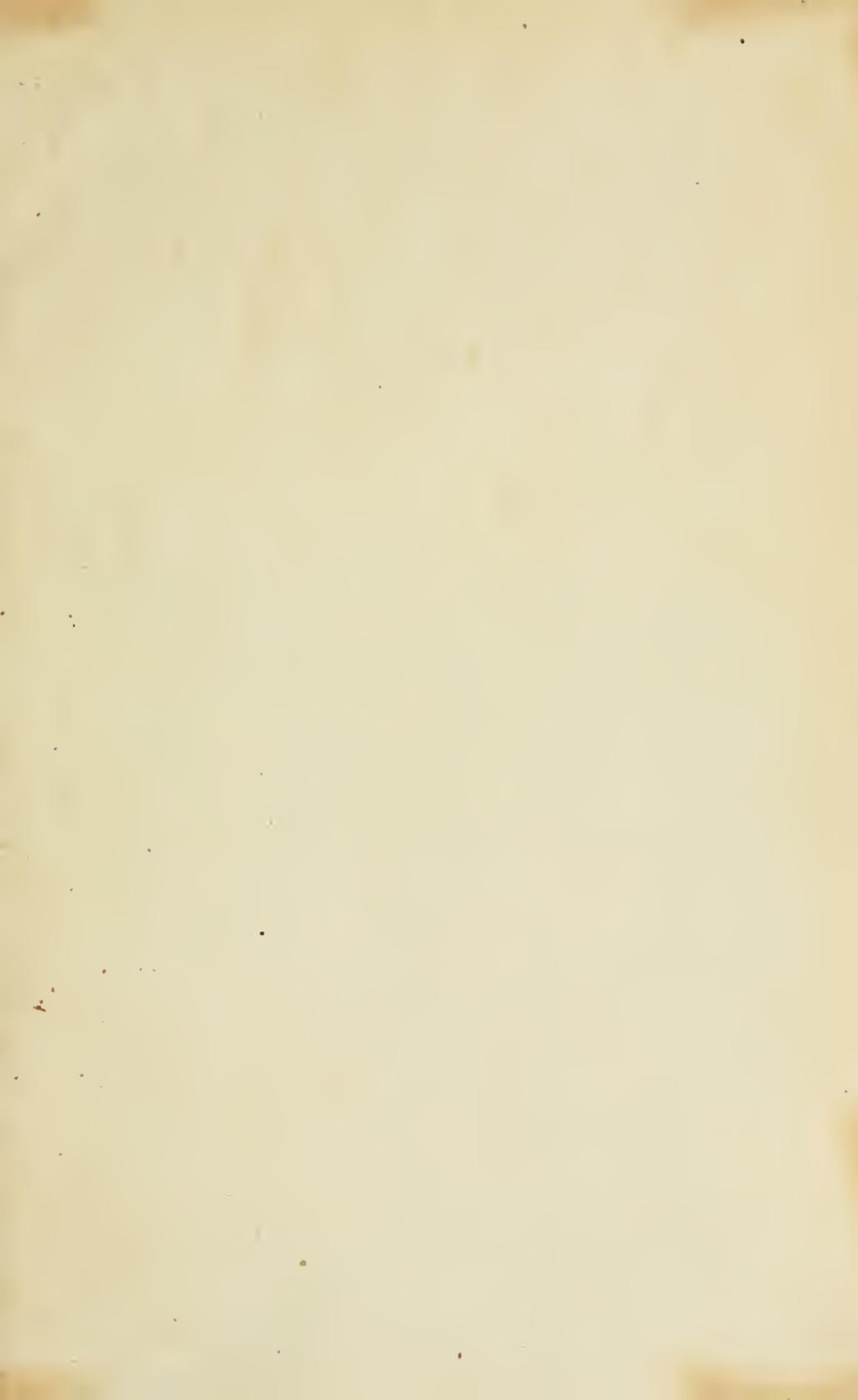




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TO THE CRAFT.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, }
SPRINGFIELD, February 10, 1876. }

It is due to the Craft that the *seemingly* unnecessary delay in the publication of these proceedings be properly explained. No one can possibly regret the tardiness of their publication more than does the Grand Secretary. Every preparation looking to the early issue of the proceedings had been carefully made, and it was confidently expected that they would be ready for distribution by November 15th, at the latest; and this would have been done except for the illness of the M. W. Grand Master, which prevented him from furnishing the necessary copy of his address to the Grand Lodge until the 30th day of December, and for the delay of the "Committee on Ceremonials" to furnish their report complete, (ordered by Grand Lodge to be published with the proceedings) until January 18, 1876. In view of the foregoing facts, the Craft will readily see that it has been simply impossible for the Grand Secretary to furnish the printed proceedings at an earlier date.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN F. BURRILL,
Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

OF THE
STATE OF ILLINOIS,

AT ITS THIRTY-SIXTH
GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 5th, 6th and 7th, A. L. 5875.

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, M. W. GRAND MASTER,
JOHN F. BURRILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. :
D. & J. B. BROWN, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1875.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1875-76.

- M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY . . . *Grand Master* . . . Cairo.
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS *Deputy Grand Master* . Quincy.
R. W. WM. J. A. DeLANCEY *Senior Grand Warden* . Centralia.
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON *Junior Grand Warden*. Chicago.
M. W. HARRISON DILLS *Grand Treasurer* . . . Quincy.
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL *Grand Secretary* . . . Springfield.
R. W. GEORGE W. MARTIN *Grand Chaplain* . . . Streator.
R. W. GEORGE M. McCONNELL . . . *Grand Orator* . . . Jacksonville.
W. FRANK HUDSON, JR *Deputy Grand Secretary*. Springfield.
W. ALEXANDER H. IRVIN *Grand Marshal* . . . Cairo.
W. JOHN A. LADD *Grand Pursuivant* . . Sterling.
W. ROBERT RICHARDS *Grand Standard Bearer*. Amboy.
W. GEO. W. CYRUS *Grand Sword Bearer* . Camp Point.
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON *Senior Grand Deacon* . Carthage.
W. RICHARD T. HIGGINS *Junior Grand Deacon* . Vandalia.
W. GEORGE RAWSON *Grand Steward* . . . Troy.
W. GEORGE BARRY *Grand Steward* . . . Alton.
W. PAUL ZIEMSEN *Grand Steward*. . . Chicago.
W. JOHN P. NORVELL *Grand Steward*. . . Danville.
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS *Grand Tyler*. . . . Chicago.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, met in Annual Grand Communication at McCormick's Hall, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, A. L. 5875, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PRESENT.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. WM. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN	<i>Grand Treasurer, pro tem.</i>
R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. and REV. W. H. SCOTT	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. FRANK HUDSON, Jr	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. JOHN A. LADD	<i>Grand Pursuivant, pro tem.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. R. T. HIGGINS	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. IRA A. CHURCH	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. B. TRULL	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM in the third degree.

The blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe was invoked by the Rev. Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following

COMMITTEES.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, DEWITT C. CREGIER, WILEY M. EGAN, JEROME R. GORIN, WM. LAVELY.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

HIRAM W. HUBBARD, MILES H. WILMOT, ASA W. BLAKESLEY, JOSEPH E. DYAS, JOSEPH HOLLAND.

CHARTERED LODGES.

DAVID A. CASHMAN, C. KIRKPATRICK, S. C. SMITH, DAVID E. HEAD, J. R. JONES.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

R. W. HAMMOND, LOUIS ZEIGLER, B. F. NEWLAN, T. W. HAY, J. C. WILLIS.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. WADDLE, S. S. CHANCE, E. C. SELLECK.

AUDITORS.

G. W. BARNARD, C. B. GARNSEY, J. B. ROSECRANTZ.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. BURRILL, O. H. MINER, J. M. PEARSON.

GRAND OFFICERS' CERTIFICATES.

D. C. CREGIER, ENOS BROWN, W. M. EGAN.

ORPHANS' HOME.

W. H. SCOTT, SAMUEL SHANNON, D. J. AVERY, JOHN WOODS, ROWLEY PAGE.

CREDENTIALS.

R. D. LAWRENCE, JNO. A. WAUGH, O. F. PRICE.

FINANCE.

JNO. C. BAGBY, E. S. MULLINER, CHAS. FISHER.

PETITIONS.

T. J. WHITEHEAD, S. STEVENS, A. B. DAVIDSON.

OBITUARIES.

F. HUDSON, J. D. SLANKER, S. M. MARTIN.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

T. T. GURNEY, S. C. WILSON, CHAS. TROWBRIDGE.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, EDWARD COOK, A. T. DARRAH, J. H. FAWCETT, THOS. J. PRICKETT.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report, which was received and adopted, with leave to correct:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Credentials would fraternally report that the several persons whose names appear in the following pages, are entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

R. D. LAWRENCE, }
JNO. A. WAUGH, } *Committee.*
O. F. PRICE. }

GRAND OFFICERS.

- M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY *Grand Master.*
- R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS *Deputy Grand Master.*
- R. W. WM. J. A. DELANCEY *Senior Grand Warden.*
- R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON *Junior Grand Warden.*
- R. W. A. A. GLENN *Grand Treasurer, pro tem.*
- R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL *Grand Secretary.*
- R. W. and REV. W. H. SCOTT *Grand Chaplain.*
- W. FRANK HUDSON, JR. *Deputy Grand Secretary.*

GRAND OFFICERS—*Continued.*

W. JOHN A. LADD	<i>Grand Pursuivant, pro tem.</i>
W. WILLIAM E. GINTHER	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. WILLIAM H. LONG	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN D. HAMILTON	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. R. T. HIGGINS ?	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. IRA A. CHURCH	<i>Grand Steward</i>
W. ISAAC E. HARDY	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. B. ² TRULL	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. D. J. AVERY	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOHN O'NEIL	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN D. CRAMTREE	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. THOMAS J. WADE	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. H. G. CALHOUN	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. W. H. H. RADER	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. J. C. MCMURTRY	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLARK	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. L. MCKINLAY	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN BENNETT	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. A. GLENN	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. E. C. SELLECK	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. H. PALMER	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. D. M. BROWNING	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. L. D. BENNETT	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. P. W. BARCLAY	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREIGER	<i>Indiana, Mississippi, Connecticut, Michigan, District of Columbia and Quebec.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN	<i>Canada and Ireland.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Iowa.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY	<i>Georgia.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
R. W. ORLIN H. MINER	<i>Florida, Oregon, Ohio, Royal York and Friendship, Berlin, Prussia.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES—Continued.

- M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY *Alabama and Colorado.*
- R. W. D. A. CASHMAN *Maryland.*
- M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY *Minnesota.*
- R. W. JOHN BENNETT *Arkansas.*
- R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL *Idaho.*
- R. W. G. W. BARNARD *Wisconsin.*
- M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY *Delaware.*
- R. W. L. L. MUNN *British Columbia.*
- R. W. JOHN C. SMITH *Nevada.*

PAST GRAND MASTERS.

- M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER,
- M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	W. A. Summers W. M.	48	C. A. Miller W. M.
2	J. W. Clifton W. M.	49	F. G. Welton W. M.
3	A. Wood W. M.	50	J. C. Woolford* W. M.
4	L. F. Dyson W. M.	51	J. A. Brown W. M.
7	J. V. Thomas W. M.		C. L. Bartlett S. W.
8	D. D. Carter W. M.	52	D. H. Lawless* W. M.
9	J. R. Neill W. M.	53	E. E. Waggoner W. M.
	J. C. Bagby J. W.	54	S. W. Gunter W. M.
13	R. C. Hattenhauer W. M.	55	H. Fornan* W. M.
	J. Snyder J. W.	56	Jos J. Topliff* W. M.
14	E. D. Youngblood W. M.	57	H. C. Cleveland W. M.
15	L. P. Chase S. W.	58	H. E. Huston W. M.
16	C. W. Higginbotham* W. M.	59	Walter Pryne W. M.
17	A. Eads W. M.	60	A. E. Jenner W. M.
19	A. Thompson W. M.	61	L. C. Rose W. M.
20	W. H. D. Noyes W. M.		T. N. Thurkill S. W.
23	H. Garm W. M.	63	E. E. Thomas W. M.
24	L. C. Starkel S. W.	64	J. J. St. Clair J. W.
25	L. McGowen J. W.	66	D. O. Mothrop S. W.
26	D. O. Sheppard* J. W.	67	S. E. Foster W. M.
27	Geo Barry W. M.	68	Frank Linkins W. M.
29	M. D. Dowdell* W. M.	69	W. Francis W. M.
31	A. W. Patton W. M.	70	C. Bodemer S. W.
33	J. H. Dowdell S. W.	71	H. C. Watson* W. M.
34	John L. Sweet W. M.	72	Thos. Gant S. W.
35	E. B. Buck W. M.	74	S. Widdowson W. M.
36	J. Bawden W. M.	75	G. G. Smith W. M.
37	J. A. Boynton W. M.	76	G. H. Warberton J. W.
38	J. P. Norvell W. M.	77	D. G. Burr W. M.
39	G. O. S. Bert W. M.	78	H. L. Hadley S. W.
40	H. T. Clark W. M.	80	B. B. Hamilton* W. M.
42	J. Gray W. M.	81	E. H. Winchell W. M.
43	J. D. Fowle S. W.	82	J. W. Page W. M.
44	W. H. McCabe W. M.	84	J. T. Carl S. W.
	A. A. Glenn* S. W.	85	Thos Boyd J. W.
45	A. Monroe W. M.	86	G. W. Staley W. M.
46	B. Meals W. M.	87	J. R. Ayres S. W.
47	J. F. Lyerly J. W.	88	H. W. Lindley W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.		
89	A. N. Lodge	W. M.	158	S. Searls	W. M.
90	James Walker	W. M.	159	J. B. Mohitt	W. M.
91	J. L. Elliott	W. M.	160	T. J. Tustin	W. M.
92	P. Worrell	W. M.	161	A. L. Burton	W. M.
93	E. Greenfield*	W. M.	162	J. B. Jordan	S. W.
95	J. Clark	S. W.	164	C. M. Carter	W. M.
96	John W. Hitt	W. M.	165	C. H. Ormsby	W. M.
97	H. C. Hutchinson	W. M.	166	J. C. Norton	W. M.
98	J. Burky	J. W.	168	J. A. Holmes*	W. M.
99	J. G. Barnsback	W. M.	169	O. Mansfield*	W. M.
100	J. W. Green	W. M.	170	J. S. Rodgers	W. M.
	O. P. Randolph	S. W.	171	Geo. Ball	S. W.
102	Seeley Perry	W. M.	172	J. M. Burkholder	W. M.
103	O. Dent	W. M.	173	T. M. Lee	W. M.
104	N. F. Bruce	J. W.	174	A. Kemper	W. M.
105	C. B. Hubbard	W. M.	175	C. Puffer	W. M.
106	E. J. Jones	W. M.	176	P. I. Davis	W. M.
107	R. N. Huskey*	W. M.	178	R. Richards	W. M.
108	G. I. Fields*	W. M.	179	W. W. Apperson	W. M.
109	J. H. Adams	S. W.	180	B. Scarlett	W. M.
110	J. Swaers	S. W.	181	P. Cofer*	W. M.
111	J. L. Ury	W. M.	182	A. Candler	W. M.
112	T. F. Green	W. M.	183	M. M. Morse	W. M.
113	J. A. Mertz	W. M.	185	D. W. Andrews	W. M.
114	H. C. Bisel	W. M.	187	S. S. Rogers	W. M.
115	J. T. Devo	W. M.	188	C. C. Farmer	W. M.
116	E. P. Durell	S. W.	192	R. H. Dickey	W. M.
117	G. R. Bassett*	W. M.	193	M. Waldenmeyer	W. M.
118	T. J. Davidson	W. M.	194	M. Allen	W. M.
119	E. D. Disoway*	W. M.	195	Jas. Mayor	W. M.
122	W. A. Goodrich*	W. M.		I. Brundage	J. W.
123	Jas. Peterson	W. M.	196	C. W. Apperson	W. M.
124	J. H. Roseman	J. W.	197	S. G. Gardner	W. M.
125	G. Lewis*	W. M.	198	E. Thompson	W. M.
126	O. E. Hofer	W. M.	199	G. W. Yates	W. M.
127	John Smith	W. M.	200	F. M. Coulter*	W. M.
128	L. K. Strickland	J. W.	201	G. W. Smith	S. W.
129	W. L. Kincaid	W. M.	203	N. R. Taylor	W. M.
130	S. S. Chance	W. M.	204	J. F. Shadwell	W. M.
131	J. B. Young*	W. M.	205	T. D. Palmer	W. M.
132	D. Beckley	W. M.	206	H. B. Leach	W. M.
133	B. R. Johnson*	W. M.	207	L. O. Norton	S. W.
134	A. S. Babcock	W. M.	208	E. W. Willard	W. M.
135	G. W. Marshall	W. M.	209	A. Hainer*	W. M.
136	W. H. Perrin*	W. M.	210	J. W. Spellman	W. M.
137	J. W. Marshall	W. M.	211	R. Cleveland	W. M.
138	J. W. Green	W. M.		Geo. W. Deal	S. W.
139	Henry B. Pierce	W. M.		M. McDonald	J. W.
140	G. D. Slanker	W. M.	212	W. G. Wallace	W. M.
141	H. F. Holcomb	W. M.	213	W. Willis	W. M.
142	A. Morrison	W. M.	214	D. K. Campbell*	W. M.
143	G. B. Carpenter	W. M.	216	D. B. Brown*	W. M.
144	S. O. Vaughan	W. M.	217	C. H. Hanson	S. W.
145	F. D. Grover	W. M.	218	J. Preble	W. M.
	John Tanner	S. W.	219	H. D. Williams	S. W.
146	D. Sawyer	W. M.	221	M. S. Stout	W. M.
147	J. C. Miller	W. M.	222	G. M. Dixon*	S. W.
148	W. Hartley*	W. M.	223	H. W. Flower	S. W.
149	F. F. Kennard	W. M.	226	W. L. Morse	S. W.
150	D. Ragains	W. M.	227	J. W. Bonney	W. M.
151	J. A. Merrifield	W. M.	228	J. M. Gregory	W. M.
152	R. S. Moore	W. M.		B. Cheever	S. W.
153	J. W. Hudson	W. M.	229	J. D. Roodhouse	W. M.
154	E. R. Ankrum	W. M.	231	Geo. White*	W. M.
155	John Lindsay*	W. M.	232	J. R. Pitt	W. M.
157	M. S. Brown	W. M.	233	Wm. Isom	S. W.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.		
234	S. Fredenstein.....	W. M.	306	S. Shockley*.....	W. M.
235	W. Scott*.....	W. M.	307	J. H. Smith.....	W. M.
	B. F. Newlan*.....	J. W.	308	F. S. Allen.....	W. M.
236	G. M. Loughmiller.....	W. M.	309	J. Morrison.....	S. W.
237	J. S. Rearden.....	W. M.	311	A. H. Robinson.....	W. M.
238	H. J. Mack.....	W. M.		J. P. Mohr.....	S. W.
	Wm. Tyrrell.....	J. W.		G. D. Eddy.....	J. W.
239	J. Zimmerman.....	W. M.	312	R. C. Crocker.....	W. M.
240	G. Scroggs.....	W. M.	313	J. A. Rearden.....	W. M.
241	J. H. Barton.....	W. M.	314	F. J. Filbert.....	S. W.
243	S. G. Jarvis.....	W. M.	315	A. Inveen.....	W. M.
244	D. A. Baxter.....	W. M.	316	T. N. Boone.....	W. M.
245	L. Adams.....	W. M.	318	O. L. Pitney.....	W. M.
246	J. H. Miller.....	W. M.	319	J. W. Morey.....	W. M.
247	M. A. Cushing.....	W. M.	321	W. Lane*.....	W. M.
248	L. B. Sanford.....	S. W.	322	I. H. Gilpin.....	S. W.
249	T. L. Keas.....	S. W.	323	J. B. Welch.....	W. M.
250	H. E. Allen.....	J. W.	325	F. M. Pickett.....	W. M.
251	J. Dorland.....	W. M.	327	T. B. Stewart*.....	W. M.
252	B. F. Brock.....	W. M.	328	F. J. Glazier.....	W. M.
253	P. Harrod.....	W. M.	330	L. B. Young.....	W. M.
254	T. L. Bartlett.....	W. M.	331	F. Israel*.....	W. M.
255	B. F. McLean.....	J. W.	332	A. H. Elkin*.....	S. W.
256	John Peter*.....	W. M.	334	J. P. Jones*.....	W. M.
257	A. Roesler.....	W. M.	335	I. A. Weil.....	S. W.
258	W. G. Billings.....	W. M.	336	J. F. Smith.....	W. M.
260	J. W. Dora.....	W. M.	337	G. L. Stephenson.....	W. M.
261	W. H. Cardiff.....	W. M.	339	W. J. Hubbard.....	W. M.
262	N. Bedford.....	S. W.	340	R. Kimball.....	W. M.
263	M. E. Erler*.....	W. M.	341	J. L. Beirne.....	W. M.
264	H. A. Black.....	W. M.	344	W. R. Phillips.....	W. M.
265	W. T. Butler.....	W. M.	345	L. C. Belding.....	W. M.
	J. R. Grace.....	J. W.	346	J. S. True.....	W. M.
266	C. M. Grammar.....	W. M.	347	G. W. Hartman.....	W. M.
267	R. H. Bacon.....	W. M.	348	J. P. Weiger.....	W. M.
268	E. B. Austin.....	S. W.	349	Levi Mead.....	W. M.
269	J. Saunders.....	W. M.	350	J. B. Negley.....	W. M.
	W. H. Johnson.....	S. W.	351	E. F. Joy.....	W. M.
	H. Jayne.....	J. W.	353	W. G. Smith.....	W. M.
271	H. C. Berry*.....	J. W.	354	J. M. Stout.....	W. M.
272	J. I. McClintock.....	W. M.	355	A. H. Judd.....	W. M.
273	S. O. Stillman.....	W. M.	356	J. Vice.....	W. M.
274	N. H. York.....	S. W.	359	C. Spalding*.....	W. M.
275	J. G. Johnson*.....	W. M.	360	J. L. Blanchard.....	W. M.
276	J. Q. Ledbetter.....	W. M.	362	S. W. Gard*.....	W. M.
277	H. Peters.....	W. M.	363	A. J. Wiley.....	W. M.
278	A. C. Schadle.....	W. M.	365	C. F. Tenny.....	W. M.
279	J. N. Smith.....	W. M.	366	G. Klink.....	W. M.
280	D. W. Zink.....	W. M.	367	A. D. Underwood.....	W. M.
282	D. Gilmore*.....	W. M.	368	H. Cornelius.....	W. M.
283	W. L. Simmons.....	W. M.	369	J. M. Smith.....	W. M.
285	S. R. Tilton*.....	W. M.	370	W. Green.....	W. M.
286	S. K. Gaylord.....	W. M.	371	A. S. Sedgwick.....	W. M.
287	H. S. McElhose.....	W. M.	372	A. S. Converse.....	W. M.
288	G. E. Wood.....	W. M.	373	W. B. Elledge.....	S. W.
291	W. Hadley*.....	W. M.	374	M. B. Allen.....	W. M.
292	O. D. Sanborn.....	W. M.	377	G. Helle*.....	W. M.
293	E. S. Bently.....	W. M.	378	J. C. Danforth.....	W. M.
294	H. H. Hill.....	W. M.	379	J. Pierce.....	S. W.
295	O. J. Reese.....	W. M.	380	S. F. McBride.....	S. W.
296	E. S. Mulliner.....	W. M.	382	T. M. Angelo.....	S. W.
297	G. W. Cyrus.....	W. M.	383	C. A. Stoughton.....	W. M.
298	A. Calkins*.....	W. M.	384	W. Wilson.....	W. M.
300	A. D. White.....	W. M.	385	C. M. Keller*.....	W. M.
302	G. H. Joselyn*.....	W. M.	386	B. P. Beck.....	W. M.
303	L. Rank.....	W. M.	387	G. W. Beckner*.....	W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
888	J. W. Bark*	460	R. A. Moss.....
889	F. S. Hatch*	461	A. W. Shultz*
890	P. B. Parcell	462	L. M. Hobart*
891	A. T. Darrah	463	J. T. Gardner
892	W. H. Aughinbaugh	464	Thos. M. Orton.....
893	C. M. White	465	R. H. Mead*
894	J. G. Marston	467	R. H. Woodcock
895	R. Terrill	468	P. H. Hyatt
896	Geo. Moore*	469	H. W. Wood
397	John Gory	470	L. Booth
898	M. Wilson	472	F. F. Loveland
400	E. T. Eads	473	W. P. Gordon
401	Chas. Finefield	474	R. M. Dixon
402	A. D. Gibbs	476	P. W. Thomas
403	S. M. Badger	477	W. S. Wayman
404	C. A. Buscher	478	O. Nickerson
405	A. Lancaster	479	T. W. Bloomer
406	L. W. Lyon	480	D. Gillespie
407	John G. Mick	482	T. Roberts
408	D. A. Morri-son	485	D. M. Laswell
409	John E. Pettibone*	486	Jessie Palmer
410	J. C. Meyer	487	J. W. Ross
411	C. H. Brennan	488	J. T. Evans
412	J. L. Marvel	489	J. B. McNarr
413	J. C. Brooks	490	J. Martin
414	T. Cronemiller	491	A. Campbell
415	John Morris	492	L. H. Howell
416	B. F. Mason	493	E. Brownback*
417	E. Barbet*	495	W. P. Throgmorton
418	T. O. Holcomb*	496	J. W. Aiken
419	J. B. Wood-ride	497	A. Stewart
420	G. M. Dwight	498	E. B. Pellett
421	E. Buckingham	500	A. R. Robinson*
422	J. E. Chadwick	501	T. W. Ross*
423	D. H. Snyder	502	J. Tower
424	J. M. Riggs*	503	E. B. Wilcox
425	S. Faxon*	504	Anson Dustin
430	J. S. Oliver*	505	R. F. Oaks
431	D. B. Batchelor*	506	W. H. McLean*
432	J. B. Beadles	508	H. Hurlbut*
433	H. White		G. M. Holmes
434	J. E. Springer	509	G. Mason
435	A. B. Avery	510	C. M. Jones
436	W. Fleming	512	S. C. Wilson
437	A. Shire	513	E. A. McCracken
439	W. M. Avise	514	H. Phoenix
440	A. Sautsbury	515	J. V. Diamond*
	W. T. Jarman	516	Jas. Cozad
441	H. Tesmer	517	A. T. Keithley
442	T. L. Shinkle	518	G. N. Carr*
443	S. C. Rowel	519	R. Carr
445	J. J. Leach	520	A. Harmon
446	J. W. Riggs	521	P. P. Lucas
447	R. J. Ford	522	N. J. Bloomfield
448	J. W. Hensley	523	J. R. Deal*
449	D. B. Cook	524	C. H. Getchell*
450	Jas. Jones	525	T. J. Dunning
451	J. M. Biree**	526	J. A. Crawford
452	W. D. Frost	527	S. D. Lewis
454	T. N. Leavitt	528	S. T. Ferguson*
	J. H. Crocker*	529	J. W. Bickers
455	C. Ramsey	531	W. Frees*
456	G. Sippell	532	D. Maxey
457	J. W. Hood	533	J. C. Russell
458	C. A. Furlong	534	H. Sherry
459	G. W. Brown, Jr	535	W. A. Griffin

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
536	E. W. Gilbert*..... W. M.	617	W. H. Shaver*..... S. W.
537	S. H. Smith*..... W. M.	618	W. N. Biggs..... W. M.
539	Chas. Wineland..... W. M.	619	L. Giddings..... W. M.
540	B. H. Alden..... W. M.	620	T. L. Orenlorff..... W. M.
541	I. Perkins..... W. M.	621	Thurston Bi-hop*..... W. M.
542	E. Stretch..... W. M.	622	E. S. Hobart*..... W. M.
543	R. C. Cole..... W. M.	623	A. B. Leeper..... W. M.
544	C. M. Hubbard..... S. W.	624	W. C. Wilmore..... W. M.
548	J. Carr..... W. M.	625	J. B. Sncapley..... W. M.
549	G. G. Biddulph..... W. M.	627	E. Wiggs..... W. M.
550	O. Wilkinson..... W. M.	628	J. A. Scott..... J. W.
	J. M. Gardner..... S. W.	629	E. A. Wallace*..... W. M.
551	A. Prevost..... J. W.	632	J. Hole..... W. M.
552	I. D. Bullock..... W. M.	633	J. T. Lakin..... W. M.
558	J. W. Hays..... W. M.	634	J. G. McClave..... W. M.
554	F. Tyrrell..... W. M.	635	W. Finney..... W. M.
555	G. W. Ravens..... W. M.	636	J. B. Sollitt..... W. M.
556	J. W. Wilson..... W. M.	638	J. S. Tobias..... J. W.
557	Wm. Swisler..... W. M.	639	F. Kemp*..... W. M.
	A. Mueller..... J. W.	641	Morris Pflaum..... S. W.
558	G. J. Monroe..... W. M.		J. M. Edmiston..... W. M.
559	G. W. Sweep..... W. M.		J. E. Railsback..... S. W.
561	O. D. Wilcox..... W. M.		B. N. Ewing..... J. W.
562	J. W. Mott..... W. M.	642	G. Howison..... W. M.
563	I. C. Noble..... J. W.	643	H. Munsterman..... W. M.
564	N. C. Tyler..... W. M.	645	D. G. Cunningham..... W. M.
565	J. Mills..... W. M.	646	J. F. Poplin..... W. M.
566	H. M. Booth..... W. M.	647	W. T. Houston..... W. M.
567	R. D. Kirkpatrick..... W. M.	648	E. B. West..... W. M.
	H. C. McMurray..... S. W.	650	W. H. Brown..... W. M.
570	S. H. Thompson..... W. M.	651	S. H. Holt..... W. M.
572	M. H. Jackson..... W. M.	652	T. M. Renfro..... W. M.
573	J. F. Peck..... W. M.	653	W. H. Williamson..... W. M.
575	C. E. Freeman..... W. M.	654	D. O'Brien..... W. M.
577	J. B. Longly..... S. W.	655	W. W. Cradlock..... W. M.
578	J. H. Eskridge..... S. W.	656	W. Frederick*..... W. M.
579	W. H. Stubbs..... W. M.	657	E. Day..... W. M.
580	C. W. Poland..... S. W.	658	J. Bready..... J. W.
581	Henry Mowery..... W. M.	660	W. C. Armstrong..... J. W.
582	C. L. Hutchison..... S. W.	661	H. L. Turpening..... W. M.
583	R. Suppiger*..... W. M.	662	C. S. Waite..... W. M.
584	J. H. Bell..... W. M.	663	G. W. Beathard..... S. W.
585	J. W. Hartsock..... W. M.	664	A. M. Clark..... W. M.
587	C. G. Cushing..... W. M.	665	J. Wells..... W. M.
588	G. Rosner..... W. M.	666	S. H. Newlan..... W. M.
589	J. Danner..... W. M.	667	J. Cocking..... S. W.
592	W. Eads*..... W. M.	668	R. F. Fenton*..... W. M.
	E. T. Brown..... J. W.	670	A. G. Butler..... W. M.
594	F. Tuttle*..... W. M.	671	J. W. McClure..... W. M.
595	J. B. Daniel..... W. M.	672	J. R. Stegall*..... W. M.
596	A. C. Wood..... W. M.	673	A. F. Dickinson..... W. M.
597	F. Foulke*..... W. M.	674	L. Colhart..... W. M.
598	F. Meyer..... S. W.	675	W. R. Lockridge..... W. M.
601	W. H. Wolfe..... W. M.	676	John Middleton..... W. M.
602	W. H. Abraham..... W. M.	677	W. H. Baird..... S. W.
603	J. A. Ewalt..... W. M.	678	H. Bauman..... J. W.
604	D. A. Clarey..... W. M.	679	L. Feiderlien..... W. M.
605	G. M. Wright..... W. M.	680	J. S. Sawyer..... W. M.
607	H. N. Moorehouse..... W. M.	681	J. M. Pence..... S. W.
608	W. Ong..... S. W.	682	J. Hatfield..... W. M.
609	A. C. Mantor..... W. M.	683	B. Fordham..... S. W.
610	A. D. O'Neill..... W. M.	685	Alex Hedin..... W. M.
612	M. S. Bowman..... W. M.	686	R. J. Dauphing..... W. M.
	J. A. Ladd*..... S. W.	688	T. Barham..... W. M.
614	B. M. Bullard..... J. W.	689	W. W. Johnson..... W. M.
616	W. P. Hart..... W. M.	690	G. W. Carson..... W. M.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES	NO.	NAMES.
691	W. J. Moore	709	P. F. Levine
692	E. A. Hanna	710	J. S. Miller
693	A. H. James	711	W. P. Gray
694	G. I. Ladd*	712	W. Penny
695	T. J. Cross	714	A. B. Tilton*
696	C. S. Todd	715	J. A. Foster
698	F. E. Cottingham	716	J. Sidle
700	J. H. Claspill	717	S. S. Buffum
701	S. B. Welden*	719	H. J. Hugginson
702	J. E. Alexander	720	S. B. Jones
704	C. K. Charlton	721	G. L. Cummings
705	J. M. Darr	722	M. G. Sheldon
706	L. G. Torrance	723	J. W. Meador
707	D. S. McIntyre	724	L. C. Chandler
708	W. P. Pierce	725	J. S. Hewins
709	Dale Wallace	726	J. W. Brown

* Proxy.

Lodges represented	599
Grand Officers	18
District Deputy Grand Masters	18
Representatives	627
Total	668.

The M. W. Grand Master then read the following

ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

As representatives of the subordinate lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, we have again met in annual communication. In extending to each and all a hearty welcome and fraternal greeting, I desire to congratulate you upon the prosperity of the Craft within our borders. Nothing has occurred during the year to disturb the general peace and harmony that exists, and the past Masonic year has been to us comparatively an uneventful one.

PROXIES.

According to the provisions of our By-Laws I now lay before you an account of my official action during the year. Immediately after the close of the last Annual Communication I issued proxies to constitute the lodges chartered at that session, as follows:

LODGE.	NO.	BY WHOM.	DATE.
Johnsonville	713	L. D. Bennett	October 29.
Newtown	714	G. W. Tilton	October 29.
Elvaston	715	T. J. Russell	October 19.
Calumet	716	John O'Neil	October 13.
Lumberman's	717	John O'Neil	October 10.
May	718	T. W. Hay	October 15.
Chapel Hill	719	A. N. Lodge	October 24.
Varna	720	S. B. Mitchell	October 31.
Rome	721	H. W. Hubbard	November 2.
Walnut	722	J. H. Fawcett	November 4.
Omaha	723	R. L. Meador	November 17.
Chandlerville	724	R. D. Hammond	May 25.
Rankin	725	John R. Bowers	October 19.
Golden Rule	726	E. Powell	

I also appointed proxies to install appointed officers of this Grand Lodge who were not present at the regular installation, as follows :

R. W. Bro. R. L. MCKINLAY, D. D. G. M. of the Seventeenth District, to install W. Bro. W. E. GINTHER, Grand Standard Bearer; R. W. Bro. H. W. HUBBARD, D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-Fifth District, to install R. W. Bro. CHAS. H. PATTON, Grand Orator; R. W. Bro. J. C. SMITH, D. D. G. M. of the Sixth District, to install W. Bro. W. H. LONG, Grand Sword Bearer.

Due returns have been made by the proxies of their action under my authority with one exception, but I learned from other sources that the duty delegated in that case was duly performed.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

At our last session the Committee on Lodges U. D., to whom was referred the applications for dispensations for new lodges at Carman, Lake Creek, and Waterman, reported, earnestly recommending the petitions to the favorable consideration of the Grand Master, which report being adopted by the Grand Lodge, I issued dispensations as follows :

NAME OF LODGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	OFFICERS.
Carman	Carman	Henderson	{ Samuel Vaughan, W. M. Francis W. Brooks, S. W. Josephus Clover, J. W.
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	{ J. M. Duncan, W. M. Jesse Casey, S. W. R. C. F. Cagle, J. W.
Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	{ Nathan S. Greenwood, W. M. Darius Horton, S. W. R. Humphrey, J. W.

I have issued, in addition, dispensations for six new lodges, as follows :

DATE.	LODGE.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	OFFICERS.
Oct. 22,	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson ...	{ Silas D. Parsons. E. P. Clawson. R. S. Taylor
Jan'y 22,	Gibson	Gibson	Ford	{ H. A. Rancy. F. S. Church. Wm. A. Westrope.
M'ch 2,	Eldorado... ..	Eldorado.....	Saline	{ W. E. Barnett. A. J. Bramlet. Meeks Haley.
M'ch 2S,	Harbor.....	South Chicago.	Cook	{ A. R. Beck. James F. Perise. Wm. B. Arnold.
M'ch 29,	Sheridan	Sheridan	LaSalle.....	{ Ed. Kirk, Jr. Jno. G. Wright. Abe White.
June 19,	Dennison.....	Dennison	Clark.....	{ W. A. Wright. H. M. Griswold. W. H. Harman.

Before issuing these dispensations, I fully investigated the location of the proposed lodges, and am satisfied that the interests of the Craft will be served by granting them charters, should their work be approved by the committee.

DENNISON LODGE.

In the matter of Dennison Lodge, I found that the petition had been made during the administration of my predecessor, but from some cause, was never presented to him, but remained in the hands of the party to whom it was first delivered, and was subsequently forwarded to me. In the mean time, Elbridge Lodge No. 579, which had recommended the petition, had removed some two miles nearer the proposed location of the new lodge, and I hesitated, under those circumstances, granting the dispensation, but finding upon investigation that the members at Dennison had (in anticipation of receiving a dispensation) fitted up a lodge room and incurred considerable expense, upon a renewal of the recommendation of Elbridge Lodge I granted the dispensation.

MORNING STAR LODGE.

Some time in July I received a petition signed by a majority of the officers and members of Morning Star Lodge No. 30, at Canton, representing a deplorable state of affairs in their lodge and praying for a revocation of their charter. Hesitating to take so decided a step without investigation, I visited Canton in company with the R. W. S. G. Warden and found that the statements set forth in the petition were not exaggerations. I remained two days, and after thorough investigation, arrested the charter of Morning Star Lodge No. 30, and granted a dispensation without fee for a

new lodge, to be called Canton Lodge U. D., with C. N. HENKLE, W. M., W. A. CHILDS, S. W., and A. B. LEAMAN, J. W. I placed the property of Morning Star Lodge in the custody of R. W. Bro. S. STEVENS, with instructions to allow the new lodge the use of the furniture until the meeting of the Grand Lodge. Reports from the W. M. of Canton Lodge U. D., show the lodge to be in a flourishing condition, and warrants me in the conclusion that my action was for the best interests of the fraternity in Canton. Since my arrival here I have learned that some of the former members of the Morning Star Lodge feel aggrieved, and think that injustice has been done in arresting the charter, although some of the brethren so complaining, signed the petition recommending revocation. The papers are all in the hands of the Committee on Lodges U. D., and if they should report sustaining my action, I recommend that the property of Morning Star Lodge be transferred to Canton Lodge.

DISPENSATIONS TO CONFER DEGREES.

I have been applied to in several instances to grant dispensations for conferring the E. A. degree in less than required time, but feeling, as my predecessors have done, that the prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight, should be exercised only in cases of great emergency, and not believing that such emergencies existed in any of the petitions, I have declined to issue such dispensations.

I have issued dispensations to confer degrees as follows :

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Apollo	642	\$5 00	Kinmundy	398	5 00
Malta	320	5 00	Cyrus	188	5 00
Cairo	237	5 00	Garden City	141	5 00
Cairo	237	5 00	Apollo	642	5 00
Cement	304	5 00	Metropolis	91	5 00
Hopedale	622	5 00	Odell	401	5 00
Paris	268	5 00	Bloomington	43	5 00
Pana	226	5 00	Hesperia	411	5 00
Lovington	228	5 00	Golden Rule	726	5 00
Jerusalem Temple	90	5 00	Atlanta	165	5 00
Watson	602	5 00	Eddyville	672	5 00
Sheldon	609	5 00	Wyoming	479	5 00
Bowen	486	5 00	Landmark	422	5 00
Avon Harmony	253	5 00	Momence	481	5 00
Gibson	U. D.	5 00	Momence	481	5 00
Horeb	363	5 00	Lovington	228	5 00
Whitehall	80	5 00			
Pleasant Hill	565	5 00			
Hesperia	411	5 00	Total		\$175 00

ELECTIONS, INSTALLATIONS, ETC.

Dispensations for elections, installations, &c., have been issued as follows :

NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Friendship.....	7	\$2 00	Herman.....	26	\$2 00
Home.....	503	2 00	Ancona.....	552	2 00
Wabansia.....	160	2 00	Bloomington.....	43	2 00
Richard Cole.....	697	2 00	Summerfield.....	342	2 00
Dubois.....	624	2 00	Naples.....	68	2 00
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	2 00	Old Time.....	629	2 00
Dearborn.....	310	2 00	Quincy.....	296	2 00
Warren.....	14	2 00	T. J. Turner.....	409	2 00
Dearborn.....	310	2 00	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	2 00
Chesterfield.....	445	2 00	Greenview.....	653	2 00
Lanark.....	423	2 00	Pontiac.....	294	2 00
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	2 00	National.....	596	2 00
Clintonville.....	511	2 00	Fowler.....	599	2 00
Buda.....	399	2 00	Mosaic.....	628	2 00
Edwardsville.....	99	2 00	Ashlar.....	308	2 00
Wheaton.....	269	2 00	Scottville.....	426	2 00
Mt. Zion.....	499	2 00	Kilwinning.....	311	2 00
Tolono.....	391	2 00	Macomb.....	17	2 00
Time.....	569	2 00	Litchfield.....	517	2 00
San Jose.....	645	2 00	Providence.....	711	2 00
Oskaloosa.....	485	2 00	Wyoming.....	479	2 00
A. O. Fay.....	676	2 00	Friendship.....	7	2 00
Cashman.....	686	2 00	Capron.....	575	2 00
Providence.....	711	2 00	Social.....	70	2 00
Jeffersonville.....	460	2 00			
Irvington.....	650	2 00	Total.....		\$102 00
Viola.....	577	2 00			

PETITIONS AND APPEALS.

The following cases were referred to the Grand Master, with power to act :

Petition of D. C. Cregier Lodge No. 643, to re-instate to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, JOHN DENNIS, who was expelled by Rock River Lodge No. 612.

Appeal from the action of Lena Lodge No. 174, in failing to convict one of its members. New trial to be had by a commission appointed by the Grand Master.

Petition from Lancaster Lodge No. 106, to remove from ——— to Glassford.

Petition from Middleton Lodge No. 370, to remove from Middleton to Boyd School-house.

In the case of JOHN DENNIS, after receiving the proper petition from Rock River Lodge, I, on the 7th of April, restored the said JOHN DENNIS to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

In the case of Lena Lodge, I appointed a commission, consisting of D. D. G. M. L. L. MUNN, W. Bro. J. S. MCCALL, and W. Bro. J. R. PERKINS. On the 26th of March, a new trial was had, which resulted in the indefinite suspension of the accused.

I granted permission for Lancaster Lodge to remove to Glasford; but in the case of the removal of Middleton Lodge to Boyd School-house, after full investigation, I determined to leave the Lodge in its present location, being satisfied that nothing would be gained to its members by removal.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

I have made several official visitations during the year—the results of those demanding your attention will be alluded to under the appropriate headings—and have everywhere been received with uniform kindness and courtesy, and with the honors due my official position.

DISCIPLINE.

Shortly after my election, I received papers from Cordova Lodge No. 543, relative to a trial of one of their members. It seems that during the year previous, charges were preferred against Bro. J. W. MORGAN, and the brother found guilty, and reprimand affixed as punishment. My predecessor was appealed to, to set the trial aside for alleged informalities, and he ordered a stay of entire proceedings, until he could investigate the matter in person. He being unable to do so, however, it left the Lodge in the position of having a brother under sentence, without punishment being inflicted. I accordingly—after consultation with P. G. M. HAWLEY—visited Cordova, and after fully investigating the case, and being satisfied that irregularities had occurred in the trial, ordered a new one, which took place in April, and at which—by the urgent solicitations of both parties—I was present and presided. The trial lasted two days, and was conducted, I think, with the utmost impartiality, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

Complaint was made by Doric Lodge No. 319, at Moline, complaining of infringement of jurisdiction by Rock Island Lodge No. 658. At the request of the Lodge complaining, I visited Rock Island and Moline, and after investigation, decided that Rock Island Lodge had infringed upon the jurisdiction of Doric Lodge. The officers and members of Rock Island Lodge, however, had evidently acted innocently in the matter, and as the brother who had obtained the degrees had died in the meantime, there was no difficulty in adjusting all differences amicably; and I must commend Rock Island Lodge for the willingness they showed to make all requisite amends.

Complaint was made by Wataga Lodge No. 291, of infringement of their jurisdiction by Galesburg Lodge No. 372, in conferring the degrees upon an avowed resident of Wataga. I referred the matter to R. W. Bro. J. C. MCMURTRY, D. D. G. M., and upon his report and the full evidence adduced, I decided there had been no infringement.

An appeal was taken by a member of Waldeck Lodge No. 674, to the Grand Master, alleging gross irregularities in the trial which had expelled him. After hearing much of the evidence in person, I referred the case to R. W. W. A. STEVENS, D. D. G. M. of the 1st District, who visited the lodge and fully investigated

the matter, and, by my authority, set the trial aside. The brother was then granted a dimit, and I understand the action has been satisfactory to all parties.

Urgent request being made to me by Streater Lodge No. 607, to visit them, and adjust a difficulty which had arisen in the lodge, threatening its existence, I complied with their request, and in company with D. D. G. M. T. J. WADE, of that District, I visited Streater. Found the cause of the trouble to be one simply of occupancy of a new hall, and am happy to report, that within a few hours all differences were amicably adjusted, and I left them with full assurance that no further trouble would ensue. They have since dedicated their new hall, and I learn from the W. M. that the lodge is in a most flourishing condition.

Charges were preferred by a member of Stewart Lodge No. 92, at Geneseo, against the W. M. of the Lodge. I visited Geneseo, in company with the R. W. the S. G. Warden. Had a meeting called, and investigated the cause of complaint. Found the trouble to be purely personal in its character, and after an earnest appeal to them, all the members who were implicated met at the altar, and in the true spirit of Masonry, extended the hand of brotherly love to each other, and I left them fully reconciled. Have since learned that the reconciliation so happily effected, is permanent.

Charges were preferred against the W. M. of Knoxville Lodge No. 66. I appointed a commission, consisting of R. W. J. C. McMURTRY, D. D. G. M., Bros. A. BREWER, and R. DEATHER, to investigate. Upon their report and recommendation, I deposed the W. M., and left the lodge in the charge of the S. W. The charges were of a grave character, and I learn that the lodge has since taken steps to discipline the deposed brother.

Charges were preferred against the W. M. of Collinsville Lodge No. 712. I appointed a committee, consisting of R. W. JNO. M. PEARSON, D. D. G. M., Bros. THOS. J. PRICKETT and SAMUEL RAWSON, to investigate. The committee found the W. M. guilty of the charges alleged, and recommended his deposition. I accordingly deposed him from his office, leaving the lodge in charge of the S. W.

Charges were preferred against the W. M. of Staunton Lodge No. 177. I appointed a commission, consisting of R. W. G. W. DAVIS, D. D. G. M., Bros. JAMES DANIELS and C. E. MINER, to investigate. They reported finding the W. M. guilty of the charges, and recommending punishment. I accordingly deposed him from his office indefinitely. This was on August 2nd. On the 14th of September, by the recommendation of the commission, I restored the brother to his office. This was a case wherein the commission found many extenuating circumstances, and felt that the punishment of brief suspension was adequate to the offence, and accordingly recommended his restoration.

An appeal was taken from the action of Moultrie Lodge No. 181, at Sullivan, in case of A. WHEELER, charging irregularities in the trial. I referred the matter to D. D. G. M. A. A. MURRAY, who visited Sullivan, and after investigation, reported the charges sustained, and advised a new trial, which I ordered. The result of the trial has never been communicated to me.

Complaint was made of irregularities in Wabash Lodge No. 179, in trial of Bro. T. S. COLMAN. The evidence submitted was full proof of the informalities, and as a petition from a large number of the brethren, praying for a new trial, accompanied the evidence, I ordered a new trial to be held. Have had no report of the result. The papers in all the foregoing cases are submitted.

PERA LODGE.

A petition was received from the former members of Pera Lodge, for restoration of their charter, which was arrested by the Grand Master, at the recommendation of the Grand Lodge, at session of 1873. Having no opportunity of investigating the case as fully as I desired to do, I decided to submit the petition to the Grand Lodge for their action

ARRESTS.

I have arrested the charters of the following lodges : Wapella No. 606, Monroe No. 28, and Libanus No. 699. All of these lodges had been for a long time dormant, and incapable of sustaining themselves, and the arrests were made at the solicitation of the members themselves, and advice of the several D. D. G. M.'s to whom each case was referred. In the case of Wapella Lodge, the books were sent to the Grand Secretary, who, finding some, if not all, of the members in arrears for dues, refused, under the law, to issue certificates until arrearages were paid. R. W. Bro. L. ZEIGLER, D. D. G. M.—who, by my orders, arrested the charter—had instructed the brethren that their dimits would be furnished them at once, and as their appears to be some matters connected with the affairs of the lodge requiring investigation, I would request that the matter be referred to a committee. The effects of Monroe Lodge and Libanus have been taken possession of by R. W. Bros. DELANCEY and GEO. M. RAYMOND, with instructions to turn them over to the Grand Secretary. Presume that officer is now in custody of the property.

H. W. BIGELOW.

H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438, in the city of Chicago, finding itself unable to continue its labors on account of financial matters, desired to consolidate with Ashlar Lodge No. 308, but sec. 1, Art. 28, Part II, Grand Lodge By-Laws, relative to consolidation, requiring a unanimous vote, rendering it almost impossible for lodges with a large membership to comply with the law, the lodge was unable to effect consolidation, although but one or two were opposed. The most of the members of the lodge then dimitted, leaving but few besides the officers, and the lodge then voluntarily surrendered its charter. The books and papers are in the hands of the Grand Secretary, and the other property is in the custody of the Grand Tyler, a portion of it being used by the Grand Lodge at the present session.

REMOVALS.

I have authorized the removal of Yorktown Lodge No. 655, from Yorktown to Tampico; Ancona Lodge No. 552, from Ancona to Long Point; and Sigel Lodge

No. 541, from Sigel to Sagetown; the law providing for removals having in each case been complied with.

CONSOLIDATIONS.

The following lodges have been consolidated during the year :

Delavan Lodge No. 156, and Tazewell Lodge No. 586, as Delavan Lodge No. 156.

Mason City Lodge No. 403, and Anchor Lodge No. 615, as Mason City Lodge No. 403.

Ionic Lodge No. 312, and Mount Zion Lodge No. 499, as Ionic Lodge No. 312.

Each of the new lodges was properly constituted and the officers installed by my proxies, who made due returns.

DEDICATIONS.

On the 29th of December I visited Chenoa, in company with M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER, and dedicated the new hall of Chenoa Lodge No. 292, and installed the officers. The brethren of Chenoa Lodge had built and fitted up an elegant hall—second perhaps, to none in any place of the size of Chenoa—and were justly proud of it. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse of people, the hall being crowded. Visitors were present from several surrounding lodges, and as the brethren of Chenoa had made ample preparations, everything passed off happily. A sumptuous banquet and ball followed the dedication, and we left them at midnight still engaged in the festivities, carrying with us a grateful recollection of the distinguished kindness and courtesy with which we had been treated.

On the 24th of June I dedicated the new hall of Murphysboro Lodge No. 498. The occasion was a very enjoyable one. Invitations had been extended to members of the neighboring lodges, and a large number was in attendance. The members of Murphysboro can be complimented for the zeal they have manifested in building their hall.

On the 2nd of this month I dedicated the new hall of Camargo Lodge No. 440. Too much cannot be said in behalf of the Fraternity there. They have a very tastefully arranged hall, and the ceremonies of dedicating it were attended by the wives and families of the members, who had furnished an elegant collation, to which all repaired after the services, and to which all did ample justice. I remained during the evening, and attended a meeting of the Lodge, and witnessed an exemplification of the work. There were nearly one hundred members present, and I congratulate Camargo Lodge on their work, as well as the generous liberality of its members, as evinced by their efforts to make the occasion a success.

I have given proxies to dedicate as follows :

To Bro. E. SPILLER, to dedicate hall of Herrin's Prairie Lodge No. 693.

To Bro. S. M. MARTIN, to dedicate new hall of Waverly Lodge No. 118.

To R. W. Bro. H. W. HUBBARD, to dedicate the new hall of Barry Lodge No. 34.

To R. W. and Rev. W. H. SCOTT, to dedicate the new hall of Morrisonville Lodge No. 681.

To Bro. D. A. MATNEY, to dedicate the new hall of Cold Spring Lodge No. 513. Due returns have been made by the proxies of action had under the authority.

CORNER-STONE.

On the 3d day of June, M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER, P. G. M., as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the new Chamber of Commerce, at Peoria.

The M. W. Bro. is entitled to my thanks for his efficient services on that occasion. His report, which was elaborate, was replete with encomiums on the officers and members of the different Masonic bodies in Peoria, and I learn the day was one long to be remembered by the people of Peoria; and the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due to the members of the Fraternity there for the fraternal consideration with which the representative of the Grand Master was treated.

INSTALLATIONS.

On the 3d of January, I publicly installed the officers of Wade-Barney Lodge No. 512, and at the same time installed W. Bro. I. J. BLOOMFIELD, as Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge, in place of W. Bro. H. HOHNSCHEIDT, deceased.

DECISIONS.

I have been called upon to make numerous decisions during the year, most of which were fully covered by the present code of Grand Lodge By-Laws. I submit only the following;

1st. That Sec. 3, Art. 16, Part II, Grand Lodge By-Laws, applies to objections made prior to adoption of new code.

2d. That application for re-instatement from suspension for any cause, should lay over one regular meeting.

3d. That Sec. 6, Art. 6, Part II, Grand Lodge By-Laws, can not be construed to affect the G. M. or his proxy, and non-affiliation cannot be accepted under Art. 9 of the Constitution, as constituting disability of the Grand Master.

4th. That the Tyler of a lodge has the *right* to vote.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GRAND LODGES.

On the 25th of January, I received a communication from G. M. J. P. C. COTTRELL, of Wisconsin, in regard to claim of Northern Light Lodge, of that jurisdiction, against Marengo Lodge No. 138, of this State. This case, you will remember, was

referred to P. G. M. H. G. REYNOLDS during his term of office, and alluded to by him in his address. He requested the Grand Lodge to take some action in the case, but from oversight, I presume, the committee to whom his address was referred failed to make any report upon it. Grand Master COTTRELL informed me that the claim had been presented by Northern Light Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin for adjustment, and desired some action of our Grand Lodge on the subject. I wrote Brother Cottrell that I would bring the question before the Grand Lodge, but that I thought it a matter to be adjusted by the Lodges themselves. I wrote Marengo Lodge two or three times, feeling that courtesy at least should prompt that Lodge to make some reply to the demands of Northern Light Lodge, but I have been unable to get a response. I trust the Grand Lodge will give an expression on the subject.

On the same day of the receipt of the communication from the Grand Master of Wisconsin, I received a letter from Hutsonville Lodge No. 136, of this State, relative to a similar claim against Meridian Sun Lodge No. 49, of Michigan. It being an analogous case, I wrote the W. M. of Hutsonville Lodge that the Grand Lodge could not enforce such a claim, but wrote to the Grand Master of Michigan requesting him to present the matter to Meridian Sun Lodge. He did so, and the result was an adjustment of the claim to the satisfaction of Hutsonville Lodge.

The Grand Master of Wisconsin again wrote me, enclosing a complaint of Fountain Lodge, of Fond du Lac, against D. A. Cashman Lodge No. 686, Chicago, for infringement of jurisdiction, in conferring the three degrees of Masonry upon one W. H. SPRAGUE, a resident of Fond du Lac. After some correspondence with the W. M. of Cashman Lodge and the D. D. G. M. of that District, together with a personal investigation in company with both those brothers, the W. M. of Cashman Lodge was satisfied that his Lodge had unwittingly trespassed upon the jurisdiction of Fountain Lodge. His Lodge accordingly tendered an apology to Fountain Lodge, and offered to make any reparation desired. Fountain Lodge responded through the Grand Master, in a fraternal spirit, absolving Cashman Lodge from any intention of infringement, and I trust the matter is satisfactorily settled.

CASE OF THOMAS ROSE.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances, of last year, sustained the action of Gillespie Lodge in expelling THOMAS ROSE, a member of that Lodge. Said ROSE has since furnished evidence which shows that the whole proof was not presented to the committee, and, after a careful perusal of that evidence, I would suggest that the papers be referred to a committee, and, if warranted, a re-hearing of the case be had.

WORK.

I have, during the year—by the recommendation of the Grand Examiners—appointed Assistant Grand Lecturers as follows :

- A. B. AVERY, Neponset.
 R. D. KIRKPATRICK, Frankfort.

G. W. BARNARD,	Chicago.
THOMAS J. WHITEHEAD,	Odin.
W. T. MASON,	LaSalle.
THOMAS L. MAGEE,	Prairie City.
EDWARD BORNEMAN,	Chicago.
H. W. HUBBARD,	Centralia.
SAMUEL RAWSON,	Troy.
R. D. HAMMOND,	Macomb.
IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,	Bloomington.
WILLIAM B. GRIMES,	Pittsfield.

In January, at a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners at Chicago, at which I was present, it was deemed advisable to hold meetings for instruction at places in the State that had not before been visited by the Examiners. I accordingly called meetings as follows:

Bloomington, March 23d; Chicago, April 6th; Quincy, April 20th.

I was present at the meetings in Bloomington and Quincy, and was much pleased, not only with the interest manifested by the representatives of the different Lodges present, but by the thorough and systematic manner in which the Board imparted instruction. I am fully convinced that the exemplification of the State Work each year by the Board of Examiners, in different localities throughout the State, will, in a few years, effect a uniformity of work, and that the advantages derived are more than commensurate with the expense of the meetings.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

I have appointed as Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, R. W. Bro. JAMES E. MORRISON, vice M. W. Bro. JOHN H. ANTHON, deceased.

As Representative near the Grand Lodge of Utah, R. W. Bro. JAMES LOWE, formerly a member of this Grand Lodge.

NEW CODE.

The new code of By-Laws, adopted at our last session, being very explicit, it was supposed that their adoption would relieve the Grand Master from a great deal of correspondence. On the contrary, the information solicited in regard to the constructions of different sections has increased instead of decreasing, the Grand Master's labors in that particular, but the fact that so many of the officers and members of Lodges are seeking information is evidence that they are studying the law carefully, and argues well for the future. The By-Laws are susceptible of much improvement, being, in some cases, ambiguous; in others, superfluous and inoperative, and, in others, capable of different constructions. As the time during which they have been in force has been so brief, however, I do not feel disposed to offer any suggestions

regarding them, but prefer that the Grand Lodge shall have ample time to study and digest them before being called upon to consider many amendments. Some are already pending, and others will probably be proposed, which, I deem, will be sufficient for the present session.

RECOGNITION.

I have received letters from the newly-established Grand Lodges of Indian Territory and Wyoming, asking for recognition from this Grand Lodge. I would request that the matter be referred to an appropriate committee.

NEW CHARTERS.

New Charters have been issued to several Lodges, which had lost their Charters by fire, etc., but I failed to keep a list of them.

INVITATION.

I received an invitation in May, from the Grand Master of New York, to be present at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of that State, in June, at which time the new Masonic Temple in New York City was to be dedicated, I accepted the invitation, and, in company with R. W. Bro. BURRILL, Grand Secretary, visited New York City on that occasion. As full accounts of the ceremonies have been published, it is unnecessary for me to attempt a description. Suffice it to say that the ceremonies were very imposing, and brought together more members of the craft than probably ever met before in the United States.

The Illinois representatives were warmly received and fraternally cared for. Our thanks are specially due to R. W. Bro. JAMES E. MORRISON, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York and Chairman of the Reception Committee, and to W. Brethren A. YEOMAN and J. DEVRIES, members of the Committee, for kind attention during our stay, to which much of the pleasure we experienced is due.

KANSAS RELIEF.

Sometime early in the year, I received a circular letter from M. W. Bro. O. A. BASSETT, Grand Master of Kansas, praying for relief for the suffering Brotherhood of that State. After consultation with the other Grand Officers, I decided not to draw upon the charity fund, but issued a circular, embodying the one from the Grand Master of Kansas, to each subordinate Lodge, giving each an opportunity of contributing as they saw fit. The responses were liberal, and in June, when I met the Grand Master and Grand Secretary in New York, they informed me that the call was closed, ample funds having been received for all necessities.

Contributions have been coming in, however, until within a month, and I deemed it best to forward all. I wrote to the Grand Secretary of Kansas some two or three weeks since, advising him, and requesting a list of lodges donating to him, with

amounts, but as yet have received no reply. Presume it will be received in time to publish with the Proceedings. I append a list of donations received by me directly :

LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.	LODGE.	NO.	AMOUNT.
Bodley	1	\$5 00	Pontiac.....	294	\$10 00
Belvidere	60	5 00	Elgin.....	117	5 00
Richmond.....	145	20 00	Chicago.....	437	20 00
Temperance.....	16	15 00	Red Bud.....	427	20 00
Irving.....	455	5 00	W. B. Warren	209	10 00
Makanda.....	434	25 00	Bloomfield	148	25 00
Forrest.....	614	25 00	Fellowship.....	89	9 90
Johnsonville.....	713	10 00	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	5 00
Youngstown.....	387	10 00	Wauconda.....	298	5 00
Apollo.....	642	20 00	Martin.....	491	15 00
St. Paul.....	500	15 00	Hutton.....	698	10 00
Jefferson.....	368	10 00	Peoria.....	15	10 00
Raymond.....	692	5 00	Comet.....	641	10 00
Brooklyn.....	282	5 00	Shekinah.....	241	10 00
Elkhart.....	545	5 00	Havana.....	88	10 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	10 00	Accordia.....	277	25 00
Accacia.....	67	10 00	Plainview.....	461	8 75
Cordova.....	548	5 00	Trenton.....	109	10 00
Pleasant Hill.....	565	5 00	Shirley.....	582	10 00
Warsaw.....	257	2 00	Ramsey.....	405	10 00
New Boston.....	59	10 00	Geo. Washington.....	222	5 00
Blair.....	393	50 00	Russelville.....	527	10 00
Sheba.....	200	5 00	Aunawau.....	483	5 00
Douglas.....	361	5 00	Herman.....	89	5 00
Noble.....	362	10 00	Cass.....	23	5 00
Mt. Vernon.....	81	25 35	Chatsworth.....	539	10 00
Full Moon.....	341	10 00	Brethren of.....	539	35 00
King Solomon.....	197	10 00	Harlem.....	540	23 00
Troy.....	599	12 00	DuQuoin.....	234	10 00
Tonica.....	364	5 00	Cairo.....	237	10 00
Delia.....	525	1 00	Ewing.....	705	5 00
Cowden.....	706	10 00	Windsor.....	322	10 00
Elvaston.....	715	10 00	Woodhull.....	502	5 00
Darwin.....	551	5 00	Roseville.....	519	10 00
Savanna.....	385	5 00	Kingston.....	266	5 00
Heyworth.....	251	10 00	Franklin Grove.....	264	5 00

DEATHS.

And now brethren, I have the sad duty to perform of announcing the deaths of several distinguished Masons of our own, as well as sister jurisdictions :

W. Bro. H. HOHNSHEIDT, Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge, died at Bloomington on the 24th of December.

R. W. J. V. Z. BLANEY, P. D. G. Master of this Grand Lodge, died in Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1874.

LOUIS H. JORGENSEN, P. M. of Cairo Lodge No. 237, died at his residence at Cairo, Dec. 21st, 1874.

JOS. GALLAGHER, W. M. of Blair Lodge No. 393, died at his residence in Chicago, June 28th, 1875.

P. G. Master WM. F. WALKER, died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, on the 3rd of April. He was Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 1845, having served as Grand Orator, and was the first W. M. of Oriental Lodge.

M. W. Bro. WINSLOW LEWIS, P. G. M. of Massachusetts, died August 3d, 1875.

M. W. Bro. J. H. ANTHON, P. G. M. of New York, and our representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, died at his home in October last.

R. W. Bro. WM. MCMURTRY, for fourteen years Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge, died April 11th, 1875.

G. M. W. M. WILSON, of Canada, died Jan. 16th.

R. W. Bro. F. B. HARRIS, Grand Secretary of Canada, died Aug. 18th.

M. W. Bro. J. M. S. MCCORCKLE, Grand Secretary of Kentucky.

P. G. M. J. M. READ, of Pennsylvania, died Nov. 29th.

P. G. M. SAMUEL H. PERKINS.

P. G. M. JAMES PAGE, of Pennsylvania, died April 6th.

P. G. M. LUCIUS SCOTT died April 22, 1875.

P. G. M. J. N. MCJILTON, of Maryland, died April 15th.

His Grace the DUKE OF LIENSTER, Grand Master of Ireland, died Oct. 10th, aged 83 years. "He had ruled over the Craft in Ireland for 61 years, without interruption, an event unprecedented in the annals of Masonry."

As we have an Obituary Committee, to whom the matter of the death of our distinguished fraters will be referred, who will undoubtedly make such a report as will do full justice to their memory, it will hardly be expected that I anticipate that report by any eulogies of my own, however much I might desire to pay personal tribute to the memory of those, at least, who honored me with their acquaintance and friendship while living.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Brethren, I can but congratulate you again on the relative peace and harmony existing in this jurisdiction. We number about seven hundred constituent Lodges, with a membership of nearly fifty thousand, and I find upon referring to our appeal docket that only about a score of cases appear, which fact speaks volumes of itself.

My task is now nearly completed. Words are inadequate to express my thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me. To have been your presiding officer is an honor of which any one may well be proud. I entered upon the duties of Grand Master with a full realization of the high responsibilities of the position, but, I confess, with but an imperfect appreciation of the arduous labors connected with it. I have endeavored to faithfully discharge the duties, and wherever I may have erred, I rely upon the Brethren to extend to me that Masonic charity which we all profess, and to remember that none are perfect.

In my intercourse with my Brethren, in the adjustment of difficulties, as well as in all other matters pertaining to the duties of my office, I have endeavored to keep prominently before them as well as myself, the spirit of my adopted motto: "*Amor Fraternalis in omni Fortuni.*"

Referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

R. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, and asked that it be bound with the proceedings.

It was so ordered. (See Appendix.)

Bro. ROBBINS also presented the following report on the "District Grand Lodge of New South Wales," which report was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence, to whom was referred, at the last Annual Communication, a communication from the District Grand Lodge of New South Wales (English Constitution), covering a circular letter issued by the District Grand Master, warning lodges and brethren against the so-called lodges in that Colony working under the auspices of the "Lodge of Memphis," the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and the "Grand Lodge of Australia," have had the same under consideration.

It is the settled practice in the Dependencies of the British Crown, for the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, to exercise *concurrent* jurisdiction, which is held by them to be *exclusive* as against the rest of the world. This claim the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in common with all other Grand Lodges, has respected as valid until the formation of Independent Grand Lodges within such Dependencies; and its declared position on the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction binds it to the same policy in the future.

Your committee have been unable to find any evidence of the formation of an independent Grand Lodge in New South Wales, by which, and by which alone, the concurrently exclusive jurisdiction heretofore exercised in that Colony or Province by the British Masonic Powers, could be legitimately impaired.

We therefore recommend that the lodges and brethren of this jurisdiction be warned that the holding of Masonic intercourse with pretended Masons, made such in the lodges complained of in the circular of the District Grand Lodge of New South Wales, will render them liable to Masonic discipline; and that those hailing from that Colony can only be recognized as lawful Masons who have acquired Masonic rights "under the authority of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and

Scotland, under the supervision of the District Grand Master of the English Constitution (ARTHUR TODD HOLYROOD), Provincial Grand Master of the Irish Constitution (JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL), and the Provincial Grand Master of the Scottish Constitution (WILLIAM GILLET SEDGWICK), and their duly authorized successors or deputies.”

Fraternally submitted,
 JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5th, 1875, }
 TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.
 M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY presiding.
 Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

RESOLUTION—Recognizing Grand Lodge of Wyoming.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Wyoming has been regularly formed, and is fully and rightfully possessed of jurisdiction over the Territory of that name, therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially welcome the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, sovereign and independent, to the equal sisterhood of the Grand Lodges of the Masonic world.

Bro. ROBBINS moved that the subject of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. CREIGER moved that the matter be postponed until the next Annual Communication, and the Grand Secretary be instructed to extend to that Grand Lodge the usual courtesies. Adopted.

Bro. Grand Secretary presented communications from the Grand Lodges of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, and Dakota, asking to be recognized as regularly constituted Grand Lodges. Upon his motion, they were referred to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

INTRODUCTION—Of Past Grand Master Stansbury, of D. C.

Past Grand Master CHAS. F. STANSBURY, of District of Columbia, and agent of the Washington Monument Association, was introduced and welcomed on behalf of the Grand Lodge by P. G. M. CREGIER, and proceeded in an eloquent manner to lay before the Grand Lodge the objects and aims of that Association.

Bro. ROBBINS moved that a committee of three be appointed to take the matter under consideration, and report at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Breth. ROBBINS, CREGIER and HAWLEY were appointed such committee.

RRPORT—Orders Drawn.

Bro. Grand Secretary submitted the following report of orders drawn; which, upon his motion, was referred to the Finance Committee:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

The undersigned fraternally reports that the following orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Grand Annual Communication :

For Mileage and Per Diem of Officers, Representatives and Committees

in attendance at last Communication	\$16,205 20
To James A. Hawley, incidental expenses as Grand Master	265 75
To John F. Burrill, incidental expenses as Grand Secretary	813 60
To H. Dills, Grand Treasurer, office expenses	164 60
To John P. Ferns, services and expenses	145 28
To " " as Grand Tyler	100 00
To John Bennett, expenses visiting Mechanicsburg Lodge	25 50
To A. A. Glenn, expenses visiting Gill Lodge	7 50
To P. A. Armstrong, expenses visiting Streator Lodge	10 00
To Louis Zeigler, expenses visiting Streator Lodge	10 00
To Wm. S. Easton, expenses visiting Streator Lodge	10 00
To F. Capus, services	10 00
To F. Hudson, Jr., services as D. G. Secretary	25 00
To Wm. A. Moore, assisting Grand Secretary	25 00

To Patterson & Co., stationery for G. Secretary's office	13 25
To Wm. H. Burchard, stationery for Grand Lodge	10 73
To H. R. Caberey, bible-board, trunk and gavel	23 25
To R. S. McCormick, rent of hall	450 00
To John Conners, services as Janitor	10 00
To Altona Lodge No. 330, for family of Bro. McCowan	100 00
To A. W. Blakesley, services and expenses as Committee on Reprint	217 45
To Jos. Robbins, Chairman Committee on Correspondence	400 00
To D. & J. B. Brown, printing reprint	1,323 78
To H. Dills, Committee on Reprint	25 00
To E. S. Mulliner, Committee on Reprint	25 00
To Joseph Robbins, expenses attending meetings of Printing Committee	21 30
To D. C. Cregier, expenses visiting Kankakee Lodge	11 00
To Merritt & Bro., printing report of Com. on Correspondence	1,021 31
To Circle Lodge No. 707, overpaid dues returned by order of Grand Lodge	20 25
To Johnsonville Lodge No. 713. Dispensation fee paid in 1870. Ordered refunded by Grand Lodge	50 00
To Springfield Printing Co. Printing Proceedings of 1874 and Constitution and By Laws	1,294 53
To J. H. Fawcett, 15 days services as Grand Examiner and mileage.	124 00
To M. D. Chamberlain, same	140 30
To A. T. Darrah, 5 days and mileage	130 20
To T. J. Prickett, 3 days and mileage and expenses visiting Collinsville Lodge	58 60
To Charles Shober & Co., engraving and printing election certificates	128 00
To F. Hudson, Jr., printing Blank Returns	94 00
To Calumet Lodge No. 716, overpaid dues, ordered refunded by order of Grand Lodge	6 00
To Rome Lodge No. 721, same	6 00
To Lumberman's Lodge No. 717, same	3 00
To Rankin Lodge No. 725, same	5 25
To Omaha Lodge No. 723, same	9 75
To May Lodge No. 718, same	3 75
To Golden Rule Lodge No. 726, same	9 75
To Geo. E. Lounsbury, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
To John F. Burrill, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Total	\$27,552 80

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. BURRILL,

Grand Secretary.

RESOLUTION—To Remit Dues of Occidental Lodge No. 40.

R. W. Bro. T. J. WADE offered the following resolution, which,

upon motion of Bro. ROBBINS, was referred to the Finance Committee:

Resolved, That the dues of Occidental Lodge No. 40, for the present year, be remitted, they having lost their property by fire.

REPORT—Of Printing Committee.

R. W. Bro. O. II. MINER, from the Printing Committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Printing respectfully reports as follows:

That immediately after the Grand Communication of 1874, they invited separate proposals for printing the proceedings of that year, for printing one thousand copies of the Constitution and By-Laws, and for one thousand five hundred copies of the blanks for returns of lodges for 1875, in response to which several bids were received, which being carefully computed in accordance with specifications, the several contracts were let to the lowest and best bidders as follows: For printing Proceedings and for printing Constitution and By-Laws to D. & J. B. BROWN, of Springfield, and for blanks, to FRANK HUDSON, Jr., of Springfield.

The cost of the Proceedings as printed	\$1,055.53
To which add the cost of the report on Masonic Correspondence printed under contract of the previous year	1,021.31

Making a total of	\$2,076.84
Being about 59 cents per copy.	

The cost of one thousand copies of the Constitution and By-Laws was \$239, or about 24 cents per copy.

The cost of the Blanks for Returns was \$94, or about 6 cents per copy.

Your Committee further reports that they have opened and canvassed the bids for the current year's printing. We find proposals from E. L. MERRITT & BRO., D. & J. B. BROWN, FRANK HUDSON, JR., THE ILLINOIS JOURNAL COMPANY, and the SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY, of Springfield, and from M. F. LELAND, of Bloomington.

On computation of the cost of the work at the several bids for the Proceedings, we find that of D. & J. B. BROWN the lowest and best, and we recommend that the Grand Lodge award the contract to said firm, the paper to be used being the same as their sample marked "A," of 50 pound paper, at \$8 per ream.

We also recommend that the contract for Blanks for Returns be awarded to FRANK HUDSON, JR., his bid being considered the most favorable for that work.

Fraternally submitted by

JOHN F. BURKILL,	} Committee.
O. H. MINER,	
JOHN M. PEARSON.	

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem was authorized to compute the per diem of all Committees in attendance at this session at the rate of \$5 per day.

AMENDMENTS—Called Up and Made Special Order.

The Grand Secretary called up the pending amendments to the By-Laws, submitted at the last Annual Communication, when, upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, their consideration was made the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

ELECTIONS—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. CREGIER, the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. GURNEY, from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

IN ANNUAL GRAND COMMUNICATION, }
CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1875. }

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois;

It is impossible at this late hour to do justice to the important address of our Grand Master. It is replete with interest, and exhibits an industry in the management of the affairs of this Grand Body that calls for generous approval.

