a particular review of its proceedings. It is not the number of Grand Lodges that are reviewed so much as it is the manner in which they are reviewed, which gives interest to these reports.”

We endeavor to write our reports “on the same genteel principle,” save that we are apt to write as “the spirit moves.”

He classifies the addresses of Grand Masters “under several generic heads,” and concludes as follows:

“All are good in their places, and all are good of their kind. The individual taste of the reader or the listener is that which dictates his preference.”

For this reason we have never criticised adversely the style of the address of any Grand Master. Other brethren are as much entitled to the gratification of their respective tastes as we are. We have read such criticisms, when in our judgment the critic deserved it much more than the criticised.

Bro. THOMPSON sometimes forgets, or fails to apply wisely, Davy Crockett’s motto: in his review of Maine he says:

“The Grand Lodge donated the munificent sum of \$30 for the purpose of procuring reports for its Grand Lodge Library, out of print. We hope that the Grand Secretary will be cautious in his expenditure and that he may live long enough to see the vacant spaces of the Grand Lodge Library shelves filled as a result of this appropriation.”

“Enough is good as a feast”: the amount appropriated was all that was asked or could be used. Bro. IRA BERRY, early in his Grand Secretaryship, appreciating the value of Grand Lodge and other reports, commenced preserving and binding them, so that in spite of two fires we have very nearly a complete collection of the original Proceedings that have been published and could be obtained: there are very few gaps in it, except those that can be filled only by reprints: as a matter of fact, the committee were not able to find enough of our wants to exhaust the appropriation. We do not collect Periodicals, but limit our Library to Proceedings of all Masonic Grand Bodies, Masonic Histories, Constitutions, Text Books, works on Masonic Jurisprudence and the like.

He criticises our construction of the provision of our constitution referring to the number of degrees to be conferred *at one communication of the lodge*; but he blunders by assuming that the provision of our constitution is in the same words as the “Old Regulation”; and of the latter he says:

"We believe that it means exactly what it says, that no more than five candidates could be initiated, passed or raised at the same time."

The practice of making more than one mason "at a time," in the sense in which our brother uses it, is a very modern one: "the fathers" would as soon have made a mason in the street as to have two go through the ceremonies at the same time: the practice grows out of the modern idea, that the object is to make masons instead of teaching masonic principles by making masons, and undoubtedly comes to us from the "higher degrees."

Referring to the revision of our constitution, he says:

"We supposed that Masonry never changed, and if that be true, why should its regulations meet with a change. It only shows that Masonry, like everything else, is forced along the stream of modern demands, and that which satisfied our fathers is inadequate to the emergencies of modern civilization."

The reason is largely this: brethren desirous of improving Masonry and believing that they could do so, started out to change our regulations, &c., to meet "the emergencies of modern civilization," and the consequence was that it was soon found that the changes needed changing; and so it has gone on; the amendments of our Constitution and General Regulations fall almost wholly under two heads. (1.) Amending changes of the old law, as experience shows the errors in those changes, and (2) to prohibit practices which the "advanced theory" brethren have originated, and which are in violation of the ancient laws and usages of the craft.

He misunderstands a remark which we made in relation to his portrait—that it gave us the same idea of him that his writings gave us: we were merely stating that fact: it did not occur to us that any one would expect to have grounds for inferring what that idea was; we are not wont to deal in *personal* compliments, or *vice versa*, and we assure him that we had no idea or intention of speaking dubiously of him.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1894.

As usual, immediately after opening, the Grand Lodge formed in procession and marched to the church, where an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. JAMES CARRUTHERS.

Returning to the hall, the Grand Lodge was called off, and in the afternoon the brethren and ladies had an excursion by steamer to Pictou, given by Albion Lodge.

The business session commenced in the evening. The address of the Grand Master (DUNCAN C. FRASER) was brief and chiefly of only local interest.

Of the fair, given to reduce the Grand Lodge debt and its results, he says:

"In my last address to Grand Lodge I referred to the then proposed masonic fair, commending it to all lodges. I was not by any means doubtful of the result, but I certainly did not anticipate such marked success. Whether we view it from the distinguished patronage under which it was held; the marked efficiency of the arrangements; the high character of the nightly performances; the rich and varied display of the articles offered for sale; the large and enthusiastic numbers who nightly attended and willingly contributed, or in the result achieved, the verdict must be the same. The net cash result was \$5,429.68. To this sum we added \$570.32, and reduced the mortgage to \$15,000. This balance of \$15,000 was obtained at less rate of interest than formerly paid; making an annual saving in interest alone of over \$500."

* * * * *

"I think we ought not to rest till the whole debt is paid. Surely this is not too lofty an aim. We shall never fulfill our true mission till we have all our funds under our own control, without having to pay tribute to any. The example which the fair exhibited of a large body of busy men giving up so much of their time to the noble purpose of charity, to aid those who are in need, was a lesson that had its effect on thousands in this utilitarian age. And I feel certain that a continuance in this noble purpose will be our highest praise."

The Grand Master was absent during part of the year, and the Deputy Grand Master (ALEXANDER STEPHEN) acted as Grand Master and made a brief report of his official acts.

Of the condition of the craft, Grand Secretary WILLIAM ROSS says:

"The progress and growth in some lodges is very marked, which may in a great measure be attributed to the energy and ability of the Worshipful Masters and officers, assisted by Past Masters, who are generally speaking the main stay of a lodge. The material admitted into, and the work done in these progressive lodges, are all that could be desired; at the same time I am compelled to confess, and I do so with much regret, that several lodges in the jurisdiction show very faint signs of life or animation. It will be a matter of the utmost importance that the next Grand Master should make it a point to visit as many lodges as possible during the year, particularly those whose inactivity has been so pronounced for the past few years; or should the Grand Master be unable to visit personally, it would be very desirable that he should give strict injunctions to his D. D. G. Masters of the several districts wherein these lodges are situated, to make searching enquiry as to the cause of such lukewarmness and inactivity, and if possible remove such cause, and endeavor to infuse new life and vigor into the lodges; and I would here remark that no brother ought to accept the honorable and coveted office of D. D. G. M. unless he is prepared to perform, even at personal inconvenience, the duties thereto belonging."

We are glad to note this growing appreciation of the importance of the office of Deputy Grand Master, by those whose official position and duties give them an opportunity of forming a correct opinion.

St. Andrew's Lodge of Sydney held a Jubilee meeting, which Bro. Ross attended and of which he says:

"How well I remember taking one of my father's horses on 17th February, 1852, and traveling to Sydney, a distance of thirty miles, to receive my first masonic light in this lodge. Forty-two years of continuous masonic life is not the privilege of a great many, and at this meeting of St. Andrew's

there was only one brother present who had received his degrees before I had received mine, and not one of the large number of brethren now assembled was present when I received my degrees."

* * * * *

"I parted with my old lodge, and my masonic brethren, pleased and gratified to be with them on this happy occasion; and I trust much improved by our more than brotherly and social intercourse. I have every reason to believe that the history of St. Andrew's Lodge during the next fifty years will be like that of the past, one of progress, prosperity, and improvement in masonic light and knowledge."

From what the D. D. G. Master says we infer that Bro. Ross's speech on the occasion, though a happy one, *ended in smoke!* It is but fair to say, however, that that was not his fault, and that the smoke was not much denser when he ended than when he began.

We congratulate this Grand Lodge on the improved condition of its finances: the saving of \$500 in the interest account alone will rapidly reduce it, but we trust the good work will still go on. We find, too, that the lodges are very generally free from debt—some of them having followed the example of the Grand Lodge in making special exertions during the year to free themselves from this incubus.

A full report on the Fair is given, a careful examination of which we commend to all about to be engaged in a similar enterprise. We quote one paragraph of general interest:

"Besides the successful financial results of the Fair it produced other results of a very satisfactory character likely to be of even more permanent benefit to the craft. It showed the public something of Freemasonry, of the good material of which it is composed, and that its objects are worthy and its principles high. In fact it created a favorable impression generally. It also aroused enthusiasm amongst the brethren themselves, brought out old masons, some of them unaffiliated, and caused the widows and daughters of old masons to rally under the masonic banner. It has increased the number of candidates for Freemasonry, as the returns for the year 1893-4 will show. It has furthermore served the purpose of emphatically reminding the craft that such a heavy debt was hanging over it and inducing it to take the first step—and a long one—towards clearing off that debt; at the same time impressing on the brethren a sense of their obligation to free themselves of it."

In consequence of the reduction of the debt, measures were taken to increase the fund of benevolence, to which the Grand Lodge is indebted in the sum of \$3,100. This fund was separated from the general fund and placed in the hands of trustees.

A Charity Jewel was adopted, "not to be worn unless presented by, or obtained by permission of, the Grand Lodge," and the following was adopted, viz:

"That a charity jewel be presented by Grand Lodge to any brother who donates or collects \$100 to be paid towards clearing off the mortgage debt on Freemason's Hall, Halifax, the interest on such \$100 thus set free to be credited to the fund of benevolence."

It was at first proposed to impose a *per capita* tax of fifty cents a year for the same general purpose, but instead the following was adopted:

“That a charity subscription be collected in every subordinate lodge, monthly, quarterly, or annually, and the proceeds remitted by the Secretary of the lodge to the Grand Secretary at the same time that he makes his annual returns. Every brother not in indigent circumstances is expected to subscribe, and this will be considered as his personal and voluntary offering to the cause of *Masonic Benevolence*.

“The sum total of these charity subscriptions to be devoted for the present to paying off the mortgage debt on Freemasons' Hall, Halifax, the interest on the debt thus set free being credited to the Fund of Benevolence.

“The Worshipful Master of any lodge contributing the sum of one hundred dollars or more in any one year will be presented with a Grand Lodge Charity Jewel.”

Notice was given of a proposition to amend the constitution by giving authority to the Senior Past Master present to open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens. As we remember, this was formerly the express law in this jurisdiction, but in lately revising the constitution, this provision was dropped out.

The Report on Correspondence (178 pp.) was prepared by Bros. THOMAS B. FLINT and F. B. N. NORMAN-LEE of the committee, aided by Grand Secretary ROSS and Bro. THOMAS MOWBRAY in consequence of the absence of Bro. NORMAN-LEE: to Bro. FLINT fell the larger part of the work, as he had *forty-three* of the *sixty-two* Proceedings that were reviewed. While the reviews are exceedingly excellent abstracts of the sayings and doings in other jurisdictions, none of the reviewers favor us with comments except in very rare cases.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba had been received, and of them Bro. MOWBRAY says:

“The 33d Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Cuba was held in the city of Havana, on 25th March, 1894. Twenty-four out of the thirty-nine lodges constituting this Grand Lodge were represented, and nearly every Grand Officer was in his place and a large number of brethren were present as visitors. M. W. Bro. Segundo Alvarez, G. M., presiding.

“It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge this the first publication of the proceedings of Grand Lodge for the past five years, and we sincerely trust that in future the proceedings will be published annually; it is most cheering to us to find the Order in Cuba in such a flourishing condition as evidenced by the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, who have the oversight of the five districts into which the jurisdiction is divided. We find the membership to be 1,350, which is a very good record indeed for a country in which Freemasonry is not appreciated for its intrinsic worth and its charitable and ostentatious good works, as is the case in English speaking countries.”

Ten pages are devoted to the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, which we have not received.

In his review of Maine, Bro. FLINT says:

“A very praiseworthy undertaking is disclosed in the report of Bro.

Herbert Harris as one of the Committee on History. He reports that the histories of the various lodges of the state are in print and others in the course of preparation, and that histories of several masonic organizations outside the state have been received. The idea of having lodge histories carefully prepared and kept for the information of the fraternity is an excellent one. Could not some such work be undertaken with both pleasure and benefit in Nova Scotia. The histories of many of our lodges would be of great value and interest."

He well says that a History of Masonry in Nova Scotia would be a "very valuable repository of interesting memorials."

We cordially indorse the following from his review of New York:

"The Grand Master pays a well merited tribute to the active and able Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Edward M. L. Ehlers, whose 'zeal has been untiring, his perseverance unequalled, and his ability and faithfulness unexcelled.' The office so well filled by this distinguished brother, demands rare qualities for its proper management. The largest number of masons under one jurisdiction is to be found in New York. It requires great energy and sound judgment to fully meet the calls upon a Grand Secretary, and we are gratified to peruse the cordial eulogy with which Grand Master Burnham alludes to Grand Secretary Ehlers."

Bro. MOWBRAY criticises the election as Grand Master, by the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, of a brother who, though he had been many years a mason, had never been active; we were inclined to agree with Bro. M., but concluded that in this case, there were special reasons, which in the judgment of the Grand Lodge made the election a wise one.

OHIO, 1894.

An excellent portrait of the retiring Grand Master, ALLEN ANDREWS, is given as a frontispiece.

Grand Master ANDREWS had several occasions to deal with the question of "perpetual jurisdiction," to which his Grand Lodge adheres. As one phase of the question is to come before our Grand Lodge, we quote his views.

He states a case in which, many years before, a candidate had been rejected in Pennsylvania, and was afterwards made a mason in Ohio, and had held high positions in civil life and in Masonry. It appearing that he was never notified of his rejection, but was given to understand that his petition had been withdrawn, the Grand Master of Pennsylvania suggested that no further action be taken.

He refers to other cases, in some of which candidates, rejected in Ohio, had been accepted elsewhere, and he had been obliged to declare them not entitled to recognition in Ohio.

He then says:

"The subject under discussion relates to the universality of Masonry, and

should be governed by a broad policy of uniform operation, and should not be controlled by local, diverse, and sometimes retaliatory regulations. As there is no world-wide central authority in our fraternity, uniformity in this respect can only be obtained by the different Grand Lodges all accepting or all rejecting this doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. The latter course seems to be the most feasible, since the doctrine never did prevail in, or has been abandoned by a majority of, the Grand Lodges. It is also the best, for it is consonant with philosophy, philanthropy, and human nature, and recognizes in man the possibility of growth, improvement, and reformation; while the opposite principle runs counter to the spirit of progress, and the genius of Masonry; for it enables a single member of a lodge, be he ever so unwise or unjust, under the temporary heat of a petty personal grievance, either real or imaginary, or under a mistaken belief based on idle gossip or untrue information, not only to close the door of his own lodge, but to compel the candidate to wear the brand of Cain throughout life, no matter how long he may live, where he may go, nor how pure and noble his life may be, or thereafter become.

“If the candidate moves to another place, and applies to another lodge, he can not proceed without the consent of the lodge which once rejected him. In the meantime he has grown out of the knowledge and remembrance of the members of this lodge; they only know he was once rejected; they do not know how many opposed him, or why. They therefore conclude that their masonic fathers of the lodge had good reason for their action, and refuse consent. The only wise, just, and philanthropic rule is to let every state and every lodge judge for itself of the fitness or unfitness for Masonry of those who have resided within its territory for a sufficient time to enable their merits or demerits to be known. Indeed, no other rule can be fairly, uniformly, and satisfactorily enforced, or enforced at all against the lodges of another state. I think our rule should be changed. I made substantially the same recommendation last year, but no action was taken.

In reference to the prevalence of the rule in other Grand Lodges, we think that his remark, though correct, may convey an erroneous impression. While our investigation has not been thorough and complete, we believe the fact to be that the doctrine was accepted by all the older Grand Lodges, say those organized before the Morgan excitement; and that the opposite doctrine was established by the younger Grand Lodges. It was brought to their attention sharply by the emigration from the older jurisdictions to the new ones. In many instances the doctrine has been relaxed by the latter only in cases in which candidates were rejected in other jurisdictions, and maintained as between lodges in their own jurisdiction. But the doctrine really assumes that the candidate remains in the jurisdiction which rejected him: and practically, in the ante-Morgan times, such was almost always the fact; at any rate, we have not been able to find a case, in those days in which the question arose between two different Grand Jurisdictions. We have, therefore, considered that the question, whether the doctrine ought to be applied in the latter class of cases or not, is an open one.

He submits the Mississippi propositions and adds:

“The first rule still recognizes perpetual jurisdiction, and introduced into its administration, in my opinion, an element of impracticability, misunderstanding and contention. It requires the lodge rejecting a candidate to be

summoned for trial, in a certain sense, before another lodge of a different Grand Jurisdiction. The former lodge must then suffer a sort of undignified default, and let judgment go against itself; or it must show cause for its own action, and become the accuser of a man not even a member of the fraternity, and, in a measure, prefer charges against him in a distant tribunal of no higher dignity or authority than itself; and then have these charges, and to a certain extent its own conduct, tried and adjudged by this tribunal of less than superior dignity or authority, before which it can not even appear, offer evidence, or be heard.

“The second rule requires a lodge to lose its E. A. or F. C. members, whether willing or unwilling, and without any action on its part, simply because some lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction expresses a willingness to take them. This is giving to the foreign lodge greater power than any lodge in the same Grand Jurisdiction may possess.”

We regard the first exception well taken; but are not prepared to accede to the second one. We are inclined to hold that when an E. A. or F. C. goes so far away that it is impracticable for him to return for advancement, in the absence of any disciplinary action by the lodge, he should have the right to apply for advancement in the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, but never except upon regular petition and acceptance in such lodge. We utterly object to a lodge's being called upon to confer any degree upon a resident of its own jurisdiction without his acceptance by that lodge in accordance with the laws and usages of Masonry.

Under the head of MASONIC RELIEF, Grand Master ANDREWS submits his views, and we earnestly hope that they will be carefully read and studied, especially the members of our Grand Lodge:

“Recently I received a communication from a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, ‘to lay before the several Grand Lodges of the country the question of masonic relief, the object being to attempt to establish more systematic and uniform methods.’

“This communication asserts that ‘the relief of a distressed worthy mason is a duty devolving either upon the individual mason or the lodge; and that the brother has a claim for relief, and that it must be upon the lodge.’ The committee then raised the query, Who shall afford the relief when the distressed brother is at a distance from his masonic home—the lodge to which he belongs and pays dues, or the lodge in whose jurisdiction he may be at the time? It is conceded that the latter should be the almoner in the first instance, but on whom should the burden ultimately fall?

“The committee then calls attention to the fact that there is a diversity of sentiment and practice on this point; and then, in order to secure uniformity, formulates the following rule, which it asks me to submit to you with the understanding that, upon its adoption by any Grand Lodge, it becomes a compact between such Grand Lodge and all others taking like action:

“‘It is the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its charter. It being understood that in no case is the lodge furnishing relief and asking re-imbursment to go beyond actual necessities, without express authority from the re-imbursing lodge.’

“I think, in this Grand Jurisdiction, the view has already prevailed that the obligation to afford relief to worthy distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, is a moral duty, and has no legal sanction.

“There is a modern school, manifested in some circles of our Order, which would organize this duty to afford relief upon a business basis, and adopt a compulsory system of masonic relief. To my mind, nothing can be further from the spirit of Masonry. It is not the purpose of the fraternity to enforce charity in order that men may become charitable, but it is to cultivate and grow within the hearts of men such unselfish brotherhood and such fraternal natures that charity will flow, even as the waters flow from the never-failing seas. If it be said this standard is too high and can never be attained, the answer is, let us move as far as possible, in that direction. The appeal must ever be, not to the law, for this addresses itself to the unwilling, but to the conscience, for this addresses itself to the willing alone. Compulsory charity is not charity at all; it is a tax, and may become an extortion. It is usually paid unwillingly, often grudgingly, and received without gratitude, but as something due. The one may indeed look upon it as a duty done, but he receives no blessing in the doing; the other may indeed have a want supplied, but he feels no warmth, and his soul is not lifted up.

“Voluntary charity is a benediction, and carries with it a double blessing; for the giver is never so happy on earth, and the beneficiary in gratitude thanks the Father because he has found a brother.

“I look with extreme disfavor upon all attempts to organize masonic charity on a contractual basis. It may be that so far as mutual help goes, this can be done, and that the common honesty so essential to Masonry may be preserved or even exalted; but I fear we would lose all else beside. We might become honest mutual insurers, or faithful co-operative helpers, but we would not be masons. There are other orders, societies and companies that accomplish this, and the field is fully occupied. They charge, as they must charge to be successful, many-fold more than the average lodge dues, and provide, under contract relations, sick benefits for members and funeral benefits for their families. But this is not the mission of Masonry. It is to mold character, subjugate passion, exalt life, improve morals, to teach the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of all men. Its mandate is: ‘Go seek thy brother, take him by the hand, lift him up, point him to the skies, relieve his distress, and make his life and let him make thy life better and better even unto the end.’

“Neither is the lodge the dispensary of alms. The dues it receives are for the purpose of paying the expenses of its operation, and meeting its business obligations. They are not assessed for the purpose of masonic relief. They are far too inadequate for that. It would not be fair to exact dues for charitable purposes, for it would make the burdens fall with equal weight upon the rich and poor. It would be as unjust as for the state to maintain the poor by a poll-tax instead of a tax upon property. No; distress does not make its primary appeal to the lodge as an organization, but to individual members as masons. And it should be met by the brethren according to their ability and disposition to respond.

“Nor can I think the rule formulated by the committee of distinguished masons of Wisconsin is the true rule. Masonic charity manifested in deeds is not circumscribed within the narrow limits of lodge membership. It is due to all masons—aye, it is due to all mankind. And, in my opinion, of the two lodges, the moral obligation to grant relief is upon the one and its membership in whose presence the distressed brother is, rather than upon the distant one and its membership to which he may belong; subject, perhaps, to the moral duty of the latter, to re-imburse the former, in whole or in part, if in its opinion it is abler to bear the burden. I maintain this position because I do not understand that masonic charity or masonic relief is organized on the lodge system, or that the lodges relieve brethren of their individual duties in this respect. I understand this duty rests upon all masons, regardless of lodge affiliations, and that it commends to them for its exercise all worthy distressed masons, without regard to where they may

have their membership. If I recollect aright, the oath at the altar binds us to respond to all worthy distressed Master Masons, whether they belong to our lodge or not, and to their widows and orphans. Besides, the cry of distress, whether audible or inaudible, goes forth first to those who are present, to those who may see and hear, and thus know what relief is needed. And they must respond. And in their response they must measure out according to their own consciences, and give according to their own ability and disposition, and not according to what they may think others should give, or re-imburse them for giving.

“I must add, that I cannot see how the provision in the formulated rule that ‘no lodge should be re-imbursed but for actual necessities,’ affords any safety, or can be made practicable. What are actual necessities? The word ‘necessities’ is a relative term. One man’s luxuries become another man’s necessities. So luxuries in one place may become necessities in another place. Necessities depend so much on personality, place, environment, condition, habits of life, etc., that no general rule could be adopted. Each case could only be determined after careful inquiry, and then the determination would depend not so much upon the facts as upon the temperament, make-up, and bias of the tribunal deciding the case. Besides, who is to judge what are ‘actual necessities’—the lodge furnishing, or the lodge re-imbursing, or both? If both, who, in case of disagreement, is to decide between them?

“I fear the rule, if adopted, would engender dissatisfaction, irritation, and strife, and would injure fraternity far more than it would secure justice.

“It must also be borne in mind that masonic charity and relief consist not alone in alms-giving, but in personal care and attention, visitations, encouragements, companionship, ministrations, kind looks, gentle words, friendly smiles, and in the thousand indescribable little things that make the sunshine of life. These can not be valued, and are too precious for re-imbusement. They can only bear to us the mandate, ‘Go, thou, and do likewise.’

“I am firm in the belief that the practice prevailing in Ohio is best. That the needs of the distressed appeal first to those in their presence—primarily to individual masons, who should respond as God has given them means; and secondarily to the lodges. And that a lodge, when it can best bear the burden, should re-imburse another lodge affording pecuniary relief to one of its members. And that all of these obligations are moral, and have their sanction in the conscience of all good men and masons; and that there are no contractual obligations or compulsory methods to enforce charity or relief, save, of course, forfeiture of charter when a lodge becomes so uncharitable as to be unfit for Masonry, the same as in case of any other unfitness.

“Lest what I have said may be misunderstood, I desire to say, what is so often said, and so often repeated that it is everywhere known to be the corner-stone of our temple, *Masonry is charity in action*; and the supreme test of a mason’s character is ‘brotherly relief.’ A member who does not hear the cry of distress, and answer with a generous hand and a loving heart, even as God hath given him power, has not learned the alphabet of Masonry.

“In all I have said, I do not refer in any sense to the tramps, dead-beats, frauds, and cheats, who perambulate the country, claiming to be masons in distress. For their detection and exposure organized boards and organized methods are best. But the plan adopted for ascertaining who are worthy or unworthy is quite a different thing from relief to the worthy.

“I beg leave to refer the communication from Wisconsin brethren, with these poor thoughts of mine, to you for your consideration. This communication comes from such eminent masons and from a Grand Lodge of such high character, composed of men of rare ability, that it is with some mis-

givings as to my own judgment that I feel in duty bound to express myself at some length on this subject, and in some measure in conflict with the distinguished brethren composing the committee."

There are many other matters in this very able address, which are worthy of notice, but we desire to emphasize our estimate of the importance of the extracts we have made by not mingling them with others.

The opening clause of the report of the Grand Secretary shows an improved condition of the lodges:

"I take pleasure in saying that, at the time of making this report, the annual return from every lodge in the state has been filed with me, examined, all errors therein corrected, and the Grand Dues received and credited. This, I believe, is the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge, at any rate during recent years, when a report of this kind could be made; but I desire also to say that this result was not obtained without a great deal of correspondence and persistence in insisting that the Secretaries of lodges should furnish information to enable me to correct the errors which they had made. As one extreme instance, I wish to call attention to the case of one Secretary, who required the writing of *six* letters in order to get a balance of thirty-five cents, which his lodge owed, and it was only by calling his attention to the manner in which the postage expenses were accumulating, and a threat to charge up postage in addition to the balance that he owed for Grand Dues, that I succeeded in getting the amount remitted."

The following report, in relation to *Masonic Relief*, was adopted:

"Your committee has also considered so much of the address of the Grand Master as concerns the subject of masonic relief, and heartily indorses the reasons suggested in support of the opinion expressed, and the charitable and noble sentiments expressed; and recommends the opinion to you for approval, and to the masons of the state for their enforcement and application when cases may arise calling, for the exercise of charity that greatest of masonic virtues."

In reference to *Perpetual Jurisdiction*, the following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, approved by the Committee on Correspondence, was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"The committee has considered that portion of the Grand Master's Address which refers to and discusses the subject of perpetual jurisdiction, and sees no escape from the consequences pointed out, leading necessarily to the action adopted by the Grand Master. As a way of escape from such consequences, your committee hails with pleasure the rules formulated, and brought forward on that subject by the Committee on Codification, and congratulates the Grand Lodge on the advance thus made toward the correction of a doctrine which has for years tended, in our internal administration, to differences rather than harmony in our relations with our sister Grand Jurisdictions of America, and has frequently exposed us to criticisms, which, though fraternal, have not been pleasant reading to the masons of Ohio. The committee recommends the approval of the action of the Grand Master as a necessary following of the rules heretofore pertaining under our regulations, and expresses the hope that under the modified rules now reported to and approved by the Grand Lodge we shall be relieved from further friction from this source."

The revised code was adopted, but is not published in the Proceedings; we, therefore, cannot give its provision in relation to this subject.

Past Grand Master JAMES W. STATON visited the Grand Lodge, was formally introduced and welcomed, and responded in a vein of the usual Kentucky eloquence, referring particularly to the good work which had been accomplished by the Widows' and Orphans' Home, at Louisville, Ky., and urging the Masonic Fraternity of Ohio to contribute liberally of their means to the building up and maintaining the Ohio Masonic Home.

The following recommendation was adopted:

"Your committee recommends that this Grand Lodge appropriate from its funds the sum of \$5,000, to be applied to the completion of the Home; and your committee earnestly begs every Master present to bring before his lodge the matter of furnishing a room in the Home, so that any lodge may have the credit thereof; and to take advantage of the suggestion of the trustees by placing a tablet in the room with the name of the lodge that furnishes it."

A system of lodge visitation and inspection by District Grand Lecturers was adopted.

The twenty four "District Lecturers" made reports, in which they give a condensed statement, in from two to six lines, of the condition of each lodge visited, in addition to a general statement by way of introduction. We give a few specimens from different reports:

"No. 282. A lodge officered by men of energy, with the laudable intention of making their lodge not only a prosperous, good working lodge, but an attractive one; financial condition, attendance, and attention good; minutes well kept."

* * * * *

"No. 40. Lodge in fair condition; *great* improvement over last year; lodge now using ritual fairly well, and Master is doing his best to work the ritual perfectly; quarters comfortable; minutes and finances all right."

* * * * *

"No. 537. This lodge is only in very moderate shape, but is much better than it was a year ago; have not made the proficiency that they should in the ritual; minutes in tolerable shape; finances low. The brethren, however, are waking up, and I think will, in a short time, perfect themselves in the ritual."

* * * * *

"No. 105. Has poor hall—think it unsafe; no work, tried to exemplify same, very poorly done; financial condition poor; books fairly well kept; minute-book showed in one instance, 'fee vouched for.'"

It should be added that reports like the last two are very rare, nearly all showing from an average to an exceedingly good condition of the lodges.

The Report on Correspondence (305 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

In his Introduction, he says:

"As heretofore mentioned, the writer has, in the preparation of this report, when possible, preferred to quote the exact language of others, or of Proceedings, rather than to give a synoptical version of his own concerning opinions or transactions under consideration. Although, however it may be with others, the writer, in his experience, finds that this plan *requires more time* and careful consideration *upon his part* than the other method,

yet, as it enables the brethren who read the report to have an opportunity of observing the language and style of the writers under consideration, and *is less liable* to misconstructions incident to the other course, it is doubtless a sufficient reason for the use of the method pursued by your committee. In its arrangement, alphabetical and otherwise, and in its synopsis of the transactions of other Grand Bodies, their statistics and other matters of interest, your committee have, as hitherto, endeavored to collect such information as deemed most desirable to the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction, but few of whom have an opportunity of reading the many thousand pages of the printed proceedings under consideration."

His views in relation to non-affiliation deserve serious consideration:

"As compulsory membership in all jurisdictions, in which it is enforced, has not had the effect of lessening the evil, the inference is therefore plain that the solution of the question has not yet been accomplished. And one of the greatest factors in that connection is excessive annual dues. Better far have larger fees for the degrees, if the result is even fewer members, with but nominal annual dues, than the ever increasing list of unaffiliated and expelled members due to that cause. Expulsion for non-payment of dues by its becoming of such common occurrence, has only had the effect, in some respects at least, of detracting from the dread of the dishonor or stigma usually attached to that punishment."

We believe that Ohio is the only jurisdiction in which expulsion for non-payment of dues is allowed, and we have heretofore expressed the same opinion which Bro. CUNNINGHAM has now formed.

Too many modern writers forget the truth of the following:

"In the opinion of your committee, the Symbolology of Freemasonry absolutely requires the 'operative' as its symbolic foundation; hence the relations of operative and speculative Freemasonry are in that connection inseparable, and any views to the contrary would seem to be untenable.

"The practicable character of operative Masonry, and the symbolism of its material, working tools, and its work, are so necessary in their significance to the superstructure of speculative Masonry that, without both, there could be no Freemasonry."

He thus speaks of the manner of opening the Grand Lodge of Ohio:

"As heretofore stated by your committee in previous reports in relation to the ceremonies of opening the Grand Lodge of Ohio—and neither is it alone in their use, as there are also other Grand Lodges that use the same formalities—the M. W. Grand Master, with the Grand Officers and brethren in attendance, opens a LODGE OF MASTER MASONS IN AMPLE FORM, as it is his prerogative to do on *all* proper occasions; the opening *is* in ample form *because* opened by the Grand Master, and *neither* is it nor can it be considered a subordinate lodge, hence it is a mere hypercriticism to so term it, as in this connection it is merely a part of the preliminary ceremonies incident to the opening of the Grand Lodge, and is therefore immediately followed, after their appointment, by the report of the Committee on Credentials that a constitutional number of subordinate lodges are duly represented, and the Grand Master, after certain brief formalities, and prayer by the Grand Chaplain (preceded with appropriate music when convenient), then officially declares that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio is opened in ample form for the transaction of business, etc., and the Grand Marshal thereupon makes the customary proclamation in relation thereto."

This statement suggests the inquiries that if it is neither the Grand Lodge nor a subordinate lodge, *what is it?* And *who* or *what* does the business transacted therein? There is no question, that whatever we *call* it, it is really the Grand Lodge opened on the Third degree.

The following will be interesting reading to those who claim that the use of "ciphers" is a modern one; we insert it specially on account of the general discussion of the question at the present time, only adding that we do not believe that there is a Jurisdiction in this country in which "ciphers" have not been habitually used to a greater or less extent for the last eighty years, or since Masonry was introduced into that jurisdiction, if that was not eighty years ago:

"Whilst discussing this matter, the question may well be asked if there is a known Grand Lodge in which the work has not been disseminated in some manner—authoritatively or otherwise, surreptitiously or openly—by means of a written or printed Key? And our brother could have also included the M. W. Grand Lodge of England in his reference, as it is well known that within its extensive jurisdiction—although without its *official* order, sanction, or perhaps recognition,—more openly printed rituals than those in use in any Grand Lodge Jurisdiction of the United States, so far as known to the writer, have been for many years, and are doubtless now, in general use and circulation, at least among the officials of the craft, in all Grand Lodges using its ritual and system of work. [An elegant copy, printed under the sanction of one of the foreign Grand Lodges referred to; a copy of the French Ritual; manuscript copies of the Keys of Barney & Snow (both very old); a lithographed copy of the Webb Key; and several others, are in possession of the writer.]"

* * * * *

"Whilst, perhaps owing to his *natural* conservatism, the writer is now, and always has been, a strict constructionist in regard to the oral dissemination of the ritual, and a strong advocate thereof, yet he has always found himself in a hopeless minority in any discussion or consideration of the question; and when it is considered that for over a hundred years *it is known* that written *Keys* have been in use; and that from the days of Preston, Thomas Smith Webb, Jeremy L. Cross, John Barney, John Snow, and others, until the more accurate and easy process of having such printed or lithographed, the one or the other has been in use,—the writer was thereby without a foundation upon which to predicate a reasonable opposition to the will of the majority (other than sentiment upon the one hand, or seemingly the veriest hypocrisy upon the other), as the whole subject at once resolves itself into the query, which is best, the generally known, but *officially ignored*, surreptitious circulation of an *unauthorized* and in many cases an *incorrect ritual for private gain*, or the dissemination, under proper restrictions and safeguards, of an authorized Cipher Key?"

We earnestly commend the following to the attention of our W. Masters:

"Whilst all of the solemnities and proprieties pertaining to the 'work' should be in every respect decorously and faithfully observed, we also believe that there should be more opportunities given for the cultivation of the social relations. 'Calling off' to welcome a visitor, to greet an aged member, or to congratulate a newly-made brother, should be *always observed*, and the 'freedom of the lodge-room' should be accorded the brethren upon all convenient occasions for the promotion of a more intimate acquaintance with each other."

Referring to a statement of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, he says:

“The laying of corner or foundation stones for a hundred and fifty years—as we know from authenticated history, and doubtless, as traditional, in the far longer past—has been known as a well-established occasion by Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for the use and performance of their own peculiar and thereby necessarily ‘masonic ceremonies;’ and, since the organization of Grand Lodges, these ceremonies being pertinent to a Grand Lodge, are, or should be, only performed by such Grand Body, duly assembled with its proper officers, either by its own order or by a dispensation or order of the Grand Master, and his peculiar duties in that connection are, therefore, only discharged by himself or his regularly appointed proxy.”