Your Committee would refer so much of the address as refers to dispensations for the organization of new lodges to the Committee on Lodges U. D. That so much of the address as refers to granting dispensations for conferring the E. A. degree be approved.

That the action of our Grand Master for the relief of suffering brethren in Kansas be sanctioned. That all parts of the address referring to discipline be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. That the matter of certain members of Pera Lodge, asking for restoration of charter, be referred to Committee on Chartered Lodges. That matters referring to Wapella Lodge be referred to the Grand Master with power to act.

Your Committee cannot too highly commend the action of our Grand Master in the consolidation of lodges. Your committee will further express the opinion that renewed care should be exercised in granting dispensations for new lodges. We now have many that are weak and incapable of doing credit to the fraternity, and we express the hope that no new lodge will be organized that does not furnish conclusive proof of its ability to maintain a reputable standing among its sister bodies. That so much of the address as appertains to "decisions" be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. That the complaint of Northern Light Lodge, of Wisconsin,

sin, vs. Marengo Lodge, of this jurisdiction, be referred to Committee on Appeals and Grievances. That the action of the Grand Master in the appointment of Representatives near other Grand Bodies be approved. That so much of the address as refers to deceased brethren be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

T. T. GURNEY,
S. C. WILSON,
CHAS. TROWBRIDGE. } *Committee.*

R. W. Bro. HAMILTON, J. G. W., called for a report from the Committee appointed to prepare an installation ceremony.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, Chairman of that Committee, reported verbally, that the Committee had not had time to complete it, but that it would be ready for publication in the proceedings.

W. Bro. CROCKER moved that the Committee be authorized to publish it, and send three copies to each of the Subordinate Lodges.

Bro. Grand Secretary moved to amend by authorizing the Grand Secretary to publish the same in the Proceedings.

The motion as amended was adopted.

RESOLUTION—To Publish Names of Officers.

R. W. Bro. ED. COOK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to publish in connection with the quarterly circular for March, or earlier, if practicable, the names of the Worshipful Master and Secretary of each Subordinate Lodge, and to furnish to each lodge the same number of copies thereof, as of Grand Lodge Proceedings.

REPORT—In Relation to the Grand Lodges of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Dakota.

R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, to whom was referred the subject of the above Grand Lodges, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence, to whom was referred the communications of newly-formed Grand Lodges asking recognition as such, beg leave to report:

That these communications sufficiently show that the proceedings in each case were regular, and that the conditions warrant them in claiming jurisdiction within their territorial limits.

We therefore recommend that the Grand Lodges of Dakota, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island be recognized as lawfully formed, and fully possessed of jurisdiction in the respective political divisions occupied by them.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges under Dispensation.

The Committee on Lodges U. D. submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. ask leave to report that they have examined the work and returns of Raritan, Waterman, Eldorado, Harbor, Carman, Gibson, Lake Creek, Sheridan, and Canton Lodges. The work and returns of Gibson, Eldorado and Harbor we find correct and regular in every particular. That of the following lodges is also correct except in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, viz :

RARITAN.

The Secretary neglected to spread the dispensation upon the record, and made the reports of committees on petitions a matter of record.

WATERMAN.

The Committee find the same objection as in the case of Raritan.

LAKE CREEK.

In this lodge, also, the reports of the Committees on Petitions were recorded in the minutes.

SHERIDAN.

The returns are in such a confused state, your Committee are unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the work, and recommend its continuance under dispensation.

CARMAN.

The W. M. allowed committees to be appointed by vote of the lodge, otherwise he work and returns are correct, and the Secretary's work very neat.

CANTON.

This lodge makes correct return, and its work, though small, is regularly done. The By-Laws, however, make two provisions not known to Masonic usage, but rather opposed to the spirit and usage of Masonry. 1st. They provide that the lodge at stated meetings may be called off to a future evening; and 2d, that a member refusing to obey the call of the Relief Committee, to watch with a sick brother, shall be fined unless excused by the lodge. Your Committee concur in the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, that the property of Morning Star Lodge No. 30, now in the hands of a conservator, be turned over to this lodge.

We recommend that charters be issued as follows:

- To Raritan, as Raritan, No. 727.
 To Waterman, as Waterman, No. 728.
 To Lake Creek, as Lake Creek, No. 729.
 To Eldorado, as Eldorado, No. 730.
 To Harbor, as Harbor, No. 731.
 To Carman, as Carman, No. 732.
 To Gibson, as Gibson, No. 733.
 To Canton, as Morning Star, No. 734.
 All of which is fraternally submitted.

R. D. HAMMOND,
 B. F. NEWLAN,
 LOUIS ZIEGLER,
 T. W. HAY. } *Committee on
 Lodges U. D.*

The Committee subsequently submitted the following report regarding Sheridan Lodge, which was also adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. would respectfully ask leave to make the following supplementary report, viz :

That, since their regular report was made, they have received additional evidence and explanations in regard to Sheridan Lodge U. D., from which they come to the conclusion that said lodge may be granted a charter, and that the good of Masonry will not suffer in consequence thereof, and would therefore recommend that a charter be granted to said lodge as Sheridan Lodge No. 735.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. HAY,
 B. F. NEWLAN,
 LOUIS ZIEGLER, } *Committee.*

TABULAR STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMITTEE
 ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

NAMES OF LODGES.	Number of Degrees Conferred.	Number Initiated.	Number Passed.	Number Raised.	Number Rejected.	Number of Members
Raritan.....	46	18	14	14	2	26
Waterman.....	13	5	4	4	1	26
Eldorado.....	7	3	2	2	3	20
Harbor.....	9	5	2	2	2	16
Carman.....	34	12	12	10	7	19
Gibson.....	26	10	8	8	1	31
Lake Creek.....	29	10	9	9	2	18
Sheridan.....	15	6	5	4	2	17
Canton.....	3	1	1	1	0	29
Total.....	152	70	57	54	20	202

RESOLUTION—Thanks to Singers.

W. Bro. GINTHER offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to the Brethren who furnished the most excellent music at the opening ceremonies this morning.

CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock, p. m., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1875, }
NINE O'CLOCK A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor, the M. W. Grand Master in the East.

Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances submitted their report, which, upon motion of R. W. Bro. MUNN, was considered *seriatim* and, the recommendations of the Committee in the several cases being approved by the Grand Lodge, the report was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances would respectfully report that they have carefully, and with much patience, examined and inquired into all cases of appeals which have come before them, and submit the following as the result of their labors :

No. 1.

THOMAS MCGILL, }
vs. } Appeal.
BLUE GRASS LODGE NO. 407. }

This is an appeal taken by THOMAS MCGILL, from the action of Blue Grass Lodge No. 407, in not finding one JOHN W. BREWER, guilty of charges as set forth in the papers in this case.

The principal charges and specifications were for the forgery of the name of one GEO. W. LUCKEY and C. P. EVERTONS, to a note of hand given for one thousand dollars, which note was sued upon in court, and the question legally settled by a judgment rendered against BREWER, LUCKEY and EVERTONS, and the amount collected.

The evidence before the committee we do not deem sufficient to convict JOHN W. BREWER, the brother charged, even if the same had not been adjudicated upon by a legal tribunal. We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

No. 2.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY,
vs.
BLUE GRASS LODGE No. 407. } Appeal.

This is an appeal of GEO. W. LUCKEY from the action of Blue Grass Lodge No. 407, in not finding one JESSE PILES guilty of unmasonic conduct, in having said that Bro. GEO. W. LUCKEY had sworn to a lie.

The difficulty in this case arose out of the formation of a new school district, and statements made relating thereto, and a trial in court, at which Bro. LUCKEY was a witness.

From the evidence before us, your committee are of the opinion that it is clearly proven, that if Bro. PILES did make the statement that Bro. LUCKEY "swore to a lie," that the statement was true. Your committee therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed, and the action of the Lodge sustained.

No. 3.

JOHN H. CROCKER,
vs.
MAROA LODGE, No. 454. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by John H. CROCKER from the action of Maroa Lodge, which failed to find one of its members guilty on charges of a grave nature.

The evidence in this case is incomplete. The Secretary certifies that no one was appointed to take down the testimony, and that much evidence of importance was omitted.

Your committee therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside, and a new trial ordered.

No. 4.

PETER M. McDONALD, GEO. B. DAVIS, AND J. M. HOTCHKISS,
vs.
CLEVELAND LODGE No. 211. } Appeal.

This is an appeal taken by PETER McDONALD, GEO. B. DAVIS, and J. M. HOTCHKISS, from the action of Cleveland Lodge, which failed to find one of its members guilty.

Your Committee cannot let this case pass, without briefly alluding to the nature of the charges.

Our Grand Lodge By-Laws clearly provide "That Lodges shall not take cognizance of difficulties of a legal character, growing out of business transactions between brethren, for the purpose of *adjusting* mere legal *rights*, pecuniary or *otherwise*, unless such charges shall clearly specify fraud on the part of the alleged offender.

The charges in this case are composed of eleven specifications. Not one of which should be entertained by any Lodge, they being of a legal character, growing out of business transactions.

Your committee are of opinion that Cleveland Lodge has grossly erred in this case in two particulars: 1st. In entertaining the charges, which were received by the Lodge by almost a unanimous vote. 2d. In taking the vote collectively on the specifications.

The accused was tried on only two of the eleven specifications, nine of them being ruled out at the commencement of the trial. At the conclusion of the trial, the vote was taken collectively, as to guilty, or not guilty, on both specifications upon which the accused was tried, and he was declared not guilty, thus clearly violating Section III, Article VI, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which provides that the vote *shall* be taken separately on each specification.

Your committee find nothing in the testimony to show that there was any fraud committed, or even intended, and therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 5.

JOHN C. WILSON,
vs.
 HUNTSVILLE LODGE NO. 465. } Appeal.

This is an appeal brought by JOHN C. WILSON from the action of said Huntsville Lodge, from which he was suspended for non-payment of dues.

The records of this Lodge show that their proceedings were irregular and not in accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, having failed to give the notices as required by the By-Laws.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside for informalities.

No. 6.

R. M. WOOD,
vs.
 BROMWELL LODGE NO. 451. } Appeal.

R. M. WOOD appeals from the action of Bromwell Lodge, which failed to find one of its members guilty on charges brought by the said WOOD.

The testimony in this case clearly shows that the charges grew out of the sale of a Sewing machine and the collection of certain promissory notes.

Our Grand Lodge By-Laws clearly define what are Masonic offences, yet the officers and members of many Lodges utterly fail to comprehend a knowledge of the law, which, under our present code of By-Laws, are so plain that a wayfaring

man need not err, and still continue to lug in difficulties of a legal character, growing out of business transactions, thereby disturbing the peace and harmony of the members.

Although Bromwell Lodge did wrong in entertaining the charges, clearly contrary to law, your committee are compelled to recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 7.

A. BURSON,
715.
STRATTON LODGE No. 408. } Appeal.

This appeal is taken by A. BURSON from the action of Stratton Lodge, from which he was expelled.

Your committee, after a careful examination of the evidence, find that Stratton Lodge had no jurisdiction in the case; it being strictly of a legal character, growing out of a business transaction.

We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside, and that A. BURSON be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 8.

JOHN KEMPER,
715.
INDUSTRY LODGE No. 327. } Appeal.

This case, from the papers submitted to your committee, shows strange proceedings on the part of the Lodge, and a want of knowledge and information on the part of the officers.

The accused, JOHN KEMPER, was expelled by said Lodge by a vote of thirteen to two.

The evidence in this case shows that the accused was notified to appear at a stated communication and pay his dues, which he failed to do. The Secretary was then instructed to notify him to appear at the next stated meeting, and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, which he also failed to do.

At the next stated communication charges were preferred against the said KEMPER for disobeying summons, on which he was tried at a subsequent meeting and expelled.

There is no evidence that he ever received a copy of the charges, or notice of time and place of trial. Neither does it appear that he was ever summoned to appear, or that he was even a member of the Lodge, or indebted to the same.

The appellant sets forth in his appeal, that he was not a member of the Lodge at the time, and furnishes a copy of a dimit issued by said Lodge in 1866, to substantiate the same.

The Secretary, in a written communication, sets forth that the said JOHN KEMPER did, in 1868, petition the said Lodge, and was elected a member, but it is not offered in evidence.

Your committee recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside, and that the said JOHN KEMPER be restored to all the rights and privileges he enjoyed before the trial.

No. 9.

SAMUEL A. WHITTEN,
vs.
 FILLMORE LODGE No. 670. } Appeal.

This is an appeal taken by SAMUEL A. WHITTEN from the action of Fillmore Lodge, from which he was indefinitely suspended for unmasonic conduct.

There are no papers before your committee except the appeal, which was filed, as appears on the docket, on the 28th day of August last. The grounds set forth in the appeal are :

1st. That on the night of trial the accused was refused admission for the reason that he had just left the bedside of his wife, who was sick with the small-pox, and was informed that the trial would be postponed.

2d. That he was not notified of the time to which the trial had been postponed.

3d. That he has since learned that he was tried and suspended, but never received any notice, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-Laws

4th. That had he been present at the time of the trial, he could have shown mitigating circumstances, which would have changed the action of said Lodge in the verdict.

5th. That he gave notice to the Secretary of said Lodge that he appealed from their action to the Grand Lodge.

It appears to your committee that the appellant has performed all required on his part, to bring his case before the Grand Lodge, and is now left to suffer, because Fillmore Lodge has failed to furnish a transcript of their records in this case, as required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

If the statements are true, as set forth in the appeal, Fillmore Lodge is highly censurable for neglect of duty.

We therefore recommend that this case be remanded for a new trial.

No. 10.

A. J. STROUD,
vs.
 FRANKFORT LODGE No. 567. } Appeal.

This is an appeal taken by A. J. STROUD, Junior Warden, from the action of Frankfort Lodge, which failed to inflict any punishment on SAMUEL HAMILTON (a Fellow Craft) after having been found guilty.

The charges in this case were for drunkenness and keeping a woman of bad character, which is clearly proven by the testimony in the case, and admissions of the accused, on which he was found guilty, but the Lodge failed to inflict any punishment. Whereupon the Grand Master was notified of the action of the Lodge, who ordered them to inflict some punishment, which resulted simply in a reprimand.

Your committee are fully of the opinion that the punishment inflicted by the Lodge is inadequate for the offence, as shown by the proceedings. We therefore recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside and that the said SAMUEL HAMILTON be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 11.

ALLEN WAIT,
vs.
 MARCELLINE LODGE NO. 114. } Appeal.

In this case Bro. ALLEN WAIT, appeals from the action of Marcelline Lodge, in failing to find JAMES M. DUNCAN and JOHN W. RICHARDS guilty on charges of gross unmasonic conduct. In the case of JAMES M. DUNCAN, he was charged with calling Bro. JOHN W. RICHARDS "A lying —— ———," to the great detriment of Masonry. In the case of JOHN W. RICHARDS, he was charged with calling Bro. JAMES M. DUNCAN a liar, and with striking him in anger.

The evidence in this case clearly proves that the charges were fully sustained, and that the Lodge committed a great error in not finding both DUNCAN and RICHARDS guilty and inflicting punishment.

Your committee are fully satisfied that the appeal is well taken, and recommend that the action of the Lodge be set aside, and that JAMES M. DUNCAN and JOHN W. RICHARDS be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, during the pleasure of this Grand Lodge.

No. 12.

DAVID PERRINE,
vs.
 NEWTON LODGE NO. 216. } Appeal.

This is an appeal by DAVID PERRINE from the action of Newton Lodge, from which he was expelled.

There are three specific charges, only one of which was proven, viz; That the said PERRINE had been frequently engaged in, private piques and quarrels with Bro. THOS. R. AMES, to such an extent as to attract the attention of those who were not Masons.

The evidence this case shows that of the two, AMES was the sinning party. Still, there is evidence sufficient to convict the said PERRINE.

Your committee are of the opinion that the punishment inflicted by said Lodge was too severe for the offense charged. We therefore recommend that the penalty be modified from expulsion to indefinite suspension.

No. 13.

SYLVESTER STEVENS,
vs.
 KNOXVILLE LODGE NO. 66. } Appeal.

SYLVESTER STEVENS appeals from the action of Knoxville Lodge, which found JAMES BOYD guilty on certain charges, by a vote of 16 for, and 3 against.

The charges in this case are for shooting a member of said Lodge, who has since been suspended. There are certain extenuating circumstances connected with this case, as appears in the evidence, which go far to mitigate the crime charged. Yet, your committee are fully of the opinion that Section III, Article VI, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, fully settles the fact that when any Mason, after due trial, shall be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, punishment shall follow which shall be proportionate to the offense. We therefore recommend that Knoxville Lodge be *censured* for a violation of the above law, and that JAMES BOYD be suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry until the 1st day of June, 1876.

No. 14.

WILLIAM T. BAKER,
vs.
 FISHER LODGE No. 585. } Appeal.

This is an appeal from the action of Fisher Lodge taken by WM. T. BAKER.

The said BAKER was found guilty by a vote of twenty-two to one, and expelled by a vote of twenty-one to two. The charges in this case were for false swearing and lying generally, which were fully sustained by the testimony. We therefore recommend that the proceedings of the Lodge be approved and appeal dismissed.

No. 15.

C. J. JENKINS,
vs.
 OLNEY LODGE No. 140. } Appeal.

This is an appeal taken by C. J. JENKINS from the action of Olney Lodge, from which he was expelled. The said JENKINS was charged in three specifications, as follows: 1st. Seduction. 2d. Fornication. 3d. Keeping a disorderly house on the Sabbath.

He was found guilty on the first and second specifications. After a careful examination of the case, we are of the opinion that the proceedings were regular and the action of the Lodge highly commendable. We therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 16.

JOHN E. CHADWICK,
vs.
 LANDMARK LODGE No. 422. } Appeal.

This is an appeal brought by JOHN E. CHADWICK, of Landmark Lodge, from the action of said Lodge in failing to find JOHN P. THORNDIKE guilty of embezzlement.

This, like several of the preceding cases, originated in legal matters growing out of business transactions. It being just that class of cases which our present code of

By-Laws have intended to exclude. We therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 17.

JAMES V. DEXTER,
v/s.
 ORIENTAL LODGE No. 33. } Appeal.

In this case the appellant appeals from the action of the Lodge suspending him indefinitely for non-payment of dues.

The proceedings in the case are regular, and in conformity with the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge governing trials for non-payment of dues; and upon merely technical considerations, the action of the Lodge should perhaps be sustained.

Your committee are compelled to say, however, that a broader view of the case will not warrant the conclusion, and that the trial should not have been had. The papers in the case show that for the last six years, including the five for which the books of Oriental Lodge show Bro. DEXTER to have been in arrears for dues, the appellant has been a member of, and has regularly paid dues to Central Lodge No. 6, Colorado, of which Territory he has been a resident since 1868. And further, that in the latter part of the year 1873, he was appointed Worshipful Master of a new lodge in that jurisdiction, which has doubtless 'ere this received a charter.

In Colorado, as in Illinois, being named in the charter of a new lodge, dimits a brother from his former affiliation.

In view of these facts, your committee think that equity towards the brother and comity towards a sister Grand Lodge holding to the same interpretation of Masonic law with our own, should have restrained the lodge from insisting on its pound of flesh, even though through his failure to become regularly dimitted, it may have been nominated in the bond.

We therefore recommend that the judgment of the Lodge be set aside.

No. 18.

JOHN MICKEY,
v/s.
 RUSSELLVILLE LODGE No. 348. } Appeal.

JOHN MICKEY appeals from the action of Russellville Lodge, which failed to find a member guilty on charges brought by the said MICKEY, growing out of the sale of five shoats.

It is one of the most amusing cases which has come before the committee, and fully illustrates the ignorance of some of the officers and members who manage the affairs of our time-honored Institution, and were it not for trespassing too much on the time of this Grand Body, we would like to present all the papers in this case as an illustration. It is presumed that the case was tried before a committee, who assumed the function of a jury, and decided the case without any action on the part of the Lodge, as appears from the records.

Your committee recommend that the appeal be dismissed and that the officers and members of Russellville Lodge be fraternally requested to carefully read the Grand Lodge By-Laws relating to Masonic offenses and trials.

No. 19.

JOHN H. ADAMS, WM. SCHEFFER, AND D. C. HEELEY, }
vs. } Appeal.
 TRENTON LODGE NO. 109.

This is a case of grievance growing out of infringement of jurisdiction. Scott Lodge No. 89, at Carlyle, received the petition and initiated a man who resided within the jurisdiction of Trenton Lodge No. 109.

The Secretary of Trenton Lodge was instructed to correspond with Scott Lodge in regard to the matter, which he did, but received no answer. The S. W. of Trenton Lodge, at a later period, had a conversation with the W. M. of Scott Lodge on the subject, and he refused to turn over the fee. The County Surveyor of Clinton County (in which both Lodges are situated) certifies that the distance from the residence of the applicant is three-quarters of a mile in favor of Trenton Lodge. We therefore recommend that Scott Lodge No. 89, be required to pay over to Trenton Lodge No. 109, all the fees received from said petitioner.

No. 20.

FRANCIS M. PICKETT. }
vs. } Appeal.
 HARRISBURG LODGE NO. 325.

This is an appeal taken by FRANCIS M. PICKETT against the action of Harrisburg Lodge No. 325, for refusing to find Bro. S. S. STRICKLER guilty.

Your committee have examined with much care, the reasons given for the appeal, and the objections made by the appellee to the manner and mode of the proceedings of the Lodge at the time of the trial, and can find no good cause for the objections, even if the Lodge had the right to try the brother upon the charges. The matter upon which the charges were founded, being purely of a business nature and growing out of business transactions, should never have been entertained by the Lodge, being in direct violation of Section II, Article II, of Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Your committee recommend that the action of the Lodge be sustained.

No. 21.

F. N. HESS, }
vs. } Appeal.
 EQUALITY LODGE NO. 2.

The facts in this case as shown from the proceedings of the Lodge are as follows: F. N. HESS was indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues. At a subsequent

date he paid up his dues and petitioned the Lodge to be reinstated to membership. The vote was taken upon the application and the Lodge refused to restore him to membership, but did restore him to good standing as a Mason. From this action Bro. HESS appeals, and sets up the claim that they were required to restore him to membership.

Section V, Article X, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, provides that a Lodge may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, restore a Mason indefinitely suspended, to membership, or to good standing in the fraternity only, leaving him non-affiliated. We therefore recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

We have carefully examined so much of the Grand Masters' address as relates to discipline and kindred matters, which was referred to us, and find nothing which should come before this Committee, and therefore recommend that the same be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

H. W. HUBBARD,	} Committee.
M. H. WILMOT,	
A. W. BLAKESLEY,	
JOSEPH DRYAS,	
JOSEPH HOLLAND.	

SPECIAL ORDER—Amendments to By-Laws.

The hour of the special order having arrived, the amendments to the By-Laws proposed at the last Annual Communication were taken up.

Amendment No. 1, as follows: "*Resolved*, That Article XXI, Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, be, and is hereby repealed," being brought before the Grand Lodge and put to vote, was declared lost.

During the discussion on the above amendment the hour for special order—election of officers—arrived and was by vote of the Grand Lodge, postponed until 2 o'clock p. m.

REPORT—Of Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary submitted his report of moneys received, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN F. BURRILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS :

DR.

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$75 75	Knoxville	66	\$50 25
Equality	2	22 50	Acacia	67	62 25
Harmony	3	88 25	Naples	68	28 50
Springfield	4	78 75	Eureka	69	34 50
Macon	8	105 00	Social	70	37 50
Rushville	9	45 75	Central	71	56 25
St. Johns	13	54 00	Chester	72	64 50
Warren	14	24 75	Rockton	74	47 25
Peoria	15	141 75	Roscoe	75	51 75
Temperance	16	45 75	Mt. Nebo	76	66 75
Macomb	17	61 50	Prairie	77	68 25
Clinton	19	87 75	Waukegan	78	90 00
Hancock	20	51 75	Scott	79	39 75
Cass	23	50 25	Whitehall	80	73 50
St. Clair	24	70 50	Vitruvius	81	30 75
Franklin	25	62 25	Metamora	82	28 50
Hiram	26	23 35	DeWitt	84	84 00
Piana	27	109 50	Mitchell	85	38 00
Pekin	29	39 00	Kaskaskia	86	62 25
Mt. Vernon	31	54 75	Mt. Pulaski	87	45 75
Oriental	33	222 00	Havana	88	89 00
Barry	34	62 25	Fellowship	89	68 25
Charleston	35	57 75	Jerusalem Temple	90	168 75
Kavanaugh	36	42 75	Metropolis	91	57 00
Monmouth	37	66 00	Stewart	92	45 75
Olive Branch	38	98 25	Toulon	93	44 25
Herman	39	49 50	Perry	95	52 50
Occidental	40	47 00	Samuel H. Davis	96	24 00
Mt. Joliet	42	115 50	Excelsior	97	74 25
Bloomington	43	142 50	Taylor	98	38 25
Hardin	44	84 75	Edwardsville	99	64 50
Griggsville	45	49 50	Astoria	100	47 25
Temple	46	93 75	Rockford	102	122 25
Caledonia	47	18 00	Magnolia	103	37 50
Unity	48	30 00	Lewistown	104	42 75
Cambridge	49	45 00	Winchester	105	54 00
Carrollton	50	79 50	Lancaster	106	31 50
Mt. Moriah	51	70 50	Fayette	107	12 75
Benevolent	52	42 00	Versailles	108	42 00
Jackson	53	65 25	Trenton	109	45 00
Reclamation	54	88 25	Lebanon	110	56 25
Washington	55	38 00	Jonesboro	111	36 75
Pittsfield	56	69 75	Bureau	112	83 25
Trio	57	129 00	Robert Burns	113	39 00
Fraternal	58	62 25	Marcelline	114	30 00
New Boston	59	57 75	Rising Sun	115	33 00
Belvidere	60	74 25	Vermont	116	56 25
Lacon	61	32 75	Elgin	117	72 00
St. Marks	63	95 25	Waverly	118	42 75
Benton	64	53 25	Henry	119	24 00
Euclid	65	54 75	Mound	122	78 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Oquawka	123	\$37 50	Grandview	198	\$34 50
Cedar	124	64 50	Homer	199	30 75
Greenup	125	18 75	Sheba	200	35 25
Empire	126	52 25	Centralia	201	84 75
Antioch	127	33 00	Lavelly	203	35 25
Raleigh	128	39 75	Flora	204	46 50
Greenfield	129	47 25	Corinthian	205	33 00
Marion	130	57 00	Fairfield	206	33 00
Golconda	131	43 40	Tamaroa	207	26 25
Mackinaw	132	25 50	Wilmington	208	78 00
Marshall	133	65 25	Wm. B. Warren	209	147 75
Sycamore	134	92 25	Lincoln	210	54 75
Luna	135	33 00	Cleveland	211	315 75
Hutsonville	136	18 75	Shipman	212	30 00
Polk	137	37 50	Ipava	213	48 75
Marengo	138	63 00	Gillespie	214	19 50
Olney	140	69 00	Newton	216	27 75
Garden City	141	130 50	Mason	217	41 25
Ames	142	43 50	New Salem	218	33 00
Richmond	143	48 75	Oakland	219	51 00
DeKalb	144	72 75	Leroy	221	48 75
A. W. Rawson	145	39 00	Geo. Washington	222	39 00
Lee Centre	146	33 00	Keeney	223	18 00
Clayton	147	43 50	Pana	226	30 75
Bloomfield	148	52 50	Columbus	227	25 50
Edtingham	149	41 25	Lovington	228	38 25
Vienna	150	46 50	Manchester	229	27 75
Bunker Hill	151	39 00	New Haven	230	30 00
Fidelity	152	32 25	Wyand	231	30 75
Clay	153	30 00	Farmers	232	23 25
Russell	154	39 00	Blandinsville	233	55 50
Alpha	155	108 75	DuQuoin	234	45 75
Delavan	156	56 25	Dallas City	235	60 75
Urbana	157	91 50	Charter Oak	236	66 00
McHenry	158	27 75	Cairo	237	96 75
Wethersfield	159	49 50	Black Hawk	238	48 75
Waubansia	160	143 25	Mt. Carmel	239	48 00
Virde	161	57 75	Western Star	240	50 00
Hope	162	44 25	Shekinah	241	51 00
Edward Dobbins	164	31 50	Galva	243	45 75
Atlanta	165	38 25	Horicon	244	70 50
Star in the East	166	126 00	Greenville	245	43 50
Milford	168	27 75	El Paso	246	53 25
Nunda	169	38 25	Rob Morris	247	47 25
Evergreen	170	84 00	Golden Gate	248	38 25
Girard	171	51 00	Hibbard	249	52 50
Wayne	172	15 75	Robinson	250	33 00
Cherry Valley	173	39 75	Heyworth	251	45 00
Lena	174	60 00	Aledo	252	55 50
Matteson	175	134 25	Avon Harmony	253	42 00
Mendota	176	96 00	Aurora	254	94 50
Illinois Central	178	97 50	Donnelson	255	28 50
Wabash	179	35 75	Algonquin	256	24 75
Moweaqua	180	42 00	Warsaw	257	35 25
Moultrie	181	45 75	Chemung	258	31 50
Germania	182	138 75	Mattoon	260	75 75
Meridian	183	43 50	Amon	261	58 50
Mystic Tie	187	36 00	Channahon	262	33 75
Cyrus	188	36 75	Illinois	263	48 00
Dundee	190	33 00	Franklin Grove	264	45 00
Farmington	192	54 75	Vermilion	265	38 25
Herrick	193	27 00	Kingston	266	44 25
Freedom	194	42 00	La Prairie	267	30 00
Louisville	196	42 00	Paris	268	44 25
King Solomon's	197	43 50	Wheaton	269	47 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Levi Lusk.....	270	\$35 25	Sidney.....	317	\$27 00
Blancy.....	271	117 00	Russellville.....	348	13 50
Carmi.....	272	48 75	Sublette.....	349	21 75
Miners.....	273	67 50	Fairview.....	350	42 00
Byron.....	274	37 50	Tarbolton.....	351	73 50
Elizabeth.....	276	30 00	Groveland.....	352	21 00
Accordia.....	277	66 75	Kinderhook.....	353	26 25
Jo Daviess.....	278	64 50	Ark and Anchor.....	354	56 25
Neoga.....	279	41 25	Marine.....	355	28 50
Kansas.....	280	35 25	Hermitage.....	356	37 50
Brooklyn.....	282	30 00	Blackberry.....	359	27 00
Metcor.....	283	66 75	Princeville.....	360	30 75
Catlin.....	285	51 00	Douglas.....	361	42 75
Plymouth.....	286	42 75	Noble.....	362	41 25
De Soto.....	287	27 75	Tonica.....	364	27 75
Genoa.....	288	45 00	Bement.....	365	44 25
Wataga.....	291	30 00	Arcola.....	366	46 50
Chenoa.....	292	41 25	Oxford.....	367	31 50
Prophetstown.....	293	70 50	Jefferson.....	368	27 00
Pontiac.....	291	61 50	Newman.....	369	64 50
Dills.....	295	33 75	Middleton.....	370	19 50
Quincy.....	296	86 25	Livingston.....	371	42 75
Benjamin.....	297	40 50	Galesburg.....	372	72 75
Waconda.....	298	59 25	Chambersburg.....	373	24 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	25 50	Shabbona.....	374	42 00
Hanover.....	300	21 00	Archimedes.....	377	43 50
Durand.....	302	34 50	Aroma.....	378	21 00
Raven.....	303	36 75	Payson.....	379	44 25
Conent.....	304	39 75	Liberty.....	380	29 25
Onarga.....	305	48 00	Gill.....	382	28 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	33 75	LaMoille.....	383	32 25
T. J. Pickett.....	307	87 75	Waltham.....	384	31 50
Ashlar.....	308	162 75	Mississippi.....	385	26 25
Harvard.....	309	56 25	Bridgeport.....	386	26 25
Dearborn.....	310	114 75	Youngstown.....	387	30 00
Kilwinnig.....	311	168 00	El Dara.....	388	28 50
Ionic.....	312	69 75	Kankakee.....	389	63 75
York.....	313	40 50	Ashmore.....	390	22 50
Palatine.....	314	41 25	Tolono.....	391	45 75
Erwin.....	315	31 50	Oconee.....	392	37 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	26 25	Blair.....	393	133 50
New Liberty.....	317	22 00	Jerseyville.....	394	67 50
J. L. Anderson.....	318	51 75	H. G. Reynolds.....	395	22 50
Doric.....	319	78 00	Muddy Point.....	396	61 50
Dunlap.....	321	63 00	Shiloh.....	397	21 00
Windsor.....	322	64 50	Kimmundy.....	398	42 75
Orient.....	323	16 50	Buda.....	399	34 50
Harrisburg.....	325	58 50	Pacific.....	400	51 00
Industry.....	327	54 75	Kishwaukee.....	412	22 50
Grafton.....	328	29 25	Mason City.....	403	70 50
Altona.....	330	35 25	Batavia.....	404	69 00
Mt. Erie.....	331	22 50	Ramsey.....	405	34 50
Tuscola.....	332	94 50	Bethalto.....	406	19 50
Tyrian.....	333	78 00	Blue Grass.....	407	24 75
Sumner.....	334	59 25	Stratton.....	408	46 50
Schiller.....	335	57 00	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	71 25
New Columbia.....	336	34 50	Mithra.....	410	72 00
Oneida.....	337	33 00	Hesperia.....	411	151 50
Saline.....	339	30 00	Bollen.....	412	26 25
Kedron.....	340	27 75	Forreston.....	413	19 29
Full Moon.....	341	37 50	Evening Star.....	414	31 75
Summerfield.....	342	18 75	Paxton.....	416	54 00
Wenona.....	344	45 00	Marseilles.....	417	37 50
Milledgeville.....	345	26 25	Lawn Ridge.....	418	22 50
N. D. Morse.....	346	33 75	Freeburg.....	418	36 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875.—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Reynoldsbnrg	419	\$39 25	Clay City	488	\$20 75
Oregon	420	13 50	Cooper	489	24 75
Washburn	421	22 50	Shannon	490	28 50
Landmark	422	75 00	Martin	491	35 25
Lanark	423	44 25	Libertyville	492	41 25
Exeter	424	21 75	Tower Hill	493	27 00
Kaneville	425	23 25	Bath	494	37 50
Scottville	426	85 25	Stone Fort	495	45 00
Red Bud	427	24 00	Tennessee	496	35 25
Sunbeam	428	46 50	Alma	497	36 00
Summit	431	52 25	Murphysboro	498	12 00
Murrayville	432	34 50	Saint Paul	500	30 00
Annawan	433	23 25	Stark	501	92 50
Makanda	434	50 25	Woodhull	502	39 00
Neponset	435	24 00	Odin	503	36 75
Philo	436	36 00	East St. Louis	504	49 50
Chicago	437	123 75	Meridian Sun	505	40 50
Luce	439	49 50	O. H. Miner	506	25 50
Camargo	440	44 25	Manteno	507	14 25
Sparland	441	33 75	Home	508	153 75
Casey	442	32 25	Parkersburg	509	23 25
Hampshire	443	21 00	J. D. Moody	510	35 75
Cave-in-Rock	444	26 25	Wade-Barney	512	97 50
Chesterfield	445	80 75	Cold Spring	513	19 50
Waukega	446	43 50	Bradford	514	42 75
S. D. Monroe	447	27 75	Dement	515	43 50
Yates City	448	51 75	Andalusia	516	18 75
Mendon	449	40 50	Litchfield	517	45 75
Loami	450	46 50	Abraham Lincoln	518	39 75
Bromwell	451	49 50	Roseville	519	34 50
Grant	452	28 50	Anna	520	28 50
New Hartford	453	21 75	Illiopolis	521	27 00
Maroa	454	49 50	Chatham	523	95 25
Irving	455	39 75	Delia	525	26 25
Nokomis	456	39 75	Covenant	526	150 75
Moscow	457	27 00	Rossville	527	27 75
Blazing Star	458	34 50	Minooka	528	33 75
Butler	459	23 25	Adams	529	19 50
Jeffersonville	460	21 00	Maquon	530	48 00
Plainview	461	16 50	Ashton	531	24 75
Tremont	462	18 75	Seneca	532	34 50
Palmyra	463	39 75	Freemantone	533	36 00
Denver	464	26 25	Cuba	534	34 50
Huntsville	465	42 75	Sherman	535	30 75
Cobden	466	27 00	Plainfield	536	36 00
South Macon	467	65 25	J. R. Gorin	537	34 50
Cheney's Grove	468	51 00	Chatsworth	539	28 50
McLean	469	23 25	Harlem	540	37 50
Rantoul	470	33 25	Sigel	541	12 00
Kendall	471	25 50	Cordova	543	18 75
Amity	472	43 50	Virginia	544	26 25
Gordon	473	29 25	Valley	547	23 25
Columbia	474	30 00	Apple River	548	30 75
Walshville	475	32 25	Newark	549	17 25
Manito	476	25 50	Sharon	550	28 50
New Rutland	477	23 25	Darwin	551	20 25
Pleiades	478	165 00	Ancona	552	34 50
Wyoming	479	59 25	Kyle	553	36 75
Logan	480	43 50	Plum River	554	33 00
Mokence	481	45 75	Humboldt	555	26 25
Lexington	482	42 75	Dawson	556	41 25
Edgewood	484	21 00	Lessing	557	57 00
Oskaloosa	485	13 50	Leland	558	21 75
Bowen	486	21 00	Thomson	559	26 25
Andrew Jackson	487	31 50	Madison	560	43 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Trinity	561	\$61 50	Fortitude	638	\$26 25
Villa Ridge	562	23 25	Keystone	639	31 75
Hamilton	563	24 75	Comet	641	28 50
Winslow	564	28 50	Apollo	642	182 00
Pleasant Hill	565	40 50	D. C. Cregier	643	75 75
Albany	566	33 75	Oblong City	644	28 50
Frankfort	567	54 00	San Jose	645	27 00
Jacksonville	570	78 00	Somonauk	646	34 50
Bardolph	572	36 75	Blueville	647	24 75
Gardner	573	49 50	Camden	648	48 75
Capron	575	39 00	Hinsdale	649	27 00
O'Fallon	576	40 50	Irvington	650	18 00
Viola	577	28 50	Centre Star	651	33 75
Prairie City	578	37 50	Polar Star	652	24 00
Elbridge	579	39 00	Greenview	653	31 50
Hazel Dell	580	32 25	Woodford	654	35 25
Dongola	581	23 25	Yorktown	655	27 75
Shirley	582	27 00	Mozart	656	30 75
Highland	583	21 75	Latayette	657	17 25
Vesper	584	55 50	Rock Island	658	46 50
Fisher	585	28 50	Lambert	659	33 75
Princeton	587	38 25	Grand Chain	660	18 00
Troy	588	24 75	Bethesda	661	18 75
Elwood	589	28 50	South Park	662	33 75
Fairmount	590	29 25	Phenix	663	24 75
Fieldon	592	34 50	Mayo	664	18 75
Lodi	594	15 00	Greenland	665	14 25
Miles Hart	595	41 25	Crawford	666	12 55
National	596	76 50	Erie	667	27 00
Lostant	597	24 00	Burnt Prairie	668	28 50
Dorchester	598	15 75	Herder	669	46 50
Fowler	599	21 00	Fillmore	670	42 00
LaCleda	601	20 25	Farina	671	9 75
Watson	602	14 25	Eddyville	672	21 50
Clark	603	32 25	Normal	673	21 75
Hebron	604	32 25	Waldeck	674	43 50
Allen	605	24 00	Pawnee	675	32 25
Streator	607	67 50	A. O. Fay	676	21 00
Piper	608	28 50	Enfield	677	23 25
Sheldon	609	27 00	Sheffield	678	18 00
Union Park	610	72 00	Illinois City	679	24 75
Lincoln Park	611	66 75	Clement	680	24 75
Rock River	612	78 00	Morrisonville	681	36 75
Patoka	613	36 75	Blue Mound	682	44 25
Forrest	614	29 25	Burnside	683	28 50
Wadley	616	15 00	Galatia	684	21 75
Milan	617	28 50	Rio	685	26 75
Basco	618	23 25	Cashman	686	72 75
Berwick	619	25 50	Orangeville	687	21 00
New Hope	620	49 50	Clifton	688	17 25
Venice	621	13 50	Advance	689	15 75
Hopedale	622	32 50	Englewood	690	45 00
Locust	623	24 75	Iola	691	21 60
DuBois	624	17 25	Raymond	692	32 25
Melrose	625	12 00	Herrin's Prairie	693	22 25
Union	627	24 00	Centre	694	9 00
Mosaic	628	19 50	Shiloh Hill	695	20 00
Old Time	629	26 25	Belle River	696	22 50
Tuscan	630	24 00	Richard Cole	697	51 00
Norton	631	26 25	Hutton	698	30 00
Ridge Farm	632	24 75	Pleasant Plains	700	23 25
E F W. Ellis	633	80 25	Temple Hill	701	17 25
Buckley	634	45 00	Alexandria	702	24 00
Rochester	635	14 25	St. Andrews	703	13 50
Peotone	636	28 50	Braidwood	704	42 75
Burlington	637	30 00	Ewing	705	19 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1875—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Joppa	706	\$20 25	Rome	721	\$14 25
Lemont	708	18 00	Walnut	722	18 00
Star	709	33 00	Omaha	723	16 50
Farmer City	710	32 25	Chandlerville	724	24 75
Providence	711	27 75	Rankin	725	17 25
Collinsville	712	22 50	Golden Rule	726	32 25
Johnsonville	713	22 50	Carman	U. D.	9 00
Newtown	714	25 50	Gibson	"	29 25
Elvaston	715	18 00	Waterman	"	5 25
Calumet	716	27 00	Lake Creek	"	18 50
Lumbermans'	717	33 00	Raritan	"	12 00
May	718	12 75	Eldorado	"	1 50
Chapel Hill	719	17 25	Sheridan	"	4 50
Varna	720	10 50	Harbor	"	6 75

DUES OF 1872.

Winslow	564	23 25
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DUES OF 1873.

Mt. Erie	831	17 25	Locust	626	24 75
Winslow	564	21 75			

DUES OF 1874.

Temperance	16	75	Hey worth	251	75
Morning Star	30	1 50	Donnellson	255	1 50
Charleston	35	1 50	La Prairie	267	75
Mt. Moriah	51	75	Mattoon	260	75
Bloomington	43	110 25	Paris	268	2 25
Oriental	33	75	Elizabeth	276	2 25
Chester	72	1 50	Jo Daviess	278	54 75
DeWitt	84	3 00	Prophetstown	290	3 75
Fellowship	89	1 00	Mechanicsburg	499	75
Jerusalem Temple	90	1 50	Hanover	300	75
Taylor	98	88 25	Windsor	322	78
Greenup	125	75	New Columbia	336	75
Polk	137	2 25	N. D. Morse	346	75
Geneva	139	1 50	Tarbolton	351	2 25
Lee Centre	146	75	Newman	369	3 75
Bloomfield	148	75	Galesburg	372	1 50
Milford	168	1 50	Liberty	380	75
Cherry Valley	173	39 00	Mason City	408	75
Moweauqua	180	75	Evening Star	414	75
Abingdon	185	2 25	Reynoldsburg	419	1 50
Duudee	190	75	Nokomis	455	8 00
Farmington	192	3 00	Kendall	471	75
Freedom	194	1 50	Jacksonville	570	75
Louisville	196	75	Vesper	584	75
Corinthian	205	75	Tazewell	586	2 25
Wilmington	208	1 50	Watson	605	1 59
Keeney	223	75	Allen	602	75
Geo. Washington	222	1 50	Streator	607	56 25
Oakland	219	75	Union	627	75
Blandinsville	233	2 25	Blueville	647	1 50
Dallas City	235	1 50	Grand Chain	660	1 50
Cairo	237	8 00	South Park	662	27 00
Golden Gate	248	75	Mayo	664	75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1874—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Crawford.....	666	\$1 50	Miners.....	273	55 50
Morrisonville.....	681	75	DeSoto.....	257	24 00
Blue Mound.....	682	75	Mt. Erie.....	331	16 50
Rio.....	685	1 50	Horeb.....	363	44 25
Cashman.....	686	1 50	Marseilles.....	417	33 75
Orangeville.....	687	75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	75
Erie.....	667	75	Plainview.....	461	15 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	3 75	Manteno.....	507	11 25
Star.....	709	75	Clintonville.....	511	17 25
Unity.....	48	27 75	Dement.....	515	37 50
Caledonia.....	47	16 50	Chatham.....	523	38 75
Vienna.....	150	38 25	Cordova.....	543	30 00
Waubansia.....	160	142 50	Wapella.....	606	12 50
Atlanta.....	165	75	Locust.....	623	25 50
Moultrie.....	181	39 50	Yorktown.....	655	17 00
Nunda.....	169	75			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geo. E. Lounsbury, G M., Dispensations to form new Lodges.....	\$500 00
“ “ “ Dispensations to confer degrees.....	175 00
“ “ “ Dispensations for other purposes.....	102 00
Dispensations for four new Lodges.....	400 00
Representative of Herman Lodge, amount overpaid on order.....	6 50
S. D. Jones, dues to Mt. Pleasant Lodge No. 224.....	6 80
Wm. Lane, dues to Wiley M. Egan Lodge No. 593.....	3 00
John W. Dwyer, dues to H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438.....	5 00
B. P. Reynolds, dues to H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438.....	5 00
B. B. Thomas, dues to Xenia Lodge No. 191.....	5 65
For certifying diplomas and Grand Lodge dimits.....	77 00
For reprinted proceedings.....	22 50

RECAPITULATION.

Dues of 1872.....	\$23 25
Dues of 1873.....	63 75
Dues of 1874.....	1,060 25
Dues of 1875.....	24,787 05
Dispensations.....	1,177 00
Miscellaneous.....	125 45
	\$27,236 75
Cash received from H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438.....	\$169 24
Note “ “ “ “.....	400 00
Note “ “ “ “.....	100 00
Due Bill “ “ “ “.....	100 00
	769 24
Total.....	\$28,005 99

RECEIVED, Chicago, October 6th, 1875, of JOHN F. BURRILL, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M., the sum of twenty-eight thousand five dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$28,005 99.)

A. A. GLENN, *Grand Treas. pro tem.*

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock m., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1875, }
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.
The M. W. Grand Master in the East.
Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

RECEPTION—M. W. Rob. Morris.

M. W. Bro. ROB. MORRIS, Past Grand Master of Kentucky, was introduced to the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master and received with the Grand Honors.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Grand Master appointed the following named brethren as tellers, to collect and count the ballots:

L. L. MUNN, P. W. BARCLAY, D. J. AVERY, R. L. MCKINLAY, T. J. WHITEHEAD, A. B. AVERY, J. B. ROSECRANTZ, D. M. BROWNING, and GEO. W. CYRUS.

The ballots having been severally collected and counted, the tellers reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

For Grand Master M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.
For Deputy Grand Master R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.
For Senior Grand Warden R. W. WM. J. A. DELANCEY.
For Junior Grand Warden R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.
For Grand Treasurer M. W. HARRISON DILLS.
For Grand Secretary R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL.

And they were declared duly elected officers of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, and until their successors should be duly elected and installed.

AMENDMENTS—To By-Laws.

Pending the counting of the ballots the Grand Lodge resumed consideration of the amendments to the By-Laws.

Amendment No. 2, as follows:

Amend Articles XIV, XV and XVIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows:

Strike out from Section Two (2), Article XIV, the words "any degree" and insert in their place the words *the degrees*.

Strike out from Section Three (3) of the same article, all after the word "applicant" and insert the words, *The vote to elect to the degrees, or to membership, must be unanimous; but the test of the Masonic proficiency of a candidate for advancement may be decided by the Master, or by a majority vote of the members present.*

Strike out from Section Four (4) of the same article, the words "initiation, advancement" and insert the words *the degrees*.

Strike out from Section One (1), Article XV, the word "initiation," and insert in place thereof the words *the degrees*.

Strike out the whole of Section Two (2) of the same article.

Strike out from Section Four (4), same article, the word "initiation" and insert in lieu thereof the words *the degrees*.

Strike out from Section Six (6), same article, the words "either of."

Strike out from Section Two (2) of Article XVIII, the words "elected and."—

Being read by the Grand Secretary, was put to vote and declared adopted.

Amendment No. 3, as follows: "Amend Section one (1), Art. I, Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out "Chicago" and inserting "*Springfield*" being put to vote, was declared lost.

REPORT—Special Committee on Washington Monument.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of the "Washington National Monument," submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee to whom was referred the subject so ably presented to the Grand Lodge by Most Worshipful Bro. CHARLES F. STANBURY, Past Grand Master of the District of Columbia, speaking in behalf of the Washington National Monument Society, have given to it that attention which its importance demands.

Twenty years ago work ceased on the still unfinished monument to WASHINGTON, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1848. Many considerations press upon your committee why this long-neglected work should again be undertaken at the earliest possible moment, and carried to a successful completion, two of which come home with especial force. As citizens, we shall next year celebrate the centennial of American independence, and in seeking in all ways befitting a proud and grateful people to commemorate the nation's birth, it will add to the reproach of our past indifference, if the ear of the visitor from foreign lands, whom we have invited to participate in our rejoicings, is greeted by no sound of Craftsman's hammer from the shaft we have projected in honor of the Father of his Country.

As Masons, we cannot be insensible to the direct appeal which comes to Masonry in the congenial seclusion from which it never *seeks* an opportunity to emerge, coming as it does in behalf of the name and fame of one who was an illustrious member of the Craft; who honored Masonry on all suitable occasions, and signalized his devotion to our fraternity by laying with his own hands the corner-stone of the National Capitol.

In either capacity, whether as Masons or as American citizens, we owe our assistance to the association now seeking to execute the patriotic design of its founders; therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the use of the National Monument Society, on the conditions by which said society voluntarily restricts itself in receiving subscriptions, which sum shall include the cost of a memorial stone to be selected by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge recommends to its constituent lodges, that they contribute as liberally as their means will permit, to the fund proposed to be raised for the purpose herein indicated, both as an attestation of the patriotism which burns in the hearts of all true Masons, and as a tribute of affectionate regard for the memory of the man whom freedom and history have forever enshrined among the heroes of humanity.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
D. C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY. } *Committee.*

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which being seconded, lies over until the next Annual Communication, viz.:

“Strike out the proviso of Article XIII, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws.”

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

W. Bro. WHITEHEAD, Chairman of Committee on Petitions, submitted their report on matters referred to them. The report was received and adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Petitions would fraternally report as follows :

1. This is a petition from Hampshire Lodge No. 443, to remove the Lodge from its present location, in the old village of Hampshire, to the new village of Hampshire, a distance of four miles.

Your Committee are satisfied that this removal is necessary and advisable for the future welfare of the Lodge, but as the official consent of all the Lodges affected by the removal has not been obtained—Burlington Lodge No. 687 merely giving the individual consent of eighteen members—your Committee would therefore recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, when the requirements of section 2, article 3, part second of the By-Laws, have been complied with.

2. Petition of Blue Grass Lodge No. 407, to remove the Lodge from its present location to Marysville, Vermilion county, a distance of four miles.

Your committee cannot recommend the prayer of the petition, as the petitioners do not send the consent of any of the adjoining Lodges. We are satisfied that the removal cannot materially affect the adjacent Lodges, as Marysville is located fourteen miles from Newtown Lodge No. 714, thirteen from Rossville Lodge No. 527, and sixteen from Rankin Lodge No. 725. We therefore recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, when the requirements of the By-Laws are complied with.

3. Petition of JAMES V. ALDRICH, expelled by Richmond Lodge No. 143, September 14th, 1868, for restoration.

As this petition is accompanied by the recommendation of the Lodge expelling, your committee would recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that JAMES V. ALDRICH be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

4. Petition of Freemantion Lodge No. 533, to change the name of the Lodge from Freemantion Lodge No. 533, to Altamont Lodge No. 533.

Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

5. Petition of THOMAS J. EDWARDS, expelled by Cooper Lodge No. 489, August 17th, 1872, for restoration.

The recommendation of the Lodge expelling accompanying the petition, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that THOMAS J. EDWARDS be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

6. Petition of ORLANDO S. BLODGETT, expelled by Capron Lodge No. 575, November 23d, 1870, for restoration.

The Lodge expelling does not officially recommend the petition, but it is accompanied by the recommendation of twenty-five members of the Lodge in their individual capacities. Your committee therefore recommend that the petition be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, when the requirements of section 4, article 10, part third of the By-Laws have been complied with.

7. Petition of JAMES A. CARLOCK, expelled by Marcelline Lodge No. 114, April 13th, 1867, for restoration.

The petition being recommended by the Lodge expelling, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that JAMES A. CARLOCK be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

8. Petition of JOHN GOODWIN, expelled by Marcelline Lodge No. 114, January 23d, 1869, for restoration.

The petition being recommended by the Lodge expelling, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that JOHN GOODWIN be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

9. Petition of JAMES C. STRONG, expelled by Macomb Lodge No. 17, December 1st, 1865, for restoration.

The petition being recommended by the Lodge expelling, your committee recommend that JAMES C. STRONG be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

10. Petition of ALONZO WOODARD, expelled by Fortitude Lodge No. 638, October 11th, 1873, for restoration.

The petition being recommended by the Lodge expelling, your committee recommend that ALONZO WOODARD be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

11. Petition of Mt. Erie Lodge No. 331, to restore SYLVESTER MOUTRY, an expelled member, to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and to membership in said Lodge.

Your committee recommend the restoration of SYLVESTER MOUTRY to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, but cannot comply with the request to restore to membership, as it conflicts with section 2, article 10, part third of the By-Laws.

12. Petition of DeKalb Lodge No. 144, for the restoration of JOHN HATHREN, an expelled member, to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that JOHN HATHREN be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. WHITEHEAD,
S. STEVENS,
A. B. DAVIDSON.

RESOLUTION—Explanatory of By-Laws.

R. W. Bro. Robbins offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That under the amended By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, by which one clear ballot entitles the applicant to the three degrees, those already elected to one or more degrees, are entitled to proceed without further ballot, all other conditions of the law being complied with.

RESOLUTION—To Remit Dues of New Columbia Lodge No. 336.

R. W. Bro. SCOTT, G. C., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Charity:

WHEREAS, New Columbia Lodge No. 336, has lost her lodge room with all her furniture and jewels, and

WHEREAS, said lodge is poor and is making an effort to replace them; therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge remit the dues of said New Columbia Lodge No. 336, the better to enable them to complete their lodge room and go on with their work.

RECEPTION—Grand Master of Indiana.

M. W. Bro. DANIEL McDONALD, Grand Master of Masons in Indiana, was introduced to the Grand Lodge by the M. W. Grand Master, and received with the Grand Honors.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges have upon careful examination, and in accordance with the duties prescribed in Art. 9, section 8, of the By-Laws, arrived at the following conclusions, and respectfully submit this report as the result of their labors:

The total membership of this Grand Jurisdiction, so far as reported, is 40,468. Non-affiliated, so far as reported, 1,339. There have been initiated during the year, 2,750; passed, 2,545; raised, 2,569; admitted, 1,000; dimitted, 1,420; deceased, 468; rejected, 984; reinstated, 191; suspended, 978; expelled, 86. Showing a net increase of 804 members.

The following have failed to make returns: Nos. 177, 259, 338, 363, 375, 376, 429, 546, 569, 591, 640, 699.

Article 24, section 1, provides "that every lodge shall, on or before the first day of September, transmit by mail or express, or some other expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary, the returns of such lodge;" yet returns of the following lodges were not received until the morning of the first day of the session: Nos. 7, 51, 160, 268, 269, 356, 384, 386, 401, 408, 416, 417, 529, 549, 600, 608, 625, 662, 663, 698, 707. Comment is unnecessary.

The following lodges, while they have made their returns, have failed to pay the Grand Lodge dues. Nos. 139, 163, 185, 189, 195, 220, 275, 290, 301, 320, 358, 381, 430, 483, 511, 522, 524, 545.

The following lodges report that during the year past they have failed to confer any degrees, although in a few instances they have admitted a member by dimit: Nos. 136, 139, 173, 282, 290, 315, 331, 347, 397, 406, 407, 466, 483, 516, 631, 635, 652, 657, 671, 691, 703.

We have found errors in a large number of returns—some trivial, some serious—but of so varied a nature that it would be impracticable to enumerate them all in this report. Your committee believe that many of these could be easily rectified if the representatives would take the trouble to make the needed explanations, owing to this and the absence of the reports of 1874, we have been obliged to rely on the reports made by the Secretaries, and hence, if it should prove in some instances that we are in error, it may be easily traced to the proper source.

The most common error seems to be the omission of the names of non-residents and those over 60 years of age, notwithstanding that Art. 25, section 1, of the By-Laws, distinctly states that dues shall be paid on *each* Master Mason belonging to the lodge, and the law is presumed to be in the hands of every W. Master and Secretary in the State. In addition to this, the Grand Secretary caused to be printed on the second page of the cover of the Returns, the above extract from the By-Laws, and also included it in a circular issued in connection with the Returns. It seems to your committee that owing to these facts, there can be no excuse offered for so palpable a violation of the law.

Lodges Nos. 147, 317, 387, 405, 439, 440, 489, 510, 548, 527, 604, 632, 647, 654, 655, 665, 678, 719, 725, have no seal attached.

Lodge No 476, needs the signature of the Secretary; Nos. 38, 533, 695, and 722, have neither the seal of the lodge nor the signature of W. M. or Secretary.

Lodges Nos. 36, 87, 125, 128, 149, 158, 203, 211, 234, 257, 291, 317, 380, 407, 427, 436, 487, 529, 520, 533, 534, 550, 554, 563, 577, 579, 581, 595, 607, 647, 650, 653, 654, 711, 718, 739, have failed to return their membership for 1874, thereby adding materially to the labors of this committee, and leaving them in doubt, in some cases, as to the correctness of their report.

The following lodges have in their returns shown errors and irregularities aside from those already mentioned: Nos. 16, 26, 37, 53, 48, 80, 89, 93, 95, 99, 106, 129, 133, 137, 147, 153, 154, 159, 176, 216, 218, 222, 223, 226, 230, 238, 245, 260, 268, 276, 305, 309, 313, 317, 341, 342, 348, 371, 384, 401, 402, 405, 424, 428, 461, 466, 502, 507, 513, 528, 536, 558, 578, 592, 628, 630, 659, 664, 693, 706, 712, 721.

Your committee have no suggestions to make or resolutions to offer for your consideration calculated to remedy these faults, believing that with the W. Master and Secretary alone rests the responsibility of complying with the law, literally, and with but one construction, and to them this Grand Lodge looks for the faithful performance of their duties.

Your committee would ask permission to alter or amend this report, as fast as the errors noted have been explained and corrected.

Fraternally,

D. A. CASHMAN, Chairman.
D. E. HEAD,
C. KIRKPATRICK,
SAM'L C. SMITH,
H. W. DYER.

[For statistical table, see appendix.]

REPORT—Committee on Widows and Orphans' Home.

R. W. Bro. SCOTT, G. C., submitted the following report of the Committee on Widows and Orphans' Home, the consideration of which was made the special order for eleven o'clock to-morrow morning :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee appointed at the last Annual Communication, charged with the important duty of inquiring into the expediency of the establishing of a "Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home," at some suitable place within this Grand Jurisdiction, as contemplated in the resolution adopted at your last Grand Communication, and set forth on page 77, Grand Lodge proceedings, have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions of the resolution referred to, we have given the subject due consideration, and herewith submit to you the following report:

Your committee are of the opinion that the "Orphans' Home," of Kentucky, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of that State, is working admirably. The Grand Master of that State talks eloquently and confidently of the "Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," whose *permanent success* he recognizes as fixed; and to place it beyond doubt, the Grand Lodge generously bestowed upon it a large sum to make it a beacon light to the *craft* of other States.

Your committee therefore consider the enterprise both *practicable* and *laudable*, and every way worthy to engage the *hands* and *hearts*, and to elicit the prayers and sympathies of not only every Mason but every lover of humanity, as we know it will of the ladies, if established upon a proper basis. Under this head, your committee beg leave to state that the matter of raising funds was canvassed, and a member of your committee presented the claims of the contemplated Home to Metropolis Lodge No. 91, which responded nobly by appointing the necessary committees, composed of men of warm, philanthropic hearts, who entered upon their duties with energy and perseverance, and, as a result of their labors of love, at a Masonic Fair held in their lodge room, they netted \$535, and now hold it subject to the order of the Grand Lodge or its proper committee on "Orphans' Home."

Your committee have likewise had under consideration the *character* and *utility* of said Home. We have arrived at the conclusion that its legitimate object is the

systematizing of our charities, and making proper provision for the training of the orphan children of our deceased brethren to a knowledge of virtue and happiness, as well as to habits of industry and economy. Your committee are apprised of the fact that thousands of dollars are annually contributed by benevolent individuals for the immediate relief of the suffering poor; and, under existing circumstances, it is the best that can be done to mitigate the sufferings and soothe the sorrows of the distressed; but was the sum thus distributed systematically applied, under a system of salutary rules and laws, how much more efficient and extensive would be the relief afforded and the good accomplished.

Let us exemplify our meaning by supposing that fifty dollars is given to a poor family to purchase fuel, clothing and the necessaries of life for the winter. When spring arrives, the family are not only as destitute of means as at the commencement of winter, but no intellectual or moral instructions have been given to the children—no new stimulus to exertion or habits of industry have been inculcated. Let the children of the same family be placed in a suitable home, under the control of competent teachers, and governed by wholesome laws, and the fifty dollars will go far to support the children, and what is of more consequence, they are so instructed that, at an early age, habits of industry will be acquired, self-respect and a commendable pride will be engendered, and not only will they be able to maintain themselves, and if need be, contribute to the comfort of an aged mother, but they become lifted up from degradation to a fair respectability, and form, ever after, useful members of society. There is strength and influence in concert of action and unity of purpose.

What must after ages think of *us*, with our unprecedented growth—our present wealth and boundless influence—living at such a time and in a country with such boasted freedom and inimitable laws, with all her rapid march in the knowledge of the sciences and the principles of virtue and morality, with all her vast domain, we say, with all our boundless resources—what must future and enlightened ages say of us, as Masons, if we fail to make a proper provision for the orphans of our deceased brethren?

Your committee are profoundly of opinion that in order to carry out this beneficent and laudable object, it will require *unity of feeling and concert of action* upon the part of all good and true men united for the accomplishment of a common object. It is eminently true that whatever in the world's history has been the object to be gained, if the mission on which they have set forth ever was accomplished, it was simply because the men laboring for its completion have labored, as in the building of King Solomon's Temple, in harmony together.

For the purpose, therefore, of establishing this worthy system of organized charity in this Grand Jurisdiction, your committee would recommend for the consideration and adoption of this Grand Lodge the following:

Resolved, That the proposed Widows and Orphans' Home be established, owned, governed and controlled by the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present the claims of the Home to the brethren throughout the State, urging Lodges and individual members to make liberal contributions for its establishment and maintenance; said committee to keep a full and complete record of amounts donated, and the names of donors; all moneys

to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary as fast as collected—to be by him placed in the Treasury of the M. W. Grand Lodge as a Charity and Educational Fund, to be expended only for the objects for which they were contributed.

Resolved, That the said committee be empowered to call for, receive and consider propositions for the location of the Home; would further recommend that after propositions for the location of said Home shall have been received by the committee, the Grand Master be authorized in his discretion to direct said committee to visit such locations, as in his judgment may be advisable, to examine with reference to location, and to draw upon said Charity and Educational Fund to pay the necessary expenses incurred by said committee in so doing.

Resolved, That they be further empowered to receive *plans, specifications and estimates* for the necessary buildings; and that all of their *acts and doings* be reported to this Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, together with such recommendations as said committee may deem advisable.

Finally, Your committee would recommend, in order to bring this important *charity* home to the brethren, that a competent brother in each district be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the committee in presenting the claims of said Home to the Lodges of their respective districts, urging their co-operation and liberal support; and that they report the result of their labors to the chairman of said committee, on or before the first of September next.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. SCOTT,
DANIEL J. AVERY,
JOHN WOODS,
ROWLEY PAGE.

RESOLUTIONS—To Appoint D. D. G. M. for German Lodges.

W. Bro. MEYER (410) offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be empowered to appoint a special District Deputy Grand Master, for the German Lodges of the State of Illinois, working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the so appointed Special District Deputy Grand Master shall have the same power and perform the same duties as any other District Deputy Grand Master, and no others.

RESOLUTIONS—Requiring Visitors to have Certificates.

W. Bro. SWISSLER (557) offered the following resolutions, which, upon motion, were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That in addition to the prescribed rules and regulations for admitting strange visitors to lodges under this jurisdiction, it shall be obligatory for every strange visitor applying for admission to any lodge under this jurisdiction, to be provided with a certificate of membership under the seal of his lodge, which certificate shall not have been issued more than six months previous to the date such admission is desired, and no lodge shall admit strange visitors not provided with such membership certificates. But in no case shall this be so construed that a certificate of membership alone shall be sufficient to admit strange visitors to lodges.

And be it further resolved, That this resolution shall take effect from and after its passage, and that the same be communicated to the M. W. Grand Lodges of the United States and Canadas, and that, under the circumstances, this or a similar resolution be recommended to them for consideration.

QUESTION—Regarding Status of E. A. and F. C.

The *status* of E. A. and F. C., whose petition for advancement had been rejected, not being clearly understood by many members of the Grand Lodge, owing to the adoption of the amendments to the By-Laws making one ballot only requisite for the degrees, R. W. Bro. ROBBINS submitted to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence the following question: "What is the present *status* of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft whose petition for advancement has been rejected; and what action, if any, is necessary on the part of their lodges to enable them to advance?"

RESOLUTION—Printing Committee to Publish Daily Journal.

R. W. Bro. BARNARD (141) offered the following resolution, which, upon motion, was referred to the Printing Committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to make arrangements for having a daily journal of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge printed during the next Annual Communication, provided that it can be done without expense to the Grand Lodge.

RESOLUTION—To Provide Jewels for D. D. G. Masters.

Bro. BARNARD also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Installation service be instructed to report to this Grand Lodge a suitable form of Masonic regalia and jewel for District Deputy Grand Masters.

REPORT—Auditing Committee.

R. W. Bro. BARNARD, Chairman of Auditing Committee, submitted the report of that committee, as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee, appointed by the M. W. G. M. for auditing claims against this Grand Lodge, do most respectfully submit the following as their report for the current year :

We have had presented to us the following bills, which, being accompanied by proper vouchers, were approved by your committee and certified to the Grand Secretary :

1st.	Bill of Bro. FRANK HUDSON, fifteen hundred blank returns. . . .	\$94 00
2d.	CHARLES SHOBER & Co., for engraving, transferring, printing and parchment for sixty copies of diplomas	128 00
3d.	SPRINGFIELD PRINTING COMPANY, for printing and binding Grand Lodge Proceedings, Constitution and By-Laws	1,294 53
4th.	E. L. MERRITT & BRO., for printing and binding Report of Masonic Correspondence	1,021 31
5th.	R. W. Bro. DARRAH, for mileage and per diem, for attending upon meetings of Grand Examiners at Chicago, Bloomington, and Quincy	130 00
6th.	R. W. Bro. M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, for mileage and per diem for attendance upon meetings of Grand Examiners at Chicago, Bloomington, and Quincy.	140 30
7th.	R. W. Bro. PRICKETT, for attendance at meetings of the Board of Examiners at Chicago	46 60
	Expense of visit to Collinsville Lodge No. 712, by order of Grand Master, in February, 1875	12 00
8th.	R. W. Bro. J. H. FAWCETT, for mileage and per diem for attendance upon meetings of Grand Examiners at Chicago, Bloomington and Quincy.	124 00

Fraternally submitted,

G. W. BARNARD, }
J. B. ROSECRANZ. } *Committee.*

The report was received and adopted.

RESOLUTION—To Remit Dues of Fayette Lodge No. 107.

W. Bro. HUSKEY (107) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Charity, who reported in favor of its adoption.

The report was concurred in and the resolution adopted:

WHEREAS, Fayette Lodge No. 107, having suffered a severe loss by having their lodge room blown down in 1871, and were therefore so involved in debt that they

were unable to pay their lodge dues for the years 1873 and 1874, amounting to \$35.25, therefore

Be it resolved, That the dues of Fayette Lodge No. 107, for the years 1873 and 1874, be and they are hereby remitted :

PETITION—To Remove Brooklyn Lodge No. 282.

A petition signed by nineteen members of Brooklyn Lodge No. 282, asking that the said lodge be removed from its present location at Malugin's Grove, to Compton, a distance of two miles, was received and referred to the Committee on Petitions.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. BUCK (35) offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which being seconded, lies over until the next Annual Grand Communication :

Resolved, That Section 2, Article one, be so amended as to read : "A Committee of Nine on Credentials be appointed, said committee to form itself into three equal divisions. The lodges to be divided into three equal parts, commencing with No. 1, and each division to be assigned one part and pass upon the credentials of representatives of lodges in their class only.

INSTALLATION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion, the installation of Grand Officers was made the special order for 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock p. m., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th, 1875, }
 NINE O'CLOCK A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.
 The M. W. Grand Master in the East.
 Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

INSTALLATION POSTPONED.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. ROBBINS, the special order—installation of Grand Officers—was postponed until 2 o'clock p. m.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem respectfully beg leave to report that the grand officers, members, representatives and committees are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

S. W. WADDLE, }
 S. S. CHANCE, } *Committee.*
 E. C. SELLECK. }

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.	Mile'ge	Per Diem	Total.
M. W. Geo. E. Lounsbury.....	Grand Master	365	\$36 50	...	\$36 50
R. W. Joseph Robbins.....	Deputy Grand Master	263	26 30	6	32 30
R. W. W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Senior Grand Warden	253	25 30	6	31 30
R. W. Henry E. Hamilton.....	Junior Grand Warden .....	...	...	6	6 00
R. W. John F. Burrill.....	Grand Secretary	185	18 50	...	18 50
W. Frank Hudson, Jr.....	Deputy Grand Secretary	185	18 50	6	24 50
W. Jno. A. Lauld.....	Grand Pursuivant	110	11 00	6	17 00
W. W. E. Ginther.....	Grand Standard Bearer	154	15 40	6	21 40
W. W. H. Long.....	Grand Sword Bearer	149	14 90	6	20 90
W. Jno. D. Hamilton.....	Senior Grand Deacon	239	23 90	6	29 90
W. R. T. Higgins.....	Junior Grand Deacon	239	23 00	6	29 00
W. J. B. Trull.....	Grand Steward.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
W. Ira J. Bloomfield.....	Grand Steward.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
W. Ira A. Church.....	Grand Steward.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
W. Isaac E. Hardy.....	Grand Steward.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Bro. John P. Ferns.....	Grand Tyler.....	.	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES	Miles.	Mileage	Per Diem	Total.
D. J. Avery.....	...	.....	6	6 00
John O'Neill.....	...	.....	6	18 10
L. L. Munn.....	121	12 10	6	15 80
J. D. Crabtree.....	98	9 80	6	14 40
T. J. Wade.....	74	8 40	6	25 40
H. G. Culhoun.....	194	19 40	6	29 20
W. H. H. Rader.....	232	23 20	6	22 10
J. C. McMurtry.....	161	16 10	6	11 60
H. C. Clark.....	56	5 60	6	22 40
R. L. McKinlay.....	164	16 40	6	24 50
John Bennett.....	185	18 50	6	31 50
A. A. Glenn.....	255	25 50	6	31 00
Henry Palmer.....	250	25 00	6	34 30
J. M. Pearson.....	...	.....	6	31 70
D. M. Browning.....	283	28 30	6	42 50
L. D. Bennett.....	257	25 70	6	
P. W. Barclay.....	365	36 50	6	

COMMITTEES—FINANCE.

John C. Bagby.....	228	22 80	90	42 80
John C. Smith.....	...	.....	20	20 00
Chas. Fisher.....	185	18 50	20	38 50
Edward S. Mulliner.....	263	26 30	20	46 30

PETITIONS.

T. J. Whitehead.....	244	24 40	20	44 40
A. B. Davidson.....	110	11 00	20	31 00
Sylvester Stevens.....	169	16 90	20	36 90

EXAMINING.

M. D. Chamberlain.....	121	12 10	20	32 10
Edward Cook.....	...	.....	20	20 00
A. T. Darrah.....	137	13 70	20	33 70
J. H. Fawcett.....	105	10 50	20	30 50
Thomas J. Prickett.....	316	31 60	20	51 60

CHARTERED LODGES.

D. A. Cashman.....	...	...	40	40 00
C. Kirkpatrick.....	328	32 80	40	72 80
S. C. Smith.....	...	...	40	40 00
D. E. Head.....	239	23 90	40	63 90
H. W. Dyer.....	360	36 00	20	56 00

LODGES U. D.

R. D. Hammond.....	210	21 00	35	56 00
Louis Ziegler.....	103	10 30	35	45 30
B. F. Newlan.....	223	22 30	35	57 30
T. W. Hay.....	287	28 70	35	63 70

JURISPRUDENCE.

James A. Hawley.....	98	9 80	15	24 80
D. C. Cregier.....	...	.....	15	15 00
Wiley M. Egan.....	...	.....	15	15 00
Wm. Lavelly.....	185	18 50	15	33 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per Diem	Total.
H. W. Hubbard.....	253	25 30	40	65 30
M. H. Wilmot.....	188	18 80	40	58 80
A. W. Blakesley.....	263	26 30	40	66 30
Joseph E. Dyas.....	164	16 40	40	56 40
Joseph Holland.....	118	11 80	40	51 80

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

S. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	20	32 60
S. S. Chance.....	249	24 90	20	44 90
E. C. Selleck.....	263	26 30	15	41 30

PRINTING.

O. H. Miner.....	185	18 50	15	33 50
Jno. M. Pearson.....	256	25 60	15	40 60

GRAND OFFICERS' CERTIFICATES.

Enos Brown.....	15	15 00
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ORPHAN'S HOME.

W. H. Scott.....	267	26 70	15	41 70
John Wood.....	294	29 40	15	44 40
D. J. Avery.....	15	15 00
R. Page.....	164	16 40	15	31 40

AUDITING.

G. W. Barnard.....	..	.....	15	15 00
C. B. Garnsey.....	38	3 80	15	18 80
J. B. Rosecranz.....	63	6 80	15	21 30

BY-LAWS.

A. W. Adams.....	35	3 50	15	18 50
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OBITUARIES.

F. Hudson.....	129	12 90	15	27 90
S. M. Martin.....	215	21 50	15	36 50
G. D. Slanker.....	258	25 80	15	40 80

CREDENTIALS.

R. D. Lawrence.....	185	18 50	20	38 50
John Waugh.....	360	36 00	20	56 00
O. F. Price.....	164	16 40	20	36 40

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

T. T. Gurney.....	...	.....	15	15 00
S. C. Wilson.....	126	12 60	15	27 60
Chas Trowbridge.....	132	13 20	20	33 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D.	Total.
Bodley	1	W. A. Summers	263	\$26 30	6	\$32 30
Equality	2	J. W. Clifton	325	32 50	6	38 50
Harmony	3	A. Wood	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	L. F. Dyson	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	J. V. Thomas	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	D. D. Carter	169	16 90	6	22 90
Rushville	9	J. R. Neill	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John's	13	R. C. Hattenhauer	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	E. D. Youngblood	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	L. P. Chase	151	15 10	6	21 10
Temperance	16	C. W. Higginbotham	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	A. Eads	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton	19	A. Thompson	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock	20	W. H. D. Noyes	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass	23	H. Garm	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	L. C. Starkel	294	29 40	6	35 40
Franklin	25	L. McGowan	258	25 80	6	31 80
Hiram	26	D. O. Sheppard	161	16 10	6	22 10
Piasa	27	Geo. Barry	256	25 60	6	31 60
Pekin	29	M. D. Dowdell	160	16 00	6	22 00
Mt. Vernon	31	A. W. Patton	283	28 30	6	34 30
Oriental	33	J. H. Dowland	...	...	6	6 00
Barry	34	John L. Sweet	264	26 40	6	32 40
Charleston	35	E. B. Back	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kavanaugh	36	J. Bawden	161	16 10	6	22 10
Monmouth	37	J. A. Boynton	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	J. P. Norvell	128	12 80	6	18 80
Herman	39	G. O. S. Bert	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	H. T. Clark	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	J. Gray	88	8 80	6	14 80
Bloomington	43	J. D. Fowle	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	W. H. McCabe	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	A. Monroe	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	B. Meals	151	15 10	6	21 10
Calcedonia	47	J. F. Lyerly	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	C. A. Miller	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge	49	F. G. Welton	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrrollton	50	J. C. Woolford	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	J. A. Brown	240	24 00	6	30 00
Benevolent	52	D. H. Lawless	289	28 90	6	34 90
Jackson	53	E. E. Waggoner	196	19 60	6	25 60
Reclamation	54	S. W. Gunter	242	24 20	6	30 20
Washington	55	H. Forman	278	27 80	6	33 80
Pittsfield	56	Jos J. Toplif	249	24 90	6	30 90
Trio	57	H. C. Cleveland	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fraternal	58	H. E. Huston	148	14 80	6	20 80
New Boston	59	Walter Pryne	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	A. E. Jenner	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	L. C. Rose	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	E. E. Thomas	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	J. J. St. Clair	306	30 60	6	36 60
Knoxville	66	D. O. Mothrop	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	S. E. Foster	99	9 90	6	15 90
Naples	68	Frank Linkins	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka	69	W. Francis	187	18 70	6	24 70
Social	70	C. Bodemer	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central	71	H. C. Watson	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	Thos. Gant	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	S. Widdowson	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe	75	G. G. Smith	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	G. H. Warberton	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie	77	D. G. Burr	164	16 40	6	22 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per D.	Total.
Waukegan	78	H. L. Hadley	36	\$8 00	\$6	\$9 60
Whitehall	80	B. B. Hamilton	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	E. H. Winchell	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora	82	J. W. Page	137	13 70	6	19 70
DeWitt	84	J. T. Carl	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	Thos. Boyd	299	29 90	6	35 90
Kaskaskia	86	G. W. Staley	327	32 70	6	38 70
Mt. Pulaski	87	J. R. Ayres	168	16 80	6	22 80
Havana	88	H. W. Lindley	191	19 10	6	25 10
Fellowship	89	A. N. Lodge	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	James Walker	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	J. L. Elliott	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart	92	P. Worrell	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	E. Greenfield	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	J. Clark	251	25 10	6	31 10
Samuel H. Davis	96	John W. Hitt	97	9 70	6	15 70
Excelsior	97	H. C. Hutchinson	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor	98	J. Burky	140	14 00	6	20 00
Edwardsville	99	J. G. Barnsback	264	26 40	6	32 40
Astoria	100	J. W. Green	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	Seeley Perry	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia	103	O. Dent	122	12 20	6	18 20
Lewistown	104	N. F. Bruce	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	C. B. Hubbard	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	E. J. Jones	174	17 40	6	23 40
Fayette	107	R. N. Huskey	257	25 70	6	31 70
Versailles	108	G. I. Fields	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	J. H. Adams	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	J. Swaers	285	28 50	6	34 50
Jonesboro	111	J. L. Ury	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	T. F. Green	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	J. A. Mertz	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	H. C. Bisel	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	E. T. Devo	47	4 70	6	10 70
Vermont	116	E. P. Durell	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	G. R. Bassett	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly	118	T. J. Davidson	218	21 80	6	27 80
Henry	119	E. D. Disoway	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound	122	W. A. Goodrich	201	20 10	6	26 10
Oqnawka	123	Jas. Peterson	204	20 40	6	26 40
Cedar	124	J. H. Roseman	61	6 10	6	12 10
Greenup	125	G. Lewis	223	22 30	6	28 30
Empire	126	O. E. Hofer	160	16 00	6	22 00
Antioch	127	John Smith	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	L. R. Strickland	306	30 60	6	36 60
Greenfield	129	W. L. Kincaid	252	25 20	6	31 20
Golconda	131	J. B. Young	364	36 40	6	42 40
Mackinaw	132	D. Beckley	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	B. K. Johnson	200	20 00	6	26 00
Sycamore	134	A. S. Babcock	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima	135	G. W. Marshall	267	26 70	6	32 70
Hutsonville	136	W. H. Perrin	224	22 40	6	28 40
Polk	137	J. W. Marshall	289	28 90	6	34 90
Marengo	138	J. W. Green	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	Henry B. Pierce	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	G. D. Slanker	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden City	141	H. F. Holcomb	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames	142	A. Morrison	186	18 60	6	19 60
Richmond	143	G. B. Carpenter	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	S. O. Vaughan	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	F. D. Grover	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre	146	D. Sawyer	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	J. C. Miller	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	W. Hartley	154	15 40	6	21 40
Edingham	149	F. F. Kennard	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna	150	D. Ragains	345	34 50	6	40 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per D.	Total.
Bunker Hill	151	J. A. Merrifield	258	\$25 30	6	\$31 30
Fidelity	152	R. S. Moore	250	25 00	6	31 00
Clay	153	J. W. Hudson	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell	154	E. R. Ankrum	188	18 80	6	19 80
Alpha	155	John Lindsay	164	16 40	6	22 40
Urbana	157	M. S. Brown	139	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	S. Searls	51	5 10	6	11 10
Wethersfield	159	J. B. Moffitt	182	18 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	T. J. Tustin	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden	161	A. L. Burton	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope	162	J. B. Jordan	310	31 00	6	37 00
Edward Dobbins	164	C. M. Carter	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atlanta	165	C. H. Ormsby	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	J. C. Norton	93	9 30	6	15 30
Millford	168	J. A. Holmes	98	9 80	6	15 30
Nunda	169	O. Mansfield	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	J. S. Rodgers	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	Geo. Ball	210	21 00	6	27 00
Wayne	172	J. M. Burkholder	153	15 30	6	21 30
Cherry Valley	173	T. M. Lee	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	A. Kemper	134	13 40	6	19 40
Matteson	175	C. Puffer	38	3 80	6	9 80
Mendota	176	P. I. Davis	84	8 40	6	14 40
Illinois Central	178	R. Richards	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash	179	W. W. Apperson	179	17 90	6	23 90
Moweaqua	180	B. Scarlett	185	18 50	6	24 50
Moultrie	181	P. Cofer	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania	182	A. Candler	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian	183	M. M. Morse	74	7 40	6	13 40
Abingdon	185	D. W. Andrews	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	S. S. Rogers	111	11 10	6	17 10
Cyrus	188	C. C. Farmer	149	14 90	6	20 90
Farmington	192	R. H. Dickey	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	M. Waldenmeyer	226	22 60	6	28 60
Freedom	194	M. Allen	71	7 10	6	13 10
La Harpe	195	Jas. Mayor	216	21 60	2	23 60
Louisville	196	C. W. Apperson	229	22 90	6	28 90
King Solomon's	197	S. G. Gardner	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	E. Thompson	172	17 20	6	23 20
Homer	199	G. W. Yates	148	14 80	6	20 80
Sheba	200	F. M. Conlter	282	28 20	6	34 20
Centralia	201	G. W. Smith	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly	203	N. R. Taylor	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	J. F. Shadwell	237	23 70	6	29 70
Corinthian	205	T. D. Palmer	82	8 20	6	14 20
Fairfield	206	H. B. Leach	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	L. O. Norton	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	E. W. Willard	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	A. Hainer	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln	210	J. W. Spellman	157	15 70	6	21 70
Cleveland	211	R. Cleveland	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman	212	W. G. Wallace	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	W. Willis	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie	214	D. K. Campbell	244	24 40	6	30 40
Newton	216	D. B. Brown	225	22 50	6	28 50
Mason	217	C. H. Hanson	212	21 20	6	27 20
New Salem	218	J. Preble	254	25 40	6	31 40
Oakland	219	H. D. Williams	173	17 30	6	23 30
Leroy	221	M. S. Stout	138	13 80	6	19 80
Geo. Washington	222	G. M. Dixon	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney	223	H. W. Flower	198	19 80	6	25 80
Pana	226	H. L. Morse	212	21 20	6	27 20
Columbus	227	J. W. Bonney	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington	228	J. M. Gregory	170	17 00	6	23 00
Manchester	229	J. D. Roodhouse	232	23 20	6	29 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D.	Total.
Wyandot	231	Geo. White	112	\$11 20	\$6	\$17 20
Farmers	232	J. R. Pitt	413	41 30	6	47 80
Blandinsville	233	Wm Isom	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	S. Fredenstein	289	28 90	6	34 90
Dallas City	235	W. Scott	223	22 30	6	28 80
Charter Oak	236	G. W. Loughmiller	234	23 40	6	29 40
Cairo	237	J. S. Rearden	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	H. J. Mack	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel	239	J. Zimmerman	266	26 60	6	32 60
Western Star	240	G. Seroggs	123	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	J. H. Barton	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	S. G. Jarvis	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	D. A. Baxter	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	L. Adams	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso	246	J. H. Miller	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	M. A. Cushing	115	11 50	6	17 50
Golden Gate	248	L. B. Sanford	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	T. L. Keas	245	24 50	6	30 50
Robinson	250	H. E. Allen	234	23 40	6	29 40
Heyworth	251	J. Dorland	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	B. F. Brock	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	P. Harrod	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	T. L. Bartlett	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson	255	B. F. McLean	249	24 90	6	30 90
Algonquin	256	John Peter	48	4 80	6	10 80
Warsaw	257	A. Roessler	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chemung	258	W. G. Billings	66	6 60	6	12 60
Mattoon	260	J. W. Dora	173	17 30	6	23 30
Amon	261	W. H. Cardiff	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	N. Bedford	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	M. E. Erler	151	15 10	6	21 10
Franklin Grove	264	H. A. Black	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	W. T. Butler	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston	266	C. M. Grammar	269	26 90	6	32 90
La Prairie	267	R. H. Bacon	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris	268	E. B. Austin	164	16 40	6	22 40
Wheaton	269	J. Saunders	25	2 50	6	8 50
Blaney	271	H. C. Berry	...	...	6	6 00
Carmi	272	J. I. McClintock	287	28 70	6	34 70
Miner's	273	S. O. Stillman	171	17 10	6	23 10
Byron	274	N. H. York	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton	275	J. G. Johnson	258	25 80	6	31 80
Elizabeth	276	J. Q. Ledbetter	340	34 00	6	40 00
Accordia	277	H. Peters	...	...	6	6 00
Jo Daviess	278	A. C. Schadle	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga	279	J. N. Smith	185	18 50	6	24 50
Kansas	280	D. W. Zink	177	17 70	6	23 70
Brooklyn	282	D. Gilmore	95	9 50	6	15 50
Mc-tear	283	W. L. Simmons	57	5 70	6	11 70
Cattin	285	S. R. Tilton	134	13 40	6	19 40
Plymouth	286	S. K. Gaylord	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto	287	H. S. McElhose	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	G. E. Wood	68	6 80	6	12 80
Watauga	291	W. Hadley	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa	292	O. D. Sanborn	103	10 30	6	16 30
Prophetstown	293	E. S. Bently	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	H. H. Hill	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills	295	O. J. Reese	259	25 90	6	31 90
Benjamin	297	G. W. Cyrus	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda	298	A. Calkins	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hanover	300	A. D. White	186	18 60	6	24 60
Durand	302	G. H. Joselyn	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	L. Rank	42	4 20	6	10 20
W. C. Hobbs	306	S. Shockley	132	13 20	6	19 20
T. J. Pickett	307	S. H. Smith	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	F. S. Allen	...	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D.	Total.
Harvard.....	309	J. Morrison.....	63	\$ 6 30	6	\$ 12 30
Kilwinning.....	311	A. H. Robinson..	...	...	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	R. C. Crocker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
York.....	313	J. A. Rearden.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Palatine.....	314	F. J. Filbert.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	A. Inveen.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jonas..	316	T. N. Boone.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	O. L. Pitney.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric.....	319	J. W. Morey.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Dunlap.....	321	W. Lane.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	I. H. Gilpin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	J. B. Welch.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Harrisburg.....	325	F. M. Pickett.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry.....	327	T. B. Stewart.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Grafton.....	328	F. J. Glazier.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Altona.....	330	L. B. Young.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	F. Israel.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	A. H. Elkin.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Sumner.....	334	J. P. Jones.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Schiller.....	335	I. A. Well.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
New Columbia..	336	J. F. Smith.....	358	35 80	6	41 80
Oneida.....	337	G. L. Stephenson..	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	W. J. Hubbard.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Kedron.....	340	R. Kimball.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Full Moon.....	341	J. L. Beirne.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Wenona.....	344	W. R. Phillips.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville..	345	L. C. Belding.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
N. D. Morse.....	346	J. S. True.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	G. W. Hartman.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Russellville.....	348	J. P. Weiger.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sublette.....	349	Levi Mead.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	J. B. Negley.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Tarbolton.....	351	E. F. Joy.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Kinderhook.....	353	W. G. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor..	354	J. M. Stout.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marine.....	355	A. H. Judd.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Hermitage.....	356	J. Vice.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Blackberry.....	359	C. Spalding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	J. L. Blanchard..	147	14 70	6	20 70
Noble.....	362	S. W. Gard.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Horeb.....	363	A. J. Wiley.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Bement.....	365	C. F. Tenny.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Arcola.....	366	G. Klink.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	A. D. Underwood..	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	H. Cornelius.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Newman.....	369	J. M. Smith.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Middleton.....	370	W. Green.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Livingston.....	371	A. S. Sedgwick.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Galesburg.....	372	A. S. Converse.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Chambersburg..	373	W. B. Elledge.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shabbona.....	374	M. B. Allen.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Archimedes.....	377	G. Heelle.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Aroma.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	J. Pierce.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Liberty.....	380	S. F. McBride.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Gill.....	382	T. M. Angelo.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
LaMoille.....	383	C. A. Stoughton..	98	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham.....	384	W. Wilson.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Mississippi.....	385	C. M. Keller.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Bridgeport.....	386	B. P. Beck.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Youngstown.....	387	G. W. Beckner.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
El Dara.....	388	J. W. Burk.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Kankakee.....	389	F. S. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	P. B. Parcell.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Oconee.....	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh	209	20 90	6	26 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per D.	Total.
Blair	398	C. M. White	...	...	66	\$ 6 00
Jerseyville	394	J. G. Marston	262	\$26 20	6	32 20
H. G. Reynolds	395	R. Terrill	187	13 70	6	19 70
Muddy Point	396	Geo. Moore	179	17 90	6	23 90
Shiloh	397	John Gory	91	9 10	6	15 10
Kinmundy	398	M. Wilson	230	23 00	6	29 00
Pacific	400	E. T. Eads	168	16 80	6	22 80
Odell	401	Chas. Finefield	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	412	A. D. Gibbs	65	6 50	6	12 50
Mason City	403	S. M. Badger	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia	404	C. A. Buscher	88	8 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	A. Lancaster	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto	406	L. W. Lyon	280	28 00	6	34 00
Blue Grass	407	John G. Mick	118	11 80	6	17 80
Stratton	408	D. A. Morrison	171	17 10	6	23 10
Thos. J. Turner	409	John E. Pettibone	...	...	6	6 00
Mithra	410	J. C. Meyer	...	...	6	6 00
Hesperia	411	C. H. Brennan	...	...	6	6 00
Bollen	412	J. L. Marvel	187	18 70	6	19 70
Forreston	413	J. C. Brooks	121	12 10	6	18 10
Evening Star	414	T. Cronemiller	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	John Morris	142	14 20	6	20 20
Paxton	416	B. F. Mason	108	10 80	6	16 80
Marseilles	417	E. Barber	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg	418	T. O. Holcomb	302	30 20	6	36 20
Neynoldsburg	419	J. B. Woodside	337	33 70	6	39 70
Oregon	420	G. M. Dwight	97	9 70	6	15 70
Washburn	421	E. Buckingham	128	12 80	6	18 80
Landmark	422	J. E. Chadwick	...	...	6	6 00
Lanark	423	D. H. Snyder	142	14 20	6	20 20
Exeter	424	J. M. Riggs	230	23 00	6	29 00
Sunbeam	428	S. Faxon	53	5 30	6	11 30
Kendrick	430	J. S. Oliver	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	D. B. Batchelor	182	18 20	6	24 20
Murrayville	432	J. B. Beadles	226	22 60	6	28 60
Annawan	433	H. White	146	14 60	6	20 60
Makanda	434	J. E. Springer	316	31 60	6	37 60
Neponset	435	A. B. Avery	124	12 40	6	18 40
Philo	436	W. Fleming	158	15 80	6	21 80
Chicago	437	A. Shire	...	...	6	6 00
Luce	439	W. M. Avise	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo	440	A. Saulsbury	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	H. Tesmer	134	13 40	6	19 40
Casey	442	T. L. Shinkle	218	21 80	6	27 80
Hampshire	443	S. C. Rowel	55	5 50	6	11 50
Chesterfield	445	J. J. Leach	233	23 30	6	29 30
Waukega	446	J. W. Riggs	82	8 20	6	14 20
S. D. Monroe	447	R. J. Ford	252	25 20	6	31 20
Yates City	448	J. W. Hensley	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon	449	D. B. Cook	257	25 70	6	31 70
Bromwell	451	J. M. Birce	192	19 20	6	25 20
Grant	452	W. D. Frost	263	26 30	6	32 30
Maroa	454	T. N. Leavitt	156	15 60	6	21 60
Irving	455	C. Ramsey	224	22 40	6	28 40
Nokomis	456	G. Sippell	224	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow	457	J. W. Hood	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star	458	C. A. Furlong	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler	459	G. W. Brown, jr	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville	460	R. A. Moss	252	25 20	6	31 20
Plainview	461	A. W. Shultz	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont	462	L. M. Hobart	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	J. T. Gardner	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	Thos. M. Orton	245	24 50	6	30 50
Huntsville	465	R. H. Mead	232	23 20	6	29 20
South Macon	467	R. H. Woodcock	179	17 90	6	23 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D.	Total.
Cheney's Grove.....	463	P. H. Hyatt.....	120	\$ 12 00	\$6	\$18 00
McLean.....	469	H. W. Wood.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	L. Booth.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Amity.....	472	F. F. Loveland.....	80	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	W. P. Gordon.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	R. M. Dixon.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Manito.....	476	P. W. Thomas.....	178	17 80	2	19 30
New Rutland.....	477	W. S. Wayman.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Pleiades.....	475	O. Nickerson.....	...	...	6	6 00
Wyoming.....	479	T. W. Bloomer.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.....	480	D. Gillespie.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Lexington.....	482	T. Roberts.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Oskaloosa.....	485	D. M. Laswell.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Bowen.....	486	Jessie Palmer.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Andrew Jackson..	487	J. W. Ross.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Clay City.....	488	J. T. Evans.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Cooper.....	489	J. B. McNair.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Shannon.....	490	J. Mastin.....	185	18 50	6	19 50
Martin.....	491	A. Campbell.....	157	15 70	6	24 70
Libertyville.....	492	L. H. Howell.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill.....	493	E. Brownback.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Stone Fort.....	495	W. P. Throgmorton..	319	31 90	6	37 90
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	A. Stewart.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Murphysboro.....	498	E. B. Pellett.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Saint Paul.....	500	A. R. Robinson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	T. W. Ross.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	J. Tower.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	E. B. Wilcox.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Anson Dustin.....	250	25 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	R. F. Oaks.....	86	8 60	6	14 60
O. H. Miner.....	506	W. H. McLean.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Home.....	508	H. Hurlbut.....	...	...	6	6 00
Parkersburg.....	509	G. Mason.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
J. D. Moody.....	510	C. M. Jones.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Cold Spring.....	513	E. A. McCracken.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Bradford.....	514	H. Phoenix.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dement.....	515	J. V. Diamond.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia.....	516	Jas. Cozad.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Litchfield.....	517	A. T. Keithley.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Abraham Lincoln	518	G. N. Carr.....	156	15 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	R. Carr.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	A. Harmon.....	328	32 80	6	38 80
Illiopolis.....	521	P. P. Lucas.....	158	15 80	6	24 80
Monitor.....	522	N. J. Bloomfield.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Chatham.....	523	J. R. Deal.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	C. H. Getchell.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	T. J. Dunning.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	J. A. Crawford.....	...	...	6	6 00
Rossville.....	527	S. D. Lewis.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Minooka.....	528	S. T. Ferguson.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	J. W. Bickers.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Ashton.....	531	W. Frees.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	D. Maxey.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Freemanton.....	533	J. C. Russell.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cuba.....	534	H. Shiry.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	W. A. Griffin.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Plainfield.....	536	E. W. Gilbert.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gortin.....	537	S. H. Smith.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Chatsworth.....	539	Chas. Wineland.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Harlem.....	540	B. H. Alden.....	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel.....	541	I. Perkins.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Towanda.....	542	E. Stretch.....	119	11 90	2	13 90
Cordova.....	543	R. C. Cole.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	C. M. Hubbard.....	212	21 20	6	27 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D.	Total.
Apple River	548	J. Carr	151	\$15 10	\$6	\$21 10
Newark	549	G. G. Biddulph	63	6 30	6	12 30
Sharon	550	O. Wilkinson	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin	551	A. Prevo	214	21 40	6	27 40
Ancona	552	I. D. Bullock	100	10 00	6	16 00
Kyle	553	J. W. Hays	204	20 40	6	26 40
Plum River	554	F. Tyrrell	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt	555	G. W. Ravens	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	J. W. Wilson	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Wm. Swissler	...	...	6	6 00
Leland	558	G. J. Monroe	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson	559	G. W. Sweep	143	14 30	6	20 30
Trinity	561	O. D. Wilcox	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge	562	J. W. Mott	853	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton	563	I. C. Noble	272	27 20	6	33 20
Winslow	564	N. C. Tyler	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pleasant Hill	565	J. Mills	265	26 50	6	32 50
Albany	566	H. M. Booth	143	14 30	6	20 30
Frankfort	567	R. D. Kirkpatrick	314	31 40	6	37 40
Jacksonville	570	S. H. Thompson	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	M. H. Jackson	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	J. F. Peck	63	6 30	6	12 30
Capron	575	C. E. Freeman	70	7 00	6	13 00
Viola	577	J. B. Longly	163	16 30	6	22 30
Prairie City	578	J. H. Eskridge	199	19 90	6	25 90
Elbridge	579	W. H. Stubbs	170	17 00	6	23 00
Hazel Dell	580	C. W. Poland	231	23 10	6	29 10
Dongola	581	Henry Mowery	339	33 90	6	39 90
Shirley	582	C. L. Hutchison	133	13 30	6	19 30
Highland	583	R. Suppiger	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	J. H. Bell	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher	585	J. W. Hartsock	210	21 00	6	27 00
Princeton	587	C. G. Cushing	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy	588	G. Rosner	280	28 00	6	34 00
Elwood	589	J. Danner	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fieldon	592	W. Eads	272	27 20	6	33 20
Lodi	594	F. Tuttle	51	5 10	6	11 10
Miles Hart	595	J. B. Daniel	183	18 30	6	24 30
National	596	A. C. Wood	...	...	6	6 00
Lostant	597	F. Foulke	115	11 50	6	17 50
Dorchester	598	F. Meyer	248	24 80	6	30 80
LaCleda	601	W. H. Wolfe	219	21 90	6	27 90
Watson	602	W. H. Abraham	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	J. A. Ewalt	211	21 10	6	27 10
Hebron	604	D. A. Clarey	73	7 30	2	9 30
Allen	605	G. M. Wright	138	13 80	6	19 80
Streator	607	H. N. Moorehouse	96	9 60	6	15 60
Piper	608	W. Ong	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	A. C. Mantor	91	9 10	6	15 10
Union Park	610	A. D. O'Neill	...	...	6	6 00
Rock River	612	M. S. Bowman	110	11 00	6	17 00
Forrest	614	B. M. Bullard	102	10 20	6	16 20
Wadley	616	W. P. Hart	224	22 40	6	28 40
Milan	617	W. H. Shaver	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	W. N. Biggs	242	24 20	6	30 20
Berwick	619	L. Giddings	189	18 90	6	24 90
New Hope	620	T. L. Orendorff	200	20 00	6	26 00
Venice	621	Thurston Bishop	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hopedale	622	E. S. Hobart	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	A. B. Leeper	219	21 00	6	27 00
Dubois	624	W. C. Wilmore	274	27 40	6	33 40
Melrose	625	J. B. Sheapley	213	21 30	6	27 30
Union	627	E. Wiggs	339	33 90	6	39 90
Mosaic	628	J. A. Scott	134	13 40	6	19 40
Old Time	629	E. A. Wallace	192	19 20	6	25 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per D.	Total.
Ridge Farm.....	632	J. Hole.....	144	\$14 40	\$6	\$20 40
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	J. T. Lakin.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Buckley.....	634	J. G. McClave.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	W. Finney.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	J. B. Sollitt.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Fortitude.....	638	F. Kemp.....	198	19 30	6	25 30
Keystone.....	639	Morris Pfau.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	J. M. Edmiston.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Apollo.....	642	G. Howison.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	H. Munsterman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
San Jose.....	645	D. G. Cunningham.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Somonauk.....	646	J. F. Poplin.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Blueville.....	647	W. T. Honston.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Camden.....	648	E. B. West.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	W. H. Brown.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	S. H. Holt.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Polar Star.....	652	T. M. Renfro.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Greenview.....	653	W. H. Williamson.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Woodford.....	654	D. O'Brien.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Yorktown.....	655	W. W. Craddock.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Mozart.....	656	W. Frederick.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	E. Day.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Rock Island.....	658	J. Bready.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Grand Chain.....	660	W. C. Armstrong.....	362	36 20	6	42 20
Bethesda.....	661	H. L. Turpening.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
South Park.....	662	C. S. Waite.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phoenix.....	663	G. W. Beathard.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Mayo.....	664	A. M. Clark.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Greenland.....	665	J. Wells.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Crawford.....	666	S. H. Newlan.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Erie.....	667	J. Cocking.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	R. F. Fenton.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	P. Ziemsen.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	A. G. Bntler.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Farina.....	671	J. W. McClure.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Eddyville.....	672	J. R. Stegall.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Normal.....	673	A. F. Dickinson.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	L. Colhart.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	W. R. Lockridge.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	John Middleton.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	W. H. Baird.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Sheffield.....	678	H. Bauman.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City.....	679	L. Feiderlien.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Clement.....	680	J. S. Sawyer.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Morrisonville.....	681	J. M. Pence.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Blue Mound.....	682	J. Hatfield.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	B. Fordham.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Rio.....	685	Alex Heffin.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Cashman.....	686	R. J. Danphing.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Clifton.....	688	T. Barham.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Advance.....	689	W. W. Johnson.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Englewood.....	690	G. W. Carson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	W. J. Moore.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	E. A. Hanna.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Herrin's Pralrie.....	693	A. H. James.....	328	32 80	6	38 80
Centre.....	694	G. I. Ladd.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	F. J. Cross.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Belle River.....	696	C. S. Todd.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Hutton.....	698	F. E. Cottingham.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Pleasant Plains.....	700	J. H. Claspill.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	S. B. Weldon.....	414	41 40	6	47 40
Alexandria.....	702	J. E. Alexander.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Braidwood.....	704	C. K. Charlton.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	J. M. Darr.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Joppa.....	706	L. G. Torrance.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Circle.....	707	D. S. McIntyre.....	173	17 30	6	23 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage	Per D.	Total.
Lemont.....	708	W. P. Peirce.....	25	\$2 50	\$6	\$8 50
Star.....	709	D. Wallace.....	104	10 40	2	12 40
Farmer City.....	710	J. S. Miller.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	W. P. Gray.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. Penny.....	256	28 60	6	34 60
Newtown.....	714	A. B. Tilton.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Elvaston.....	715	J. A. Foster.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Calumet.....	716	J. Sidle.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Lumberman's.....	717	S. S. Buffum.....	...	...	6	6 00
Chapel Hill.....	719	H. J. Hugginson.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Varna.....	720	S. B. Jones.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rome.....	721	G. L. Cummings.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Walnut.....	722	M. G. Sheldon.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	J. W. Meador.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville.....	724	L. C. Chandler.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Rankin.....	725	J. S. Hewins.....	116	11 60	6	17 60
Golden Rule.....	726	J. W. Brown.....	...	.....	6	6 00

RECEPTION—Past Grand Master of Wisconsin.

M. W. Bro. R. DELOS PULFORD, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, was introduced to the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Hawley, and received with the GRAND HONORS.

SPECIAL ORDER—Report on Widows and Orphans' Home.

The hour for the special order having arrived, R. W. Bro. SCOTT called up the report of the Committee on Widows and Orphans' Home. M. W. Bro. CREGIER moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until the next Annual Communication, and that the report be printed in the proceedings, in order that subordinate lodges may have time to consider the matter and properly instruct their delegates. Bro. CREGIER's motion prevailed, and the matter was laid over.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions—Supplementary.

The Committee on Petitions submitted the following supplementary report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions beg leave to make the following supplementary report:

No. 1. Petition of nineteen members of Brooklyn Lodge No. 282, to remove the Lodge from its present location, Malugin's Grove, to Compton, a distance of two miles.

Section 2, article 3, part second of the By-Laws, requires that a petition of this kind should emanate from the Lodge. Your committee are informed that this petition has never been presented to the lodge for official action. Your committee therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. WHITEHEAD, }
S. STEVENS, } *Committee.*
A. B. DAVIDSON, }

RESOLUTION—To Pay Committee on Correspondence.

R. W. Bro. SCOTT, G. C., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Finance Committee :

Resolved, That in view of the efficient and laborious services of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, that it be allowed the sum of five hundred dollars.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. F. HUDSON (178) read the following report of the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to those Brethren, who have, since our last communication, been called by our Supreme Grand Master from their transitory labors on earth to eternal refreshment in Heaven.

Melancholy as the duty is, your committee have endeavored to gather from the record of those who have passed over the dark river, some few gleams of light and hope, not only to reconcile us to the loss we as a brotherhood have sustained, but also to enable us, who must ere long pass through the valley of the shadow of death, to meet with becoming calmness and resignation, that last and awful summons which will surely come to us, as come it must to all, to cross that great gulf that separates time from eternity—that awful gulf no mortal e'er repassed to tell what's doing on the other side.

In the death of Brother J. H. ANTHON, P. G. Master of the State of New York, this Grand Jurisdiction has lost an able representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, and the great State over which he presided with so much dignity, ability and inflexible integrity, has suffered the loss of one of her greatest and brightest lights. Brother ANTHON died in October, 1874.

Our sister jurisdiction of Canada has been peculiarly unfortunate in the loss of her Grand Master, W. M. WILSON, who laid down his earthly gavel on the 16th of

January, 1875; also, in the loss of Brother T. B. HARRIS, the Grand Secretary, who died August 18th, 1875. Both of these brethren laid down the burthen of life while in the active discharge of their Masonic duties and usefulness—with their harness on.

There seems to have been an unprecedented mortality among the P. G. Masters of Pennsylvania, for your committee find the above jurisdiction has been visited to an unusual extent in the deaths of no less than four P. G. Masters, viz.: P. G. M. READ, who died November 9th, 1874; P. G. Master SAMUEL H. PERKINS, P. G. Master JAMES PAGE, who died April 6th, 1875, and P. G. Master LUCIUS SCOTT, who died April 22d, 1875.

Maryland has also sustained a serious loss in the death of P. G. Master JAMES W. MCJILTON, who died April 11th, 1875.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has been called to mourn the death of her efficient Grand Secretary, R. W. JOHN M. S. MCCORCKLE, during the past year. Your committee have no data as to the time and circumstances of his death, but can say that he was a good man and true, and that our sister jurisdiction has sustained an almost irreparable loss in his death.

We now turn to our own jurisdiction, and to those of our brethren with whom we were most familiar, and whose heads now rest upon the lap of earth.

The first who claims our attention is Brother WILLIAM F. WALKER, who we find was born at Bedford, Pennsylvania. This brother became identified with this jurisdiction in the days when Freemasonry was young in the State of Illinois, for we find he was the first W. Master of Oriental Lodge No. 33, also Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, and in 1845 was elected M. W. G. Master, which position he filled with great ability. He was a man of fine education, having graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1832; he became also a graduate of the Theological Seminary of New York, in 1835, and after a most eventful life, the flower of which was warmly devoted to the interests of Freemasonry, departed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, on the 3d of April, 1875, in the 65th year of his age.

R. W. WILLIAM MCMURTRY was born in Kentucky, February 20, 1801; emigrated to Illinois in 1829, and died April 11th, 1875. He was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 26, where he was made a Mason, and over which he presided for several years. In 1848, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and served with distinction for four years. Brother MCMURTRY filled the office of Grand Treasurer for fourteen years in succession, which is abundant proof of the efficiency with which he discharged his duties. He was regular in his attendance upon the sessions of this Grand Lodge, never failing when health permitted; but his familiar countenance will never more be seen in our midst, and his well-remembered voice is hushed in the solemn silence of the grave. Thus, one by one, our fathers are crossing the dark river (whither we, too, soon must follow), and thus the staunch defenders of our ancient landmarks are passing away. Father, Friend and Brother, farewell! Peace to his ashes!

JAMES VANZANDT BLANEY, Past Deputy Grand Master, was born at Newcastle, Delaware, May 1st, 1820, and died in Chicago, December 11th, 1874, in the 55th year of his age. In the death of Brother BLANEY, not only the Masonic Fraternity, but the community at large, has sustained an almost irreparable loss. He was a man of high scientific attainments, a warm-hearted and zealous Mason; he was one of the oldest members of Oriental Lodge No. 33, and was also connected with most of the other Masonic bodies of Chicago, in which he filled some of the highest positions with credit to himself and honor to the several bodies over which he presided. He was a man of tender sympathies and generous impulses. Kind and courteous to all, ever ready to render assistance in cases of affliction and distress, and the amiability of his disposition endeared him to all who knew him, and a warmer friend no man ever had than Brother BLANEY. Your committee are fully conscious of their inability to do him justice, for they can find no language in the English vocabulary sufficiently expressive of his worth. He was most truly one of God's noblemen, and, take him for all in all, it is very, very doubtful if we shall ever look upon his like again.

Brother LOUIS HENRY JORGENSEN was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 10th, 1832; emigrated to America in 1850, and settled at LaSalle, Illinois, in 1852, in which city he was married; in 1854 he removed to Cairo in this State, where he continued to reside till his death, which took place December 21st, 1874. Brother JORGENSEN was made a Mason in Cairo Lodge No. 237, in 1857, and served with marked ability in every position in the Lodge, always evincing great interest in its welfare. He was a brilliant and zealous Mason, an exemplary citizen, a faithful friend, a devoted husband, and was loved most by those who knew him best.

Brother JAMES GALLAGHER, W. Master of Blair Lodge No. 393, departed this life June 28th, 1875. Brother GALLAGHER was greatly beloved by all who knew him. He had been tried in the fiery furnace of affliction, having suffered the loss of the partner of his days, only about one year previous to his own demise, yet notwithstanding his mental sufferings, which none can appreciate but those who have drained the bitter cup, he never swerved from his duties, or was known to murmur at the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, but with calmness and fortitude almost unequalled resigned himself into the hands of that God who does all things well, in the sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality. He left behind him an infant daughter, now doubly orphaned, which your committee are highly gratified to learn, Blair Lodge, in the true spirit of Masonic brotherhood, has adopted and taken under its protection, thereby affording us and the world another proof that not even death can dissolve the Masonic tie.

Thus have passed away some of our brightest Masonic lights, and as mortals it is not unreasonable that we should grieve for the losses we have sustained; yet mingled with our regrets we have at least the hope of a joyful re-union in that upper and better world, where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary shall find rest, and we may well feel justly proud that such men have lived, and for our guidance have left their footprints on the sands of time.

Your committee would therefore recommend that memorial pages be set apart in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge to Brothers P. G. Master WILLIAM F. WALKER,

P. G. Treasurer R. W. WILLIAM McMURTRY, P. D. G. Master J. V. Z. BLANEY, P. M. LOUIS HENRY JORGENSEN, and W. Master JAMES GALLAGHER.

“No further seek their merits to disclose,
Or draw their frailties from their dread abode—
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of their Father and their God.”

In addition to those above enumerated, there are many in our own jurisdiction who have during the past year passed beyond the barriers of time—many who only, perhaps, for want of opportunity, have not filled such prominent positions in our institution, but whose virtues, nevertheless, as justly and equally claim from us the passing tribute of a tear.

And what than friendship's manly tear
Can better grace a brother's bier?

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

F. HUDSON,
SAMUEL MARTIN, } *Committee.*
J. D. SLANKER, }

REPORT—Committee on Charity—on New Columbia Lodge.

The Committee on Charity, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. SCOTT to remit the dues of New Columbia Lodge No. 336, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Charity, to whom the resolution to remit the dues of New Columbia Lodge No. 336, was referred, have had the same under consideration. We learn that this is a case of loss by fire, the property being uninsured. Although we are informed that this is a case of great hardship, and that the lodge may be unable to sustain itself without assistance, yet we cannot venture to recommend a departure from the established policy of the Grand Lodge not to grant pecuniary aid to lodges losing property by fire, where such lodges have failed to insure such property. We report the resolution back without recommendation, for the action of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. E. LOUNSBURY,
JOSEPH ROBBINS,
W. J. A. DELANCEY,
HENRY E. HAMILTON. } *Committee.*

The Grand Lodge refused to concur in the report, and upon motion, the dues of said lodge were remitted.

RESOLUTIONS—To Establish District Grand Lodges.

W. Bro. F. M. PICKETT (325) offered the following resolutions,

the consideration of which was postponed until the next Annual Communication:

WHEREAS, The number of members of this M. W. Grand Lodge has become so great that it is too unwieldy for legislative purposes; and

WHEREAS, The annual expenses of the same for mileage and per diem has become so great as to have become a subject of considerable complaint among the body of the Craft; and

WHEREAS, some remedy for these growing evils should be devised at as early a day as possible; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five, to be selected by the M. W. Grand Master, be appointed to devise a method for the organization of District Grand Lodges in the several Masonic Districts of this Grand Jurisdiction, and for the future composition of this M. W. Grand Lodge by representation from such District Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That the said committee report the result of their deliberations to the next Annual Communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge, in the form of amendments to its Constitution and By-Laws, and that the said amendments then take the usual course.

. RECEPTION—Grand Representative of Utah.

R. W. Bro. ASA W. BLAKESLEY presented his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, near this Grand Lodge. He was received and accredited as such.

CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock, m., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875, }
TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor.
The M. W. Grand Master in the East.
Prayer by the R. W. Grand Chaplain.

APPOINTMENTS.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

GEORGE W. MARTIN, (607)	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
GEORGE M. McCONNELL, (570)	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
FRANK HUDSON, Jr., (333)	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
ALEXANDER H. IRVIN, (237)	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
JOHN A. LADD, (612)	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
ROBERT RICHARDS, (178)	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
GEORGE W. CYRUS, (297)	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
JOHN D. HAMILTON, (20)	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
RICHARD T. HIGGINS, (16)	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
GEORGE RAWSON, (588)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
GEORGE BARRY, (27)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
PAUL ZIEMSEN, (669)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL, (38)	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
JOHN P. FERNS, (308)	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

REPORTS—Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee submitted the following reports on the various matters referred to them.

The reports were read and severally adopted: *

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, would respectfully report:

First. That during the past year the M. W. Grand Master has received:

For 9 Dispensations to form new Lodges	\$900 00
“ 35 “ “ confer Degrees	175 00
“ “ “ for other purposes	102 00
Total	<u>\$1,177 00</u>

Which amount the Grand Secretary has duly received for.

The Grand Master has expended, as per detailed statement \$382 35

We would therefore recommend that an order for \$382 35 be drawn in favor of M. W. G. Master George E. Lounsbury for the same.

Second. A careful examination of the reports and accounts of the Grand Secretary shows that he has received during the past year the following amounts, which have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer *pro tem.*, R. W. Bro. A. A. GLENN, and his receipt taken for the same.

Dues for 1872	\$ 23 25
“ “ 1873	63 75
“ “ 1874	1,060 25
“ “ 1875	24,787 05
Dispensations	1,177 00
Miscellaneous dues	125 45
H. W. Bigelow, Lodge 438 (Cash)	169 24
“ “ “ “ (in Notes)	600 00
<hr/>	
Total	\$28,005 99

A detailed exhibit from the Grand Secretary shows the amount of orders drawn upon the Grand Treasurer, at and since the Grand Annual Communication of 1874, including orders for mileage and per diem, and all other orders, to be \$27,552 80.

Which detailed statement is herewith submitted.

Third. That we have made a partial examination of the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, which, so far as we have examined them, appear to be correct; but owing to the absence of orders paid, amounting to several thousand dollars, we are unable to prosecute our labors further or to arrive at any correct conclusion in regard to them, or make any report as to their condition; and would recommend the appointment of a special committee to take charge of the papers in our hands, and having procured the balance of the vouchers and finished the examination of the Grand Treasurer's accounts, to make their report to the Grand Master in time to be printed with the proceedings of the present session.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY, ED. S. MULLINER, CHARLES FISHER, J. C. SMITH,	}	Committee.
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To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom were referred sundry accounts, have considered the same and other matters, which properly come before them, and would report as follows :

We find from bills rendered that Bro. JOHN P. FERNS, in the discharge of his duties as Grand Tyler, has performed various services and incurred expenses amounting to \$90.80.

We therefore recommend that an order for this sum be drawn in his favor, and that he be allowed the sum of \$100 for his services at this session of the Grand Lodge.

We have also considered the following bills and recommend that they be allowed and orders drawn upon the Treasurer for the amounts named :

JAMES P. DALTON, for twelve charter cases for use of Grand Lodge	\$ 6 50
DELANG & OSTERLIND, for cap paper	1 00

GEORGE W. DAVIS, D. D. G. M. 22d District, for expenses incurred in visiting Manchester and Staunton, by order of the Grand Master	22 20
J. S. DANIELS, for expenses incurred in accompanying D. D. G. M. to Staunton	10 00
LOUIS ZIEGLER, for expenses incurred in visiting Wapella Lodge No. 606, and arresting charter, by order of Grand Master	9 00
A. A. GLENN, for extra service on Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, \$5; for expenses incurred in visiting Manchester Lodge, by order of Grand Master, \$7.50	12 50
PATTERSON & Co., for stationery	34 08
JOHN M. PEARSON, for two days' attendance on Committee on Printing at Springfield	10 00
O. H. MINER, for two days' attendance on Committee on Printing	10 00
B. F. CHASE, for card signs	2 25
Springfield Printing Company, for composition and press-work on 4,000 copies of Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence	912 72
JOHN F. BURRILL, for money expended for incidental office expenses of the year for printing blanks for the use of the Grand Secretary, and for stationery, etc.	925 34
(This does not include office rent nor clerk hire.)	
JOHN CONNERS, for services as Janitor	10 00
P. BIRD PRICE, for assisting Grand Secretary	25 00
FRANK HUDSON, JR., for services as Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
JOHN MIDDLETON, for building partitions and railing at McCormick's Hall	28 26
R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, for rent of Hall three days, for use of Grand Lodge \$4.00—less contributed, \$50	350 00
CHARLES SHOBER & Co., for lithographing and printing 50 Certificates Grand Officers	57 50
W. J. A. DELANCEY, for expenses incurred in visiting Waterloo to close Monroe Lodge, by order of the Grand Master	12 50
A. C. SCHADLE, for mileage and per diem, one day's attendance on Grand Lodge, session of 1874, as representative from Jo Daviess Lodge No. 278, not reported last year	16 50
JOHN D. CRABTREE, D. D. G. M. 7th District, for expenses from Dixon to Polo, to visit Mystic Tie Lodge, by order of Grand Master	4 00
JOHN M. PEARSON, for expenses to Collinsville, to visit Collinsville Lodge No. 712, by order of the Grand Master	4 75

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY, ED. S. MULLINER, CHARLES FISHER, J. C. SMITH.	} Committee.
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To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to call your attention to the arduous labors performed by Bro. S. W. WADDLE, Chairman of Committee on Mileage and Per Diem,

in preparing schedules and orders for the use of the committee at this session of the Grand Lodge, and upon which he expended much time and labor previous to the session, in order that the committee might not be delayed in the issuing of its orders; and would respectfully and fraternally recommend a special appropriation of \$25.00 to Bro. WADDLE for extra services.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY,	} Committee.
ED. S. MULLINER,	
J. C. SMITH.	

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. THOMAS J. WADE, would recommend the remission of the dues of Occidental Lodge No. 40, for the year 1875, in view of their loss by fire during the past year.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY,	} Committee.
ED. S. MULLINER,	
CHARLES FISHER,	
J. C. SMITH,	

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that the office of the Grand Secretary is not supplied with the conveniences necessary for the keeping of the archives and records of the Grand Lodge in safety and good order, and believing that all will recognize the necessity for their safe-keeping, would recommend that the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much as may be necessary, be appropriated to be expended in the discretion of the Grand Secretary, for the purchase of a suitable safe and other improvements in his office.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY,	} Committee.
ED. S. MULLINER,	
J. C. SMITH,	

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of R. W. Bro. SCOTT, to pay the Committee on Correspondence the sum of five hundred dollars, beg leave to refer the same back to the Grand Lodge, and recommend its adoption.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY,	} Committee.
ED. S. MULLINER,	
J. C. SMITH,	

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2. Art. VIII, of the By-Laws, your Committee on Finance submit the following estimates of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year:

Salaries of Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary . . .	\$ 4,400 00
Expenses of offices of Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary	1,500 00
Contingent expenses	5,000 00
Mileage and per diem	17,000 00
Outstanding orders	2,000 00
Total	\$ 29,900 00

Your committee therefore recommend that this amount be appropriated for the purposes above indicated.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY, }
 ED. S. MULLINER, } *Committee.*
 J. C. SMITH, }

INSTALLATION.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER, assisted by Bro. HARRY DUVALL, as Grand Marshal, duly installed M. W. Bro. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, of Cairo (290), Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois.

He was conducted to his station in the East, and having been duly proclaimed, was saluted as GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

M. W. Bro. CREGIER then proceeded to install the remaining Grand Officers, as follows:

- R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, of Quincy, (296) *Deputy Grand Master.*
- R. W. WM. J. A. DELANCEY, of Centralia, (201) *Senior Grand Warden.*
- R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON, of Chicago, (611) *Junior Grand Warden.*
- R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL, of Springfield, (333) *Grand Secretary.*
- R. W. GEORGE W. MARTIN, of Streator, (607) *Grand Chaplain.*
- R. W. GEORGE M. MCCONNELL, of Jacksonville, (570). *Grand Orator.*
- W. FRANK HUDSON, JR., of Springfield, (333) *Deputy Grand Secretary.*
- W. JOHN A. LADD, of Sterling, (612) *Grand Pursuivant.*
- W. GEORGE W. CYRUS, of Camp Point, (297) *Grand Sword Bearer.*
- W. JOHN D. HAMILTON, of Carthage, (20) *Senior Grand Deacon.*
- W. RICHARD T. HIGGINS, of Vandalia, (16) *Junior Grand Deacon.*
- W. GEORGE RAWSON, of Troy, (588) *Grand Steward.*
- W. GEORGE BARRY, of Alton, (27) *Grand Steward.*
- W. PAUL ZIEMSEN, of Chicago, (669) *Grand Steward.*
- W. JOHN P. NORVELL, of Danville, (38) *Grand Steward.*
- Bro. JOHN P. FERNS, of Chicago, (308) *Grand Tyler.*

M. W. Bro. HARRISON DILLS, Grand Treasurer elect, and W. Bro. ALEX. H. IRVIN, Grand Marshal, and W. Bro. ROBERT

RICHARDS, Grand Standard Bearer, being absent, the Grand Master announced that he would install them in person or by proxy, at an early day.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, P. G. M., submitted the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was received and adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

The undersigned, Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom has been referred the decisions submitted by the M. W. Grand Master in his annual address—and other matters—fraternally report, that in the matter of decisions, they unanimously concur in the first decision submitted, subject, however, to the proviso contained in Section 1, Article 13, Part 3d of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

In relation to the second decision submitted, your committee would report that inasmuch as Section 5, Article 20, Part 3d of the Grand Lodge By-Laws clearly and fully defines the manner by which an indefinitely suspended Mason may be reinstated, they are of the opinion that further legislation on this subject would be unwise, and we do not therefore concur in this decision.

Your committee concur in the third decision submitted, so far as the same relates to the Grand Master; but your committee are of the opinion that the proxy of the M. W. Grand Master must be qualified in accordance with provisions of Section 6, Article 6th, Part 2nd, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Your committee also concur in the fourth decision, "That the Tyler of a Lodge has the right to vote," provided he is a member thereof, but are clearly of the opinion that the exercise of that right should take place within the lodge room.

Your committee have also had under consideration the question referred to them as to the present status of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts whose petition for advancement has been rejected by ballot, and are of the opinion that such brethren stand rejected under the By-Law in force at the time, and this disability can only be removed by a favorable ballot.

The resolutions offered by the Representatives of Mithra Lodge No. 410, Germania Lodge No. 182, Accordia Lodge No. 277, Lessing Lodge No. 557, Herder Lodge No. 669, and Waldeck Lodge No. 674, asking for the appointment of a special District Deputy Grand Master, who should have supervision of those lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction working in the German language, having been referred to your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, they would respectfully report that they have had same under consideration, and finding that the appointment of such Special District Deputy Grand Master is prohibited by the second and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, would recommend the adoption of the following as a substitute for said resolutions: *Resolved*, That we recommend to the M.W.

Grand Master the propriety of appointing one or more competent brethren as Assistant Grand Lecturers, whose duties it shall be to supervise and instruct lodges that may be working in the German language; such instruction and supervision to be made under the direction of the District Deputy Grand Masters of the districts in which such lodges may be located.

In the matter of the resolutions offered by W. Bro. SWISSLER, requiring "strange visitors to come provided with certificates" from their respective lodges, your committee are of the opinion that section 2, article 19, part 2d of the Grand Lodge By-Laws affords lodges all the protection necessary to protect them from impostors, if strictly complied with, and therefore recommend that said resolutions be not concurred in.

In the matter of the memorial of Thomas Rose, an expelled Mason, praying the Grand Lodge to re-open his case and grant him a new trial, which was referred to this committee, we fraternally report that we are not quite clear in our own minds what point of law we are expected to decide upon, as no question of Masonic Law in this case has been directly presented for our consideration. But your committee are of the opinion that there is and should be some way of reaching cases of this kind, and further, that the Grand Lodge has the power and authority, upon a proper showing that injustice has been done to an expelled brother, to reconsider the action had in approving the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JAMES A. HAWLEY, DEWITT C. CREGIER, WILEY M. EGAN, WILLIAM LAVELY, JNO. M. PEARSON.	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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**CASE OF THOMAS ROSE vs. GILLESPIE LODGE No. 214—
Reconsidered.**

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, P. G. M., so much of the Report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances of last year as relates to the case of THOMAS ROSE vs. GILLESPIE LODGE No. 214, was reconsidered.

Bro. HAWLEY then moved that it be referred to the present Committee on Appeals and Grievances, with instructions to report at this session of the Grand Lodge, if possible.

R. W. Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON moved—as an amendment—that the case be referred to the Grand Master, with power to order a new trial if consistent with justice.

The amendment was adopted, and it was so ordered.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

M. W. Bro. HAWLEY offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being seconded, lies over until the next Annual Communication:

Resolved, That Section 4, Article VI, Part First of the By-Laws be amended by striking out after the words "clerk hire," the words *and office rent*.

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. CREGIER, the Committee on "Widows and Orphans' Home," was continued for another year.

Owing to the sudden and severe illness of R. W. Bro. DILLS, Grand Treasurer, he was unable to attend Grand Lodge, consequently his report does not appear in the proceedings. The M. W. Grand Master has appointed R. W. Brethren JOHN C. BAGBY and E. C. SELLECK, and W. Bro. E. S. MULLINER, a committee to settle with Bro. DILLS, and their report, if received in season, will appear in the Appendix.

CLOSED.

There appearing to be no further business before the Grand Lodge, solemn prayer was offered by the R. W. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, when the M. W. Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM, PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAILING.

Geo. E. Lounsbury

ATTEST:

Grand Master.

John F. Burrill

Grand Secretary.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
M. W. WILLIAM F. WALKER,
PAST MASTER OF ORIENTAL LODGE No. 33,
PAST GRAND ORATOR
AND
PAST GRAND MASTER,
OF THIS GRAND LODGE,
DIED APRIL 3D, 1875, AGED 65 YEARS,

This page is Fraternally Dedicated.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
R. W WILLIAM McMURTRY,
PAST MASTER OF HIRAM LODGE No. 26.
GRAND TREASURER OF THIS GRAND LODGE.
FOR FOURTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS,
LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
1849 - 1853,
DIED APRIL 11TH, 1875, AGED 74 YEARS,
This page is Fraternally Dedicated.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
R. W. JAMES VAN ZANDT BLANEY,
PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,

DIED DECEMBER 11TH, 1874, AGED 55 YEARS,

This page is Fraternaly Dedicated.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
LOUIS HENRY JORGENSEN,
PAST MASTER OF CAIRO LODGE NO. 237,
DIED DECEMBER 21ST, 1874, AGED 42 YEARS,

This page is Fraternaly Dedicated.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
JAMES GALLAHER,
W. MASTER OF BLAIR LODGE NO. 393,

DIED JUNE 28TH, 1875.

This page is Fraternally Dedicated.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois :

As the first installment of our report goes to press, we have at hand the proceedings of thirty-three American Grand Lodges. We trust the now missing volumes may all be received in season to take their regular place in the alphabetical arrangement which we shall preserve, as usual. Such as come too late for that, we shall notice in an addenda to the report.

ALABAMA.

The Grand Lodge met at Montgomery, Dec. 7, 1874.

The address of Grand Master WILSON is a strictly business paper. Peace and harmony prevail, and while the accessions to their numbers have not been great, he thinks the increase has perhaps been as rapid as is desirable. Six dispensations for new lodges had been granted. Dispensations to confer degrees out of time had been uniformly refused, he believing that there is scarcely a conceivable case which is truly emergent. His main reason, however, for refusing such applications, seems to be that the rule requiring proficiency before advancement is a wise one, and its rigid enforcement a matter of justice to the candidate as well as to the fraternity. He had granted a dispensation to a lodge to spread the ballot in a certain case the second time, although more than one black ball was cast on the first ballot, having been assured that "the negative votes were the result of accident or mistake, as the whole lodge endorsed the applicant as

being 'a correct, upright, honest, religious, good man,'” We can see how a whole lodge might endorse a man for all this, and yet the presumption that the negative votes were the result of accident or mistake not be strong enough to warrant so grave a step as the setting aside of a ballot, unless the brethren making the mistake avowed it voluntarily and spontaneously, and not simply impliedly by signing or voting for a petition for a new ballot.

He had refused a dispensation to a lodge to elect a Master, properly holding that in the absence of the Master, whether occasioned by death or by removal from the jurisdiction, no power can lawfully interpose between the Senion Warden and his right and duty to fill the East.

We copy some of his decisions that are of general interest, and as is our habit shall freely criticize those with which we do not agree :

“That a brother by dimitting, surrenders certain rights; among these, the privilege or referring any difficulty he may have with a brother Mason to the Lodge for adjustment. Charges must be preferred in open Lodge, at a regular Communication, by a brother in good standing. Non-affiliated Masons are not competent to prefer charges.”

“A non-affiliated Mason is not entitled to a Masonic burial.”

We presume the local regulations on this subject are the same in Alabama as in Illinois, and that these decisions are based on them, for they certainly are not warranted by the common law of Masonry. The right of a brother to submit his grievances to the judgment of the fraternity, and his duty to protect the good name of Masonry by bringing offenders to justice, are older than permanent lodges, and existed at a time when the whole Craft was unaffiliated. Both being recognized by the immemorial law of Masonry, no body of Masons ever has acquired, or ever could acquire, the right to deny them. They are not of those things which depend upon lodge membership, but are general in their nature and application. Dimission cannot deprive of the one nor relieve from the other.

If Masonic burial is the right of any Mason, it is the right of every Mason in good standing. We know it is sometimes claimed that no one is of right entitled to it, which leads us to observe that the surprising unanimity with which those who shape the legislation of Grand Lodges, in seeking to punish the non-affiliate, include Masonic burial among the deprivations which he is to suffer, lets in a flood of light upon their mental conditions, and shows how universally it is regarded as a right. If it is a right at all, it either accrues to a brother because he is a Mason, or because the particular lodge of which he is a member owes it to him on the score of his having contributed to its funds.

That this mercenary view of the subject does not yet obtain among those Grand lodges who deny the right to a non-affiliate, is shown by the fact that none of them have assumed to absolve their constituent lodges from the duty of giving the affiliated stranger who dies within their gates Masonic burial, though he has not only not contributed to their funds, but through previous illness has perhaps seriously impaired them.

Belonging to him, then, by virtue of his being a Mason, and not as being a policy-holder in a mutual benefit society, it enters at once into the category of general Masonic rights which cannot be swept away by legislation, but of which the brother who has once acquired them, can only be deprived by a judgment of his peers sitting as a judicial body.

We quote further from the decisions of the Grand Master :

1. "A Lodge cannot entertain a petition for membership until it is satisfied the petitioner is a Master Mason. This fact must be fully established before any committee can be appointed to inquire into the character and standing of the petitioner."

2. "That a brother belonging to a Lodge when it became dormant, does not, as a matter of course, regain his membership when the Lodge is revived, and if he wishes to join another Lodge, he must obtain from the Grand Secretary a certificate of his Masonic standing."

3. "A conviction of a Mason by a court of the country does not authorize his expulsion by the Lodge, without a trial and judgment in the Lodge."

4. "A Lodge may be opened in the Master's degree with seven members, including the Tyler, provided he is a member of the Lodge, for the transaction of such business as appertains to a M. M. Lodge."

5. "That an election for officers at which there are present less than seven M. M's. is a nullity. Not less than seven can hold a M. M. Lodge."

With reference to the question involved in No. 1, we have always held that the Lodge need not *know* the petitioner for affiliation to be a Master Mason before receiving his petition, but that it was a part of the committee's duty to determine the fact before making their report.

With reference to No. 2, it seems to us that unless the membership of a Lodge remains the same upon its resuscitation as when it became dormant, it is not a *revival*, but the creation of a new body.

No. 3 is good law anywhere, and No. 4 and 5 accord with our own regulations.

In answer to the appeal from the suffering in the overflowed districts of Louisiana, the Grand Master had asked the constituent lodges for aid, feeling assured that although their own jurisdiction was not in a prosperous condition; the craftsmen would not suffer an appeal for assistance to be made in vain, so long as they had anything to divide with their suffering brethren. The result justified his confidence; many of the lodges responding liberally.

In submitting a proposition from the directors of the Masonic Temple Association, of Montgomery, to sell to the Grand Lodge the property of the Association for seventy-five thousand dollars; the Grand Master says :

"I am persuaded that steps should be taken to secure a permanent home for the Grand Lodge. We occupy this building as tenants, and it would be a great reproach upon the Fraternity of Alabama, that while other jurisdictions boast of their magnificent Masonic Temples, the Masons of Alabama have no home of their own."

This is a view of the subject that troubles the dreams of other jurisdictions, which, like Alabama, do not possess a "Temple." Another view is suggested by the reply

of the boy to the boast of his playmate that his father had a new cupola on his house. "Humph, *my* father has got a mortgage on *his*!"

The question of buying the Temple went over for a year, that the feeling of the Craft might be ascertained.

The following advice from the closing words of Grand Master WILSON'S address, is timely, and may be heeded with profit by all Masonic legislative bodies :

"You will pardon me for urging upon you the importance of "making haste slowly," in all your deliberations. Legislation too hastily done, is infinitely worse than none at all, for it not only confuses and encumbers our proceedings, but must, sooner or later, be undone."

The Grand Lodge refused one charter, granted five, and restored seven to lodges that had forfeited them by non-representation and non-payment of dues; continued one dispensation and granted one; ordered that the petition of a profane should not be received by a lodge until he had resided within its jurisdiction for twelve months; refused to destroy its Committee on Work, and substitute therefor a salaried Grand Lecturer; and in answer to an appeal for aid to rebuild the Deshler Female Institute, at Tuscumbia, an institution having some sort of provision for educating the daughters of indigent Masons, invoked the assistance of the constituent lodges, and of the members of the Grand Lodge, as individuals.

As usual, the work of the Committee on Appeals is well done. Their report embraces but twelve cases, only seven of which were appeals from disciplinary action. By a comparative statement of the committee it is shown that although in the last eight years there has been an aggregate of ninety-eight cases of appeals, during the last three years the average has been only eight. We agree with the committee that this exhibit warrants its congratulations to the Grand Lodge, that disturbances of Masonic harmony are becoming less frequent. The usual display of rhetorical pyrotechnics with which this committee is wont to close its report, is not wanting. Last year we feared that the climax had been reached, and that thereafter we should have to note a letting down in style, but our fears were vain, the chairman again rises with the occasion :

"Happy the hope, and happier the results fondly looked for; because, when union of hearts, entire and complete, shall spread, like a sea of holy oil, from the center to the circumference of our much loved Order, its permanence is doubly and trebly assured. External foes may rend the air with their most dismal howls, and open on us their heaviest artillery; our battlements ever remain proof against their fiercest assaults, while they themselves, maddened by the thought that they can make no impression, miserably perish, self-consumed, before those walls which they can not scale."

The Grand Lodge, concurring with the Committee on Jurisprudence, decided that a brother on trial for unmasonic conduct, has the right to testify in his own behalf; and on the recommendation of a special Committee, of which Past Grand Master WILLIAMS was Chairman, overruled the following decision on which we commented adversely in 1873 :

"A Mason having joined a church, the laws of which require a renunciation of Masonry, notwithstanding he holds a dimit, is not entitled to its benefits; neither is the widow of such an one so entitled after his death."

The committee say :

“Should a member of the Masonic fraternity attach himself to any religious denomination the rules of which require him to renounce Masonry, this act of so attaching himself, of itself, does not deprive him of the benefits of Masonry; with these rules Masonry has nothing to do.”

“The Masonic Order does not require or demand of its votaries any other religious test than that of a belief in Deity; hence, the simple act of uniting or joining such religious denomination is, of and within itself, no violation of any Masonic Law. But should the member, or Mason, thus joining, actually renounce Masonry, by thus renouncing Masonry, he commits an offense against Masonry, and for which he should be dealt with by the Lodge having jurisdiction of the member, or Mason, thus offending.”

ISAIAH A. WILSON, of Union Springs, Grand Master; DANIEL SAYRE, Montgomery, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

M. W. JOSEPH H. JOHNSON was presented with a Past Grand Master's Jewel.

The Finance Committee have some remarks which evince great good sense, suggested by the fact that the revenues of the Grand Lodge considerably exceed the expenses; they say :

“This surplus, under existing circumstances, will probably increase from year to year until, in a short period, another *fund* will have accumulated to vex this Grand Lodge, as heretofore, with appeals for distribution, or incentives to irregular appropriations. The experience of this Grand Lodge, in years past, warn us to shun the evils incident to an accumulating surplus fund, as injurious to the recipient Grand Lodge, as well as unjust to the contributing subordinate Lodges.”

On the Committee on Correspondence, Bro. WILLIAM T. WALTHALL has fallen heir to the mantle of its late lamented chairman, Bro. KNOTT, and presents a report (p. 96) reviewing the proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges, including Illinois, and giving also some notes from the protocols of one German Grand Body.

Bro. WALTHALL is fresh in the field as a Masonic reviewer, but his composition, which is unsurpassed in elegance by that of any of our *confreres*, betrays a practiced pen, while his opinions are marked by good sense and clearness of statement.

The plan of Bro. WALTHALL's report is new, and in some respects possesses advantages over any we have yet seen. He preserves in the first part, the alphabetical arrangement of jurisdictions, reviewing the business of each Grand Lodge, and touching upon local and miscellaneous matters of general interest, reserving certain general subjects which for the time being occupy the attention of several Grand Lodges, and grouping under these general heads in the second part, the action of Grand Lodges and the comments of reviewers thereon, followed by his own opinions.

Bro. DRUMMOND having said of the last preceding Alabama Report, that it was “partially prepared by Bro. KNOTT before his death, and was completed by Bro. HENRY C. TOMPKINS.” Bro. WALTHALL says :

“Bro. TOMPKINS would be the last man to desire credit for another's work, and it may not be improper to state, as we happen to know, that nearly the whole of the Report for 1873, was prepared by Bro. J. J. DELCHAMPS, P. M. of Magnolia Lodge,

No. 259, who, although not a member of the Committee, had (as we are informed) contributed no small share of its labor during the chairmanship of our late distinguished brother."

Noticing the announcement by Grand Master WILSON, of Canada, of the death of EARL DALHOUSIE, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he says :

"Thereby hangs a question: Why "Grand Master of the Grand Lodge?" We observe this form of expression employed by our brethren of other British Provinces, as well as of several of the United States; yet the office is that of "Grand Master of Masons," for Scotland, or Canada, or Alabama, as the case may be. His functions are certainly not confined to the presidency of the Grand Lodge. *That*, indeed, belongs to him *ex-officio*, but it constitutes only a part—perhaps not the most important part—of his duties, powers, and prerogatives."

Past Grand Master PARVIN, in speaking of the service which the works of HUGHAN, LYON and others, had performed, in removing the dust which Oliver *et id genus omne* had cast about our eyes, respecting the antiquity and origin of Freemasonry, said: "And while it is true that the fools are not all dead, it may now be safely said that he who teaches that Adam, Seth or Solomon were Freemasons, sins against light and knowledge, and ought to be excluded from the platform of instruction." Bro. WALTHALL says :

"This is a rather severe sentence to be pronounced against those of us who fondly cling to the faith that there is more truth in tradition than is dreamed of in your modern philosophy. For our own part, we have not a word to say about Adam and Seth, but we cannot give up Solomon."

Independently of the historians, Solomon will have to be given up. A man who had been Grand Master, and had been subjected to the inevitable cross-fire of conundrums in masonic jurisprudence with which that position is assailed, would never have said, "there is nothing new under the Sun."

The following, from the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, strikes our Alabama brother as very remarkable, and he says it is the first instance he remembers to have seen of a formal adoption of the *ex-post facto* principle in penal legislation :

"If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the Lodges, he shall be subject to *some new regulation to be dictated by the occasion*." (The italics are ours.)

The reason given for allowing a possible exigency to suggest its remedy, is thus given in the XIXth of the Old Regulations (1721), of which the above quoted provision is a part, is, "because hitherto the ancient fraternity has had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office."

Bro. WALTHALL presumes that it would scarcely be considered an irregularity in Alabama, for a lodge to call for refreshment for the purpose of electing and installing officers, of which we may say, that while lodges everywhere are permitted to install at refreshment, we had before heard of no jurisdiction where elections were permitted when the lodge was not at labor; is not prepared to express an opinion on the mooted right of a Grand Master to make Masons at sight; doubts the correctness

of the Idaho decision, that a Master of a lodge is not a Past Master within the meaning of their constitution, which requires a brother to be a Past Master before he can be eligible to certain offices in the Grand Lodge, and we share his scepticism; thinks it rather hard on the candidate who had been elected to receive the degrees, paid the proper fee, failed for more than twelve months to appear and take them, and on petitioning again, was required, under a Maine decision, to pay a second time before his petition could be considered, and fails to "see the propriety of making him pay again for a benefit that he has already paid for *twelve months in advance*;" says that as far as Masonry is concerned with the questions arising from the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, that "a discreet silence in legislation, a judicious use of the black ball, and a prompt and vigorous enforcement of discipline for intemperance, are the only valid and legitimate safe-guards;" and after examining the subject of "Colored Masonry," finds the following conclusions warranted:

1. "It is not to be expected—even if it were desirable—that any discrimination as to race or color will be made the subject of Masonic Legislation, or recognized in Masonic Jurisprudence."

2. "At the same time, the question is not likely to occasion any trouble in Alabama. The exclusive and unquestioned supremacy of this Grand Lodge, the unanimity required in the ballot, the "right of objection," and the maintenance of the ancient Masonic principles with regard to *clandestine Masonry and freedom of birth*, are ample safeguards, even if there were any ground for apprehension of unpleasant complications."

ARKANSAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Little Rock, Oct. 12, 1874, with the representatives of three lodges present, and a District Deputy Grand Master in the chair, was opened, and then closed for one week in accordance with a general understanding based on a proclamation to that effect from the Grand Master. On the 19th, the Grand Lodge was again opened with the representatives of ninety-five lodges present:

Of the past year, Grand Master DANNELLY says:

"In consequence of political troubles and a fearful drouth that has spread over our land, there has not been that rapid increase in Lodges and members, that has been in other years. Truly, the drouth has been fearful; and I fear that many of our brothers and their families will suffer for the necessities of life before another crop can be made. But, surely, the more fortunate will fly to their relief, and relieve their necessities, so far as opportunity may offer, and their ability will allow. The seen and unseen hand of charity should ever be extended to the destitute, but more especially to those bound together in those fraternal bands that unite us as Masons, and which should be severed only by the ruthless hand of the king of terrors."

"On the 15th of May last, the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, forwarded to me from the M. W. Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, an earnest appeal for assistance from this Grand jurisdiction, to relieve the pressing wants of suffering brethren and their families, in the overflowed regions of his jurisdiction. Oh, how it saddened my heart! believing as I did, and so notified by the Grand

Secretary, that our treasury was exhausted. I was unable to respond to the call of the Grand Master of Louisiana; and once thought of making an appeal to our Subordinate Lodges; but knowing, as I did, that a portion of our State was also suffering from the overflow, and that our whole State was oppressed by taxation, I despaired of accomplishing anything in their behalf. But thanks to Him who rules above, there were some jurisdictions that were able to relieve them by giving bread to the hungry, and clothing to the naked, and who came to their relief. May they be abundantly rewarded by that God who always lends a listening ear to the orphan's cry, and extends a helping hand to the widow's distress."

He reports the issue of nineteen dispensations for new lodges, one of which was to authorize the surviving brethren of a lodge in the Indian Territory, whose charter was withdrawn in 1867 for failure to make returns and pay dues, to work under their old charter. He hopes the Grand Lodge will approve his action in this case, but naively adds, "though it may not be of much moment, as I learn that the Lodges in the Indian Territory have established a Grand Lodge." (Subsequently a motion was made by the Grand Secretary to recognize the new Grand Lodge, but action was postponed for one year. The authority to the above mentioned Lodge was continued.)

The Grand Master submits twenty-five decisions. Such as we copy we shall take in connection with the report thereon of the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, which was agreed to by the Grand Lodge:

"The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, nor District Grand Master, should accept the office of Worshipful Master or Warden, as there might be a conflict in offices."

Whereon the Committee comment as follows:

"The Committee think that the Grand Master should decline to accept any office in the Subordinate Lodge during his official term. But we see no necessity of extending the rule to his Deputy, or the District Deputies. Acting Masters are frequently, for good reasons, appointed to those offices; and if a brother, after his appointment as Deputy, cannot accept the office of Master or Warden of a Lodge, the holding of such office might be regarded as a disqualification for appointment as Deputy, and we know of no law recognizing such disqualification. If a Lodge thinks proper to elect a Deputy its Warden or Master, and he finds that it will not interfere with his duties as Deputy, we see no very good reason why he might not accept the office. In the absence of absolute rules of law, it is safer not to extend rules of disqualification by mere decisions."

The Grand Master decides:

"A brother rejected for the second or third degree of Masonry, may renew his application at every subsequent stated meeting of the Lodge, and whenever any moral objection exists to his taking a higher degree, the objections should be presented to the form of charges, and their truth tested by an impartial trial; more particularly if the candidate is elected to take the degree, it is due the Lodge as well as the candidate, that the nature of the objections be made known, and be investigated by the Lodge. To this the Lodge, as well as the candidate, is undoubtedly entitled on all the principles of equity. Unless the objections are made known there can be no investigation, and the degree should be conferred."

The Committee agree that the rejected applicant for advancement may renew his application at any regular meeting, but say:

“The brother who gives a negative vote is not bound to make known to the Lodge that he cast the vote, or to disclose his reasons for it. The secrecy of the ballot is sacred, and no violation of it can be expected in any mode. There is a general obligation on a brother who casts a black ball against a candidate for advancement, on account of unmaasonic conduct, to prefer charges against him, and give him an opportunity of answering them on a trial before the Lodge. But this is an obligation resting merely in his own conscience, and which the Lodge can never enforce, as he is under no obligation to disclose to the Lodge the fact that he cast the black ball.”

“If, after the candidate is elected, a brother objects to his receiving the degree, it is but fair and just to the candidate, as well as to the Lodge, that he should make known the grounds of objection, unless he has some good reason for withholding them. But he has the right, from such prudential motives as he may deem sufficient, to decline to disclose the grounds of his objection, and the Lodge cannot confer the degree until his objection is withdrawn. No man can be made a Mason, or advanced, against the objection of a member of the Lodge. The harmony and good fellowship of the Masonic family must be preserved.”

The remarks of the committee sufficiently indicate that they feel the injustice of summarily depriving a brother of his rights without a hearing, by the objection of a single member. The fact is, the right of objection, which is of recent origin, deduced from the necessity of preserving the harmony of the lodge, has been stretched over more ground than it can cover. As against a profane who has been elected to receive the degrees, it is wholly justifiable; but as against a brother Mason, its summary force should be utterly repudiated. There is no more justice in permitting the objection of a single member to debar an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft from that advancement on which the value of his already attained rights wholly depends, than there would be in permitting a single voice to deprive a brother member, a Master Mason, of the rights of which he is in the full enjoyment.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has already partially recognized this fact, in denying the right of summary verbal objection against a candidate for advancement, although it still permits the same injustice to be wrought in an equally summary manner, by retaining a ballot for each degree, an anomaly that we trust will soon disappear, the principle being the same in both cases—the application, only, different.

Of the effect of suspension for non-payment of dues, in Arkansas, the committee say :

“A Mason suspended for non-payment of dues merely, is placed in the attitude of a wilfully non-affiliated Mason. He has no claims upon any Lodge, nor has he any Lodge privileges. He cannot sit in the Lodge that suspends him, or any other Lodge, without permission of the Lodge, until he is restored to membership. He is merely an individual Mason at large, and other Masons are not debarred from holding Masonic intercourse with him.”

On the question, “Is it competent for a Subordinate Lodge to try one of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge?” the Grand Master decided :

“Not as a Grand Officer; but every Mason residing within the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Lodge is subject to discipline as the law directs.”