He shows that if such is the law of Pennsylvania now, it is in conflict with masonic usage (as we have heretofore stated) from a time anterior to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, *or of any lodge which took part in its organization.*

It is also in conflict with the masonic usage in Pennsylvania in 1783.

We have seen it recently stated by some Pennsylvania writer that Pennsylvania stands alone in this respect upon the masonic law, and that all other Grand Lodges have departed from the faith. Considering that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was organized by lodges chartered by a schismatic and spurious Grand Lodge, which was not recognized as regular till after the American Revolution, and then only to unite all professing to be masons under one head, this offensive assumption of superiority is as ridiculous as it is arrogant!

There is one peculiarity about these writers: they content themselves with bold assertion: they give no precedents in the proceedings of their Grand Lodge: if one is quoted against them, they carefully ignore it. We have never seen an iota of proof, that when JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, took part in the public installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and delivered the oration on the occasion, he was acting in violation of the masonic law of Pennsylvania. Nor do we believe that any deliverance of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania or of any of its Grand Masters, prior to the day of Bro. VAUX, can be found, tending to show, in the slightest degree, that public installations were held to be illegal, and that our Pennsylvania brethren “know not whereof they affirm,” and are affirming that for which they have no warrant. Moreover, we believe that Grand Master CHANDLER is better authority in relation to the old masonic usages in his jurisdiction than any mason who has lived since his day.

BRO. CUNNINGHAM gives an interesting review of Foreign Grand Lodges and some valuable historical notes, but we must omit more than this mention of them.

OKLAHOMA, 1894.

The frontispiece is a portrait of AUGUST J. SPENGLER, the first Grand Master, and only Past Grand Master.

The session was held in Guthrie and was welcomed in behalf of the citizens by BRO. T. G. RISLEY in a very fine address, to which the Deputy Grand Master, SELWYN DOUGLAS, responded.

Of the Condition of the Craft, Grand Master SPENGLER says:

"It affords me much pleasure to announce to you that Masonry in our jurisdiction is in a flourishing and prosperous condition. I have, throughout the entire year, had but one complaint, and it was of minor importance and easily healed.

"Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances will have nothing to do.

"The brethren throughout our territory seem to be working in unison for the upbuilding of the fraternity, and peace and harmony everywhere prevails."

He had granted dispensations for five new lodges, and received two other petitions upon which he had not acted.

In relation to objection to advancement, he decided:

"A man once initiated as an Entered Apprentice is in every sense a mason. A simple protest cannot stop him. The Master and the lodge must be consulted and give their verdict whether there is sufficient cause for a stay of advancement.

"To this end the protesting brother can file his secret objection with the Master, stating the charge in full. If the Master deems the objection sufficient, the candidate is stopped for the time being. If, however, the Master is not satisfied, he must lay the matter before the lodge, where a majority vote decides the question. The name or names of the objectors must be kept a secret by the Master if they so desire."

The following can scarcely be credited by us in the East:

"On the 16th of last September, as you are all aware, the Cherokee strip, with its eight millions of acres of land, was thrown open to settlement. In one day there was thus added to the population of our territory over one hundred thousand souls. Towns and cities sprang into existence like magic, and, in short, the original opening of Oklahoma was duplicated. With these new citizens came many masons, and in every new town active measures were at once taken to start masonic lodges. As I have already reported, four of these towns have organized lodges, but to Perry, only, has there been a dispensation issued; the other three, namely, Enid, Ponca City and Pawnee sending in their petitions too late for action being taken before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. As you will recognize, all of these towns are already of good size and importance and they all can and will support good, strong, vigorous lodges."

In his account of the work, the Grand Secretary says:

"The masonic horizon of Oklahoma is without a cloud. Six new lodges have been added to the Grand Lodge since its organization. Two hundred and sixty members have been added to the roll of subordinate lodges. There have been 323 degrees conferred. The membership has been increased from 378, at the organization, to 638, making a gain of nearly 70 per cent. in a little over a year. The total receipts of the Grand Lodge since its organiza-

tion has been \$1,163.00, total disbursements, \$526.45, available resources for the current year, \$636.55."

Eight charters were granted and one dispensation continued. The Grand Representative system was abolished, before any representatives had been appointed. A proposition to allow the representatives of lodges v. d. a vote in Grand Lodge was defeated. "Shaver's Masonic Monitor" was adopted as the standard.

A public installation, after a discussion, was agreed upon, "with entire unanimity." An account of the occasion and the subsequent banquet shows that it was one of great enjoyment to all who participated.

It is a terrible shock to pass from the description of the installation ceremonies to the following:

"And now (while these minutes of our Grand Lodge are in the hands of the printer) comes the sad news of the murder of our Grand Lecturer at his home in Todd, and in the presence of his wife and children. It seems that three unknown men assaulted Bro. Townsend in his store by breaking open the door, presumably for the purpose of robbery, but meeting with resistance from the brother, they shot him down, killing him almost instantly, and then apparently being appalled by the enormity of their crime, or being deterred from robbing the store by the presence of Bro. Townsend's family, they precipitately fled. We have learned little of the particulars of the terrible crime, but another good man has been sacrificed to lawlessness, and the end is not yet.

"May the God of the widow and fatherless comfort the family in this their terrible bereavement."

Amen! and Amen.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was presented by the efficient Grand Secretary, Bro. JAMES S. HUNT. He had received, however, the Proceedings of only thirty-six of the Grand Lodges; but Maine was among them.

He gives a capital abstract, intermixed with such brief comments or expressions of assent that he holds the interest of the reader throughout.

His Grand Lodge adopted the Kansas work with some changes, the latter of which he regrets:

"In this connection we desire to say that we regret that any change was made in the Kansas work by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. There are many Kansas-made masons in Oklahoma who are well posted in the Kansas work, and the adoption of that work in its entirety would have settled for all time, the misunderstandings and disputes over the work, that are now unavoidable. As it is, the next ten years will not see a uniformity of work in Oklahoma."

In his review of Maine, he notices our report and says:

"We regret that Bro. Drummond was not made acquainted with the fact (either by the R. W. Grand Secretary, or the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine) that official notice of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and a request for recognition was duly forwarded to the said M. W. Grand Master of Maine by Grand Master Spengel."

In explanation we would say that the Proceedings came to hand after our session of 1893, but we reviewed them notwithstanding. Nor was the circular received before the session, but was received before the session of 1894, when recognition was accorded.

His views in relation to non-affiliation are of the old-fashioned sort, but not in accord with those of his neighbors:

"We cannot endorse this decision of M. W. Grand Master Fraser, as we cannot conceive non-affiliation to be a masonic offence, and it should entail no restriction of masonic courtesies or honors. If a subordinate lodge has the right, either inherent or delegated from the Grand Lodge, to bury with masonic honors a deceased worthy brother, the Grand Lodge has certainly lost the right to dictate what particular brothers she may, or may not bury.

"In other words, the right of saying who shall be the recipients of the burial ceremonies, and the right of saying who shall be entitled to visitation, are inherent prerogatives of the subordinate lodges, restricted only to worthy Master Masons in good standing, and the only thing that can affect the standing of a Master Mason is suspension or expulsion from a masonic lodge for a masonic offence, neither of which applies to a dimitted brother, as non-affiliation is not a masonic crime."

* * * * *

"With all deference to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge of Utah, we cannot endorse her action in regard to non-affiliates, as expressed by this resolution. We believe that all legislation by Grand Lodges to compel affiliation is so much waste paper, and in our judgment the principle of holding a masonic club over non-affiliates is a mistaken one, and is antagonistic to that fraternal spirit of brotherly love and affection which is supposed to be the corner stone of all masonic action. But if this was the only objection, we would say expunge the word 'dimit' from the masonic vocabulary at once, and make affiliation a part of the obligation of a Master Mason."

He takes up this legislation and gives his reasons for his dissent, much on a line with our own views, except that he denies the power of Grand Lodges to a greater extent than we do. He says further:

"We are especially opposed to this, even admitting that the Grand Lodge has a right to discipline a brother for non-affiliation. It would appear to us that a deceased brother has passed beyond the jurisdiction of any human tribunal, and it also appears to the writer that a masonic burial is not particularly a benefit to a deceased brother, but rather is it a masonic ceremony established and perpetuated as a masonic duty that the living owe the dead, and was neither intended as a punishment, nor as a reward of merit for a mason, affiliated or unaffiliated. Any abridgement of this fundamental duty is, in our judgment, a mistake. As well might a church refuse Christian burial to a deceased member as a punishment for neglecting to affiliate with the church, as for Masonry to refuse masonic burial to a brother for neglecting to affiliate with a subordinate lodge.

"We hold that a subordinate lodge should bury, with masonic honors, every deceased brother of her jurisdiction, against whom neither the charges, nor sentence of suspension, or expulsion, were pending at the time of his death, and this should be done not only as masonic duty, but also for the credit of the order with the world at large.

"In a word, non-affiliation is a masonic nuisance, but not a masonic crime, and should not be punished as such."

This Grand Lodge has proved its right to exist, by its acts: a good deal of

credit for its success is due to the ability and efficiency of its Grand Secretary.

OREGON, 1894.

Excellent portraits of Past Grand Masters GEORGE MCD. STROUD (1881), JOSEPH N. DOLPH (1882) and WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT (1883) adorn these Proceedings; brief biographical sketches of them are also given.

The Grand Master, J. C. MORELAND (*very few masons have "front names" in Oregon, until they are subjects of biographical or obituary notices*), delivered an excellent address.

After referring to the business depression and its consequences, he says:

"Notwithstanding the hard times the craft is in a fairly prosperous condition. Substantial gains have been made. Peace and harmony prevail; and generally throughout the jurisdiction a good feeling exists among the brethren. There exists some friction, which, if the brethren would study more closely the lessons of charity and brotherly love inculcated and taught in our ritual, and recall the obligations they have assumed toward each other, would speedily disappear. There are very few of these differences where the right is entirely on one side. We ought to be always careful of the rights of others; and never insist that our opinion is the only right one; but always give to our brethren the same credit for integrity, honesty of purpose which we claim for ourselves. In short, live and act upon the principles of the Golden Rule. If we shall all adopt this rule, and live up to it, friction in lodges will soon become a thing of the past. Try it, my brethren, and the reward is sure."

In explanation of the postponement of the session from June 13th to July 11th, he says:

"In the early part of June it was seen that the high water was such that our hall was surrounded by water; there was no light, and transportation lines were so blockaded that brethren could not attend, so it was deemed that the only thing to be done was to postpone our communication for a time. In our law there was no direct authority for such action, except the exigency of the occasion. After consultation with several of the brethren, this was done. The meeting has been called just as soon as was possible, as I was anxious not to delay it longer than was absolutely necessary. I trust my action will meet with your approval."

Another illustration of the wisdom of the old doctrine that Grand Masters have powers not derived from the constitution of their Grand Lodge.

He thus announces the death of Past Grand Master JOHN C. AINSWORTH:

"The brethren of our own jurisdiction have been called to mourn the death of this distinguished brother, whose works of love, charity and beneficence clearly place him first on the roll of honor among the masons of Oregon."

We cannot refrain from quoting the following also:

"In the fall of 1850 he came to Oregon, and settled at Oregon City. The lodge then had been established for two years, but owing to the discovery of gold in California, many of the members, including the Master, had gone

to the gold fields. Through the zeal of Bro. Ainsworth new life was instilled into the lodge. He overhauled the records, made report to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, whence the charter originated, and got the brethren at work again. Greatly against his wish (being absent on the river most of the time), he was unanimously elected Master—being the first elected and installed Worshipful Master on the Pacific Coast. He was also the first to receive the Mark Master's degree on the coast. He was chairman of the first committee to report at the organization of the Grand Lodge. He was elected the first Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge at its organization in 1851. In 1853 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Master, John Elliott, dying during the year, Bro. Ainsworth succeeded to that office, and in 1854 he was elected Grand Master, serving two years. In 1856 he was again elected, but declined and ordered another ballot."

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"He also received the thirty-third degree and was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and was for several years at the head of that Order in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. In 1880 he removed to California, where he resigned his seat in the Southern Council, and was placed on the roll of Emeritus members."

* * * * *

"He was the principal stockholder in the corporation which built this hall, and afterward transferred the stock to this Grand Lodge for what was then the Educational Fund, at a total cash loss of \$10,000, and the increase of value of the property at that time. This beneficence of Bro. Ainsworth was freely given to the craft—though unostentatiously—and deserves the gratitude of every mason in the state."

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"The public history of Bro. Ainsworth is the history of Oregon from 1850 to 1880. He was foremost in developing its resources, by establishing and maintaining transportation lines to new and rich territories. By his enterprise, foresight and sagacity he built up a large fortune. But with this he was most liberal. No one ever approached him for help in vain. To the cry of distress he never turned a deaf ear. His deeds of charity, though quiet, were boundless, and his acts of benevolence give him a name and a place in our history, which will never be forgotten. To but few is vouchsafed the opportunity of doing the good our brother has done; and fewer still who use those opportunities as wisely as he."

He had visited *thirty-six* lodges, and expresses the greatest regret that he had not been able to visit more! If the *Grand Master* must visit the lodges, his conclusion that he ought to be paid a salary is correct; but we should be very sorry to see that system adopted.

In relation to "objection to advancement" he says (in part):

"Ever since the decision of this Grand Lodge went forth that any mason in good standing might object to the further advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, by secret objection to the Master, it has been productive of trouble in the lodges. There are very few lodges in the state who have not had candidates stopped by this process; and none who have had candidates thus stopped, have escaped the friction that it brings.

"This Grand Lodge has established the rule that one ballot, if clear, shall entitle the candidate to the three degrees. He is required to be carefully investigated as to his character, a favorable report made, and to have the 'unanimous consent of all the members' of the jurisdiction present 'at that meeting,' by passing a clear ballot.

"He is then admitted to our lodge, kneels at our altar, takes obligations, is instructed in the ceremonies, advances between the pillars, is received in the middle chamber, receives the wages, obligates himself to 'help, aid and assist.'" He is bound to us by a two-fold cord. Is there no corresponding obligation on our part toward him? Is he still a profane, or to be treated entirely as a profane? It seems to me, to do so is contrary to every principle of common justice and right."

But the committee report that they "are of the opinion that the right of objection to the advancement of candidates, by a member of the lodge, cannot be abridged. We therefore reaffirm all former rulings on that subject."

And the report was adopted. It seems to us that the committee reverse the principle applicable. The practice of objecting after ballot is of modern origin: it was allowed at first, not as a matter of *individual right*, but for the protection of the craft: it was originally *granted* by the Grand Lodge, and in jurisdictions in which but one ballot for three degrees is taken, the right to object to *advancement* was given only by express affirmative legislation: it may be that younger Grand Lodges have taken as common law the enactment of the parent Grand Lodge. We, in common with the large majority of Grand Lodges, concur with the Grand Master.

The same committee, with what seems to us a curious inconsistency, reported the following as the law:

"When any brother in good standing in this jurisdiction makes objection to the advancement of a brother, the Master cannot ask for the reasons. But should the objecting brother voluntarily disclose his reasons, the Master may exercise his discretion in the matter, should he deem the objection frivolous or insufficient."

This shows that the right of objection is not an *absolute* right.

Of Lodge Histories, he says:

"Consciously or unconsciously, we are making history. Those who established the institution of Masonry in Oregon are fast passing away. The funeral knell is fast tolling for those who came after them. The scenes through which we have passed have been stirring ones. Great things have been accomplished. There ought to be a full record of them. Each lodge ought to keep a record of its members, a short history of the important events of their lives, and, if possible, a photograph.

"This will form an interesting feature, and prove of great value in the future. The desire to be remembered by those whom we love here, after we have passed away, is one of the strongest of our moral natures; and it is a pleasant thought that we may thus leave behind us remembrances by which our friends and successors shall call our being to mind, long after we have become common clay."

The Grand Lodge, or the Grand Officers, at any rate, felt the effect of the panic:

"When the Grand Lodge adjourned, the Grand Treasurer had something over \$5,000. This was deposited in the Portland Savings Bank—part of it as a time deposit, and part of it subject to check. When this bank closed, in July, the Treasurer was without funds, and, owing to the closeness of the

money market, the Grand Officers were unable to obtain any for a time—so that some of the bills, for printing and other things, were not paid as promptly as they should have been. However, our indefatigable Grand Secretary found \$2,500, which was borrowed upon the joint note of the Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and all bills were paid. Since then the bank has opened, so no further difficulty will be experienced."

The proposed Mississippi rules were not adopted: the first, because it conflicts with the secret ballot; and the second, because it is already the law of this jurisdiction.

The committee on the postponement of the session reported that the circumstances justified the postponement of the session: the question of the *power* of the Grand Master was not raised: the report was adopted.

It was also decided that a brother maimed after initiation cannot be advanced.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the salary of the Grand Lecturer be discontinued, and that a copy of the uniform work now adopted, and in cipher, be printed in said cipher, and one copy only be furnished to each subordinate lodge; and that the portion of this report relative to printing said work in cipher, be not printed in the minutes."

And the following:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the venerable Master of the Oregon Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. Rite, for the use of Scottish Rite rooms for holding the Lodge of Sorrow therein, by this Grand Lodge."

Seventy-five dollars was appropriated to cover the expenses of the Grand Master for the preceding year, and he turned it over to the Portland Board of Relief.

The Report on Correspondence (175 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK.

But this report was his last one; since it was printed, he has been "called hence." A good man and true mason has left us. We had hoped to receive an account of his life in season for this report, but as we have not, we defer our tribute to his memory, till we receive the action of his Grand Lodge.

We have no heart to review his report.

We give, however, his remarks upon the question of perpetual jurisdiction:

"The novitiate petitions a lodge of masons to have jurisdiction taken over him to enable him to obtain the degrees of Masonry. If his petition is received, and the prayer granted, then lodge jurisdiction is taken over the petitioner, and the degrees may be conferred upon him. But if the prayer of the petition should be rejected, then this masonic authority taken over the applicant reaches only to the protection of masons from being imposed upon by coming in contact with bad material, and this decree, so to speak, holds good until removed.

"When a man has taken the degrees of Masonry he is clothed with this masonic right to take jurisdiction over applicants for the degrees of Masonry. He may say who can or can not enter his lodge as a member, and no brother, or lodge of masons, can question this right. The lodge protects him in the use of the blackball by assuming all responsibility of this masonic act, because such is the law of the Grand Jurisdiction of which his lodge is a constituent member. This law is just and essential to founding the conditions of peace, harmony and prosperity to the craft. This privilege must be exercised legally and, more earnestly speaking, masonically. It cannot be rightfully used in any other way. If this text is violated, the guilty party is accountable to his lodge. Presumption is always on the side of the faithful, and the masonic exercise of this privilege.

"There is no half-way ground in this business. Those jurisdictions not favorable to the law of perpetual jurisdiction, as it is now generally superficially accepted, are only too glad to receive any and all rejected candidates of this class. Why is this? Why are these rejected applicants from jurisdictions where this law of perpetual jurisdiction prevails, regarded as martyrs, and treated as such? Is it not possible to find a purely masonic rejection in one of these martyr-making lodges! It seems not. One of these rejected heroes is worth more to these new lights than all the good that can come from masonic comity among lodges Grand or Subordinate. The war-cry is: Down with the juggernaut of oppression, and up with the man who, if he had no character before, may find one in this bedlam of martyrdom. Old masonic ties are but pipe-stems, and easily broken in this lone feast. The Oregon rejected material, where he has been known for years, by trimming his sails so he can catch his breath, can be made a mason in Maine after twelve full-moons, perhaps six, and that, too, without Maine even inquiring into the facts that led to the continuous rejection of this martyr in Oregon. If we are pungent in our remarks, we will offset them with the forcible denunciation of our adversaries, who deal their blows with a meat-axe, so to speak, sparing neither body nor soul, and we have to take them all, like a sheep.

"This is done by a foreign jurisdiction, knowing that the rejected material of another jurisdiction, worked up by the former, can not visit in the jurisdiction wherein it was rejected.

"Now, Bro. Drummond, let us draw a fine bead on this object. When you was made a mason, was anything omitted to make you a perfect mason? If not, we ask were you not taught who could and who could not be made masons? Were you not obligated to take jurisdiction over all mankind? You were intrusted with a great power, and you vowed to exercise that power masonically. If you should be where you could exercise this power, you was to use it in the protection of Masonry, not as the Templar defends the cross, with sword and helmet, but in a silent, conscientious way among your brethren, or in the way your best judgment should dictate when preventing a bad man from becoming a mason among masons, where there are no lodges of masons. Is not this right perpetual? Is not the word of a mason to be taken before that of the profane in matters masonic. Go where you will the world over, do you not carry this right with you—the right to say who shall be made a mason? This right is not derived from any lodge of masons on earth. It is your own inherent right, and you have never surrendered it, nor any conditions of it to any lodge of masons, or a majority of masons. It is your investiture, so to speak, at the altar, and it remains with you sacred as long as you are a mason. Once a mason, *everywhere* a mason. It is your shield in the defence and protection of Masonry against bad men becoming masons in one state or country, as well as in another. It goes with you wherever you go, and you could not be recognized as a mason if you did not possess it. It knows no lodge barrier, or geographical lines, because it is the foundation of Masonry—a principle that is held singly;

each possessor of it divides it with no one, but with others on the same level, furnishes the honorable plane upon which all masons may meet. Hence masonic lodges are opened to the votaries of Masonry. Now, my brother, if you exercised this right in Maine, and the material rejected by you, in which act your lodge, though ignorant of the fact that you rejected the material, assumed all responsibility, and in order that there should be no disturbance following your action, declared the act of rejection to be that of the entire lodge, what would be the status of that material if it came to Oregon? Farther, it came to Oregon, and made application here for the degrees of Masonry. The petition stated that it had been rejected in Maine. Bear in mind, this application in Oregon is made to masons resting under the same vows you have made, and possessing the same powers as you are invested with, for the protection of Masonry. The Oregon lodge to which application is made is aware of the status of this importation, and the object of it. What is to be done? Shall we answer? Logically, inasmuch as this man was rejected by a mason, his petition should not be received by other masons, at least without notifying the lodge wherein the material was rejected for its action in the premises. This will apply to all masons as well. Would you not deem it an absolute duty of the Oregon lodge, before considering this petition, if it concluded to act upon it, whether or not, to notify the lodge in Maine so you could reconsider your action, or protest again against the petition of this disqualified material? An ashler may be so far cracked that it can not be made sound—a fact no one but you may know. So, here in Oregon a Master Mason, member of any lodge in our state, can ballot on the petition for the degrees of Masonry in any lodge in this jurisdiction. Why, because every mason in Oregon is in duty bound to prevent the admission of bad men into the order, so, for this prerogative is universal, and should be thus recognized the world over. This privilege has nothing to do with membership, further than that it is a pre-requisite to it, as membership in a lodge is chosen by the newly-made mason when he becomes such. Now, my brother, we say most emphatically that no Grand Lodge, whether it favors perpetual jurisdiction, or not, has the judicial power to prevent a Master Mason, in good standing, from using this prerogative, or curtailing its use in any particular, and when any Grand Lodge denounces perpetual jurisdiction over disqualified material, it proclaims its illogical authority against the sacred prerogative that is perpetual with every Master Mason so long as he may live, and acquire the very foundation of his Masonry, which is presumed and promised to be protected in its mission by the lodge of which the brother is a member, and also against the peace and dignity that should and is implied to exist between sister jurisdictions."

This is largely based upon the law of Oregon, which prevails elsewhere only in Texas, that any Master Mason in good standing has the right to vote in any lodge, upon the petition of any candidate. At our initiation, we were instructed that we could vote on such petitions only in our own lodge, but if we knew any objection to a candidate in any lodge, it was our duty to communicate it to some member of the lodge, and it would receive consideration; but that there our duty and our power alike ended.

We think it is also due to our brethren in Maine to say for the information of our Oregon brethren, that Bro. CHADWICK was in error in what he says about Maine. We never receive a candidate previously rejected, in violation of the law of the jurisdiction in which he was rejected. We give to a rejection the same effect that is given to it in the jurisdiction in which it occurs. No rejected candidate from Oregon, Pennsylvania, or any other

jurisdiction holding to the law of perpetual jurisdiction, can be received in Maine *without the consent of the rejecting lodge*. However, this does not affect the force of his argument, for his statement is correct as to other jurisdictions. In this, we desire only that justice shall be done to Maine.

A few words upon the general subject. We admit and hold that a rejection is a judgment of disqualification *for the time being*, against the candidate, which follows him wherever he goes. But the law of Masonry everywhere allows a rejected candidate, after a greater or less interval, to apply again. It necessarily follows that the law of Masonry everywhere recognizes that a candidate, unfit for Masonry at one time, may thereafter become fit, or that a fit candidate may be improperly rejected. This conclusion cannot be escaped. We hold also that the lodge, among whose members the candidate has passed the years immediately preceding his second application are, or can become, the best judges of his fitness at that time. For that reason, we hold that after a reasonable time (which Maine fixes at five years) the lodge of his residence should have jurisdiction over him. This was the reason that led Maine to modify her law in this respect, limiting the effect of a rejection to five years, instead of being perpetual as was formerly the case.

But do we hold that the observance of a rejected candidate for twelve months is sufficient to determine the fitness of a rejected candidate to be made a mason? No; a thousand times, no! It is not sufficient in case of a rejected candidate, *nor of any other candidate*. A Committee of Investigation which reports favorably upon a candidate, whether a rejected one or not, who has been subject to their observance a bare year without full inquiry into his previous history and character, grossly violate their duty, and sin unpardonably against Masonry, and every one of them ought to be promptly expelled. The law relating to the reception of a rejected candidate assumes, *as in other cases*, that the lodge, its officers and committees will obey the fundamental law of the craft, and make "*due inquiry into his character*." If this is done, the craft will be as certainly and as fully protected as under the law of perpetual jurisdiction, and justice to the candidate more certainly done.

We do not intend this as a reply to Bro. CHADWICK, but as a statement of the grounds upon which our Grand Lodge acted.

If our honored and dearly beloved brother had foreseen the future, he could scarcely have written a more appropriate conclusion to his report.

"Our annual review of Proceedings of Sister Jurisdictions is finished. We have performed our part with great pleasure. Masonry does not go backward. Her march is onward, and her gains are wonderful. For our members of the Guild we have the same love and esteem as we have heretofore expressed. Those members who have been removed from their labors by death the past year, seem to be nearer and dearer to us than ever before.

In the providence of death what lessons remain for the living! May those members remaining deeply appreciate those lessons, which we learn from example, and which should strengthen and encourage us in the discharge of our official masonic labors. And now, to one and all, we bid an affectionate good-bye."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1894.

A cut of the Temple is given as a frontispiece; and the portraits of WILLIAM ALLEN, Master of the voluntary lodge in 1731, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the same time, and of DAVID C. SKERRITT, Grand Master in 1863 and 1864, are given in this handsome volume. The former portrait is a wonderful illustration of the maxim, "Times change and men change with them." When the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which afterwards became the present Grand Lodge of that state, was organized, WILLIAM ALLEN and his associates were refused recognition, as masons, by it, precisely as if they were never masons at all.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, organized by ALLEN and FRANKLIN twelve or fifteen years before the other, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was driven out of existence by it. The members of the obedience of that Body were refused recognition by it and many were re-made under its authority, precisely as if they were profanes. Indeed, so far as can now be discovered, neither WILLIAM ALLEN nor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN were ever recognized as masons, during their lives, by the dominant Provincial Grand Lodge while it existed, or the Grand Lodge which succeeded it. It has remained for that Grand Lodge in the present generation to repudiate practically its action in its early days and do justice to the memory of these eminent men and masons, by publishing their portraits and endeavoring (but in vain) to make them the progenitors of the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings at the quarterly communications were chiefly of a routine character. We find that 6,900 copies of the Proceedings are published at a cost of \$3.40 a page, including the binding of fifty copies in half morocco.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improving. The debt is \$813,000, but on the fifth of September of this year, the Grand Lodge can "call" any part of the loan, and it is confidently expected that \$325,000 will then be paid, thus reducing the debt to less than \$500,000; as we understand it, this reduction is the result of the accumulations of only five years.

The Grand Lodge Charity Fund amounts to \$74,000; the Grand Fund to \$63,200; and the Patton Memorial Charity Fund to \$54,000; all these are evidently managed with rare ability.

A new impulse has been given to the library: two brothers have made bequests to it and numerous other additions have been made.

The valedictory address of Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD is one of much interest.

He explains how it happens that the statistics, which we give in our present report, are those of 1893—one year behind apparently. The reason is that the returns are made up to, and including December 27th, annually. The Grand Lodge meets that very day, so that of course the returns, which it has, must be a year old. Then lodges have two months in which to make their returns, and as they cannot be suspended until they are three months in default, many of them take advantage of this and thus it is several months before some of them perform this duty. The excellent business methods, prevailing in the management of the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge, suggest that some changes in the Ahiman Rezon would produce good results.

In his account of his visitations is the following:

“On February 8, 1894, attended by the Grand Officers, I visited Union Lodge, No. 121, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of membership in that lodge of Bros. Joseph R. Flanigan and Richard Vaux. As fifty years of happy married life is celebrated in the family, so fifty years' continuous membership in honorable service in the lodge by such distinguished brethren as Bros. Flanigan and Vaux was properly celebrated by the lodge of which they are members.”

Of schools of instruction, he says:

“The advantages of schools of instruction are increasing. In the course of my visitations during the year I had the opportunity of witnessing the good effects, uniformity and precision in working, which the school of instruction has done so much to accomplish. Not having any Grand Lecturer for the purpose of imparting instruction, and it being impossible for the Grand Master to visit all the lodges for the purpose of imparting instruction, the wisdom of the plan of having schools in certain sections of the state, to which the officers and members of lodges near thereby can resort for the purpose of obtaining accurate work, is proved by the results.”

He decided that life members cannot afterwards be subjected to the payment of dues. This is certainly the equitable doctrine in most cases, but is the opposite of the result reached elsewhere, when the decision has been based upon strict law.

In some excellent remarks against opening lodge rooms to associations composed of women, he says:

“The new practice of public installations of officers in other jurisdictions has fed this appetite for the union of the sexes in the lodge-room. It pleases the vanity of the persons who thus exhibit themselves, as they compete with the strolling players of the mimic stage.”

We must say—and we say it in all fraternal kindness—that we greatly regret the blunder our M. W. brother has made in calling this practice a “new” one; we regret it, because his readers outside of Pennsylvania, know that he has either made a wilful misstatement or was absolutely ignorant in relation to a matter about which he assumes to be well informed. The statement is so grossly contrary to the truth, that the whole paragraph

loses all its force, and instead of being a satire upon the "practice," it will only subject him to ridicule. We repeat that we *regret* it for his sake, as will his brethren generally.

He also, we think, makes an erroneous application of the following proposition:

"The cardinal qualifications of a mason were established in the beginning. They constitute a landmark, and it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the landmarks of Freemasonry."

He says:

"Some Grand Lodges have added a business qualification, or rather disqualification, for applicants for the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. They have made a new law which rejects certain persons on account of their business."

Now one of the landmark qualifications is that a mason must "obey the moral law." It would seem to follow that one, who carries on an immoral business, is not qualified to be made a mason; our brother would deem it an insult, if one should ask him if a man, whose business it is to carry on a house of prostitution, is qualified to be a mason, however correct his personal habits might be. We have little fear of danger of violating the landmarks in legislating against the admission of immoral candidates, whether the immorality is in their personal habits or in carrying on a nefarious business.

In relation to the Wisconsin proposition, he well says:

"Giving due credit to the humane spirit which proposes this resolution, I do not think that the movers of it see the dangerous consequences to which it may lead. How would this so-called duty of re-imbusement be enforced? by non-intercourse or arbitration? Is it the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress? Are lodges beneficial societies? Or is masonic charity voluntary? And, if it is a duty, how far does it go? Does it go to the extent of requiring a lodge to support its own members, and can lodges assess members for that purpose? They certainly cannot in this jurisdiction, for we have never considered our charity as an enforced duty, but rather a voluntary act, to the extent of our ability.

"I fear that the consequences of such a resolution would be disastrous."

As usual, the new Grand Master, M. W. Bro. MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON, delivered an address.

Of the Pennsylvania work, he says:

"Our system of work differs from that practiced by the other jurisdictions of this country. So marked is this difference that Pennsylvania stands alone among the American Grand Lodges as having a ritual entirely her own. It is simple and impressive without superfluous verbiage, yet explaining fully and intelligently every sign, symbol and attribute the candidate receives. We make no attempt at dramatic display, but endeavor by sound practical teaching to impress the truths of Freemasonry upon our members."

It is "simple," but we are not sure that it is "impressive." We have witnessed it once, and but once. We then determined to witness it again, but had never had any opportunity of doing so. This we regret, for we

have fears that the present tendency in other jurisdictions is to diminish its impressiveness by going to the opposite extreme.

He urges a reprint of the Grand Lodge minutes: we sincerely hope that the Grand Lodge will carry out his suggestions.

In our judgment the following is the correct doctrine:

“In my opinion, we should constitute no more lodges that do not work and keep their records in English. We would then know what our constituents were doing, and would be able to exercise the control over them which we cannot otherwise do.

“Another objectionable feature is that the applications received by these lodges are almost entirely, if not exclusively, from Germans or those of German descent. If our German friends wish to flock by themselves, there are numberless associations and fraternities in which that wish can be gratified, but to permit it in Freemasonry is to encourage the formation of class lodges which is not in harmony with the spirit of our craft.”

In relation to another matter, he says:

“If I dare flatter myself that these words will be generally read, I trust they may induce our lodges to preserve at least one copy of each year's Proceedings, having them substantially bound and keeping them in the lodge-room for convenient reference. Then I hope the officers will so acquaint themselves with their contents, and that of the *Abiman Rezon*, that they will be able to decide for themselves the majority of the questions which now come to this office.”

In Maine his recommendation is law, and our experience shows the wisdom of it.

We predict for Bro. HENDERSON a successful administration, accompanied with a prosperous growth of the craft.

The Report on Correspondence (339 pp.) was submitted by M. W. Bro. RICHARD VANK.

Within a brief time, we have the sad and unexpected death of this distinguished brother. We have delayed our review of this report, hoping to receive the dates and other material for a tribute to his memory, to be given in place of a review. But we are not likely to procure them in season, and we, therefore, conclude to notice such matters in his last report as seem to us to require answer, abstaining, however, from argument, to which no reply can be made.

We commend the following to the most earnest consideration of the craft, as one of his last utterances:

“It is to be remarked, however, that here and there sporadic attempts have been ineffectually made to inject crude, novel, and inimical modifications of established law. This is to be expected. The young, untrained and inexperienced members of lodges, flushed with the pride of their lodge membership, and restless under exact and inflexible rule, feel the restraints that are imposed, and seek to be liberated from them. Profane societies can change or alter their regulations to suit the views of even an urgent minority. It is thought that masons ought to ‘keep step with the progress of the times.’ This is now and then attempted by some strange proposition as to

the law or usages of Masonry. A very short experience destroys their hopes. So it is that 'Masonry is a law unto itself,' and its foundations, impregnable, have, like the walls of the Temple at Jerusalem, remained until this present."

He refers briefly but earnestly to the so-called "Treaty of Monterey." We see no reason to change our formerly expressed views—that a Grand Master has the right and power to make a *provisional* recognition of a body claiming to be a Grand Lodge, to become effective only when approved by his Grand Lodge. We understand the Treaty of Monterey to be only this and nothing more. Bro. VAUX treats it as an *absolute* recognition. If we took the same view of it, we should join him in his earnest condemnation of it.

Of the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" he says:

"Within the year much has been said and written in regard to the real meaning of the term 'perpetual jurisdiction.' This is a misnomer. It is not claimed that *perpetual jurisdiction* exists in any lodge over its members, or its rejected candidates. But it is claimed, seriously and calmly claimed, that *perpetual objection* exists when that *objection*, a recognized and undisputed condition, has been made to the initiation of a candidate in a lodge to which he voluntarily applies for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and he remains still subject to it anywhere, everywhere, unless the rejecting lodge lawfully removes it. A masonic objection to granting the rights and privileges of Freemasonry to an applicant is a masonic disqualification which pertains to the individual, made by the law of Masonry, and applied by a lawfully warranted and duly constituted lodge of masons."

As we have often written, we consider this to be the correct masonic doctrine; but we also hold that a Grand Lodge may, by enactment, limit the time during which a rejection by one of its lodges shall hold its force: we also hold that a Grand Lodge may, in the same manner, provide that after a given time an E. A. or F. C. of one of its lodges shall cease to be under the jurisdiction of the lodge conferring the degree, if he resides out of its jurisdiction.

He discusses at some length the proposed "Mississippi Rules"; he holds that they are in violation of the landmarks; he takes one objection, which we deem untenable, that their adoption is an "act of federation," which takes from a Grand Lodge adopting them a portion of its sovereignty. We do not so understand them; the proposition is for each Grand Lodge to adopt them for itself, *as its own laws*, subject to amendment or repeal at its pleasure. We notice this, because we are hoping that, in spite of the failure of this first attempt, a uniformity of legislation upon this subject will ultimately be attained.

He discusses the decision of Grand Master PETERS, of Alabama, that a one-armed man may be elected and installed Master of a lodge. He dissents, declaring that if a one-armed man is made a mason, his making is absolutely void and he is not a mason, and, of course, cannot be Master of a lodge.

We are aware that this is the doctrine in Pennsylvania; we regret that Bro. VAUX did not give the reason; we have been trying for years to get some Pennsylvania brother to discuss the question from his standpoint; because we know that it has been held in England in noted cases, that when a candidate has been initiated in a regular lodge, he is a mason, and all inquiry into his eligibility is forever foreclosed; this doctrine was so firmly established, that Lady ALDWORTH was, everywhere in that jurisdiction, recognized as a regular mason.

We agree, however, with Bro. VAUX, that the decision was erroneous. The right of a member to become Master is limited by the condition that he is qualified to perform the duties of the office. That necessarily means that he is *mentally* and *physically* qualified; no one would dream of installing an insane man or an imbecile; nor a blind, deaf or dumb man; the only reason why one of these cannot be installed, is because he is not qualified to perform the duties; the reason evidently excludes all thus disqualified, whatever the particular infirmity may be.

His views anent the Great Light have no uncertain tone:

“If we may be permitted to remark, we do not follow to their conclusions his views of ‘morality’ and ‘temperance’ as he states them. The religion revealed in the ‘Great Light’ on our altars is the hope of men and masons. It is the foundation on which Masonry rests. It is the foundation of all societies, states, commonwealths, and nations, which without it would become like the house in which the strong man took the seven evil-minded, and entirely destroyed it.”

We believe fully in the wisdom of the following, and regret that there has been any other practice:

“We fully agree, as sound masonic teaching, that lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the States of the United States are instituted in the language of the country. All its laws are made in that language. Masonic jurisprudence uses that language. Grand Lodges use it. The proceedings of lodges are in that language. The ritual, the ceremonies, and the *esoteric* work are in that language. Then is it permissible, can it be sanctioned, can it be made a regulation by any Grand Lodge that a subordinate lodge can initiate persons who cannot speak, or read, or understand this written and unwritten language?”

Discussing the proposition of the Grand Master of Arkansas, that “while inherent powers are vested in Grand Masters,” they are only “the agents of the Grand Lodge” and their powers are limited by its law, Bro. VAUX says:

“If inherent powers are vested in a Grand Master, how can Grand Lodge legislation divest him of them. If they are inherent, they exist in the office, and also in the officer. They have their origin in a source of power anterior to the formation of any Grand Lodge Constitution. A Grand Master is elected by the members of Grand Lodge. His election does not qualify him to act. He must be installed. His installation consummates the election. The ceremonial of installation was not created by Grand Lodge. It existed since the earliest of days. It is inherent in the officer and proclaimed by

the ceremonial of installation. What that ceremonial is we dare not here, or by writing anywhere, describe it. In Masonry there is an inherent forbidding of thus attempting to write or permitting it to be written or printed, because it is part of the esoteric work of the craft. But that ceremony, if it is masonic, has in it an emphatic reassertion of the inherent powers of the Grand Master. A Grand Lodge can, in its constitution, give to the Grand Master duties to perform. By his installation, those inherent duties are only reasserted. Where duties exist responsibility attaches. Where responsibility attaches discretion exists. The discretion of a Grand Master in the performance of his constitutionally enjoined duties is not limited by the statutory authority. In the discharge of his inherent duties he is only limited by the landmarks, usages, and regulations of the unwritten and ancient law of Masonry."

He reviews the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Cuba; in a former report, he had hesitated to do so: he had not then been informed of the change in the name of the Grand Lodge, "and so was not certain of its identity with the Grand Lodge which was recognized in 1880 by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

In his review of Maine, he dissents from the decision of Grand Master BURBANK in the Oregon case: he says that the judgment of the rejecting lodge is perpetual, till removed. But under our law, that judgment was not perpetual, but for five years only.

He says further:

"The other decisions are clear expositions of masonic law, especially the case stated which sets forth that a man in Maine was rejected, went to Canada, received the degrees, returned to Maine, and desired to visit the lodge that rejected him. Grand Master Burbank decided he had here no rights. In Pennsylvania this person would not be permitted to visit any lodge in our jurisdiction, for the very best reason that he was not a mason, lawfully initiated, as his unworthiness prohibited the lodge from conferring masonic rights and privileges upon him, as he was of record in Pennsylvania as unfit to be initiated."

* * * * *

"We do hope the example of Bro. Herbert Harris will be followed, wherever it is possible to discover and preserve the masonic history of lodges. It is the duty enjoined by the dictates of masonic teaching, to preserve the authentic records of our Fathers' work and lessons, which to us are parts of our masonic inheritance."

Were he living, there are some personal allusions which we should notice, but which we now pass over in silence: we may say, however, that we consider them as complimentary, inasmuch as he ascribes qualities which everybody knows that he possessed in an extraordinary degree.

He discusses the subject of the appointment of Grand Representatives: he assumes that if they are Representatives of the Grand Lodge, they must, *of necessity*, be *officers* of the Grand Lodge: this assumption is so utterly without foundation, this review calls for no further discussion.

The fact is, that in all the recent discussions, the original purpose of the appointment of these Representatives has been ignored: the title used by

many Grand Bodies suggests the purpose—"Representatives and Guarantors of Amity": the object was not a *business* one, but a *fraternal* one.

We quoted the provisions of the Ahiman Rezon of his Grand Lodge against his position in relation to public masonic ceremonies: we are amazed that one so persistent in adhering to ancient usage, ancient words, and the ancient meaning of words, should allow even the exigencies of the argument to compel a departure from his life-long rule. But his answer is that the Grand Lodge is "adjourned" and ceases to be a Grand Lodge; that the word "adjourned" refers to place is shown by the uniform and universal usage of the craft: so far as *time* is concerned, the Grand Lodge "closes" or "calls off," and *never* adjourns; but when it goes from one place to another it adjourns to the other place, forms in procession and marches there. His argument is merely this: if the Grand Lodge in procession is a Grand Lodge, any procession made up of masons "is a Grand Lodge opened in ample form"!

The conclusion of his review of Maine has come to be his last words to us:

"May we ask our beloved Bro. Drummond to receive the avowal of our most sincere personal and fraternal esteem. We have for forty years been coadjutors in masonic work, and it is our earnest wish that we may behold our brother in the unfeigned love which 'casteth out fear,' and that we may both come out of the wilderness of this transitory existence in charity with each other and in holy hope."

Through all these years, in the numerous discussions to which Bro. VAUX and the writer have been parties—earnest and, as he suggests, sometimes "stringent"—we have ever regarded him with fraternal affection, never for one moment interrupted. We have regarded *his* earnest zeal (as in this report, he says of *ours*) as "the highest evidence of a conscientious belief that he is right." We have differed from him in our views concerning some subjects, but we are bound to say that his errors, if he made any, were on the side of what he understood to be the landmarks of Masonry and the ancient usages of the craft.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1894.

An emergent communication had been held and the corner stone of a Methodist Church laid by the Grand Lodge in ample form.

During the year the Grand Master (THOMAS A. McLEAN) had visited in person nearly all the lodges and had had the others visited by his special proxy. As a rule, the lodges were in fair condition; every one did work during the year, but not much, a little more than enough to make good the losses.

The question of uniformity of work was before the Grand Lodge, and it

was decided to have the work exemplified at the next annual communication with a view of adopting it.

The Grand Lecturer had visited one-half of the lodges and makes a favorable report.

No Report on Correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1895.

An emergent communication was held by the Grand Lodge, October 9, 1894, to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Montreal. The full forms and ceremonies are published in the Proceedings "as the permanent form in this jurisdiction for laying corner stones," by the unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge opened in ample form; the Grand Master explained the object of the meeting and directed the proper officer "to form the brethren into procession and proceed to the locality of the proposed building." The ceremonies were substantially the same as published in the text books: we need not note them further than to say that the public Grand Honors were given; the Grand Lodge re-formed in procession, marched back to the hall, transacted some business and was closed in ample form. The work was done by the Grand Lodge, opened as such, as is the usage in every English speaking Grand Lodge in the world, except that of Pennsylvania: and in the latter, we fully believe that the opposite usage is a recent innovation, adopted to conform to some pet theories put forward in these later years by her prominent masons. Until within less than forty years, the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge, as published, if published at all, were exceedingly meagre, and even they are inaccessible to almost every one, so that it is impossible to ascertain what light they throw upon the subject. We doubt greatly, if the Pennsylvania masons have performed this ceremony sufficiently often to enable the Pennsylvania masons of the present day to *know* what the usage was: and as the forms described in the old Ahiman Rezon are precisely the same as those described in Webb and other monitors, we have no doubt that those ceremonies, when performed in Pennsylvania, were performed precisely as they were performed everywhere else: and that the newspaper writers of Pennsylvania, who are so flippantly charging other jurisdictions with introducing innovations, are densely ignorant in relation to what they are writing, and are, in fact, upholding an innovation introduced by their own Grand Lodge officers. Though often challenged to do so, they have produced no evidence from the record to show what the usage was, but have contented themselves with bold assertion and reckless declamation.

The Grand Master (JOHN P. NOYES) delivered an excellent address on the

occasion: the following extract from it is timely, in view of pending propositions:

"We have no quarrel with any church or sect, nor with other methods in the practice of the masonic tenet of benevolence, but we treasure as a sacred heritage the system which has come down to us through long generations of worthy men, a system which has created in its members the knowledge that fraternal sympathy goes hand in hand with assistance, and that the warm and loving associations which the fraternity offers gives a vigor and vitality to its ministrations which no other society in the world has surpassed or even equaled."

At the annual communication, Grand Master NOYES pointed out that this was the twenty-fifth since the organization, and in this connection says:

"We have fraternal relations with more than fifty Grand Lodges; our supremacy is secure; our charitable funds are considerable; our revenue for craft work is ample; our aid to distressed brethren is adequate; our numbers have more than doubled, despite well known and deplorable drawbacks; here and there over the province, wherever a lodge is located, are well furnished and equipped lodge rooms and Masonic Halls, and now, our beautiful Temple, shortly to be occupied by the city lodges and kindred masonic organizations. Nor should we ignore as assets our twenty-four volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings and our own masonic history."

He also paid a graceful and just tribute to Past Grand Master GRAHAM:

"Recognizing this advance in craft matters, and the causes to which it is due, let us not, in our felicitations proper to the occasion, forget those distinguished and zealous brethren, who, little more than twenty-five years ago, 'buildd better then they knew,' when they risked so much to found this Grand Lodge. Probably less than a score of them are with us here to-day. Let us, then, with due fraternal respect, cherish and honor that remnant of the old guard—thankful beyond measure that their whims are few and their virtues many. In view of the occasion and the merits of the distinguished brother, I directed the Grand Secretary to send, on the anniversary of our natal day, a congratulatory letter to our first Grand Master, M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, LL. D.—to whose ability, courage and untiring efforts our success was so largely due,—from whom a fitting fraternal acknowledgment was received."

Of the relations with the Grand Lodge of England, he says:

"As to the state of affairs between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, due to the continuance of the three English lodges in this city, it may be characterized as harmony on suffrance. I have received no communication from the distinguished brother, who, at his own suggestion, was named mediator as to the progress made. I hesitate to express an opinion at this time, as to the vigor necessary to prosecute mediation in such cases. It is now about six years since it began, and 'no results' has been the annual announcement at each subsequent communication. The position is serenely peaceful, but scarcely dignified or consistent with self-respect."

And the committee say:

"And your committee regrets that no communication of any kind has been received by the M. W. the Grand Master from the M. W. brother, who at his own suggestion was named mediator in the matter at issue between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, due to the continuance

of the three English lodges in this city. As stated by the Grand Master, 'the position is serenely peaceful, but scarcely dignified or consistent with self-respect.' Still your committee hesitates, at this time, to recommend any further action, trusting that time, the great healer, may bring about a settlement worthy of the dignity and self-respect of the two Sovereign Grand Bodies interested."

We fear that "mediation" will effect no more in the future than in the past: England will not recall the charters without the consent of the lodges: and we are forced to believe that their members will adhere to their position for the sake of the fancied aristocratic distinction of hailing under the Grand Lodge of England.

Of the Grand Representative system Grand Master NOYES well says:

"It is said by some of its opponents to be cumbersome; to be a disturber of harmony; to be of doubtful utility, and generally, to be of no material benefit. Our experience has been happier, for on many occasions in the past our Grand Representatives, at least some of them, have rendered excellent service to us in vital matters. Apart from that, the presence here of the accredited Representatives of sister Grand Lodges is a pleasant means of putting in evidence the universality of Masonry, as well as existing cordial relations. It is difficult to discover off-hand wherein the system is more cumbersome and 'promotive of inharmony,' than many other things treasured by craftsmen, and as to its usefulness it may be said, that the question of utility is one which should be raised with the greatest prudence in connection with Freemasonry."

The Grand Lodge endorsed his views:

"We concur with the Grand Master in the advisability of continuing Grand Lodge representation, which has been productive of much good in the past, and is a custom that we think of special importance in facilitating communication and fraternal good-will between the various Grand Bodies. The duties of Grand Lodge Representatives are largely ambassadorial and their influence on the craft not perhaps so apparent to the general membership, but we feel sure their influence for good is recognized, and it will take the majority of Grand Bodies some little time, even if only on sentimental grounds, to get educated up to the point of doing away with them."

On the condition of the craft, he says:

"Despite uneasiness in business affairs, and the activity of other organizations, whose strength must largely come from the same source as ours, our prosperity has received no check, but, on the contrary, an advance in many ways will be shown by the reports of the different Grand Lodge Officers. With one exception, peace and harmony has prevailed, and there are many hopeful indications of awakened interest in Masonry, from which good results may be expected."

The exception was action of a lodge, induced undoubtedly by some hot-headed members, so young in masonic knowledge as to be ignorant of the first principles of masonic government: the Grand Lodge promptly suspended the charter and ordered charges to be filed, with a view of revoking the charter: the representatives thereupon retired from the Grand Lodge. The lesson seems to have been effectually taught, as we find the following note in the margin:

“Referring to this matter, at a special meeting of Frelighsburg Lodge held on 22d February, 1895, resolutions of regret and apology for the issuing of the circular referred to, were passed, and copies transmitted to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and the Grand Master has been pleased to re-instate said Frelighsburg Lodge into full privileges of a subordinate lodge in good standing.”

The reports of the District Deputies confirm the statement of the Grand Master as to the general prevalence of harmony and prosperity.

The proposed Mississippi rules were considered, but the Grand Lodge did not see its way clear to adopt them: it has never accepted the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction.

BRO. GEORGE O. TYLER, of Vermont, presented to the Grand Lodge the Past Grand Master's regalia of the late M. W. Brother THOMAS D. HARRINGTON, which was accepted by the Grand Lodge with a vote of thanks.

The Grand Master recommended a reprint of the early Proceedings by installments, and the Grand Secretary recommended an appropriation for the Grand Lodge Library; but the Finance Committee failed to notice either of the recommendations. The committee criticise the action of the Grand Lodge the year previous in ordering certain expenditures “without the consent or approval of this committee,” in consequence of which the usual amount was not added to the Benevolent Fund, and the expenditures for the year exceeded the income by \$37.70. We do not know what powers the constitution entrusts to that committee, but it seems to us that such strictures upon the action of the Grand Lodge are hardly within the province of any committee.

A special committee was appointed to revise the constitution, print their report and send it out to the lodges, in order that it may be acted upon at the next annual communication.

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was presented Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS—his ninth.

Referring to certain questions still under discussion, he well says:

“Reviewers often show signs of impatience at the obstinacy with which these questions refuse to ‘down,’ and sometimes the frequency of their re-appearance is attributed by the older heads to the constant entry of new blood into the body of Grand Lodge Chairmen of Committee of Foreign Correspondence. Too often, however, is it forgotten that these reports are not alone intended for the delectation of Masonic Veterans, but that their utility is often most apparent to the newly installed Masters and Wardens of Subordinate Lodges. Of these there is a new generation continually springing up, to whom there is novelty and importance in questions that have not been new for a score of years past to many of their seniors.”

He discusses “Masonry in Mexico,” but remains of the opinion that it is not yet time to recognize the Grand Dieta, because certain allegations in relation to the composition of lodges and a Grand Lodge seem to be supported by abundant evidence, which there has so far been no attempt to

rebut. The large majority of those who have examined the matter are of the same opinion.

We judge from his report that some part of the French Canadian press are discussing Masonry in a manner that assumes that their readers, for intelligence and information, are on a level with the most ignorant of savages.

A candidate, rejected in one lodge, was made in another lodge without the necessary consent: the Grand Lodge decided that he was not a mason: we expressed regret that such a decision was made: in reply, Bro. CHAMBERS says:

“ You assume, dear Bro. Drummond, just what the majority of our Grand Lodge last year denied, namely, that the party in question was ‘regularly made.’ You object, in the former extract, taken from your report, as to the regularity of the ‘making’ of a mason who, having been rejected in Maine, goes to Kentucky and is made a mason. You go so far as to say: ‘He comes back to Maine on a visit, and learns that under the law he cannot be recognized as a mason by any lodge or mason in Maine, *as is the fact.*’ Yet you would appear, dear brother, to expect the Grand Lodge of Quebec to recognize as a regular mason, one who having been rejected by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, sought for and obtained initiation in another lodge which acted without any permission from that by which the candidate has been rejected. This is one of the undisputed facts of the case and is given here without any desire to enter into the merits of that part of the case, which has engaged the attention of Grand Lodge.”

While we will not allow masonic communication with such a mason made in another jurisdiction, except by permission of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, it is because we have no other remedy, and yet we admit that he is regularly made. If such a thing happens in Maine, if the candidate participated in the fraud, he gets expelled, and if he is blameless, the lodge is disciplined. We refer to our discussion of this question elsewhere in this report.

RHODE ISLAND, 1894.

The address of the Grand Master (ELISHA H. RHODES) and the business transacted relate almost wholly to routine matters.

Several special communications were held to lay corner stones and dedicate halls, with ceremonies of great interest to those directly interested.

The work was exemplified in all the degrees and adopted, upon the report of a committee; the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized; the Committee on Reprint reported progress and was continued; a pocket edition of the monitor was ordered to be printed.

The following report of the committee upon the application of the Grand Dieta of Mexico for recognition, was adopted:

“ Your committee, however, are obliged to reach the conclusion that the proceedings resulting in the establishment of this new Masonic Grand Lodge in Mexico have not been in accordance with the generally received principles

that have governed the formation and recognition of American Grand Lodges, and hence they cannot recommend the granting of masonic recognition to the 'Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico,' whose organic life, so far as masonic authority and regularity are concerned, must depend very largely upon the validity of the action taken by M. W. Grand Master of Texas in putting forth the 'Treaty of Monterey.'"

A member was expelled for attempting to pass counterfeit money: one of the commissioners dissented, on ground that the circumstances were such as led the court to impose the *minimum* sentence allowed by law.

The majority of the commissioners say:

"Appended hereto is a transcript of the record of the United States Circuit Court, duly authenticated, showing the conviction and sentence for the crime alleged. Also, being duly summoned, said respondent appeared before your commissioners and acknowledged his guilt, pleading in extenuation that he was intoxicated at the time of the illegal transaction, and had no intention of wronging any one.

"The guilt of the respondent being acknowledged, and his trial and sentence by a Court of the United States having given great publicity to the offence, the undersigned commissioners are constrained to recommend that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry."

We do not like the suggestion that the publicity given to the case by the proceedings in court is an element in determining the *amount* of the punishment.

A member of a lodge, who declared that he blackballed a candidate, who was rejected, and did so because a friend of his had been rejected, was suspended for two years.

We believe that this action will have a very wholesome effect.

No Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1894.

An emergent communication was held to lay the corner stone of a college. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form on the first degree, the ceremonies performed and the Grand Lodge closed. As the distinction between the so-called "Ancients" and the old Grand Lodge masons was kept up in South Carolina longer than anywhere else, the fact that its *Grand Lodge* has performed these public ceremonies, shows very conclusively that the "Ancients" practiced them, and supports our conclusion that the *present* usage in Pennsylvania is an innovation, and a departure from the old usage in that state.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (STILES P. DENDY) says:

"We have continued our peaceful relations with all Grand Bodies with which we have heretofore been in fraternal correspondence, and peace and harmony have prevailed amongst the lodges and brethren within our own jurisdiction. While in some sections substantial progress may have been made, yet owing largely and mainly to the great financial stringency which

has prevailed all over our country, but more especially throughout the south, the progress of Masonry has not been as satisfactory as we could have desired it. Then, too, this has been what may be denominated a *political* year, when the conditions are not so congenial to the spirit of fraternity, nor so favorable to the prosperity and advancement of our institution. The mission of Ancient Craft Masonry is peace, good will and benevolence, and in its sphere it has ever been found adapted to the wants and necessities of mankind in all ages of the past; and so long as human nature remains the same, and unregenerated, will there exist the necessity for the benign and softening influences of Masonry as a great civilizing and fraternizing agency and force in this world. If it shall fail at any period in the future history of the human race to accomplish its sublime mission of inculcating the universal brotherhood of all men, the failure must not be attributed to the inherent, underlying, great basic principles of the Order, but to the imperfect way in which they are taught, enforced, illustrated and practically exemplified in the lives and characters of its membership before the world. We are disposed dogmatically to insist on the correct formula in teaching the ritual of our Order. This is certainly right and proper, but I sometimes fear that we lay too much stress on ritual and attach too much importance to the forms and ceremonies of our Order. Nay, but that too little weight and attention may be given to impressing the underlying truths and inculcating the true spirit of Masonry."

He suggests that non-affiliation may be, to a certain extent, prevented, by a searching inquiry into the intellectual capacity of candidates to apprehend and appreciate the teachings of Masonry, and the motives which prompt them to apply. The suggestion is a wise one: if a man desires to employ a workman, he is not content with inquiring into the physical and moral qualifications of applicants, but he makes special inquiries into their capacity to do what he wants done. More stress ought to be laid upon the capacity and *disposition* of the candidate to do the work of Masonry: and we would add the inquiry whether he has the time and means to answer the call that becoming a mason makes upon both.

Of the Wisconsin relief circular, he well says:

"Touching the question raised, I beg to submit that so far as my knowledge extends, the masonic relief bestowed in cases of distress has never proven a burden to any of the constituent lodges of this jurisdiction, and so far, I have heard no complaints in regard to it; and the scheme proposed seems to me to contravene both the letter and the spirit of masonic obligation in the very vital matter of bestowing relief in cases of distress, which should be without any regard to the question of re-imbusement, and tends to destroy the feature of spontaneity, and converts charity into giving, hoping to receive back again, and makes aid and assistance to a worthy distressed brother, &c., depend upon subsequent compact between Grand Lodges."

One decision was made and approved by the Grand Lodge, which seemed to us erroneous upon first reading. It was in effect that a Warden presiding as Master is still only a Warden and may be tried by his lodge for a masonic offence *committed while so presiding*. While presiding, he is Master, with all the powers and prerogatives of the Master. The latter can never be tried by his lodge for an offence arising in the discharge of official duty; but *after*

he ceases to be Master, he may be tried for any offence, not so arising, committed while he was Master: the same rule applies to the Warden, while presiding; but it is so difficult to conceive of the commission of an offence, not arising out of official conduct, by a Warden while presiding, that we are in doubt as to the meaning of the decision, and, therefore, as to its correctness.

The Grand Master decided that in case of objection after ballot, the Master should set aside the election; the committee did not concur, but held that he should "arrest the progress of the candidate," but not set aside the election; the Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Master, and its decision is in accord with the law in almost all the other jurisdictions; a few, however, hold that it is a perpetual arrest of the progress of the candidate.

A member of a lodge in Georgia, while sojourning in South Carolina, committed a vile offence in that state. The lodge in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, tried him and suspended him for twenty years. No appeal being taken within the prescribed time, the judgment was held to be final, and the lodge of which he was a member notified of the proceedings. Much correspondence, conducted in the most fraternal manner, between the two Grand Masters took place. They agreed substantially, but the question was raised whether his lodge should not have been notified in advance. Of this Grand Master DENDY says:

"We admit that the rules of courtesy should suggest that in all such cases the matter should be referred to the lodge of which the offending brother is a member, but we do not think that the right to try such offender can be insisted on by the lodge of which he is a member, as a legal right, or that the omission of the courtesy, much as we regret that it was not observed in this case, is sufficient of itself to vacate the conviction and sentence for a grave masonic offence."

We do not quite agree: courtesy requires that the lodge should be notified, but in most cases, the reference of the matter absolutely to his lodge, the difficulty attending the trial of a case at a great distance from the place where the offence is committed and the witnesses live, is so great, that ordinarily the local lodge should insist, as it has the right to do, upon the trial of the case. The exposition of the law by Grand Master DENDY is very able and conclusive. His Grand Lodge sustained him. We have no doubt whatever that the Grand Lodge of Georgia will concur in the result. We are glad to see that this question, which has often caused acrimonious discussion, was treated in so marked a masonic manner by all the parties.

The Grand Lodge endorsed the position of the Grand Master in relation to Masonic Relief.

Memorials to Bros. WILLIAM A. WILSON, late Grand Tyler, and JOSEPH B. KERSHAW, Past Grand Master, were presented. The remarks of P. G. M.

JAMES A. HOYT, in seconding the memorial to Bro. KERSHAW, are peculiarly pathetic and beautiful.

In connection with a ruling of the Grand Master that Lodges of Sorrow are proper to be held and strictly masonic, we find the following:

"R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby gave an account of a Lodge of Sorrow, held February 28, 1866, by Orange Lodge, No. 14, in memory of seven of their members who had yielded up their lives in defence of their country in the war just then ended. Bro. Inglesby had the honor of being the orator of the occasion, and related that Charleston being then garrisoned by Federal troops, some of the Federal officers, who were masons, rendered every assistance in their power, and their swords were tendered and used in the ceremonies in honor of the deceased heroes of the Lost Cause. The whole ritual and proceedings of this Lodge of Sorrow were printed and bound with the by-laws of Orange Lodge, No. 14."

We note, as peculiar, the closing of the Grand Lodge on the Third degree and opening it on the First, for the installation of officers, which being completed, it opened again on the Third degree. We presume there was a reason for this, but do not know what it is, and we know that the brethren would be glad to have Bro. INGLESBY tell us.

We are happy to note the election of our Representative, Bro. CLAUDE E. SAWYER, as M. W. Grand Master. In behalf of our brethren, we tender him hearty congratulations.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, Grand Secretary. It was highly commended by the committee, and deserves all they said of it. There are very few extracts in it. Few have the time and patience to prepare such a report.

He is surprised at the action of a Grand Lodge in setting aside an acquittal and convicting the accused. He thinks that the case should be sent back for a new trial. This practice prevails much more extensively than he supposes. All the evidence is reported to the Grand Lodge; the parties are heard and may introduce new testimony. Sending a case back to a lodge for another trial is too much like sending back a case to be tried by the same jury whose previous verdict has been set aside. In such case, one of two things follow: the old decision is repeated, or the lodge *on compulsion* (moral, if not actual) renders such verdict as the Grand Lodge indicates. It seems to us, that it is better (as is the law in Maine) for the Grand Lodge to act directly, than indirectly through the lodge.

He says:

"We have always argued that the social features of Masonry must be fostered and promoted, for Masonry is essentially a social institution. Of course this must not be done at the expense of the duties imposed by masonic charity; but both can be encouraged, and the one will promote the other."

* * * * *

"We note with some surprise that the Grand Secretary being re-elected

was not re-installed.' This is different from any other Grand Lodge practice that we ever heard of."

* * * * *

"Clergymen, as a rule, are very poorly paid, and are generally poor—at the same time, they are first class masonic material, and give tone and character to the institution. It is therefore very highly desirable that they should be in the fraternity, and the Grand Lodge of South Carolina in recognition of this, ever since 1845, has had a standing regulation that it will not require 'from the Subordinate Lodges any fee for the entering, passing or raising any person who is regularly or properly acknowledged by the religious denomination to which he belongs to be a minister of God, according to their usages, nor require any annual contributions on his account.' Most of the Subordinate Lodges, acting in the spirit of this standing regulation of the Grand Lodge, have a by-law exempting ministers of the gospel from fees for degrees or from annual contributions. It has worked well to the glory of Masonry, and no Rev. brother in this jurisdiction has ever been considered as 'a mendicant for degrees.'"

The latter quotation expresses the views entertained by the founders of our Grand Lodge.

He holds that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is one of the landmarks. He holds that the law "no lodge shall interfere with the work of another lodge" sustains his position. We refer him to our review of Oregon for an explanation of a seeming conflict between two of Grand Master BURBANK'S decisions.

He gives a summary of Bro. SLEEPER'S report on the "Grand Honors." A question had been raised in South Carolina as to the difference between "Funeral Grand Honors" and the Grand Honors given on other public occasions, saying that Bro. BERG, a learned mason, had made precisely the same point, but, as we understand it, was overruled by the Grand Lodge, which adheres to the method given by Bro. MACKAY. We do not think that "the battery" has ever been given in Maine as Grand Honors; but we have always understood it to be a salute given once, twice or thrice, according to the circumstances.

We are glad to learn that the Lafayette Trowel, mentioned in our last report, has become the property of the Grand Lodge, purchased by the voluntary contributions of the lodges.

A reminiscence of the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1808—a union which did not unite—was presented to the Grand Lodge.

He closes his review of Maine with the announcement, in mourning lines, of the death of Bro. Fox:

"We acknowledge the receipt of a circular, dated June 22, 1894, announcing that the R. W. Grand Treasurer Frederick Fox departed this life June 5, 1894, after a short illness. He leaves behind him a record of ability, fidelity and honor. Our sympathies are with our brethren of Maine."

He closes the discussion with Pennsylvania, in relation to Grand Representatives, by adding to what he had said in previous reports, only the following:

"It would be profitless to argue with him Bro. Africa's action in the matter of the exchange of Representatives between Pennsylvania and South Carolina, or to defend the position taken by Bro. Drummond, of Maine, that Bro. Africa had done much to bring the whole system into contempt. We entirely agree with Bro. Drummond, but as the question is a dead issue, we will not resurrect it."

We greatly regret to learn that his health is not sound, but trust that he will be able to continue his masonic labors for many years, and reach a ripe old age.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1894.

The Grand Master (RICHARD C. MCCALLISTER) thus speaks of the condition of the craft, and adds sound doctrine as well:

"In welcoming you to this Twentieth Annual Communication, it affords me great pleasure to assure you that peace, prosperity and general harmony is the rule throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. A strong desire for the upbuilding and widening of our influence as a fraternity seems to pervade all classes of masons. In passing this twentieth milestone of our existence as a Grand Lodge, is it not well for us to look backward awhile and draw a lesson from the experience of those that have gone before us? We yet have a few of those noble men and masons with us that stood Godfathers to this Grand Lodge. The founders of the Grand Lodge were strong advocates for the preservation of all the ancient landmarks of the Order. We have made no changes that have conflicted with those landmarks, and to this more than any other cause I attribute our steady and healthy growth. It seems to be the rule in this nineteenth century that we must not do as our fathers did, but continually be changing. Brethren, this is not Masonry. Let us stand by Masonry as we found it, and transmit it to our children unimpaired."

One lodge had forfeited its charter, apparently by a self-executing law that ought not to be tolerated in *any* association or community, but he "strained a point in their favor," and "got them into running shape again." He referred the matter to the Grand Lodge, but we do not find that any action was taken: but as the lodge made returns and paid dues, we presume that the validity of his action was not questioned.

By authority vested in him by the constitution or laws of Masonry recognized by the Grand Lodge, he granted several dispensations for conferring degrees out of time, and concerning this the committee say:

"The committee is of the opinion that this prerogative of the Grand Master should only be exercised in case of the greatest emergency, and only when the candidate shows himself by examination to be fully proficient as required by our by-laws and usage. The facts in the case reported did not in our judgment justify the exercise of such power."

As the law vests in the *Grand Master*, the power to grant these dispensations and of determining under what circumstances they should be granted, this opinion of the committee is not only in conflict with the law, but the expression of it a palpable violation of law as well as an attempted usurpation of the prerogatives of the Grand Master.

We regret to find that this Grand Lodge has departed from the old law and excludes from permanent membership in it, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens. The experience of all the older Grand Lodges is, that the permanent membership is an element of strength in the Grand Lodge, especially when acting in a judicial capacity. We are aware that the modern idea is that such bodies should be purely representative: and many other imitative bodies have acted upon this idea only to find that their decisions are conflicting and uncertain and their legislation loose and imperfect; so sensibly has this been realized in one of the larger of these organizations, that it has actually established a judicial tribunal, whose decisions are binding upon the Supreme Legislative Body! It is, moreover, admitted that those of the state Grand Bodies, which adopted the masonic plan of a permanent membership, have attained the highest standing in the management of their affairs.

BRO. CHARLES T. MCCOY retires from the Grand Secretaryship, after seventeen years of service.

The Report on Correspondence (92 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM BLATT: we do not see how he was able to prepare it; because he says that he "never devotes less than fifteen hours daily in the duties of his avocation." We shall have to send some "labor reformer" to look after him! It won't do for him to be such an aristocrat as to "monopolize" labor at that rate!

He says that an examination of the Proceedings shows that one conclusion is unavoidable:

"It is, that laws and principles governing society, socially and politically, have no relation to, or effect upon those immutable ones, on which the institution of Masonry is founded. It seemed strange that during a year marked by financial distress, stagnation of business and all industrial pursuits, a year unprecedented in our later history for privation and actual suffering among thousands reared in and accustomed to at least every comfort of life, that Masonry should have suffered in nothing relating to her general prosperity or impeded in her true progress. It confirms our belief that if the fundamental principles of Masonry were universally acknowledged, her policy of government as based upon these principles applied in government of society at large, the problems that engage the earnest thought of every well-wisher of humanity, the statesmen, the moral and social philanthropist, would find ready solution."