The Committee say :

“This decision is too broad. A Lodge cannot try its Master, the Grand Master, his Deputy, a District Deputy, a Grand Warden, and perhaps other elected Grand

Officers, during their official terms. Whether a Lodge can try any Grand Officer we need not decide, as the question is not before us. The Grand Lodge can try its own officers, as well as the Masters of Lodges."

We suppose the position here assumed by the committee is based on previous local legislation, for we know of no principle of Masonic law that would exempt any, save its Master and the Grand Master, from the penal power of a lodge.

The committee consider the following as substantially correct, but very properly add, that when a time has been fixed for trial, and the members of the lodge generally expect the case to be disposed of at that time, the Worshipful Master should not permit the case to be dismissed at an intervening meeting of the Lodge, when many members are absent, and not expecting the case to be disposed of at such meeting :

"A trial can be stopped at any time, by consent of the contending parties. After charges are preferred and placed in the hands of a committee for investigation, the Lodge then becomes one party and the accused the other."

In Illinois, the charges may be withdrawn for cause shown, if two-thirds of the members present consent.

For the rest, among other things, the Grand Master decided that a slight defect in the hip does not disqualify for initiation; that a lodge has no right to levy a direct tax, nor to suspend a brother for not paying a direct tax beyond what the by-laws require; that brethren consenting to an arbitration, pledging themselves to abide the same, forfeit their Masonic honor by refusing to abide the decision, and are subject to discipline; and that a brother on trial has a right to testify in his own behalf.

Three decisions made by a District Deputy Grand Master, were submitted, one of which is as follows :

"Three Masters, when regularly convened and opened in the Master's degree, can confer the Master's degree, and do any other business to be done in that degree."

Of this, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, the committee say :

"It is certainly true that a Master's Lodge is composed of three or more Master Masons; and three can open the Lodge, and work. But where the Lodge is composed of more Masters than three, as our Lodges all are, it would be prudent to lay over all important matters, when there are but three Masters present, until there is a fuller attendance."

We do not think that the numbers ascribed to the traditional or ritualistic lodges have, or were ever designed to have, any application to the regulations governing the number requisite to constitute a Lodge for business or work.

M. L. BELL, of Pine Bluff, was elected Grand Master; LUKE E. BARBER, Little Rock, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The officers were installed at St. John's College, where the Grand Orator delivered his annual address, and the members inspected the arrangements for instruction, partook of the hospitality of the professors and cadets, and in the italics of the Grand Secretary, "*had a good time generally, (on lemonade.)*"

The Committee on Education find the financial condition of the College still unflattering. A reduction of the number of professors, and of the salaries of those

remaining, had been found necessary. The debt created for repairs and improvements two years before, is still unpaid, and no money on hand to pay the professors. Still, with the economical measures inaugurated, they feel hopeful of the future. The endowment fund, amounting to \$43,000, is still intact, and is not likely to be disturbed. As usual, the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge was turned over to the institution.

Sixteen charters were granted, four dispensations continued, and four granted, by the Grand Lodge. Among the newly chartered lodges; one bears the name of Illinois.

The question of the joint occupancy of halls by Masons and other societies, was settled adversely to such occupancy, by a vote of concurrence in a report to that effect from the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, but was immediately reopened by a resolution, which, however, went over until next year. We find no reference to the "Roll of Honor," a subject which was referred to this Grand Lodge by the preceding, but the Grand Lodge has what Bro. BELL, of New Hampshire, would perhaps call a "new maggot," having adopted the following :

"In view of the losses sustained by Lodges of Masonry by fire, and the burden of assisting the unfortunate falling unequally upon the Craft; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to report at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, a plan of insurance against loss by fire—the officers of the Grand Lodge to be the officers of the company."

We suggest, as coming as legitimately within the province of the Grand Lodge, a marine department, insuring flat-boats and other Masonic water-craft against snags and sawyers.

The following excellent statement of law, laid down by the Grand Lodge in 1854, and now quoted by the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, we commend to Mississippi :

"If, on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses to decision of the Subordinate (in suspension or expulsion) on the ground of error in the proceedings, or innocence, that reversal annuls the judgment, and it is as if never pronounced; and, in Masonic Law, the matter stands as if no such judgment had been pronounced. The effect of reversal is, that he never was suspended or expelled at all."

We must dissent, however, from the following, from the same committee :

"A Lodge may grant permission to an Apprentice or Fellow Craft to apply to some other Lodge to be finished. But if he applies to another Lodge, to be advanced, and finished, and it rejects him, he falls back, as an unfinished stone, to the Lodge that first took him out of the quarries. It can finish him, if worthy, or let him remain unfinished as an Apprentice or Fellow Craft; or, if he is guilty of some un-masonic conduct, it can expel him, and cast him out among the rubbish."

We understand the law to be that when a lodge relinquishes the personal jurisdiction which it has acquired by receiving the petition of a candidate, the alienation is absolute; and that it cannot again entertain his petition without the consent of the other lodge which has acquired it in like manner.

The report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presents a concise review of eleven cases. Its chief point of interest is that it recognizes as fully the

right of the Grand Lodge to settle appeal cases on their merits, and to modify at its will and pleasure the judgment of the constituent Lodge, as do our own statutes.

Again we miss the Report on Correspondence.

We beg the Grand Secretary to indulge us in a good natured growl at his habit of giving initials only, instead of first names in full.

CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Lodge met at San Francisco, Oct. 13, 1874, and was in session five days.

The address of Grand Master TITUS demonstrates afresh that California calls no second-rate men to the Grand East. It is long, and portions of it more resemble a State paper than a Masonic one; but the excellence of its style and the interest of its subject matter, both forbid the wish that it had been either changed or abridged.

It is largely a retrospective view from the stand-point of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge, "The Silver Wedding of the Craftsmen of the Occident," and passes in review—with abundant statistics concisely given, and whose preparation must have cost much labor—the history, not only of the Grand Lodge, but of the State. The following shows that the Grand Master fully appreciates what only the most thoughtful among Masons realize—and of which the outside world can have no adequate conception—the fact that Masonry is the great balance-wheel of society in all newly-settled countries:

"Who can trace the effect had on the cosmopolitan multitude that filled this seaport, the larger towns, and more especially the mines, by the interchange of thought, the impression of regularity and order, made on the incongruous mass by the pioneer members of our Fraternity throughout the State? So calm, so modest of her powers, and so pacifying has been the influence of Masonry, that scarcely any recognition has been awarded her as one of the eminent levers in regulating the tone of society in this State. The more observant portion of our citizens readily accord such an influence to her unobtrusive lessons—not by attempting to sway the passions or prejudices of the day, by participating in political or local excitements, from which the landmarks and our rules and regulations debar us—but by gently imparting, through her many children, the broad principles of our Fraternity,—Justice and Charity; a rigorous attention to the rights of all, the continued devotion and application of time, labor, and private interests to the common good; she regulated—educated in part—the present equilibrium of society; imbuing the cultivation of humanities in the discordant ideas of the individual masses, making them more amenable by the softening influences of courtesy, kindness, and forbearance. No other country in our knowledge has ever existed where the same latitude of action, the same temptations to indulge in all the freedom of habits, the same exuberant enjoyments, the full assertion by all of their supposed manifold rights, have so completely prevailed as in this jurisdiction. How essential, then, that some humanizing restraint should be exerted through the lessons of our Order, inculcating obedience to established authority, respect for the laws, and the readiness in obeying, and assistance—rendered at an early period by our brethren—in maintaining the forms and usages common to the older States."

Formed by three lodges, in April, 1850, at its semi-annual communication in the following November, the Grand Lodge had on its roster eleven lodges, with a roll of two hundred and fifty-eight members. Now there were one hundred and ninety-eight lodges, with a membership of about eleven thousand. A wide expanse of country had been the recipient of Masonic advantages from California, the Grand Lodge having established lodges in Arizona, Chili, the Sandwich Islands, Oregon and Nevada. The financial *resume* shows an average annual expense to the brethren of the jurisdiction, of \$11,747 35. This must have made taxation heavy during the early years of the existence of the Grand Lodge, a necessity attributable to its anomalous and isolated position, and the state of society around it. There were, also, as the Grand Master says, a large number of experienced, far-seeing brothers, who, from the first, determined that the Grand Lodge, formed from a more cosmopolitan and more incongruous assemblage of members than ever resided in any other State, and reflecting the views of every Grand Lodge in the Union, should compare favorably with those older parent jurisdictions in all the minutiae which pertain to complete excellence. The result fully warrants the Grand Master in saying :

“It is with no egotism, but a pardonable pride, that I say to you that the most eminent Freemasons of the day, all the Masonic journals, Grand Masters, Committees of Foreign Correspondence, Masonic critics and reviewers, in passing opinion upon our proceedings, have almost universally loaded us down with the most favorable comments; thus proving that, in one particular, those directing spirits, with the always liberal coadjutors, the members of this Grand Lodge, have enacted a most judicious and wise part, in securing and properly expending the revenues since our Grand Lodge was organized.”

He refers to the pioneer charitable enterprise of the Pacific slope, the establishment in the midst of unusual ravages of pestilence, fire and flood, of the Masonic Hospital at Sacramento, one of whose physicians related to him in after years, that to his personal knowledge, over one hundred thousand dollars was contributed by the Fraternity of the State, and expended in less than one year, in affording relief to all applicants !

The Work of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco is also reviewed. In nineteen years it has disbursed \$110,531 09, of which \$31,494 14 has been for Masons their widows and orphans, of California, outside of San Francisco, and \$75,239 64, for the distressed brethren, their widows and orphans of other jurisdiction. This fund has been disbursed at an average expense of less than \$200 per year.

Passing to the growth of the State and the amount of her products, her institutions of learning, and great public enterprises, the Grand Master says :

“A person may well hesitate in attempting to paint the picture of California as she will be twenty-five years hence. With near the area of France, she is capable of producing everything that has built up and sustained that once magnificent empire. With three times the surface of Illinois, with her population of over 2,000,000, with her 677 Lodges and 36,775 members, rapidly advancing to greatness and power in a half century of existence, what cannot be done here, with our capacity to sustain a tenfold larger population than our sister State? I will only indulge in the pleasant hope that many of our members present will be alive, and refer to these statistics, when another quarter of a century has elapsed, to compare the mighty growth, at the golden wedding of this Queen of the Pacific States.”

The Grand Master reports that with the exception of two cases coming over to him from his predecessor for adjustment, no discord or confusion had been brought to his attention, necessitating any reference or interference; recommends that the system of annual inspection be retained, but that the Inspectors be called District Deputy Grand Masters, their duties corresponding with those of the deputies in other jurisdictions; offers his congratulations on the recognition of Quebec by Canada; thanks the brethren for their generous response to the appeal of the Louisiana sufferers, for aid; and reports six dispensations granted for new lodges. He is impressed with the view that the standard of fees is too high with many of the country lodges. Something over half the Lodges exact the minimum fee under the law, fifty dollars, while with the remainder it ranges from sixty to one hundred dollars. He says that he has been connected with Masonry long enough to know that the amount of fees never deters bad men from petitioning for admission, whilst often, within his knowledge, it has kept good men from applying for initiation, which remark being paraphrased by the Committee on Finance, was concurred in by the Grand Lodge. But few of the many decisions made by him, are reported. One of these, in accord with a former utterance of the Grand Lodge, is that acquittal on one trial is no bar to a second trial for the same offense. Another is embraced in the following:

“I was asked by the Secretary of Lafayette Lodge, No. 126, also by the Inspector of the 10th District, the following question: ‘Would our former Master, Bro. JAMES GANNON, be disqualified by reason of having lost his right arm, of being elected and serving in the East?’ I replied, viz.: ‘I can find no law pertaining to Masonic Jurisprudence that would prevent or interfere with his being elected to preside over a Lodge. A brother maimed after his receiving the third degree, and officiating as Master, does not militate against his being again honored by the Fraternity, but resolves into a mere question of propriety among the brethren interested.’”

We cannot find that the Committee on Jurisprudence disputed this, though with the Grand Lodge at their back, they again let fly at the man with only one good eye who seeks to be made a Mason, informing him that it was decided in 1872 that he could not come in. Having said that the horse was sixteen feet high, we suppose they felt bound to stick to it. If all eyes in California are as keen as those that can see a reason based either in Masonic law or common justice for considering such a misfortune a disqualification for the degrees, we think one such ought to let a man through.

The Grand Master announced the death of Bro. JOHN BAPTISTE BOPE, Past Junior Grand Warden, and Bro. JAMES HERVEY HARDY, Past Grand Orator.

As usual, the report of the Grand Secretary is a complete epitome of the business of his office. The report of the Masonic Board of Relief, for two years, was also presented by the Grand Secretary, and shows that in 1873 two cases from Illinois were aided to the amount of \$103 50, and in 1874, six cases to the amount of \$215 75. Two bequests were received in 1873, one from a deceased brother in Australia.

The Report on Correspondence, (p. 70), by Bro. WILLIAM A. JANUARY, is not a frigid paper. It is a concise review of the proceedings of forty-five American Grand

Lodges, written in excellent style and with marked ability. The author has opinions and expresses them freely, and because we have a warm side for such, we prefer rather to think that his readiness to speak out has led him to jump to a conclusion and thus overlook the facts, than that he has intentionally disregarded them in his inverted view of Grand Master HAWLEY'S proclamation of non-intercourse with Canada upon which he thus delivers himself:

“The Most Worshipful Brother and his Grand Lodge, it strikes us, have a pretty large job on hand in governing the six hundred and ninety-eight Lodges of their own jurisdiction, and we can but admire their extraordinary zeal in extending a supervisory care over the affairs of other Grand Lodges. We do not believe in forming entangling alliances, and therefore, while we should like to see the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec in amity, each respecting the rights of the other, yet we cannot recognize the justice of other Grand Lodges attempting to coerce the Grand Lodge of Canada in the premises. While we would fraternally advise, we would not threaten enmity, but leave it to time and reflection to compose the difficulty and bring about a just settlement of the quarrel.”

If, before letting fly his boomerang, our brother had familiarized himself with the proceedings of his own Grand Lodge, he would have had no admiration to waste on her neighbors for any imaginary exhibition of superserviceable zeal. The ground and lofty tumbling of that body on this question may well have produced a sort of intellectual vertigo which prevents him from seeing that of all American Grand Lodges, California alone is entitled to the place to which he so complacently assigns Illinois.

Bro. JANUARY dissents from the Alabama decision, that a petition for affiliation can be received before the applicant is examined; thinks it uncharitable and unjust to publish the suspension of a brother for non-payment of dues, because though he may re-instate himself by paying arrearages, the smirch on his Masonic character still clings to him; seems not to be aware that the practice obtains quite widely, as it does, which is indicated by the Arkansas decision, that an entry should never be made either on the petition or lodge books, of how a committee reported; agrees with us, that the loss of an eye does not disqualify for the degrees; thinks dues are absolutely necessary to the support of the lodge—of which we may remark, that dues or taxes were formerly supposed to be absolutely necessary to the support of the church, but that the more equitable voluntary system is fast superseding the old plan—and that without some means of enforcing their payment, many of the brethren would be “drones in the hive,” which indicates how wide-spread has become the error that readiness to pay cash is the measure of Masonic usefulness and activity; suggests to our hirsute Iowa's *confreere*—ERCANBRACK—who had the temerity to criticize the style of Grand Master PRATT'S composition, that he tarry at Jericho until his beard shall grow; notes the danger to Masonry from the great number of ephemeral societies which are now being organized for a mushroom existence, a danger which it behooves us all to heed; thinks affiliation fees should be abolished; says, while arguing for enforcing affiliation by penal enactments, that experience has demonstrated the fact that many men will perform their duty only through dread of the law, whence we conclude that he has overlooked the experience of Indiana on this question, where, according to Grand Master FETTA, non-affiliation has steadily

increased *pari passu* with the stringency of the legislation against it; objects to, as unreasonable, the Rhode Island decision, that a lodge contributing to the relief of a distressed sojourner, has no right to demand reimbursement from the lodge of which he is a member, (in which we heartily disagree with him,) and that other decision from the same source—a most perfect illustration of jurisdictional jurisprudence run mad—that no lodge has a right to contribute to the relief of any of its distressed members while they are sojourning within the jurisdiction of another lodge, without the consent of such lodge first obtained; regards as remarkable and original the Utah decision, that a brother elected to membership or receiving the degrees in a lodge, is not a member thereof until he signs the by-laws, and is under no obligation to contribute to its support, a decision remarkable only for the clearness with which it states the common law of Masonry; and properly insists that the rites of Masonic sepulture should be held as exclusive as other Masonic Work from participation by other organizations.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, on a proposition to so modify the rules prescribed by the Constitution, as to allow lodges to remit, or friends to pay, the dues of Masons who have died under suspension for that cause, and thus restore their names to the roll of the Lodge and permit the lodge to bury them with Masonic honors. The Committee say:

“The law requires that every member pay to his Lodge certain dues, and directs that, in case of his neglect so to do for six months, he shall be *notified* by the Secretary of the fact of his delinquency, and that he will be suspended unless he pay or show cause why he does not; and commands that in case, after notice, he neglect to pay or show cause why he does not, the Master shall declare his suspension as the judgment of the *law*. He must be notified of his delinquency, and, if he is unable to pay, some one of the members of his Lodge ought to know the fact and report it to the Lodge, when his dues should be remitted or further time be granted for payment; and if there is no one who does know, some one ought to inquire and inform himself and his Lodge, and no Master ought to declare any member of his Lodge suspended for non-payment of his dues unless he is satisfied that proper notice has been given and that the delinquent has the ability, but wilfully neglects to perform his duty and deserves suspension. If proper care were taken in this regard, we should hear no tales of hardship or injustice in this connection.”

* * * * *

“It is, doubtless, true, that injustice has been sometimes done by hasty and unadvised action under the section of our law which provides for such suspensions; but such injustice comes chiefly from the fact that Masters have misconstrued the law, and have declared suspensions without any evidence that the party had been notified of his delinquency. We take it to be a well recognized principle of Masonic law that no man can be deprived of his rights and privileges, or be declared to have been so deprived, without having had at least an opportunity to be heard in his defense.”

* * * * *

“Our law has never made any provision for notification to delinquents for non-payment of dues, other than that provided for in the section before mentioned, which is simply ‘that he shall be notified by the Secretary that,’ etc. This, in our judgment, means personal service of the notice. An amendment of the definition of ‘notification’ was prepared last year, and will come up for final action at this

Communication, which proposes that notifications 'shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot be conveniently done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, *if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the Post-office, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service.*'"

"The kind of service proposed by the last clause of this proposed amendment will answer very well and is unobjectionable for all ordinary notifications, but the notification called for by Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, is in effect a summons. It is an imperative order to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of a Masonic offense and deprived of all his rights as a Mason. As we have said, we do not think that it is within the legitimate authority of this Grand Lodge, or of any Masonic power, to deprive a Mason of his rights without due process of law, and that due process of law implies of necessity that the defendant have notice of his offense and have an opportunity to be heard in his defense. Our law ought to provide for service of summons in cases where the party to be served cannot be found, but such service must be reasonable, and should be made in such way as will be most likely to advise the defendant of the proceedings against him, and should allow him a reasonable time to appear and defend. Delinquency for six months in the payment of dues is not so heinous an offense that we should abandon all the decent forms of procedure and deal with the party summarily."

"In the case of Bro. PEREZ SNELL, reported by Bro. HILL, at page 84 of the proceedings of 1873, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had declared him expelled because, in the bitter strife at that time (1841) existing between two bodies of the Scottish Rite—the so-called Supreme Council, having its seat at New Orleans, and the Supreme Council, then and now having its seat at Charleston, S. C.—he adhered to the Supreme Council of Charleston, of which he was a member. At that time the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was under the absolute control of the Supreme Council of New Orleans, and, at its dictation, declared Bro. SNELL expelled. The act was without jurisdiction and was a nullity, and the alleged offense was one unknown to Masonic jurisprudence. Subsequently the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was re-organized and became, and has thence continued to be, an independent Grand Lodge; and when the unlawful act of expulsion was brought to its attention, it promptly rescinded the act. The first act was without authority of law and was void. We take it that Bro. SNELL, although *declared* expelled, never was expelled."

"Some of the cases of hardship and injustice which have been brought to our attention from time to time have been of like character—cases where the Master of a lodge has pronounced judgment of suspension against a member of his Lodge without having acquired jurisdiction to pronounce any judgment. Whenever such a case arises it is the plain duty of the Master to declare that the act was void. The party declared to have been suspended was not suspended, because the Master had no authority to make the declaration."

In answer to the question whether "when the Grand Lodge sends a case back to a lodge for a new trial, the persons who served as Commissioners on the first trial may be elected and serve as Commissioners for the new trial," the committee say:

"Your committee have considered the question and are of the opinion that no person who acted as commissioner on the first is competent to sit as a commissioner on the second trial. He has heard the evidence and has made up his mind deliberately as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and it would be idle to say that he is a proper person to serve as a commissioner on the second trial, against the objection of either party."

If we accept this apparently just conclusion of the committee, will it not apply with equal force to the whole Lodge where that body, instead of a commission, constitutes the jury; and necessitate a change of venue whenever a case is remanded for a second trial?

Seven charters were issued; two thousand five hundred dollars appropriated to be divided among the several Masonic Boards of Relief; an elegant and effective oration delivered by Bro. SAMUEL C. DENSON, in which he deduced from the past history of our society, the proposition that "the genius of Masonry is productive and conservative of republican institutions;" and "in grateful recollection of four years of zealous, honorable, and most useful service" as Grand Master, a massive breakfast service of silver was presented to Past Grand Master PRATT.

The report of the Committee on Grievances embraces one case of peculiar interest—a case of slander alleged to have been circulated by the appellant, a sojourner, against the Master of Crockett Lodge, No. 139. The committee find the proceedings regular and complete. They however express no opinion as to the merits of the case, believing that there is a principle involved in the fact of the trial itself, under the circumstances, which directly affects, and might seriously prejudice, the rights of any Mason against whom charges may be preferred for conduct offensive to the Master of a lodge. The committee say, the Grand Lodge concurring:

"After a careful examination of the transcript, and a fair construction of the alleged offense and of the defense contained therein, your committee conclude that Bro. CHARLES McCORMICK, Master of Crockett Lodge, is a party directly interested in the determination of the charges against Bro. JOHN F. HARRIS; and that, being a party in interest, it was not proper for Crockett Lodge to determine a matter at issue between its Master and a member of another Lodge."

"The constitution will not permit a Lodge to try its Master; and, as a Lodge should be in natural sympathy with its Master and directly interested in the preservation of his good name and fame, it should not be permitted to decide a matter at issue between him and a Mason not a member, as a verdict of acquittal would justify the defendant and imply the truth of the alleged slander. Believing, therefore, that, in justice to both parties, this issue should be removed to a tribunal not only disinterested, but not to be in the least affected by the verdict, your committee submit the following resolution and recommend its adoption:—"

"Resolved, That the action of Crockett Lodge, No. 139, in suspending Bro. JOHN F. HARRIS from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, be and the same is hereby reversed and set aside, and that the Grand Master be requested to designate some other Lodge in the city of San Francisco for the re-trial and determination of the case at issue."

GEORGE CLEMENT PERKINS, of Oroville, was elected Grand Master; ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco, re-elected Grand Secretary. Bro. WILLIAM A. JANUARY continues at the head of the Committee on Correspondence.

CANADA.

The Grand Lodge met at Toronto, July 8, 1874.

Grand Master WILSON opens his address with the announcement that the long pending difficulties with the Masons of Quebec have been happily arranged. In this connection he pays a high compliment to the Deputy Grand Master, THOMAS WHITE, Jr., who had been largely instrumental in bringing about the happy result, and says : " We shall part from our brethren of Quebec with unfeigned regret; we will miss their familiar faces and pleasant voices at our annual meetings, but they carry with them our best wishes and heartfelt prayers for their prosperity." He further says :

" The intelligence that the Quebec difficulties were on the eve of arrangement was promptly followed by edicts from the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois, revoking their former edicts of non-intercourse with this Grand Lodge. These were met in a fraternal spirit by me as your representative, and all bars to the resumption of fraternal relations have thus been removed. I have again assumed the office of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and had much pleasure in appointing R. W. Bro. WILEY M. EGAN, of Chicago, as our representative near that Grand Body."

The Board of General Purposes, in reporting on the address, echo the sentiments of the Grand Master, acknowledging that parting, either now or in the not distant future, was inevitable, and wishing the brethren leaving them a hearty God-speed ; and the Grand Lodge subsequently adopted the following :

" That all difficulties among our Brethren in the Province of Quebec, being now finally and happily terminated, by mutual agreement, this Grand Lodge formally cedes to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, all her rights and privileges hitherto claimed in that territory, and cordially welcomes the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as a Sister Grand Lodge, trusting that the most cordial bond of union may ever exist between them and this Grand Lodge, and wishing them a long and uninterrupted career of true Masonic success and prosperity."

It was moved in amendment :

" That if this Grand Lodge sees that it is essentially necessary to cede their territory in the Province of Quebec, that this be done with distinct proviso, that any Lodge in that Province desiring to retain their allegiance to this Grand Lodge may do so, and can never be alienated except for offense against the Constitution as laid down, or by their own free will."

The Grand Lodge was in no temper for doing things by halves, and not only squelched the amendment, but refused to send their retiring brethren away empty handed, and resolved :

" That on the occasion of our brethren from Quebec retiring from among us, to unite with the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we present them with \$4,000, for purposes of benevolence, with our heartiest good wishes for their future prosperity, and that the said funds be placed in the hands of M. W. Bro. WHITE, in trust for the retiring lodges, until a meeting of their representatives, who shall by a majority determine the disposition thereof."

Whereupon Past Grand Master T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON presented his credentials as the accredited representative of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Quebec, respectively, which were accepted, and he was saluted with the usual honors.

"All's well that ends well," and the whole-souled manner in which the Grand Lodge of Canada has ended this unhappy controversy cannot fail to efface the memory of any bitterness engendered by its progress. Its action in refusing to bequeath to the Grand Lodge of Quebec such a heritage as has vexed its own jurisdiction for twenty years—the presence of lodges within its territory not owning allegiance to it—shows that its protestations of devotion to the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty were genuine.

In connection with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and the interruption of friendly relations with that body, arising, as the Grand Master believes, from a misapprehension as to the action of Canada with regard to the Grand Orient of France, he says :

"I may here state that by my directions a letter was adressed to the Grand Representative of the Grand Orient on the 25th of November last, requesting him to communicate to the Grand Orient our views on the point at issue, and to express the hope that the Grand Orient would reconsider her action, and withdraw the recognition which she had accorded to an antagonistic body within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. No reply to this communication has yet been received, but I sincerely hope the G. O. will on mature consideration, withdraw her recognition and recede from the unfriendly position she has assumed towards the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

The Grand Master expresses himself strongly adverse to mixed funerals, and also to the joint occupancy of halls with other societies; reports nineteen dispensations issued for new lodges; advises the lodges to keep their property insured; states that the finances are in a most satisfactory condition; gives the items of a large amount of public work; and suggests a reconsideration of the propriety (he does not question the authority), of the Grand Lodge ordering that a brother who has been indefinitely suspended shall be restored to his former standing in his lodge. From his remarks on this latter point, we infer that in his jurisdiction it is the custom for the Grand Lodge to consider cases of suspension where no appeal has been taken. There ought to be no question not only of the propriety, but of the duty, of the Grand Lodge to wholly undo an unjust sentence pronounced by a constituent lodge.

He announces the death of JAMES V. NOEL, Past District Deputy Grand Master, and BENJAMIN C. DAVY, Past Junior Grand Warden. The memory of these brethren is perpetuated by memorial tablets, as is that of THOMAS DUGGAN, Past Grand Superintendent of Works. The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters give a uniformly good account of the condition of Masonry in their respective districts.

One deputy reports five dispensations issued to enable lodges to attend divine service, and he strongly recommends the lodges in his district to more generally in the future set aside one day in each year on which to worship the Most High, clothed as Masons. Notwithstanding his idea that this would perhaps lessen the prejudices entertained towards Masonry by over-zealous, pious, but misinformed people, we do not feel prepared to second his advice. We do not think ostentatious church going is any part of the business of a lodge as such; and the true way to make the world

respect Masonry is by letting its virtues appear both in the Sunday and week-day life of the individual. In our judgment a lodge should not, as such, visit a church, any more than any other public place, except on a Masonic occasion.

The Deputy of the St. Lawrence District reports the death of ADIEL SHERWOOD, for the better part of half a century High Sheriff of the united counties of Leeds and Greenville, ninety-five years of age at his death, and an active Mason for over seventy years.

The Deputy of the Ottawa District reports the following singular case :

“ By instructions, I also held an inquiry in St. Francis Lodge, of Smithsfalls, with regard to a charge made against the W. M. and the acting Wardens, of having declared a ballot clear when the same contained two black balls against the candidate. Previous to the time the candidate was initiated I wrote to the W. M., telling him of the charge, and advising him to cause another ballot to be taken, but he paid no attention to my letter, and proceeded with the initiation, passing and raising of the candidate. At the investigation the two brethren who placed the black balls testified to their having done so, and also gave their reasons for so doing, and were positive that they had made no mistake. Under these circumstances, I saw no other way than to suspend the W. M. until the G. M. had given his decision in the matter. The Grand Master shortly afterwards re-instated the W. M., not wishing to establish a precedent that the ballot might be disputed after being declared clear by the Master and Wardens.”

On this subject, the Board of General Purposes report, the Grand Lodge concurring :

“ The Board regret to find that in one lodge there has been an inquiry as to the manner in which the ballot has been used by members. The inquiry arose upon a charge that the W. M. and Wardens of a lodge had declared the ballot clear when two black balls had been cast against a candidate for initiation. The matter having been brought before the M. W. the Grand Master, he has adjudicated upon the question. It therefore only remains for the Board to add that the sacred character of the ballot should be borne in mind by officers as well as members of all lodges, and any disclosure of the secrecy of the ballot is not to be countenanced under any circumstances.”

We can sympathize with the reluctance of the Grand Master to establish a precedent for invading the sanctity of the ballot, but we think both he and the Grand Lodge overlook the fact that its sacred character is derived wholly from its supposed ability to insure to every brother his sacred right to express “ in his own prudent way ” his assent or dissent when a candidate is proposed, and to have that expression respected. If the ballot fails to answer that end it is no more sacred than any other vain ceremony.

The same Deputy reports the death of Bro. HUDSON, a Roman Catholic, the clergy of whose church refused to give him Christian burial because he was a Mason, and adds : “ He was buried with full Masonic honors by one of the largest gatherings of Masons ever held in this part of the country.”

The Grand Lodge granted warrants to sixteen new lodges, and to another conditionally, refused one, and continued one dispensation ; properly referred a petition for a dispensation to the Grand Master ; expressed its satisfaction at the resumption of friendly relations with the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois ; recognized the Grand Lodge of Utah ; postponed its decision as to the final disposition of the

Masonic Asylum Trust Fund, now amounting to between six and seven thousand dollars, until next year; unanimously brevetted the Deputy Grand Master THOS. WHITE, Jr., with the rank and dignity of Past Grand Master, in consideration of his services in the settlement of the Quebec difficulties; and selected London as its next place of meeting.

WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, of Simcoe, Grand Master; THOMAS BIRD HARRIS, of Hamilton, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

We regret to learn that Grand Secretary HARRIS died on the 18th of the following August. Bro. J. J. MASON, of Hamilton, was appointed Grand Secretary, *pro tem*.

The report on correspondence (p. 115), again from the pen of Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON, reviews the proceedings of thirty-seven American Grand Lodges, Illinois not of the number.

Bro. ROBERTSON very properly says there is no Masonic law, unless manufactured for the purpose, which will uphold so arbitrary a rule as the collection of dues after one has dimitted; is decided in the opinion to which we inclined last year, in our notice of Vermont, that a vote cast for a person not a Mason, in balloting for officers, should be counted; and in his notice of Florida, has the following:

“We have always insisted that all the ordinary business of a lodge should be transacted in the first degree, and such is our practice here. We never could understand why our brethren across the line should have departed from the ancient custom in this particular. Will somebody please enlighten us?”

The departure from the ancient custom in most if not all of the jurisdictions of this country, ante-dates the Grand Lodge of Canada, while the latter body, following the mother country whence her lodges were derived, still retains it. As she is now scarcely twenty years removed from her dependency, it is perhaps not so strange as at first sight it seems, that opposite practices should prevail on different sides of an imaginary line. We are not prepared to trace the reasons for our departure from the practice of the Grand Lodge of England, whence at an earlier period our lodges were derived, but we think the seeds of which this departure is the fruit, were sown long since by our English brethren when they took the honorary distinctions of Fellow Craft and Master which were formerly conferred in the Entered Apprentices' Lodge, and erected them into separate degrees, excluding the Apprentices, as such, from participation in them. Their exclusion from the business of the lodge seems to us to have followed as a natural result, and our only wonder is that the Mother Grand Lodge has so long succeeded in retaining the ancient custom. Since the establishment of degrees in Masonry the Apprentice has been robbed of one right after another, until, in many of our jurisdictions, by a separate ballot for each degree, the last and most sacred right of a Mason—that of invoking in his defence the judgment of his fellows on any charge which may impair his standing or interfere with his advancement in Masonry—is practically denied him.

COLORADO.

The Grand Lodge met at Denver, September 29th, 1874.

The address of Grand Master ANTHONY is a clear and well-written statement of his official acts. He had granted three dispensations for new lodges, and refused one. He reports ten decisions, some of which we copy :

2. "That a Bro. F. C. who had lost the index finger of the right hand was not physically disqualified from receiving the M. M. degree. I am aware of other decisions on this point, and there is conflict of opinion, but as the brother had already received the first and second degrees, I considered him not ineligible for advancement."

3. "That when a lodge dispensation or charter is recalled or surrendered, the unfinished work of that lodge belongs to the [lodge] nearest to, and having jurisdiction over the brethren who were under the control of the demised lodge. But to the end that the records be properly kept, that in all cases an application for membership or advancement should be accompanied by the certificate from the Grand Secretary, showing the facts, and standing of the applicant in such demised lodges."

5. "To the inquiry, 'Is it lawful for a member of a Lodge of Masons to recommend the petition for *membership* in his lodge of any person, unless he has first received proper Masonic evidence that the person is a Mason?' my reply was as follows: 'I can find nothing in our by-laws requiring such knowledge on the part of the person recommending a petition for affiliation. And in the absence of any direct law upon the subject it cannot be *unlawful*, for were it to be so considered, the brother signing or recommending such applicant would be subject to Masonic censure or discipline. I think the brother recommending such a petition is not expected to vouch for the petitioner's *Masonic* standing, but simply as to the moral character of the applicant. And it is the duty of the committee to whom the petition is referred, to ascertain and report whether or not they find, after 'strict trial, due examination or lawful information,' that the applicant is a Mason. The dimit or certificate, which accompanies the petition, is, to an extent, the recommendation of the lodge where the petitioner was last a member. And, as we have no law regulating or requiring that the petition for affiliation shall be signed by *any other than the petitioner*, the rule as laid down by Bro. MACKEY will apply in this jurisdiction, which is, in substance, as above. This, however, may be a dangerous and unwise procedure, and a law providing more fully the mode of petitioning for membership, upon a dimit, would, undoubtedly be wise and judicious.' "

6. "That a person who has lost an eye should not be received to the first degree, and his petition should not be presented."

7. "That on a petition for dispensation to form a lodge, one of the petitioners must be a P. M.; but that it is not necessary that the brother appointed as the W. M. of a lodge U. D. should be an actual P. M."

8. "That the petitioners for dispensation (for new lodge) need not be dimitted from their lodge, and that should a charter issue, the petitioners therefor are dimitted from their former lodge."

10. "That the ballot for advancement is for proficiency. And the secretary should not notify other lodges in case of rejection. This is only required in the ballot upon the petition to be *made a Mason*—the E. A. degree."

We think the second will hold water ; the third well stated ; and the fifth accords with our views elsewhere expressed. In reference to the sixth, we simply ask, why ? (We may add here, confidentially, that we don't expect an answer to this question, because though the same dictum has been elsewhere delivered, no reason drawn either from the law of Masonry or common sense, has ever been given for it.) If the second clause of the seventh is correct, and we think it is, we don't see the application of the first. The eighth accords with the law in Illinois. If the tenth is true in Colorado, we believe that is the only jurisdiction where a separate ballot for each degree obtains, that the question of advancement does not involve judgment on all other qualifications as well as proficiency.

The Grand Master had refused to lay the corner-stone of a church on Sunday, holding that as the Grand Lodge had made it unlawful for lodges to meet for *symbolical* work on the Sabbath, it would clearly be so for that body itself to meet for *operative* work on that day ; properly set aside the action of a Master of a lodge, who, on the occasion of a tie in between two candidates, at the annual election, assumed the casting vote, and declared one of them elected ; called attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec had not been recognized, on which hint the Grand Lodge acted and accorded recognition ; and earnestly recommended that, as the Grand Lodge was permanently located, the Library Fund should be at once used for the purpose for which it was contributed. This Library Fund has an interesting history : In the summer of 1864, Bro. JOHN G. BRANDLEY, of Co. C., First Colorado Cavalry, doing service against the Indians, was mortally wounded, and having no living relations or representatives, left in trust with a comrade the sum of \$105, which he had with him, to the Masons of Colorado. This was the nucleus of the Library Fund, increased by interest and contributions to something over a thousand dollars.

The Grand Lodge took steps to establish the library at once, a suitable room having been placed at its disposal by the Masons of Denver, and made provision for the necessary furniture without cost to the fund, so that the whole might be expended in books.

The Grand Master also urged the inauguration of a movement for the erection of a Masonic Temple, believing that an abiding place for Masonry in Colorado and a profitable pecuniary investment could both be secured at the same time. Accordingly a special committee was appointed to perfect a plan and report at the next annual communication.

Our mountain brethren are live men, and we may therefore reasonably expect that Colorado will soon solve for herself the question whether a jurisdictional debt is a jurisdictional blessing.

A finished oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, Past Grand Master BROMWELL, of Illinois. It is in the style so peculiarly his own, utterly unmanageable by any one not "to the manner born," and yet so infectious that some years since on the occasion of his delivering a Masonic address in Washington, a committee of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia imagined it had caught the afflatus and undertook to cut out a preamble and resolution of thanks after his own pattern. The result was something so profoundly obscure, or obscurely profound, that we have always questioned whether its authors had any idea what it meant.

WEBSTER D. ANTHONY, of Denver, Grand Master; ED. C. PARMELEE, of Georgetown, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

The Grand Lodge granted two charters, and continued two dispensations; changed its time of meeting to the third Tuesday in September; appointed a committee on revision of laws, and to that committee referred a number of resolutions proposing legislation, including some tinkering on the non-affiliation question, which somehow refuses to stay settled satisfactorily; and insisted on taking a large load of coals to Newcastle by declaring that it was not responsible for the conclusions of its Committee on Correspondence on questions of Masonic law.

Last year the Grand Lodge resolved: "That after any candidate shall have received the first degree in Masonry, and shall have been elected to any other degree, any one objecting to his advancement shall be required to prefer charges showing cause for such objection;" to which it this year added the following words:

"And if it shall appear to the lodge that such objections were made in an unmasonic spirit and not having the welfare of the Craft in view, the party so objecting may be punished for unmasonic conduct. But the candidate shall not proceed until such objection is withdrawn, or such person objecting shall cease to be a member of such lodge."

An ineffectual effort had first been made to rescind the resolution.

Provision was also made for returning the initiation fee in case of objection, until the objection should be withdrawn.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 93) is by Bro. ED. C. PARMELEE, reviews the proceedings of forty-five American Grand Lodges, and is supplemented by a digest of decisions (p. 66), evidently very carefully compiled. Illinois receives liberal notice.

On the subject of dismission, our brother's "head is level:"

"We hold that dismission is a *right* which every Mason possesses; and however reprehensible the evil of non-affiliation, the remedy of enforcing an unwilling and a compulsory membership is worse than the disease. If a brother desire to leave the family circle of our lodge, where naught but peace and harmony should prevail, we say let him go; we will benefit more by his withdrawal than by an enforced tie, which may bind, but will not unite."

And of correspondence reports he holds the common-sense and almost universally prevailing view:

"Many seem to think they are like other reports, to be called up, discussed and amended until they do not reflect the views of anybody. We think they are only intended to give the views of the writer, and if there are things he wishes to present for action, it should be done separately and not as a part of the report. We have known of a case in this jurisdiction, where the report was referred to a committee, and that committee amended the report to a suit themselves, thereby intimating that the writer of the report had not brains enough to prepare one fit to be published."

We take it that he is opposed to military lodges, as he says, referring to warrant granted by Canada for a lodge authorized to meet at Jerusalem, or adjacent places in Palestine, that he cannot approve of issuing a warrant to a lodge "on wheels."

He sensibly holds that where a lodge buries, or assists a sojourner, if the lodge of which he is a member sees fit to refund—well; if not, the assisting lodge has no right to complain; gives a *post mortem* opinion that the action of sister Grand Lodges recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec was premature, and that those who declared non-intercourse (with Canada, we suppose,) had not one sound reason to base their arguments upon, which settles *that* question; says in reply to Bro. SINGLETON'S request for opinions on the propriety of admitting the representatives of lodges under dispensation to a voice in the Grand Lodge, that there is no settled rule in Colorado, which is equivalent to saying that the *rule* is against the practice, inasmuch as the common law of Masonry is that the Grand Lodge is composed of the Masters and Wardens of the constituent lodges, and these bodies are not lodges until they have been constituted; speaks of the suspension of a "*Worthy Master*," which is the first intimation we had received that those reformatory associations had been found necessary in Colorado; wittily supposes that the Grand Lodge of Maine, having received by bequest a tract of land, will start an Agricultural College; thinks that good counsel whispered in the ear of an erring brother will do more good than pages of printed attacks on the evil of intemperance; runs the risk of calling forth a volume of Brooklyn expletives by conferring on Bro. TAYLOR, of Nevada, the title of "Reverend;" and though he insists that he has not repented of his previously expressed desire to be forever excused from the duty of reviewing, and that only the imperative orders of the Grand Master accounts for his reappearance, does his work in so sprightly and entertaining a manner as to suggest the idea that it might help some of the rest of us to be coerced a little.

The Colorado proceedings are elegantly printed, on superior paper, and the Grand Secretary's work is well done.

CONNECTICUT.

Pursuant to a change in its Constitution, the Grand Lodge met at New Haven, Jan. 20, 1875, eight months after its last Annual Communication.

Grand Master LEE'S address is in many respects most excellent. At the request of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota he had revoked the commission of their representative near that body, he having become non-affiliated, and appointed another in his stead. Of the Veteran Association which held its fourth annual re-union in New Haven, he talks like a Mason:

"A large number were present, several of them for the first time, but there were several vacant chairs, which will forever so remain. No language of mine can describe my feelings as I look upon this venerable band. We do well to give them the post of honor. They stood by the institution, when to do so was to incur social and political proscription, firm and undaunted; trusting that time, which rectifies so many wrongs, would prove them right. In looking over the returns from the subordinates for the past few years, I notice with feelings of sadness the names of several veterans, as stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. Honor thy father and

mother, is a command which came to us with authority, and sanctioned by the experience of nearly thirty centuries. He would be considered an undutiful son, and rightly so, who should turn his father out of doors because he was unable or unwilling to pay his board. Shall we turn these aged brethren out of their homes in the Lodge, because they are unable or unwilling to bear burdens any longer? Whatever burdens may be necessary to sustain the lodges should be borne by the younger men. I would earnestly recommend to the lodges that they provide in their by-laws, if need be, that these veterans shall be exempt from all dues, assessments, or taxes, of whatever kind; and that, if deemed necessary, the Grand Lodge take appropriate action for such a purpose."

He announced the death of CYRUS GOODELL and EDMUND HOLCOMB, members of the Grand Lodge for many years, aged respectively 72 and 74; also of HECTOR TAYLOR, one of the "tried and true" in the dark days of Masonry in Connecticut, but for forty years past a resident of Ohio. He died at the age of 75.

With reference to the Masonic Trust Fund and Home, he thinks it obvious that in the present dulness of the times and the embarrassed condition of many of the lodges, the responses will not be so general as is desired and might justly have been expected when the matter first came before the Grand Lodge. He had found everywhere a friendly feeling towards the project for a home, but had found the feeling very general that they were attempting too great a work for their present circumstances. The general feeling seemed to favor a beginning on a small scale, securing in some small town, easily accessible by railroad, a small farm or homestead, at an expense of eight or ten thousand dollars, and then make additions as circumstances would permit. (The original plan, it will be remembered, was to raise a fund of not less than \$100,000.) He further says:

"We have within our lodges about 15,000 enrolled as members. Under our present system of laws we are making about as many non-affiliates as members. It seems plain that in the present condition of things, and with the many varied calls each and all of us have as members of the State, town, city, church and society, it will be a long time before we can raise an average of seven dollars to each member of the fraternity, to inaugurate the work as originally planned. I hope, brethren, you will give this matter careful consideration, and adopt that course which you shall deem wisest and best."

The report of the Trustees shows that the fund at present amounts to \$1,570 37. The Grand Lodge took no further action on the subject.

The Grand Master thinks the lodges should not be the arena for the settlement of disputed claims growing out of business transactions, and in one instance had instructed the Master of a lodge before which a complaint for violation of contract was to be brought, to rule it out and let it go to the courts, which are established for such purposes.

He had decided that a lodge having once relinquished jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, could not recover it until the person so rejected had again become a resident within its jurisdiction, and in this connection strongly questioned the justice of the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. He says:

"Why should a young man who has been rejected for some political dislike, petty malice, or even for a good reason, and has removed to another locality and become an exemplary citizen, have it held over him all his life because he has been rejected

in a lodge? Surely, a limit might be fixed to the force of a rejection without danger of injury to the Craft. If there is no atonement for wrong doing, surely there may be forgiveness, while the claims of justice are not forgotten."

There is another side to this picture. He may have been rejected for the exhibition of some quality which demonstrated his unfitness ever to become a Mason at heart, and yet in a new locality lead such an apparently exemplary life as to deceive the very elect.

The Grand Master had also given it as his opinion that the term "good standing" meant any Mason, whether a member of a lodge or not, against whom no charges had been preferred. We hold that however much a brother's standing may be *threatened* by charges, it is not lost until forfeited by a judgment. Another question of law had come before him in this manner:

"A Bro. STRONG, who was made a Mason in Daskam Lodge, No. 86, Glastonbury, and had been for a number of years a member, presented a dimit signed by the Secretary of Daskam Lodge, with the seal attached, to Columbia Lodge, No. 25, in the same town, and was elected to membership in the Lodge. Daskam Lodge claimed that no dimit had ever been granted to Bro. STRONG by vote of the lodge, as no record could be found thereof, and the Secretary denied having given him one. Both the lodges joined in a statement of the case, and submitted the matter to me. It was evident to me that the brother could not have forged the seal, being a farmer and living some miles from the lodge-room, even if he could the Secretary's signature. It seemed to me much more probable that a vote was passed granting him the dimit, and the Secretary had omitted to make a record of it at the time, than to suppose the brother obtained it by fraud. This Grand Lodge established the principle in the case of CHARLES W. BRADLEY, that if there were irregularities in the case, that a person having been admitted in a just and lawfully constituted lodge, he must be recognized as a member; and further, it is a well-established principle in law that an organization is bound by the acts of its officers; if they exceed their powers and duties, they are amenable to the organization, but those who act in good faith, must be protected. This same principle was asserted in the celebrated "Schuyler frauds" in the New York & New Haven Railroad case, and was so decided by the highest courts. I gave it as my opinion Bro. STRONG was a member of Columbia Lodge, and should be recognized as such; and that Daskam Lodge should enter "withdrawn" opposite his name."

He had decided that an Entered Apprentice could dimit, for these reasons:

"A glance at our earlier history in Storer's 'Ancient Records,' shows that in the earlier days, the business of the lodges was transacted in the Entered Apprentice degree, and the lodges were opened in the higher degrees for work only. Entered Apprentices participated in the deliberations, shared in the debates, proposed candidates, and I can find no restriction of their rights, or any legislation tending thereto, until in 1823, when a by-law was adopted by this Grand Lodge, restricting the right to propose candidates to Master Masons only. Again, the charge of the Entered Apprentice degree, "If in the circle of your acquaintance you find a person desirous of being initiated into Masonry, be particularly attentive not to recommend him unless you are satisfied that he will conform to our rules," shows that such was the custom; and again we say to the candidate, "You have been elected by the members of this lodge upon your own voluntary petition to become associated with us in this great and good work;" and further, all the old Monitors I have ever seen, provide a place for them in all processions. I am well aware that of late years it has become somewhat the custom to ignore them altogether, but I am of the opinion they have some rights which are entitled to respect. Rights cannot be taken away by inference: it must be done by positive law, if done at all. It is the fact of

election and initiation which makes one a member, not the signing of the By-laws, which is a formality (although it should be observed), and was so decided by Grand Master LOCKWOOD, as found on page 12, proceedings of 1874. If an Entered Apprentice is bound to the lodge, the lodge is, of course, bound to him, for rights and duties are reciprocal."

"Dimit is defined in Webster's Dictionary, 'to permit to go;' if a lodge can hold an Entered Apprentice it can permit him to go, which is to dimit. By special law, all the business of our lodges is required to be transacted in the Master Mason's Degree, and this is why an Entered Apprentice cannot participate—not because he is not a member. Whether I have stated the law correctly or not, one thing is evident: Masonic comity and good faith, to say nothing of common civility, demand of us, that where such a law does prevail in other jurisdictions, and they give dimit to Entered Apprentices, we should recognize them, and treat the holders thereof as dimitted Masons."

The case which called forth this decision is fully detailed. An Entered Apprentice coming from Pennsylvania, (where the law does not permit one lodge to confer the degrees on a candidate at the request of another, but requires a brother desiring advancement in any lodge save his own, to first resign his membership in the one and be regularly elected a member in the other), after a residence of a year or so at New Britain, Conn., applied for affiliation and the other degrees in Harmony Lodge, at that place, presenting his dimit. The Master of Harmony Lodge sought the advice of the Grand Master, who decided as above, but a member of the lodge said the Grand Master had no business to make such a decision, and on that ground alone—as it appears, twice black-balled the petitioner. The Grand Master feeling it to be his duty to relieve the latter from the unfortunate position in which he innocently found himself, and not being disposed to suffer his decisions to be overruled in this indirect manner, played trumps. He says:

"After consulting with several brethren, whose good judgment I respect, and who know the spirit as well as the law of Masonry, I determined to use the Grand Master's prerogative and confer upon him the remaining degrees. Accordingly, on the second day of January, 1875, (the matter having been pending some two months or more,) I went to New Britain, summoned an emergent lodge, passed him to the degree of Fellow Craft, and raised him to the sublime degree of Master Mason in ample form, and gave him a certificate, with the Grand Master's seal attached, that Bro. FOSTER N. GUNNISON was a non-affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, and at liberty to affiliate with any lodge in this jurisdiction that would receive him. A large number was present,—some seventy or more,—and I was assured by the W. M. and many others, that my action was approved by almost every member of the lodge. I ought, perhaps, to mention that the brother who had objected to the dimitting brother was present, and asked if he could call for a ballot. I informed him that he could call for a ballot at any time in his own lodge, but not in an emergent lodge, called by the Grand Master. The minutes of the emergent lodge were fully and carefully written out, and are now in the custody of the Grand Secretary. I received the fees for the two degrees, as fixed by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge (\$10.00), and paid them over to that officer."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, while believing that a matter of justice had been done to Brother GUNNISON, reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted, the following:

“*Resolved*, That an exercise of the Grand Master's prerogative in such cases is not in harmony with Masonic law and jurisprudence, and that such a precedent should not be sanctioned by this Grand Lodge.”

The Grand Lodge also says, speaking through the same committee, that an Entered Apprentice is entitled to a certificate of release of jurisdiction, and good standing, but not to a dimit.

This seems to us to come very near being a distinction without a difference, for what is a dimit but a certificate of release of jurisdiction and of good standing?

The subject of dues is thus referred to by the Grand Master:

“The subject of dues and what grows out of it, is a prolific source of ill-feeling and discord in our lodges. No one will deny that with us it is a very modern idea; the older brethren, so far as my observation extends, are almost universally opposed to it, as we practice it. Our laws now provide that a member's name may be stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, simply after due notice, and he can be restored to membership by unanimous ballot; while one who has violated every Masonic (and for that matter every other law), and has been expelled by a unanimous vote, may be restored by a two-third vote (the Grand Lodge concurring), and if indefinitely suspended, without such concurrence. It seems to me that this is unjust, and that the same vote which severs his connection should restore it. I am well aware that some of the lodges have made use of this law as a convenient back stairs by which to rid themselves of their unworthy members, and have turned them out as non-affiliated Masons in good standing, when they ought to have disciplined them for leading such lives, and suspended or expelled them.”

The Committee on By-Laws, in reporting on this subject, are unanimously of the opinion that their present system of collecting dues and assessments, is subject to grave objections, as since its inauguration nearly twelve hundred members have been dropped from the roll for non-payment, and have become non-affiliated Masons. They, therefore, reported resolutions providing the punishment of suspension for non-payment; that no Master Mason of twenty-one years good and regular standing, shall be subject to discipline for non-payment of dues, taxes and assessments; that all who had been stricken from the roll after having attained this veteran status, should be immediately restored, and that any not of this class, who had been so stricken from the roll, should be restored by a two-thirds vote, and the payment of indebtedness. The matter finally went over for a year.

The Grand Master naively tells the story of his granting a dispensation to a lodge to receive anew a rejected petition within the lawful time, taking advantage of the absence of the “stubborn brother” who had before thrice black-balled the petitioner. He had been informed that his action had been followed by the happiest results.

We think it is too early to judge from experience of the final result of establishing so dangerous a precedent, but *a priori* it is safe to say that these short-cuts by which a brother is deprived of his rights, even if he has exercised them in a pig-headed manner, as seems to have been the case with this “stubborn brother,” will always be fruitful of mischief.

He thus dissents from the prevalent Masonic view of mixed funerals:

“I have been asked if there was any law in this jurisdiction which would prohibit Masons from uniting with other organizations at the funeral of a Mason,

who was a member of some other organization. My reply was no, and I hoped we never would be prohibited from the exercise of gentlemanly courtesy on any occasion whatever. Of all places for exhibition of claims of superiority, or arrogance of manner, such would seem to be the most unfit. Masonry has sometimes been the recipient of such treatment on the part of the church, but I have never known any of the Craft who particularly admired it. We should never give treatment to others we are not willing to receive. All our talk about our superiority, or calling outsiders profane, seems to me to be very unwise. Conscious worth is never arrogant. 'Putting on airs' always excites contempt, either open or concealed. We read in the Book of the Law of one who boasted of his good deeds, his superiority, and thanked God he was not like that other fellow (a publican), but it never impressed me as a trait of character worthy of imitation, especially as we read further that the publican went down to his house justified of God rather than the other."

Our Most Worshipful brother seems to lose sight entirely of the question at issue, which is not one of courtesy on our part towards other persons or organizations, but of our own duty under the laws of Masonry. In other words, do the laws of Masonry permit any save Masons to engage in Masonic *labor*? If they do, then the question of courtesy arises. If not, we can hardly be said to be "putting on airs" in pursuing a certain course, when we are not at liberty to pursue any other.

On religious questions, the Grand Master has a timely and well spoken word, saying that every man knows his religious belief better than any other man can, and while a candidate expresses his belief in Deity, we have no right to ask any further questions.

As to physical qualifications, his views are loose—or liberal—enough to satisfy a Rhode Island Mason, unless we misinterpret him. He cannot see "how a man who is compelled to wear glasses, or a truss, or has lost a finger, or toe, or even a hand or foot for that matter, is incapacitated from laboring in the moral field."

Nor can any one else see why, and yet this does not touch the question as shaped in the old charges which for the avowed purpose of equality, to insure that no one should be unduly weighted in the race for the honors of Masonry, requires such a degree of physical perfection—and such a degree only—as will enable every one to conform to the requirements of the ritual.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that \$653 50 was contributed by the lodges for the relief of sufferers by the Louisiana floods. Of the report on correspondence, which we miss this year, he says :

"The change in our constitution, shortening the year from twelve to eight months, has not afforded your Grand Secretary sufficient time to prepare a printed report for this session, and as but eighteen Grand Lodges had been heard from to Jan. 1st, it would have been imperfect and incomplete, had I made the attempt. In view of these facts, and also that our Grand Treasury is exhausted, I have thought proper to omit any report on correspondence this year. The proceedings which I have received show that the usual prosperity still exists, and there seems to be nothing that needs particular comment."

One new lodge was chartered; petitioners for another had leave to withdraw. No case of appeal, and only one of grievance—a question of disputed jurisdiction, came before the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM WALLACE LEE, Grand Master, of West Meriden; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, of Hartford, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

DELAWARE.

The Grand Lodge met at Wilmington, Oct. 7, 1874.

The address of Grand Master ALLMOND is brief and to the point. Of their gathering, he says :

“The world, with all its icy and selfish calculations, must admit the beauty and sublimity of such communions as ours. Here you find men of every shade of religious and political belief—from all the varied pursuits of life, from every station in society—mingling together, holding but one purpose: that, the good of Masonry.”

He reports the condition of Masonry in the jurisdiction as harmonious and prosperous.

Among the questions of law presented for his decision, were those involved in a case of violation of jurisdiction. He reports :

“In July, 1873, the petition of Mr. H. S. TAYLOR was presented to Eureka Lodge, No. 23, of this city, asking for initiation in that lodge. It was referred; and on the 8th of September reported upon, and the candidate rejected. While his petition was pending, and before he knew the result, Mr. TAYLOR went West on business, and during his stay in Bloomington, Indiana, he stated to a Master Mason that he had applied to a lodge in Wilmington, Delaware, for the Degrees in Masonry, but had not as yet heard from it. This gentleman then advised him to place his petition in the lodge to which he belonged,—Bloomington Lodge, U. D.,—saying that his petition being in a lodge at Wilmington would make no difference. He acted upon his advice, and in November or December he was Entered. Finding he had to return to Wilmington, the lodge Crafted and Raised him the same night. On arriving here, he expressed a desire to visit the lodges, which was denied.”

“He is a resident of this city, and has been so since 1872. Connected with this case the Master of Eureka Lodge asks the following questions:”

‘No. 1. Is he (TAYLOR) a legally made Mason?’

‘No. 2. Can he visit in this Jurisdiction?’

‘No. 3. Is he not the property of Eureka Lodge?’

‘No. 4. What action had the lodge better take in the premises?’

“My answer to the above questions were as follows:”

‘No. 1 is a question to be hereafter determined by the Grand Lodges of Indiana and Delaware.’

‘No. 2. Not until his case has been decided favorable.’

‘No. 3. He stands as a rejected candidate, and the regulations and decisions of the Grand Lodge leave all such cases in possession of the lodge acting upon the petition. I therefore answer that Mr. TAYLOR’s case is exclusively the property of your lodge.’

‘No. 4. None. His status is that of a rejected candidate.’”

The case had been the subject of correspondence with the Grand Master of Indiana, who, we should judge, took rather a languid interest in it, and at last writing the papers had been lost. A letter from the Master of Bloomington Lodge, U. D., stated that at the time the petition was pending they knew nothing of his having applied to any other Lodge, and believed him to be a resident of their State, as he was, and still is, engaged in business in Bloomington; and that they had acted in good faith, without the slightest intention of violating the rules of jurisdiction.

We see no reason why the first question asked by the Master of Eureka Lodge, should have been relegated to any Grand Lodge to settle. Made in a lodge which all parties recognize as a lawful body, there can be no question but that he is a legally made Mason. He is no longer *Mister* TAYLOR, nor is his status simply that of a rejected candidate. He *was* a rejected candidate, but was subsequently made a Mason, and though the whole world should combine to ignore that fact, it would be a fact still. Moreover, he has become as fully possessed of Masonic rights as if he had been accepted and made in Eureka Lodge, and in our opinion, those rights are not subject to alienation by edict, either of Grand Master or Grand Lodge. How he became possessed of those rights is a legitimate question. - If it should be found that he came into possession of them through deceit and misrepresentation, the lodge before which the question is tried should expel him from the Fraternity, and thus deprive him—in the only manner in which it can be lawfully done—of what he had wrongfully, but nevertheless completely, obtained.

The Grand Master submitted nine decisions, none of which touch any new points. We copy three, as indicating the practice in Delaware on the points to which they refer:

“1. When a brother is suspended (or dropped) for non-payment of dues, payment of the same reinstates without a vote of the lodge.”

“3. Declaring a lodge at ‘ease instead of calling off,’ is not unmasonic.”

“6. A summons without the Master’s signature and seal of the lodge attached is not legal.”

The Grand Secretary’s report mentions the appointment, by the Grand Master, of M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, as Representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

One case of appeal came before the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence made a special report on the Franco-Louisiana difficulty, and recommended that intercourse with the Grand Orient be interdicted. This was finally agreed to, but only after a long discussion and an ineffectual attempt to amend by submitting a solemn protest for a declaration of non-intercourse.

The Grand Lodges of Utah and Quebec were recognized; and action was taken looking to the establishment of a Grand Charity Fund.

JOHN P. ALLMOND, Grand Master; WILLIAM S. HAYES, Grand Secretary, both of Wilmington, were re-elected.

A permanent Committee on Work was appointed, with authority to determine and establish the Work, visit and instruct lodges; or hold lodges of instruction; but the

resolution provides "that the Work so established shall be *restricted to the essentials only.*"

Delaware no longer hides her light under a bushel, but puts herself *en rapport* with the outside world by a report from her Committee on Correspondence. The report (p. 116) is from the pen of Bro. GEORGE W. CHAYTOR, and is a sprightly and interesting review of the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges. Copying Grand Master HAWLEY's remarks relative to the difficulty of preventing the multiplication of lodges where the building up of new towns and cities changes the business centres from one part of the country to another, he says:

"This jurisdiction is not the only one among our Western Sister Grand Lodges that indulge in the issuing of dispensations for lodges. We notice that some with much less solid basis have granted a greater number. That new lodges are a matter of necessity more particularly in our growing States we admit, but we also know that weak and ill-supported lodges are more of a curse than a blessing, and in our humble judgment, some means should be devised to root out this evil. If the business centres change and members change with the business, would it not be more advisable to remove the lodge than to make a new one?"

Many factors come in, frequently, when a lodge is once established, to complicate the problem, and render the brother's suggestions impracticable.

The Illinois decision that a brother's objection to the advancement of a candidate ceases upon his dismissal or expulsion from the lodge, leads Brother CHAYTOR to say:

"Objections should never be received against E. A. or F. C.—if any member of the lodge has ought against the advancement of either, let him prefer proper charges. The candidate for advancement is a Mason, and being a Mason he is entitled to the considerations and protections accorded to Masons."

Which shows that his head and heart are both properly "located." He enforces the same idea at length in his notice of Louisiana; has always been led to believe that a Warden—unless he be a Past Master—could simply congregate his lodge, in the absence of the Master, after which it was obligatory for him to call a Past Master to the chair, if one be present, and says such is the custom in Delaware now, and that such formerly was the law, of which we may say that in his present position he will have an opportunity to observe that it is almost universally held, that in the absence of the Master, the Wardens—according to their rank—succeed to all his powers and duties without reference to Past Masters, or to the so-called Past Master's degree; holds that a vote to grant a dimit can be reconsidered if the dimit has not been delivered, while we are of opinion the vote severs the connection of the brother with the lodge, and that whether it be the next minute or the next year, he can become affiliated again only on petition and election; correctly holds that a brother may affiliate with any lodge he chooses, whether it be nearest his residence or not; that a brother who has had the misfortune to lose most of his right hand, is not thereby rendered ineligible to the office of Master; shows the fallacy of the claim that a so-called virtual Past Master can qualify a Master elect; doubts the propriety of a Master presiding in any matter in which he has a personal interest;

and thus lets daylight through the new-fangled notion that a lodge must be reimbursed for expenses incurred in caring for and burying a destitute sojourner :

“ It appears to us that of late years a new construction has been given to the old-fashioned idea of Masonic charity. Thirty years ago you could not have found a lodge that would have thought of asking pay for its good deeds. They acted upon the principle that a Mason's charity was co-extensive with the fraternity. But of late it seems to be circumscribed by the narrow limits of dollars and cents. Let us take this case as an example. The brother was destitute, he died, the lodge buried him. Before his death, we presume, he stated from whence he came, and to what lodge he belonged. Now, let us suppose that he had not belonged to any jurisdiction—non-affiliated—would they have buried him? We cannot say they would not, for we believe they would. In which case how would they have been repaid for the funeral expenses? By the consciousness of having done their duty, of having administered to the wants of a brother in distress, comforting him in his hour of need, and placing him decently in ground. This should have cancelled every demand. If the proud and pleasant thoughts that we have done our whole duty to one in need—particularly one of our own household—should be sufficient incentive, any thought of, or demand for re-payment, in such a case as here reported, or any other act of charity, we are *old fogy* enough to think it is not Masonry—at least as we understand it.”

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This volume opens with the record of a special communication held Feb. 26, 1874, to dedicate the new Masonic Hall at Brightwood. Grand Master STANSBURY delivered a brief address.

Semi-annual communication May 13, 1874.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the District, embracing a report adopted by that body, on the subject of “mixed funerals,” called out by the action of the Grand Lodge of Masons, which we noticed last year. The Grand Lodge then declared, “That in the burial of a deceased brother by a Masonic lodge, or the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control of the Lodge must be absolute, and that while the lodge is exercising that control, no non-Masonic organization shall be permitted to participate.”

The conclusions of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows are thus summed up :

“*Resolved*, That on the death of a member in good standing of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, it is the right and duty of his lodge to bury him with the forms and ceremonies peculiar to Odd Fellowship.”

“*Resolved*, That this right is derived from the act of the brother himself in becoming a member, and this duty from the imperative command of our Order ‘to bury the dead.’ ”

“*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the fact that other organizations may have derived a similar right from the act of the brother in connecting himself with them.”

Resolved, That when the deceased was a member of other organizations as well as of our own, the Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction will concede to the others and demand for themselves their due proportion of pall-bearers and of emblems and regalia on the coffin."

Resolved, That the Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction will, in the burial of their dead, yield to others and take for themselves precedence according to the position attained by the deceased in their own or other organizations."

The report was "received as information."

The position taken by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia on this question is so clearly right and has been so generally commended by the Fraternity throughout the country, that there is no fear that it will recede from it. A motion to rescind, and permit masters of lodges to use their own discretion, as heretofore, in allowing other bodies to participate in the funeral service, went to the table.

The following, the first offered as a standing resolution, the second as a constitutional amendment, went to the Committee on Jurisprudence :

Resolved, That when charges have been preferred against a brother in a constituent lodge, and the charges shall have been investigated in manner provided by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, and the brother acquitted of the charges, he shall not again be put upon a trial *unless charges shall be regularly preferred against him.*"

"When a brother has been tried and convicted and expelled, the lodge shall try him a second time, if it should at any time appear that newly-discovered evidence would work an acquittal."

Annual communication November 11, 1874.

The address of Grand Master STANSBURY is in the excellent style of which he has so often proved himself master.

The ranks of their active membership had been unbroken by death during the year, but—

"A place is indeed vacant, once occupied by a trusted and honored member of our fraternity, now a detected and banished outcast from our brotherhood. How bitter must be the remorse with which he looks back to the kindly associations which clustered about his life among us as long as we believed him good and true, and reflects upon the empty nothingness for which he threw away those priceless treasures—virtue, reputation, home and friends. I will not place his name on record here, but

———"leave him to Heaven,
And to those thorns that in his bosom lodge
To prick and sting him."

He refers to the defection of the Marquis of RIPON, late Grand Master of Masons of England, and his perversion to the Romish faith, as an event which had caused universal mortification and regret among the Fraternity. He says:

"The announcement by the Marquis of his resignation of the high Masonic office which he held, was made in the Grand Lodge of England, at a special meeting held September 2, and was received with dismay and sorrow, but with a dignity and reserve which reflect the highest honor upon that body. There was no questioning of the motives which impelled him to an act so unexpected and unprecedented. The

past services and established character of the Grand Master were regarded as a sufficient guarantee that the reasons upon which he acted must have been not only cogent but imperative, in his own estimation, and nothing but respectful and affectionate regret was manifested in the proceedings by which his resignation was accepted."

"I confess that I was charmed with this exhibition of gentlemanly forbearance and self-control, under circumstances which, viewed in their true relations and consequences, might not unnaturally have led to the expression of indignation and reproach. Those sentiments were aroused in the hearts of many Masons of our own jurisdiction when the unhappy tidings were received, and some were disposed to regret the honors with which our Grand Lodge had received the Marquis during his sojourn in our jurisdiction. I do not share in this feeling. The honors were paid were rendered to the Grand Master of Masons of England, not to the individual who happened to hold the office. Our declared purpose was to express our fraternal feeling for our brethren of Great Britain by the reception given to their Chief Officer, and no subsequent act of his can change that motive, or alter the character of the acts which sprung from it."

He truly says that the Fraternity is too firmly grounded in the principles and needs of human nature to be shaken by the defection of any one man, however high his Masonic position or social rank, and as between the Fraternity and the late Grand Master of England, he would regard the latter as the more proper object of commiseration.

He reports a state of general prosperity and efficiency among the lodges.

Under the head of "Limitation of Objection" the Grand Master reported a case which subsequently occupied largely the attention of the Grand Lodge, and which has evidently given rise to some feeling.

Something over five years before, Mr. P. applied for the degrees in Lebanon Lodge and was elected, but an objection was entered, and he was not initiated.

We give the record of Lebanon Lodge so far as it refers to his election, and after—

"February 19, 1869. The committee on the petition of Mr. P. for the degrees' made a favorable report, when he was balloted for and elected to receive the E. A. degree.

April 15, 1870. Bro JOHN BROWN stated that as a protest had been entered against Mr. P. receiving the E. A. degree after he had been elected, he moved that an appropriation of ten dollars be made for his benefit, which was agreed to."

In February, 1874, the Master of Stansbury Lodge, wherein the petition of Mr. P. for the degrees was then pending, reported these facts to the Grand Master, and also that Lebanon Lodge still claimed jurisdiction over him, and asked a decision. He subsequently communicated to the Grand Master the following letter received by him from the Secretary of Lebanon Lodge;

"In reply to yours of the 6th ultimo, I have to inform you that the case of Mr. P. was referred to a committee March 20th, by the lodge, to ascertain if the name of the brother protesting against his advancement could not be found."

"The committee reported April 2d, that the name, date, and nature of the protest could not be found among the records or papers. The fact only that a protest had been entered appeared."

“Subsequently to the report of the committee, Brother J. W. publicly, in the presence of the lodge, entered a protest against Mr. P. receiving the degrees of Masonry in Lebanon Lodge.”

Upon this state of facts the Grand Master decided :

1 “That as Mr. P. is not now a petitioner to Lebanon Lodge, he is not now open to objection in that lodge.

2 “That if Mr. P. had been *rejected* in Lebanon Lodge, and his fee returned, he would have been at liberty to apply to any other lodge for the degrees, and any lodge would have been at liberty to receive and act upon his petition, provided it was accompanied by the recommendation of seven members of Lebanon, including the first three officers of the lodge.

3. “While the objection stood against Mr. P. in Lebanon Lodge, I should regard him as in the position of a rejected applicant, and require the same course to be pursued as in the case of a rejected applicant.

4. “But if no record is kept of the name of the objector, the objection cannot stand forever against the applicant. Our Grand Lodge resolution contemplates the lapse of an objection by the cessation of the membership of the objector in the lodge, and it is a clear inference that the lodge is bound to keep a record of the name of the objecting brother, in order that if, by his dimission, the objection should fall, the applicant may have the benefit of it and again ask for the degrees.

5. “If five years after the objection is made, the original objector cannot be found, I think we do no more than justice in assuming that the objection has fallen. The applicant then ceases to be in the position of a rejected petitioner, and any lodge is free to receive and consider his petition.

“But while you may receive and consider his petition, you cannot overlook the fact that a member in good standing in the Order, has objections to his receiving the degrees. This fact must put you upon inquiry, and call for a careful examination into the fitness of the applicant to become a member of our Fraternity.”

In reporting this decision to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master said :

“I think it must be admitted that an objection is not the equivalent of a black ball. It may be merely a request for further time for investigation—an intimation of a suspended judgment as to the fitness of the candidate to receive the degree. That it may, under certain circumstances, become null and void, without the action of the objector, has been decided by a solemn resolution of this Grand Lodge. The mere cessation of the membership of the objector nullifies the objection, and the candidate is again entitled to receive the degree.

Let us suppose that in this case the objector was known to have resigned his membership in Lebanon Lodge, what then would have been the position of Mr. P.? He would have been a profane with no petition pending in any lodge, with no existing objection to his receiving the degrees, and with no Masonic work begun upon him. He could apply nowhere without a new petition and a new fee, and a reference to a new committee of investigation. Under these circumstances, I believe that he would be at perfect liberty to apply to any lodge, and any lodge could properly receive and consider his petition.

The only question remaining is, whether an objection the nature of which is not known, nor the objector, is to stand forever in the way of a profane desirous of joining the Fraternity: and, if not forever, then what is the reasonable limit of time after which such an unknown and unfathered objection should become inoperative as a bar to the reception of the degrees?

I think this question is one fairly within the discretion of the Grand Master, upon consideration of the circumstances of each case. His function here is judicial. He is to decide under the high obligations which rest upon him, to do impartial justice to all parties before him, what in his judgment is a reasonable time for an anonymous and unexplained objection to so far spend its force as to allow a new inquiry into the character of a candidate for Masonry. I decided that five years was a reasonable time, and that Mr. P. might again ask the Fraternity to inquire whether or not he was a fit person to be admitted into its ranks.

As to the question of property in the candidate, the return of the fee to an elected candidate was a deliberate relinquishment of it by the lodge.

If, the very next day, the objection had been withdrawn, Mr. P. could only have come before that lodge, as before any other lodge, by a new petition and fee, just as any other profane would have to do. Had the lodge given him a single degree, or begun to give him one, the case would have been quite different. It would then have fallen within the ancient prohibition in reference to finishing the work begun by another. But no work had been begun upon this applicant. He had never entered the Masonic Lodge or come under the hands of the workman. The mere inspection of a rough ashlar to see whether it is fit to have work commenced upon it or not, is nothing more than an examination; it is not work. The ashlar here was inspected and passed by without hammer or chisel being uplifted, or a workman's mark impressed upon it."

A petition from Lebanon Lodge, which had unanimously protested against the initiation of Mr. P. in Stansbury Lodge, asked to have the case referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was done.

At a subsequent communication this committee submitted majority and minority reports. From the former, submitted by Bros. MACKAY and DONALDSON, we quote:

"The first question to be determined is as to the Masonic status of Mr. P. at the time that he applied to Stansbury Lodge. Was he a rejected applicant of Lebanon Lodge, or a candidate who had been elected but whose initiation had been objected to?

That he was not a rejected applicant is shown from the records of Lebanon Lodge, which state that he was elected to receive the E. A. Degree on the 19th of February, 1869. The theory that, as the fee had been returned to him, he was considered by the lodge as a rejected applicant, cannot for a moment be entertained. In the first place, the fee was not returned to him, but three months after his election ten dollars was appropriated for his benefit. The wording of the resolution making this appropriation seems to show that the lodge was careful not to admit that it was a fee returned. Yet, impressed with the injustice of retaining his money while the probability of his receiving a degree was very doubtful, the lodge resolved not to return his fee—for this it could only do to a rejected applicant—but to make an appropriation for his benefit to the same amount. A fee is returned to a rejected applicant, not by a vote of the lodge making an appropriation for his benefit three months afterwards, but on the day after his rejection and as a matter of course. Mr. P. not being in the status of a rejected candidate, it is unnecessary and improper to apply the law governing rejections to his case.

But it is incontrovertible that Mr. P. was, when he applied to Stansbury Lodge, in the position of an elected candidate of Lebanon, objection to whose progress had been made by a member. The record so states, and we have no right to go beyond it, or to attempt to invalidate it by any presumptions or inferences. The record of Lebanon Lodge says that he was elected and then objected to, and so the fact must stand.

The law in reference to elected candidates who have been objected to, is to be found in the constitution of the Grand Lodge. It is also contained in a standing resolution adopted January 11, 1871. This provides, 'that when an applicant has been elected to receive the degrees in a lodge, and an objection is entered to his receiving them by a member, the degrees shall not be conferred upon him so long as the objection shall remain.' Now, the law further prescribes that the objection shall remain in force so long as the objecting brother remains a member of the lodge; and on his ceasing to be a member the objection falls, and if not renewed by some other member, the applicant is entitled to have the degrees conferred upon him. But, by whom are they to be conferred? Certainly not by any other lodge, but by the lodge in which he was elected, and where the objection has been made. It is impossible to give any other construction to the language of the standing resolution. It speaks of the candidate being elected in 'a lodge;' of an objection being made by a member of 'the lodge;' of the objector's ceasing to be a member of 'the lodge;' and of the candidate's being then permitted to receive the degrees unless the objection is renewed by a member of 'the lodge.' There is not the slightest allusion to the interference of any other lodge. The candidate, being objected to, remains under the jurisdiction of the lodge until the objection is removed, and then he comes forward to claim that initiation which has been postponed by the interposition of the objection.

Applying these general principles to the case presented, the committee have been constrained to come to the following conclusion:

From the moment of his election to receive the E. A. Degree, Mr. P. came under the jurisdiction of Lebanon, and so continued, and should have always continued. The interposition and acceptance of the objection was an exercise of that jurisdiction. No other lodge had a right to invade that jurisdiction; and if the candidate ever was to receive the degree, it must have been in Lebanon Lodge, or in some other lodge by its consent, officially signified. Stansbury Lodge, therefore, was wrong in conferring the degree on an elected candidate of Lebanon Lodge; but its error is excusable, inasmuch as it acted under a decision of the Grand Master."

The minority report, by Bro. JOSEPH DANIELS, sustains the position taken by the Grand Master and makes substantially the same points, bringing one of them out in a stronger light, however, thus:

"We find Mr. P. an elected, not a rejected, applicant for the degrees in Lebanon Lodge; but before the work is begun an objection is made to his advancement."

"Now the question is, shall he forever be deprived of the degrees in this or any other lodge after having been found worthy, when, if he had been found unworthy and rejected, he could have applied elsewhere after the lapse of six months or a year."

Illinois has answered this general question in the negative by providing that an objection shall stand as a bar against the candidate for the term of one year, unless sooner withdrawn by the objector, the same period a rejected petitioner is required to wait before renewing his application.

The majority report was finally agreed to, but resolutions reported with it, together with a substitute for them, were referred back to the committee, and suppressed in the printed proceedings.

Returning to the Grand Master's address: Many will share his feelings as to the result of their action on the subject of "Mixed Funerals," of which he says:

"The report of the committee to which this subject was referred at our last annual meeting, which was adopted at the January communication, had met with a favorable

response from almost every quarter. It is evidently in harmony with the general sentiment of the Fraternity, and with its almost universal practice. If the effect of it shall be, as seems quite probable, to diminish the number of Masonic funerals, to keep our Fraternity more secluded from public view, and prevent its being confounded with the numerous recent associations which have copied its clothing and public ceremonies, I shall regard the result as a proper subject of congratulation."

He again commends the Masonic Mutual Relief Association to the favor of the Craft, and with greater earnestness than before on account of the improved method of conducting its affairs, resulting from the defalcation of its secretary, and the loss, by his dishonesty, of more than four thousand dollars of its funds.

The St. John's Mite Association had expended nearly six hundred dollars on home charity, and over five hundred dollars was contributed by the Lodges to the Louisiana sufferers.

The Grand Master again urges the preparation of a complete history of Masonry in the jurisdiction whose Grand Lodge has been associated with many events of national interest and importance. He says it is not generally known, for example, that it took the initiative in the establishment of the magnetic meridian at the city of Washington. The Grand Lodge authorized the appointment of a Historian.

The library is getting on promisingly, containing 1,640 bound volumes.

ISAAC L. JOHNSON, of Washington, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM A. YATES, Washington, re-elected Grand Secretary.

At the Installation communication, held December 28th, 1874, Grand Master JOHNSON delivered a brief address, and also announced the death of the Rev. J. N. COOMES, formerly Grand Chaplain.

Stated communication January 13, 1875.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported on the following resolution, referred to them at the annual communication :

Resolved, That hereafter no dimit shall be granted by any lodge within this jurisdiction, except upon application from the lodge with which the member withdrawing desires to affiliate, and not then when there exists an untried imputation, either for unmasonic conduct or violation of the laws of the land, or when he is not clear from the books of the lodge.

The committee say :

"The right of dimission is an inherent right incidental to the voluntary character of the Masonic Institution. Every Mason enters the Order by his free will, and if he be not permitted to exercise the same will in relation to his continuance in it, the lodge becomes to him a prison. A member thus retained against his will must cease to be of any value.

"There can, it is true, be no doubt that it is a Masonic duty that every Mason should belong to a lodge. A Mason, therefore, who withdraws from his lodge, with no intention to join another, violates his Masonic duty. But for this offense a punishment has been prescribed. He thus becomes an unaffiliated Mason, and subject to all the disabilities consequent on non-affiliation. This is as far as the voluntary nature of the Institution permits us to go."

* * * * *

"The old law of dimit is plain, and has always worked well. The proposed resolution would be productive of inextricable confusion in the administration of the law, and hence your committee recommend that it be not adopted."

The Grand Lodge concurred.

The Committee on Jurisprudence disagreed on the resolution referred at the semi-annual communication, the last line of which we italicized. Bros. DONALDSON and DANIELS submitted a strong adverse report, in the course of which they say :

“ A proposition to pour out the vials of wrath upon an offending man simply because he is a Mason—for nowhere else would the doctrine be thought of for a moment—by following him with a never-ending succession of charges and trials for the same offense—for such is the office of this resolution—is a proposition so monstrous in itself, so ruinous and degrading in its tendency, and so utterly regardless and destructive of the natural rights of every man and Mason, that it carries upon its face its own condemnation. It is *emphatically* saying if a Mason is charged with an offense it is conclusive evidence of his guilt, and you may follow him throughout his whole life and to the ends of the earth with charges and Masonic trials, until you send him down to the grave covered with obloquy, shame, and disgrace, when by the judgment of his peers he is an hundred times pronounced to be as innocent as a new-born babe—provided always that you can find a man in the Fraternity base enough to renew the charge, and who shall say you cannot. No human institution can have a membership entirely free from the frailties of humanity, else there would be no need of laws in Masonry to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. To say that there might not be a single case where the ends of justice might be defeated, would be to declare that man is divine, and not human ; but this is a rule to which an exception cannot be allowed, for if you once open the door the exception becomes the rule, and there is no place where you can stop, so long as any man may say that had other evidence been produced, which is now at hand, the offender might have been punished ; hence the well-settled maxim of the common law—that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy, either in life or limb, for the same offense, for it is better that ninety-nine guilty men should go unpunished than that one innocent man should suffer.”

In conclusion the committee recommended the adoption of the following :

“ *Resolved*, That a brother, after having been acquitted, cannot be tried the second time for the same offense on the ground of newly-discovered or newly-produced evidence, or on any ground whatever.”

Bro. MACKAY made no report, though dissenting from the conclusions of the committee, on this as well as on the other resolution referred at the same time. Of this resolution the same majority of the committee say :

“ The undersigned cannot give their assent to the second trial of a brother for the same offense, whether he be convicted or acquitted, for the reason that if you open the door for second trials in Masonic Lodges for the same offense, no matter on what pretext, there is no place where you can stop.

If the brother has been wrongfully convicted, and it can be made to appear beyond a question, it is within the province and power of the Grand Lodge to exercise the same clemency towards the injured party that the Executive of a State or of the United States might do under the same circumstances, thus affording the injured party ample relief without the intervention of a trial, with all the vexations and uncertainties necessarily incident thereto.”

It was ordered that the two resolutions be made a special order at the May Communication.

W. R. SINGLETON was appointed Historian, which means that the history of Masonry in the District will be thoroughly and conscientiously written.

Bro. SINGLETON again presents the Report on Correspondence (p. 212), reviewing in a highly interesting manner the proceedings of forty-one American Grand Lodges and the Grand Lodge of England; and sighing for more worlds to conquer, adds a notice of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, A. A. S. Rite.

Illinois receives extended notice. It seems that we did not correctly state his position when we said that he held that the Deputy Grand Master should be the appointee of the Grand Master. We inferred that from his remark that the practice of electing that officer was a modern one. His position is that in this country there is no necessity for a Deputy Grand Master.

Quoting our remarks on a proposition to convert the Grand Lodge of Kansas into a life insurance bureau, he says :

“Brother ROBBINS, we are glad to see, agrees entirely with us. Masonry is a benevolent not a beneficiary or health assurance company. We admire the modern societies for that very purpose, and wish there were so many more that every man worthy of it would belong to one or more of them; but they are not ‘Masonic.’ That institution, in its principles, is as far above them all as Heaven-born principles are above the sordid, grovelling ideas of earth, which are earthy.”

In our notice of Kentucky, in 1873, we had occasion to refer to the assumed right of the so-called Scottish Rite bodies, to confer the degrees of Masonry, viz: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. Quoting our remarks, our brother observes :

“When brethren entirely ignorant of subjects endeavor to discuss them there is invariably an exhibition of weakness. Brother ROBBINS is entirely mistaken in his views, and Brother McCORKLE correct. ‘Pseudo Masonic bodies,’ forsooth. Take the world of Masonry and we find the York Rite in such a minority that the high tone of some would cause them to have a severe tumble.

We yield to no other Mason in our fealty to the English working Lodges, (we will not say York Rite, for Pennsylvania alone can claim that.) Yet *‘fiat justitia ruat coelum.’*”

We quote further on this subject, from the remarks with which Bro. SINGLETON prefaces his notice of the “alloction” of Bro. ALBERT PIKE :

“Some of our Committees on Foreign Correspondence deny the right or refuse to accord to this Body and that of the Northern Jurisdiction the courtesy of being noticed in these Reports, while their own Reports are full of reviews of the European and other Supreme Councils and Orients, which belong to the same and other Rites not similar to our own in the three Symbolic Degrees. In this there is great inconsistency, and we think that the transactions of these Bodies are as proper subjects for our notice as of any of similar Foreign Grand Bodies who are in correspondence with us. Because they are located within our own territory, and are composed of B. B. who are also constituent parts of our Grand Lodges, so much the more should we be watchful that they do not in their proceedings militate against the interests of our own Rite. The argument that it is of a different Rite will not avail, because we should be compelled to declare non-intercourse with all the other parts of the world (including Pennsylvania) except these States and Territories thereunto belonging.”

* * * * *

"As to the cry that it is not 'Masonry,' it is simply ridiculous, from whatever source it may emanate, and only betrays the great ignorance of those indulging in such objections, especially when we know that these same objectors hold high positions in the Chapters, Councils, and Commanderies, and claim all three bodies to be Masonic—the R. A. and the R. and S. having been borrowed from the A. A. S. R., and then altered to suit degree manufacturers; so that such frivolous objections do not weigh on: it: with us when the good of the Craft is to be subserved, as in our opinion it can be very materially."

"The A. A. S. R. stands upon the degrees which we work. The essentials of these are common property; therefore, what binds one Rite binds the other. Now, in England, as well as in the United States, but a few years since, the Holy R. A. was a part of, and was controlled by, the Blue Lodges, and was under the Rule of the Grand Lodges. It has been severed from the three degrees, and merged, with other made-up degrees, into a distinct organization, composed entirely of those who constitute the *personnel* of the Symbolic Degrees.

The degrees of the A. A. S. R., from the Fourth Degree to the Thirty-third Degree, must stand in the same category as the Chapter, Council, and Commandery; and, so far as the M. M. only knows, they may be the same as the Lodge of Perfection, Chapter, Council, and Consistory of the other Rite; hence, if he, as a M. M., does not complain of one as not being Masonic, he has no right to object to the other."

The proposition that "when brethren entirely ignorant of subjects endeavor to discuss them, there is invariably an exhibition of weakness," is undoubtedly correct, and if we felt disposed to vacate the stand-point whence we used the term "Pseudo Masonic bodies," we suppose we might feel grateful to our brother for making a bridge for us, however humiliating it might be to pass over it. We are weak enough to confess, however, that we used the term advisedly. Incidentally, one word about Rites. The word—we mean as spelled with a capital R—ought to be banished from our vocabulary, for it has tended more to befog the minds of Masonic students than any other one thing. The rites of Masonry consist wholly and simply of the ceremonies connected with the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, as it comes down to us from the brethren composing the first Grand Lodge.

Both in England and Scotland, Masonry organized itself on the plan of the Grand Lodge, and it occupied the whole ground. No so-called Masonic Rite disputed, or existed to dispute, with it its title to that ground. If any Body has since been formed which possesses and administers the same Masonry as such, it is illegitimate and clandestine. This proposition is so plain that its statement is its demonstration. In no other way could the minds of the Craftsmen be so confused as to overlook this vital point, than by the inculcation of the idea that somehow there existed as coeval with Masonry, but outside of it, a something, a Rite, identical with it, but not of it, its double, its other self. And when this pretended co-heir calls Masonry the "York Rite," and itself the "Scottish Rite"—though the former was never properly applicable to anything in Pennsylvania, or even in England, and the latter has been repudiated by the Grand Lodge of Scotland as none of its bantlings—Masons who neither read much nor think deeply are apt to get confused, and to forget that like Knight Templarism and the Chapter degrees, the so-called Scottish Rite is simply superimposed upon Masonry but is not a part of it. So much for this mischievous and misleading word *Rite*.

This, however, leads us directly to our brother's remark, that "the cry that it (A. A. S. R.) is not Masonry, betrays the ignorance of those indulging in such objections," because "these same objectors hold high positions in Chapters, Councils and Commanderies, and claim all three to be Masonic."

Now, although we have membership in the three bodies named, and enjoy it for the opportunities it affords of meeting socially a host of good Masons, we do not lose sight of the fact that they are not a part of legitimate Masonry. They are simply societies made up of those who were Masons before they entered them, and whose founders agreed that the possession of the degrees of Masonry should be a pre-requisite to admission to them. If a dozen of us, all Masons, should meet tomorrow and institute a new society, or order, making the same conditions as to membership, and styling our association Masonic—and such things are being done—would our new manufacture be entitled to be considered a part of Masonry? Should we not be simply a "Pseudo Masonic body?" Would our bantling be anything more or less than that if it was a century old, instead of a day? Yet this is just what *did* occur when all these bodies were formed, and with all of them it occurred subsequent to the time when the landmarks fixing the metes and bounds of true Masonry had been fully recognized.

In saying this, we do not overlook our brother's remark that now in England, and only recently in the United States, the Royal Arch Degree was a part of and was controlled by the lodges, and was under the rule of the Grand Lodge. But the Royal Arch Degree is not Masonry. Like the rest, it has been superimposed upon it. It was the invention of the self-styled "Ancients" after their secession, a body which became strong enough before the two bodies were again united, to force its recognition upon the legitimate Grand Lodge of England, as the price of union. Under the head of New York, Bro. SINGLETON asks, "why is the A. A. S. R. more obnoxious than the other Orders above the Master Mason's Degree?" Aside from the fact that more than they it is responsible for the vagaries that tend to bring ridicule upon Masonry—such as the so-called "Masonic Baptism" which led us into this discussion—we know of but one reason, but that is a sufficient one: *It alone persists in a claim inconsistent with loyalty to the fundamental law of Masonry*—"the right through their various subordinate bodies, to confer all the degrees of their Rite, including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason," in jurisdictions already occupied by regular Grand Lodges.

Admit this claim, and the whole doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction and sovereignty vanishes, and so long as the Supreme Councils assume that they ever did or ever could acquire a shadow of a right to control or propagate symbolic Masonry within the territory of a regular Grand Lodge, so long will they be regarded with suspicion. Here is where the A. A. S. R. *touches* Masonry as neither Chapter, Council nor Commandery touch it, and there is no need to look further for reasons to account for the fact that it stands differently in the minds of the Craftsmen.

There are profounder questions underlying this whole matter, but we do not choose to discuss them now. Suffice it to say, so long as these bodies do not touch Masonry, we are contented to let them enjoy their right to do as they please; but when a part begins to patronize the whole, and talks of waiving rights it never possessed, nor could possess, it becomes a fit subject for ridicule.

Bro. SINGLETON'S Masonic life dates back far enough to have seen many changes, and his reports have an added interest from his frequent references to usages once prevailing, but now well-nigh obsolete. Reviewing New Hampshire, he says:

“It is a very *modern* usage indeed by which lodges are now compelled to close their Communications on the day fixed in the By-laws, and dates since the Baltimore Convention, 1843.

Previous to that time it was almost the universal custom, if the regular business was not concluded at one session, to ‘call off’ to another day, and this was considered the stated Communication; and we can see no reason why such subsequent sessions are not as legal as those of the Grand Lodges, which in nearly every Jurisdiction continue their sessions from day to day.

The change, we will remark grew out of abuses, and we doubt not Grand Lodges did a good thing when, as they certainly had the power, if not the right, they made this rigid law. But, in doing so, they at once invaded the rights of all W. Masters who, under the usages of all time, were the sole judges as to what form the termination of a session should take. As to the *right* in the matter there may be some question; but that is settled in one point, viz.: that every Master is bound by his obligation of office to obey the dictum of the G. Lodge, and close his Lodge at every session, when the G. L. itself does not set the example. That, however, is not essential, because no abuses can arise from the custom in G. L., when great abuses grew out of the old practice. If all Masons were pure in their motives, and looked, as they always should, more to the interests and advancement of the Fraternity than to their own ambitious motives, the pet schemes, or the forcing of some friend upon the institution, then we should most earnestly insist upon a return to the primitive method of re-depositing the power of ‘closing, or ‘calling off’ to the W. M., where it masonically belongs. Under the present state of our affairs, we consent to the G. L. enactments, and cheerfully submit to the inconveniences growing out of it. We have known the grossest abuses to exist, arising from the old custom, which, about the years 1840 to 1843, were nearly sufficient to crush the Institution, and were the subjects of constant complaint in all of our Grand Lodges.”

The results of the proneness of Grand Lodges to embark in enterprises outside of their legitimate sphere, have not escaped his observation, as the following shows:

“One of the important matters referred to is St. John's College, (North Carolina,) now by the act of the preceding Grand Lodge converted into an orphan asylum; and we judge by the remarks of the Grand Master that they have only shifted the burden from the right shoulder to the left, and it will be as hard to carry there as before—*nous verrons*.

Masonic colleges and orphan asylums are very expensive luxuries, as it has been found out much to the cost of all Grand Lodges that have heretofore indulged in them to any extent. The money expended in grounds, buildings, etc., etc., could be of tenfold more benefit if distributed in various sections to carry out the purposes of education and protection to orphans in institutions already provided by the State or benevolent societies, whose object is to provide for this class, and calling to their aid the resources of the whole community. Should there be orphans in our jurisdiction for the Fraternity to protect and educate, how much less it would cost to board them in one of our well-established asylums than to undertake to run such a concern on our own account; that is the way we look at it.”

Bro. SINGLETON has always believed that when a case comes before the Grand Lodge on appeal, it is simply a matter of review, and that if there is error the case should be remanded; with which we agree if it be error of procedure, but if it be

error in the judgment, the Grand Lodge should decide the case, and its power to do so is ample under the landmark: repeats the suggestive remark of a visitor from Pennsylvania, that in that State "there had never been a Grand Lecturer, and never any change in the work," which is supplemented by his own experience, he having known more changes made by the Grand Lecturer than by any others, in their rituals; says the Past Master's degree was invented by LAWRENCE DERMOTT, of the seceding Grand Lodge of England, and would be glad to see it altogether abolished; thinks the Grand Master is as amenable to his own lodge for offenses as if he had never risen above a private member, but fails to tell us how the lodge would proceed if the Grand Master took it into his head to say no; says what he calls the "York Rite" was copied from the Egyptian initiation, which, we submit, is drawing it pretty strong for this late day; thinks an adequate salary attached to the office of Grand Master would soon become an inducement for men of venal character to electioneer for that position, and that in a few years Masonry would become nothing but a stench in the nostrils of good men; never could see, nor could we, how there could be two opinions on the point that where an appeal from the action of a lodge, suspending, came regularly up to the Grand Lodge, and the decision of the constituent lodge was reversed, of course the suspended brother *must* be restored "*to all of the rights that he had previous to the trial,*" nor can we see, as he can, any more room for question if the judgment had been expulsion instead of suspension; has never given his consent to the "modern innovation" of balloting for the three degrees at once, which leads us to remark that "modern innovation" is rather rich as applied to a practice that in England has existed in an unbroken chain from the formation of the first Grand Lodge; and asks in reference to the Virginia decision that a lodge can elect as its Master a Mason not at the time a member thereof, "Why not?" We must reluctantly leave him awaiting an answer.

FLORIDA.

The Grand Lodge met at Tallahassee, Jan. 12, 1875.

In the opening of his brief and practical address, Grand Master RUSSELL refers to the catholic spirit and the restraining influence of Masonry during a period when sectional strife, political asperity and hatred, and the bitterness of soul, growing out of a fratricidal war had threatened to disrupt society; thus alluding to what had passed under his own observation:

"In many, very many instances where brethren from afar off jurisdictions, stricken by fell disease, hearing of the life-giving, health-restoring qualities of our beautiful sunny climate, have left fond ones and the endearments of home and come hither; alas! many of them too late, and finding themselves sinking in the struggle, have called for their stranger brethren; then I have seen quietly and unostentatiously displayed the beautiful influences of our fraternity upon the human heart. I have seen

our brethren minister to these afflicted ones through the days and weeks of a lingering and painful illness, smooth their pillows, pour into their hearts the consolation of fraternal love, receive their last words and wishes for safe and speedy transmission to loved ones far away at home, and then, in mournful procession, move away to the silent cities of our loved dead, and with our sublime service give them decent sepulture; thus performing work that will surely pass inspection by the unerring square. No question: Where are you from? What are your political sentiments? But recognizing the fraternal tie—doing a brother's work. Thus have many of our lodges been engaged, realizing the truth, 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.' Indeed, all over the jurisdiction the lodges are doing a good work, cultivating brotherly-love, holding up to each other the truth that moral rectitude is the chief essential to the Masonic character."

He had issued four dispensations for new lodges. Among those issued for other purposes was one authorizing a lodge to confer the third degree on a brother who had been wounded after election thereto.

Only four decisions are reported, of which the following is one :

Question.—A brother applies for a dimit in open lodge; it is granted, he having paid all dues, and no other charges appearing on the books; but the Secretary does not make it out, nor does the brother ask for it, and goes on in attendance upon the lodge, and participates in its work, and after the lapse of several months the question arises, Is he a member?"

Answer.—The actual written, signed and delivered dimit, with the seal of the lodge affixed, alone severs the connection of the brother with the lodge. The action of the lodge, alone, does not; therefore the brother is still a member of the lodge."

The Committee on Jurisprudence showed that the Grand Lodge had settled the question otherwise, and on their recommendation adhered to its former ruling—that it is the action of the lodge, and not the certificate of such action, that severs a brother's connection therewith. Which we hold to be correct.

The death of JACOB M. WARDEN, the Representative of Florida near the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, was announced.

The reports of the District Deputies confirm the Statement of the Grand Master as to the general harmony, as does also the fact that but one case occupied the attention of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

ALBERT J. RUSSELL, Grand Master; DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Grand Secretary, both of Jacksonville, were re-elected.

Three charters were granted, the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Wyoming recognized, and Jacksonville selected as the next place of meeting.

The Committee on Jurisprudence—the Grand Lodge concurring—reported adversely on a proposition to so amend the constitution as to make Wardens of constituent lodges eligible to the same relative positions in the Grand Lodge, on the ground that the change would conflict with Anderson's Constitutions.

The Committee on Education give the following practical advice:

"We find that some of the lodges contribute directly to the support of the free schools existing in their neighborhoods, and we deem this a most economical and desirable way of placing the advantages of acquiring an education within the reach of the young who look to the lodge for such assistance. A lodge thus contributing to the establishment of a Public School is free to send the children of the needy, and the orphans of our deceased brethren to share in its benefits, and they thus

often acquire a voice in its management and control. In view of the sparseness of our population, and the difficulty of sustaining and supporting separate Masonic schools, we earnestly recommend a generous support of the public schools, as the most efficient way of reaching those who are dependent upon our institution for the means of acquiring knowledge. The lodges are generally poor, and are not able to do much if they separate themselves from the action of the people residing near them, and they should unite with them, and help, in a generous public spirit, to promote the general welfare."

A brief report from Bro. DAWKINS of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, states that he had received the proceedings of nearly all the Grand Lodges with which Florida is in correspondence, and that he had completed a review of about one-third of them when he was taken suddenly ill, and had remained so until within a few days. He says, further:

"We do not so much regret the time and labor spent in what we have done, as we do our failure, under the circumstances, to discharge fully the duty assigned us; and we grieve of that the more, because of our shortcoming a year ago, when we promised to do better this time. In making that promise it was, as a matter of course, not anticipated that we would be prevented from complying therewith, by sickness, but such is the fact; and such was its continued severity for about a month, that our most intimate and anxious friends were not permitted to see us, and under such affliction, we conceive that it is not to be wondered at that it did not even occur to us to assign the unfinished work to other hands, and had such a thought occurred, it might have been attended with a hope of timely recovery, but our most serious, and not unhappy reflections were ament the never-ending yonder, whither for days and weeks we expected to go; but the Grand Master of us all postponed the pre-emptory call, and still we are here. Again we throw ourselves upon your fraternal indulgence, assuring you of our continued determination that nothing in our power to prevent or overcome shall deter us from the discharge of any Masonic duty."

We trust our brother will soon recover his wonted strength, and that he will not again have so valid an excuse for the absence of the report for which we always look with such pleasurable anticipations.

GEORGIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Macon, Oct. 27, 1874.

Grand Master IRVIN announces the death of ANDERSON W. REDDING, Past Deputy Grand Master, and speaks in the highest terms of the character of the deceased.

Two dispensations to open new lodges had been issued during the year.

The following tells its own story:

"In February last, soon after the publication of the Proceedings of 1873, I received a letter from brother ADOLPH JOSEPH, Worshipful Master of Benevolent Lodge, No. 3, complaining of the action of the Grand Lodge expelling him, (see report of Committee on Grievances, page 84, No. 26,) and desiring me, in the exercise of my power as Grand Master, to recall the printed Proceedings and have that

portion of the record expunged, upon the ground that such action was a mistake, that he had never been expelled or recommended for expulsion by his lodge, and that a great wrong had been inflicted upon him by the action of the Grand Lodge."

"The case was a novel one, and without a precedent in the annals of Masonry; and if his statement was true, he had been wronged. But how was I to repair the wrong? What power had I, as Grand Master, to set aside and declare void what the Grand Lodge had done? None, whatever. The Grand Lodge alone can correct its errors. I accordingly at once issued an order suspending the brother from his office, as Worshipful Master of Benevolent Lodge, No. 3, and instructed that lodge to hold no Masonic intercourse with him. I, also, at the same time, issued my order, requiring Bevolent Lodge to certify, 'as soon as the papers could be prepared and transmitted to me, all of its proceedings had in reference to the case of ADOLPH JOSEPH, and if any mistake had been made by the report of his name to the Grand Lodge, or by the action of the Grand Lodge referred to, how that mistake occurred.'"

"On receiving a certified copy from its records, and the report of a committee showing conclusively that a grand mistake had been made by the Grand Lodge, in expelling a man who had never been even charged with a dereliction of Masonic duty, and who, at the next election after its meeting, had been elected and installed Worshipful Master of his lodge. I at once called together a constitutional number of lodges, together with a few standing members of age and experience, including a majority of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, who assembled in Emergent Meeting, on the fourth day of March last, and promptly restored the much wronged brother to his rights as a Mason. I, in consequence of their action, in the presence of the members of the Grand Lodge and here in this hall, endeavored to repair that wrong, so far as my power lay, by restoring to him the jewel and gavel of his office, of which I had been compelled to deprive him."

The Grand Master made this singular case the text for the following sound advice:

"From this unfortunate and much to be lamented case we may learn a valuable lesson. It shows us the danger of hasty legislation. The committee who made the report cannot account for the manner in which it occurred, except that brother JOSEPH was Junior Warden of his lodge in 1873, and in his official capacity preferred some charges upon which his lodge took action, and when the papers came up here the names of the accuser and the accused became transposed! It shows, also, how watchful the representatives of lodges ought to be when reports of committees are before this body to see that no injustice is done to any one. It shows the necessity of 'ORDER, heaven's first law,' and that the most perfect order should prevail in every deliberative assembly, so that each and every member may know what is being done."

He makes a strong appeal in behalf of the Southern Masonic Female College, at Covington, for that kind of aid which is certainly practical—patronage, which he says is all that is now needed to make it a success.

He reports his correspondence as having been onerous in the extreme. He says:

"I have been called upon time and again to decide and re-affirm decisions made last year which passed the scrutiny of your Committee on Jurisprudence, and were adopted as edicts of this Grand Lodge. Why your Grand Master should be thus burdened I cannot account for upon any other hypothesis than that the brethren will not read your Proceedings, nor the Grand Constitution, nor anything else pertaining to Masonic jurisprudence. If Masters of lodges and brethren would only consider

that there are nearly three hundred lodges in this State, and over fifteen thousand Masons, and that your Grand Master is a MERE MAN—not made of steel or india-rubber—not wound up like a clock, to run so long as the spring holds out or the weights retain their substance—they certainly would have some mercy on him.”

So great had been this burden, that his health had finally given way under it. He reports but few decisions. We copy two or three that are not dependent on local regulations :

9. “Our beautiful and impressive burial service is intended to be performed at the grave where the body of the deceased is consigned to its last resting place. It cannot with propriety be performed at any subsequent time, and if from any cause it cannot be done at the time of burial it had best be let alone.”

10. “As our law now stands, a dimitted or unaffiliated Mason cannot *demand as a right* the ceremonies of a Masonic burial; a member in good standing can. With the former class, Masonic burial may be performed by the lodge if it so elects to do so, but it is a matter of favor by the lodge to accord it. If a member, it is the *duty* of the lodge to accord a Masonic burial if so requested by the deceased or his family. But a member *dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues* is a defaulter to his lodge—is still subject to the jurisdiction of that lodge, cannot get back into full fellowship except by the action of that lodge; he is under a cloud, as a Mason, and while so situated is under dealing by his lodge, and if he dies in that condition cannot be buried with the honors of the Craft. It would be a mockery and a sham to allow it.”

11. “No prayer should be offered in a Masonic lodge but such as every brother can, consistently with his religious convictions, respond to with a hearty ‘So mote it be!’ The Masonic institution is not a religious institution, but it has been appropriately termed the *handmaid* of religion. Its fundamental law requires of every one who knocks at its door for admission to expressly declare his belief in God, Jah, Jehovah, the Mighty One who inhabiteth eternity, by whatever name He may be called, and nothing else.”

12. “As to Masonic burials, I hold that in this ceremony our Fraternity cannot fraternize with any other. When a Masonic Lodge takes charge of the body of a deceased brother *at the grave it acts as a lodge*, and performs ceremonies whose true meaning is only known to Masons. Within the lines, on approaching the grave, no one but Masons should pass. Under the crossed-rods no one but Masons should go. The body of the dead has the post of honor, and should pass first, but the brethren should close in immediately after it, to the exclusion of all outsiders. Even the family of the deceased is not entitled to the honor of such an escort. It is right and proper for a lodge to take charge of the remains at the house of the deceased and bear them to the church, mosque, or Jewish synagogue, and then surrender them up for the purpose of having such religious rites performed as are agreeable to the family of the deceased, or in accordance with the wishes of the brother previous to his death. But the religious exercises should *end there*. On arriving at the grave, no other ceremony should be permitted. Within the circle at the grave no one should be allowed except the mystic brotherhood, and only such as are properly clothed and appear as Masons.”

13. “The Junior Deacon of a lodge ought to be reprimanded in open lodge by the Worshipful Master for permitting a candidate to enter its precincts with a concealed weapon upon his person.”

No. 9 is sensible. No. 10 of course depends on local and not on general law, but we copy it as illustrating another phase of one's status who has been “stricken

from the roll." No. 11 is proper, and well put. While we agree in general with No. 12, we think it goes too far in excluding the family of the deceased from within the lines. If there is a technical objection to their admission, it is only technical, and to disregard it violates no law. The necessity for promulgating No. 13, is a sufficient excuse for its being. We incline to the Grand Master's opinion, that such carelessness in preparation as would overlook a pistol, as in this case, merits a reprimand to the preparing officer: if he over-looked a howitzer, we should recommend striking from the roll, and for a Columbiad, expulsion.

The Grand Master urges the Grand Lodge to put itself on the record unmistakably with reference to dimission. He says:

"As our law now stands we are in a 'muddle.' I still adhere to my opinions, as expressed in my report as Chairman of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, in 1871, and as expressed in my address of last year, on 'the evils of dimission.' This is a vexed question, and it must be settled. It is giving much trouble throughout our jurisdiction. Some brethren of eminence, who write up Foreign Correspondence in other jurisdictions, have taken issue with me upon opinions as expressed last year upon this subject. I cannot believe that they learned Masonry as I learned it. I characterized as a heresy the opinion 'that, as a man comes into our institution of his own free will and accord, so he should be allowed to go out of it of his own free will and accord, else he is not a *free man*; and if Masonry refuses this privilege, it thereby restricts the freedom of the individual and makes him in one sense a slave.' I call it a heresy still, as I have read no argument showing the contrary. I reiterate and reaffirm my remarks of last year upon this question, and hope that all who take issue with me will show some reason to the contrary. Thus far, no reason has been shown. We have simply the dissent of eminent brethren to the position I assumed."

We fully coincide with one of the conclusions of the Grand Master in his remarks of the previous year to which he now refers, viz: "Once a Mason always a Mason, until death or the judgment of the lodge cutting him off, after trial for some offense deserving expulsion, is the only safe and the only true Masonic doctrine."

Still, unless we failed to read him aright, he at the same time held that the fact that a brother remained unaffiliated constituted an offense deserving expulsion, and advised that all such be cut off by the judgment of the lodges.

By all means let it be done by the judgment of the lodge if done at all, the only way in which a Mason can lawfully be deprived of his rights; but in our judgment to denounce non-affiliation as an offense, is a heresy greater than that against which the Grand Master inveighs.

The Grand Lodge endorsed all the Grand Master's decisions with reservations as to Nos. 10 and 12 only, holding in regard to the former that an unaffiliated Mason cannot be buried with Masonic honors except upon dispensation of the Grand Master, and that in all cases "the right of Masonic burial is in the wise discretion of the Master of the lodge." Of No. 12, again speaking by the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge says:

"We recognize as wholesome doctrine the principle enunciated, that there can be no fraternization at Masonic burials; but on this point we submit, as sound Masonic usage, the fact, 'there can be no more impropriety in the lodge's attending the religious services at the grave than at the house or the church.' And we cannot give our sanction to the rule which would exclude the family of deceased from

within the circle at the foot of the grave, and thus lacerate more intensely their already wounded hearts. Such a course, we think, would tend effectually to abolish our impressive and interesting burial service."

The following, in which the Grand Lodge concurred, we take from the report of the same committee :

"Rotherwood Lodge, No. 170, having removed from its place of location without the authority of the Grand Lodge, such action was error, and the work there done is illegal, and such can only be cured by the Masonic process of healing. In the opinion of your committee, a lodge can only be removed by the authority of the Grand Lodge, by which the same is created and located."

We have grave doubts as to the correctness of this in so far as it holds that work done under such circumstances is illegal. Unless it can be demonstrated that the lodge, though still working under an unforfeited charter, becomes *ipse facto* an unlawful body by the act of unauthorized removal, we are not prepared to admit that its work done there is illegal. The consequences fall upon the guilty lodge, not on the innocent initiates.

From the same committee :

"The following ruling of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, made last year, and sustained by this committee at the last Annual Communication, viz: 'Where a building is dedicated and set apart to the uses and purposes of Freemasonry, it is not proper to let it out for the use and occupation of any other secret society,' and again referred back to this committee, upon a resolution asking that the same be repealed. After careful investigation, the committee are constrained to report against the repeal, and unanimously declare, that where a building, or a part thereof, has been dedicated and set apart to the uses and purposes of Masonry, that it is not proper or allowable for the building, or the part thereof thus dedicated and set apart, to be used for any purpose."

Although this was agreed to, subsequently it was resolved, "That Masonic lodges in this jurisdiction be allowed to permit other institutions to meet in their halls."

DAVID E. BUTLER, of Macon, (care of Grand Secretary), was elected Grand Master; J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, Macon, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the Committee on Southern Masonic Female College, looking to the extension of its territory into other jurisdictions, inviting their patronage and soliciting their co-operation in raising an endowment fund, and providing that all Grand Lodges or communities of lodges contributing to the fund shall have proportionate representation on the board of Trustees.

The report of the Committee on Grievances embraces fifty-one cases, but affords no insight into their merits. The action of one lodge in expelling thirty-one of its members for non-payment of dues, was sustained.

Fifteen charters were granted, three of which, only, were to lodges previously working under dispensation; and six applications refused.

The Grand Lodge established a Committee on Work, and in prescribing its duties provided "that said committee shall not deviate from the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, either in verbiage or otherwise, but shall report the work as it has existed from time immemorial."

If that committee would report only that portion of the work now in vogue that has really existed from time immemorial, we should like to be present and see how such a report would fall on the Grand Lodge of Georgia. We imagine the lean skeleton of a single degree would find few friends there, and those who brought it forth as the immemorial work of Masonry would be considered as triflers with sacred things. We think we can safely promise the committee a sensation when their report is made if they will literally obey their instructions.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 91,) is again from the genial pen of Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, who reviews the proceedings of thirty-seven American Grand Lodges, Illinois of the number.

He devotes some attention to our review of Georgia in 1873, noticing somewhat critically our remarks relative to the reply of Grand Master LAWRENCE, when asked by one of his Deputies if the charter of a lodge should not be arrested for electing the keeper of a groggery Worshipful Master, that he "did not think the ancient inalienable right of the brethren to choose their own Master could be so set aside."

Of this, among other things, we said :

"While a lodge exists it has the right, which we would defend against all comers, to choose its own Master; but we hold it quite possible for it to demonstrate even in this way its unfitness to exist longer. If, in such a case, the Grand Master should arrest its charter, it would be no denial of the right, but only a declaration on the part of the Grand Master that a certain number of brethren had been clothed with rights, by virtue of a charter, which they were unfit to exercise."

Whereupon, with mischief in his dexter eye, our brother says :

"From this we presume that brother ROBBINS would hold that a man has the perfect right to take an over-dose of poison, while he would be guilty of a very grave offense to commit suicide."

No, the distinction is a plain one. We hold that he has a perfect right to that freedom without which he could not take the poison; but if he *does* take it, and thus proves his mental unsoundness, we hold it to be the duty of those who have the power, to at once provide him with a strait-jacket.

We pardon his levity in speaking of suicide as a *grave* offense. A careful reading of the rest of his remarks shows that we so nearly agree that there is nothing else to forgive or combat.

This is the off-year with Bro. BLACKSHEAR'S Pegasus, and he does not once break out into song; however, it don't require that to make him readable. He reiterates his opposition to the manifest heresy that dues can accrue against a Mason while under suspension; considers the Michigan position well taken, that a certificate of dimit is insufficient for the purpose of affiliation outside of the jurisdiction where it is granted, without the voucher of the Grand Secretary that the lodge granting it is working under a regular and unforfeited charter, and we guess he is right; thinks if a brother in connection with his legitimate business sees fit to act as agent for the sale of tickets of a lottery legalized by State legislation, he has a perfect right to do so, and that the Grand Lodge that attempts to interfere with the exercise of such right transcends its powers; dissents from the Nevada decision that it is the inherent right of a Master of a lodge to install his successor in office, holding that the Grand Master has a right to preside in any lodge he may visit in his jurisdiction and to install the Master elect thereof; and scouts the doctrine that the loss of an eye disqualifies for the degrees.

IDAHO.

The Grand Lodge met at Boise City, Dec. 14, 1874.

Grand Master KENNALY announced the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE H. COE, of whom he spoke as one possessing a generous heart overflowing with kindness to his fellow-men; dignified and impartial as a presiding officer; and whose urbanity and gentlemanly manner had endeared to him a host of friends. He was the first Grand Master of Idaho, serving two terms in that position.

The Grand Master reported that a circular issued by him in behalf of the sufferers by the overflow in Louisiana had met with a truly Masonic response. His decisions are correct and well put. He decided that under their law no lodge can be opened for Masonic work unless there be present seven Master Masons, members of the lodge. The law of avouchment is clearly stated. He reported a case of violation of their jurisdiction by a lodge in Scotland which had conferred the degrees on a citizen of Idaho, sojourning there. It appeared from the statement of the brother that he was not aware that he was transgressing the law, but the Grand Lodge thought that he could not be recognized without a change in its By-Laws, and did not deem a change advisable. The Grand Master was directed to bring the case to the attention of the Grand Master of Scotland, and request a full examination of the matter in controversy. Unless Idaho is more fortunate than Missouri, no notice will be taken of the matter by the Scottish authorities.

L. P. MIKKELSON was elected Grand Master; O. H. PURDY, Grand Secretary; both of Silver City.

The following, from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, would indicate that Bro. KELLY's gun was loaded at both ends:

“In the matter of the appeal of Bro. KELLY, from the decision of Boise Lodge No. 2, in acquitting Bro. ENSIGN on charges made by Bro. A. L. RICHARDSON, Junior Warden of Boise Lodge, on the 27th day of December, 1873, your committee find that the trial was conducted in conformity with the regulations of this Grand Lodge, and your committee recommend that the action of Boise Lodge be set aside and the W. Master of Boise Lodge be ordered by this Grand Lodge to administer a public reprimand to Bros. ENSIGN and KELLY before Boise Lodge at his earliest convenience.”

Two new charters were granted. The Grand Lodge of Utah was recognized.

We notice that the proceedings are signed by JOSEPH PINKHAM as Grand Secretary, although his successor had been installed.

We call the attention of the new Grand Secretary to the Idaho habit of giving only the initials of first names, and hope he will pardon the suggestion that they should be given in full.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Convention of the lodges of the Indian Territory was held at Caddo, Choctaw Nation, Oct. 6, 1874, in which Muskogee Lodge, No. 90, Doaksville Lodge, No. 279, and Caddo Lodge, No. 311, were represented. GRANVILLE MCPHERSON was chosen President; R. P. JONES, Secretary; and WILLIAM L. BYRD, Assistant Secretary.

A Constitution was adopted, after which the officers of the Grand Lodge were elected.

GRANVILLE MCPHERSON was elected Grand Master; RUFUS P. JONES, Grand Secretary, both of Caddo, Choctaw Nation, I. T.

After ordering that the officers be publicly installed on the following morning, the Convention dissolved. The Grand Officers were duly installed by Past Master WILLIAM L. BYRD, of Doaksville Lodge, No. 279, and thereupon the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory was opened, adopted a code of by-laws for its own government and a uniform code for the government of constituent lodges.

The following, defining the extent of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory shall be bounded as follows: On the east by the States of Arkansas and Missouri; on the north by Kansas; on the west by the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, and on the south by Texas.”

The following resolutions were also adopted:

“Resolved, That the following entry be made on the charters of the lodges entering into the organization of this Grand Lodge:”

——— Lodge, No. —, a constituting member of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, held at Caddo, Choctaw Nation, I. T., October 7th, A. D. 1874, A. L. 5874.

—— ——. M. W. Grand Master.

—— ——. Grand Secretary.

And the charters be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., according to their respective dates.”

“Resolved, That the first annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory be held in the hall of Muskogee Lodge, No. 1, at Eufaula, Creek Nation, commencing on the first Tuesday in September, 1875.”

This is much better than surrendering the old charters and taking new ones from the new Grand Lodge, as sometimes practiced.

There are some anomalies in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. For instance, the order of the elective Grand Officers is as follows:

Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Lecturer, Grand Orator, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary. Past Grand Officers and Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge and entitled to vote for the period of twelve months after their term of office expires.

We are sorry to find this loose provision in the uniform code of by-laws :

“All applications for initiation shall be in writing, signed by the petitioner, specifying his age, residence and occupation, and be recommended by a member of lodge ; and shall be presented at a stated meeting and referred to a committee of three for inquiry and report, and lie over at least from one stated meeting to another, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members present they shall be regarded as cases of *real emergency*, in which case a ballot may then be had.”

The minimum fee for the degrees is fixed at twenty-five dollars, and a ballot is required for each degree.

The Grand Representative system was adopted, and several Representatives appointed.

The minutes of the Convention are faulty, inasmuch as they do not show under what authority the lodges were working, that participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge. We are informed, however, by Grand Secretary BARBER, of Arkansas, that all the lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and that two of them had been continuously working since they were constituted. The third, Muskogee Lodge, No. 93, had forfeited its charter—which the Master still retained—for failure to work and report. They made application to the Grand Master to be re-instated, and he, being satisfied that their failure was in consequence of the burning of their hall and their inability to procure another until then, authorized them to work under their old charter, changing its number, however, to 90. These facts also appear in our notice of Arkansas. The Grand Lodge of Arkansas having approved the action of the Grand Master, the status of Muskogee Lodge cannot be questioned ; and as the lodges participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge were a majority of the lodges in the Territory, and their proceedings were regular, the new body seems to be entitled to recognition.

INDIANA.

This elegantly printed volume opens with the proceedings of a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge, held at Indianapolis, May 24, 1875, when Grand Master FOOTE laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Bro. JOHN CAVEN, mayor of the city of Indianapolis, delivered an address of singular beauty and strength. We have only space to quote his application of a single idea, that with which he closes :

“When this temple is finished, men of every religious sect, of every political party, from every land, learned and unlearned, potentate and peasant, can meet and clasp hands around its altar. This is our mystery. In what other temple can this be done? Ye enemies of Masonry, can it be done in yours? What other institution possesses such grand cosmopolitan principles of toleration as these? What other can hope to accomplish it? Masonry does. Standing here to-day, side by side, clothed in the simple white apron, are men of great diversities of opinion, for which opinions they would fight and die. Yet they are brethren, with no thought

but kindness and good will, ready to aid and assist. Masonry has its mysteries, but in that great day when all that have ever lived shall gather around the great white throne for judgment, Masonry will not fear that the Archangel of God shall proclaim its mysteries to that assembled host of immortals. Then lay the corner-stone; lay it deep, strong, broad and sure—a fitting corner for a grand temple of peace.”

The Annual Communication was held at the same place on the following day.

The address of Grand Master FOOTE is a brief, but comprehensive, and strictly business paper, in which his official acts are set forth with commendable clearness.

Ill health had limited the personal intercourse with the lodges, which he had promised himself, but while he had done little visiting, he had done *some* writing. Indeed the letter-writing capacity of the brethren, evidenced by the communications which poured in by every mail, seems to have been a perfect surprise to him. He suggests what is but fair, that as far as possible all questions be propounded by Masters or Secretaries, under seal, that the Grand Master may have evidence of the Masonic standing of the parties; and also that brethren who are personally unknown to him as Masons, should not feel offended if they receive somewhat short answers from that officer when they ask questions by mail as to the esoteric work, such as he had received. In addition to the six dispensations continued by the Grand Lodge, he had continued one which for some reason was not reported upon, and had issued twenty-one more for new lodges. The number was large, but the conditions of the law having been complied with, their law as it now stood left him no discretion, and on this point he recommended legislation. In our judgment, the undoing of some legislation would be in order, not only in Indiana, but in other jurisdictions. We do not forget that the absence of statutory conditions would increase the labors and responsibility of the Grand Master, and that of the latter especially, he is generally but too glad to be relieved. From the very nature of the dispensing power, however, it belongs to that officer unconditionally; and it cannot be legislated upon without impairing a prerogative no jot or tittle of which has he any more right to yield, than the Grand Lodge has to attempt to take away.

Three charters had been surrendered, and three arrested, but one of the latter had been restored.

He reports a fair quantum of public work performed either by himself or by proxy.

We are not prepared to dispute the wisdom of the following:

“By your action at the last Grand Communication the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were directed to prepare and forward to each Secretary a ‘short and concise model skeleton minute,’ and now after due consultation and comparing our experience as secretaries, would respectfully report that we have not complied with your direction.

“We think that there surely is in each of our lodges *some* brother who can make an intelligent record of the facts that transpire at each meeting, and we did not propose to require *good* secretaries to follow a form that was or would have been, perhaps, not so good as they now use.

“The experience of our Grand Secretary in regard to lodge returns will show that you can not make a secretary of a man by giving him forms to work by, if he has not the business capacity.

“Elect good business men secretaries and there will be no trouble with your records.”

Of the Kansas circular, he says :

“I received a circular from the Grand Master of Kansas asking me to call upon our subordinate lodges for contributions for the relief of the brethren in his jurisdiction. I did not comply with his request, from the fact that our State had been overrun with ‘agents’ in this professed work of relief, and I was also well satisfied that every brother in our State had already done all that he felt able to do.”

He announced the death of Bro. JOHN B. ROSE, whose demise leaves but one surviving of those who were present and participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in the year 1818. For sixty years he exemplified in his life the virtues of a devoted Mason—a man good and true.

The Grand Master reported such only of his decisions as consultation had developed a difference of opinion in regard to, five in number.

The two following met the approval of the Grand Lodge :

“‘Is a man eligible for the degrees of Masonry who can neither read nor write?’ I answered no.

“‘I was asked permission by a lodge to perform the ceremonies of laying a cornerstone of a Synagogue on the Sabbath day.’ I refused the request.”

As to the following, the Grand Lodge concurred in the dissenting opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence :

3. “Bro. P., a non-affiliated Master Mason, applied for membership in Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, and was rejected. A few months afterwards he presented his petition for membership to Ancient Landmarks Lodge, No. 319. Could they receive it?

My construction of our rules was that Bro. P. had made his choice of a lodge on his first application, and that lodge still had jurisdiction.

4. “Boone Lodge, No. 9, conferred the E. A. on Bro. F. He was rejected on application for the F. C., when Boone Lodge, No. 9, granted Bro. F. the right and privilege to petition Center Lodge, No. 23, for the remaining degrees, and granted that lodge jurisdiction to confer the remaining two. I decided that Center Lodge could not receive the application, at least until the objection was removed in Boone Lodge.”

5. “After a party has filed his papers in an appeal with the Grand Secretary, can he withdraw them and ask and receive a new trial in his lodge? I decided that he could not.”

Of Nos. 3 and 4 the committee say :

“We cannot hold that a Master Mason, on being rejected upon application for membership in a lodge is thereby placed under any additional disability, nor is his right to apply for membership in another lodge restricted in the least. Upon such rejection his certificate of dimit, which it is necessary for him to file with his petition, is returned, when his right to apply for membership in any lodge that will receive his petition is complete.

“Nor can your committee fully concur with the M. W. Grand Master in the right of a lodge to waive its jurisdiction in favor of another lodge upon application for

advancement to another degree. We think a lodge, by a unanimous ballot, has the right to waive its jurisdiction in favor of another lodge on any application for advancement to another degree, when asked for by the applicant."

Which in both cases accords with the law in Illinois. Of No. 5, the committee say :

"In this we think the Grand Master's ruling is, perhaps, a little too strict.

"In all civil actions in this State a party thereto has the control of his side of the case, and may withdraw or dismiss the same at any time before final judgment. So, we think, in all appeals from the action of a lodge to the Grand Lodge the party may withdraw or dismiss his appeal at any time before the final report of the committee to the Grand Lodge.

"In some jurisdictions the right of a lodge to grant a new trial in any case is denied. Not so, however, with us. The right of a lodge to grant a new trial within a reasonable time, in any case, is the peculiar property of any and every lodge in this jurisdiction, and we think it best for all parties not to attempt to restrict that right."

The right of a lodge to grant a new trial is a species of "property" that is almost "peculiar" to Indiana—the law in most jurisdictions being that the only remedy for such grievance as is here alluded to, lies in an appeal as provided in the landmarks.

The Grand Lodge granted twenty-four charters; continued four dispensations; granted one dispensation, refused one, and referred petitions for nine more to the Grand Master; left the question of continuing the District Deputy system to the discretion of the Grand Master; passed resolutions of sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Canada on the loss, by death, of Grand Master WILSON and Grand Secretary HARRIS; adopted a complete revision of its By-Laws and Regulations; recognized the Grand Lodge of Wyoming Territory; refused to declare elections void where the candidate neglects to come forward to receive the degree within six months thereafter, preferring to leave the whole question in the hands of the constituent lodges; authorized additional building in order to secure a Grand Lodge hall, and laid on the table the pending constitutional amendments which proposed to reconstruct the Grand Lodge on the model of "the popular branch of our National Legislature," the revolutionary scheme to which we have referred in previous reports.

DANIEL McDONALD, of Plymouth, was elected Grand Master; JOHN M. BRAMWELL, of Indianapolis, was re-elected Grand Secretary.

The following was offered as an amendment to the Rules and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence :

"That hereafter the official degree of Past Master must be conferred on a newly elected Master by a convocation of actual Past Masters before his installation can take place, and none but actual Past Masters can be permitted to be present."

The committee report, the Grand Lodge concurring :

"That in the opinion of your committee the rules of the Grand Lodge, as they now stand in the revision submitted by the committee on that subject, are sufficiently explicit to do away with the necessity of any further legislation at this time.

"Your committee further submit that it is hardly competent for a lodge of Master Masons only to legislate and make rules governing a degree of which they do not,

neither can, know anything about. There may perhaps have been too much of that done already; we therefore prefer to let the matter rest where it now is."

On one point in reference to this matter we are quite clear: if the Grand Lodge has a right to require that a degree or ceremonial which pertains only to Masters of lodges shall be possessed by Masters elect previous to their installation, it has a right to require that only those who have been Masters of lodges shall be present when a Master elect is invested with it.

The joint Committee on Grievances and Appeals (whose decision is final unless appealed from), reported on forty-three cases, mostly appeals. Three appeals were taken from its decisions, and sustained.

The following passed unchallenged:

"Decision. In granting permission to Schmidlapp Lodge to receive the petition, Paris Lodge released and delivered over to Schmidlapp Lodge all her control of the reception of such petition and action thereon. In the rejection of the applicant, however, Schmidlapp Lodge disclaimed the grant of Paris Lodge, and restored the applicant to his former position; still, however, under the operation of rule 38, (forbidding any lodge to receive the petition of one rejected in another lodge in less than one year thereafter,) of the rules and regulations for the government of subordinate lodges, which would certainly overrule any by-law of Paris Lodge—even if that by-law could be construed as applying to applicants rejected in any other lodge—and prevent that lodge from legally receiving the petition mentioned, *jurisdiction* cannot be conferred by one subordinate lodge to another, but may be *waived* for a specific purpose. Schmidlapp Lodge cannot therefore demand that from Paris Lodge to which she can certainly lay no legal or equitable claim. Paris Lodge has violated rule 38 of the rules and regulations, perhaps unwittingly, and should be more careful in the future."

The general doctrine here seems to us to be a complete misapprehension of the law. The applicant living within the territory belonging to Paris Lodge, that body had the negative jurisdiction over him resulting from such residence: that is, while no relation whatever subsisted between him and the lodge, yet no other lodge could receive his petition without its consent. In granting permission to Schmidlapp Lodge to receive his petition, Paris Lodge did not, it is true, confer jurisdiction on its neighbor, for it had none of a kind that could be conferred, but it removed the only obstacle to the acquiring of jurisdiction by Schmidlapp Lodge, and the latter acquired *personal* jurisdiction—which Paris Lodge had never had—by receiving the petition of the applicant. Hence, in rejecting his petition it did not disclaim the grant of Paris Lodge, for it had acquired something which the latter never had; nor did it restore the applicant to his former position, for in his former position he sustained no relation whatever to the Fraternity, while now he stood in the relation of a rejected candidate to its privileges, and that too of the only lodge with which he had ever had any relations. Manifestly he was as completely under the control of Schmidlapp Lodge for the period during which the Grand Lodge permits its constituents to retain the personal jurisdiction thus acquired, as if he had never resided outside of its territorial jurisdiction.

The report on correspondence (p. 91) reviews the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges. It is again from the entertaining pen of Bro. DANIEL McDONALD, who, we are glad to note—despite his attempt to filch from us our good name

by robbing it of an essential letter—has come to judgment, and sits in the seat of the Grand Master.

The following gives a fair idea of the complimentary key in which his notice of Illinois is pitched :

“Grand Master JAMES A. HAWLEY submitted one of the best addresses we have read this year. It comes up to our notion of what a Grand Master’s address ought to be. He proceeds at once, and without any ‘flourish of trumpets,’ to give an account of his doings as Grand Master during the year, and in brief, recommends such legislation as experience has taught him ought to be enacted.”

Referring to our report, he observes :

“He locks ‘horns’ with us—not such ‘horns’ as ‘mint juleps’ are made of, however—on the majority vote question. He is of the opinion two-thirds of all the members present ought to be required to convict. Why not, if more than a majority is required, be as magnanimous as the civil law—give the accused the benefit of all doubt by making it unanimous. We hold that lodges have rights as well as the accused, and the majority vote in our opinion gives both parties about an equal chance. Having had our ‘say,’ let’s call it even and quit.”

Enough said—if we may add that the question which divides us is not, as might be inferred from some words dropped by him, merely a matter of “taste.”

Ament the red-hot proposition from Arkansas, if it were proper for Bro. McDONALD to express an opinion, he would say that Grand Lodges would save getting their fingers “burnt” by keeping out of all schemes looking to the formation of a “plan of fire insurance” within the organization; is of opinion that all the prevailing “home,” “college,” “asylum” and “seminary” schemes are outside of “the original plan of Masonry,” and that in our zeal to do a “big thing,” so that the eyes of the world may look upon our beneficence, we forget the divine injunction in doing our alms, “Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth:” expresses more than his own opinion when he says that to require a suspended Mason to pay during the period of his suspension, for benefits the lodge refuses to grant him, is wrong, both in principle and practice; thinks it would be for the interest of Masonry generally, to dispense with the expression “The Grand Lodge Above,” and we think we could endure its absence without a murmur; properly holds that simply being in arrears for dues does not impair a member’s right of voting or eligibility for office; maintains the opinion that a man is received into the Masonic Fraternity of his own free will and accord, is permitted to stop at any stage of the proceedings of his own free will and accord, and should be permitted to step down and out of his own free will and accord whenever he feels like doing so; thinks seven members of a lodge should be present before it can be lawfully opened; admits that the Grand Lodge of Indiana is progressive, but we think hardly shows his wonted eagerness “to keep up with the procession,” and we presume the responsibilities of his present position will still further repress it.

ELISHA L. MCLALLEN, of Columbia City, succeeds him as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

KANSAS.

This volume opens with the minutes of a special communication held at Leavenworth, Feb. 12, 1874, when Grand Master BASSETT dedicated the new Freemason's Hall in that city.

An excellent address was delivered by the Grand Master, upon opening the Grand Lodge, and at the conclusion of the dedicatory services an extemporaneous address was given by Bro. ISAAC S. KALLOCH, which was not reported, but is very highly spoken of. A banquet and ball followed.

The annual communication was held at Leavenworth, Oct. 21, 1874. Junction City had been selected as the place of meeting, but the Grand Master says:

"Having been advised that the principal hotel at Junction City was destroyed, and believing that you would willingly relieve the members of Union Lodge of the burden of your entertainment, and having obtained their consent, it was thought best to change the place for holding this Annual Communication, and having received a cordial invitation from the four lodges at Leavenworth, with a fraternal offer to place their Temple at your disposal, and believing that at no other place could the G. L. be so well accommodated, and being of the opinion that an emergency had arisen, trusting to your approval, an order was made for your assembling here."

The Grand Master wisely says that empirical and excessive legislation should be avoided, and that all propositions for the establishment of rules to meet special cases should be maturely considered, for it frequently happens that an attempt to declare the law makes that uncertain which before was definite and well understood. He considers it the crowning glory of our institution that all, from the candidate for its mysteries, to him who has attained its highest honors, keeping in view the faith professed in the portals of our temple, may exercise their own free will in all matters of conscience, and "here none shall disquiet himself concerning the religion or opinion of his brother."

Public installations he thinks should be encouraged, and favors throwing open the doors of the lodge-room to the families of Masons whenever the occasion will permit.

Thirteen dispensations for new lodges had been issued during the year.

The Grand Master maintains the right of peremptory objection either to initiation or advancement, and regards the depositing of a black ball as but a silent way of saying, "I object." In this connection he says that the right of ballot upon every such application is so generally admitted that it is assumed to be the settled law.

We do not think it can properly be assumed to be the settled law while there are several jurisdictions in this country where the rule of one ballot for the three degrees prevails. The right of objection to initiation may be considered as well established, but that a *brother* can in this summary manner be deprived of his rights is every day more widely questioned. In our own jurisdiction, where this rule formerly prevailed, the law now expressly provides that if objection is made to the advancement of a brother he shall be entitled to a hearing on the objections, and we doubt

not that the strong sense of justice which generally pervades Masonic bodies will soon make this course of procedure the prevailing rule.

Of the work the Grand Master says: "It is now seven years since your policy on the subject of work was definitely settled. What is known as the Webb-Preston system has been so favorably received that its advocates have silenced Ignorance, overcome Prejudice, and vanquished Bigotry, its three most formidable adversaries, and it stands to-day unrivaled and without a peer."

He thus refers to the degree of Past Master:

"At the Annual Communications of 1869 and 1870, our present constitution and by-laws were adopted. Then, as now, the Wardens of the subordinate lodges composed a majority of the members of this G. L. It will not be claimed that the Wardens have any lawful information concerning the degree of Past Master, and yet our proceedings present the anomaly of a body of men legislating upon a subject concerning which the majority can know nothing. One of our by-laws declares, 'The G. L. shall require a brother to have the so called Past Master's degree before he can be installed as Master of a subordinate lodge.' Can this G. L. confer the degree of P. M.? Has it any jurisdiction over that degree? Can it enforce its laws and edicts in that lodge? Suppose it is decided here, and you approve the decision, 'That three actual P. M.'s are required to confer the degree, and that no virtual P. M. should be present,' will the next convention of P. M.'s heed your decision? or will you not have to fall back on the rule that neither the lodge or its Master is effected by any irregularity? May we not then inquire into the utility of legislating or deciding here concerning the law relating to the degree of P. M.? No wise tribunal will ever make an order or decree which it has not the lawful authority to enforce."

The Grand Lodge did not concur in these views, and through its Committee on Jurisprudence expressed its "opinion that no further legislation on that subject is required, or would be expedient."

The Grand Master objects to suspension for non-payment of dues as being at war with that benevolence and charity of which the principles of Masonry are the very essence, and says:

"The failure to pay dues is attended with the strongest presumption that the brother's default arises from some misfortune; and would you inflict on him the penalty of suspension, or compel him to proclaim his poverty, and seek from you a remission of his dues as a supplicant for your bounty? Let Masonry be what it professes, a voluntary association, and if you have lodge dues, let it be understood that their payment is voluntary, and as the true principles of Masonry are taught, your treasuries will be filled."

The Grand Lodge, however, held that as a lodge had the power to remit dues, the settlement of each case might properly be left to its wise discretion; and moreover, that in case of alleged injustice the brother could appeal to the Grand Lodge.

This does not seem to us to touch the position of the Grand Master, because the Grand Lodge has authorized the judgment from which the appeal would be taken. Nor does it touch that profounder question of law, whether a lodge may deprive of rights that are general in their nature for an infraction of a regulation that is local and exceptional.

The Grand Master enforced the general idea that the laws of Masonry should be general in their character and universal in their application, and that in like manner

an opinion given by one in authority, should declare with reasonable certainty, the general rule applicable to the class to which the case presented belongs, instead of being merely a decision of particular facts. He says :

“ It is an ancient rule, and one which must remain forever unchanged, ‘ That Masonry requires physical perfection in the candidate.’ The members of the lodge must apply this rule to every petitioner for our mysteries, and will be amenable to the G. L. only for an abuse of the discretion vested in them. Physical perfection seldom, if ever, exists; therefore, if the general rule was not in some degree flexible, it would be prohibitory; but in all cases it is the spirit of the law which should be observed.”

While his statement of the ancient rule serves admirably to illustrate his meaning, it is not correct. It should read, “ Masonry requires a *certain degree* of physical perfection in the candidate,” viz : that degree of physical perfection which will enable him to learn “ the art of serving his Master’s Lord.” He also objects to the administration of oaths to profanes, witnesses in Masonic trials, but from this, too, the Grand Lodge dissented, as it did from his views on the question, Can a lodge grant a new trial? He says :

“ It is the inherent right of every court of justice to grant new trials, limited only by rule or statute as to time and cause, and this right has always been regarded as an additional guaranty of liberty to the subject, and it has ever been exercised by courts to correct their own errors and to insure the right to him who otherwise might have pleaded in vain for justice. Your attention is here called to an approved opinion (numbered 5, series of 1873), that ‘ A lodge cannot grant a brother a new trial.’ Under what law this opinion was given, or from what course of reasoning it is a logical sequence, is not shown, for no argument appears in the context, and the cases under observation give no reasons for denying it, and as a mere statement of the proposition *prima facie* carries with it the conviction that the right exists, the argument of him who denies it is awaited with some curiosity. Shall we not remove every barrier which tends to restrict the tribunals of our Society in the exercise of their lawful prerogatives? Shall we not open every avenue to that cardinal virtue, Justice, which presides in the tribunals of our Society and sets up in the hearts of our triors the standard of right? Remember that in our Temple Mercy stands ever pleading for the unfortunate.”

Speaking through the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge says, correctly, we think :

“ Upon the question, ‘ Can a lodge grant a new trial?’ we are again compelled to disagree with the Grand Master. We are of opinion that the law is as stated in decision No. 5, series of 1873, that ‘ a lodge cannot grant a brother a new trial. If aggrieved his remedy is by appeal to the Grand Lodge, and that body can order a new trial.’ In support of this proposition we may add, that this theory is clearly enunciated in No. 6 of the Ancient Charges: ‘ If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall *stand to the award and determination of the lodge*, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, *unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge.*’ Again, the by-laws of the Grand Lodge prescribe the *formula* of all Masonic trials, and regulate the manner of the entire proceedings. After trial, conviction and sentence, the brother aggrieved is allowed to appeal to the Grand Lodge, and the course to be pursued by the Grand Body is fully and clearly defined. No by-law or regulation provides for a new trial by the lodge, except when remanded for that purpose by the Grand Lodge. Reasoning from analogy, we do not think that a brother has ‘ an inherent right ’ to a new trial in his lodge, that no right to a re-hearing exists unless specially conferred, but his remedy is by appeal to

the higher tribunal. The same 'inherent right' that gives a brother a new trial, would give him two, three, and more new trials without limit. A Masonic trial would be interminable, the controversy would never end, nor the decision be final, and all manner of contention and discord would be the inevitable result."

The Grand Master refers to the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, similar to one or more existing in Illinois, whose officers had requested that the matter might be referred to a special committee, for action by the Grand Lodge. "Such an institution," he says, "should be managed by its members, and any proposition to place this or any other similar association under the control and direction of this Grand Lodge, is of doubtful propriety, and should be carefully considered, although the Grand Lodge might be authorized to have it inspected annually."

We think the Grand Lodge should no more permit itself to inspect its concerns than those of any other insurance company.

To the special committee appointed on this subject was referred a series of resolutions presented by a lodge, together with a Plan and By-Laws for the government of the Masonic Mutual Protective Association. The committee presented majority and minority reports (which we regret were not published). After a long discussion, a motion to recommit was carried, whereupon the committee asked to be discharged, which was done, and the subject referred to a new committee with instructions to report at the next annual communication.

The Grand Master submitted eighteen decisions, a part of which we copy :

1. "A Mason's lodge may be held in any secure place used by any other society which has for its object man's improvement and moral elevation.
2. "A lodge cannot be lawfully opened unless one of the first three officers is present, or some one authorized by one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge.
3. "When a lodge is irregularly, but in good faith, opened and work is done, the work must be held regular; but unfinished business should be commenced *de novo*.
4. "When one is elected to membership, or raised to the degree of Master Mason, he becomes by such act a member of the lodge, though a rule of the lodge requires some condition precedent.
5. "A ballot on an application for the degrees, or for membership, or for advancement, when participated in by one who is not a member of the lodge, must be held regular and treated as any other ballot.
6. "Immorality is unmasonic and a crime against Masonry. Conduct which is contrary to the Divine law, to the conscience of upright men, and to the moral sense of the community, is immoral and unmasonic.
8. "When charges have been presented against a brother, and he has been tried and acquitted by his lodge, no further action can be taken in that case. It cannot be appealed for review before the Grand Lodge, for there is no one aggrieved.
11. "When a dimit is voted by a lodge, the membership ceases; but the secretary may withhold the certificate until the applicant has discharged every obligation to the lodge growing out of the relation of membership; but in no case can additional obligation be imposed.

12. "Where one lodge bestows charity on a member of another lodge, or pays the funeral expenses of such a member, no lawful claim for reimbursement for such expenditures exists in favor of the lodge making them, against the lodge of which the destitute or deceased brother was a member.

15. "The rule requiring a petitioner for a new lodge, or for membership in a chartered lodge to be in possession of a regular dimit, must be strictly observed, and cannot be varied to meet special cases arising under regulations peculiar to some other Grand Jurisdiction limiting the authority of lodges in granting dimits.

16. "Full faith and credit must be given to the official acts and proceedings of every lodge not in conflict with the ancient landmarks or jurisdiction of another lodge, and whoever is aggrieved by the action of any lodge, must seek redress of his grievances in such lodge, or by appeal to the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction of the lodge complained of."

The first half of No. 2 is universal law; the second half we presume to be based on a local regulation, as by general law none but the Grand Master or *his* Deputy can authorize any one to open a lodge under such circumstances. No. 3 we hold to be good law. We doubt the correctness of No. 4, unless the Grand Lodge has so provided by legislation. No. 5 involves the possible absurdity and injustice of permitting a brother to go into a lodge not his own, and saying by his negative vote that a petitioner for affiliation shall not become a member, and is manifestly wrong. No. 6 is a fair illustration of the futility of attempting to construct a brief definition of un-Masonic conduct that shall cover the whole ground, and at the same time be definite enough to have a positive value. From No. 8 we dissent for the same reason as that given by the Grand Lodge, concurring in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"Your committee are of opinion that the complainant, or any other member of the lodge, can appeal from the action of the Lodge in acquitting the accused. If a brother has been placed on trial for a grave Masonic offense, and the charges have been clearly proven, but, by mistake in applying the law, or through partiality of the lodge, the accused has been acquitted, we think the lodge, every member of it, and the whole Masonic fraternity have been 'aggrieved,' and the case should 'be appealed for review before the Grand Lodge,' where the law can be properly enunciated, and if necessary the subordinate lodge compelled to correct its errors so that justice may be done. This view of the question seems to be in harmony with Decision No. 16, of the current year."

Nos. 11 and 12 are good law, well stated; and No. 15 is of interest to those jurisdictions that have invented a sort of quasi dimit, designed to make it impossible for a brother to escape from membership in some lodge.

The report of the Grand Secretary is lucid and complete.

Past Grand Master REYNOLDS, formerly of this jurisdiction, was formally introduced and received with the Grand Honors.

Eighteen charters were granted, and three dispensations continued.

The report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances embraces twelve cases, but on its face presents nothing of general interest.

The Grand Lodge adopted a system of mileage and per diem, and prohibited affiliation fees.

The Master of a lodge was suspended from office for disregarding the standing regulation of 1873, interdicting a Master Mason from keeping a "dram-shop," or what is commonly known as a "saloon," and the lodge itself ordered to cease its labors until the Grand Master should visit it and determine what disposition to make of it.

OWEN A. BASSETT, of Lawrence, Grand Master; JOHN H. BROWN, Leavenworth, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 106) is again from the pen of Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, and reviews in a free and interesting manner the proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges. Illinois receives notice. Grand Master HAWLEY'S address is characterized as a first-rate business report, and the action of the Grand Lodge, in the case of Pera Lodge, is especially commended. Copying our remarks in 1873, relative to an unsuccessful attempt to provide, by legislation, a sort of benefit society in that jurisdiction, he says:

"Whether *progressive* or not, as yet we have not turned this Grand Lodge into an Accident Insurance Society; and, judging from the temper of our brethren, we think it will be many days before such a consummation, however earnestly desired, will be reached. Thus far having endeavored to stand by the ancient 'landmarks,' we have met no serious obstacle, and have a bright future before us, if our march shall be straightforward, without haste or halt."

He thinks those deserve to be regarded as among our worst enemies, who live as if the Masonic life was made up of a series of artful dodges, and, when called to the front, shirk manifest duty and manly action, ever advocating the hush policy; that if society, through indifference or depravity, tolerates indulgences that tend to personal or general demoralization, the Mason of all men is the one who should interpose his influence to check the indulgence and save the victim; seems to hold, in his notice of Louisiana, that dues may accrue against a brother while under suspension, but fails to point out for what dues so accruing are an equivalent; says that one hundred and fifty years ago none but Christians could be admitted into the Masonic Fraternity, but a reference to the Charges of a Freemason, published longer ago than that, what was then collated as the immemorial law on that subject, was already purged of all religious tests save the requirement of a belief in Deity; speaks of the Christianity of Masonry in the tenth century, as proven by a Masonic manuscript of that date in the British Museum; when there is no Masonic manuscript extant written within three hundred and fifty years of the tenth century: says Masonry is the "offspring of Christianity," which might be said with no more and no less truth of a guild of tailors, the Worshipful Society of Fishmongers, or any other sodality; and always speaks of Masonry as an "Order," an expression which we hold to be incorrect, no matter how much it may be supported by current usage.

Of the proposition of Grand Master TELLER to make non-affiliation a Masonic offense, he forcibly says:

"The making non-affiliation a Masonic offense, is an innovation alike unwarranted by the ancient, acknowledged usages and the present good of the Order. Whoso enters a lodge, goes in as a *free* man. When dimitted, he departs unshorn of his freedom. Why then compel him like a slave to enter a lodge or be regarded

as guilty of a Masonic offense? While we deprecate non-affiliation, we would leave every man free to live within the lodge and enjoy its privileges, or stay without and forego them. Freely he came; freely let him depart; undisgraced let him live."