Of some of the "Conclusions of the Congress," he says:

"The Prerogatives of the Grand Master are let down easy. The conclusion is that the Grand Lodge may, without violating much of anything circumscribe *in toto* the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master except the *inherent* ones. We have tried long and hard and failed in being able to find exactly what these consist of and are as much in the dark now as ever."

* * * * *

"The 'Mason's Creed' is of course cheerfully subscribed to by us. We have always held that no additional qualification can be made without violating a fundamental principle of the institution."

* * * * *

“On the question of ‘masonic relief’ we agree entirely to the proposition, that relief is a duty incumbent upon masons, and not based on lodge membership. We are opposed to the re-imbusement feature even in the mildest and most circumscribed form as ‘concluded.’ The re-imbusement plan is strictly a business affair and masonic charity is and should be considered entirely above business or sordid consideration.”

* * * * *

“‘Physical Qualifications’ are clearly defined to the ability to conform to ritualistic requirements in the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. This Grand Lodge has for some time subscribed to this interpretation of the doctrine and the writer has always defended the justice and reasonableness of thus defining the same.”

Of course, we concur with him in the following :

“He defends the official recognition by his Grand Lodge of the Mutual Benefit Association upon the ground of its being a charitable organization. We differ from this view of the subject. Masonic charity is of different nature, and should never be confounded with benefits. The thousand and one benefit societies which have of late years sprung up like mushrooms have unfortunately exerted a baleful influence upon the institution of Masoury. The true meaning of masonic charity has become confounded in the minds of many of the craft of both high and low degree with direct and material benefits.”

In his review of Maine, he says :

“The Grand Lodge held it not to be within its province to direct a lodge to pay bills contracted by another in the relief of a member of said lodge, that charity is of a personal character, and that a lodge granting it cannot hold it as a claim against the lodge of which the recipient may be a member. We have so often stated our full acquiescence in the above principle that our readers may consider the subject a chestnut, but we like to keep before their mind’s eye continually what we conceive to be the only meaning, the true intent of masonic charity.”

It may be thought that we have devoted too much space in this report to the same subject. But when a Grand Lodge deliberately proposes to the others to unite in overthrowing one of the fundamental principles of the Institution, we believe we shall be pardoned for giving “line upon line and precept upon precept.” We regard this attempt as the most dangerous attack upon Masonry that has ever been made.

Referring to our discussion of Bro. VAUX’S views of the effect of a rejection, he says:

“We do not think that a mind like that of Bro. Drummond’s should become unsettled by this line of defence of the system. A mason suspended or expelled has had his status fixed by due trial, and conviction for an offence committed against the laws of Masonry, for the violation of moral or other obligations, voluntarily assumed. The applicant, however, whose petition for the degrees has been rejected has probably, and in the vast majority of cases, committed no offence against these or even other laws. The rejection does not prove him unworthy, and he should be accorded the right after due lapse of time to renew his petition to the rejecting lodge, or after acquiring legal masonic residence elsewhere to apply where he is as

well known probably as he was where rejected. We do by no means desire to let the bars down one inch. But as masons we should and must be governed even in the admission of initiates, by principles of fairness, equity and justice, based on facts and not theory."

We utterly dissent from his proposition. If he is right, the secret ballot and required unanimity are a disgrace to Masonry and ought at once to be abrogated. But he is wrong; the law of Masonry is, and the old usage has been, that the ballot decides the worthiness of the candidate to be made a mason, and if he is rejected, it is a decision that he is not found worthy. The assumption is that every member votes conscientiously upon every application. That the privilege is sometimes abused, is true, because masons are human; but the abuse in a few cases is no argument against giving it its natural effect; if it is often abused, it is an argument in favor of taking away the privilege. The rejection *does* masonically prove him to be unworthy, or the ballot is a farce.

In another part of his report, he says that he believes that *ninety per cent.* of the rejections are for causes which should not influence a mason in balloting. Such is not our observation, and moreover, our experience shows that if a larger per cent. of the candidates had been rejected it would have been better for Masonry. We used to be exhorted by the Fathers to "guard well the outer door" and told that the only danger to Freemasonry is, that unfit members make bad masons. That this care to scrutinize carefully the character and *qualifications* of candidates, has been relaxed, and that to the injury of Masonry, is true beyond question, so far as our observation has extended.

We regret that Bro. BLATT should entertain such views, for we have been pleased to note, that while occasionally attempts to "bring Masonry in accord with the spirit of the times" have succeeded, his Grand Lodge has generally "stood by the old ways" and maintained "the ancient usages of the craft."

Notably, the recently invented doctrine in relation to non-affiliates has not got a foothold in that jurisdiction; upon this subject, Bro. BLATT says:

"We desire to state that our views in this particular have always been of the liberal, conservative kind, and think our laws upon the subject just right. In the first place we do not believe that non-affiliation as a rule can possibly be ascribed to mercenary motives. There may be isolated cases of this sort but they form rare exceptions and not the rule by any stretch of imagination. The non-affiliate with us is deprived of every right and privilege, except such as may be accorded him by the free volition of the lodge. He is amenable however to all requirements except the payment of dues. He must contribute to all claims upon him for charity, must obey every law of Masonry and is tried and punished for its non-observance or breach thereof. 'Once a mason, always a mason,' is the doctrine to which we always shall adhere."

TENNESSEE, 1895.

The Grand Lodge met on Sunday, December 2, 1895, to bury Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary JOHN FRIZZELL. Within one year this Grand Lodge lost two of its most eminent members, Past Grand Masters GEORGE COOPER CONNOR and JOHN FRIZZELL.

We noticed the death of Bro. CONNOR in our last report, but shall be pardoned, we believe, if we add to what was then written in relation to him, and devote all our space to him and Bro. FRIZZELL; both were masons of national reputation, and both personally known to many of us.

We have rarely read so accurate a description of the characteristics of a man, as that of Bro. CONNOR, as given by Past Grand Master INGERSOLL.

⁴¹The heroic figure of the physical man was but an index of his intellectual greatness, while the freedom and celerity of his muscular movements, unusual in one of such gigantic stature, gave token of the restless activity and lively play of the mental faculties. Steadiness and regularity, reason and logic—these were not the qualities of his mind; but overflowing with exuberant vitality and dancing with sparkling brilliancy, it seemed to set all laws at defiance, all rules at fault; and instead of pursuing the sure and steady process of reason or logic, it seized an idea and jumped to a conclusion with the swiftness of feminine intuition. His imagination was active; his intelligence creative. He could not brook restraint; and though we could not always approve, and often, indeed, must antagonize his positions, we could never fail to admire the unhesitating quickness with which he chose them, and the zeal and earnestness, skill and pertinacity of his defence. The inconsistencies of such a character often astonish friend and foe, but the quick perception, vivid imagination and flashing wit of such a man in eager pursuit of a favored object, overflow memory and baffle reason; and with voluble speech he throws out to-day the thoughts that breathe in words that burn—forgetful of yesterday, regardless of to-morrow, and rejoicing only in the glory of present achievement.⁴²

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⁴³And in this Grand Lodge, how masterful was he! When measures which excited his interest and aroused his energies were before us for consideration, how readily, naturally and thoroughly he took complete possession of the body, assuming at one moment the function of author, at the next of director, then of objector, and at times even of master, eagerly, and perhaps unconsciously, taking complete control of the entire lodge, as though these various functions all belonged of right to him. And this he often did, too, without objection or question until the point was carried and the battle won. Such was his enthusiasm, his eagerness, his power of persuasion, his ability to lead, that until the end had come and it was too late, all protests were unheard. New members, unacquainted with the man, his manners and his power, would look on with open-eyed wonder and open-mouthed astonishment; older members, sometimes with amusement, sometimes with misgiving, but all with admiration at the amazing power, fertile resources and boundless versatility of the man. What would have been presumption and excited resentment from others, was accepted and allowed as a matter of course to him; and some, who had little sympathy with his measure or plan, enjoyed the radiant triumph of the man as his mobile face beamed with the consciousness of his success attained.

⁴⁴That he aroused antagonism and provoked criticism, stirred up jealousy and excited envy, was inevitable. Such a positive force in active

motion among so many strong men could not do otherwise. Sometimes he lost, and submitted gracefully; usually he won, and enjoyed it amazingly. A man of great ambition, quick impulses, warm emotions and strong passions, he was, of course, not always right nor wise; but his massive strength, his Titanic power, his eager activity and creative force, never failed to command admiration. He was the pillar of strength in this Grand Lodge; and when, with sympathies enlisted, enthusiasm aroused, and faculties all alive, he threw his soul into earnest speech, the fire kindled in his eye, and his mobile face grew all aglow, reflecting the changing current of his thought, his presence became fairly majestic, and he was then indeed our 'Royal George.'"

In his circular announcing the death of Bro. FRIZZELL, the Grand Master, HENRY A. CHAMBERS, said:

"BRETHREN—John Frizzell, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, died at his residence in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, on the afternoon of Friday, November 30, 1894.

"The news of this sad event has already reached many of the masons of the state; but as Bro. Frizzell for so many years held such high and important official relations to Freemasonry in Tennessee, and was so extensively known and beloved by the members of the Order, it is deemed proper to make this official announcement of his death.

"To those who saw him during the last annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, in January, 1894, and to those who have known his condition since, the announcement of his death will be no surprise; but to them and to all others of the great number who knew him, it will be a cause of deepest sorrow.

"His personal acquaintance with the masons of the state was more extensive and more intimate than that of any other man, and wherever he was known he was beloved.

"Other great masonic bodies had conferred upon him the highest offices and honors in their gift. He had also been a Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master of Tennessee. He had twice been Grand Master of the state, and, by successive re-elections, had been continuously Grand Secretary from 1868 until his death, a period of nearly twenty-seven years. No other man ever held an elective office in this Grand Lodge for so long a time.

"In many respects the office of Grand Secretary is the most important in the Grand Lodge, and has been, sometimes, the object of aspiration on the part of other worthy men. But Bro. Frizzell was so uniformly and genuinely courteous, kind and sympathetic, performed the duties of his office with such unrivaled excellence, and was, withal, so good a man, that he constantly grew in the confidence, esteem and affection of the brethren, and year after year they re-elected him—frequently by acclamation.

"But he was much more than a Secretary. He was of such mold that he could not be simply and only the recorder of other men's thoughts and deeds. He had ability, force of character and high purposes of his own. Drawn by circumstances, as well as by his love for the Order, to devote the most of his mature life to Freemasonry, he made himself a thorough master of its principles, laws, landmarks and ceremonies.

"While always conservative in action, never extravagant or passionate in his utterances, he always had decided, well matured and well defined views on all important masonic subjects, and always presented them with great elegance, clearness and force. His judgment was sound; his reasoning clear and convincing; his manner sympathetic, sincere and impressive. In the Grand Lodge discussions in which he took part it was a rare thing that he did not carry his point.

"Though always fully equipped and ready to maintain his opinions, he

was not fond of mere display, never sought controversy, and did not take part in the discussions as his qualifications and fine abilities warranted. He spoke only on very important matters or in reponse to special requests.

“Other eminent and able masons warmed the hearts and influenced the minds of the brethren, and stirred them up to action in important matters; but, by reason of the qualities hereinbefore mentioned, Bro. Frizzell, more than any other one man, guided, directed and influenced that action, and kept it, as near as possible, in accord with the landmarks, constitution and edicts.

“His influence in this and many other ways has been invaluable to Freemasonry in Tennessee. He compiled, revised and prepared for use the Masonic Text Book of Tennessee, itself a lasting monument to his industry, learning and skill.

“In 1883, by order of the Grand Lodge, he prepared and published the Masonic Digest of Tennessee, and in 1889 prepared and published a second and revised edition of the same.

“At the time of his death, in addition to being Grand Secretary, he was member of the committee to prepare a revised Code of the Constitution, Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge, and was Chairman of the Board of Custodians of the secret work of Masonry in Tennessee.

“It will not do to say that Masonry or any great cause is dependent alone upon any one man or two men; for it is not true. But it is true that few causes have in so short a time suffered so severe and apparently irreparable a loss as has Masonry in Tennessee within the last nine months by the deaths of Past Grand Masters George C. Connor and John Frizzell.

“The remains of Brother Frizzell were buried under the direction of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a member, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near the city of Nashville, on Sunday, December 2, 1894. Notwithstanding the great inclemency of the weather, a large procession of masons and others escorted the remains from the residence to the church, and from the church to the cemetery.

“The religious services were held by his pastor at the Edgefield Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which Brother Frizzell had long been a devoted member and active Ruling Elder.

“The masonic burial service was performed at the grave. On the invitation of the Master of Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, the ceremony was conducted by the Grand Master, assisted by the other officers of the Grand Lodge present, and was participated in by six of the Past Grand Masters of the state.

“And thus has ended the earthly life of this useful, upright man, and able, learned and zealous mason. Though dead to our mortal senses, he yet lives and long will live among us by his character, example and achievements. He practiced the religion he professed, and in his daily life illustrated the principles of our Order, and they sustained and comforted him in his long, wasting sickness and in his peaceful death.

“The labor and work of our brother are ended. May he rest in peace! Of him it may well be said:

“ * * * * * He at last hath won
Release and rest, converse supreme and wise,
Music and song and light of immortal faces.”

From the tribute paid to his memory by Bro. THOMAS O. MORRIS, we make the following condensed statement of his masonic history:

Born September 8, 1829, he petitioned for admission into Masonry as soon as practicable after attaining his majority, and was initiated October 29, 1870; and was raised on the twenty-first of the next December: he was

soon after elected Master of his lodge, and served several years: he was Junior Grand Warden in 1853, Deputy Grand Master in 1854, and Grand Master in 1858 and 1859. He became Grand Master just after he entered upon his *thirtieth* year—an age at which *very* few have received that honor; he was only twenty-five years old when elected Deputy Grand Master. In 1868, he was elected Grand Secretary, succeeding Bro. CHARLES A. FULLER, who had held the office from 1852 till his death: Bro. FULLER was a learned mason, an able writer and an efficient Grand Secretary; he was a hard man to follow, but Bro. FRIZZELL did it successfully in every respect, and held the office in his turn till his death, twenty-six years.

He was exalted April 20, 1852: served as High Priest several terms: was Deputy in 1861 and Grand High Priest in 1865: he became Grand Secretary in 1868, and held the office till 1891, when failing health called upon him to reduce his masonic work, and he declined a re-election. In the General Grand Chapter, at its session in Nashville in 1874, he was elected Deputy General Grand High Priest—a tribute of the respect and affection which the members conceived for him through their personal acquaintance, and the writer had the honor and pleasure of installing him into that office; at the same session, he was appointed on the committee to revise the constitution, and the draft, subsequently presented, came from his hand. In 1877, he was unanimously elected General Grand High Priest, and served with distinguished ability.

He became an R. and S. Master October 12, 1852: served as Master of his council; Grand Master of the Grand Council, and Grand Recorder from 1868 till 1891, when he declined further service.

He was knighted December 17, 1852: was E. Commander of his commandery, Deputy Grand Commander in 1861, Grand Commander in 1867, and Grand Recorder from 1868 to 1874. In the Grand Encampment, he has served almost continuously on committees of the most important character.

He received the Order of High Priesthood in 1860 and has served as President of the Council.

He was admitted to the degrees of the Scottish Rite, at the hands of ALBERT PIKE, in 1859, and was crowned with the thirty-third degree in 1866.

Of his personal history, Bro. MORRIS says:

“John Frizzell was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, September 8, 1829.

“His experience through boyhood was somewhat out of the usual channel, as he was taught early to perform those duties which peculiarly belong to the head of a household, implanted by diversified employments those sturdy characteristics of perseverance, energy and indomitable will which form character, and cultivating qualities and habits of mind, which in his home studies gave to him a solid and manly cast of thought, a simplicity of taste, a directness of statement, a distinctive freedom from affectation and exuber-

ance, and all those qualities which made him throughout his life of usefulness and influence, beloved as a man, invaluable as a friend, a devoted follower of the faith, a model husband, venerated as a father. To this beneficent home influence, he acknowledged oftentimes to those near to him, he owed everything: his deep respect and love for those who gathered about his fireside; his unflinching trust in the blessed truths taught by the beloved Master and Savior of mankind.

"At the age of fifteen, his father being Circuit Court Clerk of Franklin County, he was employed in the office to write. In less than one year, his aptness and adaptability to the work was of such merit, he was appointed deputy.

"When eighteen years of age he took his first and only scholastic term at the County Academy.

"Upon reaching manhood he entered upon the study of his chosen vocation, that of the law, and although deprived of the advantages which the youth of to-day enjoy—a preparatory course of collegiate instruction—he was formally admitted to the bar in 1854, and steadfastly grew in prominence as a capable lawyer to the position of an able counselor and eminent jurist.

"When North and South became involved in sad and fratricidal strife, he was amongst the early volunteers, enlisting as a private. He was shortly commissioned as captain, and placed in charge of 'transportation and auditing of railroad accounts,' and of the large amounts of money which passed through his hands every dollar was accounted for.

"At the cessation of hostilities he removed to Nashville, taking up the practice of law, but like the thousands of others in the South, practically beginning anew. After conducting many important cases with consummate skill and learned ability, in 1883 he was elected by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, judge of the Referee Court, held at Knoxville, holding this position during the existence of this court. Here he soon earned the good will and love of the East Tennessee Bar by his uprightness and ability as a judge.

"He was truly a self-made and self-cultured man. How well he laid the foundation! 'As the twig is inclined, so shall it grow' was never better exemplified than in the life of our departed brother.

"True to his faith and trust in our beloved Master, early in life's journey he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His church brethren, appreciating the Christianity which shone so brightly in his every-day walk, made him a ruling elder, which office he held to his death. He was elected State Clerk of the General Assembly, and served eleven years; was elected Moderator of the General Assembly—the first layman to ever hold that high and exalted position. He was forty years an officer in the cause of Christ—truly a Christian man without guile! Always a friend to the needy and distressed, he would divide his last dollar with a friend and brother if it became necessary.

"Distinguished in his social habits for his dignity, affability and politeness, he was punctilious in his observance of the nicer proprieties of life and established rules of decorum. Every moral and social duty was by him performed with scrupulous exactitude and precision, and never, in his most sportive and unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar.

"Thus lived and passed over to the Infinite Beyond a man of sterling worth, of whom it may be said: 'He blessed the world, and gladdened hearts that he had lived.' "

Tennessee has been blessed with many eminent, able and faithful masons, who have achieved a reputation throughout the masonic world. From the universal report of his brethren at home, and from a long personal acquaint-

ance, we hold that in all his personal relations, as a man, a mason and a Christian, Bro. JOHN FRIZZELL, was the peer of any one of them. For this reason, we have given our space to a partial record of his life, hoping that our brethren will derive inspiration from it to aid them to follow his example.

We repeat the closing words of Bro. MORRIS:

“Sleep on, brother! ‘Though the body die, yet shall the spirit live.’ We will miss thy kindly greeting, that familiar, beaming face, that strong and cheery voice. Thy place is vacant, beloved, but not forgotten. Could we but roll back thy curtain, O Time, and be permitted to gaze in the unknown beyond—across the Dark River—we would see thy familiar form standing by the Great White Throne, and hear thy well known voice saying, ‘I am waiting and watching when you, too, shall be summoned. Come, ye that are holy and have kept the commandments of our Lord and Master. Blessed be His name.’”

TEXAS, 1894.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form; the roll of the lodges was called, and it was ascertained that a constitutional number of lodges was represented: thereupon the Grand Master “declared the craft ready to proceed to labor.” We commend this to the imitation of those jurisdictions in which they go through so many agonies to get the Grand Lodge opened and at labor: in fact, in those jurisdictions, in which a prescribed number of lodges must be represented, this is the only correct method.

This Grand Lodge has also lost one of its most honored members. Past Grand Master PHILIP CROSBY TUCKER, born in Vermont, February 14, 1826, the son of Vermont’s distinguished Grand Master of the same name (who, almost unaided, upheld the banner of Masonry in Vermont in Morgan times), made a mason in Vermont upon his arrival at “lawful age,” going to Texas in 1852, and achieving a high character as a mason, and as a man, died in Washington, D. C., July 9, 1894. He was there on business connected with his office of Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction. He had held that office less than one year, succeeding Bro. JAMES C. BACHELLOR, who also had held it less than one year.

Of him, the Grand Master (B. F. FRYMIER) says:

“Bro. Tucker was a man eminent in all the stations of life he was called to fill. As a citizen he won for himself the highest respect and esteem of his countrymen; in his chosen profession, the law, he was justly distinguished for his learning and ability.

“In the war he was in the Confederate service doing duty as a volunteer on General Magruder’s staff, with the rank of major, and not only rendered valuable aid to the cause by his intimate knowledge of the surrounding country, but was able to give masonic relief and assistance to those taken prisoners.

“He was an active member of the Howard Association during the yellow

fever epidemics that visited Galveston. Night and day for long months in each epidemic he never weakened or failed; what man could do for the sick and suffering was done by him and his associates. Everywhere, at all times, under all circumstances, he performed faithfully, punctually and thoroughly every duty, civil and masonic, imposed upon him by the nature of his office."

An E. A. of a Texas lodge moved to North Carolina, and applied for the other degrees there: some kind of an application was made to the Texas lodge, which, thereupon, waived jurisdiction: the N. C. lodge conferred the degrees and claimed that it did so as the proxy of the Texas lodge, and that he was still a member of the latter: but the Grand Master decided that a Texas lodge could not appoint another lodge its proxy to confer the degrees, but that it had waived jurisdiction over the candidate, and thus terminated all its jurisdiction over him: and the Grand Lodge was of the same opinion. The law in Maine is the same.

The question of the effect of the death of the accused, pending an appeal, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to report next year.

The "Home" fund having reached about \$80,000, the Grand Lodge voted to invite propositions for its location and construction.

Lodges in Texas are not allowed to mortgage their property without the permission of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

The following report in relation to the Wisconsin circular was adopted:

"3—The communication of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, looking to the establishment of a uniform system in the matter of extending aid by one lodge to the members of other lodges sojourning in its jurisdiction, does not impress your committee as practicable.

"Believing that masonic charity attaches as an individual responsibility, and does not spring from lodge organization, we believe it unwise to attempt its administration by rules and regulations.

"Texas, perhaps more than any other jurisdiction, would be benefitted by the rule, but this Grand Lodge has heretofore refused to assume any authority upon the question either between her own subordinates or in behalf of lodges in other jurisdictions. We therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge expresses its non-concurrence with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in the matter of its communication, and that notice thereof be transmitted to said Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (136 pp.) was prepared by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, except an "addendum" of three pages, in relation to Masonry in Mexico, which was written by Past Grand Master GEORGE W. TYLER.

He evidently approves of our Maine practice in relation to rejected candidates, who get the degrees elsewhere:

"If not only the rejecting lodge, but all others where he would present himself for admission, would refuse to recognize him as a mason, this foolishness of running abroad to get the degrees, after failing to obtain them at home, where he is best known, would, as it should do, soon stop. And, in our opinion, this is the only way to stop it."

Of one of the Mexican pamphlets, he has very nearly the opinion which we formed from the pamphlet itself; he says:

"Suffice it, therefore, now and here to say, that the pamphlet of this man Chism, referred to by Bro. Ramsay, really amounts to nothing. For many years he has been desiring to set up in Mexico an independent Grand Lodge with himself as its head, and having signally failed, actuated by spite, he makes this attack. Many of our eminent Texas masons have lately visited Mexico, and contradict the truth of his assertions. Furthermore, his pamphlet was not authorized by Toltec Lodge. It was Chism's own individual get up. This writer never saw a copy of it till a short time before the meeting of the last Grand Lodge—was not furnished one, though for several years past Chairman of the Correspondence Committee—nor did he know of its existence till informed in the report of Bro. Anthony, of New York, last year."

* * * * *

"And will, therefore, only say that Toltec Lodge, whose membership, as we are informed, is composed entirely of American masons, made such in the United States, is now working contentedly in the York Rite, by virtue of, or under a charter granted it by the Gran Dieta. We will do these brethren the justice to add that if the charges of Chism (and we should keep in mind that they were made by him individually, and *not* by, or at the instigation of the lodge, so far as has been anywhere evidenced), be true, we do not believe they could or would, obligated as they have been, have given their allegiance to or acknowledged thus the legitimacy or supremacy of the Gran Dieta."

Bro. TYLER's "addendum" is "somewhat disappointing": he replies to some comments of Bro. VAUX, which have not been concurred in by anybody; he discusses the question as to whether bodies organized by the Scottish Rite can be recognized; this, too, cuts no figure with us who have hesitated to recognize the Gran Dieta: but it is true that one of the Grand Lodges subordinate to the Grand Dieta allows women to become members of its lodges, and even of the Grand Lodge, and other practices not tolerated by regular masons. The allegations in relation to these do not rest upon the Chism pamphlet, but they seem to us to be proved by the official publications of that Grand Lodge. What says Bro. MATTHEWS? See our report for 1894, p. 190.

UTAH, 1895.

The frontispiece is a group picture of the Grand Officers and others—eighteen in all. The Grand Orator and the Grand Secretary seem to be the only "veterans" among them.

A special communication was held to bury the Junior Past Grand Master, ALBION BERNARD EMERY. The Grand Lodge had also lost by death its Deputy Grand Master, ROBERT LEE SCANNELL, our Representative near that Grand Lodge; he died at the home of his mother in England. Bro. EMERY was a native of Maine, born in South Berwick, June 26, 1846. His portrait is given, with a biographical sketch by Bro. DIEHL, who was his

intimate friend. He was an honor to the state of his birth. Bro. DIELL says of him:

“ ‘His sunny spirit was like a stream
In whose depths the beautiful and pure
Alone are mirrored.’

“The warm heart of a good man and exemplary Freemason beats no more. In San Francisco, Cal., shortly before sunrise on the morning of June 13, 1894, Bro. Albion Bernard Emery stepped from the shore of time to the threshold of his eternal home. When the sad news was announced in this city and became known throughout Utah, the shadow of a great sorrow fell upon many a heart, and the pain it brought to them will not be assuaged this side of the grave. But few men in this community had so many friends as he, but few so many admirers, but few stood so high in the esteem of his fellow men as did Albion Bernard Emery. He was loved by all who knew him for his manly character, his genial disposition and his true, noble and charitable heart. He was a live man and a companionable gentleman. He always kept abreast of the times, took a deep interest in the advancement of his fellow men and the progress of civilization. He lived in sympathy with the people of this region and was ‘their friend.’ And they mourn his loss because they know there is no other to fill his place.

“ ‘When such men as he die
Their places ye may not well supply
Though ye may among the thousands try
With vain endeavor.’ ”

Of the “Condition of the Craft,” the Grand Master, ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, says:

“The financial depression of which my predecessor, the lamented Grand Master Emery, has spoken in his address, still exists throughout the country and more particularly in Utah. In consequence, the increase of membership in our lodges has been seriously retarded; still their integrity has been maintained, and peace and harmony prevail. The heaven-born principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, taught by Masonry and emblazoned on its banner, are cherished in the heart of every Utah mason, and with this assurance, we may fearlessly breast the waves of reverses, confident that our feet will soon stand on the solid ground of prosperity. To me the future of Utah looked never brighter; she has all the resources to make her inhabitants prosperous and to establish within her borders a grand commonwealth. I believe the time is near at hand when a change for the better will take place, and with it Freemasonry in this jurisdiction will move onward and upward with such strides as never before have been taken.”

He affirms whereof he knew, for he had visited every lodge in the jurisdiction.

Of the Wisconsin circular, the Grand Master says:

“The measure is one that will make the re-imbusement system a strict rule; its general adoption might prove of financial advantage to this jurisdiction, owing to the fact that Utah is a stopping place on the highway of the world; yet I am not in favor of it. The original plan of masonic charity does not harmonize with the system; upon the very threshold of our temple the candidate is taught to relieve a brother in distress, and no good mason ought to expect re-imbusement when he performs an act of charity. He simply does his duty as a mason.”

And the committee, to which it was referred, presented a report, adopted

in 1883, reiterating the views therein set forth. The following extracts show the conclusions reached:

"It is a well-known fact that considerable diversity of opinion exists among the fraternity, both here and elsewhere, on the subject, many contending that we are not bound to extend relief unless the lodge to which the applicant may belong shall agree to refund the same, if able so to do, while others as strenuously insist that it is the duty of masons in their organized capacity, as well as in their individual characters, to relieve all who may need their assistance, without regard to any possibility of return, provided only, the applicant be in good standing in his lodge.

"This committee, having given the matter careful consideration, are free to say that they most emphatically endorse the latter proposition. There is no obligation in Masonry which admits of any other view. There is no condition permitted other than that the applicant for relief shall be worthy and in distress. When such facts are brought to our knowledge we are in duty bound to relieve him or his widow or orphans to the extent of our ability."

* * * * *

"While, therefore, we are ready and willing to subscribe to the broad doctrine of Universal Masonic Charity and claim no return, as a *right*, for any relief we may be able to extend to the distressed from other lands, yet we at the same time appeal to our sister lodges throughout the United States and the world, to say whether they will not aid us to the extent of their ability when we call their attention to the necessities of one of their own immediate family, and by so doing enable us more effectually to promote the great virtue of our noble craft, assuring them that we shall ever be found ready to reciprocate in all cases of relief extended to any of our own members when brought to our notice."

This is sound doctrine, and in all cases the appeal should be considered from the standpoint of *masonic* duty.

We earnestly commend the following to the attention of Bro. BLATT, most heartily endorsing it:

"Brethren, in this connection I wish to ask one question, the answer to which may arouse that vigilance which may prevent similar mistakes. Whose fault was it that this unworthy man was elected to be made a mason? Your answer is, 'the Investigating Committee is to blame for it.' Yes, there lies the fault. Had they but half performed their duty, they must have learned something of the character and previous acts of this man. It seems to me that, in this case, they simply signed their names on the petition without any inquiry into the previous standing of the applicant. I consider the Investigating Committee the most important one in the lodge; and every Master, when he appoints one, should impress upon the mind of each member thereof the importance of his trust and that he holds each one personally responsible for neglect of his duty.

"If there is the least doubt as to the character of the petitioner, give the lodge the benefit of the doubt and not the petitioner, although he may be called a good fellow. There are many good fellows around us, but they do not always make good masons. Freemasonry does not claim to make a bad man good. It is not a reformatory institution. Its perfect ashlar is hewn from stones without flaw or ingrained spot, and such are made fit for the builder's use by the tools of Masonry, from the good, the true and the upright. If our ranks cannot be augmented by pure men, then had we better remain idle, and the Fraternity will be benefited thereby. Again I admonish the Investigating Committee to do its whole duty."

The Grand Master had given the craft an able and faithful administration; the Grand Secretary had seconded him with his usual zeal and fidelity.

The craft prospered, and there would have been a handsome gain but for the unusual number of dismissions and suspensions for non-payment of dues.

The Grand Master earnestly cautions the craft against drunkenness, profanity and gambling. In this connection, he says:

“One masonic banquet which I attended last spring, is yet fresh in my memory. It was in the adjoining banquet room of this very hall. There were neither wine, beer nor liquors of any kind, and yet oratory was at its height, joy and gladness beamed from every face, and ‘Auld Lang Syne’ was never sung sweeter nor with deeper feeling. I believe that out of the one hundred and forty brethren present, not one left the room who was not pleased with the evening’s entertainment. I honor the lodge which will thus throw a shield in front of a brother to protect him from his stronger appetites.

“Brethren, let us imitate the example set by Weber Lodge, and Masonry in Utah will gain by it. Far be it from me to discourage sociability in our lodges; on the contrary, I am in favor of it, and am one of its strongest advocates, because I believe it to be a part of Masonry; but I know it can be practiced without the use of intoxicating drinks.”

We are glad to see our own views forcibly expressed by one of so much practical experience as Bro. DEHN, and we hope the Secretaries will read and act upon his reply to the question whether suspensions for non-payment of dues can be avoided:

“Not altogether, but the number can be lessened by the Secretary if he does his whole duty. He ought to be persistent in making collections and insist upon payment. In many instances persistency will win. There are cases where a member cannot pay, and in all such cases the dues should be remitted, upon a motion made by the Secretary, and when he makes such a motion not a question should be asked as to its adoption, because he is more or less familiar with the financial condition of his members and knows who can pay and will not pay, and who will pay and cannot pay. Any such motion by the Secretary should not be considered an act of charity on his part, because it is not, but he being the bookkeeper of the lodge, both sides of his ledger should balance at the end of each year. The lodge, and the lodge only, bestows charity, and to remit the dues of a needy brother is charity well bestowed. There is one class of members that should not be carried for any length of time on the lodge ledger. They are those who reside in other parts of the country or travel from place to place and never inform the Secretary of their post office address. My long experience at the Secretary’s desk has taught me that that class almost always knows the address of the Secretary when in distress, but seldom at the end of the year when the dues should be paid. They never were masous at heart and ought to be suspended.”

We are sorry to see that the Committee on Jurisprudence, in reporting upon the Mississippi Circular, in effect argue against the secret unanimous ballot. The fact that this kind of arguments is used against it, inclines us, who believe in the ballot and wish the black one was more frequently used, to believe that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is safest for the Fraternity. If masons in the one-year states continue to assume that rejected

candidates are *improperly* rejected instead of *rightly* rejected, we should certainly favor making the effect of a rejection perpetual, for the welfare of the Fraternity.

The lamented Bro. EMERY, when he retired from office, presented to the Grand Lodge through his successor, a signet ring, to be worn by all future Grand Masters and used as his private seal. In the presentation of it by Grand Master Chapman, and in the response, are happy allusions to Bro. EMERY:

"One year ago our lamented brother, Past Grand Master Emery, presented through me, to the Grand Lodge, *this ring*, to be worn by all future Grand Masters and used as their private seal. He gave it with this benediction and this hope, 'May there ever reside in this ring a magic power that makes its wearer loved and pleasing to God and man. . . . Let us hope that in the far distant future it will be a precious nucleus of hallowed associations and memories.'

"My brother, with his blessing attending it, I now place that talisman on your finger, trusting that it will prove an ever present reminder to hold the scales of justice in equal poise, to avoid favoritism and to exhibit that spirit of brotherly love which so distinguished the donor. And I request you, my brother, that, when you transmit it to your successor, you shall demand of him a pledge, which I now ask of you, to ever keep alive the memory of the giver whose name is engraved in the ring. Do you make such a promise?"

* * * * *

"Most Worshipful Brother: In receiving from your hands at this time this ring, I am possessed of a feeling of pleasure difficult to describe. When our lamented Bro. Emery, out of the generosity of his great heart and his love for the craft procured this ring to be used as the Grand Master's Seal, he builded to his memory a monument greater than he knew. No matter how far down the ages in the history of this Grand Lodge this ring may go, no matter how many hands may pass it to others, the memory of him whose wisdom contrived it, the beauty of whose mind adorned it, will be more indestructible and everlasting than the material of which it is composed.

"That was a memorable occasion indeed, when M. W. Bro. Emery, at the last session of this Grand Lodge at Provo, presented this ring to you, thus to commence its honorable journey down through the hands of the Grand Masters and the history of the Grand Lodge of Utah, and those who fortunately witnessed that presentation will never forget it.