Of a regulation requiring one objecting to the advancement of a brother, to prefer charges showing cause for such objections, he says:

"This resolution is at open war with the whole current of Masonic usage from time immemorial. Its adoption virtually destroys the secret ballot, and compels the admission, it may be, of an unworthy candidate, or what is quite as bad forces a trial before the lodge. Verily modern legislation overleaps all bounds, and instead of restraining and curing evils, only increases their number, and in lieu of peace brings only discord and confusion."

Here our brother has fallen into the double error of regarding that as general which is local and exceptional, and as immemorial usage what is a modern innovation. The alleged right of peremptory objection to advancement is of modern date, the ancient usage being that a favorable ballot entitled the candidate to the whole of Masonry, and that a brother could not be debarred from advancement without a hearing and a judgment of the lodge that the objections raised were sufficient.

As usual the Kansas proceedings are well arranged, and the volume is nicely printed.

KENTUCKY.

The Grand Lodge met at Louisville, Oct. 20, 1874.

The address of Grand Master PICKETT is very brief, occupying but four pages of the printed proceedings. Brevity, however, was always one of his strong points; the addresses delivered by him from the East of our own Grand Lodge, in the years 1851 and 1852, occupied even less space.

Having alluded to the fact that when HENRY CLAY was Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky, fifty-four years before, his own, with those of Ohio and Tennessee, were the only Grand Lodges in the Mississippi Valley, he says:

"Grasp the fact that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky since that time sent one of her Grand Masters to be the first Grand Master of the present Grand Lodge of Illinois; that seventeen Grand Orients besides our own, strong and imposing, grace the valley of the Mississippi, with more than 4,500 lodges, and considerably more than 225,000 members."

Thirteen dispensations for new lodges had been issued, and applications for several others had been refused.

He had responded to questions of law, morals and usage, from all parts of the jurisdiction, but did not choose to report them, and thus swell their annual report, already too voluminous. From somewhat extended observation he learned that

many lodges are held in rooms utterly unsuited to the purposes of Masonry; that in some lodges too little heed is given to the cardinal virtue, temperance, irregularity and excess being passed over without notice or rebuke; and that with some conspicuous exceptions they are behind their sister States in the matter of work.

As Grand Master, he had been served with summons to attend the Fayette Circuit Court, to answer to the suit of Lexington Lodge No. 1; and with another to attend the Oldham Circuit Court, to answer to certain claims in reference to Lagrange College.

The suit in which the Grand Lodge finds itself involved with one of its constituents, grows out of the appointment of a committee by the Grand Lodge, in 1867, to make sale of the Grand Hall property in Lexington, the proceeds of the sale to go to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, Lexington Lodge denies that either the Grand Lodge or the Home have any interest in the property whatever, and finally resorts to the courts. The Grand Lodge took steps to defend, in behalf of the Home.

HENRY B. BOSTWICK, of Covington, was elected Grand Master; JOHN M. S. MCCORKLE, Louisville, re-elected Grand Secretary.

We are pained to learn that Bro. MCCORKLE has since died. Bro. JOHN M. TODD, of Louisville, is now acting as Grand Secretary.

On the second day of the session a reception of the inmates of the Widows' and Orphans' Home was held in the Grand Lodge hall, and exercises of a very interesting nature were presented by the children. It was cleverly managed and well calculated to leave the members of the Grand Lodge in a suitable frame of mind for its generous action of the day following, when bonds of the Masonic Temple Company of the par value of seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars were donated to the Home, with the proviso that should that institution ever be diverted from its present purposes, then the donation, no matter how invested, should revert to the Grand Lodge. In addition to this an appropriation of \$3,720 was made for its benefit, and a like amount is to be donated annually.

Eighteen new lodges were chartered, and four continued under dispensation. Six dispensations were granted, and applications for nine more refused.

On being memorialized by a lodge for permission to change the name of one of its members from Lehman to Chester, he having had his name so changed by law, the Grand Lodge gave permission "to the extent of its jurisdiction to the said change of name."

On appeal, the Grand Lodge properly compelled a lodge to refund that had charged dues against a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, during the period of his suspension, and had collected the same as a condition of his re-instatement.

A proposition to reprint the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its formation until the present time failed, because of the heavy expenditure it would involve, but if it could be done by private enterprise the Grand Lodge was willing.

A proposition looking to the establishment of an organ by obtaining control of the "Kentucky Freemason," and publishing the proceedings therein, and in no other form, and embracing all the details necessary to set the Grand Lodge up in the newspaper business, goes over until next year.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following from the Committee on Jurisprudence, called out by the refusal of a lodge to dimit a brother who had paid up all arrearages :

“The question involved in this case is a grave one, and one of importance to the fraternity. Regulation 4, of general regulations, provides, ‘lodges will use their own discretion in the granting of dimits, having reference to the character of a brother, and his account on the books.’ No other section of the constitution bears upon the question, and upon the construction of this regulation as the law, it depends. We are unwilling to believe that the Grand Lodge, by the enactment of this regulation, intended to divest Masons of their right of dimit. By all rules of construction, with which your committee are acquainted, the ‘discretion’ referred to must be a *reasonable* discretion, and whenever a brother pays his dues and asks a dimit, it is the *duty* of the lodge to grant it, unless he is an officer of the lodge or charges are pending against him, or about to be preferred.”

We think the position of the committee well taken, but we doubt the correctness of the general principle laid down by them in the following, which met the approval of the Grand Lodge :

“It appears from the record before us, that at a stated communication of said lodge, on the 30th of May, 1874, the lodge was first opened in the third degree, business transacted, and the lodge was ‘closed in due and ancient form,’ the Master stating that there was no further business to come before the lodge. A lodge of Fellow Crafts was then opened, and after the transaction of the business which came before that lodge, it was also duly closed. After that a lodge of Master Masons was again opened, and an appropriation of money was made. The question is, had the lodge the right to open the second time and transact any business except such as could be done at a called meeting. Your committee are of the opinion that they had no such right. Our institution was originally operative as well as speculative, and the ritual was made to govern operative Masons. The work was laid out by the Master, and the Craft having performed all the labor incumbent upon them for the day were discharged. The closing of the lodge in speculative Masonry is emblematic of the closing of the day in operative, and the day’s work having been completed the Craft could not be required to perform extra work, except in case of emergency, in which event, the Master could call the Craft for that purpose. We therefore conclude that the second opening of the Master’s lodge was virtually a called meeting, and they could only transact such business as could be done at a called meeting, and that the appropriation made by Augusta Lodge, No. 80, of \$100, to buy a bell for a school-house, not having been made at a stated meeting, is void.”

In answer to the question, “Have the children and widow of a deceased Master Mason, suspended for non-payment of dues, any claim upon the lodge of which he was a suspended member at the time of his death?” the same committee say :

“‘The obligation to aid and assist, extends only to *worthy* brothers, their widows and orphans, etc.’ Who is a worthy brother? Certainly only such as are in *good standing*: then if he is suspended, it matters not from what cause, our obligations cease toward him, until such time as he shall regain his good standing, and if he die without having done so, that is the misfortune of himself and his family and not the fault of the Fraternity. The ancient charges say, ‘Do good unto all, but remember it more especially unto the household of the faithful.’ Who are faithful? Such only as are in good standing.

“We would not intimate that a lodge has *no right* to extend charity to the family of a suspended Mason, but we only mean to say that they are not bound to do so.”

By treating the question in a purely technical manner the committee make very plain sailing here.

There is a prior and profounder question involved, which they do not discuss, viz: If a brother faithfully observes all his obligations under the general law of Masonry, can we, dare we assume to absolve ourselves, by any mode of procedure, from our obligations towards him for an infraction of a local and exceptional regulation?

Upon being installed the Grand Master addressed the Grand Lodge briefly. We suppose much is to be pardoned on the score of "gush" at such a moment, but when all the credits are entered our italics in the following quotation indicate a fair margin of self-complacency among our Kentucky neighbors.

"In assuming the duties of the high and responsible office to which your partiality has elevated me, I feel that to have been permitted to preside over the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at any time since its organization, would have been sufficient to gratify the most ambitious Mason, but to be called to that exalted station, at a time when this Grand Lodge occupies a *more enviable position than any other Grand Lodge on this continent, or even in the world*, is an honor of which the noblest Master in our mystic brotherhood, might justly be proud.

"Brothers, I feel that the resolutions of this Grand Lodge, appropriating the munificent sum of \$78,500, to what I consider the most exalted conception of a Masonic mind, *was the grandest achievement of this or any age*, and an act, for which, not only the one hundred and twenty-nine orphans, and ten widows, now in the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, but one for which 'generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed.'"

Grand Secretary McCORKLE presented the Report on Correspondence (p. 92), reviewing the proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges, and of one foreign body—England.

It possesses a melancholy interest, as it was his last legacy to the Craft. In his death Masonry has lost one who has stood fast by the old ways, and whose voice to the last was ever heard protesting against the new departures which influences long working from within, strengthened ten-fold by the reflex action of other societies, have inaugurated in Masonry.

Illinois, for 1873, is noticed at length. Exceptions are taken to our remarks in reference to the claim of the governing bodies of the so-called Scottish Rite, of the right to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry. We do not feel at liberty to abridge the writer's remarks—as we should if he were living—and therefore copy them entire. Quoting our language, he says:

"When we read this we were somewhat surprised that a statement made in an important report of ours had not attracted the attention of Bro. ROBBINS until 1873. Upon looking back, however, we found that although he had not in 1871, received our proceedings, yet under the head of New Hampshire, in reviewing the proceedings for 1870, he speaks of Kentucky, in regard to this very matter, and says:

"Grand Master FITCH said, in speaking of the Louisiana difficulty, that the Supreme Councils (Boston and Charleston) claim and have the right through their subordinate bodies to confer all the degrees of their Rite, including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; that in order to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction with Grand Lodges in the United States exercising jurisdiction over the York Rite, they had agreed not to permit Scotch Rite Lodges to confer the three first degrees, but had not surrendered the right to do so."

"We will here only remark that Grand Master FITCH did not in any way use such language. The writer of this report used it, in the report alluded to.

Bro. ROBBINS then continues :

"Of this Bro. BELL says:

"Which is all wrong, for these Grand Councils, inventions of the present century, have not, never had, and never could have had, any jurisdiction whatever over the three symbolic degrees, except what they have assumed by a clear usurpation, which they have never dared attempt to exercise when there were established Grand Lodges of the York Rite; nor would the attempt, if made, have ever resulted in anything else than their rightful expulsion from the Craft, for it would be a violation of every obligation they had taken in the symbolic Lodge. The Grand Lodges should be careful how, by any careless talk, they seem to admit in the least degree, this impudent claim set up by a few indiscreet brethren of the A. and A. Rite."

"After copying this extract, which he does without any comment, Bro. ROBBINS passed on to some other subject.

"Now in his report, Bro. BELL had copied the same extract which Bro. ROBBINS excavates, and which he now says comes under his 'notice for the first time.' He was not then startled or alarmed, but now he evidently, his disclaimer apart, seems to feel 'an irresistible impulse to tread on the tail of somebody's coat,' and being of rather a pugnacious disposition, he pitches in anyhow.

"We are sorry that Bro. ROBBINS did not see our report for 1871, in which, under the head of Arkansas and Nevada, we were induced to make some remarks respecting the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. This sneering at the Rite is not new to us, we have read the rantings of Bro. PIXLEY, of California, who, as Grand Orator, delivered an address before that Grand Lodge, in which he said, among other things :

"The Ancient Craft Masonry consists of three degrees: the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason. These with the appendage of the Royal Arch, form a system complete in all its parts. So much of Masonry is pure and perfect, venerable for its antiquity, hoary with age. This is the true Masonic institution, and what is beyond this, in the way of fancy degrees, Scottish Rites, Modern French Rites—Rites of Misraim, *et id omne genus*—all the various systems of modern origin are new and ornamental only."

"The brother, when he indulged in this ridiculous rodomontade, and spoke of the Royal Arch, did not apparently know that our American Royal Arch was not ancient, differing as it does from the Royal Arch of England; that it was manipulated by THOMAS SMITH WEBB, who manufactured the Most Excellent Master's degree out of the whole cloth. And yet he spoke of it as being 'pure and perfect, venerable for its antiquity, and hoary with age.' What was beyond that, he said, is in the way of 'fancy degrees,' and naming the Scotch Rite, speaks of it as of 'modern origin' and 'new and ornamental only.'

"Bro. ROBBINS calls them (Scottish Rite Bodies) '*pseudo* Masonic Bodies,' and talks about its being 'too broad a farce for the atmosphere of a Grand Lodge, and can be only appropriately aired among the subjects of the Holy Empire.' Bro. BELL talked about 'this impudent claim set up by a few indiscreet brethren of the A. and A. Rite,' and Bro. PIXLEY launched out about 'fancy degrees' and 'modern origin.'

"It is really astonishing to us that sensible men as these are, will write such stuff. But so it generally will be, when they undertake to write upon a subject of which they are ignorant.

"We presume Bro. ROBBINS will be astonished to learn that a Lodge of Perfection (Scottish Rite conferring degrees from 1st to 14th) was established and at work at Albany, in the then Province of New York, as far back as October, 1767, the

minutes of which, extending to 3d September, 1770, are now in the possession of Bro. JOHN W. BAY, of the city of Albany. The celebrated Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, who was knighted for his distinguished military services, during what was known as the old French war, was at one time its Master.

"On the 27th day of December, 1769, St. Patrick's (Blue) Lodge, and the Lodge of Perfection, celebrated together St. John's day, and 'went in procession to Church, when after prayer, a suitable discourse was read by a brother; the bodies returned to the lodge and celebrated the festivities with great harmony and temperance.' Ah! if Bro. ROBBINS could by possibility have been present when these *pseudo* Masons were, we fear he would have experienced 'an irresistible impulse to tread on the tail of somebody's coat.'

"At a meeting of St. Patrick's (Blue) Lodge, held July 5th, 1770, as the record of that Lodge states, 'the Master' (Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON) 'addressed the Lodge,' expressing his concern that the 'duty of Master of the Ineffable Lodge did not render it convenient for him to continue Master of this Lodge,' &c., &c.

"There are evidences that this Scotch Rite Lodge was in existence in 1794. Besides this Lodge of Perfection at Albany, another was established in Philadelphia in 1781.

"Now the oldest Grand Lodge in the United States, we suppose, is that of Massachusetts, formed in 1777, by lodges constituted previously by Provincial Grand Master, HENRY PRICE, and after him by JEREMY GRIDLEY. Consequently it is manifest, that the Scottish Rite was planted on this continent at least ten years before the formation of the oldest Grand Lodge in the United States; and yet we have brethren, and writers too, who flippantly write about the Scottish Rite being of *modern origin*, as having originated in the *present century*, and of its members being '*pseudo* Masons.'"

A word will suffice as to our not having noticed the report of Bro. McCORKLE when it first appeared. We were not on this committee in 1870, and did not see the Kentucky proceedings of 1869. In reviewing the New Hampshire proceedings, in 1871, we found what proves to be a condensed statement of the contents of the report, copied it, and were contented to let Bro. BELL speak thereon through our report. In 1873 we found the same claim advanced in a report made by Bro. McCORKLE on the invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France, and a part of the proceedings we were then reviewing. It required no pugnacity to pitch into so absurd a claim. It was simply a matter of duty.

We are not to be impaled on Bro. PIXLEY'S blunder as to the hoary antiquity of the Royal Arch, being quite ready to admit not only that the American Royal Arch is modern, but the English also, though the latter is older than the former. We had no heart to discuss in this place the propriety of the term "*pseudo* Masonic," and therefore took the occasion which offered while reviewing the District of Columbia, where a vigorous adversary still lives to call us to account for our errors, if we make them. We may with propriety say, however, that the existence of a Lodge of Perfection at Albany, fraternizing with a Blue Lodge, as early as 1767, does not touch our position at all.

Some of the degrees now constituting a portion of the file now known as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, may have been in existence as early as 1767, but

in its present form it did not exist; and Bro. BELL was entirely correct in saying that these Supreme Councils are inventions of the present century.

Until some one achieves the impossible, and shows that prior to 1717 the so-called Scottish Rite divided jurisdiction with Masonry, the by-play, on the part of the governing bodies of that institution, of holding in abeyance the right to confer the degrees of legitimate Masonry will continue to be a farce.

Of another matter, Bro. McCORKLE says :

“Our Bro. SINGLETON is entirely wrong when he speaks of the Convention at Baltimore ‘following the suggestion of *Kentucky* and *Missouri*’ We can assure him *Kentucky* is guiltless of that *sin*. She was not represented in it, and we have ever lamented she fell into line by subsequently adopting it. If we could influence our Grand Lodge to return to the old mode of making the lodge of Entered Apprentices the business lodge, as it was of old, we would gladly do so. Our voice and pen have always been against this innovator.”

He is not satisfied of the correctness of the decision—which this time turns up in Arkansas—that a candidate who cannot write his name should not be initiated, and says, “if he is found worthy in all other respects, initiate him, and our word for it, he will make *his mark* ;” endorses as sensible, Grand Master MCCURDY’S remark that “non-affiliants have obligations to perform, as well as rights that must be respected,” and protests against the New York legislation on non-affiliation and dismission; holds that an appeal from a decision of the Grand Master must and should operate as a *supersedeas* or injunction, which must be a very convenient arrangement for whoever dislikes to obey an order, but it strikes us that that is a novel court where anybody can walk up and help himself to a *supersedeas* without an order; and expresses his regret that the result of Bro. DIEHL’S “re-boiling,” as the Utah brother styled the process of reviewing, was not printed, in order that he might judge as to whether it was “*well done*.”

LOUISIANA.

The Grand Lodge met at New Orleans, Feb. 8, 1875.

After a few words of greeting, Grand Master GIRARD thus refers, in his address, to the great calamity of the preceding autumn :

“In laying before you the record of the past, it is again my duty to report a great public calamity—causing much loss of property and great suffering. A large and fair portion of our State, already so much impoverished by reverses and afflictions, has been inundated, the crops submerged and destroyed, the people threatened with famine. Large donations of money and provisions were at once forwarded to our people from every portion of the United States, and with the generous assistance of the Federal Government, thousands who had lost everything were rescued from death. In this terrible emergency, the Masonic fraternity was not laggard in the good work, and through the relief so quickly and so bounteously extended from our sister Grand Lodges, our brothers and their families were enabled to avert the awful

doom of starvation staring them in the face. Thanks be to the Great Giver of all good gifts and graces, 'twas through the exertions and benevolence of brothers that this relief was obtained. Oh! how truly and gratefully we remember it, and thank them again for their generosity."

The Grand Master announced the death of WILLIAM MARTIN PERKINS, Past Grand Master; WILLIAM STEPHEN PIKE, Grand Treasurer; FREDERICK AUGUSTUS DENTZEL, Grand Tyler; JOSEPH SANTINI, Past Junior Grand Warden; and of their Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maryland, CHARLES GOODWIN, Past Grand Master of that jurisdiction. A long death-roll for a single year!

The Grand Treasurer, Bro. PIKE, was a Catholic and was buried with the rites of that Church as well as with the rites of Masonry. Both he and Past Grand Master PERKINS were buried by the Grand Lodge.

Of the relations of Louisiana with Canada, the Grand Master says:

"I wish I could say that our misunderstanding with the Grand Lodge of Canada had been satisfactorily adjusted. I had hoped to be able to make such an announcement, as I officially informed you of the fraternal settlement of their troubles with the Grand Lodge of Quebec. However, I can say that I believe that the day is not far distant, when that result will be consummated. Our brothers of Canada are in full sympathy with us in our struggle against the aggressions of the Grand Orient of France, in which they cannot and will not countenance that Grand Orient. I feel satisfied that soon, if our perhaps too hasty edict, withdrawing our Grand Representative from the Grand East of Canada were repealed, and the Grand Master empowered to renew the representation whenever he should judge proper and just to do so, we would present to the Grand Invader of Masonic Territory, the solid and unbroken front of all the Grand Lodges of North America."

This being referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the following resolutions were by them reported, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana hails with sincere pleasure and fraternal feeling the prospect of a full renewal of all amicable and fraternal relations with the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Resolved, That the edict of this Grand Lodge, withdrawing our representative from the Grand Lodge of Canada, be repealed.

Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Master be authorized to appoint a representative of this Grand Lodge [to the Grand Lodge] of Canada, as soon as he has due assurance that such action will be preceded or followed by the cessation of Masonic relations with the Grand Orient of France, until that Grand Orient shall assume a position in conformity to the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge territorial jurisdiction."

We think the more generous course of leaving out the condition in the last resolution, would also have been the wiser one—more likely to have attained the object sought. Reconciliations, to be hearty and lasting, should be unconditional. We remember a brilliant clergyman, a Scotchman, who fell into dissipation, and was compelled to abandon the pulpit. Finally quarrels between himself and wife became frequent, to the scandal of the neighborhood, and the pastor of his church visited them, seeking to bring about an improvement in their domestic relations. After prayer and exhortation the hearts of both were touched, and with tears in their eyes and gratitude for their pastor in their hearts, they kissed each other and agreed to

begin a loving life anew. As the pastor was taking his departure the whilom preacher followed him to the door, expressing his thanks warmly, but adding as the latter was about bidding him good-bye, "Brother P. there is one thing I want you to understand: I shan't take any of Rhoda's sauce!"

It is needless to add that they were soon again at sixes and sevens.

The Grand Master reports that notwithstanding the general prostration of business the Craft throughout the jurisdiction is in a prosperous condition. Less work has been done, and their numbers may have been lessened by forfeiture of membership for non-payment of dues, but this loss he thinks is a real gain.

This forfeiture of membership took place under the operation of a resolution which we copied and animadverted upon in our report of last year.

This, the Grand Master reports, had given rise to much discussion and difference of opinion. Some of the questions involved in it had been referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisdiction, who reported that the resolution was wholly inoperative, for the reason that while it was in effect an amendment of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of trials and penalties, imposing the penalty of suspension upon a member without the formality of a trial, as required by the by-laws, and by the usages and customs of Masonry, yet it had been offered as a simple resolution, and had not been passed in the manner and by the vote which the by-laws require as the conditions of their amendment.

The Grand Master disapproved of this portion of the report of the committee, and held that the resolution was law as an *edict*, and must be carried out and obeyed as such. He does not claim that the forms necessary to amend this by-law were observed, but argues at some length that it was not intended to and does not repeal any by-law now in force, but only supplies a deficiency by providing a simple form of trial for a specified class of cases not specially provided for in the by-laws.

Seeing that this resolution authorizes the infliction of penalties by process other than that laid down in the by-laws on that subject, it shall go hard with the Grand Master's arguments if they escape being characterized as pettifogging. The position of the committee is clearly right. The Grand Master thus concludes his remarks on this subject:

"After all, who would deny that one is unworthy of the name of *Mason*, who being able to do so, refuses or neglects to bear his proportionate part of the burdens of his lodge? The sooner the Order, through the action of his lodge, can be rid of all such, the better it must be for all concerned, and unless it be done, I warn you there is danger of our beautiful temple crumbling to ruins under the accumulating rubbish of loiterers and drones. Truly, so far from being unmasonic in its character and spirit this law is a just one to the lodge and to the Craft, very lenient to the transgressor, who, if he be not dead to all Masonic feeling or pride, need not remain estranged from his brothers, any longer than he chooses, as he may be reinstated in full fellowship, upon paying his dues to the time of suspension, and by a simple majority vote."

In our judgment nothing tends so surely to sap the foundations of the "temple" as the disposition to take short cuts in Masonry, and to disregard the forms of law which the experience of mankind has demonstrated to be indispensable to the

security of individual rights. Better that a hundred loiterers should escape punishment entirely, than that one Mason should be deprived of his rights without due process of law.

The special committee to whom this subject was referred, reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following :

“That they have carefully considered the points presented by the Grand Master, and find that in all essentials, they are sufficiently covered by our law as it now stands, and that due Masonic trial is secured to delinquents under present enactment, and they therefore report that no necessity exists at this time for further legislation upon the matter.”

We confess that we do not understand the value of this action. From the known bias of the chairman of the committee reporting it, we should infer that it was intended to sustain the views of the Grand Master as to the binding force of the resolution referred to above ; while from the fact that it was unanimously adopted would indicate that the disturbing resolution was not alluded to in the words “under present enactment,” because the entire Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, including Past Grand Masters TODD and FELLOWS, had declared that under it “due Masonic trial” is not secured to the delinquent.

Having legislated against non-affiliation and non-affiliates, the Grand Master is of opinion that seeming impediments to affiliation should be removed, such as the affiliation fee required by some lodges, the restriction requiring application to be made to the lodge nearest the petitioner's residence, and the further restriction that one who has applied for membership in one lodge, cannot apply to any other without the consent of the first. We are glad to note that these last named restrictions were removed. The Committee on Jurisprudence, reporting the necessary amendments, say :

“The place of membership to a Mason should be at his option, and no sufficient reason can be urged why the non-affiliated Mason should be required to apply to the lodge under whose territorial jurisdiction he may be residing, when it is not his choice or desire to become an active member of such lodge. The restrictions imposed in sections 45 and 48 of the by-laws doubtless have had the effect of prolonging the time of non-affiliation in many cases. While we acknowledge a Mason as entitled to all Masonic privileges throughout the inhabitable globe, certainly we should not restrict an active membership, at the will and choice of the brother within our jurisdiction.”

The Grand Master called attention to the fact that in trials where the accused had been adjudged guilty, it sometimes happened that in balloting on the degree of punishment to be awarded, the lodge would negative all punishment. The Grand Lodge followed his suggestion in seeking a remedy, and provided that where the lodge failed to suspend, the accused should stand sentenced to reprimand in open lodge.

This was formerly, for a brief period, the law in this jurisdiction, but it was thought better not to relieve a lodge of its just responsibility in the matter, and our law now requires that when a conviction is had upon a charge of unmasonic conduct, “punishment shall follow, which shall be proportionate to the offense.” If the lodge fails to award punishment proportionate to the offense, the Grand

Lodge will not only modify the sentence on appeal, but will deal with the lodge if it has been wilfully derelict in the performance of its duties.

The Grand Master entered into a long argument to prove that the Grand Master may accept the resignation of an officer of a lodge, and that it is not the *right* of the Senior Warden to succeed to the powers and duties of the chair in case the Master is permanently absent; or in other words, that it is not an interference with the rights of a Warden for the Grand Master to order an election to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of the Master.

His argument drawn from the Ancient Charges, does not strike us as being strong. He says :

“The Ancient Charges say: ‘When a Fellow Craftsman is chosen Warden under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully *oversee* the work in the Master’s absence to the Lord’s profit, and his brethren shall obey him.’ And speaking of the Master, ’tis thus: ‘The Master knowing himself to be able of cunning shall *undertake* the Lord’s work.’ To me the difference in the language and the words *undertake* and *oversee* is obvious. To *oversee* implies an obligation to carry out the Master’s designs during his absence under a sense of accountability to him on his return, whilst to *undertake* does not convey the same sense of subordination, but is the act of the responsible head.”

If there is any force in this verbal criticism, it disappears when these quotations are placed beside another portion of the same charge (V.) which says: “The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or *overseer* of the Lord’s work” Masonic opinion is so firmly fixed adversely to the Grand Master’s views, that we do not think his reasoning likely to disturb it.

As to the resignation of an officer, the Committee on Jurisprudence—the Grand Lodge concurring—say :

“While it is generally conceded that an officer once installed cannot resign, yet extraordinary circumstances may arise under which a resignation should be accepted. And the prerogative of the Grand Master alone entitles him to judge whether or not such circumstances exist.”

The Grand Master reported a surplus of the overflow relief fund, amounting to \$15,429 01, of which he says :

“What disposition can be made of these funds contributed in the name of Universal benevolence and Charity? I would suggest that the amount be invested by or under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Lodge Hall Directors or some other committee, as a nucleus for the creation of a perpetual fund, whereof the annual interest only should be turned over to and used by the Louisiana Relief Lodge in their noble work of relieving distress.

“Besides creating thus a constant source of revenue, which doubtless may be increased from time to time, it would perpetuate the memory of the kindness of our sister Grand Lodges shown us in that hour of distress, and its revenues would also be returned to the donors, as the relief afforded would go to brothers of other jurisdictions than Louisiana.”

The suggestion was adopted by the Grand Lodge, with the proviso that in case of another overflow or epidemic, the Directors might expend of the principal such portion as might be deemed necessary.

The Grand Master submitted ten decisions, most of which are of purely local interest. We copy two that are of general application :

4. "The edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Orient of France, cannot be evaded by one under its obedience, who being a regular Mason, seeks to obtain membership in one of our lodges through the forms of a second initiation, which I prohibited as clearly an evasion of the edict of non-intercourse, whilst the only way open to the applicant, was by severing first his connection with and obedience to his lodge, and the Grand Orient by regular dimission, after which an application for affiliation would be regular and could be entertained.

10. "The simple fact that an account claimed is not paid and even denied does not constitute a Masonic offense, and a lodge would not be wrong in refusing to entertain charges based only on such a complaint."

The report of Deputy Grand Master FLEMING is long, and shows that he had fairly divided the labors of the year with the Grand Master, whose appointee he is in this jurisdiction.

One of his decisions, with which we thoroughly agree, is, substantially, that the by-laws of a lodge relating to dues covers the whole ground of pecuniary contributions, and that no additional assessment can be collected of the members without changing the law. He speaks favorably of the operation of their ready method of forfeiting membership (practical suspension) for non-payment of dues. Several of the District Deputies also regard it with much favor.

The very elaborate and complete report of the Grand Secretary shows that no dispensations for new lodges had been issued during the year. It shows also that the contributions from the Craft, outside of Louisiana, for the relief of the brethren of the overflowed district, amounted to about twenty-six thousand dollars. By inadvertence the contribution of this jurisdiction is either not included or is credited to some other State. The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge shows disbursements, during the year, amounting to \$1,029.00, five dollars of which was for the benefit of brethren from Illinois.

Fifteen newly appointed Grand Representatives from as many jurisdictions were introduced and received with the honors of Masonry, whereupon the following, submitted by Past Grand Master FELLOWS, was adopted :

"Resolved, That the Credentials of the Representatives of our sister Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge, be *vised* by the Grand Secretary, with the seal of this Grand Lodge attached, and that the same be returned thus *vised* to the Representatives."

By unanimous vote the constitutional amendment, noticed by us last year, requiring the constituent lodges to enforce uniformity of work "in the means of recognition," and "in the ties that bind us together as Masons," was adopted.

We take great pleasure in giving currency to the belief expressed by the Special Committee on the Southern Masonic Female College, "that if we could only give our daughters, on whom really rest the hopes of our country, a thorough education, that the silver-shod horse of a despot would never trample upon the ruined fabric of our freedom."

JOHN GRAHAM FLEMING, of New Orleans, was elected Grand Master; JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D., New Orleans (Drawer No. 872), re-elected Grand Secretary.

The report on correspondence (p. 210) reviews the proceedings of forty-seven American Grand Lodges; contains notices of eight foreign Grand Bodies, partly original and partly taken from the New York report, and a digest of jurisprudence touching certain points deemed to be of present interest to the Craft of Louisiana, with running commentary thereon. It is presumably the work of Bro. WILLIAM R. WHITAKER, the chairman, though signed by three members of the committee. It is elegantly and forcibly written, and evinces wit, a discriminating judgment, and unflinching courtesy, that sure index of a truly Masonic temper.

Our proceedings were received at the eleventh hour, too late for careful review. Bro. WHITAKER says :

“We can only acknowledge the receipt of the large volume—450 pages, of which, Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS' correspondence report appropriates 235. Under the head of Non-payment of Dues and Non-affiliation, we make the only notice of the report that time and space will permit.”

Under the head of Non-affiliation, we find the following :

“Respecting Deputy Grand Master FLEMING's decision, reported last year, that a Mason more than twelve months unaffiliated, ‘has but one *absolute* Masonic right, viz : to apply for affiliation,’ the Correspondence Committee of Illinois, (1874,) Bro. ROBBINS observes :

‘We dissent in so far as it assumes to be an exposition of general Masonic law, holding that non-affiliation deprives a brother only of those privileges which belong to lodge membership, leaving him with all the general rights of a Mason intact.’

“Bro ROBBINS does not apparently, venerate his own Grand Lodge by-laws, which say, in perhaps not quite so quotable a form, precisely what Bro. FLEMING decided.”

He then quotes Sec. 2, Art. 21, Part Second, of our By Laws, with the effect to show what hereabouts needs no demonstration. The fact, however, that Bro. FLEMING's decision accords with our recent legislation, does not demonstrate that it is correct as an exposition of General Masonic law. The point we made was, that it was not correct, and this point the “you're another” style of argument does not touch.

Under the head of non-payment of dues, he reproduces the Louisiana resolution, imposing penalties for that “offense.” (*Ill. Report, 1874, p. LXXVI*) and observes :

“Bro. ROBBINS (Illinois For. Cor., 1874,) quotes the above regulation of Louisiana, and calls ‘attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana decides that a Mason may be suspended without being adjudged guilty of any Masonic offense—a heresy, we are constrained to say, wherever it may have had its birth.’

“We have already, and sufficiently we think, exposed the fallacy of this argument (?) against our mode of disciplining members who can, and will not, support and maintain lodge by-laws on the subject of lodge dues. But we beg Bro. ROBBINS to notice that the law of Illinois is, in the case of these delinquents, remarkably like that of Louisiana. If we suspend without adjudging a brother guilty of Masonic offense, so do our brothers of Illinois!”

Quoting from Art. VIII, Part Third, of our By-Laws, to show that non-payment of dues is an offense in Illinois, and also what is our mode of discipline, he concludes

on the whole that the Louisiana resolution is more liberal than our by-law, and that "if there is heresy in either plan of discipline, we are heretics together."

If it be true that in Illinois a brother may be suspended without being adjudged guilty of a Masonic offense, then so much the worse for Illinois.

The question, for the moment, is not whether suspension from Masonic privileges is a proper penalty for non-payment of lodge dues, but whether that penalty can be inflicted without a judgment of guilt by the body inflicting it, and yet no violence be done to the established principles of jurisprudence. Our brother assumes that the lodge does pass on the question of guilt. Perhaps it does, yet if it does, it does so gratuitously.

The Grand Lodge says, in effect, by its legislation, "Given a certain set of surface facts and guilt is assumed, all you have to do is to affix the penalty, even to the deprivation of all Masonic rights." This is accusation by legislation, a denial of the presumption of innocence to the accused, and a heresy, we repeat, wherever it may prevail. It is an entering wedge tending to the destruction of those safe-guards with which Masonry has ever hedged the sanctity of individual rights.

We find Bro. WHITAKER giving expression to the same views advanced by us in our notice of Maine, two years ago, relative to the validity of work in the absence of the charter. He says:

"Why should the lodge rest while the charter is in the ante-room? Perhaps most lodges do cease from labor when the charter is not in the lodge room, but why should they? Of course no body of Masons has a right to do Masonic work without a charter or dispensation from competent authority has been given, duly empowering them; but what is it that gives them the right to work, the permission and authorization of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, as the case may be, or the parchment or paper, one of the mere evidences of the grant of that permission and authorization? Is not the lodge as much empowered to work, while the charter is unsuspected and unrevoked, with the charter in the ante-room, or in the Worshipful Master's safe even, as when it is physically present, in the view of the assembled brethren, in the lodge room? It is the grant of power that gives the lodge vitality, and if that grant remains undisturbed, should the absence or destruction of one of the evidences of the grant render it of no avail?"

Relative to the general disfavor with which the practice of granting dispensations to confer degrees out of the regular time, is regarded he says, with force, that the Grand Master's prerogatives appertain to the station of right, and while they should not be abused, they should be exercised when wisdom sees a necessity for their use, and never disclaimed or abdicated. He thinks fully enough bad temper has been displayed on the subject of the "Masonic baptism," as administered in accordance with the A. and A. Scottish Rite, and says, "such proceedings are not enacted in our name, are beyond our control, and impose on us no responsibility," of which we may remark, in passing, that they are enacted in the name of Masonry, to which we, as Master Masons, have a prescriptive right; that we know not how soon some kindred folly may precipitate the question as to whether they are beyond our control; and that whenever such things bring discredit on the fraternity, it imposes upon us the responsibility of repudiating them. He asks in what the necessity or propriety consists of the exceptional preliminary formality of opening a lodge of Master Masons before opening the Grand Lodge, a conundrum which

we fear no fellow can find out; thinks a lodge has no right to try a brother for any offense committed before he became a Mason, except in the sole instance of fraud perpetrated upon the fraternity in obtaining Masonic light; tells the author of the Delaware one-page report on correspondence, that the Masonic students of Delaware will thank him for—a rest; doubts the legitimacy of Masonic mutual relief associations, and thinks Grand Lodges should not be induced to enter into any entangling alliances with business speculations, whereon we offer him our ; calls the Idaho decision that where a lodge has relinquished jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, by granting him permission to apply to another lodge for advancement, the lodge so relinquishing jurisdiction cannot resume it, in case he is rejected without permission from the rejecting lodge, “new doctrine,” whereas we think wider or more careful reading will convince him that it is not only not new, but well nigh universal; thinks Grand Master CHAPMAN right in his objection to a fee for dispensations to confer degrees “out of time,” as interfering with the Grand Master’s prerogative, and making merchandise of the dispensing power and the applicant’s necessities; holds that change of venue is proper in certain cases; disagrees with the Oregon decision that it is inconsistent with the spirit and intent of Masonry for a lodge to entertain any proposition to provide on arrange by the appointment of committees or otherwise for Masonic balls; denounces as violative of duty and Masonic obligation toward distressed brothers, a proposition made in West Virginia, that traveling brethren asking assistance should be compelled to present a lodge certificate showing good standing, and wonders whether Bro. GIBSON meditated a pun when he moved “that the standing committees be permitted to sit during the session?”

MAINE.

The Grand Lodge met at Portland, May 4, 1875.

Grand Master CARGILL announced the death of Past Grand Master TIMOTHY CHASE, and of SAMUEL L. COLLER, District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh District. Bro. CHASE was upwards of eighty years old, and had been a Mason fifty-seven years. A fine steel portrait of him graces the volume as a frontispiece—a strong, good face.

Of dimission, the Grand Master says:

“I know of no authority any lodge has for withholding a dimit from any brother in good standing, and clear of the books. I am aware that in some instances a withdrawal of certain brethren from a lodge might be a great disadvantage; yet I hold that any brother wishing to leave, and having fulfilled all his obligations to the lodge, should not be hindered in so doing. Non-affiliation I dislike very much, yet if brethren wish so to do, I think they must be left free.”

From the fourteen decisions reported by him, we take the following :

4. "A lodge, by misapprehension as to the time, held a meeting, as a stated meeting, on the wrong day. A minute should be made on the record of such meeting 'Held by mistake;' and the business should come before the lodge, at the next stated meeting, as if it had never been acted upon.

5. "No less number than seven Master Masons should attempt to do the work of a lodge.

6. "A Secretary of a lodge absolutely refuses to obey the instructions of the lodge and orders of the W. Master. What shall be done ?

"Cause charges to be filed against him for willful disobedience, and try him for the same ; and if found guilty punish him.

9. "Any lodge has the right to take the funds, to hire help if need be, to take care of their sick.

10. "A brother applies for a certificate of membership. The Secretary refuses to give it. What is to be done ?

"If the brother is in good standing in the lodge, his request should be granted. If not in good standing, charges should be filed against him and he be summoned for trial.

12. "No valid assessment can be made on members of a lodge for any purpose outside of their obligations as a lodge, except for the Grand Lodge.

14. "A man sent a petition into a lodge for the degrees of Masonry, signed by a friend, who was a member of the lodge, and the lodge received the petition, although no money for the same was with it, and referred it to a Committee of Inquiry. In due time the committee reported, a ballot was taken, and the man declared rejected. Was the rejection legal, and should it be so recorded ?

"The lodge erred in not having the petition signed by the applicant before receiving it, and a fee with it, both being contrary to requirements of the Grand Lodge ; but these errors do not annul the ballot. The man put (or suffered to be put for him) his petition into the lodge for the degrees of Masonry, and he must abide the result. I therefore decide that he was legally rejected."

Referring to No. 10, of course we can't understand how a member against whom charges have not already been filed, can fail to be "in good standing." He might be in bad odor—and his offense not be very rank at that—but how his standing can be bad when no charge has been proven against him, we cannot understand, much less when none has been lodged against him. We think No. 14 is correct.

A lodge violated the regulations of the Grand Lodge in the admission of a candidate to the degrees of Masonry after he had been rejected by the ballot, and after written and verbal objections had been made by members of the lodge. The Grand Master arrested the charter, suspended the Master from all the rights and benefits of Masonry until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, where he and several of his advisers were ordered to appear. [The Grand Lodge revoked the charter of the Lodge; expelled the Master and one of his co-adjutors who was a Past Master, from the rights and benefits of Masonry; indefinitely suspended seven of the members, and (a petition having been sent up for a restoration of the charter,) ordered the charter to be restored to those of the petitioners who were formerly members of the lodge, in

conjunction with other former members whom the Grand Master might deem worthy, at any time he thought proper after the proposed members should have secured a suitable hall, properly arranged, and for the sole use of Masonic bodies; and that too without drawing upon the present funds of the lodge, which were directed to be invested as a charity fund by the lodge, the income thereof alone to be used for that purpose.]

We judge that the provision in the Maine constitution, under which the Grand Master, for dereliction of duty, or other unmasonic conduct, "may suspend a brother or lodge until the next communication of the Grand Lodge," is there regarded as in the nature of a grant of power by the Grand Lodge, inasmuch as he is required to present his reasons therefor in writing. Years ago the question came up in our own jurisdiction, where no such definite constitutional provision existed, whether the Grand Master could by his action impair the standing of a brother; but it was never passed upon by the Grand Lodge, and in the then existing condition of affairs, no such temperate discussion as would be of any value, was possible. The Grand Master further says:

"A case has been presented to me, in which a brother had a cause of his own on trial in our Supreme Judicial Court, and on opening his case in his own behalf before the jury, several of whom were Masons, alluded to an appeal he made to an important witness of the other party as a '*Brother Mason*,' which allusion was supposed by those in court to be made with intent to influence the jury in his favor (the other party not being a Mason), thereby bringing our beloved institution into disrepute, and subverting it to the basest of purposes."

The matter went to a committee who will report next year.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that the contributions of the Craft in Maine, coming into his hands for the relief of the sufferers by flood in the Mississippi valley, amounted to \$1,221 35.

The Library Committee acknowledge the receipt of bound copies of our Constitution and reprint, for which the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered.

ALBERT MOORE, of North Anson, was elected Grand Master; IRA BERRY, Portland, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Two charters were granted, and in another case the Grand Master was authorized either to issue a charter or continue the dispensation; the work of the second degree exemplified; a revised constitution adopted; the Grand Lodge of Wyoming Territory recognized, and the following action had:

"A complaint was made against a member of the Grand Lodge, for unmasonic conduct during the present session, and in contempt of the Grand Lodge. A resolution expelling him from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, was adopted; and the Grand Secretary was ordered forthwith to notify the Secretary of the lodge of which the expelled brother was Master, of this action; and through the Secretary to direct the Senior Warden to take charge of the lodge as W. Master."

The revised Constitution is very complete, and its arrangement is excellent. Its provisions relating to appeals accord with what we conceive to be the paramount law. Under them, the Grand Lodge may, as under our own statutes, confirm, modify

or reverse the proceedings appealed from, give such final judgment as it deems just, or remand the case for a new trial. The unjust rule of its old Constitution is reversed, and when it now reverses or abrogates the judgment of a lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, he is at once entitled to all his Masonic rights and privileges, including membership in his lodge.

It differs from our law in permitting a motion to lay on the table, which we regard as interfering with the prerogative of the Grand Master to regulate and terminate debate: provides for proxies of lodges who are entitled to seats, and, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, to votes in Grand Lodge; provides that any officer below the rank of Junior Warden may resign; preserves the ancient and just rule of one ballot for all the degrees; permits, we are sorry to see, clergymen to receive the degrees without fee; in trials, on the question of guilt or innocence, instead of the secret ballot, requires each member to answer *viva voce* in turn, commencing with the youngest; and claims for the Grand Lodge the power to try and punish any Mason residing within its jurisdiction, which of course includes those not members of its own body, and therein we think trenches upon the landmark.

The report on correspondence (145 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, and again by its thoroughness and wide information easily makes us all his debtors. He reviews the proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges, including our own, to which he devotes nearly thirteen pages. He thus dissents from the decision of Grand Master HAWLEY, "that the rejection of a candidate by a lodge not having territorial jurisdiction, does not debar the lodge having jurisdiction from conferring the degrees upon such candidate without the consent of the rejecting lodge."

"We do not believe in the correctness of the second, unless the converse shall be held to be law, that if one receives the degrees in a lodge not having jurisdiction, he does not become a Mason. But the latter is not law, and we hold that, when one applies to a lodge and is rejected, he cannot complain if he is required to have the consent of that lodge before he can be made a Mason."

Referring to the case of Full Moon Lodge, and throwing in an exclamation point to indicate how the idea of an appeal from the order of the Grand Master struck him, he says of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence thereon:

"The last portion of the report is in accordance with the views expressed by us last year in a similar case in Montana: the first portion of the report seems to us of questionable correctness, in the absence of any regulation of the Grand Lodge; but the question is an entirely new one to us, and we have not given it full consideration, nor examined to ascertain if it has any precedent."

Copying the communication from the District Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he says:

"This is in accordance with the practice for many years in the Dependencies of the British Crown. The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, have claimed and exercised *concurrent*, but, as against all the rest of the world, *exclusive* jurisdiction in the Dependencies until Independent Grand Lodges have been erected therein. This claim has never been denied, save by one or two in the Quebec controversy, and that evidently without being acquainted with the true state of facts.

The American Grand Lodges are bound to sustain the claims of this circular, until an Independent Grand Lodge shall be regularly established in that Colony."

In copying, with commendation, some remarks of ours found in our notice of Arkansas, ending with the words "merited reprobation," his printer has made us say "approbation," thus, as we were speaking of certain peccadilloes, placing us in rather an equivocal position before the "unco guid." With which did he "agree," the original or the amended reading?

Quoting also, under the same head, our remarks on the right of burial, he asks :

"Is the 'right of burial' an *absolute* or a *qualified* right? If the former, Bro. ROBBINS is right; if the latter, he is wrong. We were hoping to have his views upon this point. Is it not like the right of visitation?"

Our brother will permit us to refer him to page second of this report, where he will find that we do not regard it as a qualified right. Admit that anybody may lawfully deny it, and it ceases to be a right; it is only a privilege. On the page referred to, we remark that the unanimity with which legislators seeking to punish the non-affiliate, include Masonic burial among the deprivations he is to suffer, shows how universally it is regarded as a right. The statutes of the Grand Lodge of Maine recognize it as a right, as do our own. We copy a portion of sec. 112 of the Maine constitution, engrafted there by Bro. DRUMMOND, which illustrates this clearly. The section requires every brother to be affiliated, or, if he tries and is rejected, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Grand Lodge Register, and pay yearly dues of one dollar, and continues :

"Any unaffiliated Mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to Masonic relief for himself and family, to Masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all Masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated; but no Master Mason unaffiliated, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren."

Assuredly, if Masonic burial were already reckoned among the privileges or courtesies that might be accorded or withheld by the lodges and brethren at pleasure, neither the Grand Lodge nor Bro. D. would have provided that it should become so as a penalty for non-affiliation.

To the question whether it is not like the right of visitation, we answer that it seems to us to be very nearly akin to it; but we will recur to this aspect of the subject hereafter.

The practice in Maine is the same as that in Illinois in respect to lodges U. D., but he thinks while a member of an old lodge is acting with a lodge U. D. his membership in the former should be suspended.

Continuing the discussion of the Oriental Star Lodge case, he says :

"We may be overcautious in this matter, from the fact that one of our lodges in anti-masonic times, undertook to transfer their funds to trustees, to be held and distributed for charitable purposes, preparatory to a surrender of their charter. The Grand Lodge then determined that a lodge could not thus transfer its funds, to be held and distributed, without the consent of the Grand Lodge, and that decision was

universally approved. Bro. R. does not deny that under the civil law a trustee cannot transfer the trust to another party to administer without the consent of the proper tribunal. The Grand Lodge, having a reversionary interest in all lodge funds, does not, by conferring upon a lodge the power to hold and distribute them in charity, confer the additional power to transfer that trust to any other party to be administered. If we concede the right of a lodge to transfer the funds to another lodge, upon the principle stated by Bro. R., we concede its right to transfer them to any other trustees to be administered in the same manner. Under our law, civil and masonic, a lodge has no right to accumulate a permanent fund save for *charitable* purposes: and our argument was based upon that idea. If we once allow lodges to make any transfer of their permanent fund, there is no limit to which they may not go, and the only safe rule is that of the civil law, that the administration of a trust shall not be transferred to another without the consent of the supervising power. The fact that in this case, the Grand Lodge gave its consent, does not affect in the slightest degree the principle that that consent must be obtained."

The decision of his Grand Lodge that was universally, we believe, was also properly approved, because the proposed transfer was an act preparatory to a surrender of the charter, and an attempt to evade the law under which in such cases the lodge funds revert to the Grand Lodge. We acknowledge the force of his argument so far as it is based upon their law, under which a lodge has no right to accumulate a permanent fund, save for charitable purposes. Under general masonic usage, however, the reversionary interest of a Grand Lodge in the funds of a lodge, does not assert itself so long as such funds are devoted to Masonic uses, and if the right to transfer them is not conceded, the process of transferring is not interfered with. We know of lodges that literally emptied their treasuries in a moment when the cry of distress came from Chicago, transferring all their available funds to the Board of Relief; and that since then have diverted funds in which the Grand Lodge had a reversionary interest, in trust to parties in Memphis, Shreveport and New Orleans. Boards of Relief, for whose maintenance lodges set apart a fixed per centage of their income, afford an apt illustration here, because they are bodies not known to the Grand Lodge.

Perhaps still more to the point are those constantly occurring cases where lodges respond with material aid to appeals from the lodge that must build a hall or disband, and is too poor to build alone; the lodge that has been burned out, or has had its home destroyed by a tornado.

The rule that the administration of a trust shall not be transferred to another without the consent of the supervising power, is undoubtedly the safe and correct rule, but usage would seem to indicate that cases like the one that precipitated this discussion, do not come within the definition of a trust.

He quotes us still further, a part of which we reproduce with his comments thereon:

"This brings us to the very pith and marrow of all these questions. Does one's claim to needed Masonic charity rest upon the fact that he has contributed to the funds, or upon the fact that he is a Mason? * * * * *

"Yet if we admit that 'the members of the lodge have an interest in the funds,' that 'they are to be held by the lodge and distributed in charity, *first to its own members,*' do we not countenance a system of pecuniary claim and obligation? such a system alone as would forbid, on the score of equity, a transfer of the funds?"

"We do not admit that the case under consideration turns upon the question he proposes. We fully agree with him that the general claim to relief is upon us as

individuals, and grows out of our character as Masons, and does not depend on our contributions to the funds. This is the primary and general Masonic law, as to and among Masons as *individuals*. But we, for convenience, have gone further. We have created funds in the hands of lodges, to be held and distributed in charity, which we cannot use in discharge of our *individual* duties. If these funds are held for any other than *charitable* purposes, Bro. R must admit that the "members have an interest in them." If they are held for charitable purposes, a member has the *first* claim upon them, not because he has contributed to them, but because of the additional bonds between him and his fellow members, created by the lodge organization. In other words, the fact of being a Mason gives us certain claims and imposes certain duties in respect to all Masons; and the fact of membership in a lodge gives us additional claims, and imposes additional duties in respect to our fellow members; yet neither countenances a system of pecuniary claim and obligation.

As we view it, the covenants of Masonry fix the charitable responsibilities of every brother beyond our power to add to or take from. Already bound to every brother to the extent of his necessities and our abilities, if lodge membership imposed additional obligations in this direction, which it does not, we must of necessity be forced from the ground of Masonic charity, already completely covered, into a system of pecuniary claim and obligation.

He insists that he does mean that suicide is no more *prima facie* evidence of insanity than the commission of any other crime, having regard to the *quality* of the evidence, not of the *degree*. Just so: we think that the evidence furnished by an act committed in opposition to an educated moral sense only, differs both in quality and degree from that afforded by an act which flies in the face not only of the moral sense, but of that instinct which is proverbially regarded as the first law of nature. We quote him on another subject:

"In one respect he makes a strong point against us. We commented last year upon his denial of the right of a Grand Lodge to forbid the recognition of a Mason, made in another jurisdiction while a resident in its own: in reply, he quotes our remark, that 'We have always understood that the making of a Mason forecloses all question of his eligibility, so far as he is concerned: those making him may be punished for doing it, and he, also, if he was a party to the fraud, *but only after due trial.*' This is not such a clincher as it seems: refusing recognition under such circumstances is no punishment: when a Grand Lodge has a law, that if a resident of its jurisdiction goes abroad and receives the degrees, he shall not be recognized as a Mason when he returns, and one goes and does so, he is deprived of no rights. Many a State has a law, that if residents, with intent to evade its laws in relation to marriage, and to return and reside there, go elsewhere and be married and then return and reside in such State, said marriage shall be void therein. The law does not *punish* such parties for getting married in violation of law, but says to them, such a marriage shall not be recognized by us: so the Grand Lodge does not *punish* the man for being made a Mason in violation of its laws, but refuses to recognize that he *has been made.*"

If "the making of a Mason forecloses all question of his eligibility, so far as he is concerned," then we take it that he stands *prima facie* as a lawfully made Mason. Now what we originally denied, was the right of a Grand Lodge to declare a brother who was made in a lodge which it recognized as lawful, to be a clandestine Mason. We deny too, utterly, that a Grand Lodge has a right to deprive, either directly or

indirectly, a Mason (whose making has foreclosed all questions of his eligibility,) of the rights of which he is in lawful possession, until he shall have been *adjudged* guilty of a Masonic offense by a competent judicial tribunal, after due trial. To deny a brother his rights without process is an outrage, because it visits upon him the same consequences which would follow punishment, regardless of those forms of law without whose observance punishment cannot be lawfully inflicted.

Further alluding to our report, he says :

“ He devotes much of his report to the discussion of various questions arising out of the action of the different Grand Lodges on the subject of non-affiliation, and we heartily concur with him in the main. We deprecate, as he does, the tendency to make the institution a health or life insurance company in any degree or respect. In one matter, we gave him cause to misapprehend us. We endorsed certain extracts of the purport that a lodge to be a success must be in a sound financial condition : but the remark, we endorsed, went further, and included forced contributions for charitable purposes. We say now, that financial soundness is absolutely necessary for the success of a lodge : and it should avoid running in debt, and should require the payment of dues sufficient to pay its working expenses and keep it out of debt, and if it has a fair margin in the treasury, so much the better. To meet these expenses, members of lodges have from time immemorial been required to contribute equally, without regard to their pecuniary ability. In Portland Lodge, from 1769 to 1805, we do not remember that the record shows a single instance of the remission of the dues, and all members were required to pay them. While lodge funds were often voted in charity, it was the frequent custom to take contributions when calls for charity were made : and though it was taken for granted that all surplus funds which might be accumulated, should be held and distributed in charity, we cannot discover that it was regarded as a duty to collect dues for that purpose. So far as our endorsement of that extract may be understood as favoring the plan of distributing Masonic charity, wholly or generally, through the machinery of the lodge, we recall it as inconsistent with our theory and practice. But right here we desire to prevent any inference, that we view with any sentiments other than of the highest approval, the operations of Boards of Relief, or of lodges in respect to charity. Let each brother, each lodge, each Board of Relief contribute according to their own ability (of which they are the sole judge) to aid the needy, according to their necessities.

“ But the collection of funds for such purposes by lodges, leads to another question. Should a Mason be compelled to contribute for charitable purposes more than he *feels able* to give ? Put in that form, the very fundamental principle of Masonry answers the question in the negative. But ought he to lose his Masonic rights, if he fails to pay as much as the other members of his lodge feel able and choose to pay ? If he remains in the lodge, he *must* pay ; the alternative is to go out of the lodge ‘ under pain of what may fall thereon.’ If he remains in, he must pay not only his share of the expenses of the lodge, but also of what it may choose to raise (under its by-laws) for charitable purposes : if he cannot do this, he must go out. If he goes out, what rights and privileges must he lose ? The natural answer would seem to be, those rights and privileges that are conferred by the *lodge organization*. If he loses no more than these, he cannot complain ; and upon the plainest principles he ought not to lose more. The old law did not make membership in a lodge an *essential* element of the Masonic character. The ‘ old charges ’ declare, not that every Mason *must be*, but that every Mason *ought to be* a member of a lodge. In the earlier days of Portland Lodge, membership was entirely voluntary : a member could leave when he chose and without any vote of the lodge : yet visitors, after a certain number of visits, were required to pay a fixed sum, though perhaps this was done on account of the refreshments furnished. [On the other hand, the lodge exercised the power, without question, of striking names from the roll, of suspend-

ing and even of expelling without trial, charges or notice. And really, we are not sure that substantial justice was not more universally done than under our present system: and the knowledge of the fact that a Mason held his rights as such at the pleasure of his lodge, or of that in whose jurisdiction he lived, conduced to influence him to discharge his duties properly. We are fully aware of the heterodoxy of these utterances, and yet if a man knowingly joins a society exercising such powers, he has no ground of complaint. He can leave them when he chooses, and, when they get tired of him they leave him, and neither can complain in either case, for such was the compact.]

“But to return: what rights and privileges are conferred by the lodge organization? Some of them are unquestioned, such as the right to participate in the business and deliberations of the lodge; and the right (in the sense above explained) to relief from the funds of the lodge. To these, we add the right of Masonic burial, for, as we understand the law, this ceremony can be performed only by a lodge; the right of visitation, for without a lodge there can be no visitation; and the right of uniting in Masonic ceremonies and labors that are performed only by a lodge; the test is, striking the lodge out of existence and ascertaining what rights and privileges can then be enjoyed.

“After years of examination and investigation, the Grand Lodge of Maine has conformed its legislation as nearly as possible to these principles. It declares affiliation a duty, and, therefore, prohibits the lodges from requiring an affiliation fee. It provides that a Mason rejected from membership may register with the Grand Lodge, pay one dollar a year, and be regarded as an affiliated Mason. But if neither affiliated or registered, he shall not be entitled to Masonic relief, to Masonic burial, to the right of visiting or to unite in Masonic ceremonies or labors; unless such rights are voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren. We have tried this system three years, and so far it has worked exceedingly well. It leaves to every Mason to perform the duties which devolve upon him as such, and prohibits no Mason or lodge from treating an unaffiliate as a Mason, or from performing towards him the Masonic duties.

We agree with Bro. DRUMMOND that when a brother becomes unaffiliated, if he loses only those rights and privileges conferred by lodge organization, he cannot complain; and that upon the plainest principles he ought not to lose more. “What rights and privileges are conferred by the lodge organization?” He answers, “The test is striking the lodge out of existence and ascertaining what rights and privileges can then be enjoyed.”

Is this the test? If lodges had always been what they are now, it would be; but they have not. Is not this the test, rather, to divest the lodge of whatever has grown out of its membership having become fixed and permanent, and ascertaining what rights and privileges can then be enjoyed? At a time when the lodge was an occasional body, or, if more than that, was merely a skeleton body whose membership was not fixed, but consisted of all the Masons who were within call when it met, the same ceremonies were, or might have been, performed, as to-day. When there was Masonic work to be performed, a lodge could be assembled to do it; when done the lodge dissolved. Lodges were called together expressly to the end that the Craft might enjoy the privileges of Masonry. When they became permanent bodies was their mission changed? Did they then come to exist for the express purpose, as some seem to think, of withholding, instead of affording, opportunities for enjoying these privileges? When, or where, and how did the first Masons who united to

form a permanent lodge, acquire the right to exclude the great mass of the Craft from participation in privileges which up to that moment they were all equally entitled to and held by the same tenure ?

Bro. DRUMMOND well says that "the old law did not make membership in a lodge an *essential* element of the Masonic character;" in other words, when lodges began to assume the character of permanent bodies, the law, while it encouraged affiliation, fully recognized the voluntary nature of the institution. If the law then recognized the right of a Mason to his choice in this respect ; if it *did* not make lodge membership an essential element of the Masonic character, *does it now* make it such, and has it ceased to recognize the right of choice ?

Not only has the old law not been changed, but it cannot be changed ; and so far as we remember the organic law of no Grand Lodge save that of Massachusetts, is without a provision expressly recognizing its controlling and limiting power. Yet one after another of the rights recognized at the time when the immemorial law crystallized into its present form, as belonging to the individual by virtue of his being a Mason, have been declared contingent upon the narrow test of lodge membership, until, in some jurisdictions, there is nothing left but the name, to a Mason who in the exercise of the choice guaranteed him by the landmarks, chooses to remain unaffiliated. Among these rights is the right to be present when the business of Masonry is being done, commonly called the right of visitation, to which we promised to recur. We have heretofore assented to the justice of the doctrine that this right was properly limited by the will of the body, or a member thereof, which the brother proposed to visit. We do not wholly deny it now, but we confess that the train of reflection set in motion by Bro. DRUMMOND'S question, has modified our previous opinion. While not denying the right to exclude a visitor while the business of the lodge, and which concerns it alone, is under consideration, we find ourselves very seriously doubting whether he may be properly excluded while the lodge is engaged in the *business of Masonry* in which the whole Craft is equally interested. With this view of the subject in our mind, we have said that we thought the right of visitation and the right of burial were akin. Bro. DRUMMOND would include the latter among the rights contingent on lodge membership, because, as he understands the law, this ceremony can only be performed by a lodge. But we think it must be held that when lodges, as now constituted, became heirs to the franchises and privileges of the occasional lodges which preceded them, they inherited also their duties, and among them that of burying the dead.

Of another but kindred subject, he says :

"In connection with this question, and also with that of jurisdiction to discipline, Bro. ROBBINS denies certain powers to the Grand Lodge. We are not prepared to sustain his views to the full extent. While under the common law of Masonry, lodges have certain rights, yet as a rule they have only those conferred by the charter and laws of the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme authority, legislative and judicial. When a charter is granted, the Grand Lodge may limit the powers of the body created by it as it pleases. Generally speaking, lodges are limited in their powers, not only by the laws of the Grand Lodge in existence when the charter is granted, but all those subsequently adopted. When lodges came to be chartered by the Grand Lodge, their powers were such as the Grand Lodge chose to grant.

Indeed, the very power to grant a charter by a body having no superior, implies the power to put in it such limitations and conditions as the body granting it chooses.

"In 1843, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts adopted as a part of its constitution the following: 'The Grand Lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers; which power it may exercise either in itself or by such delegated authority, as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint; but in the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of revoking the charter of lodges and expelling brethren from the Craft.' And the provision still remains in it. Some thirty years ago, our Grand Lodge adopted a constitution in which the powers of the Grand Lodge are set out in nine articles, which still remain the law. One of these gives the power to the Grand Lodge alone to try its officers on any complaint against them. It is worth remarking that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, when it revised its constitution in 1870, adopted these nine articles, but whether from our constitution or not, we cannot tell.

Whether we are right in denying certain powers to the Grand Lodge, hinges upon the answers to these two questions: Are the powers of the Grand Lodge restricted at all by the landmarks? if yes, Do the landmarks contain anything limiting that that body in the matter of disciplinary jurisdiction?

BRO. DRUMMOND seems disposed to answer the first question in the negative, and cites the language of the Grand Constitution of Massachusetts in support of that view. As we have before remarked, we know of no other Grand Lodge that claims to be entirely independent of and unrestricted by the ancient law. So far as we know, all other constitutions, including that of the first Grand Lodge, contain a provision that the old landmarks must be preserved. In Illinois, it assumes this shape: "*Provided, always, that the ancient landmarks of the institution be held inviolate;*" in Maine, "within the ancient constitutions and landmarks of Freemasonry."

If anything in Masonry can be considered landmarks, we presume there would be no question between us that the "Charges of a Freemason," as compiled by Anderson, answer to that title; and we hold of the sixth charge, that its language is broad enough to cover fully the ground we have assumed in relation to penal jurisdiction. We cannot better show his position on certain questions, than by quoting the closing portion of his running commentary on a condensed statement of some matters in our report:

"He wishes Bro. SINGLETON 'would return to the old way of calling the Masonic institution a 'Fraternity,' which it is, instead of an 'Order,' which it is not'—a criticism which hits us also, as we use the same term 'with malice aforethought,' considering that the use of it in the constitutions of 1738 and Thomas's Constitution of 1792 as being an 'old way' enough to justify us, insists, *very properly*, that when other organizations style themselves '*Masonic*,' and do acts styled by them '*Masonic*,' which are discreditable to the institution, an attack upon them therefor, is *not* an 'invasion of foreign soil,' but a 'defense of our own;' intends 'to urge on all proper occasions a return to the old and just rule, that one ballot, if clear, entitles the applicant to the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry;' says that the Maine circular in relation to the edict of non-intercourse by Canada, 'reflects very great credit upon its author;' combats with unanswerable logic the idea that advancement can be properly stopped by the objection of one member; and says a great many other things we would be glad to quote, if space permitted.

The position of Bro. DRUMMOND as the head of the Northern Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite, invests his remarks on the attitude of that body towards Masonry, with the first importance. Quoting the language of Bro. GIBSON, of New York, relative to the claim that the Supreme Councils had waived their right to confer the symbolic degrees within the territory of an existing Grand Lodge, he says:

“We presume a Grand Chapter might establish a body and *call* it a Masonic lodge, but we do not apprehend that we need have very serious apprehensions that it ever will be done; or, if attempted, that any very serious evil would result from it, as such a body would be held to be clandestine. The same is true of the A. and A. Rite; and there is no more reason to apprehend that that Rite will take such a course than there is that the Grand Chapters will.

“The organic law of the Northern Supreme Council is that the degrees ‘shall not be conferred upon any person unless he is a Master Mason in good standing, in the State of his residence.’

“It has *never* included the first, second and third degrees in its list of degrees, and has never from its organization conferred any of them: on the contrary, it has always expressly recognized the fact that symbolic lodges have *exclusive* jurisdiction over them: when the Rite was first introduced into this jurisdiction, it was expressly stated that ‘the first, second and third degrees are given in the symbolic lodge:’ in every instance in which the question has arisen, it has maintained to the uttermost the doctrine that the Grand Lodges have *exclusive* jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees.

“But further: it is the settled law of the Supreme Council that discipline by the symbolic lodge carries its effect to the rights of any of its members. If his lodge should expel the Grand Commander, and the expulsion be confirmed by the Grand Lodge, he would be held to be expelled in the A. and A. Rite. That this is no mere theory, proof has already been given. An active member of the Supreme Council was expelled by the Grand Lodge of New York, and was held by the Supreme Council to be thereby expelled from all his rights as a Scottish Mason; he was afterwards restored by that Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Council expressly decided that such restoration restored him in the Scottish Rite.

“In view of these things, are we not borne out in our assertion that there is as much danger of the establishment of lodges by Grand Chapters, as there is by the Supreme Council?

“It is true that in countries in which the York Rite is not established, the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite have established lodges: but it is equally true that the Grand Lodge of New York practically does not recognize them as Masonic bodies, with Bro. GIBSON’s full concurrence, as the following shows:

‘The Grand Lodge of New York has placed itself on the same ground, and has refused all Masonic recognition of, or interchange of representatives with these bodies, on the ground that she does not know, and has not the means of proving them masonically, and even her Grand Master could not, as such, visit them masonically, and remain with them during their communications, as would be the case with the Grand Lodge.’

“In Chili, such bodies formed a Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of New York recognized it; and it condemns the action of Massachusetts in chartering a lodge of the York Rite in Chili, though the Grand Lodge there was formed by lodges of the Scottish Rite.

“It may be that we are in error, however, and that New York *does* recognize the lodges as regular, but does not recognize the body which created them, and governs

them. Either position has its difficulties; and we can see no solution to them, save that of holding that York Rite Masons cannot recognize Masons of any other Rite, or that they must recognize also, the system of government and polity of the other Rite, as Masonic, though it differs from their own. We *have been* inclined to adopt the New York view, but reflection increases our doubts as to its correctness, especially as it puts outside of the pale of Masonry all the Grand Bodies of the world, outside of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, with a few exceptions."

These declarations are as explicit as can be made, and fully relieve the Northern Supreme Council from any suspicion of occupying an equivocal position. We are glad to give place to them here, not only for the assurance which they give, but because we have been free in our criticisms of these bodies.

He properly holds that the effect of an objection should be no more than a rejection by ballot, the recognition of an objection after ballot being founded upon the idea that the objecting brother was absent when the ballot was taken, or that the objection became known afterwards; *seems* to have some doubt whether the Indian Territory is sufficiently independent to warrant the existence of a Grand Lodge there; says that dues are *not* a "modern invention," but that the deprivation of Masonic rights for the non-payment of them *is*; dissents from the idea of Grand Master CHAPMAN that we have something too much of "Masonic jurisprudence," but had his strictures been aimed at "Masonic legislators," who would assimilate the Masonic government to some civil code, he would have responded "yea and amen;" does not concur in the Missouri decision that the Master of a Lodge, if present, must preside even though interested in the trial of a brother in progress before the lodge, his only alternative being to retire; and we agree with him; says that too much discussion is tiresome, but never dangerous; that the dangerous legislation is much more likely to be that which passes in silence, and wisely suggests that a new Grand Officer, to be called the "Grand Objector," whose duty it should be *to oppose every proposition*, would be an exceedingly useful one: still adheres to the old rule, that the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge, and the Master in the Lodge is *Master*, and directs the business according to his own judgment; regrets that a Grand Lodge (Nebraska) took measures looking to the formation, under its sanction, of a "Masonic Life Assurance Association," with the Grand Secretary, *ex-officio*, as Secretary, and says that if Grand Lodges do not prohibit individual Masons from associating themselves together in that relation and assuming a Masonic name, it is as far in that direction as a Grand Lodge ought to go; which happily expresses our sentiments: says that to recognize the doctrine of the right of a lodge to require reimbursement for expenses incurred in burying the member of another lodge, would be one of the most dangerous of innovations, inasmuch as it changes the fundamental principle of the institution; that in any particular case coming properly before the Grand Master in the recess, his decision is final and conclusive; and that until within two years, he had never heard of an attempt to appeal from such decision; and places the whole Craft under obligations by a masterly examination of the question of the effect of a conviction by the lodge, and the reversal of it by the Grand Lodge upon the lodge membership of the accused, moved thereto by the argument of Bro. WELLFORD, of Virginia, sustaining the view that though the

Grand Lodge sustains the appeal of a suspended or expelled brother, and reverses the judgment of the Lodge, it does not again invest the accused with all his rights, but that membership is lost.

BRO. DRUMMOND'S view is the one which we have so often defended in these reports: "If membership is held at the pleasure of the lodge, an illegal judgment may deprive him of it; but if it is a *right under the law*, he can be deprived of it only by proceedings in accordance with law."

We reproduce the "conclusion" of his report, not simply because its opinions accord with those which we have tried to enforce in these reports and elsewhere, but because his position in, and his labors in behalf of the Fraternity, will justly command for his conclusions a more respectful consideration than our own views, as such, are entitled to receive.

"In examining the history of an old lodge during the past year, we have been most forcibly struck with the gradual change that one hundred years has effected in our policy. There has been a growing tendency to introduce the *money element* into Masonry. The tendency of the day is to *mutual insurance* in the pecuniary sense. A large number of organizations have been formed upon this principle. The idea seems to be insidiously creeping into the minds of Masons, that Masonry would be more valuable to the world by giving it a *money* value. In some jurisdictions, it has been proposed to introduce the system of dues and benefits: in others, it is proposed to take the mutual insurance organizations under the control and protection of the Grand Lodge; while in none have Grand Lodges prohibited the use of the word "Masonic" in connection with them. Also, we are constrained to say, after much thought and confessed modification of previous opinions, that the system of enforced membership on account of payment of dues, is a great stride in the same direction, and leads to the same result.

"Of the effect of such a radical change in the institution, we have no heart to speak; every one must see that it would be a death blow to Freemasonry. We trust our brethren in every jurisdiction will consider this matter again, and determine whether there is not great cause for alarm; and if so, that they will give their best endeavors to prevent such a calamity."

MARYLAND.

From Maryland we have two pamphlets, containing the proceedings of the Annual and a subsequent Semi-Annual Communications, both held at Baltimore.

Annual Communication Nov. 16, 1874.

Grand Master LATROBE reported two dispensations issued for new lodges, and announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES GOODWIN.

The case of a lodge refusing to recommend a petition for a new lodge—the constitution providing that no dispensation shall issue without such recommendation—

led the Grand Master to express his opinion as to his power to override a constitutional provision. He thinks this power does lie with the Grand Master, and says:

“And in the judgment of the Grand Master, this view of his power is practically the best and the wisest. There are few human laws that may not be made at times to operate injustice—and carefully considered even as every article of our constitution has been, it can still be understood that it may be made to work injury to the Order, if there is no paramount authority. Take for instance, a case like the present, not the facts in the present case be it understood. Imagine a neighborhood of Masons, all anxious to become affiliated, and a body of applicants in every way qualified to conduct the affairs of a lodge, all circumstances calling for the establishment of one, and yet the establishment dependent upon the caprice of the nearest lodge, already in existence, which refuses for no good reason to give the constitutional recommendation. In a case like this, the only protection which the applicants and the Masons around them could properly have would be the dispensing power of the Grand Master overruling the provision of the constitution. Without multiplying instances it is enough to say that this is not the only one that might occur.

“But the Grand Master holds that while this power exists it should never be exercised but in the last extremity, and only upon most thorough conviction of the necessity calling for it. The Grand Master who would use it lightly would be subject to the gravest censure.”

We are glad to note that the Grand Lodge, speaking through the Committee on Address, sustained this view, saying:

“In relation to the prerogatives of the Grand Master, your committee coincide with the expressed opinion of the M. W. Grand Master, both in regard to his power and the very infrequent occasions in which that power should be exercised, or would be required.”

In announcing his appointment as Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, the Grand Master says:

“The Indian Territory, so called, is that which is occupied by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Nations, all of them organized under separate governments, modelled after our own, with all the appurtenances of civilization, courts, churches and schools. They are a highly interesting illustration of Indian character and ability, and maintain, and have maintained for years past, an honorable nationality. To many of their leading people I am personally known—highly educated, well-informed gentlemen. Many of them are alumni of Northern Colleges. Although I have never sat in the same lodge with any of those represented by the Grand Lodge that now asks for recognition, I am, nevertheless, satisfied that blue Masonry is well known to them, and I have little doubt that the Committee on Correspondence will upon the enquiry they have been called on to make, find the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory worthy of the recognition that it seeks. The Grand Master makes this statement at length on account of the novelty of the application and the knowledge which he has.”

The Library Committee report encouraging progress in the work of raising funds to initiate the enterprise.

Four cases occupied the attention of the Committee of Grievances, in all of which the work of the lodges was found wanting on review, and their decisions reversed.

One charter was granted, and one dispensation continued.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, Grand Master; JACOB H. MEDAIRDY, Baltimore, (No. 6 N. Howard street), Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 24) contains brief notices of the proceedings of forty American Grand Lodges, and acknowledges the receipt of "bulletins" of several foreign Grand Orients, and of a communication from an organization styled "The Sages of Heliopolis" of the Orient of Bucharest, in Roumania, applying for recognition. The committee had no information warranting them to recommend any action on the premises.

The report is signed by JOHN M. CARTER and LAWRENCE SANGSTON.