"This ring brings to me to-night most hallowed memories, and it not having been my pleasure to have received it from the hands of him whose gift it was, I know*of no one from whose hand I would rather have received it than from yours, my brother.

"I will faithfully fulfill your request, and the injunction you have laid upon me, to deliver this to my successor in the name and memory of him who gave it."

A banquet followed—more enjoyable, in the opinion of the Grand Secretary, than any of its predecessors. We suspect (without in this instance questioning the correctness of his opinion) that he so much enjoys any masonic occasion as to think always that *the last one is the best!*

The Report on Correspondence (101 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL. It seems more natural to make one syllable of his first name, but we give it as he signs it.

His report is condensed, he often expressing his views in a single line of assent or dissent.

He gives the history of the withdrawal of recognition of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, but in the case of the latter, he certainly is partially in error. It may be true that the American Grand Lodges forbade masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient on account of its recognition of spurious lodges in Louisiana, but it is equally true, that when the Grand Orient struck "God" out of its constitution, the most, if not all, of the American Grand Lodges again acted, and went further and declared that the Grand Orient had *ceased to be a Masonic Body*, and could no longer be recognized as such.

For the action of our Grand Lodge, see Proc. 1868, p. 230; Proc. 1869, pp. 480-2, 488; 1870, pp. 18, 19, 28, 113-15, 119-20; 1878, pp. 547-8, 717.

Our good brother talks a little loosely sometimes in relation to matters concerning which he has very decided convictions; for instance:

"In Utah perpetual jurisdiction is not known, and any person of lawful age having resided in our Territory twelve months may petition a lodge and if elected receive the degrees of Masonry therein. The Grand Lodge of Utah does not believe in branding the mark of Cain upon the brow of a fellow being, and its law is therefore the only just masonic law."

Don't you ever *expel* a mason in Utah?

He will find that we do not disagree with him in relation to masonic charity before he gets to this part of our report.

BRO. BURBANK, as Grand Master, does not believe in perpetual jurisdiction because it is not law in Maine, as we have explained elsewhere in this report.

In our remarks last year in relation to a regulation adopted, we were not arguing against it, but were regretting the necessity (which we admitted) of prohibiting all discussion upon a petition except as to the identity of the petitioner.

He understands us as not holding that payment of lodge dues is requisite for lodge membership; that is not what we undertook to say; we intended to say that a man may be and remain *a mason*, without the payment of lodge dues. However, we have known lodges so well off financially, that no dues were required; so that the payment of dues is not *always* a pre-requisite to lodge membership. Our point was that the laws of some jurisdictions make the payment of dues a pre-requisite to *being a mason*—a new doctrine and in direct conflict with the old law and ancient usage.

We had marked other matters for notice, but with renewed assurances of our fraternal esteem and affection for Bro. DIEHL, we pass on.

VERMONT, 1894.

We have an exceedingly interesting volume. An excellent portrait of P. G. Master NATHAN B. BOWMAN (who was absent for the third time in *forty* years) makes the frontispiece, while the Proceedings of the Centennial Anniversary are given in full and illustrated.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. WHIPPLE) is decidedly a business document, relating very largely to internal matters.

He decided that a conditional dimit is improper, but, if acted upon, the condition is void.

We do not understand that the last clause of the following decision is in accordance with masonic law:

"A Past Master, when called to preside over the lodge by a Warden in the absence of the Master, is virtually the Master, and his authority is to be enforced and respected as that of the actual Master, the Warden being responsible for his action."

Masonic law recognizes the calling of a Past Master to the chair, with all the powers of Master for the time being: we understand that he is responsible to the Grand Lodge, precisely the same as the Master would be; and that the Warden is no more responsible for his action than a Warden is for the action of the actual Master: indeed, the Past Master in the chair is Master for the time, and the Warden cannot control him or order him out of the chair, till he chooses to surrender it.

The following decision was approved:

"It is not the duty of the Secretary to notify the higher orders of Masonry of the expulsion of a member, although I am under the impression it is customary so to do."

But the following report and resolution was adopted:

"While this decision was warranted, in view of the fact that the Grand Lodge has never taken action upon the subject, we believe it in the interest of Masonry that the Secretary of a lodge in which a member is suspended or expelled, should at once communicate the fact to the Secretaries of all known masonic bodies with which the party is affiliated, and, to secure this, we recommend the adoption of the following standing resolution:

"Resolved, That in case of the suspension or expulsion of a member of a lodge, the Secretary thereof shall forthwith give notice under the seal of the lodge to the Secretary or Recorder of all other masonic bodies with which such suspended or expelled members are known to be affiliated."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence in an able report, the following resolution was adopted as a Standing Regulation:

"Resolved, That physical ability to earn a livelihood, and to conform substantially to the forms and ceremonies of Masonry, and be instructed in its mysteries, is all that is required, providing the candidate possesses the higher qualification of a belief in God, of mental worth and the record of a moral and upright life; that this interpretation of the ancient charges and regulations is not inconsistent with the true spirit of the masonic institution, but in keeping with its sublime teachings from time immemorial."

The Proceedings of the District Deputy Grand Masters' Meeting are given. The occasion seems to have been made very pleasant as well as profitable. Several brief addresses were delivered in addition to the valuable address of the Grand Lecturer at the opening.

It is useless to undertake to give an account of the centennial. The report of it takes up 120 pages, and it is *all* well worth reading.

The Report on Correspondence (167 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS.

Of the use of ciphers, he says:

"Now, Bro. Davidson, isn't it about time to relegate that hoary-headed myth into the innermost recesses of the past? What landmark is infringed upon? And when in the history of speculative Freemasonry were not ciphers and extended forms of the lectures extant, and in the hands of authorized, and for that matter, unauthorized instructors of the craft? The good old days before the anti-masonic furor abounded in them, although they were not printed. Preston, Webb, Barney et al. never hesitated, if we read aright, to turn an honest penny for the good of Masonry and their own pocket-books by disposing of copied ciphers. Their disciples in very many instances patterned after the masters, until old copies of the lectures are by no means the rarest curiosity of the age. Now let us look the question squarely in the face, and frankly admit that our fathers did not have the many advantages of the present day, but did make the most of those they had, and used the goose quill where their sons call to their aid the typewriter, fair and unfair, and the job printer. It may be best for us all to carry our grist to mill with the old stone in one end of the bag, but if some one is inclined to throw away the stone and shift the grain, or has done so already, let us carefully watch the result and see if the mountains are really falling and 'Scotland' actually burning. More than this, Bro. D., when somebody tries to scare us with the bugaboo of a fancied landmark, let us see if the thing will really materialize. When he cries, contrary to 'ancient usage and custom,' ask for proofs. Very possibly 'mouth to ear' comprehended much more than meets the eye in phraseology. If so, and anybody knows 'a thing or two' about it, 'let's have it,' but bring along the proofs at the same time."

We know that the existence of ciphers in the old times has been denied, but that all the "Lecturers" in the early part of this century did use them, and that they have used them ever since, is true. The use of them was justified on the ground that they were not legible or intelligible to any but well-posted masons, and that there was no law or ritual against that.

He ably discusses various questions, which we have already considered.

Delaware expels for non-payment of dues, and this leads Bro. PERKINS to ask:

"To inflict capital punishment for such an offence is very much like hanging a man for stealing a loaf of bread. Do our Delaware brethren add quartering to hanging for offences of a graver nature, or is N. P. D. the most heinous crime of all?"

In his review of Maine (1893), he says Bro. TAYLOR's address is "a scholarly production and one of the best we have read."

He thus corrects an error into which we had fallen, though we have forgotten the connection in which we wrote:

"He errs, however, in his pleasant allusion to the visit of Past Grand Master Davis, by speaking of him as having been 'Grand Master in his new home.' Bro. Davis is a Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of South Dakota, but has always retained his subordinate and Grand Lodge affiliations with his old Vermont home. The mere fact of his removal from the state did not sever those relations, and his membership in the Grand Lodge will continue so long as his affiliation with the subordinate lodge remains unbroken. If this is the inference Bro. Drummond desires to impress upon Bro. Wait of New Hampshire, then Vermont and Maine look alike upon the question of the standing of Past Grand Masters, removed from the state, in Grand Lodge. We mistrust, however, that some other point is involved, which Bro. Wait will note for himself."

Referring to our question in relation to the power of a Past Master to open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, he says that down to 1866, a Past Master had the power to do so, but that in 1866, the law was changed by a General Regulation. This fact makes the authority of Vermont in support of our position stronger than we had claimed.

His reply to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania upon the question whether Grand Representatives are the representatives of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, is perfectly conclusive upon the authority of the records of that Grand Lodge.

Of masonic relief he says:

"We are not the greatest stickler in the world for so-called landmarks of Masonry, but firmly believe that charity, pure and undefiled, free and voluntary, may well be enumerated among them, and should remain forever unchanged for the honor and glory of the masonic institution. Let the lodge furnishing aid present its case, if it chooses, in a fraternal manner to that of which the unfortunate is, or was, a member, and let the latter give the same all due consideration, and in the spirit of comity act freely and voluntarily in the matter. Under such circumstances there are few lodges, if any, but would, if able, make all reasonable re-imbusement and add the most heartfelt thanks for assistance rendered. But let no imperative demands for re-imbusement in such cases blacken the name of masonic charity, or drag the institution down to the level of modern co-operative societies."

Counting the time when our lodges were under the Mother Grand Lodge, the following is true of Maine also:

"If he refers to prerogatives of Grand Masters, we can only point again to Vermont's line, and repeat that not one of them in her one hundred years' of existence has ever had to be 'called down' for any undue exercise of the same. We have never claimed, and do not now claim, that Grand Masters are 'above the law.' But Vermont recognizes certain things, called prerogatives, and her experience of a century pretty thoroughly demonstrates her wisdom in not putting her Grand Masters into strait-jackets."

We regret to learn from his "Conclusion" that he had been ill during the preparation of his report: we had not suspected it; indeed, we thought that an unusual spirit of vivacity pervaded it, which, however, we had accounted for on the theory that he had introduced a new element into its composition;

we may be wrong, but his references to a "fair type writer" furnish pretty good grounds for our conclusion!

VIRGINIA, 1894.

The Grand Master (MANN PAGE) delivered a concise, business-like address. The grip had disabled him for a portion of the year. The year had closed in harmony and general prosperity.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master FRANCIS HOWARD HILL, who had served as Grand Lecturer for several years, to the great satisfaction of the craft.

After speaking of his own illness, he adds:

"The Grand Lodge was called upon to experience a far greater misfortune when, in June last, our beloved and venerated Grand Secretary, Right Worshipful William B. Isaacs, was, by sickness, deprived of that physical strength to perform the duties of his office which he had so long and so ably discharged. What Bro. Isaacs has been to Masonry in Virginia, and to this Grand Lodge in particular, has been repeatedly stated to you by my predecessors. They alone know what it is to have been deprived of his efficiency as Grand Secretary, and his counsel and advice as a most expert and experienced mason. I directed the Deputy Grand Secretary not to encourage him to perform the duties of his office except when by the advice of his physician it might be deemed prudent, and then only to submit to him matters of great importance."

In relation to this the committee say:

"It is a source of painful regret that we fail to find Right Worshipful Bro. Wm. B. Isaacs, Sr., at his desk as Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge has been notified as to the cause of his absence, and that a serious illness detains him from the position with which he has been identified for all of fifty-two years. During that period he has brought to the office a distinguished ability, and his duties have been discharged with eminent satisfaction to the fraternity. But few men can fill his place as a model officer, and none could hold a more exalted station in our fraternal love. We invoke for him the blessing of restored health and sincerely trust that the Grand Lodge may for many years to come enjoy his wise counsel and the benefit of his almost unequalled experience and masonic information. Up to the date of his affliction, neatness, system and constant carefulness characterized his official transactions, and his splendid record remained unspotted."

And the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, with unfeigned regret, misses from this Grand Annual Communication the beloved and genial presence of R. W. William B. Isaacs—for fifty-one years one of its officers, as Deputy and Grand Secretary, who is detained by sickness—be it

"Resolved, That the Grand Master of Masons in Virginia be, and is most respectfully, requested to communicate personally to R. W. Bro. Isaacs the hearty sympathy of this Grand Lodge, and to assure him of its steadfast affection and warm prayers for his speedy recovery and continued usefulness." *

* We have since received the sad news of his death, but not in time for further notice.

The Grand Master gave permission to a lodge to invite a lodge from another jurisdiction to confer a degree in the body of the former, but directed the officers to retain their places continuously, and the officers of the other lodge to represent them in the work. It really came to allowing other brethren to do the work for the several officers of the lodge, as we have supposed that the Master may do of his own motion.

He made special mention of the Home, which has become an accomplished fact, but not to the extent contemplated and intended. The dues were increased sufficiently to allow an appropriation of \$3,000 by the Grand Lodge. Over \$20,000 had been paid in during the year: a loan of \$12,000 had been made, so that over \$30,000 had been expended, over \$25,000 of which was for the erection of the new building.

We note that the Grand Lodge closes "to stand closed" until a fixed hour, and does not "call off": at the end of the session, it closed to "stand closed until the first Tuesday in December, 1895, at 6 o'clock, unless sooner convened by order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master." This was the method in our lodge when we became a member, and while we were active in its working. We have no doubt that the same method still prevails in the Virginia lodges. We think this method was abolished by our Grand Lodge under a misapprehension, in correcting the unmasonic practice obtaining in a few lodges, of "calling off" from one meeting to another without closing at all. The original idea of "calling off" related to a mere recess during the session of a lodge and without the brethren's separating.

The Grand Master granted several dispensations for public installations. The committee on his address recommend that public installations be prohibited, but the Grand Lodge referred the matter to the Committee on Jurisprudence, "for consideration and report at the next annual communication."

In this connection, we note that the Grand Lodge *opened as such*, laid corner stones and dedicated the Mary Washington monument, at Fredericksburg. The latter was an occasion of great interest: the President of the United States, the Governor of the State, and many other national and state officers were present. At the close of the exercises, the Grand Lodge were formally presented to the President. The recommendation of the committee did not include these public ceremonies. If the new doctrine put forth by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is to be adopted, these ceremonies by the Grand Lodge are as obnoxious as public installations. We shall await the report of the committee with much interest.

In relation to physical qualifications, the Grand Master says:

"In exercising this prerogative of the Grand Master to grant special dispensations, I have declined all applications for those physically disqualified to become masons. In doing so, I have subordinated my personal feelings to the requirements of our ancient landmarks. The representatives of thirty-six Grand Jurisdictions, composing the Masonic Congress, held in Chicago,

August, 1893, unanimously declared 'that absolute competency to conform literally to all requirements of the ceremonies of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirements of physical perfection in a candidate.' While the action of that Congress does not bind this Grand Lodge, it is nevertheless forcibly instructive."

His decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, seem to us to conform to the declaration of the Congress.

The following resolution—which seems to us to be only an affirmation of what is and always has been masonic law—was adopted:

"*Resolved*, There shall be no publication by any mason in any printed or public journal of any animadversion or reflection upon the official acts of any officer in any Grand or Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction, or any criticism of such acts, either while said officer is in office or after his term has expired, but all such criticisms, animadversions or reflections in the public press, whether published in a journal professing to be masonic or otherwise, shall constitute unmasonic conduct, and shall be so treated by the lodge to which any brother so publishing belongs. Any just cause of complaint by any brother against the acts of any officer, Grand or Subordinate, shall be made in accordance with masonic usages and customs, and not in any public journal."

The following is a surprise to us: the practice of appointing Committees of Investigation is quite universal and of long standing; we are very desirous of knowing how the necessary information as to the worthiness of candidates is obtained by the brethren, especially in large lodges in Virginia:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby reaffirms its decision as contained in Report of the Proceedings of 1855 and 1856, in the matter of appointing committee on the application of profanes, and positively prohibits the appointment of committee to report on the application of profanes."

A lodge adopted a by-law providing for the two classes of honorary membership usual in other jurisdictions; the Grand Master refused to approve that portion of it which provided that those who, at time of election, were active members, should continue to have the right to vote and hold office; the Grand Lodge, however, went to the other extreme and provided that *all* honorary members shall have the right to vote and hold office; as dual membership is allowed in Virginia, this provision is consistent with the law and usage.

The Grand Chaplain, the venerable and beloved GEORGE W. DAME, was unable to be present, but we are glad to see that he was re-appointed. We have his photograph: it fills our conception of Melchisedec.

We notice another name—once very familiar to us—which causes a sigh. When we read "WM. F. DRINKARD" signed to a report, we recalled the time when we used to look eagerly for the Report on Correspondence over the same signature: the pleasant recollections, which the name suggested, were not able to prevent a sigh of regret at the absence of both report and signature.

WASHINGTON, 1894.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (EDWARD ROSS HAIRE) says:

"But, notwithstanding the great financial depression, Freemasonry in our jurisdiction has been steadily advancing; true, many of our lodges will show a loss of membership, and all have felt the heavy drain on their resources, due to extraordinary calls for assistance, but, I am happy to say, the great majority have been able to bear these burdens and now come to Grand Lodge with a good representation and their dues paid."

Among his decisions is the following:

"In March, 1888, a member of a lodge was placed on the honorary list by a majority vote of the members present, without previous notice being given. This action was unsatisfactory to a number of the members, who now ask if the election to honorary membership was regular, and if such action can be rescinded? *Ans.* The election to honorary membership was regular under the law at that time, no previous notice being required. A lodge has the right to rescind its action in the election of a mason to honorary membership therein. The justness of such action is, however, questionable, unless the brother has committed some grave offence which would subject him to discipline. He is made an honorary member for cause, and the rescinding of such action has the appearance of breaking pledged faith."

But the Grand Lodge adopted the following, in which we fully concur:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the decision in reference to the election to honorary membership is correct; but that portion of the decision with reference to the rescinding of the action of the lodge thereon, your committee would recommend be not approved. The Grand Master decided, very properly, that the election to honorary membership was proper and legal; therefore we think it must stand until there are some legal grounds for the lodge to reverse its action, which must be done in a proper manner, and not simply by rescinding its former action."

The following important decisions were approved by the Grand Lodge:

"(1) Dimitting a member relieves him of all responsibility as regards the financial obligations of a lodge. (2) A brother who is clear on the books and in good standing is entitled to a dimit on proper application. (3) A brother who has so far forgotten his duties and obligations to the fraternity as to wish and seek to evade bearing his portion of the just indebtedness of the lodge incurred for strictly masonic purposes, and with his knowledge and consent, should be disciplined. (4) A lodge has full power to assess its members for any strictly masonic purpose in accordance with our law."

So far as the first relates to the obligation of a member to his lodge it is sound. But so far as third persons are concerned, in the case of a lodge not incorporated, all who are members at the time when a debt is legally contracted, remain liable to pay it, until it shall be paid, whether they remain members or not.

The third is sound *morals*, but, on account of the two preceding decisions, is *not* sound *law*: the motive which leads a man to exercise his legal rights can rarely be inquired into, especially in the way of discipline.

Another of his decisions was overruled by the Grand Lodge, viz:

“If the Senior Warden elect is not installed and afterwards leaves the jurisdiction, how shall his station be filled? *Ans.* In the first instance, by election, held under special dispensation from the Grand Master; in the second his station can be filled only by appointment *pro tempore*.”

This is in accord with the general masonic law and the practice in almost all the jurisdictions. If an officer elect declines to be installed there has been no effective election; and while the old officer holds over until his successor is installed, that does not prevent, in the absence of express law, holding elections until a successor is elected, who shall be installed. The failure to elect at the fixed time does not extend the term of the old officer for a year, but he is merely *locum tenens* until an election shall be held and the officer installed. But the committee say that the decision is contrary to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge. They say:

“Under this section it is clear that no election can be held by dispensation or otherwise to fill a vacancy in the office of Master or either Wardens. There must be a vacancy in *all* of those offices before a Grand Master can legally grant a dispensation to elect or install, or before a lodge is in a position to seek such dispensation.”

Of course, we do not presume to contest the construction of the by-laws, given by the committee (although it ought to require very clear and express language to make a failure to elect and install a successor extend the term of the old officer a year beyond the time for which he was elected), but we greatly regret that the Grand Lodge should depart from the old usage and law, with no other effect than to create unnecessary complications.

If a Junior Warden dies, what possible objection can there be in following the old rule and electing a new one? Or if both Wardens cease to be officers, why not fill both offices? Or inasmuch as the Junior Warden *never* succeeds to the West, why should not a vacancy in the office of Senior Warden be filled? Under the common law of Masonry and, as we think, upon sound principle, all three of these things are done in almost all masonic jurisdictions.

We are somewhat surprised to read the following:

“We ourselves have the humiliation of seeing the name of our representative near a sister Grand Lodge attached to a resolution which, if not insulting in its nature, is at least very discourteous to a Grand Lodge with which it pretends to hold fraternal intercourse; and as yet this brother has failed to resign and return his commission. He evidently considers it of as little importance as I do, and not worth the postage.”

Whether this was the cause or not we cannot say, but upon the report of a committee, the Grand Lodge decided to discontinue their appointment.

A controversy has arisen between the Grand Lodges of Washington and Oregon in relation to the initiation in a lodge of the former, of a candidate rejected by a lodge of the latter: a brother introduced two pages of preamble and resolutions, which we are surprised that, for its own credit, the Grand Lodge allowed to be published; when the brother presumes to tell the Grand

Lodge of Oregon that a "very moderate investigation of the history and laws of Freemasonry would have enabled the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon to detect its own error," it causes a smile; but when he calls the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" "a certain modern, local and temporary rule, invented or adopted in recent times by some Grand Lodges, for their own mere convenience," the smile becomes so extensive that "the sun never sets on it"!

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence; it is scarcely necessary to say that they were *not* reported back to the Grand Lodge for adoption.

The committee wisely conclude that the dispute grows out of an honest difference of opinion, and while to them Oregon seems clearly to be in the wrong, they say:

"Now, your committee cannot entertain the thought or belief that the action of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, herein referred to, against the Grand Lodge of Washington, was 'through malice aforethought,' revenge, or other improper motive. We have too much respect for that Grand Lodge to harbor such a painful thought. The Grand Lodge of Oregon and the Grand Lodge of Washington cannot afford to enter into controversy and engender ill feelings over an *honest* difference of opinion, wherein the *right* of sovereign Masonic Grand Bodies are sacredly considered. This would be childish intolerance, while they are, as they profess to be, men and Freemasons."

They say further:

"Your committee, however, do not approve of the course pursued in this matter by Bro. Robert Clow, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Oregon; and in view of the relation he has chosen to place himself before this Grand Lodge, and in view of the further fact that this Grand Lodge has resolved, on its part, to discontinue the Grand Representative system, we believe this should be conclusive in terminating the commission of Bro. Robert Clow as a Representative for this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Oregon."

If this refers to action by Bro. Clow, in *his capacity as Grand Representative*, we have not a word to say; but if it refers to the action of Bro. Clow in his capacity as a *member of his Grand Lodge*, we hold it to be entirely uncalled for and based upon an entire misapprehension of the duties of Grand Representative, to which the duty and fealty of a mason to his own Grand Lodge can never be subordinate.

One appealed case was before the Grand Lodge, and its decision seems to have turned upon whether one woman or two men should be believed; the lodge believed the woman and expelled the accused; the majority of the committee believed the two men; but the minority of the committee and the Grand Lodge believed the woman and the expulsion was sustained.

The proposed "Mississippi Rule" was reported upon favorably, but a motion to adopt the report failed and the whole matter was postponed to the next annual communication.

BRO. THOMAS M. REED presented an able Report on Correspondence (191 pp).

He (for the first time) pages it separately from the Proceedings, and we hope he will page the next consecutively from this; we presume that he intends to do so.

In his review of Maine he refers to Sect. 118 of our Constitution, to the effect that an expelled or indefinitely suspended mason can be restored without the sanction of the Grand Lodge, and says:

“Unless the expulsion or suspension of a member has formally been before the Grand Lodge on appeal and the action of the lodge affirmed, we fail to see any sufficient reason for the existence of this amended section of the constitution. We believe it to be a good rule, as well as a sound principle of law, that when a lodge disciplines a member, by expulsion or suspension, and no appeal therefrom has been taken, it is not necessary for the papers to be sent up and filed in Grand Lodge, for any further proceedings in the case. The whole matter remains with the lodge. It is clearly within the power and autonomy of a lodge to expel or suspend members, and where no appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge the lodge can restore and re-instate for good cause shown, without any intervention of Grand Lodge. We see no practical use of such intervention, and believe that the autonomy of a lodge in all respects consistent with the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge, and especially in respect to those who shall compose its membership, should be held as sacred and inviolable as possible.”

We still adhere to the old law, which came to us from Massachusetts, that no mason can be expelled or indefinitely suspended until the proceedings of the lodge are examined by the Grand Lodge, and found to be correct and are affirmed by it. The doctrine is, that in so grave a matter as the expulsion of a mason it concerns the whole craft, that it should be done only in a regular manner. The law, that requires a fair and legal trial before conviction, concerns not merely the accused in the particular case, but the whole craft. The same law (in substance) prevails in the “Old Mother Grand Lodge,” as well as in most, if not all, of the Grand Lodges, which have sprung from her in British territory.

While we are in accord with Bro. REED, in relation to not imposing members upon lodges without their consent, still we hold that individual members have rights, and that there is sometimes occasion to protect those rights against the illegal action of the lodge, even without his action when the attempt is to deprive him of all his masonic rights.

We join most heartily with him in the wish expressed in the following:

“We note his remarks on this question of ‘perpetual jurisdiction,’ under New York, Utah and other places. We have not time to refer to these at length. In several of the points stated we agree, substantially, with him, we believe, upon every seeming principle involved, in the comity that should exist between Grand Lodges; that due and sufficient respect should be shown to the rejecting lodge; not only so, but to the lodge requesting waiver of jurisdiction. We wish with all our heart that a line of courteous understanding could be permanently fixed as a common law Grand Lodge regulation by which such conflicts and difficulties might be avoided.”

Referring to us, he says:

“He refers to the subject as the ‘old law of perpetual jurisdiction.’ Will he tell us how *old* this law is?”

To instance but two jurisdictions: it has always been the law in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania: at least, it has been the law “from time whereof the memory of man runs not to the contrary” in those jurisdictions, and from that fact it is certain that it was always the law there. It came from Massachusetts to Maine as a part of the law when our Grand Lodge was organized in 1820, but had previously been in force here: it was not modified in Maine till within about ten years.

BRO. REED discusses at considerable length the power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations. He cannot seem to understand that Grand Lodge constitutions are subordinate to the landmarks: and, therefore, that every constitution must be read in the light of the landmarks as fully as if they were incorporated into it and expressly declared to be superior to all other parts of that instrument. The constitution must be construed as if it contained the express provision, “Nothing herein contained is intended to override the ancient landmarks of the institution.” We do not like the “limitation clause” in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Washington, because we believe in the ancient landmarks as the supreme law of Masonry, and the “limitation clause” is in direct conflict with them.

We are surprised that he repeats what we have regarded as almost too silly for notice, that a Grand Master in exercising this power violates his oath of office and masonic obligation. We presume that Bro. REED admits that the constitution and laws of Washington are subordinate to those of the United States; we presume that he has sworn to maintain and support the laws of his state, as well as of the United States: we do not believe there is a single law of his state which has a limitation “except as otherwise provided in the constitution and laws of the United States”: and yet Bro. REED reads the laws of his state precisely as if that limitation was in every one of them: nor is that limitation in the oath which he takes; but he takes the oath precisely as if that limitation was in it. Courts have often held that a law of a state, upon its face of universal application, cannot be held to have been intended to include a case which, under the law of the United States, could not be included in it. If Bro. REED should be asked if, in refusing to obey a law of his state in conflict with a law of the United States, he was not violating his oath to support the laws of his state, wouldn't he laugh at the foolishness of the question?

The fact is, his doctrine can be sustained only upon the ground that there are no landmarks in Masonry, absolutely binding upon all Grand Lodges whose power to enact constitutions and laws is limited by them, just as the power of the people and Legislature of his state are limited in the adop-

tion of a constitution and the enactment of laws, by the constitution of the United States and the laws enacted under it.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1894.

Special communications were held for constituting lodges and laying corner stones; we note that the Grand Lodge opened at the hall provided for it, marched to the place where the ceremonies were to be performed, and when the work was completed marched back and closed.

The Grand Master (A. M. EVANS) reports that Masonry is prospering, and that peace and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction. He reports also the performance of a large amount of routine business.

The matter of chief interest in his address is some correspondence, which he thus introduces:

"Learning through the chairman of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, that two or more of the Grand Lodges of the United States had written out the esoteric work of Free Masonry, for the instruction of their Grand Lecturers, and deeming this contrary to the teachings of Masonry, and not for the best interests of the craft, I wrote to the Grand Master of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, asking them if they would join me in a protest against such procedure."

He thus states his proposed action:

"I would suggest that if you agree with me, that all writing, whether in full or in cipher, is both dangerous and inexpedient; that we join in a friendly, fraternal protest, to be mailed to all the Grand Masters of the United States and Canada."

Grand Master SHRYOCK, of Maryland, replies:

"I am heartily in sympathy with anything that will prevent the influence and stoppage of the practice you speak of. Nothing in my judgment could be more detrimental to the interest of the Fraternity, and according to our obligations, nothing would be a more serious offence against the rules and usages of Freemasonry than this practice.

"You can rest assured, that anything I can do to assist you, in what I believe to be a duty, I will be most happy to perform."

In his reply our good Bro. STATON, of Kentucky, carries his Grand Lodge rights doctrine to an extent which we supposed does not prevail even in Kentucky:

"I hold that each jurisdiction is absolutely sovereign, in all things connected with Masonry in their respective jurisdictions, and have the absolute right to control the manner of promulgating the esoteric work of the degrees, over which they have control. Entertaining the views I do, as relates to Grand Lodge sovereignty, I must respectfully decline to join in any protest of any kind, involving the Monroe doctrine of Freemasonry in America."

Grand Master ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania, says:

"I agree heartily with you in your expressions against printing in cipher or otherwise the work of Freemasonry. It is a violation of the first obliga-

tion a mason takes. This Grand Lodge has often denounced it, by its Committee on Correspondence. I agree with you also in protesting against it, and if you draw up a protest, I will cheerfully join with you in signing it."

No Grand Lodge has any rightful power to violate the "first obligation a mason takes." If one should undertake to do so, it would be the *right and duty* of the other Grand Lodges to protest, and if it should persist, it would be their right, duty and power to exclude such Grand Lodge from the pale of Masonry (as we did the Grand Orient of France), and keep it there until it should learn that a Grand Lodge is *not* "absolutely sovereign in all things connected with Masonry" in its jurisdiction.

At this stage, Grand Master EVANS turned over the matter to his successor. Whether his information was reliable, he does not seem to have taken pains to make certain.

This matter reminds us of an incident, the application of which we leave to our readers to make. Two brothers, whom we will call A and B, had each quite a family of sons. A was well-to-do, and it was generally understood that all the work which his boys did, was a *minimum* quantity: but he was very rigid in the observance of Sunday by himself and all his family. B was a hard worker himself and so were his boys, and not infrequently they found work to do on Sunday. A took B to task for allowing his boys to violate the commandment in relation to observing the Sabbath. "My boys keep that commandment better than yours do," was the reply. A was grieved, and remonstrated with B against adding false accusation to his other sin. B retorted, "*You never learned ONLY HALF of that commandment: it says, 'Six days shalt thou labor'; your boys loaf all the six days and Sundays too, while my boys labor all the six days, and if they do a little work once in a while on Sunday, they keep the commandment a sight better than your boys do!*"

Portraits of WILLIAM J. BATES, the first Grand Master; of WILLIAM S. SUMMERS, Grand Lecturer, who had died during the year; and of GEORGE W. FEIDT, the incoming Grand Master, are given in the Proceedings, with a brief sketch of the history of each.

The Report on Correspondence (240 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

He devotes considerable space to a discussion of the proceedings of "The Congress" and the matters incident thereto; it is well worth reading but too long for quotation.

His report would be read more easily and understood more readily if he would make his printer distinguish quotations from comments by something more than the use of quotation marks.

He holds, as we do, that a ballot for advancement should be *only* on the question of proficiency.

Bro. THOMPSON having written something that Bro. A. believes was wrong, the latter charges it to his having eaten *lobster salad* for supper. Bro. A. must be wrong; if Bro. T. *did* have that for supper, what he wrote must be all right, Bro. A. to the contrary notwithstanding!

WISCONSIN, 1894.

The Grand Lodge celebrated its fiftieth anniversary during the session, but in rather an informal manner. A meeting was held at the Academy of Music, where speeches were made, but were not reported, save a brief and excellent one on the Principles of Masonry, by Past Grand Master EUGENE S. ELLIOTT. Past Grand Master HENRY L. PALMER spoke about half an hour, giving the early history of the Grand Lodge (of which he had been a member forty-four years), with reminiscences: it is exceedingly regretful that his remarks were not preserved for publication. An excursion to White Fish Bay was participated in by about six hundred brethren and ladies, and was greatly enjoyed.

The Grand Secretary (Bro. JOHN W. LAFLIN) has largely redeemed the neglect by giving the portraits of all the Past Grand Masters and of other well known brethren, with a brief sketch of each. He gives a sketch of himself altogether too modest, with his portrait also; however, he makes up for the modesty of it, *in our copy*, by inserting it twice! However, the binder is probably responsible for the duplication.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM C. SWAIN) says:

"Fifty years ago seven members of three small lodges, two of them holding charters from Missouri and one from Illinois, met at Madison and organized this Grand Lodge. These seven delegates represented seventy-nine masous—all there were at that time in the then territory of Wisconsin. To-day I greet the representatives of two hundred and thirty lodges, with a constituency of over 15,000 Master Masons."

He announces the death of Past Grand Master, R. DELOS PULFORD, prominent in Masonry almost from the organization of the Grand Lodge:

"He first appeared in Grand Lodge in January, 1847, representing his lodge as Senior Warden. In 1850 he was Grand Sword Bearer; in 1852, Grand Lecturer; in 1853 he was elected Grand Junior Warden; in 1856 he was Deputy Grand Master, and in 1873, Grand Master. He was the oldest living Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, having filled that position in 1856, and with possibly three exceptions the only survivor of the delegates to the General Grand Chapter in 1856. Upon the organization of Mineral Point Commandery, No. 12, he was its first Commander and held that position for six years. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Grand Chapter."

Grand Master SWAIN announced twenty-nine decisions, but the Committee on Jurisprudence slashed them badly and the Grand Lodge sustained the committee.

A lodge voted upon the question of granting permission for the formation of a new lodge by written ballots, and consent was refused. At the next meeting a motion was made for a reconsideration, but objection was made that a secret ballot could not be reconsidered and that the motion came too late. He rendered a decision of some length, in which he held that the secret ballot was erroneous, and, therefore, could be reconsidered, and that the motion did not come too late. The decision was disapproved: the committee holding that a lodge has the right to vote by written ballot, and that a motion to reconsider must be made at the same meeting. It seems to us that while the conclusion reached by the Grand Master was correct, the correct principles were not applied either by himself or the committee.

There was no express law of the Grand Lodge or of the lodge controlling the decision. The law is that an assembly, meeting under no superior law, until it adopts rules, is a law unto itself: its "own sweet will" is the only rule of its conduct. Rules are adopted solely to limit and control the expression of this will. This is emphatically true of the lodge, save that the will of the Master is the supreme law in reference to modes of procedure, so far as not controlled by the law of the Grand Lodge or the by-laws of the lodge. The ordinary parliamentary law has no place in the lodge, except so far as provided in the by-laws, or adopted by the Master for the time being. In this case, he certainly had the power to allow a motion by written ballot, and to entertain a motion for reconsideration, by any member of the lodge, and at any time when he saw fit. The rules in relation to reconsideration are limits upon the original power of the assembly prescribed by it, or the superior law under which it meets: in the absence of such limitations, the assembly can act when and as it pleases.

The following decision was approved:

"4. When the Grand Master has made a ruling and the Master has announced it, so far as the lodge is concerned, it is the ruling of the Grand Master and not that of the Worshipful Master, and there is no appeal from it to the Grand Lodge on the ground that it is the Master's decision."

We are not prepared to assent to this; we are inclined to hold that the opinion of the Grand Master, given in advance, is *advice* in a *supposed* case and not a *decision* in an *actual* case: and that the ruling is that of the Master and may be appealed from: we doubt whether the right of appeal from the ruling of a Master, on whatever authority, can be thus taken away.

In the absence of any express law fixing the number who must be present to open a lodge, and following a previous decision, he ruled that three members were sufficient, but he argued that the former decision was erroneous, and was of opinion that there should be seven, the number required by all the Grand Lodges whose laws he had examined except three; but in all of these that number is fixed by express constitutional provision. He adopts

the reasoning of Chase's Digest, that seven is fixed as the minimum number of petitioners to whom a dispensation or charter will be granted, and, therefore, there must be seven to open a lodge. This doctrine has long since been exploded, and never was law. In the absence of specific legislation, the ritual rule has always been followed. In fixing the number to which a charter will be granted, other considerations enter into the question. At one time it was attempted to be held, that because the law required three lodges to organize a Grand Lodge, at least three lodges must be represented in order to open a Grand Lodge, and that if the number of lodges is reduced below three, the Grand Lodge would cease to exist; there is the same fallacy in this reasoning as in the former.

Of the Eastern Star, he says:

“I have granted several dispensations for lodges to allow chapters of this Order to occupy their rooms. I have felt very favorably disposed towards it, as an interesting adjunct of Masonry. But several instances have been reported to me, where it has led to a disruption of the harmony of lodges, and I have been led to question whether it is not a disturbing element. In one case, I found it necessary to withdraw the dispensation for use of the lodge room until its members could patch up a peace. So long as quarrels are confined to the Order, it is none of our business to meddle with them; but when they are brought into the lodges, then it becomes our concern. The most prolific cause of disturbance is where the wife of a mason is rejected, and her husband naturally resents it. I urge upon all brethren the necessity and importance of keeping these difficulties entirely outside their lodges.”

He says that he undertook to induce the Masonic Congress to endorse his views in relation to masonic relief: of the result he says:

“This resolution was emphatically sat down on, with a mass of sentimental gush about the duty of masonic charity, which had no definite or practical meaning.”

We are glad that the Congress gave so decisive evidence of its appreciation of masonic principles.

The reports of the other Grand Officers show that prosperity prevails, and that in all departments the affairs of the craft have been wisely administered.

From the report of the Committee on Appeals, we infer that all cases of expulsion must come before the Grand Lodge, before the expulsion takes full effect; the wisdom of this law is shown in this report: one mason was expelled without any notice or an attempt to give him notice.

The Committee on Charity, of which the Grand Master was Chairman, submitted a report containing the following:

“We further recommend that a committee be appointed, with power to bring the subject of masonic charity officially before the Grand Lodges of the country, to the end that a uniform system may be adopted, so that this Grand Lodge shall not be compelled to pay both for the relief of its own

brethren in other jurisdictions, and for the relief of brethren from other jurisdictions within our own borders."

We do not find that any committee was appointed, however.

From the statements of the Grand Master, we had supposed that this Grand Lodge holds that every lodge is bound to support its needy members and their widows, or, if the lodge is not able, the Grand Lodge must do so; but the following from the report of the Committee on Charity shows that we have been in error and that "circumstances alter cases":

"With reference to the application of Mrs. D. P. Mapes, of Winneconne, for relief, your committee reiterate the report of the Committee on Charity last year, that they are unable to see wherein she has any claim for charity from this Grand Lodge, more than thousands of other widows in equally destitute circumstances. She married Brother Mapes in his extreme old age, when he was already the recipient of annual donations from the Grand Lodge, and she under such circumstances could not expect to inherit whatever claim he might have on us."

The edicts, &c., since 1886, are published, and among them we find the following support to views above stated:

"While the majority of a lodge have the unquestioned right to manage the affairs of a lodge, within masonic restrictions, the Worshipful Master has an unquestionable right to prevent the adoption of any unmasonic measure or any measure whereby the funds of the lodge will be wasted. He may refuse to entertain a motion, and it is his duty to do so, if, in his opinion, such motion be unmasonic or greatly prejudicial to the interests of the lodge; but he should use this power with discretion, and be well satisfied that the occasion is such as will justify such arbitrary action."

The Report on Correspondence (53 pp.) was presented by Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR. He makes the most of the brief space used by him.

WYOMING, 1894.

The Grand Master (EDWARD F. STAHL) says:

"The splendid and prosperous condition of our affairs and increase of membership, is a matter of sincere congratulation, especially taking into consideration the demoralized condition of our commercial and financial affairs existing throughout the entire length and breadth of our land."

His brief address is devoted to a concise statement of his official action and decisions.

We copy one of his decisions with his remarks upon the occasion for it:

"A brother having been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry presents himself for initiation, and during the course of preparation, overt acts, threatening and intimidating remarks made by the Stewards cause him to refuse to proceed. At a later date he applies to another lodge in this jurisdiction for membership.

In this case I decided that, before the latter lodge could receive and act upon the petition, it was necessary to procure the consent of the lodge in which he was originally elected. In other words the law of perpetual juris-

diction must govern in the case of a candidate elected or rejected by a lodge. In either case he becomes the property of the lodge to which application is made.

“On this subject let me add, that the practice of intimidating the candidates when presenting themselves for initiation, and committing overt acts, is one that Masters of lodges should summarily put a stop to. Such methods are thoroughly reprehensible, having a demoralizing effect upon the candidate, and in many instances destroy the exalted opinion of our Order, which a strict adherence to the prescribed work would naturally create within him.”

Such practices *should* be summarily stopped and the parties engaged in them severely punished.

The decision was approved: so we understand that the doctrine of “perpetual jurisdiction” prevails in Wyoming. We are beginning to think that in spite of the assertions of its opponents, it prevails, either in its original or in a modified form, in a majority of the United States Grand Lodges, including nearly all organized before the Morgan episode.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge is published with the Proceedings and contains excellent reading. We quote from its preamble and commend it to the attention of Bro. WAIT and others, who maintain that masonic sovereignty resides in the lodges and that Grand Lodges possess only such powers as are granted to them:

“WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is sovereign within its prescribed jurisdiction, and possesses the inherent power to form a constitution, as the law of its masonic action; to amend or alter the same; to enact by-laws from time to time, and to make such rules and prescribe such regulations for the administration of its subordinate lodges as will ensure the prosperity thereof, and promote the general good of Masonry; and

“WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is the representative of all the fraternity in communication therewith, and in that behalf is an absolute independent body, with supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority; *Provided, always,* that the ancient landmarks of the institution be held inviolate.”

It claims to grant to the Grand Master all his powers: but as this grant is broad enough to enable him to perform all acts, which any prerogative-Grand Master could perform, the claim is of little consequence.

The following is commended to the attention of Bro. SCHULTZ:

“When the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens are absent, at any meeting of a lodge, it shall be lawful for any Past Master, who has served as Master of said lodge, to open, conduct the business of, and close said lodge the same as either of the said officers would if present.”

We find that perpetual jurisdiction, *as between the lodges of that state*, is the law, but is “hereby abolished,” “except between lodges in this jurisdiction.” This is one of the strongest endorsements of the whole doctrine that we have seen: the decision of a Wyoming lodge, that a candidate is not fit to be made a mason, is always right and *must be* respected, but such a decision by a lodge in any other jurisdiction is of no account whatever! Of a verity, one “jewel” is not found in Wyoming.

The Report on Correspondence (52 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, made briefer than usual because the Grand Lodge met some three months earlier than in the previous year.

He thus notices the fact that California has made its law of jurisdiction consistent, if not correct; but the awkwardness of the position of his own Grand Lodge does not seem to dawn upon him:

“California appears to go further on the question of perpetual jurisdiction than any other. If we understand the law a lodge in that jurisdiction rejecting a candidate claims no jurisdiction over him after the expiration of one year. Any other lodge in California or elsewhere in whose jurisdiction he actually resides can make him a mason after one year from rejection, without asking permission so to do. We have no objection to urge. California's Grand Lodge is sovereign within the limits of that state and, therefore, possesses the power to enact any law not subversive of the fundamental laws of Masonry, and the aforesaid law is not one of the latter.”

He discusses the Grand Representative system, but as he assumes that it was intended for purposes never contemplated when the system was originated, and his Grand Lodge, on his motion, has abolished the system, a reply seems to be profitless.

He endorses the California law, that every mason should be allowed to be a member of a lodge only in the jurisdiction in which he resides, and wants to know what good reason exists against such a law. The ancient usages of the craft give to the individual mason the right to select his own masonic home and the masonic family to which he would belong, provided the other party is willing to receive him. We believe that *individual masons* have rights, and this one among others; and the fact that a law takes away from him a right, guaranteed to him by immemorial usage, against his consent, is a reason of the strongest character against the enactment of such a law. The tendency in these days is to build up lodge organizations at the sacrifice of the rights of masons, and it is an innovation of the most dangerous character.

He infers that Senior Deacons are elected in Maine; sometimes, but generally not; the lodge determines the mode by its by-laws.

In his review of Maine, he says:

“We assure our brother that our declaration regarding ‘difference of opinion between men of the two sections on questions not masonic are as marked and divergent as they are on masonic subjects,’ and which we ended by saying: ‘There appears to be no help for either, we regret to say,’ had no reference whatever to any pecuniary consideration connected with Masonry, and from the whole text we are unable to see how our brother construed it, ‘that masons may naturally be expected to decide masonic questions according to pecuniary interest.’ All our brother and this writer may write upon masonic or other subjects the fact remains that opinions thereon vary and widely differ in the several sections of our country, each clinging with tenacity to views generally entertained in each locality. That such a condition exists and continues is what we regretted and do regret, for we believe in unity and not division. At the same time we recognize what we

believe to be the fact, that however much we of the various sections may differ in opinion we are all loyal to Masonry and our country and to the laws of both."

He seems to assume that it is held in some places that when a lodge requests another lodge to aid one of its members, there is no claim for reimbursement. We have never known of such a case, and do not believe that any lodge would attempt to avoid such a contract; if one should, its existence ought to be brief; we think the only disagreement in relation to such a case, has been when it was claimed that grossly extravagant charges had been made; if such charges are made, they should be contested, and the lodge which recklessly incurs them on the account of another lodge *ought* to suffer the loss.

In regard to another matter, he says:

"We understand where a brother now and then gets the idea that he can call upon another to cast a black ball, but a common sense view of the matter is in accord with the decision. A brother desires to cast a black ball and yet does not wish to rest under suspicion, hence he wants to stay away and requests another to do what he is afraid to perform. Another is always too busy to attend lodge but is anxious to be there by proxy to keep out a man who will probably make a better mason than he has proven himself to be, and so it goes."

We greatly regret to find so much inclination to attribute bad and mean motives to brother masons. We have thought that men, who do so, judge others by themselves. These accusations are not to the credit of Masonry. The worst of it is, that, as a rule, they are false. In this very matter, we have known several instances, and in no one of them did any mean motive exist. While no one can demand that another member shall cast a black ball, we hold that the party requested may properly do so. As we have said in other places, the mistake has been, and is, that the black ball has not been used as much as it ought to be, and we greatly regret to find our brother practically denouncing its use.

He still chafes under the restraints of the landmarks and speaks of them as myths (except that he does admit that there are a few), without, as his writings indicate to us, having investigated the subject sufficiently to enable him to form a correct opinion. However, he is sincere, and we fully believe that he will ultimately come to see that it is a mason's duty to teach and practice Masonry as it has come to us from the fathers, rather than to seek to improve it.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We have received Proceedings since their alphabetical place has been passed in printing.

ARIZONA, 1894.

A special communication was held July 15, 1894, to attend the funeral of the Grand Master, **DAYTON A. REED**.

Past Grand Master **H. M. ORAHOOD** and **EDWARD C. PARMELEE**, of Colorado, attended the annual communication. They were welcomed by the Grand Master and took seats. We shall expect some of our Anti-Grand Representative brethren to inquire "What was the good of all this?" "What did it amount to?" "What duties were they there to perform?"

The Acting Grand Master, **RICKMER M. FREDERICKS**, pays a deserved tribute to the memory of Grand Master **REED**, by whose death the craft received a severe blow.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"From all that I have been able to learn, I am happy to say that peace and harmony prevail among the craft within our borders. As will be seen by our Grand Secretary's report, we have made a net gain of two members within the past year. Nearly every lodge is in a healthy financial condition, except White Mountain Lodge, No. 3, which lodge was visited by the fire fiend on June 9, 1894, their hall and furniture destroyed, resulting in quite a heavy financial loss, as not a dollar of insurance was carried. The brethren of White Mountain Lodge, however, stand shoulder to shoulder in the good work of keeping up the lodge to the best of their ability under the present existing circumstances, and I hope and trust that ere long they will again have a permanent home and be able to replace that which was devoured by the flames!"

In "a case of willful, deliberate suicide, caused by a total disregard of our moral and masonic laws and principles," he decided that the party, though in good standing in his lodge, was not entitled to masonic burial.

The following report will be of interest at this time:

"That on August 1st last, through Bro. Martin W. Kales of this committee, we contracted with C. A. Wagner, of San Francisco, for a set of twenty Grand Lodge jewels, of the same pattern and material as those of the Grand Lodge of California, but three-fourths the size of the latter jewels, for the sum of three hundred dollars, which includes ribbons and pins, and a handsome oak case. These jewels are made of coin silver, and are gilded. They are hand made, and are engraved by hand, the first four being set with amethysts. They have been inspected by several members of the Grand Lodge of California, and were pronounced good. The jewels are with you and show for themselves. The thanks of this committee are especially due to Bro. George Johnson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California, for his courtesy in lending our chairman the designs of the California Grand Lodge jewels, thus saving to us fifty dollars, which otherwise would have

been added to the cost of our jewels. Your committee are pleased to report that they purchased the jewels for fifty dollars less than the best bid of last year for same designs."

The Grand Representatives were introduced and received with the Grand Honors.

The decision of the Grand Master was approved, with the caution that careful inquiry should be made as to the sanity of the brother, and if there is any doubt of it, he should receive masonic burial.

No Report on Correspondence.

CONNECTICUT, 1895.

The lists of membership of the lodges, or rather the returns of the lodges, are printed in this volume. As the question of doing this in Maine has been discussed, we give the following: the total membership was 16,514; *three* columns of names of members are given on a page; the work, &c., and lists of Past Masters are not given in columns, and the names of the Past Masters are not repeated in the columns of members; it requires one hundred eighty-one pages: if published in the same manner, our returns would require about two hundred and fifty pages. From this an approximate estimate of the cost can be readily obtained. We would like to have these returns printed, say once in five or six years, for historical purposes.

Several "Emergent Communications" were held; one to dedicate a hall; one to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple, at Hartford, at which a very interesting historical address was delivered; another to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Bridgeport; another, very fully attended, at Wallingford, to locate the Masonic Home; and still another, alas, at Hartford, to attend the funeral of Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, the beloved Grand Secretary.

The Grand Master (HENRY O. WARNER, a fine portrait of whom forms the frontispiece) delivered a brief address, giving a concise account of his stewardship during the year.

Besides the Grand Secretary, JOSEPH KELLOGG WHEELER, the Grand S. Warden, MARK R. WENTWORTH, and Past Grand Master ALVAN P. HYDE, had died during the year.

We find no biographical sketch of Bro. WHEELER. He was sixty years old at the time of his death; he was Grand Secretary from 1867 to 1894, and for nearly all that time prepared the Reports on Correspondence; though for many years a victim to the severest attacks of rheumatism, he always preserved his cheerful disposition, and apparently no murmur ever escaped him. He prepared his reports often while suffering most intensely, and yet no sign of his agony ever appeared in them. He was greatly beloved by all the

other Reporters, for the gentle, fraternal and highly masonic character of all that he wrote. No other one of us commanded such universal esteem and affection.

Of the Masonic Home, the Grand Master says :

“The zeal and interest made manifest by liberal subscriptions towards providing a home for the indigent mason, the widow and the orphan (who can rightfully claim our assistance), has been such, during the past year, that we are led to believe, that the great principles of our time honored institution have been more fully realized, by being more deeply considered, than at any previous year during the existence of the Grand Lodge. The object we have had in view for more than twenty years has been accomplished and we now realize that Connecticut is not behind many other sister jurisdictions in providing such a home. Let the good work upon which we are now engaged prosper and continue until our fond hopes are fully realized, and the Masonic Home made a monument to our generosity.”

The Wisconsin Circular in relation of Masonic Relief was received, but no action was regarded as necessary, the Grand Lodge, in 1894, having adopted the following resolution:

“Every mason and lodge are bound to afford temporary relief to a sick or distressed brother and has no legal claim for remuneration. Permanent relief is, however, the duty of the lodge of which the beneficiary is a member. A lodge should relieve the temporary necessities of a strange brother, and at once notify the lodge of which he is a member, but cannot legally claim to recover moneys expended for permanent relief, without notice to such lodge. Masonic relief is restricted to necessities, not luxuries.”

The Report on Correspondence (157 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BARLOW, Grand Secretary.

We find from his report that the doctrine of “perpetual jurisdiction” has always prevailed in Connecticut.

Referring to the statement of Bro. POWER, of Mississippi, that on the completion of his twenty-five years of service in 1894, he was the seventh in length of service, Bro. BARLOW adds that since Bro. POWER wrote that report two of his Seniors, WHEELER and FRIZZELL, had died. And as we write these lines, Bro. POWER lies critically ill.

Bro. BARLOW says our last report “fills twenty closely printed pages” and so it does, but no one must draw the inference, that it fills no more!

We do not think that we are greatly given to envy, but when Bro. BARLOW says that he had the pleasure of greeting Bro. PARMELEE in his office, of grasping the hand of Bro. BOWEN, and of meeting Bro. HEDGES at Topeka, we cannot help wishing that—*we had been with him!*

Bro. BARLOW says :

“Connecticut holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. Whether that regulation is right or wrong is not the question in this discussion. The applicant knew, or ought to know, that if made a mason in violation of that regulation he would not be recognized in Connecticut, and the Past Grand Master’s decision is but a true construction of the regulation of his Grand

Lodge. A lawfully constituted lodge produces an irregularly made mason (not clandestine) when it takes the rejected material of another lodge."

The late writers against this doctrine are apparently nearly as much in the wrong in their statistics as they are in their history.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1894.

A committee has been appointed to select a site for a new Masonic Temple and to devise ways and means for its purchase.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY S. MERRILL) is devoted almost wholly to a statement of official acts. He announces the deaths of brethren in other jurisdictions, but in doing so makes several mistakes: he announces the death of one of the Grand Masters of Massachusetts, who had himself not had notice of it six months afterwards, and was greeting his brethren with his accustomed fraternal warmth. BRO. MERRILL, in announcing the death of Past Grand Master "RICHARD PARKMAN," probably intended to write WILLIAM PARKMAN and RICHARD BRIGGS.

He decided that a candidate who loses a leg after election and before initiation cannot be made. He further decided that the candidate's *status* is similar to that of a candidate stopped by objection: we think that the last part of the decision is unjust to the candidate, and that the case is similar to that of a candidate over whom it is found, after election, that the lodge has no jurisdiction: the Master should have announced that the candidate has become ineligible since his election by the loss of a leg and ordered the petition and fee to be returned and the appropriate record made by the Secretary: there ought not to be any element of a technical rejection in the proceedings.

In his "Conclusion," he says:

"To the Grand Officers I return my grateful thanks for their undivided support during my administration, and for the aid they have rendered me on all occasions; particularly does this refer to the R. W. Grand Secretary, whose wealth of masonic learning has been of invaluable assistance to me in the performance of the duties of my office, and to this dear brother I owe a debt of gratitude that words cannot repay. Bro. Singleton is known and honored throughout the length and breadth of this continent. Many of the brethren of other jurisdictions who know him intimately through his masonic writings, have never seen his face, and to the end that the whole masonic world may be permitted to gaze upon his benign and patriarchal countenance, I make the special recommendation that the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the present year, when published, be embellished with the portrait of our distinguished brother."

The portrait—a very fine one—is so modestly placed that we did not discover it until we had read this recommendation, and even when we had read it, we at first thought our copy did not contain it. The Grand Lodge honors itself in paying him this compliment.

A proposition was made and reported upon favorably, to rescind the comparatively modern innovation of limiting the Past Grand Officers to one vote collectively. This rule is founded upon two misconceptions—that the Grand Lodge is a mere *legislative* body; and that it is made up of the representatives of lodges. As the supreme judicial body, it requires an element made up of the wisest and most experienced brethren in the jurisdiction, and since the Grand Lodge system was fully organized, it has had as members—on an equality with every other member—certain of its Past Grand Officers.

The following action was taken in relation to the Wisconsin proposition:

"Your committee, having carefully considered the same, recommend that this Grand Lodge do not concur in the above proposition.

"In regard to the establishment of more systematic and uniform methods of masonic relief, this Grand Lodge has found, by actual experience, that its affiliation with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada has been most beneficial, and tends directly to bring about systematic and uniform methods of masonic relief."

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, whose portrait immediately precedes it.

We are with him in the following:

"He does not agree with us and the very, *very* large number of Grand Lodges—almost universal—that a Master Mason has the right to choose his own masonic home irrespective of his residence. The Grand Lodge of California and, we believe, only one other Grand Lodge, which we do not now remember and have no time to look for, deny that right; but in our judgment it is all wrong to force a brother who may be a *life member* in one jurisdiction to surrender that membership and unite himself in a lodge in some other jurisdiction where it may become necessary for him to reside. Better far to adopt the English system—as followed also by Virginia—of dual membership."

* * * * *

"We would like to know from our brother where a clandestine lodge could get a charter? When there are two Grand Lodges in a particular masonic district, as in Ontario and now in Ohio, those lodges are *irregular* and have charters, and if the present writer were to be in either one of those jurisdictions, and visited a lodge not known prior to his visit, he should certainly not enter the lodge until he had inspected the charter, notwithstanding *'the most potent, grave and reverend seigniors'* assembled in congress at Chicago last August decided otherwise. Had there been among them one *old foggy* we think he would certainly have entered his protest as to that *dictum*."

In the following, however, he "has the cart before the horse:"

"A Grand Lodge, by constitutional provision, may hold a right to control the action of its lodges in this matter—as is done in Pennsylvania—but inasmuch as every lodge *pays* to the Grand Lodge a certain consideration for the exclusive privilege of making masons within a given territory, equity and law demand that there should be no invasion of those chartered rights without its consent being first obtained."

By most of the Grand Lodge Constitutions, candidates are required to apply to such lodges as the Grand Lodge deems best, and gives to the lodge

the privilege of making that candidate a mason, and requires the lodge to pay a given sum for the privilege of receiving that particular candidate. We have never seen a Grand Lodge constitution of which the last part of this extract could with the slightest degree of correctness be predicated.

In his review of Illinois, he says:

“We have at last, by writing to *all* the Grand Lodges, found out that only four hold to personal jurisdiction after a profane has permanently left the jurisdiction; hence, in the District of Columbia, wherein we never claimed the necessity for a twelve months’ residence prior to an application for the degrees, we are at liberty to take the application from a profane, who has never before petitioned a lodge, at any time after he arrives within the district, he having permanently left his last place of residence. This has been the doctrine here ever since the organization of our Grand Lodge in 1811. Legislation has been had repeatedly to conform to the *modern* ideas of our sister jurisdictions on the subject of legitimate masonic material, which legislation was entirely in the interests of peace and for *comity*.”

It is news to us that there is, or ever was, any jurisdiction which holds “to personal jurisdiction over a profane who has permanently left it” (candidates and rejected candidates excepted), and we must believe that in each of the four cases Bro. SINGLETON’S question was misunderstood, and an erroneous answer given. We well remember those controversies; in fact, we were in one of them. The question was whether the residence of the candidate in Washington could properly be called “permanent” or was really only temporary. We do not intend to re-open the controversy: but Bro. SINGLETON’S Grand Lodge was understood to hold that when an official or clerk moved his family to Washington and lived there, the lodges had a right to receive his petition, although he paid personal taxes, voted, and did all acts of citizenship in his old home: but the other Grand Lodges claimed that his residence in Washington was only *temporary*, and his permanent residence was in his old home.

Of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

“The doctrine was first promulgated by the clandestine bodies of the ‘Ancients,’ and with many other similar erroneous ideas gradually insinuated into the other bodies of the ‘Moderns.’

“Many Grand Lodges in the United States have never entertained the *dictum* but have held that when a candidate was rejected he had a right to apply elsewhere. Some restricted the *time* of probation to three, five and seven years.”

We would be glad to have our brother refer us to his authority for his first statement. The same idea occurred to us, but while we found Pennsylvania holding to it, we also found that Massachusetts and her daughter Grand Lodges did also; on the other hand New York, we believe, did not. In a word, we found it prevailing in so many Grand Lodges, that we came to the conclusion that it cannot be charged to the Ancients.

Referring to the criticism of the committee of the Grand Lodge of South

Dakota, of the act of the Grand Master in granting a certain dispensation, he says:

“Now, the Grand Master obeyed his prerogative. The committee said it was *not* right, and so future Grand Masters of South Dakota will govern themselves accordingly.”

Our brother revives again his exploded idea that the Anderson constitutions “grant” to the Grand Master the power to grant dispensations.

FLORIDA, 1895.

Two special communications were held for the dedication of masonic halls in the presence of the brethren and “a large audience composed of ladies and gentlemen.”

In his annual address, the Grand Master (WILLIAM FORSYTH BYNUM) says:

“In the Grand Jurisdiction of Florida we have one hundred and forty-three chartered lodges, all in good working order. Our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions are fraternal.”

He had granted a large number of special dispensations for public installations, to elect officers in places of those declining to be installed, to hold a Lodge of Sorrow, and the various other purposes usual in well-governed jurisdictions.

The Grand Secretary, P. G. M. ALBERT J. RUSSELL, says:

“It is my great pleasure to report the condition of our beloved fraternity as excellent, its growth surely and healthily advancing, while a high type of true fraternal spirit prevades all our lodges, and a marked improvement is seen and felt in every department of lodge work, especially in correct and prompt returns to this office.”

A large amount of routine business was transacted, showing the prevalence of much interest in the jurisdiction.

The Grand Orator, Rev. R. H. WELLER, delivered a very fine oration. We quote the following as specially applicable in these times:

“I cannot bring myself to believe that the curtain of the dark cloud of evils, will quickly roll up at the tinkling of any self-constituted reformer’s bell, and usher in a new heavens and a new earth. I believe that when that hoped for era comes it will come in a very homely and simple way. It will come not by any glowing oratorical resolutions of clubs, orders or legislatures of men; not by class combinations, or mobs, mutinies, or force of arms. For here is the simple truth about the matter, there can be no social regeneration without first of all the individual regeneration of the members of society. You can have no human brotherhood, save only as it is composed of individual brothers.”

* * * * *

“Freemasonry has always respected the independent manhood, and individual responsibility of its members. They are instructed to look out on life and discharge its duties from this standpoint. Its rule is a law of love.

It does not boycott even its enemies. It reverences humanity as God's chief handiwork, notwithstanding the false charges and boycotting of papal decrees. Rightly considered it has an important place to fill, and work to do in meeting the stern questions arising out of our life of to-day. In all of its relations it recognizes its duty to the Supreme Being; the bond of kinship in nature, life and purpose between its members. Its established order is the strong outgrowth of many experiences. It is the result of dealing through a long series of years with passing events in the life of man. These are and have been helpful. They have been tried and proved. They ought to be very dear and valuable to us. But, above all, we ought not only to reverence its teachings, but for its honor and our own individual duty, strive to exemplify its principles in all our intercourses and associations in life. That is the working bench at which each one of us is called to labor, and doing it faithfully, we will surely discharge our part towards righting the wrongs, purifying the channels and regenerating the character of our social life."

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted two reports relating to a question of the jurisdiction of a lodge in a case of discipline, but the decision of the Grand Lodge is not given. We notice that quite often the record does not show the disposition of a report: we presume, however, that the report is understood to be adopted in such cases. But when both a majority and minority report are given, we hesitate to assume that either was adopted.

BRO. ALBERT J. RUSSELL presented a brief general Report on Correspondence.

We desire to assure him that when we have written "No Report on Correspondence," we have not intended a criticism, but only to explain why no such report is noticed.

We agree with him that some of the criticisms made, touch matters of too little importance for notice; but on the other hand, departures from the ancient ways have usually insignificant beginnings, which, therefore, may be of greater importance than they seem.

He objects to the term "Foreign Correspondence," as applied to the states of our own country. The term was originally used to distinguish it from domestic correspondence, and it has been so long used and is so well understood, that we hope no change will be made.

The reason—financial one—which he gives for the absence of a Report on Correspondence in his jurisdiction is a sound one. While we agree with him that many of the criticisms are ill-timed and seem to be made for the sake of criticising, we fully believe that that is not the fact in the vast majority of cases, but that they are made in good faith, in defence of the integrity and well-being of Masonry and to prevent dangerous innovations. So we hope, in good time, to find BRO. RUSSELL of the same opinion.

LOUISIANA, 1895.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (GEORGE H. PACKWOOD) says:

"I have visited during the year forty-two lodges, some of them more than once, though I have not visited as many as I had hoped and promised myself to do; but as many as it was possible without interfering too much with business.

"I am pleased to report that considerable zeal has been manifested throughout our jurisdiction, and that peace, love and harmony prevail in the lodges generally. Wherever I have visited, I have received the cordial welcome of the brethren. By words, as well as by illustration of the work, I have endeavored to encourage them and impress them with the importance of the duties and responsibilities they have assumed as members of our beloved Order.

"Only in one lodge did I find apathy to exist. I listened to a statement of the causes that led to this indifference, and pointed out the course I deemed it best to be observed in order to revive the interest of the members in Masonry. I am pleased to report this lodge now is working zealously, adding good material to its membership."

This is supplemented by the report of the Grand Secretary, that 121 of 122 lodges had made returns and paid dues.

He gave, as we have no doubt, an erroneous construction of the Old Regulation in relation to not making "more than five new brethren at one time." He makes an addition to the language of the regulation and quotes it "at one *and the same* time." He does not take into consideration the fact, that the usage of the craft and the language of the ritual, as far back as they can be traced, were that *only one* candidate can pass through our ceremonies "at one and the same time"; and this fact is conclusive evidence that such was the usage when the regulation was made and so was a part of it. The fact is that the practice of initiating "classes of candidates" (as the term now is) is of recent invention, since the time when the object of "the work" has become to make masons, instead of *teaching Masonry*, as it was originally designed. He decided in effect that a lodge may confer the degrees at one meeting on as many classes of not exceeding five each as they choose, subject to certain limitations imposed by the constitution of his Grand Lodge, not pertinent to the point under discussion.

Of Grand Representatives, he says:

"While I am willing to concede that practically a Grand Representative seems to be without functions, I do not hesitate to ally myself with those jurisdictions who, less selfish, are willing to admit that there is a meaning, at least, if not a use, in Grand Lodge Representatives.

"I feel that Grand Lodges are great co-equal sovereignties, which, recognizing no superior, hold within themselves the whole body of Masonry—co-equally powerful and co-extensive in masonic prerogatives; all bound to the same traditional usages, landmarks, powers and limitations—peer and judge of the others, and altogether throughout the world they are the body of Freemasonry universal that knows no limitation of space, territory, creed or nationality; having but one requirement from all who seek admission—a

firm belief in the existence of God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. This being so, is there not at least a fraternal sentiment in Grand Lodge Representatives? I must say that I never witness the impressive ceremony of our reception at each annual Grand Communication, without feeling that I am a manner in the presence of those of our brethren of other jurisdictions whom they represent. For my heart feels lifted up on the pure and spotless wing of Divine inspiration—going out to all the brethren of the brotherhood of Freemasons of the world. It is a grand ceremony, and there certainly is a sentiment of brotherly love in this impressive exchange of greetings which alone justifies the continuance of the system. Therefore, I think the system is a part of comity and fraternal recognition between the masonic Grand Bodies and almost essential to the perpetuation of Freemasonry as the greatest and most exalted brotherhood among the races of men."

We commend to the special attention of the brethren, his remark in relation to Grand Lodges. We have rarely seen so clear and correct a statement of their relations to each other.

We greatly regret to read the following in relation to Past Grand Master JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS:

"It pains me to report that our distinguished brother is now confined to his house by very serious illness, and much anxiety exists among his relatives, as well as among the brethren, as to his recovery.

"I know the members of this Grand Lodge, and every mason throughout this jurisdiction, will join with me in expressing to him and to his devoted wife, our deep sympathy in this hour of his affliction and unite with me in supplication to our Grand Master above for his early and complete restoration to health—that he may be spared to us for many years."

The Grand Lodge responded with a resolution of condolence and earnest wishes for his speedy recovery, in which his brethren, all over the country, most fervently join:

"The Grand Lodge learns with sorrow that serious sickness prevents the presence of M. W. J. Q. A. Fellows, Past Grand Master, at this communication. The brethren unite in prayer to the Supreme Disposer of events that He will vouchsafe His blessing upon the means used for the alleviation of the pains of the well beloved brother, and pray that he may be spared to us for many years yet to come."

One of the lodges having issued a circular calling for a convention of delegates of lodges to consider certain matters, he issued a circular calling attention to the illegality of the act. He says:

"Any attempt to convene the lodges, by public circular or otherwise, for any purpose, however commendable, without submitting the same to the Grand Lodge and obtaining its sanction, is a violation of its authority. When the Grand Lodge is not in session, application to the Grand Master should be made for such permission.

"The above circular, requesting the lodges in the 'parish of Orleans' to meet, was issued without the sanction of the Grand Lodge and without my knowledge, and, therefore, contrary to the usages of the Order. Lodges called together in this unmasonic manner could not lawfully convene or transact any business affecting their masonic rights or the rights of lodges. The power to convene the lodges should be exercised only after mature deliberation, and then for the benefit of the craft.

"No subordinate lodge is delegated with such authority, however commendable may be the object. To admit the existence of such authority in subordinate lodges, such convocations, if permitted, might lead to grave results, subversive of the best interests of the fraternity and dangerous to the craft."

The same doctrine has been held in other jurisdictions, and, we think, always when the question has been raised: but we are somewhat surprised to find it so emphatically announced in Louisiana, where we had supposed that it is held, theoretically at least, that the Grand Lodge has only the powers granted to it, and that all other powers are reserved to the lodges; if they have not the power to assemble of their own motion to consult for their own good, these "reserved powers" are like infinitely small quantities in mathematics, which may be entirely disregarded without at all affecting the absolute correctness of the reasoning!