The committee note the fact that they "have observed among the various reports received by them a very general and decided expression of disapprobation of the proposition of Bro. S. C. BUSH, at our November Communication, 1872, for the establishment of a General Grand Lodge of the United States."

Semi-Annual Communication, May 10, 1875.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted mainly to the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge. He reports the suspension of a Master of a lodge, (recently elected), because he was not able to confer the Master's degree, but had to permit it to be done by another, he standing by.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, who report "that they have enquired of the several Grand Lodges adjacent to the newly organized Grand Body, and while they have no precedent of its recognition by its immediate neighbors, (owing to its very recent formation), they have learned of no reason whatever, save only the smallness of its membership, why it should not receive the fraternal recognition of this Grand Lodge," the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory was recognized, and Grand Master LATROBE received and accredited as its representative.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Lodge holding Quarterly Communications, the Massachusetts proceedings come to us in parts as usual of late years. Our notice of them last year ended with the June pamphlet.

Quarterly Communication, Sept. 9, 1874.

One charter was granted.

It will be remembered that at the last Quarterly Communication it was decided that the ruling of a Master of a lodge where only a majority had voted guilty in a Masonic trial, that there had been no conviction, was erroneous. The case was remanded for sentence, and the accused was expelled. The completed record is now reviewed by Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER, of the Committee on Trials, so well known for his clear and valuable contributions to this department of Masonic literature.

The case was that of SOLON THORNTON, formerly Recording Grand Secretary. The report thus concludes :

“ St. John’s Lodge having thus discharged, what, to its members, must have been one of the most painful duties within the range of their Masonic experience, it remains for this Grand Lodge to take such action upon the record of the case presented, as law and justice require. To the members of this Grand Body, and especially to those whose connection is a permanent one, there is a peculiar sadness attached to a case like the present. There must be retrospections and memories of brighter days; there must be yearnings of sympathy toward the respondent and sad regrets for his fall. There must be, at least, hope and the tenderness of charity for the whole future of his life. Above all, there can be no exultation and no shade of bitterness, as we wistfully gaze back upon a companionship once cherished, and perhaps never to pass wholly from our kind regard.

“ But justice, honor, and the integrity of the Craft will all be imperilled if *duty* shall fail.”

The proceedings in the trial were confirmed.

Annual Communication, Dec. 9, 1874. This volume is adorned with an elegant steel engraving of the Grand Master, SERENO D. NICKERSON.

A petition was received from St. John’s Lodge, Boston, the object of which is set forth in the following resolution embraced in it :

“ *Resolved*, That the Worshipful Master be requested to memorialize the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, that, whereas, doubt exists as to whether the copy of our ancient charter is a true and correct one, the Grand Lodge be requested to examine into the matter, and give Saint John’s Lodge a proper charter, confirming it in its prestige from the year 1733.”

Past Grand Master GARDNER is at the head of the committee to whom it was referred.

The address of Grand Master NICKERSON opens thus pleasantly :

“ By the favor of a kind Providence we are permitted to assemble on this, our one hundred and forty-first anniversary, without any cloud of sadness to temper the general joy. Since our last Quarterly Communication none of the bright and shining lights of this Grand Body have been extinguished in death; the past has been to most of the lodges in this jurisdiction a year of unbroken harmony, of moderate prosperity and of healthful growth; while the future gives encouraging promise of a continuance of these fortunate conditions. The retrospect and the prospect are alike suggestive of emotions of pleasure and gratitude.”

He reports that the study of the ritual has been prosecuted with greatly increased zeal and industry; that visits have been exchanged by the officers and most active members, much more generally and frequently than heretofore, and that as a natural result, generous emulation has been aroused, followed by a marked improvement in the work.

The record of his personal work shows a busy year. Two dispensations had been granted for new lodges, and one refused.

He strongly urges the printing of the Records of the Grand Lodge, including those of St. John’s and Massachusetts’ Grand Lodges, quoting in support of the enterprise, the considerations urged by Grand Master HEARD, in 1856 and 1857, and says :

“The argument of Brother Heard seems conclusive; but no action was taken by the Grand Lodge. Probably its poverty, but not its will, consented to adhere to the previous conclusion. But our financial condition is gradually growing stronger. We no longer need to feel any anxiety as to the payment of principal or interest of our debt, and the time is rapidly approaching when we may feel warranted in appropriating such sums as may be necessary for purposes legitimately requiring the care and attention of the Grand Lodge and not immediately connected with its pressing necessities and liabilities. Prominent among these objects is, in my judgment, the maintenance of the claim of Massachusetts to have been the fountain head from which sprang the Masonry of this country, after the re-organization in England in 1717. This claim has recently been attacked from various quarters; in some cases by young brethren whom a “little knowledge” has led to hasty and unwarranted conclusions, and in other cases by some who are from inclination, habit and very nature unbelievers and destructives. The most effectual answer to these assailants, and the only one consistent with our dignity, is the production of such evidence as may be afforded by our records and archives. In the hands of a competent committee the result cannot fail to be a valuable contribution to the Masonic history of the country and one which the Fraternity has a right to expect from us at the earliest period possible.”

The matter was referred to the Board of Directors with full power, which means that we shall have from Massachusetts a most valuable contribution to the materials for the history of Masonry in this country. Of another subject, the Grand Master says:

“Frequent enquiries have been made of late in regard to the expediency or propriety of furnishing lists of members of lodges at the request of others than officers of our own jurisdiction entitled to call for them. Almost invariably the purpose aimed at is the promotion of some mercenary scheme, and the Secretary who complies with such a request will soon find that the members of his lodge are beset by book peddlers or overwhelmed by advertising schemes. Neither duty nor courtesy requires a Secretary to pay any attention to such solicitations.”

PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, of Boston, was elected Grand Master; CHARLES H. TITUS, Boston, re-elected Recording Grand Secretary.

One charter was granted.

A former master of a lodge, who for the offence of conferring the degree of Entered Apprentice on a candidate who had been rejected by another lodge, and for concealing the fact of such rejection from his lodge, had, eighteen months before, been expelled by the Grand Lodge, petitioned for restoration, but the Grand Lodge concurred with its committee, who said:

“Your committee are of opinion that the petitioner has not suffered sufficient discipline for the grave offense committed, and that restoration at this time would defeat the ends of justice.”

A Grand Lodge of Instruction was held Dec. 10, 1874, when the work and lectures of the three degrees was exemplified.

Stated Communication, Dec. 29, 1874, for the installation of Grand Officers, and the celebration of the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist. It was the Grand Marshal who opened the Great Light at the Gospel of that Saint.

The Grand Master announced the death of LOVELL BICKNELL, Grand Standard Bearer.

After the installation ceremonies were concluded, WINSLOW LEWIS, Senior Past Grand Master, in behalf of Winslow Lewis Lodge, presented the retiring Grand Master NICKERSON, with a Past Grand Master's jewel.

The Grand Secretary reported among the proceedings received, those of Illinois. A procession was formed by the Grand Marshal, and the brethren were conducted to the banquet-room, where the feast of Saint John the Evangelist was duly celebrated after the manner of Masons.

Quarterly Communication, March 10, 1875.

Deputy Grand Master WELCH presided and announced that the absence of the Grand Master was caused by severe bereavement in the sudden death of his wife. Resolutions of sympathy were adopted by rising vote.

The Deputy Grand Master reported the decease of JOHN FLINT, M. D., Past Grand Warden.

The Committee on Ritual, appointed at the last preceding communication, set forth the lectures, work, and opening and closing ceremonies of the first degree, which were adopted without amendment by the Grand Lodge, only four voting in the negative in a vote of about three hundred. A surprising and gratifying degree of unanimity.

"The New England Freemason," a Masonic journal edited and published by Past Grand Master NICKERSON, was strongly endorsed.

A committee was appointed "to consider and report upon the expediency of adopting some plan whereby all Masonic trials shall be had before some Board or Commission of the Grand Lodge."

In view of the well known conservatism of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, we are surprised that a motion should carry looking however remotely to depriving the lodges of the judicial rights guaranteed to them by the Ancient Charges.

In response to an appeal from the Grand Master of Kansas, five hundred dollars was appropriated for the relief of the distressed brethren of that jurisdiction, to be paid by the Grand Master should he find that the necessities of the case continued to demand relief.

The Grand Lodge of Wyoming Territory was recognized, but the committee who recommended that action took occasion to show that they had forgotten—as they did two years since, when Utah was recognized—the day of small things in their own jurisdiction. They say :

"Your committee doubt as to the expediency of forming small, and therefore weak, Grand Lodges; but as the brethren immediately concerned are probably the best judges of their own wants and necessities we yield to their decision."

A petition praying the Grand Lodge to consider the expediency of recognizing and regulating, or exercising a suitable supervision over Masonic co-operative life associations, that have been, or may be established within the jurisdiction, was received and referred to a committee.

Quarterly Communication, June 9, 1875.

Among the visitors formally welcomed by the Grand Master, was R. W. JOHN F. BURRILL, Grand Secretary of Illinois.

Bro. FRANCIS C. WHISTON, of Boston, presented to the Grand Lodge, the Masonic apron worn by the MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, accompanied by the autograph remarks made by WEBSTER and LAFAYETTE at the banquet which followed, when the donor acted as toast-master.

The Grand Master, in behalf of the heirs of Past Grand Master BENJAMIN RUSSELL, presented to the Grand Lodge the apron worn by General JOSEPH WARREN, Past Grand Master. Presented by the heirs of General WARREN to Past Grand Master RUSSELL, it was by him presented to JOSIAH STURGIS, by whom it was bequeathed to RUSSELL'S heirs, "to be by them presented to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, if they deem it necessary to do so."

In seconding a motion to communicate the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the donors, Past Grand Master HEARD said:

"The evidence which accompanies the apron, that it belonged to and was worn by Brother Joseph Warren, is ample and needs no confirmation. If additional testimony were needed to establish its identity and validity, it would be found in the emblems which adorn it. They are those of the Royal Arch degree—a degree recognized, in 1769, only by members of our fraternity in America with whom Warren was especially affiliated.

"It will be remembered that for more than half a century previous to 1813 there existed in England two Grand Lodges which did not fraternize, to say the least; one was distinguished (by its rival) as "Moderns," the other as "Ancients." The latter created the Royal Arch degree.

"At the same time, in this country, there were two Grand Lodges, the "Saint John's" and the "Massachusetts;" the former being classed as "Moderns," the latter as "Ancients." The "Ancients" recognized the Royal Arch degree created by the "Ancients" in England, while "Saint John's" did not recognize it. The relations of these two bodies were not more harmonious than those subsisting between the two Grand Lodges in England; that is, they did not unite socially.

"Warren's Grand Lodge (Massachusetts), though it derived its powers from Scotland, passed into the ranks of the "Ancients," because, probably the Grand Lodge of Scotland sympathized, as is written, with the Grand Lodge of "Ancients" of England.

"It was natural that the Grand Lodge on this side of the ocean, whose members were classed as "Ancients," should adopt and maintain the Royal Arch degree; and that its insignia should have been worn by them. The apron of Warren would, therefore, bear the emblems of this degree, since it denoted the highest rank of the branch of the Masonic fraternity to which he was attached.

Past Grand Master GARDNER said:

"The Royal Arch apron which has been presented this day brings us into close and personal relations with the distinguished brother who in his lifetime was accustomed to wear it. The Royal Arch in former times was recognized as a part of the Masonic system, according to the "Ancients." In those days there was no distinct charter for conferring this and its associated degrees; the body was called a Royal

Arch Lodge, and it was held under the sanction of a lodge warrant. The charter of St. Andrew's Lodge was used here in Boston, for this purpose. Warren received the grade by virtue of the sanction of St. Andrew's charter. As late as 1790 this lodge voted 'that the Royal Arch Lodge be indulged with the use of the charter of St. Andrew's Lodge as long as the majority of the members of the Royal Arch Lodge are members of St. Andrew's Lodge.' The order of Knights Templar was also conferred under the same sanction. This apron is therefore a relic, not of a Masonic organization unknown to the lodge, but of a lodge held by virtue, and under the protection, of a lodge warrant.

On his motion an annuity of one hundred dollars was ordered to be paid to each of the heirs of Past Grand Master RUSSELL—two daughters well advanced in life—during their respective lives.

The committee appointed at the Quarterly Communication in March, to consider the expediency of adopting some plan whereby all Masonic trials should be had before some Board or Commission of the Grand Lodge, reported amendments to the constitution providing for a Board of five members of the Grand Lodge, to be appointed annually by the Grand Master, to be styled the Commissioners of Trials; the first named thereon to be the president and recording officer thereof, three members constituting a quorum. Before this Board all offenses, which, if proved, would subject the accused to expulsion or suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry, are to be tried—and from those rights and privileges lodges are forbidden to expel or suspend a brother.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the proposed amendments were referred, under the rule, to Past Grand Masters GARDNER and NICKERSON, and Bro. EDWARD AVERY, the successor of Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER, as chairman of the Committee on Trials and Healing.

The report we presume to be the work of Bro. CHEEVER, but was agreed to by all the members of the committee. Considering that this revolutionary movement had its birth, and has progressed thus far, in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to which we have been accustomed to look for an example of conservatism, it assumes such importance that no apology is necessary for the extended quotation we shall make from the report of the committee. They say :

“That even a superficial consideration of the subject leads at once to certain fundamental principles, which are never to be disregarded, even in the farthest expansion of methods or instrumentalities. It is obvious that the end and object of a Masonic trial is to secure the accomplishment of strict Masonic justice between the parties to the issue; not always the justice which is sought by litigants under civil, military or ecclesiastical law,—not the rude judgment which has its foundation in that which is sometimes rather loosely called natural justice, but the justice which is founded upon the large, the comprehensive and benevolent principles of Masonic wisdom and philosophy. More strictly considered, such a trial is to ascertain whether the accused is, or is not, worthy to retain his honorable connection with the whole fraternity of honorable Masons, or whether, by reason of accusations properly made and legally proved, that connection is to be severed or suspended. These observations, of course, apply solely to the class of offenses which form, or which certainly should form, the basis of a trial, or of such an investigation and judgment as shall rightfully dissolve the Masonic connection of the respondent with the fraternity. Doubtless there may be certain minor faults or peccadilloes, which, when duly proved against a member of a lodge, may suffice, in the estimation of his brethren,

to suspend or to terminate his connection with the lodge as a member. But the crimes, or the acts, committed by a Mason which are of sufficient obliquity to sever the bond by which the entire fraternity have been bound to him, and he to them, are those for which he is to be Masonically tried and sentenced; and to this class of offenses, not only the best principles, but the best methods, are to be applied. It may therefore be assumed, without indicating all the steps leading to this conclusion, that the entire fraternity of the jurisdiction is directly interested in all the processes and results of the trial of one of its members; and that the lodge to which he may happen to belong is only interested as an integral part of the fraternity. By the common law of Masonry in this country, no less than by the constitutions of the different jurisdictions, the severance of the connection of the criminal from the entire body is to be adjudged or determined by that body organically through the decree and direction of its Grand Lodge. Accordingly we find that by our own constitutional enactments, although the trial of an offender is primarily had before the lodge of which he is a member, or which has jurisdiction over him as a sojourner, yet the Grand Lodge itself is his ultimate and effective trier, because, as a court of last resort, it determines the case. This brings us, then, to the consideration of the question, whether the present methods of what may be properly called the preliminary trial by the lodge, are practically the wisest and most judicious for the good of the whole. The experience of the past few years should be carefully considered in the determination of a question like this. Owing to causes which need not here be mentioned, the recent unparalleled growth of the fraternity has, by its natural consequences, involved the lodges in a somewhat heterogeneous membership, a class of which has given rise to more numerous Masonic trials than any former experience afforded. Under the present system, and under the regulations of the constitutions, these trials have been conducted by the lodges. Many of the cases have been tried under a limited knowledge of the principles involved, and by methods which could not secure the approbation of the Grand Lodge. The proceedings in many of them have been accordingly set aside after a careful review of the records by which they were presented. In many cases, even where the proceedings have been confirmed, the Grand Lodge has been obliged to tread upon the very verge of Masonic justice and propriety, for the purpose of sustaining against informal and irregular methods what seemed to be a just *conclusion* of its subordinate. It is no disparagement to the Masonic skill or character of the masters or members of lodges, to say that they are generally unfitted, by previous education and training, to conduct a trial, the intricacies of which may often demand a full knowledge of the principles and methods of administration of the Masonic law. Nor can it be reasonably expected that the Secretary of a lodge, coming, perhaps, to his first experience in this line of duty, should possess such a degree of the requisite skill as will enable him to present an adequate and accurate record of the trial. This record must exhibit such a case as will enable the Grand Lodge itself to form an intelligent opinion and to issue its final degree; and should be such as will suffice, for generations to come, to vindicate the Grand Lodge in its judgment. In spite of the marked care and laborious diligence with which the Secretaries of lodges have endeavored to make up their records of trials, many of these records have proved insufficient under the tests of the Masonic law, and scarcely one of them has been perfect.

“ Experience has farther shown that trials by lodges have often engendered bitter feelings among the members; that cliques and parties, favorable and unfavorable to the respondent, have been formed, and that, whatever may have been the result of the trial, a sting has been left behind in many breasts, and that the old harmonies have perhaps not yet been restored. The stifling air of an all-night session has left not alone its deleterious influence upon the bodies of the brethren, but in some instances has poisoned their minds and hearts. The result of a trial obtained under such disadvantages has often afforded little satisfaction to either of the contending parties, or to the Fraternity as a whole. Before a tribunal which, under the usual circumstances of a trial and its probabilities, must be considered more free and impartial than a lodge, the evils to which we have referred may be avoided, or at least

reduced to the minimum of mischief. Your committee, while weighing carefully the various considerations applicable to the subject, and especially looking to the experience of recent years as a guide to just conclusions, have thought that it may be more wise and judicious to have all *charges* of Masonic offenses in this jurisdiction, tried by the Grand Lodge itself. It is at once obvious that no such trial can be had directly before the whole body assembled in Grand Communication. It should therefore be conducted by a Board or Commission of members of the Grand Lodge, appointed by the Grand Master for their qualifications and adaptation to such labor, which board would, of course, for all preliminary trials, such as the lodges now conduct, be the eyes and the ears of the Grand Lodge, its direct and immediate representative."

The committee then outline their plan for a Board, and continue :

"It will be observed that this plan of trials changes nothing inherent in our system, as regards the principles upon which a respondent is to be tried. Indeed, it scarcely changes the methods of trial. The preliminary forum, alone, is different; the men who act as triers are not the same, but they are nevertheless Masons and members of the Grand Lodge; not partakers in the passions or prejudices which may be engendered among the members of lodges, on the one side or the other, but removed from and above them; free, yet bound to try every brother fairly, independently, justly and charitably. If a change like this were to operate as a change of any principle or landmark in Masonry, your committee, appreciating the great advantages of stability in our Fraternity, would hesitate long before recommending such change. But from a change of mere methods or instrumentalities, the genius of Masonry, ever open to the progress of the ages, is not averse."

The committee advance two propositions, which are, in substance: *First*—That from unfamiliarity with the principles and methods of Masonic law, lodges are not so well able to conduct trials as a commission would be, whose members were selected for their fitness for the work. *Second*—That the judicial powers of a lodge are in the nature of a grant from the Grand Lodge.

Granting, as we may, with reference to the first proposition, that a skilled commission could more closely observe the forms, and better apply the principles which govern or should govern the criminal jurisprudence of Masonry, than the average lodge, yet it by no means follows that the proposed innovation would be expedient, setting aside, for the moment, the question of law involved.

It is beyond dispute that a bench of judges skilled in the law, can not only deal with the methods and apply the principles of law, but can weigh evidence, better than the average citizen. But for all this, it has ever been counted a gain for humanity when the right of a subject, charged with a criminal offense, to a trial by a jury selected "from the vicinage," was wrung from the unwilling hands of Power. Trial by jury has its drawbacks and imperfections, and may perhaps sometimes shield the guilty; but its compensating advantages, especially in shielding the innocent citizen from the persecutions of irresponsible power, are so palpable that in no free country could it be banished from criminal jurisprudence.

So, too, whatever disadvantages may attend trials by a lodge, they are more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having the judgment of the brethren of the vicinage, where he is best known, as to "whether the accused is, or is not, worthy to retain his honorable connection with the whole Fraternity of honorable

Masons." Coming now to the second proposition, we know that the Grand Constitutions of Massachusetts claim for the Grand Lodge the inherent right to try all Masonic offenses committed within its jurisdiction. It is not true, however, as stated by the committee, that "by the common law of Masonry in this country, no less than by the constitutions of the different jurisdictions, the severance of the connection of the criminal from the entire body is to be adjudged or determined by that body organically through the decree and direction of its Grand Lodge." It is far from being true of the constitutions of the different jurisdictions even, many of which respect the landmark which is the common law of Masonry everywhere, and under which original jurisdiction is vested in the constituent lodge. The judicial powers of a lodge are not in any sense a grant of the Grand Lodge. They are among the powers inherent in the lodge by virtue of its being a regularly constituted body; not derived from the body which constitutes it, but evoked from the general law of Masonry by the act of constitution, for the benefit of the lodge so constituted. They could not have been derived from the Grand Lodge, for they were exercised by lodges before the Grand Lodge existed. Nor can it be claimed that they were surrendered to the Grand Lodge on its formation. On the contrary they were recognized as belonging to the lodge in the "Charges of a Freemason," which the Grand Lodge at that time solemnly agreed to as the fundamental and unchangeable law. That law says (we quote from the VIth Charge):

"If any complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, *who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies*, (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge), and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a Lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made."

Yet in the face of this, the committee assume that to deprive a lodge of its judicial functions does not operate to change any principle or landmark in Masonry!

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having already embodied in its constitution a denial of the landmark, and against the plain provisions thereof declared itself to be "the proper and competent judge of all such controversies," there is perhaps little reason to hope that it will not consummate its revolutionary purpose by agreeing to the proposed amendments. If it *will* do this, we suggest that there is more respect to be gained by boldly repudiating the idea that there is anything in Masonry which it is under obligations to hold inviolate, than by this attenuated and sophistical attempt to show that its action is warranted by the fundamental law of the Institution.

The Committee on Ritual submitted their report of the work and lectures of the second and third degrees, which was adopted with entire unanimity.

The death of EBEN F. GAY, Grand Tyler, was appropriately noticed.

We are glad to copy and commend the following report from the committee to whom was referred the petition, noticed above, for Grand Lodge recognition, regulation and supervision of co-operative life insurance associations formed by Masons:

"We find that the Legislature of Massachusetts by acts, passed in 1874 and 1875, evidently attempted to provide security by law for associations of the character mentioned, and that there is nothing in the Constitutions of this M. W. Grand Lodge to

prevent Masonic Mutual Relief Associations from availing themselves of the provisions of said acts.

“ We also find that our Grand Constitutions provide ample protection for Masons in their several relations to the Craft in general, to particular Lodges, or to individual Brothers.

“ We therefore report that it is inexpedient to take further action on the petition.”

Two charters were granted.

A Special Communication was held June 17, 1875, when the Grand Lodge participated in the centennial celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, or, as its records say, “ for the purpose of solemnizing the one hundredth anniversary of the death of our illustrious Past Grand Master, Major General JOSEPH WARREN.”

Together with DeMolay and Richmond Commanderies of Knights Templar, the Grand Lodge accepted an invitation to dine with Saint Andrew's Lodge, of which WARREN was a Past Master, in a building occupying the site of the old Green Dragon Tavern, where a century ago Saint Andrew's Lodge was wont to meet.

Another Special Communication was held July 3, 1875, “ for the purpose of commemorating the centennial celebration of that day, when our illustrious Brother, General GEORGE WASHINGTON, under the old Elm at Cambridge, assumed command of the Colonial Forces.” At the banquet given on the occasion, Grand Master EVERETT responded to the toast, “ The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,” his opening remarks being as follows :

“ The Society of Freemasonry feels a deep interest in everything relating to the memory of WASHINGTON, for he in his lifetime was a friend and patron of our Society, and one of its most honored and revered members. The year after he was born Freemasonry was established at Boston by the warrant of Viscount MONTAGUE, then Grand Master of England.

“ BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, then residing at Philadelphia, derived his powers to establish the Society in Pennsylvania, from Boston, and became Grand Master of that State. In 1752, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, GEORGE WASHINGTON, as the record now in existence attests, was initiated into the Fraternity in a lodge organized by the warrant of THOMAS ONNARD, of Boston, Provincial Grand Master.”

Having, in 1872, discussed at some length the question whether Viscount MONTAGUE granted a Dispensation to HENRY PRICE, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of New England, in the year 1733, we do not propose to go over that subject now, but we cannot forbear a brief reference to the statement of Grand Master EVERETT relative to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and the source from which he derived his powers to establish Masonry in Pennsylvania. It hardly seems to us wise on his part to reiterate this claim of the chronicles (generally miscalled the records) of the St. John's Provincial Grand Lodge; because Grand Master GARDNER, in his address on PRICE, in 1871, furnished the material, in the publication of FRANKLIN'S letter to PRICE, to show that the claim could not have been founded in fact. Without going over the whole ground, suffice it to say that the chronicles aforesaid claim that FRANKLIN became acquainted with PRICE about June 24, 1734, and that on his

return to Philadelphia he called the brethren together, who petitioned PRICE for a constitution to hold a lodge, and that it was granted, "which is the beginning of Masonry there." Yet the letter of FRANKLIN, before alluded to, dated November 28, 1734, and signed by FRANKLIN as *Grand Master*, says :

"Yet giving credit thereto (the report which he had seen in the public prints, that in the preceding August the Grand Lodge of England had extended PRICE's Deputation and power over all America,) we think it our duty to lay before your lodge what we apprehend needful to be done for us, in order to promote and strengthen the interest of Masonry in this Province (which seems to want the sanction of some authority derived from home, to give the proceedings and determinations of our lodge their due weight), to-wit : a Deputation or charter granted by the Right Worshipful Mr. PRICE, by virtue of his commission from Britain, confirming the Brethren of Pennsylvania in the privileges *they at present enjoy of holding annually their Grand Lodge, and choosing their Grand Master, Wardens and other officers.*"

By the light which this letter affords it will be seen that it is simply impossible that the power by which Masonry was established in Pennsylvania, could have been derived from PRICE. If it had been, it is manifest that the Craft there could not have been in want of a Deputation or charter from that Right Worshipful gentleman, which the letter says they lacked. Moreover, they were enjoying the privileges of "holding *annually* their Grand Lodge, choosing their Grand Master," etc., and this was written only five months after the acquaintance of FRANKLIN and PRICE began ! But this is not all. FRANKLIN'S language shows not only that the Craft in Pennsylvania were not organized under a Deputation from PRICE, but that they were not organized under a Deputation at all. No Grand Lodge organized under a Deputation enjoyed the privilege of choosing its Grand Master. The Provincial Grand Master was named in the Deputation, and did not derive his power from the suffrages of the Craft. He appointed his Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, and in no case were they elected by the Brethren, as FRANKLIN says they were in his Grand Lodge. The conclusion seems to be inevitable that the Craft of Pennsylvania organized their Grand Lodge without the authorization of any Grand Body ; and probable that it antedated the first Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Since the above was written we have been pained to learn, through a private letter, of the death of Past Grand Master WINSLOW LEWIS, the Nestor of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in whom the rare blending of all the qualities which make the true man and Mason, produced a character singularly attractive and complete, and won for him above all his contemporaries the chivalric love and admiration of the Craft wherever he was personally known.

MINNESOTA.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Paul, January 12, 1875.

Of the condition of the jurisdiction, Grand Master GRISWOLD says :

“Through the blessing of our Supreme Grand Master, we are able to speak of a Masonic year of, in some respects, more than usual prosperity. In spite of the financial pressure, felt more or less by all organizations throughout our land, the pecuniary condition of our lodges, as a whole, has improved; and while unusual care has been exercised in the selection of material for our Mystic Temple, the numbers of our lodges and members have been greatly augmented. But few strifes have arisen, and those not of a serious nature, while peace and harmony prevail throughout our border.”

He announced the death of Past Grand Master ALFRED ELISHA AMES, who was the first Grand Master of the State, and whose warm and generous nature had made for him friends wherever he was known. His portrait, in lithograph, adorns the printed volume.

The Grand Master reported ten dispensations granted for new lodges, and others refused; and the surrender of the charter of Yellowstone Lodge No. 88, at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, crippled by the removal of the United States troops from that point, the army having furnished all the principal officers. Of many decisions made, fourteen were submitted for consideration, most of which simply indicate the law in that jurisdiction, while a few are general in their nature. We draw from both:

3. “While a deceased non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial, yet it may be accorded him by courtesy, or as a favor. Masons are not always responsible for not being in lodge membership. Not unfrequently they are kept out through the influence of some personal enemy, who, too mean and cowardly to meet his brother face to face, sneaks behind the cover afforded by the ‘black ball,’ the more securely to vent his petty spite and strike his brother in the dark. In view of these and other circumstances which sometimes absolutely compel well-meaning brethren to remain outside the lodge, there should be room left for the Worshipful Master to exercise his discretion in determining whether or no a deceased non-affiliate should receive Masonic burial.

4. “A brother who has been regularly dimitted from a lodge loses his certificate of the same. What can be done for his relief? Ans. Let the W. M. of the lodge by whom it was granted direct the Secretary to make out and forward a true copy thereof, writing upon it the word ‘copy,’ or ‘duplicate,’ and stating in addition that the original is lost.

6. “When a brother objects to the advancement of a candidate, who has received one or more of the degrees of Masonry, the W. M. should, in every case, decide upon the validity of the objection, and arrest the progress of the candidate or not, as he may deem the best interests of Masonry require. But if the candidate’s advancement is thus arrested, he—the candidate—has a right to demand a trial, in order that he may have the opportunity of meeting his accuser face to face, and answering for himself. He who has taken but *one* degree in Masonry, has thereby obtained certain Masonic rights, and among them is that of being heard in his own defence when objections are urged against him.

7. "Can a lodge of Master Masons be opened for the transaction of business when there are less than seven present? Ans. It can not. As seven Master Masons is the lowest number to whom a Charter or dispensation can be granted, and as a lodge must surrender its Charter when there are less than that number upon its rolls, therefore no lodge of Master Masons can be opened, for any purpose whatever, when there are less than seven Master Masons present.

10. "When charges for unmasonic conduct are preferred against a brother, before they are submitted to the lodge, the W. M. should examine them, and decide whether, if proved, they would subject the brother to suspension, expulsion or any other penalty of Masonic law; and then entertain them, or refuse so to do, according to the conclusions at which he may arrive. It is important that he should do this in order that the lodge may not be annoyed in having to investigate charges which are frivolous in their nature. At *this point* the lodge has nothing to do with the question of entertaining or refusing so to do: the W. M. alone determines this. Having decided to entertain charges, they must then be referred to a committee for investigation. When that committee reports the lodge can, by a majority vote, dismiss the charges, or, if they choose, proceed with the trial.

12. "Can a subordinate lodge proceed to try a Past Master for acts committed by him while Master?" In reply I would say, that for his *official* acts the Master of a lodge is alone amenable to the Grand Lodge, or to the Grand Master when the Grand Lodge is not in session; hence a lodge cannot call a Past Master to an account for his *official* acts while Master, but for any other acts committed by him during his official term, involving a Masonic offense, a lodge may proceed to try a Past Master.

14. "A motion to rescind the vote by which a brother was stricken from the roll of his lodge for non-payment of dues is wholly out of order, and should not under any circumstances be entertained. A brother in the condition above mentioned, like any other non-affiliate, can only regain his membership by regular petition and unanimous ballot in his favor."

No. 3 is mainly creditable to the Grand Master's heart, but the declaration with which it begins leads us to inquire whether the landmark of the equality of all Masons really exists, or whether we really have two classes of Masons in good standing, one of which is entitled to *Masonic* rights that the other is not? It would seem that the latter is true in Minnesota, as well as in Illinois; the crucial test as to whether the rights are really Masonic, lying in this, that the rights dependent on lodge organization, such as participating in the direction of its affairs, and eligibility to its honors, could not be accorded to the non-affiliate as a courtesy, or as a favor, while it is admitted that the others may.

No. 6, with which we heartily agree, naturally prompts the question whether it be true that the taking of one degree confers certain Masonic rights, among which is that of being heard in one's own defense, when it is sought to deprive him of them—the taking of two more degrees ought to so impair them that all may be alienated by legislation, without any hearing whatever?

With reference to the subject matter of No. 10, the law in Illinois empowers the lodge to vote on the question of accepting charges presented, yet if charges should be presented that were manifestly of the character which lodges are forbidden to entertain, it would, doubtless, be the duty of the Master to rule them out.

The latter part of No. 12 is denied in Virginia, but scarcely elsewhere.

No. 14 we hold to be correct. The question of the sufficiency and validity of the act of the old Territorial Legislature, by which the Grand Lodge was incorporated,

being already in the hands of a committee, the Grand Master recommended the securing, if possible, of legislation repealing that act: the Grand Lodge decided that no change was necessary, desirable, or expedient.

He reported some six hundred dollars raised for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers; judged that Masonry in Egypt was in a sadly mixed condition, and that the Grand Lodge would do well to stand aloof from it; but that no time should be lost in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and devoted considerable space to the crying evil in their midst of "Hurrying the Work," to which he thinks is largely attributable the condition of things embraced in the following:

"One of our most thorough and efficient District Deputies, in a private note accompanying his annual report, says: 'It appears, from what information I can gather, that not more than twenty five, or thirty per cent. at the outside, of our members are attendants at the lodges, leaving from seventy to seventy-five per cent. that in one sense are no better to us than non affiliates; that is to say, a majority of the affiliated Masons in this District—and I presume the same is true throughout the Grand Jurisdiction—from *some* cause, are not in a proper relation to the Fraternity.'"

The Grand Lodge repealed the resolution requiring photographs and "descriptions" of expelled Masons and impostors to be sent to the Grand Secretary; chartered ten lodges; ordered a revision of the Constitution, and to the committee on that subject sent all the decisions of the Grand Master, save three that had already been approved; recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but left Egypt in her previous mixed condition; restored the mileage and per diem system; gave to the newly created District Deputy Grand Masters seats without votes; took measures to establish a Charity Fund, and also to furnish aid to suffering Masons in the "Grasshopper District of the State;" found itself with only two cases of appeals to consider, from which a fair inference is, that the Craft is on its good behavior; and sent the perplexing questions of non-payment of dues and non-affiliation to a select committee, of which Past Grand Master PIERSON is chairman, an appointment that insures a presentation of the subject from a Masonic and not a merely financial stand-point. Bro. GOODRICH is also a member of the committee. We trust that in thus taking new service he will not forget that some of us are looking anxiously for that yet unpublished report.

CHARLES GRISWOLD, Grand Master; E. D. B. PORTER, Grand Secretary, both of St. Paul, were re-elected.

Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON presented another of his inimitable reports on correspondence (pp. 146) reviewing the proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges. Illinois receives extended notice. Noting the action of Grand Master HAWLEY, in the Full Moon Lodge case, and the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence thereon, he says:

"We side with the Grand Master. We believe that in a great majority of questions the Grand Master has all the powers of the Grand Lodge when it is not in session. It is his paramount duty to watch over the general interests of the Craft, as well as those of an individual brother, and to correct errors. Where an appeal is made to the *Grand Master* he should act; to the *Grand Lodge*, is another matter.

"Lodges are not infallible—particularly in this age—nor yet are Grand Masters, but they are supposed to be beyond the influences that occasionally appear to govern the former.

“We hold that the Grand Master has the right to set aside the action of a lodge, either in case of discipline or acquittal.”

Quoting, also, his decision, “That none but actual Past Masters should be present during the ceremony of investing the Master elect with the secrets of the chair,” he says :

“Why, what others could be ?

“Suppose some one of the recognized societies—Druids or Odd Fellows, for instance—had a degree very similar to our second or third, would any Mason entertain the proposition to admit one as a visitor who had received such a degree in either of those organizations ?”

He also observes :

“Chicago is considerable of a town. We may say that it is a large town ; and even that its claim to be the ‘Queen City of the West’ is not, *at present*, an exaggeration.

“Considering that there are about forty flourishing Masonic lodges located within its environs, we may conclude—Directories in the western country are not always reliable—that there are a good many folks domiciled in Chicago.

“We have heard the remark, ‘it takes a good many folks and of a good many kinds to make a world.’ Chicago has the folks and the kinds to make a young world ; among them is a nest of harmless semi-lunatics, who imagine that they regulate, or should, the action of the balance of mankind. These poor creatures hold what they term ‘Annual Meetings,’ at which the first business in order is to kill off Masonry. During the between times they print a paper devoted to the same purpose, beside apeing the character of Paul Pry.

“And yet so popular is Masonry, that the lodges in Chicago have united in a petition to the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge not to organize any more lodges in that city.”

He says of our report that it is “exhaustive :” We acknowledge our obligations that he did not say *exhausting*.

We are glad to find a veteran like Bro. PIERSON in full sympathy with our views on non-affiliation, and kindred questions which point to an undue and dangerous prominence of financial, not to say mercenary, considerations within the Fraternity.

We find the following in his notice of South Carolina :

“We most heartily endorse the Grand Master’s eulogium of Bro. ORR ; he was a true Mason, and remembered its teachings in all the various walks of life. We knew him long years previous to the “late unpleasantness,” and gladly—being in Charleston—accepted the invitation to install him in the office of Grand Master of South Carolina. We can never forget the occasion, or the leading idea of Bro. ORR’s Address, after the ceremony.

“The ceremonies were had at Solomon’s Lodge—one of the oldest in the country ; history says that it was chartered in 1733 ; we have a certificate issued by it in 1756. The hall was crowded ; officers of the ‘army of occupation’—military and naval—in uniform, sat side by side, as friends and brothers, with officers of another army, that but a short time previous had fronted each other with arms in hand.

“Brethren who before and during the war had occupied high judicial and other civil positions both North and South, whose opinions were as far apart as their respective homes, occupying in peace and harmony adjacent seats. All had assembled to participate in the ceremony of installing the Governor of the State as Grand Master of Masons. The occasion and surroundings were opportune—of which Brother ORR, in a singularly eloquent address availed himself—to portray the great cardinal principles of Masonry: FRATERNITY, TOLERATION, EQUALITY.

“Alluding to (then) late events, he in terse and elegant terms noted that, while heart-burnings, divisions and animosities had occurred in families, in societies, in churches, etc., yet in the Masonic lodges, nothing of the kind had been even whispered. That when sick, wounded, or a prisoner, to know that the sufferer was a brother, was sufficient to ensure a brother’s care; that it was only in the Masonic lodges that peace and concord have held undisturbed sway.

“When one whose life has been an exemplification of Masonic principles—who, rising above sectional conventionalisms, lives and proclaims the truth, because it is the truth—dies, his death is a loss to the country in which he lived.”

BRO. PIERSON thinks it a mistake to report decisions on theological subjects, and says such subjects cannot legitimately get before a lodge or Grand Lodge; says that in the old time the roll of members was submitted to the candidate, to enable him to see if there were any with whom he did not wish to associate as a brother; grants the right of the Grand Master to overrule the action of a lodge for informality, error, or insufficiency of evidence, and may mitigate a penalty, but has no power of pardon; still insists that a dimit is only a receipt for dues; sustains the right of the Grand Master to suspend an accused Master from office until a decision upon the charges by the Grand Lodge, saying “The ‘boss’ builder has a right to interfere if one of the foremen or laborers is not working according to the contract;” says the law of some jurisdictions, compelling a *brother* to apply for affiliation to the nearest lodge, is not in harmony with the spirit of the institution, nor in consonance with its ancient usages; that if the New Jersey committee could produce evidence to sustain the *tradition* that COX had the powers of a Provincial Grand Master, it would furnish “a proud feather for their cap;” asks if the money question is the criterion of good Masonic standing; which question, in view of the Nevada decision which prompted it (“any brother who regularly contributes, as provided in Regulations 11 and 12, is in good standing, regardless of being a non-affiliate”), we fear must be answered in the affirmative; notes the mistake of calling mutual relief associations “Masonic,” and suggests “Cheap Life Insurance Society, confined to members of the Masonic Fraternity;” questions the power of a lodge to levy any assessment and oblige *all* its members to pay; while we are of opinion that enforced money contributions are limited by the amount of dues named in the by-laws; objects to Masonic legislation against liquor-selling, and thinks it would be better to make *treating* a penal offense, it being the starting point of the difficulty: a suggestion having a large measure of practical wisdom; endorses the Illinois decision that the degrees should not be conferred gratuitously on clergymen; and says of a matter that he thinks ought not to have got into their proceedings at all. “It is not understood by brethren outside of our jurisdiction, and by but few in it; and we do not wish that it should be;” which reminds us of Palmerston’s reply to a person who asked for

light on the famous Schleswig-Holstein question. "There never were but too men in Europe who understood that question," said he, "myself and one other; he is dead, and I have forgotten."

Bro. PIERSON has a new way of spelling our Grand Master's name. It may be a "berry" good way, but it is not justified by the usage of Bro. LOUNSBURY himself, the best living authority.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Grand Lodge met at Meridian, February 8, 1875.

The address of Grand Master BARKLEY covers twenty closely printed pages of the proceedings, and fully sustains the reputation won by his able reports on correspondence.

His exordium is a comprehensive but brief and almost axiomatic statement of the nature of Masonry, its objective features, and our relative duties to each other and the world, as a moral institution. Among other things, he says:

"Institutions of learning and asylums for the destitute and homeless, have been founded by zealous, self-denying effort, long since the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was organized, and some of these owe no small part of their present stability to the material aid and moral power received from the Masonic Fraternity of this State.

"More than half a century has passed away since the date of our organization. For fifty-seven years we have met in annual Grand Convocation; we number to-day over three hundred chartered lodges, and have upon our roll upwards of ten thousand Master Masons in the State, and yet, as a Grand Lodge, we cannot point to a single monument, reared by our own efforts, which shall tell out to the world the result of our labors.

"The good fruits of Masonry should not, and cannot be confined within the tyled limits of the lodge. The lessons taught there should be illustrated in the walk and conversation of Masons when abroad in the world, so that others seeing our good works shall be brought to respect our profession, and honor our institution.

"What the world demands of us is deeds, not words, and these we must perform if we would maintain our position as a Moral Institution in the land. As an institution, therefore, known and recognized among men, we have our work to do. This work must not be left to others; neither must our charities be placed in their hands, by them to be dispensed according to their judgment.

"The field of usefulness before us is inviting, and is already ripe to the harvest, and we have but to thrust in the sickle and reap. The laborers in the field Masonic are abundant, and the fault will be ours if the harvest is not gathered in. Let us, then, as wise men and Masons, devise liberal things for the future, and let the designs which shall be drawn upon the trestle-board at this Grand Communication, be such whose working out will be for the good of mankind, and the advancement of the interests of the Craft, both at home and abroad."

We do not share the feeling apparently entertained by the Grand Master, that it is a reproach that no monumental pile, educational or otherwise, tells out to the world the labors of the Craft in that jurisdiction. The true mission of Masonry is a silent one, leavening all unseen with its softening and restraining influences, the community in which it exists. An improved state of society is a nobler monument to its influence and power than piles of marble, and to touch the springs of benevolence in the individual heart of more importance than the foundation of costly public charities.

The Grand Master reports the lodges generally in a healthy condition. The rigid discipline enforced by his predecessors in office, and the commendable efforts of Masters of lodges, had served to correct many irregularities, and checked, if not wholly eradicated, the vices of intemperance, gambling and profanity, which at one time characterized many who claimed to be Masons.

Nine dispensations for new lodges had been issued, of which four were by the authority of the Grand Lodge. He very properly refused to grant a dispensation to confer the second and third degrees on a candidate without regard to time, to enable the brother to get through the chapter and commandery in time to attend the Grand Encampment of the United States as a Knight Templar.

The following is creditable to the Grand Master's heart: we will not say but to his head as well:

"I declined to grant a dispensation to confer the third degree on the son of a Master Mason, out of the usual time, for reasons which, at that time, appeared to me satisfactory. But, after more mature deliberation, I was constrained to believe that Master Mason's sons are entitled to some consideration at our hands, which is not granted to others. The facts which weighed upon my mind, and caused me to change my decision, were the following:

"1st. The brother who asked the dispensation on behalf of his son has devoted a life-long service to the cause of Masonry.

"2d. For many years he has presided in the East, and now in his riper years, by the united suffrages of his brethren, he has again been elected Worshipful Master of his lodge.

"3d. But a few days more are needed to complete the allotted time, and feeling assured that the needful work of instruction in this particular case would not be neglected, I yielded to the solicitation and granted the dispensation."

The Grand Master detailed a case in which a brother was elected Master of a lodge, who had not served as Warden: a Past Warden present protested on the ground of illegality and ineligibility of the brother elect to the office; the Secretary, by direction, asked for and obtained a dispensation from Grand Master BARKLEY'S predecessor for the installation of the Master elect, under which he was installed, the same Past Warden again protesting, leaving the lodge room and refusing to witness the installation. The Grand Master annulled the election and ordered a new one.

In a similar case, originating under his own administration, he ordered a new election, and informed the Master that only in case the Past Wardens refused to accept the office could a dispensation be obtained from him to elect a brother from the

floor. In still another case he annulled an election because one of the officers elect had electioneered for the office to which he was elected, distributing tickets with his name written thereon during the time the election was being held. In commenting on this case he says :

“In Masonry the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. If a brother possesses real merit, if he have those qualifications which are so essential to one in an official position, his brethren will be the very first to find them out, and in due time he shall have his reward. The election of officers, either in the Grand Lodge or its subordinates, should ever be the result of a free and enlightened choice of its members. The vile spirit of *canvassing*, which belongs to the world, should forever be banished from the sacred precincts of the lodge room.”

The Grand Lodge unequivocally endorsed his action, and declared “that any Mason guilty of electioneering for office, is liable to the charge of unmasonic conduct.”

Six charters had been arrested for various offenses and shortcomings.

The Grand Master announced the decease of HENRY C. ROBINSON and STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, Past Senior Grand Wardens, and DENT H. MILES, Past Senior Grand Deacon.

The question of the status of members of a lodge whose charter has been arrested having been brought to his attention, he urged the necessity of a clear determination of the matter, and in the absence of any well digested plan of his own, he submitted Sections 6 and 7, Art. XXVII, Part Second, of the Illinois law, for consideration. The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom it was referred, did not report upon it.

Of the many decisions made, the Grand Master reported thirteen. We copy five :

“1. A simple waiver of jurisdiction is not sufficient. There must be a unanimous ballot had by the lodge claiming jurisdiction, and a certificate of recommendation of the candidate to the other lodge.

“6. A committee on petitions which fails to report, and is guilty of great negligence, should be reprimanded and dismissed, and another committee appointed in their stead.

“9. A ballot is not necessary when the committee on the petition of an applicant reports unfavorably on the ground of physical disability.

“12. There is no law or ancient Masonic usage which warrants the reading of the funeral service at the grave of a deceased brother, except at the time of burial, and the modern practice is an innovation.

“13. A candidate who has been initiated, but since that time has lost his right arm, cannot be advanced.”

No. 1 differs slightly from our law, under which no recommendation is required from a lodge beyond the simple waiver, to grant which requires unanimity. No. 6 is good law and good sense. No. 9, we should say, is correct in the sense that it is the duty of the Master to stop proceedings the moment it is ascertained that there is such a degree of physical disability as would bar a candidate under the landmarks ; and the same rule would hold in the case of one whose petition the lodge had no

right to receive, such as a non-resident, or one over whom another lodge had acquired personal jurisdiction. No. 12 is timely and correct. To No. 13 we are not prepared to assent.

Deputy Grand Master FANT administered the affairs of the jurisdiction for two months, the Grand Master being absent. From his report, we select the following:

“A brother in January applied to Lexington Lodge No. 24, for membership, and accompanied his application with his dimit, regular and in due form. At the February Communication he was elected, but before his reception into the lodge, the fact was ascertained that he could not stand the proper examination, nor could he be legally vouched for. The question is, can he be admitted, or must he be kept out until he can stand examination? I decided that he must be admitted. Section 37, Rules and Regulations for the government of subordinate lodges, makes it the duty of the committee to examine into the *character* and *standing* of applicants. Their favorable report is evidence that he is a Mason, and the one represented in the dimit. If he is the one represented, the fact that he is “rusty” should not prevent his admission.”

This is certainly a most remarkable decision, and is the first we have ever seen holding that an alleged Mason may be admitted to a lodge on documentary evidence alone. The favorable report is sufficient to warrant the lodge in electing him to membership, but when any one applies at the Tyler's door for admission, a responsibility devolves on the Master from which no action of the lodge or decision of a superior can relieve him. He must *know* that the applicant is a Mason.

Among the contributions to the Grand Lodge Library, acknowledged in the very excellent report of the Grand Secretary, are the reprint of our proceedings, and a bound copy of our Constitution and By-Laws. Speaking of the proposed reprint of their own proceedings, the Grand Secretary says there is not a complete file within the limits of their jurisdiction, but that singularly enough, the missing links can be obtained from the libraries of other Grand Lodges.

A communication was received from Bro. H. G. CALHOUN, District Deputy Grand Master, Eleventh Illinois District, setting forth that a lodge in his district had purchased a set of jewels supposed to have been stolen during the late war from a lodge at or near Salem, Mississippi.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to convey to Bro. CALHOUN “the high appreciation of this Grand Lodge of the truly Masonic spirit evinced by the R. W. Brother in this behalf—and by correspondence, endeavor to ascertain to whom the jewels belong.”

A motion having been made to lay a resolution to proceed to ballot for the next place of meeting on the table, the Grand Master decided, on the point being raised, that a motion to lay on the table was unmasonic and out of order. We notice that subsequently a motion for the previous question was entertained. This, however, was in the celebrated “Spight case,” in which none of the general laws of Masonry seem to apply.

Jackson was selected as the place of meeting.

The Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory was indirectly recognized by receiving Grand Master BARKLEY as its accredited Representative.

We here reproduce some of the decisions of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, as adopted by the Grand Lodge :

Question 1. Can a man who can neither read nor write be made a Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction?

Answer. He cannot. The authorities on this point are meagre, but there is so much to learn that is written, that a man who is totally illiterate is not fit material for our 'moral and Masonic edifice.'

Question 8. What course should a lodge pursue against a brother who refuses to obey a summons of his lodge to visit a sick brother and administer to his wants?

Answer. 'To relieve the distresses of our brethren is a duty incumbent on all Masons.' Although we may have no written law, yet it is written in our hearts, to go when requested by the lodge to visit the helpless and the needy. The lodge in such case should act discreetly; in the opinion of your committee, a brother ought to be reprimanded, who wilfully refuses.

Question 9. What course should a lodge pursue against a brother who insults another in open lodge?

Answer. The W. M. can order him to leave the room; and the lodge should require him to make satisfactory amends, and if he refuses—presuming that he committed the offense without cause, he should be dealt with in a summary manner.

Question 13. Can the Chairman of the Committee on Complaints and Offenses appeal to the Grand Lodge, when the charges against a brother are not sustained?

Answer. If the Lodge acted on the charges, an appeal lies. If the Committee on Complaints and Offenses did not sustain the charges no appeal lies, under our present code. An extreme case might arise, where the interposition of the Grand Lodge may be necessary. It can be reached by petition to redress such a grievance.

Question 14. One brother sues another on a promissory note; no defense is made; judgment rendered; the defendant appeals to the circuit court. Is it a Masonic offense?

Answer. We think not. When a brother appeals to the law he must abide by the law.

Question 16. A man marries a widow (which often happens), and she has a daughter under age. He becomes a Master Mason after marriage. Is the step-daughter under the protection of the Masons?

Answer. There is no special obligations resting on the Fraternity, but the man marrying the mother should take special care of the daughter.

Question 17. A Fellow-craft is raised, and after it is done, a member announces that he saw him drunk a short time before. What ought to be done in the premises?

Answer. The committee is not certain, but rather incline to the opinion that the offense is blotted out by raising the brother. The one who saw the degree conferred and then gave the information, ought to be reprimanded, and the newly made brother ought to 'sin no more.'

Question 18. A Fellow-craft is raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, without being balloted for—a mere oversight. What is to be done in the premises?

Answer. The brother not being at fault, they shall apply to the Grand Lodge to heal him.

Question 30. Is it legal and consistent with the organization of our Order for brethren to practice law in a Grand Lodge or any of its subordinates?—or, in other words, is it proper for professional brethren to appear as counsel and take fees in favor of or against a brother on trial for a Masonic offense?

Answer. Rule 9th, on page 36, says that the prosecutor or any Mason he may select may comment on the evidence. The accused, or any Mason he may desire to represent him, may be heard in reply. In the absence of a positive law authorizing or prohibiting it, your Committee give it as their opinion that it is incompatible with the nature and objects of our institution for brethren to take fees to prosecute or defend a brother on trial for a Masonic offense in a Masonic lodge.

Question 1. How should a lodge proceed against one of its members who refuses to cast his ballot on an application, after having asked to be excused, and by the lodge been refused? Or can a lodge compel a member to vote?

Answer. Section 44, Rules and Regulations, page 18, says: 'In balloting every member should vote.' A member who is not excused should be required to vote, and the lodge can compel him, and if he still refuses he can be dealt with for contumacy and punished accordingly.

Question. Is it the province of the W. Master to decide on the physical disqualifications of a candidate?

Answer. Yes."

On the question (which went over for a year), "Can a brother resting under charges and specifications march in a funeral procession, or vote on charges and specifications against another brother before he is himself acquitted?" the committee were divided, the majority answering it in the affirmative. We fully agree with the majority.

Nine charters were granted, and dispensations recommended to issue for four new lodges.

A. H. BARKLEY, of Crawfordsville, Grand Master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, Grand Secretary were re-elected.

The Grand Lodge refused to so amend the Constitution as to provide for biennial sessions.

Like a relapsing fever, which reappears just as the patient is comfortably convalescent, the celebrated "Spight case" which has been settled annually for several years past, again occupied largely the attention of the Grand Lodge. Our readers will remember that in this case the controversy turned on the question whether *all* the rights of a brother are left intact, when, on appeal from a sentence of suspension, the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of the lodge suspending him.

This time it came up through a report from the Committee on Complaints and Appeals, the resolution of the Grand Lodge last year declaring the status of Bro. SPIGHT to be that of a suspended Mason, under appeal to the Grand Lodge. The committee give a full synopsis of the case which they review in a masterly manner, and we think unanswerably. The following not only gives a clear idea of the question at issue, but shows the trenchant style of the committee:

"The Grand Lodge might, if it would, in a proper case, restore a brother *ex gratia* to all his rights as a Mason, except that of membership in the lodge of

which he was formerly a member, but that was not Bro. SPIGHT'S case. He did not come to the Grand Lodge confessing guilt and petitioning for pardon; but he came, as the landmarks say he should come, because he could not stand to the award and determination of his brethren in Ripley Lodge, who had illegally convicted and assumed the right to illegally punish him. The Grand Lodge having ascertained that his appeal was well taken, and that its own laws had been violated at his trial, could not do less than to declare the proceedings void, set them aside, and grant to him a new trial. Surely this was not a restoration to membership within the meaning of Section V. The Grand Lodge having placed Bro. SPIGHT back where he was after the charges were preferred against him and before his trial, simply declared in so doing, that in consequence of the irregularities in conducting the trial, there had been no trial at all, because an illegal trial is a void trial—void *ab initio*. To say that SPIGHT could lose his membership by reason of acts which were void, and which the Grand Lodge repudiates and holds for naught, is simple nonsense and unworthy of a moment's serious consideration—this even, although the suggestion comes from men who have grown gray in the service of Masonry, and whom we esteem for their virtues, honor for their services, and love, because they are worthy of our warmest love.

“If the Grand Lodge cannot undo the illegal acts of its subordinates, how much worse than wasted has been the time spent in deliberation over the elaborate code of laws established by it and in which we find rules regulating the conduct of subordinate lodges not only at trials, but upon almost every other subject of lodge action? If this Grand Lodge cannot enforce its own laws, it had better repeal those it has already made and cease making others. Why spend time and money in deliberation over the weight of a word, a sentence, a paragraph, or even a whole code of laws, if they are made only to be broken at pleasure by whosoever chooses so to do?”

The judgment of Ripley Lodge, indefinitely suspending the brother, was confirmed, and the “Spight case” proper, is probably ended. The main question involved in it, however, will again come before the Grand Lodge next year, in a proposed amendment to the rules governing trials.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 41), by Past Grand Master THOMAS S. GATHBRIGHT, is a condensed, well written review of the proceedings of thirty-nine American Grand Lodges. Illinois (1874) is noticed. The prayer of our Grand Chaplain, Bro. SCOTT, at the opening of the Grand Lodge, is highly praised. Of Grand Master HAWLEY'S address, Bro. GATHBRIGHT says:

“The address of the Grand Master is an excellent paper, but some of his acts would not pass the ordeal of our Constitution and Laws. Appeals to the Grand Master are unknown, here, but lie before the Grand Lodge. Bro. HAWLEY entertained an appeal, reversed the decision of the lodge, and restored a suspended Mason to membership.”

He further says:

“The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence say as follows:

“That the Grand Master upon satisfactory reasons, possesses the right to suspend the *judgment* of the lodge, either in whole or in part, until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, but when there are no irregularities shown to have occurred in the proceedings incident to the trial, your committee doubt (?) the right of the Grand Master to set aside, unconditionally, the entire proceedings of a trial and sentence, and reinstate a brother to all his rights in a lodge.”

“The tendency seems to be to ‘Cæsarism.’”

Of our report, he observes :

“ The ‘ Spight case ’ is reviewed, so far as our report on Masonic law is concerned, and Bro. ROBBINS is disposed to be ‘ sarkastic.’ Our Constitution may be wrong, and our Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence may not understand the extent of its duties ; but this writer was chairman of the committee whose report Bro. ROBBINS reviews, and that committee reported its construction of existing laws, not what it supposed should be the law.”

We acknowledge the soft impeachment as to *disposition*, but since reading the report of the Mississippi Committee on Complaints and Appeals, we can see how lamentably we failed in ability. We pray our brother to believe, however, that if our remarks were in the slightest degree sarcastic, they were applied in a purely Pickwickian sense. Had it been otherwise, the pleasure we experience at his statement that the committee was not reporting what it supposed should be the law, would be marred by the pangs of self-reproach.

Bro. GATHRIGHT thinks the District of Columbia doctrine that the burial of the dead by a lodge is Masonic work, and that no person except a Mason in good standing can participate in the work of the lodge is bound to prevail ; is of opinion that to say that great good cannot be done by the organization of a life insurance association in every Grand Jurisdiction, is to say that Masonry is a failure, the application of which we don't quite see, as it is no more a test of the value or success of the institution than co-operative corn planting ; heartily endorses the doctrine that lodge dues are incident to lodge membership, and that the highest penalty that can be inflicted for their non-payment is deprivation of membership, and we think the more carefully this subject is studied the more will be found to agree with him ; believes that while the doctrine generally obtains that jurisdiction acquired by rejecting an applicant for initiation is perpetual, it could be modified with great justice and propriety ; deduces the moral, “ go slow in the Temple business,” from the experience of jurisdictions now struggling with heavy financial burdens ; holds that no appeal can be made from the decision of the Grand Master, and that his power is a sheet anchor that will be rarely abused, but is frequently trenced upon ; also, that decisions of the Grand Master should not be reported : and that where an accused brother is tried and acquitted, the lodge or any member can appeal ; with the latter half of which we fully agree, but think that for a lodge to take an appeal from its own action, would resemble the attempt of a man to lift himself by his boot-straps.

On the whole, Bro. GATHRIGHT'S report is so good, that we very much regret the restrictions which denied him room equal to the ability of which the paper is so suggestive. He is still continued at the head of the committee.

We wish the Grand Secretary would gratify our curiosity to know the first names of the Grand Officers, including his own. Of most of them we get only the initials.

MISSOURI.

The Grand Lodge met at St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1874.

The long and able address of Grand Master ANDERSON is marked throughout with the strong personality of the author.

He announces the death of JOHN D. DAGGETT, the last survivor of the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in 1821. He had served the Grand Lodge two years as Deputy Grand Master, two as Grand Secretary, and seven as Grand Treasurer.

The death of Past Grand Master J. W. S. MITCHELL was also announced. He was well known throughout the country as the author of a work entitled "The History of Freemasonry," and another called "The Common Law of Masonry."

Of his official labors, the Grand Master says :

"I regret exceedingly that my business engagements, close attention to which is demanded by the constantly increasing wants of a large family, and the absence of any provision for any pecuniary compensation to the Grand Master for his services, have prevented me from extending my visits to the Craft, and devoting more time to the personal inspection of the lodges. As it was, I made it a point to visit those in localities where professional engagements called me. I purposely avoided sky-scraping, spread-eagle Fourth of July dissertations on abstract questions, and talked to them in a frank, candid manner, upon practical questions involving their duties as Masons. I met with a cordial reception, received an attentive hearing, and have reason to believe that my visits were attended with good results. The simple title of Grand Master seems to carry with it great weight, and inspire great respect; and I saw just enough to satisfy me that a thorough visitation of the lodges in Missouri, by the Grand Master *in person*, who would pay attention to the details of legislation and the morals of the membership, convincing them that the mere 'putting through' process was but a small part of the duties to be learned, would result in weeding out more fungus lodges, building up more waste places, dispensing more light and knowledge, raising higher the standard of morality, and bringing about a more healthy and prosperous growth of the true principles of Masonry than any other instrumentality. The District Deputy Grand Master system, which was devised as a substitute for such visitations, is to my mind a poor makeshift. Many of the brethren appointed to these positions cannot or will not, at least they do not, attend to the duties of the office; and in some instances I have had communicated to me, by private members, gross unmasonic practices that have occurred right under the nose of the District Deputy Grand Master, who was either too cowardly, too careless, or too corrupt to do his duty. The system is a good one if it were practicable; and if you could always get 'good men and true' to fill the office, it would materially lighten the labors of the Grand Master. But how can this be accomplished when the Grand Master has not a thorough acquaintance with the Masonic material in a given district, in fact may not be personally acquainted with a Mason in it, and is compelled to rely upon information received during the interim between his election and the making of his appointments, at the close of the session, from a few who themselves are totally ignorant of the qualifications necessary to make a good Deputy, or are influenced in their recommendation by a favoritism to some smooth talking individual who wants a handle to his name?"

As an evidence of the alleged dereliction of duty on the part of the District Deputies, he had received but twenty-six reports out of forty-seven that were due. But

however faithful and intelligent the Deputies might be, it would not supersede the necessity of the Grand Master's visits, and he verily believed that had he traveled over the state during the past year, he would have arrested one out of every five charters in force, and that the good of the Craft would have been promoted thereby.

"How to induce and render such visitation practicable is the question. I had thought that to so change our law as to make the office of Grand Master a salaried one, with sufficient compensation to justify the Grand Master in keeping his office in connection with the Grand Secretary's and devoting the whole of his time to the work, would accomplish the desired end. He might be the conservator and exponent of the work as well as the administrator of the law, and thus supersede the necessity and expense of a Grand Lecturer. But it is suggested that the Grand Master being eligible under our system for only two years in succession, no one would be willing to abandon his business or profession for so limited a time, unless the salary was such as would ordinarily be considered exorbitant. If the limitation was extended say from two to five years, with a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, his re-election to the office every year being dependent upon the manner in which he performed his work, the good that might be accomplished by an efficient Grand Master could not be estimated in dollars and cents. With these suggestions I leave the subject with you, hoping that in your wisdom some plan will be adopted looking to an improvement upon the present system, and which will save the Order, in our jurisdiction, from the demoralization and lack of discipline which is sapping its foundations and will ere long cause it to fall to pieces of its own rottenness."

On this subject the Grand Lodge, speaking through the Committee on Address, said :

"Your committee agree with the Grand Master, that a personal visitation to the lodges, as he suggests, would be productive of good, but as this object could not be effected without endowing the office of Grand Master with a heavy salary, which would at once make the position one to be sought after rather than bestowed, we do not see how the end can be secured. We apprehend that if the office were made a salaried one, it would originate contentions for place and profit, and thus degrade an exalted station to a level of the ordinary concerns of business. We therefore think this subject of a salaried office should be dismissed from the serious consideration of the Grand Lodge."

From the thirty-four decisions reported, we copy the following, taking those dissented from in part, in connection with the comments of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"2. In a Masonic trial a Mason's wife is a competent witness for or against him. Her relation to the accused may affect the credibility, not the competency of the witness.

"3. The status of a Master Mason under charges is not affected by such charges except that he cannot dimit. He is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven.

"4. In conferring degrees on Army-made Masons, it is proper to collect fees for degrees before balloting as required by section 2, article 16, and then return as provided by resolution on page 25 of Book of Constitutions.

"5. A public installation is strictly a Masonic occasion, and no Dispensation is necessary for the lodge conducting it to appear in procession.

“6. At an election of officers of a lodge, blank ballots must be counted for ‘blank,’ and there must be a majority of all the ballots cast, including the blanks, to elect.

“7th. That ‘one of the three officers of the lodge must preside,’ is law. There is no evading that proposition. The presiding officer, be he the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, or Junior Warden, is wholly responsible for the conduct and proceedings of the lodge during its session. That is equally clear. It has been recommended by this Grand Lodge, that the presiding officer *ought to be* in his station during the whole of the session of the lodge, clothed with his jewel of office. This is sensible advice, and should be followed. But the Grand Master rules, that ‘one of the three principal officers must be in his place as Worshipful Master during the whole of the session.’ And just here rises a serious question, which must be met. The question is, for example :

“Say the Senior Warden has charge of the lodge as the acting Master ; say, during the session of the lodge, the acting Master, from some necessity that exists, takes the Senior Warden’s or the Senior Deacon’s station, having placed another brother in the Master’s station ; does this transposition of officers for the time being invalidate the work or proceedings of the lodge ?

“We think it does not. The acting Master is present with the Charter, and the power he wields under it. He disposes the officers, and arranges the work. It is a good and lawful lodge, even if he does station a brother to conduct the work and the routine of business, while he himself is speaking for the Senior Warden or Senior Deacon. The Mason made under such an arrangement of work is regular, and the proceedings of the lodge are valid.

“8. In this State a Lodge cannot be opened unless there be present seven Master Masons, *members of the Lodge*. Six members, and one or more visitors, cannot open or work in a lodge.

“9. An amendment of the By-Laws, changing time of election of officers from September to December, does not affect the status of officers elected and installed before the amendment. They must hold over until the December succeeding the twelve months for which they were elected.

“10. A notice from a United States attorney to witnesses not to testify in a Masonic trial, until after trial in the circuit court, is a *nullity*, and furnishes no excuse for a witness refusing to testify.

“11. It is well settled in this Grand Jurisdiction, that it is not necessary to await the issue of an indictment before proceeding to try a Mason in his lodge for the offense for which he stands indicted.

“12. A ballot cannot be had on a petition for initiation or membership, until a *majority* of the committee, to whom it was referred, have reported.

“13. An installation of the officers of a lodge cannot be had either public or private without opening the lodge. The records of the lodge must show the installation of its officers, and this can only be made while the lodge is in session.

“16th. That the Worshipful Master cannot appoint a committee of the lodge when the lodge is not at labor, is a good rule. Of course this does not cover committees to examine visitors.

“18th. We think that the law prohibiting an installed officer of a lodge from dimitting while he is in office a good one. There are seven installed officers, and they constitute a quorum of the lodge. The Grand Lodge thus provides for the life

of its subordinate, in membership, and this wise provision ought to stand. We therefore dissent from the opinion expressed by the Grand Master, that 'the rule ought to be so amended as to apply only to the three principal officers of the Lodge.'

"20. It is *impolitic* for a lodge to allow any other organization to occupy a hall in common with itself, and *illegal* to become joint-owners or occupants with any other than exclusively moral or benevolent associations. Co-partnerships with political or secular societies must not be tolerated.

"24. Our law recognizes no such relation as 'honorary membership,' and it is out of order and a nullity for a lodge to elect and declare A B an honorary member of the same.

"27. The Wor-shipful Master must preside when present in the lodge, even though interested in the trial of a brother in progress before the lodge. He must retire if he feels a delicacy in presiding.

"29. A lodge cannot remit the dues of a member until they have accrued. A vote to remit a brother's dues, 'as long as he may continue a member of the lodge,' is null and void.

"34. A lodge has no right to tax its members except in the way of *dues*, the amount of which can only be prescribed by by-law adopted in the usual way. It was optionary with the brother to pay the ten dollars or not, and his dimit could not be withheld on account of his refusal to pay it."

No. 4 would seem to indicate that work must be scarce in Missouri, as one lodge at least has been amusing itself by conferring the degrees on those who are already Masons. No. 6 has been denied in one or two localities, but we take it to be good law. As to No. 7, we agree with the committee. No. 8 is more stringent than our law, which permits the lodge to be opened if there be present seven Master Masons, but balloting, or any other business (except conferring degrees) requires the presence of seven members of the lodge. We assume with the committee that No. 16 does not refer to the Committee of Inquiry. From No. 27 we dissent, holding that the Master may call whoever he pleases to the chair. No. 34 accords with the Illinois law, and with our own notions. Thirteen dispensations had been issued for new lodges, and petitions for several more were refused. Two charters had been surrendered and two arrested. In one case of surrender it was afterwards alleged that the Master had taken it upon himself to surrender the charter without giving the lodge an opportunity to express an opinion on the subject, and on investigation it transpired that more than seven members desired to retain it; the Grand Lodge accordingly ordered it restored.

In a case where the charter of a lodge was arrested at the instance of the Master, Wardens, and several of the brethren, subsequent investigation showed that the action was procured that the lodge might escape the payment of a heavy indebtedness contracted in building a new hall, a portion of the members of the old asking for and obtaining a dispensation for a new lodge. A special committee reported, the Grand Lodge concurring:

“ It (the lodge) has placed itself in position to escape the payment of debts that it is in honor bound to pay. Such action should not and cannot be approved by this Grand Lodge. It is no mitigation of the offense that the loan was discounted twenty per cent., or that it is a *business* transaction. The *method* of avoiding the debt should not be tolerated. The Grand Lodge is not responsible for nor in honor bound to assume the payment of debts incurred by subordinate lodges. The Grand Lodge cannot afford pecuniary relief to Brother Griffith, or any of the creditors of Macon Lodge, but a precedent may be established that will be a just rebuke for such action, and will induce lodges to be more cautious about incurring indebtedness.

“ Your committee therefore recommend that the action of the Most Worshipful Grand Master in arresting the Charter of Macon Lodge, No. 106, be sustained, and that the Grand Secretary be directed not to issue a dimit to any of the members of said lodge at the time of such surrender, until a satisfactory adjustment of its indebtedness is arranged.”

And the new lodge was refused a charter.

In five cases the Grand Master ordered new trials. In one, the lodge had dismissed the charges on a report that the accuser and accused had compromised their difficulties. The Grand Master, finding the charges of a serious nature, properly holding that the honor of the Craft was at stake, ordered the charges reinstated and the trial to proceed. In another, a brother had been found guilty, but the lodge refused to assess any punishment. The Grand Master declared it a “*mis-trial*,” and ordered a trial *de novo*. We give another case in the Grand Master's own language :

“ In Phelps Lodge No. 357, charges were preferred against the Senior Deacon for gross unmaasonic conduct. He was tried and found guilty. The lodge was not content with refusing to assess any punishment, but (it being the regular night for the election of officers) rewarded him for his skill and industry displayed in consuming an excessive quantity of “*rifle-whisky*,” by electing and installing him Master of the lodge. I issued an order declaring his election void, and ordering the trial to proceed until some punishment was assessed against him ; but, before my order reached its destination, an all-wise Providence had “*suspended*” him from his office, and summoned him to a higher tribunal.

Of the two remaining cases, in one he declared the proceedings void, and ordered a new trial, because during the first, it was afterwards ascertained, the charter was not present, but was hanging in a room over the lodge ; and in the other he took the same action, because although the Master was present, the District Deputy Grand Master occupied the East and conducted the trial.

In all these cases his action was approved. In the two latter the reasons seem to us flimsy enough to provoke a smile ; but we will not be guilty of such a discourtesy, for such is Missouri law.

Under the head of “*Complaints from and against Foreign Jurisdictions*,” the Grand Master says :

“ On the 9th of December, 1873, Worshipful Brother H. M. Rhodus, Worshipful Master of Polar Star Lodge No. 79, complained to me that on the 8th day of October, 1874, one F. N. Hundley, a member of his lodge, had been made a charter member of Collinsville Lodge No. 712, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, he, the said Hundley, being in arrears to his lodge for dues, and never having dimitted therefrom, I immediately wrote to Most Worshipful Brother James A. Hawley, Grand Master of Illinois, calling his attention to the case, and desiring

to know by what process of reasoning the Grand Lodge of Illinois could claim the right to make a charter member of, and affiliate a member of, one of our lodges. Brother Hawley responded to me very promptly and courteously, and stated, in substance, that the signing of a petition for a Dispensation to form a new lodge does not, in Illinois, affect the standing of the petitioner in the chartered lodge of which he is a member. He still possesses the rights of membership in chartered lodge, and is liable for dues therein to time new lodge is chartered, when (if he signed petition for charter) he becomes a member of new lodge. "But," he says, "while such is the law in Illinois, I am of the opinion it should only apply to petitioners who are members of lodges in this state; and that dimitts should be required from all petitioners for charters who are members of lodges of other jurisdictions." I was squaring myself for a friendly set-to with Brother Hawley on the question, when I was advised that Polar Star Lodge had, pending our *tete-a-tete*, issued a dimit to Brother Hundley, thereby relinquishing jurisdiction over him; and as I had no ammunition to waste in fighting about abstractions, I let the subject drop. Brother Hawley assured me that the Grand Lodge of Illinois did not mean to be discourteous, or wrong its neighbors in the least, and I only have to suggest that they make their law *explicit* on the subject, that *delinquent* Missouri Masons may not find a city of refuge across the river.

The new Illinois code, then pending and since adopted, renders a recurrence of such a mistake impossible.

Of the reports of the District Deputies, the Grand Master characteristically says:

"Some of the District Deputies have labored with zeal and fidelity in their districts, and are 'entitled to wages;' others have been careless and indolent, but will no doubt be in at the eleventh hour to claim as much as any of them. Most of the reports were received too late for me to give them a careful review, but I find in some of them recommendations of importance to the Craft, and suggest their reference to a committee, who will digest and lay before you their valuable suggestions. This committee have been too negligent heretofore."

This committee made such amends for the negligence of its predecessors as its limited time would permit. Our readers may judge from the following extract, to which class of the Deputies' reports mentioned, the report of the committee itself is akin:

"Some of these reports are voluminous and extended, in details abundant, and in words excessive. Others are sufficiently brief to embody the soul of wit, though no one intended to be witty, while others embrace the happy medium between verbosity and reticency, being concise, terse and practical. These reports contain and furnish many amusing views—some instructive and suggestive. In too many instances we discover the blighting presence and influence of apathy, loss of zeal, growing indifference, carelessness and abandonment of regular attendance upon the meetings of the lodges. In some cases the Deputies report Masonry dead. Your committee here volunteer an opinion that, in not a few communities within their knowledge, Masonry has *died from too much life*. Paradoxical as it may sound, over-much zeal and excessive life on the part of the votaries of our Order hastened and produced its decline and death in such instances."

Generally speaking:

"We find much to commend as reported by the Deputies in all their districts. Peace prevails among the workmen, and harmony generally throws her gold chain around the great heart of the brotherhood. Only in rarest instances has the hoarse voice of discord been heard with croakings of dissatisfaction."