The finances of the Grand Lodge are improving, and the Temple debt has been materially reduced. If the Grand Lodge will pursue its policy and disregard all appeals for a Masonic Home and other extraordinary expenditures, it will soon find itself free from debt and in a position to undertake charitable enterprises. An attempt was made to restore the system of mileage and *per diem*, but it failed.

A proposition to prohibit the admission of saloon keepers was presented and discussed, but was not adopted.

A motion to adopt SICKEL'S MONITOR as the text book was postponed to the next annual communication.

The Report on Correspondence (128 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS: as heretofore, it is almost wholly made up of extracts from other writers, arranged under headings relating to particular subjects.

He briefly urges the abolition of the Grand Representative system, but the Grand Lodge apparently concurred in the views of the Grand Master.

We commend the following to the Masters of our lodges: the same thing is now occasionally done, and with wonderfully good results; in fact, it is worth doing, even if no visitors are present:

"We will here add, that once in our masonic career, after admission and a formal introduction, and a short interval had elapsed during which the business immediately in hand was transacted, the body was nominally called to refreshment, and an individual introduction was given me, to all the members who desired it. Some five or ten minutes were thus passed (it was a large assembly), acquaintances were formed, to remember which has afforded much pleasure in the years which have followed, and then labor was resumed. It has struck me that such a practice might be inaugurated in our lodges, with great, good effect. If nothing more of good should accrue, it would give the members an opportunity of changing their position, as we children were allowed to do by a considerate teacher when at school."

In relation to masonic relief, he well says:

"If we stated that *all* masonic relief should be purely voluntary contri-

butions we stated what we did not intend. That most of it should be, we still insist upon. What we intended, and what we think our remarks, taken as a whole clearly show, is, that masonic charity should not be derived wholly, nor even for a moiety, from the lodge funds. Cases may arise that call for such immediate assistance that lodge funds should be on hand to some extent to afford temporary relief, and some worthy brother may have made an endowment, which the lodge administers. What we were at, in what we said, was to effectually disabuse the minds of the brethren that their contributions as dues were mainly for charities, to be dispensed by or through the lodge, and that on the payment of those dues their obligations to calls of charity ceased. It was to combat this too prevalent idea, derived from health and life associations, and which is contrary to the very spirit of Freemasonry that we wrote and now continue this discussion."

* * * * *

"We may remark here that these extracts are made thus numerous and lengthy in order to impress upon our brethren, and especially those who have come in with us from numerous mutual benefit societies and associations, that *masonic charity is real* and not based on the mutual benefit plan, and that the sooner their minds are freed from such notions the sooner they will become Freemasons, indeed."

He cannot see the distinction that we make between fundamental principles and landmarks. As the difference is one of definition, and we really agree as to what are landmarks, the matter is one of no great moment. The stone did not become a landmark till it was set up as such. The fundamental principle did not become a masonic landmark till it was "set up"; there are many stones that are not landmarks; and there are many "fundamental principles" that are not masonic landmarks; only those that are "set up" actually, or by adoption, are landmarks in either case. Belief in God is an abstract principle; but the necessity for belief in God in order to become or remain a mason is a law of the craft of so ancient an origin that it has become a landmark.

We do not agree in the definition of Bro. GRANT, or that adopted by the Congress; but hold that the Ancient Landmarks are simply the immemorial laws of the craft, written and unwritten, the latter being evidence by immemorial usage; in Masonry "ancient usages" is synonymous with "ancient unwritten laws." We agree more nearly with the statement of Bro. FELLOWS, as to what the landmarks are, except that he limits the unwritten landmarks within altogether too narrow a compass.

He devotes nearly forty pages to extracts in relation to Perpetual Jurisdiction, but as the question had been specifically referred to another committee, he does not give his own views. He was a member of the other committee, and we presume that its failure to report was occasioned by his illness.

He emphatically agrees with us, that the doctrine that a violation of a provision of law in the preliminary proceedings renders the initiation of a candidate void, is monstrous.

Under the head of "Intemperance," he says:

APP. 28 G. L.

"We have heretofore expressed the opinion that Grand Lodges can not add to the obligations of masons, by any new requirement, without violating the landmarks and changing the original design of Freemasonry, and hence, that such legislation as has taken place in general jurisdictions on the saloon question, among others, is not binding upon masons and should not have been enacted. As far back as 1867 the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence of our Grand Lodge reported, and its report was adopted, that the only written landmarks are those in the 'Ancient Charges,' and the unwritten, those contained in the ceremonies of initiation and the ties which bind us together as masons; *nor is it proper, by legislation, to make any new obligations, with penalties attached.*"

We agree to the first proposition but hold that his conclusion by no means follows. Grand Lodges have the power and it is their duty to pass all necessary laws to enforce obedience to the obligation to keep the moral law, and punish all offences against morality.

He endorses the distinction which we made between "the work" and "the ritual," saying:

"In his review of the Report on Correspondence of Bro. Wait, of New Hampshire, Bro. Drummond has expressed clearly an idea which has troubled us to properly formulate, for many years, in fact, ever since we wrote our first Report on Correspondence (to the Grand Chapter) in 1856."

Of "ciphers," he says:

"During an active membership of nearly forty-four years in Louisiana, and for six consecutive years Grand Master, this writer never saw or heard of, or knew of a written or printed key being used in any manner authoritatively or otherwise, surreptitiously or openly to disseminate the work in Louisiana. He has seen many masons studying some of the expositions of Masonry, but Bro. Cunningham will hardly call such things a printed key, nor will he imagine that such reading was considered profitable or at all countenanced."

We are somewhat surprised at this, because the first printed ritual, though not of the York Rite, of which we have any knowledge or information, was printed in New Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1894.

This Grand Lodge had matters of grave importance before it, which we propose to notice to the exclusion of the usual routine business and proceedings, which, however, were of the usual character and interest.

Amendments to the constitution in relation to membership and jurisdiction were considered, discussed and adopted.

The limitation of membership to one lodge was removed so far as to allow a member of a lodge to become a member of another lodge *outside of the Commonwealth*. The reason for this is thus stated:

"This amendment is intended particularly for the benefit of brethren members of lodges in this state, whose business may take them to foreign

countries to reside for a considerable length of time, and who, for their own advantage, and for the service they may render Freemasonry in those countries, may desire to become members of lodges in those countries, without being compelled by the law of this Grand Lodge to first sever their membership from the home lodge."

But the most important amendments related to rejected candidates. Under the previously existing law:

1. A rejected candidate could apply again to the same lodge immediately, and could continue to do so, as often as he pleased, until he should gain admission, or get tired.

2. Or, with the recommendation of the Master and Wardens and three other members, he could apply immediately to any other lodge.

3. But if made in any other lodge, in the commonwealth or elsewhere, without such recommendation, he was declared to be a clandestine mason; but if the fault lay with the lodge, its officers or members, and not with the candidate, he could be healed by the permission of the Grand Master.

Right here we desire to call attention to the ignorance of the anti-perpetual jurisdiction brethren, when they included Massachusetts in their denunciation of a system, which allows one mason (who, in their interpretation of masonic charity, they delighted to say was, in all probability, less fit to be a mason than the rejected candidate) to keep a man out of the fraternity. It would seem that, if a rejected candidate could not obtain the recommendation of the Master and Wardens and three other members of the lodge, his rejection was not based upon unworthy motives. The same rule formerly prevailed in Maine; but the privilege was abused, and candidates gained admission under it, who destroyed the harmony of the craft, and amply demonstrated the wisdom of the brethren who rejected them. Thereupon, the law was changed, and the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge, given by the secret ballot, was required to enable them to apply elsewhere.

The amendments, as at first reported in Massachusetts, required six months to elapse before a rejected candidate could apply to another lodge, and provided that—

"Any candidate whose application may be rejected, who shall, at any time while residing in this state, or within one year after removal therefrom, be initiated in any other lodge, either within or without this state, without the recommendation aforesaid, shall be deemed a clandestine mason, and all masonic intercourse with him is forbidden."

The old provision in relation to healing was retained, as it was formerly.

The reported amendments were laid over to the next Quarterly Communication. At that meeting opposition was developed, amendments to the amendments were proposed and the subject laid over to the next quarterly, but referred to the standing committee. The report of this committee, made

at the next Quarterly, was unanimously adopted. The constitution as finally amended provides:

1. That a rejected candidate cannot apply to any lodge until six months after his rejection.

2. That a rejected candidate, after the expiration of six months, with the recommendation of the Master, Wardens and three members of the rejecting lodge, may apply to any other lodge.

3. "Any candidate whose application has been rejected, who shall, at any time while residing in this state, be initiated in any other lodge, or who shall within seven years after removal from the state, be initiated in any lodge, without the recommendation aforesaid, shall be deemed a clandestine mason, and all masonic intercourse with him is forbidden."

The first is law in Maine, and has been for some years.

In place of the second, we require the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge, given by the secret ballot, not sooner than at the next regular communication after the application for the consent is made.

In place of the third, under our law the effect of a rejection *absolutely ceases in five years*.

In other words, in Massachusetts, the effect of rejection is perpetual as to domestic lodges and continues seven years as to all other lodges, while in Maine the effect is limited in all cases to five years. On the other hand, the effect of the rejection may be overcome by the recommendation of the Master, Wardens and three members of the rejecting lodge, while in Maine we require the unanimous consent of such lodge.

Massachusetts and Maine agree that a rejection gives the candidate a *status* (the former for *seven* years, and the latter for *five* years) which masons everywhere are bound to recognize. The former, in express terms, declares that a person, initiated in violation of this *status*, is a clandestine mason: our law does not go so far; it holds that a person, made a mason in a regular lodge according to the laws of its Grand Lodge, cannot be clandestine; but it regards such an initiation as such an unfriendly act, that, in order to preserve the harmony of the craft, it justifies its refusal to recognize the party as a mason, who has been made in violation of his *status* given by any lodge, whether in Maine or elsewhere. The practical difference is that under the Massachusetts law, the party must be re-made or healed; while in Maine, the ban may be taken off by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

This deliverance of this Grand Lodge, at this time, is of great importance, and in our judgment points out a basis upon which a concurrent system, as between the Grand Lodges, may be established.

We quote other provisions of this constitution as deserving consideration:

"It shall be the duty of the committee to carefully and thoroughly investigate the moral character and standing of each applicant, and in no case to

make a favorable report to the lodge without feeling reasonably certain that the character of the applicant will warrant such a report. No ballot shall be taken on an application until at least a majority of the committee shall have reported to the lodge, in person, or in writing over their own signatures."

In some jurisdictions, the committee unite in a written or printed report, *which is preserved on the files of the lodge*—a practice which we deem un-masonic and unwise.

For violation of the law relating to jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge reserves to itself the power to prescribe the penalty in each particular case:

"Every mason, residing within this state, who, knowing of such rejection, shall advise or assist in such initiation, or in the recommendation or proposal therefor, shall be expelled from the Institution, or subjected to such other penalty as the Grand Lodge may see fit to impose."

The constitution recognizes the old law, that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master may open the lodge and preside, but limits the business to be done:

"12. No lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, shall initiate, craft, or raise a candidate."

There are other parts of this constitution, which it would be of interest to notice, but we must omit them and proceed to a matter of the highest degree of importance, but as unpleasant as it is important.

We quote from the record of the June communication:

"The Recording Grand Secretary stated that it had recently come to his knowledge that a new key, or cipher, purporting to contain the ritual of this Grand Lodge, has been put in circulation in Boston and vicinity, and that he deemed it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Lodge. He produced a copy, and said that a very slight examination of it would satisfy any member of the Grand Lodge, that only two brethren could have had access to our ritual, as at present preserved, sufficiently often and sufficiently long to have been able to prepare for the press, and to correct proof of such a version. As one of those two brethren, he desired to declare, in the most positive and emphatic manner, that not the slightest thought or suggestion of such a work had ever occurred to him until this copy had been placed in his hands. He trusted that the most vigorous measures would be adopted by the Grand Lodge to expose the guilty party.

"Thereupon, R. W. Charles C. Dame offered the following vote, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five members of the Grand Lodge be appointed to investigate forthwith the alleged preparation and circulation of a key or cipher, of the ritual of this Grand Lodge, with instructions to use their utmost exertions to ferret out the guilty parties, and report at the next Quarterly Communication; and that said committee have full authority to summon any and all brethren who they may have cause to believe to have knowledge in regard to the preparation or circulation of said key or cipher."

This was in effect a charge that the Grand Lecturer, GIFFORD H. G. McGREW, was the guilty party.

At the September communication the committee submitted its report:

"At the outset your committee found their labors obstructed by two difficulties which usually attend the investigation of masonic offences, but which, in this instance, became unusually conspicuous and obstructive. Those well-disposed and honorable brethren, who were more or less cognizant of facts connected with the case, were reluctant to have their names associated, however innocently, with so scandalous an affair, and were still more reluctant to be the means of involving in disgrace and punishment any of their brethren, however guilty they might prove to be. But the other difficulty here alluded to seemed, at the outset, likely to prove a much more serious obstacle to the investigations of your committee. Almost every person suspected of active connection with the offence, or even of actual knowledge in regard to it, refused to answer the most important and pertinent questions of your committee, assigning as the reason for such refusal that their knowledge in regard to points inquired about was a masonic secret committed to them in charge by a brother Master Mason."

* * * * *

"Your committee desire to call the special attention of the Grand Lodge to this subject. If the obligation of secrecy between two or more masonic offenders, whether actually entered into or assumed to exist, either before or after the commission of the offence, is to be admitted to be paramount to the demand of the Grand Lodge for a disclosure, investigations by order of this Grand Lodge will become a mere farce, and to appoint committees for such work will be simply to expose them to derision and insult. We believe the true theory to be, that when a brother is summoned to attend the Grand Lodge, or its committee, it is his bounden duty to attend as directed and to answer fairly, frankly, and fully every question in any way relating to the matter in hand, only reserving a right of appeal to the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge, in regard to doubtful rights or questions. It is a well-settled doctrine that to refuse to obey the summons of competent masonic authority is good ground for expulsion from the fraternity. Of what avail is it for a brother to obey such summons, and when asked an important question, to reply, 'I decline to answer,' or 'I do not see fit to answer,' 'I will not answer,' or 'I decline to answer because my knowledge is a masonic secret between me and a brother conspirator'?" In the opinion of your committee such answers constitute a defiance of authority scarcely less reprehensible than a refusal to obey the summons."

That the position taken by the witnesses has no foundation in masonic law, goes without saying.

But there will be different opinions as to the right of the Grand Lodge to require an accused to answer incriminating questions. The question whether the doctrine of the civil law ought not to be followed in Masonry will at once arise. But the doctrine of the civil law arose out of the gross abuse of the power by those who were able to abuse it, by adding torture to investigation. In Masonry, that ability does not exist. Besides, "Masonry is a law unto itself." Upon careful examination and consideration, we come to the conclusion that upon reason, principle and usage, the position of the committee is correct.

The committee found that one brother caused the cipher to be printed and another assisted him throughout; without going into details, we give the following from the report:

“From the character and standing of the two brethren principally concerned in this affair and the official positions they have held, both having full knowledge of their masonic duty and obligations in the premises, they must be considered as responsible for the natural consequences of their acts. Your committee have been unable to find any palliating or extenuating circumstances, the official positions formerly occupied by both these brethren and their experience in masonic affairs making their conduct especially reprehensible. We cannot too strongly condemn the action of McGrew, inasmuch as the offence was committed while he was officially connected with the Grand Lodge and occupying a salaried position.”

The committee recommended the expulsion of GEORGE H. EARL and GIFFORD H. G. MCGREW.

For the result, we quote the record:

“The two individuals implicated by the report of the committee, having been summoned by order of the Grand Master, were present, and made such attempts to answer the charges as they desired to make. Dr. Earl stated that he was responsible for the cipher, ‘expected to be expelled, and was prepared to take the medicine.’ McGrew admitted that there was ‘some truth’ in the statements made in regard to him.

“After a full discussion of the matter, the presentation and withdrawal of sundry motions for delay and reference to other committees, the accused withdrew from the hall and a standing vote was taken upon the recommendations of the committee with the following result: The recommendation in regard to Earl was adopted by 183 yeas to 3 nays. The recommendation as to McGrew was adopted by 152 yeas to 23 nays. George H. Earl and Gifford H. G. McGrew were accordingly declared expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.”

As a sequel to this matter, the following, reported by the Committee on Ritual, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

“Whereas, certain unauthorized practices tend to corrupt the work and lectures of this Grand Lodge, and deceive the craft; and Whereas, certain printed books, purporting to be cipher keys to the ritual, or parts thereof, of this Grand Lodge, have been found in circulation in this jurisdiction; it is Voted, That hereafter any mason, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, who shall print, or cause to be printed, any such book or sheets, or buy or sell the same, or cause the same to be bought or sold, or who shall use or circulate the same, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, or to be otherwise punished, by vote of the Grand Lodge at any Quarterly Communication thereof.”

Upon a review of what we have written, we find that we ought to add, that this printing of the cipher was undertaken solely as a method of making money, and for that purpose the work was stereotyped and a thousand copies printed; that they were offered for indiscriminate sale to, or by, any person, who was willing to take the risk of buying or selling them. We quote from the report:

“Earl very coolly informed your committee that he did not think it any more wrong to print a thousand copies than to prepare the one he used as Master; that he has nearly the whole edition in his possession, and intends to sell them; that he has put his money into the thing, and intends to get it out and a profit with it; sees no reason why he should not derive the benefit

from it; intended to distribute it secretly, but has left for future consideration the question how to dispose of the copies now on hand."

It was proved that McGREW sold two copies, at five dollars, just as he was starting for California, and made efforts to sell others after his return; but as the Grand Officers had then got wind of the matter, it was decided that "it had better be kept quiet until this trouble blew over."

MICHIGAN, 1895.

We have an immense volume, two hundred pages of which, however, are devoted to the proceedings of the semi-centennial anniversary and historical and biographical sketches of great interest. We are sorry to learn that no copies of this portion of the volume were published separately from the Proceedings. This part belongs to the historical department of libraries and copies are needed for that purpose, and the full Proceedings are not fitted therefor.

We wonder if the Eastern Star is not getting a strong hold in Michigan? The frontispiece is a group of the portraits of the Grand Officers for the year 1894-95, and among them are two figures whose faces and head dresses proclaim them to be of the feminine gender!

The Grand Master (WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS) gives some interesting historical facts, from which we learn that three Grand Lodges have been formed in Michigan, one in 1828; one in 1841; and the present one in 1844. At its session in 1845, it had six chartered lodges and one *U. D.* The number of masons at that time is not known, but in 1848, twenty-one lodges reported 579 members and three lodges made no returns. We have had the impression that the present Grand Lodge recognized lodges created by its predecessors and started with nine lodges. However this may be, the growth has been wonderful, for during the fifty years, the number of the lodges has grown to 376 with a membership of 36,500.

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

"But, notwithstanding the great financial depression, Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction has been prosperous. Our altar fires burn brightly and the beautiful language of our ritual is still heard in the land. While some of our lodges have met with misfortune, by way of fires, a large majority have been prosperous and their membership steadily increased. It is true all have felt the heavy drain upon their finances, owing to urgent calls for charity, yet all these have been met by hard work and brotherly sacrifice; and now, all our lodges come to the fifty-first Annual Communication fully represented and their dues paid."

Among those whose death he notices, is our Bro. FREDERICK FOX, to whose memory a page in the Proceedings is set apart.

Bro. PHILLIPS had been a busy man; he had written 1029 letters and rendered 169 decisions. Of the latter, he says:

“And in this connection I desire to say to the Masters and representatives of the constituent lodges here assembled: study your Blue Book, edition of 1890, if you have one; if not, procure one at the earliest opportunity and make yourselves thoroughly familiar with the constitution, by-laws, regulations and decisions of this Grand Body. By so doing you will be the better fitted to govern your lodge in an intelligent manner and agreeable to our regulations.”

The two following decisions were approved by the Grand Lodge; we copy them because some question has lately been raised in relation to the matter;

“8. The Tyler, if a member of the lodge, is entitled to vote on applications for initiation, advancement and membership, but he cannot vote in the ante room. He should notify the Worshipful Master before the ballot is spread, that he desires to vote. Then the Master should send some brother out to tile. On being relieved he should enter the lodge and after voting, ask to retire and resume his duties.

“9. The Tyler should never be called in to vote upon the guilt or innocence of a brother while being tried for unmasonic conduct. His place is without the door and not having heard the evidence and argument, he should not be allowed to vote.”

He recommended that lodges be allowed to attend divine service on Easter Day; but the Grand Lodge decided that Easter Day is not “a masonic occasion,” and, therefore, that lodges cannot appear in public for the purpose contemplated; the members may attend in a body, but not as a lodge.

A lodge initiated a man, worthy in every respect, who had lost one eye in his youth. It was then discovered that this was not in accordance with the law of Michigan: but the Grand Lodge, upon the able report of the committee, allowed the work to proceed and wisely decided that the loss of an eye should no longer be a bar to the reception of masonic light in Michigan.

The committee, to which the Wisconsin circular was referred, after quoting from it, well says:

“The matter of relief being thus made compulsory and in opposition to the principles so often expressed in approved decisions of the Grand Masters of Michigan, that the question of aid is not a compulsory one, that each mason is bound to give to the extent of his ability and no more; that a lodge to which a brother belongs is not liable upon the claim of another lodge for money furnished such brother while sick and destitute in the locality of another lodge; in short that the duty to aid a distressed brother is bounded by his necessities and the ability of his lodge, and that the obligation to contribute to the relief of a distressed worthy brother as far as his necessity may require and my ability permit without material injury to himself or family, has a literal meaning of the force and authority of a landmark.”

The report was accepted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported against the Mississippi Proposition:

“The proposed regulations are opposed to what is the well-lettered and long established rule in this state on the subject.

“Lodges have no means of knowing officially the grounds upon which rejections are made. Under our regulations a brother casting a ballot is not

permitted to disclose the color of his ballot, much less his reasons for casting a black ball.

"There is little practical difficulty in the matter. Lodges are rarely factious in regard to release of personal jurisdiction, and where a lodge refuses to release personal jurisdiction over rejected material, it is very good evidence that the material should not be admitted."

The recommendation was adopted.

Last year the Grand Secretary was directed to inquire into the expediency of compiling and continuing a Grand Lodge Register. He made a report of much interest, and his favorable recommendation was adopted.

In addition to celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, the Grand Lodge, during its session, laid the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple in Detroit.

Last year the Grand Secretary, JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, was called upon to present a Past Grand Master's Jewel to the retiring Grand Master, GEORGE E. DOWLING, and he "went for that heathen Chinese," much to the amusement of the members of the Grand Lodge and very many other brethren. This year, Bro. DOWLING took the East, and calling Bro. CONOVER from his place, proceeded to take his revenge. He "opened upon" Bro. CONOVER as follows:

"I am glad to meet *you*. I have long sought this opportunity. For three hundred and sixty-five long weary days and nights have I waited patiently, wondering if the time would ever come, when I could meet you as I do now, not alone, but in open Grand Lodge, and in the presence of the representatives of our thirty-six thousand Michigan masons, to hurl back at you the invectives that you so freely showered upon me one year ago today."

He continued, for over three pages, to return the compliment in an exceedingly witty manner, and ended in presenting to Bro. CONOVER a splendid and unique Grand Secretary's badge, after a pattern of Bro. DOWLING's own invention. He also proffered the kiss of reconciliation.

Bro. CONOVER was taken quite aback, but managed to say something and promised to give the kiss of reconciliation by proxy, if Bro. DOWLING would bring his wife down to Coldwater!

But the great question before the Grand Lodge related to the Masonic Home. The site was procured, and the Home erected by an Association. It is claimed the property is worth \$100,000. The proposition was that the Grand Lodge shall accept a conveyance of the property and *maintain the Home*. It was estimated that a twenty cents *per capita* tax would provide the means of supporting it. The debate was long and earnest, and when the vote was taken the proposition was rejected by a vote of 444 yeas to 600 nays.

A committee was appointed to present the needs of the home to the various lodges. From what we have seen, the decision of the Grand Lodge has

created some bitterness of feeling; at any rate, we have seen articles published in newspapers claiming to be masonic, of a character not in keeping with Masonry, and which in some jurisdictions would cause the authors to come to grief. We look for an exciting contest over the matter at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Officers were installed in public by Past Grand Master JOHN W. McGRATH.

The Report on Correspondence (220 pp.) was presented by Bro. JEFFERSON S. CONOVER.

His report upon the different jurisdictions is confined to an abstract—because, as he says, the Grand Lodge so orders. He inquires what we would do under similar circumstances. We might have doubts as to the meaning of the word "abstract" and try experiments to ascertain!

However, in his introduction he discusses several matters.

Of the Masonic Home he says:

"The writer, however, has an abiding faith in the great heart of the masonic fraternity of Michigan, and confidently believes that this great monument of fraternal charity will not be allowed to fail, but that out of the discussion concerning its support, plans will be evolved, ample in their provisions, just to the members of the craft, and honorable to Michigan Masonry. If this could be accomplished at the present session of Grand Lodge, it would seem a most fit rounding out of our first half century, and a crown upon the head of Michigan Masonry whose glittering jewels would shine with constantly increasing lustre as the ages come and go."

But it was not accomplished, and the agitation of the matter promises to test the full strength of the bonds of fraternity in Michigan, even if it does not break them. We look to see the Grand Lodge assume the support of the Home and support it by taxation. Unless history fails to repeat itself, the result will be a large increase in dismissions and suspensions for non-payment of dues. Many masons hold that a Grand Lodge has no rightful power to tax the members of its obedience for such a purpose.

Michigan holds to the law of perpetual jurisdiction: Bro. CONOVER hopes that the time will come when there will be uniformity of law upon the question. So mote it be.

Of Grand Representatives, he says:

"Much discussion is taking place relative to the utility of continuing the representative system between Grand Lodges. Two or three Grand Lodges have abandoned that system during the past year, as being no longer of any benefit, and sometimes leading to unfriendly correspondence between jurisdictions, and some others are now considering the matter with a view to future action. Our own Grand Lodge has thus far seen no reason to wish to discontinue the system, and the somewhat extended correspondence last year with Brother Christian Dam, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Peru, which was published in last year's proceedings, demonstrated the fact that in this instance the system was productive of much good, and that our representative at Peru was a *Dam* good fellow to have there. His ac-

tions as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan have received the unqualified commendation of many of the writers on correspondence and demonstrated the fact that at certain times much good can result from the representative system."

We quote in full his remarks in relation to "The Saloon":

"A question that is assuming considerable proportions in many American Grand Lodges is, 'Shall saloon keepers be recognized as entitled to the benefits of Masonry?' Our own Grand Lodge has deemed it wise to place this matter entirely in the hands of its subordinate lodges and their members, leaving it to be decided in each individual case by the use or non-use of the black ball, without enacting any provision of law either prohibiting or permitting the saloon keeper to be a mason in good standing. Many other Grand Lodges, however, are taking advanced ground upon this question and enacting laws absolutely prohibiting the owners of, or clerks in saloons from becoming members of masonic lodges, and this sentiment seems to be growing in the country. Several other secret and fraternal orders have passed similar laws and banished the saloon keeper from their organizations, and the question is being more and more frequently asked, 'Can Masonry afford to be behind other orders on this great moral question?' The writer believes that as the sentiment grows in that direction, more stringent regulations will be enacted, and that Masonry will be found taking a more advanced position upon this question, represented by the first of the four cardinal virtues in which new made masons are always instructed. The discussion of these and kindred questions by masonic writers cannot fail of having an elevating effect upon the institution, tending, as it does, to lead the thoughts of the craft unto high and noble channels and to inspire them with a desire to think and act more and more in accordance with the teachings of our beloved institution and to develop in them a constantly increasing desire for *further light*."

MISSISSIPPI, 1895.

The portrait of J. L. SPINKS, the retiring Grand Master, is given, and also that of ROBERT B. BRANNIN, Grand Lecturer, who had died during the year. Bro. BRANNIN was one of the most beloved brethren in the jurisdiction as well as a most highly accomplished Grand Lecturer, and his death was a severe blow to the craft. The various tributes to his memory take up some thirty pages in the Proceedings.

Grand Master SPINKS had been a busy official, as his concise statement of his official acts and visitations attest. He conferred the degrees at sight on a gentleman who was so engaged in maritime business that he had never been able to apply for the degrees in any lodge. This act caused a great flutter throughout the state, and from his account of the letters which he received, we judge that some brethren showed that they were wiser in their own conceit than the law, and criticised the action of their Grand Master. But the Law Committee were obliged to admit that by various decisions of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master possesses the power which Bro. SPINKS exercised. But the committee doubt the correctness of the decisions, although they felt bound by them. They base their doubt

upon the rules prescribed to lodges; we submit that this is no reason at all: Masonry has always recognized that the Grand Master may safely exercise powers at his discretion and in his own manner, which can safely be entrusted to a lodge to be exercised only in a prescribed manner and under limitations. Experience has shown that it has become necessary to add to the limitations from time to time. For example, down to the time since we have been active in Masonry, a lodge in Maine was allowed to determine whether a case was one of emergency, and, if so, to act upon the petition without its lying over the usual time. This law was abused, and was changed, so that the question of emergency must be determined by the Grand Master and his dispensation obtained. In fact, all the limitations on lodges are almost everywhere subject to the dispensation of the Grand Master, except the unanimous ballot, and that law was made solely for the benefit of the lodge and was expressly excepted from the power of dispensation. The statement of the ground upon which the committee reach their conclusion reminds us that the masonic jurists of forty or fifty years ago, such as HILLIYER, MELLEN, MACKAY and CHARLES W. MOORE taught the doctrine of the prerogatives of Grand Masters, and the opposite doctrine originated with men now living. We may be in error as to the two former, but we do not think that any one of the four ever wrote anything favoring the new doctrine in the slightest degree.

The committee, however, do not criticise this action of the Grand Master, because they well say, that if he has the right, it is discretionary with him whether he will exercise it or not. We have devoted this space to this matter because so much is said about it, although we have little patience with the outcry against the use of this power, because there is no pretence that any evil has ever come to the craft from the exercise of it, and the stern logic of history demonstrates that the almost hysteric clamor against it has no graver reason than excited imaginations. Those, who have become masons in this manner, will be found to be above the average in all that makes good masons: of course, this is the natural result, for no mason could be elected Grand Master, who would not take greater pains to make sure of the worthiness of the candidates than any lodge possibly could.

The committee report that many questions have been saved by the Digest, but we regret to learn that Bro SPEED does not believe that he will be able to complete it, at least for some years. He suggested that its preparation be placed in the hands of some one who can give more time to it, but we do not find that the suggestion created enough enthusiasm to be noticed. The Grand Lodge evidently "knows when it has a good thing."

We are surprised to find what seems to us a decision that the judgment of a court is not admissible in evidence in a masonic trial. This was not the point in question, but the decision is broad enough to cover it.

It seems that a lodge may, by resolution, exclude a member, and while the Grand Lodge will pronounce the proceedings a nullity, it has no power to override the action of the lodge! We quote:

“While the proceedings were in direct conflict with the laws of the Grand Lodge and a mere nullity if appealed from, there is no way of reaching such a case. The only thing to be done is for some one to complain of the illegal action of the lodge and have it punished for its disregard of the laws of the Grand Lodge, but even that will not remedy the matter so far as the persons are concerned, because under the constitution, as construed by the Grand Lodge, under no circumstances can the Grand Lodge restore one to membership who has lost it.”

We commend this decision to Bro. BARKLEY, with a repetition of our opinion heretofore expressed, that such a law is a disgrace to the Grand Lodge, all that he has said notwithstanding.

The following decision was unanimously adopted:

“*Question 14.* Is a person who was rejected a number of years ago, by a lodge in this jurisdiction and who afterwards moved to another state, and was there made a mason, entitled to recognition as a mason in this state, and must we admit him to our lodge as a visitor?”

“*Answer.* No; he is not only not entitled to recognition as a Mason, but he must not be so recognized, except in the one emergency which does not depend upon the fact of worthiness.”

The committee discuss this question very ably, saying among other things:

“From our earliest history as a Grand Lodge, we have continuously held that whenever a man has been rejected by a lodge, that no other lodge could negate that rejection by initiating that person, and that the work begun by a lodge must be finished by it.”

We had intended, in our review of Mississippi, to consider and discuss this question. We had even written a part of what we proposed to say. But the proceedings were not received before the session of our Grand Lodge, and we were obliged to postpone the discussion. Then the “Mississippi propositions” were formally presented to the Grand Lodge and referred to a committee of which we are a member, but not in time for a report at that session. Under these circumstances, of course, a special discussion of the subject in this report, after the close of the Grand Lodge, would not be proper. For this reason, also, we quote no more from Bro. SPEED’S report.

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) was presented by Bro. ANDREW H. BARKLEY.

We devote all our space to extracts from his Introduction and Conclusion. It is exhilarating to read his glowing words. We most earnestly commend them to the study of every mason who loves Masonry.

“Freemasonry is not an *Order*, a *Society*, having for its government regulations subject to change or amendment to suit the age or time in which those who claim to be its ‘students’ may live. It has no connection with

the so-called schools of Reform or Endeavor, however useful these may be in their own sphere and the field selected by them in which to carry on their labors. We would not be understood as standing in the way of, or as throwing hindrances across the pathway of those who have entered upon a course, under the regulations of the society to which they belong, to rescue the fallen, or lend a helping hand to those who are in need—this be far from us. We simply wish to set forth and indelibly fix in the minds of all true masons the incontrovertible fact, that

FREEMASONRY IS AN INSTITUTION.

“Its usages, customs, Ancient Regulations, Symbols, Laws, Ritual, Landmarks, and Modes of Recognition, are fixed and unalterable. ‘It is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make the least innovation in the body of Masonry.’ There is no Institution like it. The things already mentioned are those which make Freemasonry what it is, and hence nothing that is *modern* can be engrafted on it. Nothing can be added to or taken from it. It is a sacred trust handed down to us by the fathers, and we must transmit it unimpaired to those who shall come after us.”

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“The best time to stop an innovation in any form is to arrest the first step in that direction. The best way to keep clear of those things which tend to modernize Freemasonry is to study Freemasonry as it was, and then put into practice the lessons we have learned from a patient study of its great principles. It is the neglect on the part of the many to inform themselves as to what Freemasonry is and what it teaches, that opens the door to suggestions which are foreign to the very first principles of the institution.

“We have schools of instruction to teach the ritual so that our Masters, Wardens and Deacons may properly confer the degrees in Masonry, and then instruct the initiate, by delivering the lectures. This is all right, and we have no opposition to it whatever, but we are in need of another school—one where masons shall be taught what Masonry is. We need to be taught how to live Masonry before one another and the world. We need to be taught anew the first step in Masonry, and that is—why do we live? Is there a place for us as masons to fill, and in what way do we meet the end for which we were brought into the world? Do we live, or simply profess Masonry? The man who simply professes, but does not live up to that profession, is a blot on its fair escutcheon. There is a weighty responsibility resting upon every mason to so exemplify in his walk and conversation, the great tenets of the institution, that others seeing the good effects in the man's life, shall be constrained to learn for themselves the secret of the power which brings forth good fruits in the lives and actions of those who are governed by such healthful and moral principles as are found in the institution of Freemasonry.”

* * * * *

“Every man who is made a partaker of the mysteries of Freemasonry is under a most solemn and moral obligation to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the great lessons of the institution. The richest veins and purest gold lie down deep in the mines, and to find these, and become a possessor of the metal, we must delve down to where the deposits alone can be found.

“No man has a right to claim to be a mason who is satisfied with a bare initiation. The ritualistic teachings, however beautiful and instructive they may be, are simply the key put into the mason's hand by which he may unlock the great treasure-house, where are garnered the stores of masonic truth. This truth must be studied, and the lesson drawn therefrom put into practice in the every-day life of the student of these mysteries. The

mason's knowledge is worthless to him unless he puts into practice. It must be used, and that, too, in such a way as to prove that its teachings have brought forth good fruit in the man's heart and life."

* * * * *

"We cannot afford to remove the landmarks. They are the bulwark of the institution of Freemasonry and the more rigidly we cling to these the less liable we will be to yield ourselves up to those influences whose every tendency is—to draw the less informed mason away from the safe moorings furnished to all who adhere to its pure teachings."

* * * * *

"The lessons we have learned in our reading during the past year, and the teachings made manifest in the annals reviewed, are such as tend to lead those who study them up to the highest standard of masonic requirements.

"The broadest measure of intelligence is essential to the full understanding of the pure principles and sublime mysteries of the science of Freemasonry. The more we study this science, and the more light that is thrown upon its abstruse problems, the grander do they become to the masonic student, and so far from being satisfied with his present attainments, he plies himself the more diligently, if perchance he may in the end attain unto the object of his search—a more perfect knowledge of those things which are shrouded in mystery.

"Much has been written—more has been said, concerning the symbology of Freemasonry—still the end is not yet.

"The more we learn of it, the more remains to be learned, and we find ourselves to-day, even at this age of 'advanced thought,' and living amid the teachings of those who have vaulted themselves on the platform of 'higher criticism,' still sitting at the feet of the Ancient Masters, who are whole Encyclopedias of masonic knowledge, and we would not give one hour spent there for whole centuries with these modern *Solons* who have yet to learn the alphabet of symbolic Freemasonry.

"Freemasonry as it was, in its purity, and the way its founders handed it down to their posterity, is one thing, but Freemasonry as some would have it, adorned with modern embellishments and *gaudy* colored paraphernalia and theatrical mummerizing, as though it were a drama, upon which the less informed might feast their longing eyes, is quite another and different thing altogether.

"There is not, neither can there be anything progressive about it save as to a more perfect knowledge of it, and a fuller understanding of its sublime truths.

"We received it as *Ancient Craft* Masonry, and so it must ever remain—pure and unadulterated—without change or innovation from any source whatever or by whomsoever ordered.

"The very moment the change is engrafted upon it either in its Regulations and Constitutions, Ritualistic phraseology, Symbology or Landmarks, that moment it ceases to be *Ancient Craft* Masonry, and we may write upon it *Ichabod*.

"It was not our intention, in the outset, to press these latter thoughts upon the Craft at the close of our year's work, but a chain of circumstances has pressed them upon our minds with such power that we were brought irresistibly to give them utterance, with the hope that those at home, for whose special benefit they were written, may allow them to have due weight and so shape their course by them, as to guard them against the teachings of those who might in anywise seek to lead their pure minds from the old paths in which their fathers trod."

We make no apology for the length of these extracts. The future of Masonry depends upon the response of the craft to these truths. Choose ye, this day, which ye will serve!

NEW JERSEY 1895.

We have the portrait of the retiring Grand Master, JAMES H. DURAND, as a frontispiece to Part 2, which completes the sixteenth volume.

Grand Master DURAND submitted an address of thirty-five closely printed pages, full of interest to the masons of his jurisdiction, and much of it exceedingly interesting to all masons.

From his tribute to Bro. HENRY VERSLAGE, (whose death we announced last year,) we take the following, which accords with our conception of that lamented brother:

"As Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence he had become well known throughout the Masonic world, and his faithful and diligent work in that position entitles him to the highest appreciation of the Craft. Possessed of a mild and gentle manner and disposition, he could nevertheless be firm and positive when necessary in asserting, upholding and maintaining the cause of justice, truth and right. Though faithful to his calling, he was not exclusive, but met men of all ranks 'upon the level,' and his warm and genial presence, his kind and pleasant words, and his earnest and zealous masonic acts will ever be remembered by all the brethren who remember *him*, as a benediction upon that portion of their lives which was influenced by personal acquaintance with him."

He presented the propositions of the Grand Lodges of Mississippi and Wisconsin, and raises the same objection that one other Grand Master raised, viz, that their adoption would be a surrender of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge, to a certain extent. Bro. DURAND evidently does not know Bro. SPEED! When Bro. SPEED makes any proposition that involves a surrender of a tithe of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi the sky will surely fall! Assuming for the moment that these propositions are in the nature of treaties, it is pertinent to inquire if nations surrender any of their sovereignty when they make a treaty? If so, why? If they do why should not Grand Lodges, for the same reason? Neither Nations nor Grand Lodges are *so* sovereign as to be able to do what they please in their relations with other Nations and other Grand Lodges. But further, Grand Lodges are not so sovereign as not to be subject to the Landmarks of the Institution. There is nothing in the propositions which would preclude the repeal of their adoption by any Grand Lodge at its pleasure. From any view we can take of it, there seems no force whatever in this objection to these propositions, or to similar ones. The only purpose is to secure uniformity of legislation and practice in the different jurisdictions.

An extract from the report of the committee will be interesting reading for the Washington brother who introduced resolutions assailing the Grand Lodge of Washington:

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of New Jersey, since its organization as such, has steadily adhered to the principle of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, which principle has at length been recognized by many Grand

Lodges in this and other countries, and we see no reason for changing a rule which has worked satisfactorily for more than a century."

In a case in which a New York lodge initiated a candidate previously rejected by a New Jersey lodge, being also a resident of New Jersey, by false representations upon both points, notice was received of his expulsion by the New York lodge.

In addition, the New York lodge filed charges against two members of the New Jersey lodge for aiding and abetting the candidate in his fraud, and thereupon they were tried and one was expelled and the other suspended. The Grand Master well says:

"The action of the lodge in this case is in every way to be commended, and shows a correct appreciation of the principles of Freemasonry, and of their application to the important matters involved."

We believe that in almost every case of the kind some brother is as guilty as the candidate; a few imitations of the example set in this case would greatly diminish the evil.

We are considerably startled at the number of cases, in which the secrets of Masonry have been officially communicated to parties and those parties declared relieved by the Grand Master from all obligation of any character to preserve them as secrets, leaving them to make our secrets public at their pleasure! The Grand Master declared in several cases, the work of a regular lodge, done in due form, upon regular proceedings, null and void, and declared "the initiation, passing and raising of the said ——— to be null and void, and his status that of a profane!" He did this twice in case of a candidate rejected by one lodge and accepted by another, and twice, because the candidate was, in his opinion, physically incompetent, although in both cases the lodge had decided them to be competent. In other cases, for other reasons, he had declared the work null and void, but proceeded to "heal" the parties. Why the distinction we cannot tell. A profane cannot be healed; an irregularly made mason may be. In one of the cases he healed a candidate made by the lodge when the charter was not present; in consequence he declared that no legal lodge was held, and that everything done was void; if there can be a case in which a candidate remains a profane after going through the work, this would seem to be one, but as the Grand Master healed him, he must have held otherwise.

However, these are incidental matters. Nor are we criticising the Grand Master, who was evidently carrying out what has come to be the law of his jurisdiction. But we desire to protest respectfully and most earnestly against this subversion of masonic law affecting the whole craft. The very definition of what makes a mason shows that it is masonically as much beyond the power of a Grand Master to declare that the *status* of a man made a mason by a lodge having the power to do so, is that of a profane, and as

though he had never been made at all, as it is for the Grand Master to "roll back the wheels of Time," and truthfully declare that the physical acts done had never been performed. When a man passes through the ceremonies, what has been done can no more be undone, *masonically*, than it can be undone physically. The man is no longer a profane; he may be an irregularly made mason, not entitled to recognition till healed; the term "clandestine" has been improperly used in such cases, but a "clandestine mason" is one made by a body not a regular lodge, and so not made by masons.

We are not sure but we believe that this method of proceeding has been copied by New Jersey from Pennsylvania within a few years; and we believe that in Pennsylvania it is an invention of the present generation of masons, and that no precedent for it can be found in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge till within the last thirty years. If there is any, we shall be very glad to be referred to it.

There are *many* precedents as to the usage of the craft, that when an ineligible person is made a mason, while those guilty of the making may be punished, *the party is held to be a mason*. This is assumed in the ritualistic law, which relies upon masons not doing it. We repeat, that the fundamental idea of the ritual is that whoever is made by a regular lodge, necessarily becomes a mason, and, therefore, masons are specially bound not to make certain classes who are not deemed fit to be masons. This question can be fully discussed only in a lodge, but we believe that masons can readily understand our position. We will only add that under this New Jersey law the Grand Master would be bound to declare an initiate to be a profane, if the Grand Master should find him to be an atheist, or one of several other classes.

Very many brethren are exercised in relation to the use of ciphers; what have they to say to this vastly more dangerous practice?

We regret to see that the Grand Master condemns an ancient usage of the craft, because he deems it unwise, and thus reflects upon the acts of his predecessors:

"It will be observed that applications continue to be made every year for dispensations for public installations of officers. Seldom, if at all, is any real or abiding good accomplished by these demonstrations—the ritual for which, by reason of the circumstances, is both abbreviated and modified, and, at the same time, is not improved, as we know, but on the contrary, *decidedly marred* by the necessary changes. A long line of precedents, both venerable and honorable, is, to my mind, almost the only justification for granting dispensations of this character. I am pleased to note, however, that the number of applications does not increase, and I trust that the day is coming when the brethren will realize that the best interests of the masonic fraternity will be promoted and served by the invariable performance of its installation ceremonies, which are, in a sense, when fully and properly rendered, some of the most important of all our ritualistic observances, within the tyled lodge, and will, therefore, voluntarily cease to

seek for dispensations to authorize their disclosure, or partial disclosure, to the uninitiated."

We are not familiar with the forms of installation in New Jersey, and cannot understand what he means. His statement cannot be applied to any ritual which we have read or witnessed. We, at first, got the impression that the Grand Master was inclined to follow the example of Pennsylvania, but we conclude that it is not so; inasmuch as we notice that he had opened the Grand Lodge, which, while open as such, formed in procession and marched through the public streets, and performed the public masonic ceremonies usual in other jurisdictions.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY S. HAINES. He follows the same general plan of his lamented predecessor, but more frequently and more decidedly expresses his own views. There is not a single extract in the report. His statements of the views of others are so accurate that no one can complain of any want of fairness. He is "Grand Instructor" of the Grand Lodge, and occasionally the peculiarities incident to that office crop out, but ordinarily in a mild way. As a whole, his report is an exceedingly good one, and we congratulate his Grand Lodge upon its good fortune in filling the place of the lamented VERSLAGE.

Of the mode of procedure in balloting he says:

"An inquiry regarding the proper procedure in conducting a ballot, led to the reaffirming of the settled rule in California, that the Senior Deacon shall present the receptacle to each principal officer for inspection, after which the Master shall announce the purpose of the ballot so to be taken, and the balloting shall then begin. This has been a matter of special inquiry in more than one lodge in New Jersey. The solution thus afforded will reconcile questioners to the same practice generally prevailing here, which is in accordance with the oldest and best usage."

We are not sure of the present usage in Maine, nor that any mode is universal, but formerly our practice corresponded with this.

We think he is in error in the following, and that the law that a petition can be withdrawn only after a favorable ballot more generally prevails. Of course, if want of jurisdiction or ineligibility for any other cause, is disclosed, the petition must be returned, whether the petitioner desires it or not.

"The unwise provision that a petition once committed cannot be withdrawn, gives occasion for half a page of questions and answers in a case where an applicant removes to another state, and declining membership, asks for a return of his money. How much more simple and just is the rule prevailing elsewhere, permitting the withdrawal of a petition by unanimous consent, at any time before the report of the committee is received."

Of one burning subject he says:

"The Grand Master strongly deprecated the use of aids to the esoteric work, and deemed it an offence sufficient to warrant the arrest of the functions of the officers so using them. The Grand Lodge, although affirming the prohibition of such practices, failed to concur in a resolution declaring it a masonic offence. There is a lamentable looseness in this matter in

some quarters. Sophistry suggests that to heed it seriously is to prize the shadow above the substance; the letter above the spirit. Discussion of the subject, even, is out of place in print, and we forbear, rejoicing, however, that New Jersey is with the twenty-seven jurisdictions prohibiting, rather than with the five sanctioning, this pernicious habit."

Upon one question we utterly disagree with him:

"In his comments upon the decision that counsel for either accuser or accused may vote on the question of the innocence or guilt of the accused, Bro. Coxe says: 'Technically, it may be correct; but practically unwise, for one to act at once as counsel and jurymen.' We submit that the word 'technically,' as above used, must be innocently transposed. Surely it would be sheer technicality that would deprive a mason of the right to vote in support of a brother's cause upon the ground that he had openly espoused it. As well might we forbid the mover of a resolution to vote upon its passage. The parallel with the court-room is certainly misapplied."

It seems to us that our brother entirely loses sight of the object of a masonic trial. There is no "support of a brother's cause" in it. The object is to ascertain the truth. A member who would "vote in support of a brother's cause" against his convictions of what the truth requires, ought to be disciplined himself. It is human experience that one who acts earnestly as counsel, is utterly incapacitated for weighing the evidence and determining on which side the truth is.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"All Master Masons in good standing were admitted. Of these there must have been a multitude, as the services of three assistants to the Grand Tyler were enlisted to properly guard the entrance. Past Grand Masters in attendance, like the Apostles, in more ways than this, numbered twelve"

These three include those in charge of the coat room, telephone, &c.

He thus calls attention to an error of our Grand Master:

"Among those 'long loved and for a season gone' we find the name of our own M. W. Bro. Robert Moore, who, to our very great delight, still nobly lives. Perhaps the tribute intended for Bro. Vehslage was by some strange mistake bestowed on him."

We cannot understand how this escaped the notice of all of us.

He thus refers to the usage of our Committee on Jurisprudence:

"Decisions were reported upon eleven different matters thought to involve points not previously ruled upon. Some of these differ from the law obtaining in New Jersey, but nothing appears not elsewhere discussed in this report, that would be of interest in this jurisdiction. Viewed in the light of New Jersey law and in that presumed to prevail in Maine, there seems little to so tax the judgment of the Committee on Jurisprudence as to lead them to ask, as they did, for another year in which to prepare a report."

Our Grand Lodge has not yet reached the stage of having the address and reports printed in advance; practically the knowledge which the committee have of the decisions, is acquired by hearing them read. The usage is a safe one, and we are saved the mortification of being obliged to modify previous reports on the ground of too great haste in their preparation.

He says further:

"Several of the dispensations of the Grand Master were for balloting at special communications 'after due notice.' The inquiry naturally suggests itself, What notice should suffice to warrant an unconstitutional act, so apt to defeat the will of those possibly ignorant of its performance?" The thought is natural that these privileges are more generally to accommodate those who have no claim upon the Fraternity, than to conserve its truest interests."

We cannot tell him. His question has the precise relation to the subject as if he had asked "Who struck Billy Patterson?" The proceedings were in precise accordance with the constitution, and no instance has happened in Maine in which it has appeared or even been suggested that the "truest interests of the Fraternity had not been conserved."

He says further:

"An amendment to the constitution, fixing the material and ornamentation of masonic aprons, collars and jewels was offered, and action thereon deferred for another year, during which, let us hope, that the apparent desire for finery may in some degree abate in those who now favor the measure, and that a pure white lambskin apron, with distinguishing borders, will sufficiently attest the taste, and satisfy the pride of those who are advanced to office in the old Pine Tree State."

Our brother misapprehends; the question was in relation to substituting *chains* for *collars*, and to expressly recognize the right of Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge to wear the Grand Lodge apron.

Of Grand Honors, he says:

"After four years of patient labor and diligent research the Committee on Public Grand Honors evolved a melancholy method of making these significant movements. There are some so shamefully irreverent as to doubt the correctness of the conclusion that the attitudes assumed in this ceremony are designed to signify the qualities of 'obedience, deference and reverence,' and who see in them rather as sometimes practiced an analogy to the ordinary exultation of a very common fowl."

"Who shall decide when *Doctors* disagree?" The "Grand Instructor" gets the better of the "Correspondent" in this extract. *Of course*, the Grand Instructor's [or Lecturer's] own methods are *always* right and other methods are *always* wrong; but when there is a difference, we deem it rather indecorous to speak of methods in use by other Grand Lodges from a time "whereof the memory of masons runneth not to the contrary" as "melancholy," and much more so to ridicule them.

When he comes to speak of our District Deputies, he regains his good judgment:

"The work of the District Deputy Grand Masters appears worthy of unstinted praise. The labor devolving upon these faithful officers is seldom appreciated. They deserve not only the hearty support, but the gratitude as well, of the craft in their respective jurisdictions."

He speaks of some of our comments as "caustic"; the line between "earnest" and "caustic" is pretty narrow; the matter referred to we

deemed of so much importance that we may have crossed the line. We desired to attract to it the attention of our New Jersey brethren and have succeeded in doing that, and we hope that they will consider carefully whether their present methods are not in contravention of the fundamental law in relation to acquiring *masonic* character.

NEW MEXICO, 1894.

We have portraits of Past Grand Masters C. N. BLACKWELL and W. S. HARROUN.

The Grand Master (CHARLES H. SPORLEDER) delivered a very brief address, but supplemented it with accompanying documents.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

“As to the gain in membership by the various lodges during the past year, although not very large, still, with the two lodges *v. d.*, they being granted a charter, will show a healthy gain; added to this, I am proud to say, a more careful and searching inquiry into the character of petitioners is being pursued, and from this cause, very much less, if any, worthless material comes to our doors, and many unworthy ones are deterred from even applying.”

He announced quite a number of decisions, which, except so far as dependent on local law, seem to be in accord with the law in our own jurisdiction.

The proceedings are of an entirely routine character, showing a harmonious condition of the craft, and an able administration of its affairs.

The Report on Correspondence (63 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX FROST.

He gives us a compact and clear abstract, but his comments are limited to expressions of assent. He gives us no text for comments. We were greatly tempted to find some point and criticise the action of his Grand Lodge, in order to call him out: but we do not find any!

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

As heretofore, we class as Foreign Grand Lodges, those outside of the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

ENGLAND.

Our Grand Secretary has succeeded in opening masonic communication and securing an exchange of Proceedings with this Grand Lodge. This is

exceedingly gratifying; but we greatly regret that the Proceedings are received at too late a day for review in this report. Hereafter they will undoubtedly be reviewed annually.

CUBA.

From 1888 to 1893, inclusive, this Grand Lodge did not publish its Proceedings in pamphlet form, but only in "La Gran Logía," the official organ of the Grand Lodge. But the "Anuario" for 1894 is a very handsome pamphlet, covering the Quarterly Communications from June, 1893, to March, 1894—the latter being the Annual Communication.

Were it not printed in Spanish, it might easily be mistaken for a pamphlet issued by one of our American Grand Lodges. The address of the Grand Master, the reports of the District Deputies (of which there are five), of the Grand Secretary, of the Grand Treasurer, of the Committee of Charity, and on Foreign Correspondence, all show a high degree of education in masonic matters, skill in administration and correct appreciation of the principles of Masonry. The Appendix contains an able discussion of various questions which have been raised in relation to this Grand Lodge, including the correspondence with the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, in relation to an error which caused Bro. VAUX to doubt the legitimacy of this Grand Lodge. The explanation (a change of its name from "Colon and Cuba" to "Cuba") was entirely satisfactory and the interrupted relations were renewed.

The Grand Secretary reports 39 lodges, a gain of one; 1350 members, a gain of 100; 155 initiations, a gain of ten; 89 craftings, as against 117 the year previous; 69 exaltations, as against 85; healings 26, a gain of 22; affiliations 113, a gain of 76; re-instatements 21; "borrados" 93, a decrease of 29; dismissions 127, a decrease of eight; suspensions 13, one more than the previous year. It would seem that the number of rejections was very large, as 324 petitions for initiation and 122 for "regularizing" had been presented during the year; of course, many of these may have been pending at the end of the year; but still the numbers indicate many rejections.

It is very sad to learn from unofficial but reliable (as we believe) sources, that the unhappy condition of affairs in Cuba has practically suspended masonic labor, and, it is feared, destroyed many lodges. This is all the more lamentable, when we recall the unusual degree of prosperity that had just been attained.

IRELAND.

We have the usual pamphlet of eight pages devoted to a list of Grand Officers, and the financial statements, including the receipts from each lodge. The latter indicate the usual degree of prosperity.

MEXICO.

We are still unable to recommend the recognition of the "Gran Dieta." During the year unofficial but conclusive evidence has been received that at least one of its constituent lodges allows women to be members and officers of lodges.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have the Proceedings from June, 1893, to June, 1894, as the Grand Lodge meets quarterly. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

This Grand Lodge has a "Grand Inspector of Workings": the following from his interesting report, indicates that the station of the Tyler is different from his station in our lodges:

"There are, however, one or two matters to which I would draw attention; one is, that the step of each degree is not as a rule observed, either when entering or retiring from the lodge, or when the lodge is being opened in the different degrees; another is, that the Inner Guard does not observe the custom of 'knocking' to warn the Tyler before opening the door."

We commend the following to the attention of our Pennsylvania and New Jersey brethren, as the recommendation was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"It having been reported to the Board that a gentleman had been initiated in Lodge Gladstone, who was physically unfit to be made a member of the craft, the Grand Inspector of Workings was requested to report upon the case. After receiving his report the Board decided to summon the W. Master of the lodge, and the proposer and seconder of the candidate, to answer the complaint. These brethren accordingly appeared before the Board on January 31st, and the matter was fully investigated. The offence which is a violation of the ancient charges was declared proved, and the Board resolved—that W. Bro. J. C. Browning, the W. Master of Lodge Gladstone, be fined five pounds, and that W. Bro. Tofield and Bro. Dollar, knowing that the M. W. the Pro Grand Master had expressed a decided opinion that the candidate was not eligible for Freemasonry, are deserving of severe censure, and that a report be made to Grand Lodge to that effect."

"It was further resolved, 'that the evidence taken in the matter be submitted to the Grand Master with a recommendation, that, under the circumstances, a dispensation be granted to Lodge Gladstone to confer the second and third degrees upon the candidate.'"

The supreme folly of the New Jersey doctrine was recently illustrated by a case which arose in Knight Templar masonry. A candidate was elected in one body which had jurisdiction over him: before receiving the orders, he had an opportunity of receiving the order in another body which would have had jurisdiction of him, but for his previous election in the other body. But in spite of this he took the orders in the new body. When it was discovered, complaint was made, and it was ruled that he had never received the orders legally, and, therefore, had not received them at all and was not a Templar! And under the ruling, the matter was arranged and he took the orders again!

This ruling was practically reversed by the governing body, which held that he, and those privy to the proceedings, were censurable and ought to be disciplined, but did not sustain the ruling that he was not a Templar. But this is not all; two or three years elapsed after he first received the order before the ruling was made; in the meantime a dispensation for a commandery issued to the minimum number, of which he was one: if he was not a Templar, this body was not a Commandery, and all its work was utterly void! But a charter was issued to the original nine, including him, and those made in the body *v. d.*, all except eight of whom, if the ruling was correct, were not Templars at all! To crown the absurdity, he received the orders the second time in this very body!

We have stated this case at length, because the principle involved is precisely the same as that involved in the New Jersey case which we have criticised, and in the case which arose in New South Wales.

NEW ZEALAND.

Much dissatisfaction prevailed on account of the system of quarterly communications and the consequent small attendance from the more distant lodges. It was proposed to have only an annual communication with payment of the expenses of a *delegate* from each lodge, but as understood, this was a fundamental change in the composition of the Grand Lodge and was defeated in the Board of General Purposes. The pressure for some better system was so great that a brother undertook to formulate a scheme, whereupon the matter dropped. Of course the payment of the expenses of one of three representatives discriminates against the other two, but inasmuch as it does not deprive them of their right to attend, and act in the Grand Lodge, no *legal* ground of complaint exists.

The Proceedings show an increase of interest and activity. There are now 101 lodges on the roll of this Grand Lodge; at almost every quarterly communication, the accession of one or more old lodges is announced. The Grand Lodge of Ireland seems to be the only one of the "Mother Grand Lodges" which continues to plant lodges there; we greatly regret this, as the peace of the masonic world is thereby disturbed and the friendly relations between Grand Lodges imperilled.

SANTO DOMINGO.

We have received the "Revista," the official organ of the "Independent National Grand Lodge, and published monthly. Each number contains an article on the history of Masonry in the Dominican Republic; the last number brings the history down to 1847; it is well written and refers to documentary proof. We have had time to read but very little of it, and have not undertaken to investigate the *status* of the Grand Lodge of which it is the organ.

SCOTLAND.

We regret to having mislaid a part of the pamphlets received from this Grand Lodge, and cannot specifically refer to particulars which we had intended to notice. We are able to say, however, that at no time within its recent history has Masonry been in a more prosperous condition, whether at home or in the dependencies.

An attempt was made to have Provincial Grand Lodges represented in Grand Lodge, but it failed.

Accounts of visitations to Provincial Grand Lodges and of banquets in honor of members of the craft are given in these pamphlets as a supplement to the official proceedings.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

If the Proceedings have come to hand, we have mislaid them in the mass of pamphlets, greater than ever before, which have been submitted for our examination.

VICTORIA.

The business was largely routine in character, but the following is worthy of imitation everywhere:

“Clause 18 of the Report of the Board of General Purposes, also the Board's Special Report, together with the appeal of Bro. Thomas Smith against its decision, were then taken into consideration by Grand Lodge.

“On Bro. Smith being admitted, the M. W. Grand Master stated that he was now before Grand Lodge to support the appeal he had made against the decision of the Board of General Purposes. Bro. Smith then entered upon a long statement of the reasons why he dissented from the finding of the Board, and concluded by leaving the matter in the hands of the Brethren for their full consideration. The M. W. Grand Master then requested the R. W. D. G. Master, Bro. Geo. Baker, to offer any comments he might wish to make on the statement just made by Bro. Smith, which Bro. Baker proceeded to do at some length.

“The two brethren were then requested to retire while Grand Lodge deliberated.

“After a very protracted discussion on the various points submitted for their consideration, it was at length moved by Bro. John Dick, P. G. D. Cer., and duly seconded, that the two Grand Chaplains should wait upon Bros. Baker and Smith to see if some arrangement of the matter could not be arrived at, which was carried. The Grand Chaplains then retired, and after a short interval returned and submitted a document, signed by Bro. Smith, withdrawing all charges made against Bro. Baker, and apologizing to him and also to Grand Lodge, which was accepted by Bro. Baker; and, on a motion being submitted, ‘that the M. W. Grand Master and this Grand Lodge accept the apology and explanations given by the brethren in dispute,’ it was seconded, and declared carried.”

Very few of the foreign Grand Lodges give statistics; so we are unable to judge of the actual growth of membership.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of fines.	Died.
Alabama,.....	10,807	449	584	500	17	36	557	221
Arizona,.....	573	26	21	17	0	1	21	6
Arkansas,.....	13,672	755	568	510	30	19	448	237
British Columbia,.....	1,076	93	56	43	1	.....	*40	17
California,.....	17,040	575	530	369	9	1	448	332
Canada,.....	22,530	1,262	505	560	0	5	503	212
Colorado,.....	6,839	350	227	175	10	.....	*126	86
Connecticut,.....	16,514	588	148	125	1	7	106	263
Delaware,.....	1,975	106	14	17	1	.....	*5	24
Dist. of Columbia,.....	4,791	231	111	74	0	0	109	73
Florida,.....	4,622	348	227	197	6	.....	109	91
Georgia,.....	16,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho,.....	970	36	35	21	1	.....	*24	13
Illinois,.....	49,236	2,608	1,239	1,131	29	.....	*725	686
Indiana,.....	26,897	1,494	791	704	43	21	495	403
Indian Territory,.....	2,193	256	211	239	2	.....	*50	29
Iowa,.....	24,942	1,569	881	746	12	10	447	327
Kansas,.....	18,958	943	670	1,003	21	.....	*749	201
Kentucky,.....	18,077	1,169	771	618	22	.....	*926	284
Louisiana,.....	5,591	461	297	123	1	.....	*198	100
Maine,.....	21,809	823	176	224	2	1	213	372
Manitoba,.....	2,278	190	129	111	0	3	61	14
Maryland,.....	6,621	152	38	35	1	0	38	40
Massachusetts,.....	34,700	1,649	286	326	0	.....	*294	493
Michigan,.....	36,713	1,807	630	724	16	.....	*403	447
Minnesota,.....	14,543	888	435	427	0	6	292	168
Mississippi,.....	8,795	536	475	310	16	13	410	94
Missouri,.....	30,122	1,303	1,152	862	30	49	656	449
Montana,.....	2,354	126	107	67	1	0	59	22
Nebraska,.....	11,846	762	617	389	12	.....	*331	118
Nevada,.....	913	17	15	19	0	.....	*29	22
New Brunswick,.....	1,788	75	38	56	0	.....	*52	31
New Hampshire,.....	8,744	.....	358	84	2	0	107	150
New Jersey,.....	15,245	768	237	186	1	1	254	256
New Mexico,.....	842	43	36	30	3	.....	*11	4
New York,.....	86,214	5,741	2,216	1,085	20	0	2,473	1,452
North Carolina,.....	8,573	485	238	273	13	48	228	112
North Dakota,.....	2,172	240	61	87	0	2	38	15
Nova Scotia,.....	3,223	239	85	85	0	2	43	37
Ohio,.....	38,851	1,870	1,442	725	28	21	1,225	585
Oklahoma,.....	638	67	98	22	0	0	0	3
Oregon,.....	4,695	270	200	126	9	7	102	31
Pennsylvania,.....	47,395	2,588	581	378	.....	.....	*560	772
P. E. Island,.....	497	21	10	9	0	0	8	7
Quebec,.....	3,432	212	70	84	0	3	78	35
Rhode Island,.....	4,557	200	197	16	1	0	22	70
South Carolina,.....	5,797	296	.....	160	.....	.....	283	140
South Dakota,.....	4,099	303	124	201	2	0	68	42
Tennessee,.....	17,931	673	556	523	23	20	249	309

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Texas,.....	27,336	1,725	1,565	1,270	53	.....	*641	526
Utah,.....	677	41	50	30	0	3	33	14
Vermont,.....	9,466	386	109	126	4	.....	*40	130
Virginia,.....	12,479	.....	.....	427	10	14	248	186
Washington,.....	4,861	263	244	146	8	2	106	47
West Virginia,.....	5,180	368	148	124	9	5	94	68
Wisconsin,.....	15,505	920	403	309	6	34	152	205
Wyoming,.....	864	51	17	19	0	1	8	6
Total,.....	765,293	39,537	21,029	17,346	476	335	15,905	11,077

* Including suspensions for non-payment of dues.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. 1895.	Totals. 1895.	G. Lodges. 1894.	Totals. 1894.	G. Lodges. 1893.	Totals. 1893.
Members,	57	765,293	57	746,292	56	722,733
Raised,	54	39,537	56	44,144	55	44,270
Admissions, &c.,	54	21,029	55	22,886	53	22,270
Dismissions,	56	17,346	56	18,422	55	19,287
Expulsions,	54	476	53	449	54	448
Suspensions,	34	335	35	360	40	346
" npt. dues,	56	15,905	56	14,848	55	12,820
Deaths,	56	11,077	56	10,621	56	11,193

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following Table gives the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communication, and the page of these Proceedings upon which the review of each commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and Length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 4 and 5, 1894.	211
Arizona,	November 13 to 15, 1894.	408
Arkansas,	November 20 and 21, 1894.	214
British Columbia,	June 21 and 22, 1894.	215
California,	October 9 to 13, 1894.	217
Canada,	July 18 and 19, 1894.	227
Colorado,	September 18 and 19, 1894.	230
Connecticut,	January 16 and 17, 1895.	409
Delaware,	October 3 and 4, 1894.	233
District of Columbia,	November 14, 1894.	411
Florida,	January 15 to 17, 1895.	414
Georgia,	October 30 to November 1, 1894.	236
Idaho,	September 11 to 13, 1894.	241

Illinois,	October 2 to 4, 1894.	245
Indiana,	May 22 and 23, 1894.	250
Indian Territory,	August 14 and 15, 1894.	254
Iowa,	June 5 to 7, 1894.	258
Kansas,	February 20 to 22, 1895.	264
Kentucky,	October 16 to 18, 1894.	267
Louisiana,	February 11 to 13, 1895.	416
Manitoba,	June 13, 1894.	272
Maryland,	November 20 and 21, 1894.	274
Massachusetts,	December 27, 1894,	420
Michigan,	January 22 to 24, 1895,	426
Minnesota,	January 16 and 17, 1895.	278
Mississippi,	February 14 and 15, 1895.	430
Missouri,	October 9 to 11, 1894.	281
Montana,	September 19 and 20, 1894.	286
Nebraska,	June 20 to 22, 1894.	293
Nevada,	June 12 and 13, 1894.	298
New Brunswick,	August 28 and 29, 1894.	301
New Hampshire,	May 16, 1894.	302
New Jersey,	January 23 and 24, 1895.	435
New Mexico,	October 1, and 2, 1894.	441
New York,	June 5 to 7, 1894.	311
North Carolina,	January 2 to 5, 1894.	317
North Carolina,	January 8 to 10, 1895.	319
North Dakota,	June 12 and 13, 1894.	323
Nova Scotia,	June 13 and 14, 1894.	329
Ohio,	October 24 and 25, 1894.	333
Oklahoma,	February 13 and 14, 1894.	343
Oregon,	July 11 to 13, 1894.	346
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1894.	353
Prince Edward Island,	June 25, 1894.	360
Quebec,	January 30 and 31, 1895.	361
Rhode Island,	May 21, 1894.	365
South Carolina,	December 11 and 12, 1894.	366
South Dakota,	June 12 and 13, 1894.	371
Tennessee,	January 30, to February 1, 1895.	375
Texas,	December 4 to 6, 1894.	380
Utah,	January 15 and 16, 1895.	382
Vermont,	June 13 and 14, 1894.	388
Virginia,	December 4 to 6, 1894.	391
Washington,	June 12 and 13, 1894.	394
West Virginia,	November 13 and 14, 1894.	399

Wisconsin,	June 12 and 13, 1894.	401
Wyoming,	September 11, 1894.	404
England,		441
Cuba,		442
Ireland,		442
Mexico,		443
New South Wales,		443
New Zealand,		444
Santo Domingo,		444
Scotland,		445
South Australia,		445
Victoria,		445

CONCLUSION.

We have reviewed the Proceedings of the fifty-six North American Grand Lodges in correspondence with our Grand Lodge (two of them for two years) and briefly glanced at those of several Foreign Grand Lodges.

While we have written with the effort all the time, to prepare a report of not too great length, giving, however, such matters as seemed to require discussion due consideration, it has swelled to dimensions greater than we intended.

The question of jurisdiction is threatening the friendly relations of Grand Lodges; the question of the *status* of non-affiliates is threatening the violation, if not the overturn of the Ancient Landmarks; and the question of masonic relief is threatening one of the fundamental principles of the Institution and the turning of it into a mutual insurance company. Upon all these questions the craft in Maine have decided convictions, and we believe that they will pardon us for defending those convictions, even if they shall think that our zeal has led us to be more exhaustive in our discussions than they deem necessary.

Fraternally submitted,

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