A few peculiar cases claimed their attention, of which the following is one :

“ In the Sixth District, Brother J. A. Adams, D. D. G. M., presided at the trial of the Senior Warden of Rocheport Lodge, No. 67. The lodge found the Warden guilty of the *specification*, but not of the charge of unmasonic conduct. A reprimand was voted, but the warden refused to receive it, and was permitted to retire. Your committee think the Deputy should have given the reprimand even if the party refused to *stand* fire, and delivered a parting shot as he retired, taking him on the wing.”

We think the astonishment of the Warden at finding himself about to be reprimanded for not having been proved guilty of unmasonic conduct, a sufficient excuse for his fugacious impulse.

The report of the Deputy for the Thirteenth District, is evidently of the class denominated “ concise, terse, practical:”

“ He says of Unity Lodge, Richmond, Mo.: ‘ The Master is seldom at home, the Senior Warden lives at Plattsburg, and the Junior Warden cannot open the lodge with a ten-foot rail.’ Your committee cannot determine whether the Junior Warden is unable to get within ten feet of the lodge from want of knowledge, or is so inefficient as an officer that a lever longer than a rail is necessary to *prize* it open. One conclusion is easily reached, that lodge is in a pitiable condition. The good of Masonry will be subserved by arresting the charters of such lodges.”

From the Grand Lecturer we have the gratifying intelligence that intemperance and its kindred vices are rapidly on the decline among the Masons of Missouri.

The Grand Lodge granted twenty-three charters, and refused seven; granted two and refused eight petitions for dispensations; exemplified the work; recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec; appropriated \$500 and \$150 to the St. Louis and St. Joseph Boards of Relief, respectively; ordered a reprint of the Book of Constitutions, revised to date; listened to an address from the Grand Orator, Bro. R. S. VORHIS, of which 2000 copies were ordered to be printed for distribution, and received—whether with equanimity is not stated—the report that only twenty-four out of nearly five hundred lodges, had acted on the proposed amendments to the Constitution submitted for their approval or rejection.

The report of the Committee on Grievance embraces thirty-two cases. The work of the committee is so well done in the main, that we ought perhaps to overlook the bad taste of using the word “ tight ” to signify intoxication, and the impertinence of speaking of “ joining the crusaders and becoming a total abstinence fanatic.”

The committee say that the Grand Lodge does not recognize any law for changing the venue of a case, and as a sample of the funny things that come up to relieve the tedium of such labor, copy a single specification from a case before them, all of them having a stump speech injected into them, only longer than this :

“ Specification 3d: ‘ For being a regular nuisance in the Lodge; for all are conversant with the fact that, *when present*, he continually bores the lodge with long, windy speeches to the detriment of the peace and harmony and prosperity of our lodge, as well as the chagrin of many brethren *present*.’ ”

In another case, an appeal from sentence of suspension, the committee say :

"The appeal assigns as reasons for reversal that accused was not a member of the lodge that tried him, but it is not disputed that he resided in the jurisdiction of the lodge, and it was then that the offense was committed and continued for three years. His next point is that he was a Royal and Select Master, and could not be tried in a Blue Lodge. It is useless to say that there is nothing in either of these objections, and the fact that a man would make such foolish objections, only confirms our opinion that the charges of habitual drunkenness were true."

A reasonable inference.

In another case the committee say, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, that a suspended Mason is not legally bound to respond to a summons. Is this true? We have never supposed that suspension from the rights and benefits of Masonry relieved the brother from his responsibilities to the Fraternity. If suspension cancels the duty of obedience, does it also cancel the duty of secrecy? If not, why not?

JOHN W. LUKE, of St. Louis, was elected Grand Master; GEORGE FRANK GOULEY, St. Louis, re-elected Grand Secretary.

BRO. GEO. FRANK GOULEY presented the Report on Correspondence (pp. 93), reviewing the proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges but Wisconsin, and presenting Bro. PINNER's review of Foreign Grand Bodies, from the New York Report. Bro. GOULEY says :

"At the time of commencing our Report we are just beginning to get over a severe attack of temporary affection of the eyes, and it is even now with great difficulty that we can either read or write, and we offer this as an honest apology for any shortcoming in this review, and hope the Grand Lodge and our brother correspondents will accept it as such. We shall try and do justice to all the proceedings before us, and shall, as last year, confine ourselves chiefly to questions of jurisprudence and decisions, for we are satisfied that nine-tenths of the work thrown on Grand Masters and Grand Lodges arises from an inexcusable ignorance on the part of Masters in not studying the law."

To our sympathy for our brother in his affliction, is added the somewhat selfish regret that it prevented his giving free rein to those qualities as a reviewer, which make his reports so entertaining and instructive.

The address of Grand Master HAWLEY is characterized as "a good practical document."

In his notice of Colorado, he discourses sensibly of a practice which obtains in several jurisdictions. We reproduce a portion of the record, and his comments :

"A lodge of Master Masons was opened, in due form, by R. W. WEBSTER D. ANTHONY, Deputy Grand Master.

"In reply to Most Worshipful Grand Master TELLER, the Grand Secretary announced that Representatives from a constitutional number of lodges were present, had made returns and paid the dues of their respective lodges.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM "

"We must say that we do not exactly see through the necessity of this form of opening.

“ In the first place, we do not see what kind of a charter the Deputy Grand Master had, under which to open “ a Lodge of Master Masons.” ”

“ In the second place, we do not see what it could accomplish, for it is certainly not competent for a lodge of Master Masons, without a charter, to sit in judgment on the credentials of a sovereign Grand Body.

“ In the third place, any Grand Lodge can meet without a quorum, and adjourn from time to time until it gets a quorum by summons or otherwise; and we hold that the Grand Master should have opened the Grand Lodge, and ascertained from the Committee on Credentials if a quorum was present, and if so, then go ahead—and if not, then send for them, and call off until the delegates arrived. This is the ‘old style,’ and we like it best, because it looks more like square work. We do not know where our good brethren of Colorado got their idea from, but we hope they will abandon it, for it won’t stand the test of logic or usage.”

Bro. GOULEY fully agrees with the position taken by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, relative to “mixed funerals;” thinks the Minnesota Master whose lodge on election night resolved itself into a convention, chose a president, appointed tellers and proceeded to nominate its officers by ballot, must have just been elected president of a young debating society, and had not got dry behind the ears as a Mason; and still remonstrates vigorously with Grand Secretaries who do not give “SUB-HEADINGS” in the body of the printed proceedings.

MONTANA.

This volume come to us uniform with its elegant predecessors, rich in blue and gold, tinted paper and excellent printing, and having for its frontispiece a steel portrait of Grand Master STAR, whose face, for good looks, fully sustains the reputation of the royal line in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge met at Bozeman, Oct. 5, 1874.

The address of the Grand Master is brief. Of the general situation he says :

“ I am pleased to convey to you the knowledge that all tidings from our lodges show that the institution of Masonry in this jurisdiction is prosperous. Unity of purpose in laboring for its advancement inspires the several lodges, and nothing has occurred to disturb its harmony or retard its progress in benevolence and usefulness.”

The report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was nearly ready for the printer, when a fire at Helena destroyed all their collection of materials, all MSS prepared, and with them all the property of the Grand Lodge. The loss of property—furniture, books, records and library—is estimated at \$1,000 : the loss of records, archives, and their valuable collection of the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges cannot well be estimated. In this connection the Grand Secretary says :

“The loss of the original records and files of official papers is irreparable.”

“The entire stock of blanks that I had procured with much care and expense was lost. All the copies that remained of our several annual publications of Proceedings were converted to undistinguishable ashes, and the necessity of a reprint, which had already confronted us, cannot much longer be deferred without serious embarrassment. The efforts I had made to gather scattered volumes into the nucleus of a library only increased our loss, for everything was consumed; even my hopes were paralyzed for a time, and there has been very little even in the months that have elapsed since, to enkindle very strong hopes of repairing our losses. Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, Bro. BAKER, of Rhode Island, and Bro. TAYLOR, of Nevada, are all outside of our own jurisdiction that have contributed to make good our loss, and to these and others especial gratitude is due from our Grand Lodge. Circulars were sent to all the Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence, but, save those instances named, nothing came of it. Probably they thought we might have taken better care of our property or procured insurance—so some Grand Lodges answer their own subordinates. Thank Heaven! we are able to do without what we can't pay for and procure honorably without begging. But it is time for this Grand Lodge to take some care for itself. It will prove better economy in the end to have some more stable and commodious office than the coat tails of your Grand Secretary, and till some steps are taken towards having a safe office and suitable cases it will not be wise to expend money or time to collect a library.

It does not need the recollection of our own losses by fire to evoke, though it will certainly quicken the sympathies of the craftsmen of our jurisdiction for the affliction of the Grand Lodge of Montana. We count it not the least of our misfortunes that the utter destruction of all our past Proceedings puts it out of our power to contribute to replace their lost files. Our reprint—which they have since received, or if they have not, will receive on notifying the Grand Secretary that the volume sent them has failed of its destination—will make good only in part their loss of our Proceedings.

The Grand Master complained, citing a case in illustration, that the resolution of the preceding year denying that an appeal lies to the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, renders the Grand Master, if not a mere honorary, at least only an advisory officer. He thinks it subversive of good order and Masonic discipline, virtually rendering lodges independent of control during the recess, and encouraging violation of the By-Laws by debarring the Grand Master from executive authority. The resolution was repealed.

This subject is not free from difficulty. To our mind the landmark clearly provides that an appeal shall lie to the Grand Lodge, and does not seem to contemplate an appeal to the Grand Master. On the other hand we do not see how the Grand Master can be held guiltless, in the face of his manifest duty to require a strict obedience to the laws of the Grand Lodge and adherence to Masonic usage, if under the guise of a trial the laws are flagrantly violated.

The Grand Master had granted one dispensation for a new lodge, and on his recommendation it was continued.

Few finer things than the following, from his closing remarks, are to be found in the whole circle of addresses and reviews:

“It is ten years since the Grand Lodge of Montana was established. It has been a decade of worthy progression, from the night of outlawry and fierce conflict, into the full day of order and peace. In that day, amid the turbulence and strife of the

seekers of gold, and those who held life and law and morality but as things to be trampled upon and destroyed, there were good men and true, who laid deep and firm amid these mighty mountains the foundation of our Masonic edifice. Not with raised voices, or to win the plaudits of the multitude, did they toil. To them the noble task of these silent workers of the world, whose crown and compensation is the gratitude of hearts that shall throb responsive to their memories when, beneath the coffin-lid and the acacia, the tried hands shall be crossed over stilled and faithful bosoms. Scarce a decade has passed since then, and already the many beautiful halls and temples dedicated to Masonry attest the zealous industry of the craft, while harmony and good-will prevail amid our ever-strengthening ranks. As the years have come, days of brighter blessings have dawned on each Masonic heart. Where crime and ill-used power and all the ruder passions held control, there is now order, morality, and fraternity. How much of this is due to those who established our Order amid the tumult of that ruder day will never be written; but enough is known to render still dearer to us those ties which bind us in unseverable brotherhood, to prompt a warm tribute from our hearts, and inspire us each and all to emulate their fidelity and zeal."

In some jurisdictions the event of the session is the election; in Montana, it is fixing the place for the next annual communication. This year it led to a protracted struggle running through a portion of each of three days. A brother led off with a resolution fixing it at Helena. On a motion to strike out "Helena" and insert "Virginia," the vote stood, 29 yeas to 30 nays. A motion was made to recount, pending which the subject was postponed until the next day, when a recount reversed the first vote, showing 30 yeas and 29 nays. Thereupon, by 35 yeas to 32 nays, the subject went over until the following day, when a motion to strike out "Virginia" and insert "Radersburg" prevailed by a vote of 46 yeas to 21 nays. On the final vote to adopt the resolution thus amended, 6 out of 66 were in favor of continuing the fun.

EDWARD L. STACKPOLE, of Deer Lodge, was elected Grand Master; CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena, re-elected Grand Secretary.

A committee was appointed to review and revise the work, and it was ordered that hereafter the same should be exemplified every year, the third day of the session being set apart for that purpose; the Grand Secretary was ordered to ascertain the cost of reprinting the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization; the Grand Lodge refused to commit itself to "Look's Masonic Trials" as authority, without further time to examine the subject; and requested the Grand Master to issue a circular letter, calling attention to a standing resolution relative to the vices of intemperance, gambling, licentiousness and profanity. The following was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that the Tyler, being a member of a subordinate lodge, must vote upon every application for affiliation or the degrees, unless excused by the unanimous vote of the members present.

"Resolved, That the Tyler at his position is not one of the seven necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."

The reception of the Representative of Illinois is thus recorded:

"Bro. Hedges presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The brother expressed his deep sense of the honor conferred

and responsibility involved in the attempt even to worthily represent so large, powerful, vigorous, and intelligent a jurisdiction, almost, if not quite, in the van in the noble strife, or rather emulation, of those who can best work and best agree. He further expressed the warm wish and confident hope that the kindly relations that had always existed between the Grand Lodges of Illinois and Montana might always continue with increasing strength and mutual satisfaction. The Grand Master eloquently responded, and the Grand Lodge joined in the acknowledgment with the grand honors."

BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES again presented the Report on Correspondence (pp. 87), an elegant and highly interesting review of the proceedings of forty-two American Grand Lodges.

The matter of his report is almost entirely from his own pen. We quote from his notice of Illinois:

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois holds its Annual Communications simultaneously with our own, the only difference being that they meet on the first Tuesday, while we meet on the first Monday, in October, a difference that would indicate that they were more averse to traveling on Sunday than we are.

"The volume of Proceedings devoted to the transactions of the session of 1873 contains 440 pages, excellently arranged and clearly printed, being a fair compeer of the California Proceedings, only the length is about half an inch less. The address of Grand Master Hawley is severely confined to a recital of official acts, for which twelve pages barely sufficed. The amount received during the year from Dispensations alone was \$1,698, being for thirteen new lodges, \$1,300; for conferring degrees, \$300; for elections, installations, etc., \$98.

"For all this vast jurisdiction of 712 lodges only 13 decisions are reported, and there are none of these especially noteworthy, except that he holds the petitioners for a lodge U. D. still liable to dues and possessed of full rights in their old lodges. The custom of honorary membership also prevails in Illinois. Laying corner-stones and dedicating new halls is an extensive business in the Prairie State.

* * * * *

"They came within one of a two-thirds vote to raise the *per diem* of members of Grand Lodge from \$2 to \$3. Beware the fate of back-pay salary-grabbers!

* * * * *

"Two pleasant episodes closed the business of the session. One was the presentation to members of the Masonic Relief Committee, of Chicago, of handsomely engrossed and framed copies of vote of thanks of Grand Lodge. The other was the presentation to P. G. M. Cregier of a solid gold jewel studded with diamonds, valued at \$1,000. If ever one was well deserved, that was.

"He intimates that the Grand Masters in this jurisdiction are elected for their good looks. We trust none of our P. G. Masters will assume any extra airs by reason of this opinion. It is a very different matter to be called good-looking by a man or a woman."

It is likewise a very different matter to call a man or a woman good looking.

BRO. HEDGES allows it to leak out that if the terror of a lean exchequer did not hang over him like the sword of Damocles, he would riotously indulge in the use of scissors, like most of his confreres, and have a shorter and easier time of it; says

a fund in reserve is always good, if for no other purpose, to teach forbearance to the Craft who have the power to vote it away, which is excellent theory, but we don't think it is apt to work that way; remarks of a Colorado Master (U. D.)—who assumed to know more about *work* than the Grand Lodge, refused to submit to any authority, and found himself cashiered—that “his experience has reversed the old adage that ‘a little learning is a dangerous thing’—too much is also dangerous;” of a Grand Master in the land of steady habits, that his interpretation of the symbolism of numbers shows him to be a mathematician or a magician of the highest order; thinks the District of Columbia resolution, on mixed funerals, will find general acceptance everywhere; revenges himself on the poet of the reportorial corps, the rhyming reviewer of Georgia, for changing his name to HODGES, by “souring” on Bro. PICKETT, the double Past Grand Master of Illinois and Kentucky, converting his name into “Pickell;” asks “can't a Grand Lodge limit the prerogatives of the Grand Master?”—to which, if it were not impertinent to answer a question propounded to another, we should say that if a prerogative exists, it is outside of the law and we don't see how the law can touch it, but revolution may; is scarcely ready to give up “the previous question,” because, in his opinion, “we need either this legislative check, or power enough in the Grand Master to put limits to frivolous or factious proceedings;” which remark suggests the very reason, as we understand it, why the previous question is not permissible in a Masonic body, viz: because it is the prerogative of the presiding officer to regulate and terminate debate: noting the fact that Masonry has become such a power in the land that its interposition will often be invoked for causes and purposes alien to its mission, wisely says that its attained influence is largely due to its wide tolerance and strict non-interference; fraternally invites our Rhode Island brethren, if they ever find the room getting scant in their State, to come to Montana, where it is the plentiest thing they have as yet; would avoid the folly of entering into correspondence with Grand Orients, and likens the economy of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in reducing the salary of its Grand Secretary, to the patriotism of Artemus Ward, who was ready to spare the last of his wife's relatives at his country's call.

There is wisdom and point in his closing words:

“We want more inside and less outside work; fewer members, with more Masonry; less fuss about dues, and more attention to duties; less ritual, and more spirit of Masonry. We are becoming obnoxious to the charge that our most precious jewels came from the goldsmith's, that we are indebted for our most valuable and attractive temples to the *operative* rather than the *speculative* Masonic art. From the days of adversity and persecution, our institution came forth purified and strengthened. The more doubtful issue is now pending, ‘Can we endure prosperity without making fools of ourselves, and courting our own destruction?’”

For pleasure and profit we acknowledge ourselves largely his debtor.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska Proceedings come to us in sumptuous form, elegantly printed on clear white heavy paper, with wide margins to permit re-trimming, stiff cover and cloth back.

The Grand Lodge met at Omaha, June 24, 1874.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened in ample form, to which the Committee on Credentials reported, and—

“It being ascertained that a constitutional quorum of lodges was present, the *Grand Marshal* declared the Grand Lodge of Nebraska opened in ample form for the dispatch of business.”

Three pages suffice for the address of Grand Master DUNHAM. Seven dispensations for new lodges had been issued, in addition to the three continued.

But one decision was reported. The question eliciting it is innocent to simplicity, the decision sound :

“Is it proper for a virtual Past Master to be present at the conferring of the actual Past Master's degree in the Chapter? and is the full work of an actual Past Master's Lodge the same as the Chapter work?”

To which inquiry I replied as follows :—

“The actual Past Master's degree can only be conferred by three or more actual Past Masters; none but actual Past Masters should be present at such convention; and the lecture must be that of the actual Past Master's degree.”

The Grand Secretary submitted an excellent report, filled with good suggestions for putting the business of his office on a thoroughly systematic footing. Among other things he recommends that consideration be given to the legal responsibility of the Fraternity in publishing the list of suspensions and rejections from the several lodges; and the Grand Lodge, having made provision for furnishing the lodges with a “black book,” (in which shall be recorded the names of all those rejected, suspended or expelled), for their private information and guidance, ordered that lists of these classes of persons should not hereafter be published in the printed proceedings.

Another of his recommendations, and an excellent one, adopted by the Grand Lodge, is that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be re-printed from its organization, and also stereotyped, with continuous paging, wide margins, full indices, and on good paper. The work will not embarrass the Grand Lodge, as it is proposed to do it without haste, expending a small sum annually, \$150 being the first appropriation.

A reception and ball, at the Grand Central Hotel, was tendered the members of Grand Lodge, for the evening of the first day's session, which the Grand Lodge accepted and resolved to attend in a body. There is no record of the “proceedings” of this gathering, but the business of the next morning's session, and there was a large amount of it, bears no ear-marks of previous dissipation.

Nebraska makes amends for her tardiness in severing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, by standing up so straight on the doctrine of exclusive

Grand Lodge jurisdiction as almost to bend backwards, and demands not only "indemnity for the past," but "security for the future."

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hereby estrange and estop all fraternal intercourse between this Grand Body and the said offending Grand Bodies, and that Masons of this obedience are prohibited from holding any Masonic intercourse whatever with the said Grand Bodies, or with Masons of their obedience. And be it further

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will henceforth require as a condition precedent to fraternal intercourse between this Grand Lodge and all other Grand Bodies, the full and unqualified recognition of the said 'doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction.'

The second resolution is supposed to be aimed at the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which still maintains a few lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Chili.

We had occasion last year, in reviewing Minnesota, to refer to the "sprouting" variety of decisions, as where a Grand Lodge unlawfully legislates away a portion of a Mason's rights, it is thereupon discovered that he cannot exercise certain other rights that depend on good standing, because by the loss of the first the others have become attainted, and his standing is impaired. We suggested another sprout which, unless logic were a delusion and a snare, must yet come from the parent stem, *i. e.*, "that as lodges cannot affiliate any one not in good standing, and as non-affiliates are not in good standing, *ergo*, non-affiliates cannot be admitted to membership." Sooner, even, than we expected, it breaks ground in Nebraska, in this shape:

Resolved, That in the matter of dimits required, under this jurisdiction, to accompany applications for charters, none shall be admissible if of an older date than one year from the time application is made for a charter.

Resolved, That Masons holding dimits over one year old shall not be competent petitioners for dispensations granted by this Grand Lodge or the Grand Master."

Verily, Masonic jurisprudence *is* a marvelous thing.

Among the visitors present was Bro. GEO. W. LININGER, Past Senior Grand Warden, of Iowa, formerly of this jurisdiction.

FRANK WELCH, of Norfolk, was elected Grand Master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected Grand Secretary.

We regret to record the fact that the Grand Lodge decided to organize a Life Assurance Association, even providing that the Grand Secretary shall be Secretary of the Association, and that the annual election for directors shall be held on the second day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

What shall be the future of Masonry when those whose first duty is the conservation of its ancient purity, take the initiative in converting it into a mere matter of dollars and cents?

The Grand Lodge listened to a fine practical address from the Grand Orator, Bro. GEORGE S. SMITH; granted ten charters; refused one petition for a dispensation; decided that the effect of an objection reached no further than a rejection by ballot; made the Return Surplus from Chicago the nucleus of a Grand Charity

Fund; fixed on Lincoln for its next place of meeting; decided to take no steps at present towards recognizing the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio; rejected several motions designed to limit the dispensing power of the Grand Master; provided for, but did not require, traveling certificates, by a resolution which speaks of their use as an "old custom," (probably not older than the imitative society from which it is borrowed); and changed front squarely from the position assumed in 1871 as to the reversal of the action of a lodge in cases of appeal, planting itself on impregnable ground, viz :

"Resolved, That in case of suspension or expulsion by a subordinate lodge, and from which an appeal is taken and the action of the subordinate lodge is reversed by the Grand Lodge, the status of the brother affected is the same as though no action had been had in his case by the subordinate lodge."

The old law afforded scant encouragement for appeals, and we are not surprised to find that but one case came before the Grand Lodge at this session.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 110) by Bro. J. N. WISE, is an excellent review of the proceedings of forty-seven American Grand Lodges, which is supplemented by the New York report on Foreign Grand Bodies.

Illinois receives ample notice. Grand Master HAWLEY'S address is characterized as able and dignified, and it is remarked that the total receipts for dispensations of all kinds amounts to "a pretty snug *inflation* of the assets of the Grand Lodge."

Referring to our report, he says :

"He suggests that our Grand Secretary should print the address of the Grand Master and Secretary with the Proceedings, to save the trouble of hunting through the list of lodges to find them. In defense of our very worthy Grand Secretary, we may say that he has had but little experience in preparing Grand Lodge Proceedings. We think Bro. ROBBINS will have no cause of complaint this year."

It gives us great pleasure to say that not only is there no cause for complaint, but abundant cause for commendation; and the work of Bro. BOWEN for the present year but serves to confirm the favorable opinion we had heretofore formed, notwithstanding the evidence that the work was new to him. Our idea of a model Grand Secretary is that he should confine himself to the business of his office (except where other work is referred to him), but of that business should be master, and do it with judgment and with conscientious care and accuracy. Bro. BOWEN already answers all these requirements.

Bro. WISE dissents from the notion that dues can accrue against a Mason under suspension; holds as incorrect the Arkansas decision that an entry should never be made either on the petition or lodge books, of how a committee reported; but we think if he will reflect upon the situation when one who has been rejected on an unfavorable report, and is afterwards admitted, and has access to the records, a very good reason will suggest itself to his mind for modifying his views; is puzzled to know whether the granting of a dispensation to hold a ball is one of the ancient prerogatives of the Grand Master; betrays a fondness for rhyming words that has set us to wondering whether if he had lived under the more tropical skies which

smile on Bro. BLACKSHEAR, he, too, might not have been a poet; thinks non-affiliation should be made a Masonic offense, but fails to tell us why the simple exercise of one's rights *under* the law should be held obnoxious to the law; refers to, without expressing an opinion on, the action of the District of Columbia relative to mixed funerals; holds, as we infer, that when the *lodge* is closed there is nothing left open that will spoil, whether the closing has been on one degree or three; is evidently surprised, as well he might be, to learn from Georgia that a lodge has not jurisdiction over non-affiliated Masons residing within its limits; is not disposed to stop to discuss the question of *common usage*, but is very greatly mistaken if the lodge over which he has had the honor to preside for long years, would not *make haste* to reimburse any lodge who should be to the expense of taking care of one of her children in his last illness and burial; believes, with us, that a Master Mason has an indisputable right to apply for affiliation wherever he may choose; is pleased to learn that the famous Mississippi "Spight case" has finally been settled, but we imagine when he gets the Mississippi Proceedings for the two following years, he will conclude it was a pretty lively corpse; does not believe it is *one of the prerogatives* of a Grand Lodge to operate an insurance society, which leads us to cherish the hope that *nine more* of his opinion may be found in his jurisdiction, and that Nebraska may yet be saved; objects, we are glad to note, to the use of the word "Order" as applied to Masonry; holds that a candidate, whether rejected, or elected and initiated, is the sole property of the lodge petitioned, until that body relinquishes jurisdiction, which we will not dispute; and says you might as well hold that parties may *marry*, as that they may be *installed*, by proxy, a view which, if accepted, will put an effectual quietus on irregular installations in Nebraska.

NEVADA.

Besides the Annual, this volume contains the minutes of two special communications: one held at Belmont, Aug. 28, 1874, to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Hall, the other at Virginia, Sept. 27, 1874, for the burial of Past Deputy Grand Master DAVID L. HASTINGS.

The annual communication was held at Virginia, Nov. 17, 1874.

The address of Grand Master MASON is brief. He reports the Craft as generally prosperous, and its harmony had been undisturbed.

Referring to the fact that under their constitution an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft is dropped from the rolls at the end of two years, simply for convenience sake, retaining all the rights they ever had, he says that any man who will "hang to Freemasonry by his eyelids" for more than a year without seeking advancement is not worthy of it, and ought to be effectually dropped, and recommends that after the

lapse of one year they be dropped, and that a unanimous vote be required to reinstate them. To this proposition the Grand Lodge, speaking by the Committee on Jurisprudence, properly says :

“The object of the dropping from the rolls Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts after the lapse of two years, was not intended to affect their *status* in a Lodge. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are Masons, and are possessed of certain rights and privileges of which they cannot be deprived until after due trial on charges preferred, and conviction thereon, and they be suspended or expelled. We therefore do not deem it advisable to make any alteration of our regulations on that subject.”

He also urges that an unfavorable report should reject, and believes that a ballot had after such a report leads to positive harm, in this, that an Investigating Committee, knowing that the ballot will be passed, neglect their duty, and fail to make the searching investigation which they ought, but report favorably as a matter of course, and leave the matter to the ballot. This reasoning did not convince the Grand Lodge, and it was made a rule of the jurisdiction that a ballot should be taken on all petitions for the degrees or for affiliation; which we believe to be correct.

He reported the following decisions :

“No. 1. A lodge may change its place of meeting within the same town without asking the consent of the Grand Lodge.

“No. 2. That a Grand Lodge certificate could not be issued until all fees due the dissolved lodge had been paid to the Grand Lodge.

“No. 3. That a brother from the jurisdiction of New York could be elected a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction without a dimit, for the reason that New York does not grant dimit until the applicant has joined another lodge, and it would therefore be impossible for the brother to comply literally with our custom.

“No. 4. That the Tyler always has the right to vote if he is a member of the lodge.

“No. 5. A stranger has no right to demand an examination when the lodge is at labor, but should apply before the lodge convenes.

“No. 7. A man who cannot write his name should not be made a Mason.

“No. 8. The W. M. can remove an appointed officer at will.”

Of No. 8 he says :

“The question—Can a W. M. remove an appointed officer at will?—is important, and with your kind indulgence I will give you my reasons for saying that he can, and the first argument is that the power that can appoint can always remove; there is a wide difference between appointing and electing; further, when a brother is appointed to fill a station, he enters into a sort of an agreement to perform certain duties; and if he fails to perform those duties by reason of inability or indifference, he forfeits his right to the position and should be removed, and if he be inefficient or indifferent, he should be removed on general principles and for the good of the Craft, and another appointed who can and will perform the duties of the station. It may be thought by some that this decision is an innovation. Well, suppose it is; this Grand Lodge is accustomed to that. It was an innovation when the separate ballot for degrees was abolished; it was an innovation when it was declared that the

Grand Master did not possess the right to make Masons at sight. If, then, there be any more rubbish lying in our pathway to an enlightened progress, why may we not remove that also?"

The Grand Lodge dissented, and adopted the following :

"We think the Worshipful Master has not the right to remove an appointed officer during the period for which he has been appointed. We are aware that it is held by some, that as these officers are appointed by the Worshipful Master, they are removable at his pleasure. This is not in accordance with the principles which govern the tenure of all Masonic offices. Although they are indebted for their positions to a preliminary appointment, they are subsequently installed like the other officers, and are bound to the performance of their duties for a similar period. In fact, it is the installation, and not the appointment, that makes them officers of the lodge; and deriving, therefore, their right to office from this ceremony, they are to be governed by the same rules which affect other installed officers. The appointed officers having been once installed, derive their tenure of office from that installation, and cannot be removed by the Master; the office can only be vacated as provided for in the constitution."

If the Grand Master will investigate the matter, he will find that so far from being an innovation, the abolition of the separate ballot for the degrees was a return to immemorial usage.

To No. 5 the Grand Lodge, speaking as before by the Committee on Jurisprudence, gave a sort of qualified assent, thus :

"A strange brother applying to a lodge to be examined for the purpose of visiting, should not be turned away from the lodge without an examination, unless it would cause great inconvenience to the lodge to examine him; though we think he has not the right to, and ought not to, demand an examination when the lodge has been opened and has important business on hand. Under those circumstances, he should be courteously informed of the inconvenience of examining him, and invited to present himself at some future time."

It strikes us that if a strange brother has any Masonic *right* in the premises, it is to apply for admission after a lodge has been convened to be admitted to: if it is simply a question of accommodation, then we shall all agree that he ought not to cause unnecessary trouble.

The Grand Master had also decided that moving the previous question in a Masonic lodge was admissible, because there was nothing in their regulations to prevent it, and that in the absence of rules to direct a lodge, it should be governed by ordinary parliamentary law. At the same time he had advised the Master, who asked the ruling, that there could be no necessity for its use in a lodge, as the Master himself could always control or cut off debate. Notwithstanding this excellent reason for not using it, and that the Grand Master expressed his willingness to concur heartily in a reversal of his decision, or in a regulation forbidding the use of the previous question, the Committee on Jurisprudence did not refer to it. The other decisions were approved. On one point his remarks are in marked contrast to the usual utterances on the subject, perhaps for the reason that, as he afterwards says, the duties of his office had not been burdensome :

"I have rendered many decisions besides these, of questions which had been decided a thousand times before, but as the questions usually came from young Masters who were afraid of going wrong, I took it kindly, and don't propose to read

them a lecture on their want of Masonic knowledge, for it is not so long that I have forgotten when I was a young Master, and much inclined to seek the opinion of others.

The Grand Secretary reports one dispensation issued for a new lodge; and among other contributions for the library, acknowledges the receipt of three bound volumes from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, comprising the proceedings of 1871, 1872 and 1873.

The collection of dues for the Orphan's Fund was abolished; one charter granted; ROBERT W. BOLLEN received as the Grand Representative of Illinois; a proposition looking to a Masonic Congress (to be held next year at Philadelphia), simply for the purpose of interchanging fraternal greetings, rejected; and a motion to assess the lodges one dollar *per capita* of membership, for a temple building fund, indefinitely postponed.

Four trial cases came before the Committee on Grievances, for review, in three of which no appeal had been taken. In one of this class of cases, the committee were of opinion that the lodge erred in judgment in acquitting the accused, substituted the finding of guilty, and decreed suspension. The Grand Lodge concurred.

The only case appealed was that of Past Grand Master VAN BOKKELEN, expelled by Escorial Lodge No. 7, and in this case the committee modified the sentence to suspension.

The case was argued at length before the Grand Lodge, after a motion had been made to recommit with instructions to acquit, and a substitute had been offered, affirming the action of the lodge, and laid on the table. The motion to recommit failed by 15 to 61 on a vote by yeas and nays, and the action of the lodge was affirmed by a vote of 43 to 30. "So WILLIAM A. M. VAN BOKKELEN stands expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

ROBERT W. BOLLEN, of Carson City, was elected Grand Master; SAMUEL W. CHUBBUCK, Gold Hill, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Orator, Bro. DAVID E. BAILY, delivered a brief but comprehensive oration, containing much practical admonition.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 105), from the able and practical pen of Bro. ROBERT H. TAYLOR, reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight American Grand Lodges, to which is added his usual valuable digest of decisions. Our proceedings for 1873 receive extended notice. He thinks all of the thirteen decisions reported by Grand Master HAWLEY correct. He agrees with us, as we could have foreseen, as to the danger that Masonry may have engrafted on it a system of stated benefits, and as to the right of a brother to affiliate wherever he chooses without regard to jurisdictional lines. In reply to a question of ours, he says that there are certain *moral* laws, generally not the subject of *statute* law, breaches of which constitute Masonic offenses; and in case the legislature should legalize infractions of such moral laws, he would not consider such infractions any the less Masonic offenses than before such legislative enactment, to which we take no exceptions.

Bro. TAYLOR rightly holds that Grand Masters cannot give away to lodges in another State, the material residing within the jurisdiction of a lodge without first

obtaining its consent; dissents from the Colorado resolution that non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to visit any of the lodges of that jurisdiction more than twice in a year, holding that it is a matter which the lodge has a *right* to determine for itself; says if the power to make Masons at sight is not enumerated in the Grand Lodge Constitution, as among the powers of the Grand Master, to make Masons at sight would be a violation of the Constitution, because what is not thereby granted is forbidden; which moves us to ask, if the right of the Grand Master "to preside over every assembly of Masons, whensoever and wheresoever held," be not among his powers enumerated in the Constitution, would his exercise of that right be a violation of that instrument? Noting that a Grand Master had given permission to several lodges to turn out in procession, and assist in the decoration of soldiers' graves, he also notes that no report was made of any like dispensations, granted to turn out on the 4th of July, or at political torchlight processions (some of our lodges would be an acquisition *there*), or to assist at the benefit of a *prima donna*; inclines to favor the idea that dues can accrue during suspension, which surprises us, it seems so far from his usual current of thought, and especially as he endorses the Michigan decision that "the whole subject of dues is constitutionally within the exclusive jurisdiction of the lodge, and relates solely to its members, *as a consideration for the enjoyment of privileges* which appertain to membership only;" pertinently asks in view of a memorial to a Grand Lodge suggesting biennial instead of annual sessions, "thus saving each alternate year some ten thousand dollars," "why not abolish all the sessions of the Grand Lodge, and thus save ten thousand dollars every year?" says the rules of the civil law in regard to the admission of testimony, being the growth of long experience, and founded upon the principles of justice, had better be adhered to in Masonic trials; that the relations to the Craft of a Mason who is counsel for an accused brother will frequently forbid his going to such lengths in favor of his client as might be consistent with his duties in a civil court; and concurs in the well-put remark of Bro. HOSKINSON, of Wisconsin, that "if Masonry cannot be sustained by the voluntary action of those that love and revere it, it will fail, for it will not be long sustained by those who are kept in unwilling allegiance." His "conclusion" thus concludes:

"A word to our confreres in this department of Masonic labor, and we have done. Recollect that there is, perhaps, not one day in the year when some brother, somewhere in the Masonic world, is not conning over your sayings—reviewing your work—and into whose mind you may be instilling your views; how important, then, the position you hold, and how great ought you to feel your responsibility to be, not only to the brethren of your own Grand Lodges, but to the whole Fraternity. May you all work under this sense of responsibility; and may God bless and prosper you all the days of your lives!"

If we could all feel that in the way of inculcating erroneous doctrines we had as little to answer for as our Nevada brother, we might well bring our work to judgment with confidence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The pamphlet before us contains the records of Special Communication held at Carleton, March 12, 1874, for the installation of such officers of the Grand Lodge as were not present for installation when elected; a Special Communication held at St. John, July 11, 1874, for the funeral obsequies of JOHN WILLIS, Past Senior Grand Deacon; and of the Annual Communication, held at St. John, Sept. 23, 1874.

Grand Master ELLIS reports that the Craft is growing in numbers and wealth; that most of the lodges own their own halls, and with one or two exceptions, meet in rooms occupied solely by themselves. He had had the usual number of applications for dispensations to do impossible things, and the usual number for dispensations to wear Masonic clothing at balls, and on other public occasions. The applications generally reaching the Grand Secretary's office long after public announcement had been made that the festival would take place. He also says:

"Informal application has been made to me twice during the year to ascertain whether or not I would consent to the erection in this city of a lodge composed exclusively of men of color. There are resident here colored men who have been made in a regular lodge in the city of Halifax. There are others claiming to have been made Masons in the United States under an authority not known to or recognized, by this Grand Lodge. Of course a warrant could only issue to regular Masons duly affiliated with some lodge upon our registry. But I have explained to the gentlemen who have spoken to me upon the subject that I do not think it advisable to establish lodges composed of men of any particular sect, color, opinion, or nationality, as such; it is to unite men of all kinds on the broad principle of human brotherhood that the Masonic institution exists. To establish such a lodge would simply be to create a distinction where now there is none. I trust and believe that the doors of our lodges are open to all good men without respect to color."

He paid an eloquent tribute to Bro. JOHN WILLIS, who had died in the fifty-fourth year of his Masonic age; was Master of a lodge in Cincinnati when Lafayette visited that city in 1824; moving afterwards to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, presiding over lodges in each Province. It was a matter of great pride to him that he had served as Master under the jurisdiction of one of the American Grand Lodges, and also of lodges under the jurisdiction of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Recommending the formal recognition of Quebec, he says:

"In regard to the terms of settlement between the two parties in this long dispute, now happily terminated, I may say that they cannot fail to be satisfactory to us all, because one effect is to produce union and harmony in the Province of Quebec as well as between the Masons of Quebec and Ontario; and another is that the settlement did not sustain the obnoxious principle that the political division of a country of itself destroyed the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge existing in that territory. On the other hand this Masonic separation of the old Province of Canada, appears to make it a matter of fact that the Masons in each Province of the Dominion will have their own Grand Lodge; and in view of this the Grand Lodge of Canada, will, I have no doubt, find it more convenient for herself, as well as more correct, and more courteous to her sister Grand Lodges in the Dominion, to adopt a style and title that will clearly express her territorial bounds. For many reasons the strongest

of them being connected with old associations of memory, I should part with deep regret with the name of the Grand Lodge of Canada, but the change, it appears to me, is inevitable."

The following was passed unanimously :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick heartily rejoices in the settlement of the difficulties recently existing between the Freemasons of the Province of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of Canada, and extends cordial recognition and good wishes to the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec :

And further Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be requested to take the necessary steps to have the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick represented at the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

Following which the Deputy Grand Master presented his commission as Representative of Quebec, and was received with the usual honors, and now harmony reigns among the Grand Lodges of the Dominion.

The following, from the report of the Grand Secretary, presents a striking picture of one of the evils of concurrent jurisdiction of different Grand Lodges in the same territory :

"Previous to the organization of Grand Lodge, the practice had become so general in the promiscuous conferring of degrees at short intervals, that the utmost difficulty has since been experienced in counteracting the desire to hurry candidates forward in less than the regularly allotted period. At that time, the Lodges hailing from the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, were in the habit (under an assumed or *bona fide* authority) of continually abridging the regular time between the degrees : while the Lodges on the registry of England, desirous of occupying an equal footing in this respect with their sister lodges, were under the necessity of applying to the then Provincial Grand Master for dispensations to authorize the hurrying of candidates forward. Thus, at the time of the organization of Grand Lodge in the year 1868, the evil had become so deeply rooted, that the lodges felt they were being harshly dealt with, in the event of a refusal to accede to their requests for dispensations. The decided stand taken by the respective Grand Masters has had a beneficial effect ; the lodges are less anxious to seek the dispensatory power, and it is to be hoped that the practice may, ere long, become entirely extinct."

The Board of General Purposes alludes with pleasure to the earnest exertions of the great majority of the lodges to bring about uniformity of work ; report the appropriation of \$100 to the Louisiana sufferers ; and having had under consideration the power of a lodge to impair without trial the eligibility of members to vote and hold office, reported the following :

"*Resolved*, That while, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, a Mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity, until he be suspended, excluded or expelled, after having undergone a regular trial, there is nothing in the general regulations of the Craft to prevent lodges, if they desire to do so, enacting a by-law, providing that brethren in arrears of dues on the night of the annual election in their lodge, shall not be eligible to vote at such election, or to hold office."

We are glad to note that on a motion to adopt, there was an opposition strong enough to postpone action for a year.

It was decided that the applications of the Grand Orients of Brazil, Egypt and Hungary, should not at present be complied with; similar action was had with reference to the Grand Orient of Santo Domingo.

It was voted :

“That any brother hailing from a lodge beyond the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, desiring to be received as a visitor in any lodge within the province, and who cannot be vouched for, shall, previous to undergoing an examination, be required to produce a certificate from the Grand Lodge to which he belongs; and if he cannot produce such certificate, no examination shall take place, and he shall be refused admission.”

JOHN V. ELLIS, Grand Master; WILLIAM F. BUNTING, Grand Secretary, both of St. John, were re-elected.

No Report on Correspondence.

NEW JERSEY.

The Grand Lodge met at Trenton, Jan. 20, 1875, opening with a hymn written for the occasion by Bro. WM. R. CLAPP.

With the exception of a few suggestions on the moral teachings of Masonry, the address of Grand Master PEMBROOK is strictly a business paper.

Commending the District Deputies for their faithful and efficient services, he says it is evident, however, that the general uniformity of work hitherto observed can only be continued by having some authorized source whence the Deputies may receive all necessary information in the standard work. A special committee to whom this subject was referred reported and the Grand Lodge adopted a plan to attain this object, involving the appointment of a “Grand Instructor,” to impart the work at least three times a year to the Deputies; to instruct lodges at their own expense on their request, and to receive a salary of \$500 from the Grand Lodge, and no more.

In making these recommendations, the committee say that there is a wide and widening variance in the Ritual in different quarters of the State. As the office of Grand Lecturer had been abolished only one year before, for the reason that the desired uniformity had been attained, the committee's statement shows how promptly the devil gets in and sows tares when the husbandman sleeps, and that if eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, so a perpetual lubrication of the wheels with money is the price of keeping the ritualistic machine from getting out of gear.

The Grand Master had issued three dispensations for new lodges, and refused one; granted one to Tuckerton Lodge No. 4 to elect a Treasurer, the office having become vacant by the death of Bro. WILLIAM K. MASON, who was in his eighty-fourth year, and had been a Mason fifty-five years; refused all applications for dispensations to confer degrees out of time, and in one instance to make a Mason *at*

sight; and to lay the corner-stone of a bank building, the upper part of which was to be used as a Masonic Hall, on the ground that it was neither Masonic property nor a public edifice, a decision deserving the commendation it received. He recommended the recognition of Quebec, and the Grand Lodge concurred, as it did also in a recommendation to abolish all affiliation fees.

He submitted the following decisions, nearly all of which are of general application, and all of general interest.

“ 1. The right of a Master Mason to vote at the Annual Election of Officers in the Lodge of which he is a member, can only be affected by suspension or expulsion. He cannot be deprived of such right on account of failure to pay his dues, until regularly suspended in accordance with the 17th General Regulation. Any By-Law of a Subordinate Lodge prohibiting members who are in arrears from voting is therefore null and void and should be rescinded.

“ 2. In accordance with the principle contained in the 14th General Regulation, a member of a lodge in this State residing within another jurisdiction, if guilty of unmasonic conduct, may, after due citation and trial, be expelled by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.

“ 3. An unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to Masonic burial. Under certain circumstances, however, a dispensation for such purpose may with propriety be granted by the proper authority.

“ 4. In the absence of the Worshipful Master a Lodge cannot be legally opened or closed by a Past Master, unless one of the Wardens and the Warrant be present, and then only at the request of the Warden entitled to preside.

“ 5. On the rejection of a candidate for initiation or affiliation he shall be at once notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Lodge, and the proposition fee returned.

“ 6. A candidate who has been rejected in a lodge in this jurisdiction (he being cognizant of the fact) and is subsequently made a Mason in a lodge in another State without the consent of the lodge wherein rejected, is not entitled to Masonic recognition in this jurisdiction.

“ 7. When a committee to whom a petition for the Degrees of Masonry has been referred, have signed the report, it becomes the property of the lodge, and the signatures cannot be erased for the purpose of withdrawing the petition.

“ 8. In this jurisdiction Master Masons only are entitled to receive dimits; provision is made in the 5th General Regulation for granting a certificate under certain circumstances to a Fellow Craft or Entered Apprentice.

“ 9. When a lodge located in a township makes application to one of a number of city lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction for permission to receive and act upon the petition of a candidate residing therein, and such lodge refuses to grant permission, its action is final, and the township lodge has no right to apply for such privilege to either of the remaining city lodges.

“ 10. The power to summon members of a lodge is vested solely in the Master. It cannot be legally done by the Chairman of a Committee.

“ 11. If a candidate who has been proposed and elected in a lodge fails to present himself for initiation within the time required by the by-laws of such lodge, or in the absence of any by-law, if within one year from the time of such

election, all claim between him and the lodge is lost, and any lodge holding concurrent jurisdiction may subsequently receive and act upon the petition of such candidate without the consent of the lodge in which he was elected.

"12. The accuser in a trial by charges cannot call upon the accused to substantiate the charge or charges. The accused may testify in his own behalf, and the accuser or his counsel have then the right to cross-examine him.

"13. When a lodge has granted permission to any other lodge to receive and act upon a petition for initiation, all jurisdiction in the premises is transferred with such permission. Should the petition be received and subsequently rejected by the lodge receiving such permission the authority *thereafter* to dispose of or transfer such material is with the rejecting lodge."

The Committee on Jurisprudence and Charity, approved Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13. They held No. 1 to be incorrect, but the Grand Lodge properly sustained the Grand Master. No. 5 was sustained against the committee who desired it so modified as that the proposition fee should be returned through the brother who proposed the candidate; and No. 6, against their proposition to strike out the words "he being cognizant of the fact." At the suggestion of the committee, No. 4 was properly amended by adding at the close the words, "after he has congregated the lodge; No. 7, by inserting after the word "report," the words, "and have placed it in the hands of the Secretary;" and No. 11, so as to read as follows:

"If a candidate who has been proposed and elected in a lodge fails to present himself for initiation within the time required by the by-laws of such lodge, all claim between him and the lodge is lost, and any lodge having jurisdiction may subsequently receive and act upon the petition of such candidate without the consent of the lodge in which he was elected."

On this latter subject the Grand Lodge subsequently adopted a rule fixing six months as the limit after which the claim should be dissolved, unless by a vote of the lodge taken previous to the expiration of that period, the time shall be extended.

It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that we do not agree with Nos. 3 and 6. The one is *entitled* to burial, and the other to recognition; though possibly New Jersey may have regulations preventing their receiving either.

In that case, the proposition embraced in No. 3, that a dispensation might be granted with propriety under certain circumstances, is one we shall not dispute. In the absence of such local regulations, however, there would be nothing to dispense with, the common law being on the other side.

The Grand Master submitted the question, "Has a Masonic lodge the right to lease its lodge room to societies other than Masonic? and if so, would it be expedient?" The Grand Lodge agreed to the following:

"The committee (Jurisprudence) see no reason to deny the right of a Masonic lodge to lease its lodge room for the use of societies not Masonic which are not prohibited by existing resolutions of the Grand Lodge. The propriety of doing so must be left to the judgment of the lodge."

The committee also reported the following:

"In regard to the first question, 'Is it unmasonic to make nominations of officers with ticket ballots in a subordinate lodge?' The committee cannot agree, and

must refer the determination of the matter to the Grand Lodge. The committee must also refer the second question, 'Is it unmasonic to use printed tickets for the election of officers?' to the Grand Lodge for its decision.

"In regard to the last question, 'Has a lodge the right to receive the initiation fee from a petitioner as a consideration of allowing him the privilege of presenting his petition to a lodge in a neighboring jurisdiction?' your committee are of the opinion that it is unmasonic."

The Grand Lodge adopted the ruling of the committee on the last question; as to the other two, the record does not show any decision.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that the Craft in New Jersey contributed \$1,716 50 to the relief of the Louisiana sufferers.

Warrants were granted to three lodges working under dispensation, and to two others not so working, one of them being at the point where the Grand Master had refused a dispensation.

WILLIAM A. PEMEROOK, of Elizabeth, Grand Master; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

The Report on Correspondence (p. 76), again by Bro. MARSHALL B. SMITH, the present Deputy Grand Master, is a concise review of the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges, including Illinois for 1873.

He dissents from the decision of Grand Master HAWLEY, that a non-affiliated Mason who is an actual Past Master, can legally install the officers of a lodge, when invited to do so by the proper authority," but does not state the grounds of his exceptions. We regret this, for we have been looking for some one to give a reason that would stand the test of criticism, why any other doctrine should prevail. On the whole, Bro. SMITH's notice of Illinois is very complimentary.

He is very sparing of comment this year, evidently because he had set himself certain limits as to space. Under Rhode Island, he says:

"Of course no Mason can ever be at liberty to disregard the solemn engagements he had made, but he certainly has the *right*, if he be in good standing, to withdraw from the institution, however we may question the expediency or propriety of such withdrawal."

From his "Conclusion," we copy these timely words:

"Outwardly its growth is marked by the evidences of prosperity and strength. Everywhere magnificent structures, attest the zeal of the Craft and the skill of the builders. The question of to-day is this: Does the interior correspond to the grandeur of the exterior? We will not sermonize, but only suggest to the great Brotherhood with whom we have for several months been holding such pleasant converse, that lives framed upon divine principles of rectitude and morality, and energies expended in doing good, are grander testimonies to the worth of Masonry, than processions, and banners, and tinsel pomp. Let not the material Temple be less grand, or less worthy of our ancient Craft; but let the moral Temple rise as well, even though like that on Moriah, no sound of axe or hammer be heard in the building thereof. As Brother Duganne has finely written:

“The house that *we* build in a life-time’s length,
 From the midst of our worldly din;
 Hath no Jachin and Boaz, established in strength,
 And no Holy of Holies within;
 And we bear up no Ark of the Covenant
 From out of our desert of Zin.
 There’s a mountain of God in the human heart,
 For a glorious Temple’s base;
 And the lines of a reverent Mason’s art
 May its ample foundations trace,
 And within it the wings of Cherubim,
 May the Holy of Holies embrace.

“The Cedars of Lebanon grow at our door,
 And the quarry is sunk at our gate;
 And the ships out of Ophir, with golden ore,
 For the summoning mandate wait,
 When the Master of Earth and of Heaven,
 Shall the House of the soul create.
 While the Day hath light let the light be used;
 For no man shall the Night control!
 ’Or ever the silver cord be loosed,
 Or broken the golden bowl;
 Let us build, to JEHOVAH, a Temple,
 In the innermost depths of the soul.”

NEW YORK.

The Grand Lodge met in the Grand Lodge room of the New Masonic Hall, New York, June 1, 1875.

The address of Grand Master THORNE is rather a brief one for so large a jurisdiction, occupying but eighteen pages of the proceedings. Alluding to the approaching dedication, he says :

“More than usual importance attaches to our ceremonies at this time, because of the interest that has been displayed recently in various parts of the Old World in our institution.

In Great Britain, the Prince of Wales—the heir apparent to the Crown—has been elected, and with great pomp and circumstance installed Grand Master of Masons for the British Isles.

In Italy, within the present year, a Temple has been erected and dedicated to the sacred objects of our Craft, with ceremonies worthy of so important an event. Among those present and participating, was the intrepid and heroic MENOTTI GARBALDI, son of the great apostle of civil and religious liberty, who was himself absent only because of illness, and who was made a Mason in Tompkins Lodge, 471, of this jurisdiction.

With these instances of increasing interest in our Fraternity, it seems particularly opportune that our temple should be completed just at this time, that we, in the great metropolis of the Western World, should be able to send back to our brethren of the East, the evidence that the affections, and hopes, and interests of Masons in this land are as bright as those of older civilizations.”

As there had been doubts expressed as to the propriety of allowing the procession at the dedication ceremony to partake of any other character than that of Master Mason, he deemed it proper to state his reasons for inviting other bodies to participate in the celebration :

"The laying of the corner-stone was the beginning of a labor strictly within the province of Craft Masonry,—the erection of a building. It was the commencement of an enterprise subject to all the vicissitudes of varying fortune; a task of great magnitude and one to be entered upon hopefully, but still with a just appreciation of the difficulties surrounding it; therefore it was proper that the initial services should partake only of the simple but impressive character of Master Mason, but the present occasion is of widely different significance.

Now, our task is completed, and we are called upon to celebrate a festival of great rejoicing, and it seems meet and fitting that we gladly and joyfully call upon the different organizations, all of which have looked anxiously for the completion of our beautiful temple, have contributed to the funds necessary for its erection, and now occupy rooms within its walls, and invite them, as I have, to join us in their several capacities to-morrow, and act as an escort to the Grand Lodge, under its direction."

He alluded in touching terms to the death of Past Grand Master JOHN H. ANTHON "who, almost before he had passed the morning of life, was elevated to the highest office in the gift of the Fraternity, whose name was honored, whose life was pure and spotless, whose talents were pre-eminent, and whose fidelity and intelligent zeal in the Craft were never questioned." He announced also the death of BENJAMIN H. AUSTIN, Past Junior Grand Warden; MALONZO J. DRUMMOND, Representative of the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Missouri; ALFRED E. CAMPBELL, D. D. Past Grand Chaplain; and of JAMES H. CHAPPELL, HENRY H. CHRISTIE, and RICHARD P. GIBSON, Past Masters of Howard Lodge, all three of whom died within a period of less than two months.

He referred also to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, prominent among whom was Grand Master WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, of Canada, at the time of his death the Representative of Illinois near that Grand Lodge.

Eight dispensations had been issued for new lodges; a large amount of public work performed by himself or proxies; eleven representatives appointed near other Grand Lodges, and the credentials of ten from other jurisdictions examined and approved. Among the latter we notice the name of our Representative, R. W. JAMES E. MORRISON. (He was subsequently duly received by the Grand Lodge.)

He reports, also, having presided at the reception of King KALAKAUA, of the Hawaiian Islands, who was vouched for by a member of No. 50.

He submits sixty-six decisions of which he says :

"I have made many decisions during the year, and, in view of the provisions contained in sec. 62 of the Constitution, that "all decisions heretofore made and adopted are hereby repealed," I have, in some instances, felt it my duty to reiterate principles and rules of Masonic conduct, laid down by distinguished Masons who have, in time past, honored the Grand East of this jurisdiction. Many of these decisions are, of course, of a very elementary character, and the only justification I shall plead for presenting them to you, is the fact that my opinion has been so frequently sought with reference to them."

We select the following :

" 2. A member of a lodge, or an unaffiliate, has a right to present an application for affiliation to any lodge recognized as regular by this Grand Lodge, without regard to limitation of time or locality.

" 10. That where a brother's name is dropped from the roll of a lodge at his own request, it is proper that a certificate to that effect should be given the brother, simply stating the fact.

" 15. That it is a well established principle of Masonic law that the individual responsibility, in the acceptance or rejection of a candidate for Masonry, cannot be delegated or transferred. A brother cannot cast a black-ball *by proxy*.

" 18. That although a degree in Masonry may be conferred at a special communication of a lodge, such a course would be manifestly improper, unless, at the previous regular communication, the Master shall have signified his intention so to do, and shall have given an opportunity for a ballot to be demanded.

" 23. That if a brother, in a Masonic trial, is called on to testify as to facts, which have come to his knowledge in his confidential relation, as counsel, it would be improper to require him to give evidence against his client. That if the facts, concerning which he is called to testify, came to the knowledge of the brother before he became counsel, or are entirely disconnected from his professional or privileged relations to the accused, there can be no reason why he should be excused from performing a duty incumbent on every brother, whatever his station in the Fraternity.

" 25. That there is no inherent right in the Grand Master to grant a dispensation to a lodge to confer a degree at an interval less than that fixed by the statutes of the Grand Lodge.

" 27. That a Masonic tribunal will not interfere to establish the civil rights of brethren, nor will Masonry allow itself to be made a convenient means, through which a creditor may collect what is due him from his Masonic debtor.

" 28. That where officers of a lodge were irregularly chosen through inadvertence, their subsequent regular installation, at a stated communication, without objection, corrected the error. (Decision of 1859 renewed).

" 29. That a lodge must be summoned for the annual election of officers. A Master refusing to summon the lodge for that purpose is liable to discipline, and if the election be held at a meeting to which the members are not summoned, it may be set aside for irregularity.

" 30. That the Master has a right, and it his duty, to exclude from the lodge a brother, who by his perverseness or contumacy, may interfere with the proper working of the lodge or disturb its harmony.

" 35. That a Master of a Lodge should be installed after each re election.

" 36. That it is irregular to install a Master-elect over a lodge, previous to his being put in possession of the secrets of the chair.

" 37. That a member of a lodge may be installed by proxy in any office, of which he has signified his acceptance, except that of Master, in the discretion of the installing officer. An installation by proxy is rendered valid, by any subsequent act of the brother thus installed, which would tend to show his acceptance of the office.

" 38. That the ceremony of installation must be performed by an Actual Master or Past Master of a Lodge.

" 41. That a lodge which rejects a candidate for initiation cannot grant any *general* release of jurisdiction. It will act only on application of a lodge which shall have shown its willingness to accept the candidate.

" 49. That the issues in a trial having once been finally determined *upon the merits*, a lodge may not proceed to a new trial upon the same charges and specifications.

" 50. Where a lodge passed a by-law, which prescribed that " a brother, who shall have been a faithful member of his lodge in good standing for ten years consecutively, shall be a privileged member, entitled to all benefits of the lodge, by paying Grand Lodge dues only," and a member of the lodge had complied with all the provisions of said law, after which the lodge rescinded the by-law. Held that the brother could not be compelled to pay dues to his lodge, other than Grand Lodge dues.

" 53. That a committee, appointed in pursuance of the 52d section of the Statutes of the Grand Lodge, must make a report, in terms 'favorable' or 'unfavorable,' before a ballot shall be spread on the application of a candidate. The nature of the report, whether favorable or unfavorable, should be placed on the minutes.

" 54. That the decision and sentence of a lodge in the trial of a brother on charges, is always subject to appeal, and if the appellate officer, or commission, or body, reverses the decision or sentence, the brother's status is as if the decision of the lower tribunal had not been rendered.

" 55. A lodge may not reverse its own action after sentence has been pronounced and while the accused is undergoing punishment, so as to prejudice his standing or rights.

" 56. That a lodge, having sentenced a brother to be reprimanded for a Masonic offense, has exhausted its right to punish for that offense. The subject may not be judicially reviewed or reconsidered by the lodge. Only on appeal may the action of the lodge be reversed or set aside.

" 59. That the physical qualifications of a candidate for Masonry cannot be determined by the Grand Master. The Grand Master cannot issue a dispensation allowing a lodge to disobey a landmark of Masonry. Whether a candidate is such " a hale man, sound, not deformed or dismembered," as the landmarks of Masonry prescribe to be eligible material for the temple, is a question that must be settled by the conscientious judgment of the Master, and each brother of the lodge. If the Master of a lodge is not satisfied after thoroughly and scrupulously considering the matter, that the candidate is such a man, it will be his duty to reject him.

" 65. That the Master of a lodge was justified in suspending a Tyler, who was temporarily unfitted for the performance of the functions of his office by intoxication. It does not matter that the Tyler was elected under the by-laws of the lodge. The Master's obligations to the Craft approved the exercise of a very necessary prerogative.

" 66. That the Master of a lodge has a right to *one* vote on any question brought before his lodge. He may vote in the original count, or to determine a tie vote, but may not exercise the privilege in both instances on the same question.

The Committee on the Condition of Masonry disapproved of Nos. 10, 18, 25 and 37, and modified ten others. The modifications were concurred in by the Grand

Lodge, but the four above mentioned were sustained, and that portion of their report rejected. With regard to Nos. 25 and 37, we think the committee were clearly right. With regard to Nos. 10 and 18, we should say that as to the first the Grand Master was right, and as to the latter, the committee, though we not understand the full value of their local regulations on those subjects.

No. 49 was properly amended by adding, "unless a new trial be granted on appeal;" and No. 53 as properly, by striking out the last sentence, requiring the nature of the report to be entered on the minutes, of which the committee say:

"Neither the Constitution or Statutes require such regulation, and we do not deem it expedient that it should be established."

Such an entry is forbidden by our law.

Of course No. 29 rests on local law, but we doubt the wisdom of the law. We think the occasions are rare when a general summons is warranted, and that the annual election does not constitute such an emergency as to require it.

The general proposition embraced in No. 59 we fully agree with, but we should like to be referred to the ancient law wherein the quoted language is to be found.

Among the many distinguished visitors who were received with the customary honors, were the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge was the recipient of a beautiful banner the gift of the ladies.

The great event of the Communication, and perhaps the most imposing Masonic pageant ever witnessed, was the dedication of the Masonic Hall, and the display attendant on it, in which brethren from all parts of the country participated. The procession, which occupied three hours in passing a given point, numbered 23,091, of which 5,690 were Knights Templar. 114 Grand Lodge officers from other jurisdictions were present. From the dedicatory address of Grand Master THORNE we take the following:

"The earnest and gratefully received congratulations of our peers from every part of the world may excuse our joy on this festal day. But more than all this, is the reflection that, with the close of this day's labor, we have reached the second step in that great undertaking conceived in fear and amid doubt and perplexity, that there should be erected in the city of New York a *Hall*, the revenues of which are to be a perpetual and an inalienable endowment to the largest system of benevolence ever undertaken by the craft. This Hall, therefore, is not so much for the convenience of our working, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, as it is for the benefit of the aged and needy brother, the destitute widow, and orphans of our household. I would, therefore, dear brethren, while we pause for the solemn services of this occasion, that we here and now gather fresh zeal, more earnest devotion, more unchangeable resolve to go on with the appointed labor. I would that in your prayers, you solicit from the Great Architect, not only the continuance of the blessings He has thus far and so abundantly showered upon the work of your hands, but that He will give light and courage and tireless energy to persevere unto the end. I would that you may all understand and appreciate how great, how noble, how elevating the design drawn upon our trestle board by the founders of this enterprise, and that it may be given to each of you to give a portion, at least, of his Masonic life to the completion of the task still before us, looking not here for our reward, but remembering that our Father, who seeth in secret, will reward us openly, remembering that when we have received the summons, which bids us lay down the working tools of our profession and pass to the better life beyond, the gratitude and prayers of the little ones will adorn our memory as with gems of untold value."

The Orator of the Day was Past Grand Master JOHN L. LEWIS, a selection most fit. His oration is marked by the power and grace which are so characteristic of his productions. It is not so constructed that brief quotations will give an adequate idea of it, so we must content ourselves with one which will give an idea of the man :

“Twenty-five years ago—a quarter of a century—the speaker, who now addresses you, entered the Grand Lodge as a member. He had then attained that which, in a calm review of the past, he believes to have been the proudest distinction of his Masonic life—the Mastership of his mother lodge—filled as that life has been by the overwhelming kindness, and partiality of his beloved and honored Masonic brethren, with honors and titles. Rank and distinction he has enjoyed, but there never has been rank or distinction so much prized, and which so satisfied every longing of ambition, as that of being Master of a lodge; none which he ever labored more industriously and faithfully to fill. And having been led into this personal allusion, pardon another, the last and only one, that will be thrust upon your notice. Although entitled by rank and degree to bear the insignia of the highest Masonic distinction, in this hemisphere, and which is, in fact only worn upon necessary public occasions, yet the jewel dearest to him, and that which is daily worn next his heart, is the unpretending badge of a Masonic Veteran, because it may be worn by any Master Mason of proper age.”

We refer our readers to the Memorial Volume of the Dedication Ceremonies, to be issued (if not already issued) by Past Grand Master JOHN W. SIMONS, where the Oration will be found entire.

An attempt to abolish affiliation fees went to the table.

The statutory amendments relative to Dimits and unaffiliated Masons, suggested by Grand Master FOX last year, were adopted. The former provides that when any member shall become a resident of another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, a dimit may be granted to him direct—an amendment, let us say, required as well by comity as justice. The section relative to non-affiliates now stands as follows, the amendments being indicated by italics:

“§ 42. *One who shall remain an unaffiliated Mason within this jurisdiction one year or more shall not be allowed to visit any lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, nor be entitled to receive Masonic relief or burial.*”

This is an improvement on the law as it stood before, in so far as it recognizes the fact that a Mason may be involuntarily unaffiliated for a time, and also that it does not positively prohibit the performance of certain imperative duties; but it is still open to the fatal objections, that it interferes with the right of visitation with which the Grand Lodge may not lawfully interfere, and that it assumes still to absolve the Craft from obligations that, unless he is content to be forsworn, must be the supreme law to every Mason.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Grand Master: JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary, were with all the other Grand officers, unanimously re-elected.

The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of the City of New York, shows that aid to the amount of \$21 was extended to brethren hailing from Illinois.

The Grand Lodge granted eight warrants; devoted all surplus funds to the Hall and Asylum Fund; confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Appeals, embracing only seven cases; and received congratulatory dispatches from the Grand Lodges

of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. An autograph letter was also received from the Crown Prince and Grand Master of Masons in Denmark, in which he says :

“ I deeply regret that several hinderances, and especially the great distance, prevents me from answering to the inclination of my heart, to meet on this occasion my Masonic brethren on the other side of the ocean.

“ I beg you to accept my heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of this grand undertaking, and my ardent hope that the threefold Great Architect of the Universe will bestow on it His powerful blessings, and give furtherance and success to your aim : Externally, to demonstrate the greatness of the institution ; internally, to cement and strengthen the ties of brotherly love ; and finally, to support the indigent, the widow and the orphan.”

The Report on Correspondence (p. 105) is in two parts : the first, reviewing the proceedings of forty American Grand Lodges, and of England, from the veteran pen of Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS ; the second, the Grand Bodies of Continental Europe, by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER.

Bro. SIMONS includes Illinois for 1874, in his review. Of our notice of New York, he says :

“ He approves much said by our respected predecessor, and takes objection, here and there, to other matters ; as, for instance, in relation to the question of irregularly made Masons, he assumes the ground, which meets our entire approval, that “ a Mason’s standing may be impaired by *judgment*, never by *legislation*.” We stand with him, that whatever the offense charged against a brother, punishment which involves not only loss of standing, but even reprimand can only be assessed after a fair trial and impartial judgment.”

We should have lost somewhat of faith in human nature if our brother had failed to recognize his own bantlings when they came home to him, which, being interpreted, means, that so far as we are able to estimate the external influences that have contributed to form our opinions on the matters above mentioned, as well as others that do not seem yet to meet his approval, we reckon the clear statement of the basic principles of Masonic jurisprudence in his work on that subject, to be the chief. We do not say this as a fence against his criticisms, for if we are on the wrong track we wish to be set right, but in justice to our own feelings we wish to acknowledge our debt. Quoting our remarks on non-affiliation, for which his predecessor’s report furnished the occasion, he says :

“ We have given this argument in full because it is the ablest and most exhaustive we have seen. We shall however, make no answer other than to ask our brother why the Mason who does not belong to a lodge, who contributes nothing to its expenses in money, nor to its labors by time, talent or zeal, should stand on the same level and enjoy the same privileges as the one who does all these things. We may be ‘ commercial ’ and fail to comprehend the abstract theories on this subject, but, to come down out of the clouds and be practical, we can see no other deduction from his argument, than that those who pay nothing and do the least have the best of it in every way, and that, hence, the true plan is for us all to cease our affiliation and fall back on the abstract principles of the institution.”

Having ceded the whole question of *law*, in advance, by approving the proposition that a Mason’s standing may be impaired by a *judgment*, never by *legislation*, it

is an evidence of grace in our brother that he makes no apology for not attempting to answer our strictures upon the enactment of his Grand Lodge on this subject.

We think he will see the propriety of reducing his question to its lowest terms, or, in other words, leaving out all except, "Why should a Mason who contributes nothing to lodge expenses in money, stand on the same level and enjoy the same privileges as the one who does?" That this should be done is obvious, for the double reason that cash contributions are held by the law to condone indolence in those who *do* belong to a lodge, and that those who do not belong, show such a disposition to contribute to its labors by time, talent and zeal, that legislation is found necessary to prevent their doing so, and available as a punishment for not contributing money. The answer to the real question is, that he shouldn't: what deprives the question of its point is, that even in the absence of legislation, he doesn't. He should not, because the dues which members of lodges pay are an equivalent for the privileges incident to lodge membership, additional to the general privileges of Masonry with which he has chosen to content himself, and to which he is entitled. He does not, because in remaining unaffiliated he foregoes the honors and preferments of the Craft, and the right of a voice in the direction of its affairs.

Unless our brother believes, and is prepared to show, that active participation in the affairs of Masonry brings to the brother no higher gain than the mere material privileges incident thereto, he has no right to deduce from our argument that those who "do the least have the best of it in every way," for we have not advanced such an idea, nor written a line in support of such a theory. It is one thing to maintain the right of a person to pursue a certain course of conduct, under the law: it is quite another to maintain that his course is the wisest, or, admitting that it may be the wisest for him, that every one else shall do likewise. If to confound the two is the result of coming down out of the clouds and being "practical," we suggest to Bro S. whether it were not better to abide in cloudland.

Bro. SIMONS holds that whether black balls have been cast by design or mistake, the declaration of the ballot rejects the petition, that such a vote cannot be reconsidered, and he challenges the validity of a dispensation which undertakes to interfere with it; dissents from the idea that the occasional gatherings of our families and friends in the lodge-room is anything but a benefit to Masonry; says that the New York legislation relative to non-affiliates is experimental, and if it does not work satisfactorily, they will be ready to try some other plan; whereat we cannot forbear reiterating our recommendation that they try the Masonic plan for a while: observes that the law of residence at best is an innovation in the body of Masonry, and that none of its provisions can, in Masonic law or equity, apply to a Master Mason seeking to affiliate; lets daylight through the sophistical claim that an unfavorable report of an investigating committee is a rejection by a lodge; properly holds that suspension is, not termination of membership; insists as properly that the moment we allow a subordinate to override the powers of the Master, the discipline of the institution is in danger; that when a Master does wrong the Grand Lodge should promptly call him to account, but when any one else attempts to interfere, let him or them be made to understand that they are breaking their heads against a stone wall: speaking by the light of experience, advises against the incorporation of Grand Lodges:

and with becoming gravity, remarks of the Rhode Island edict forbidding lodges according or receiving surrender of jurisdiction to or from lodges in other States, that this may do in a State where a man falling out of bed is in danger of striking the ground in another State, but in jurisdictions where the number of sub-lodges (Sub-lodges! Whew!) may be counted by hundreds, the labor of the Grand Master would be rather serious.

From Bro. SACKREUTER'S review of the protocols of the Diet of the German Grand Lodge League, we copy a summary of the debate on the question of the recognition of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, at Boston :

"Bro. GLITZA, Grand Master of Hamburg, speaks for the recognition of this Grand Lodge, and offers a resolution accordingly; he refers especially to the resolution of the Grand Lodge Diet in 1873, that difference of race and color shall not be a bar or impediment to the recognition of a Grand Lodge. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge has proved a sufficient moral guarantee for prosperous Masonic efficiency. There exists no reasonable ground to decline the recognition of that Masonic Grand Body.

"Bro. BARTHELMESS seconds the motion, but moves the postponement of a decision on the ground that a part of the representatives are alleged to have no sufficient and adequate information and instructions.

"Bro. ECKSTEIN, Grand Master of Saxony, wishes that all the documents received in regard to this question be laid before the German Grand Lodges previous to action thereon, because they had not so far full knowledge of the same.

Bro. BRABAND, Deputy Grand Master and co-representative of Hamburg, urges the recognition of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, because Bro. BARTHELMESS has given so favorable advice and information, emanating from his personal intuition and experience. By declining and refusing such recognition the Grand Lodge Diet is faithless to its resolution of last year. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge is not able to prove its sufficient moral guarantees better than it has done up to this time.

"Bro. ECKSTEIN (Saxony), insisted on his motion.

"Bro. BLUNTSCHLI expressed his views as follows : At all events the American Grand Lodges are nearer to the Prince Hall Grand Lodge than we, and as so far none of the American Grand Lodges have opened a way for recognition or intercourse with that Grand Body, and as we are indeed very far from any connection with the Negro Grand Lodge at Boston, called Prince Hall Grand Lodge, I consider the matter as at present not all fit for action.

"Bro. GLITZA regrets that, in view of this discussion, it appears that the German Grand Lodges are not thoroughly instructed and informed in the matter, and seconds under the circumstances the motion of Bro. BARTHELMESS for an adjournment and postponement of the question.

"The motion of Bro. BARTHELMESS was adopted."

We have been informed through private channels that at a subsequent session (we presume on Whit-Sunday of the present year), the proposition for recognition was carried. There seems to us a bare probability that this action may fall by the Imperial veto, the Kaiser being the "Protector" of the Grand Lodge League, as he is of the Prussian Grand Lodges. If his relations are precisely the same with the former as with the latter, we presume the action would fail unless it received his

sanction, and the following, from the debate on this same question, would indicate that he sustains the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction :

“ Bro. VON MESSERSCHMIDT, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes at Berlin: In our Grand Lodge the constitution and chartering of a subordinate lodge at Shanghai was proposed, and of course it was necessary to report the fact to the Protector of our Prussian Grand Lodges, to His Majesty the Emperor. *The Emperor and Protector intimated that he could only consider such constitution and chartering of a subordinate lodge admissible if no recognized Grand Lodge existed in China.*”

If the reported action of the League should be confirmed, fraternal relations with the bodies composing it should cease.

We believe, and we think we have shown in former reports, that the original legitimacy of African Lodge, out of which the Prince Hall Grand Lodge grew, is beyond question; and that its members were robbed of their just rights when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed in 1792; and we have entertained no doubt that ultimately the strong sense of justice which Masonry develops and fosters, would compel the absorption of their legitimate descendants into the Fraternity.

But this is a question which must be settled by the American Grand Lodges immediately concerned; and the recognition by any Foreign Grand Body of bodies held to be clandestine by the Grand Lodge within whose jurisdiction they exist, whether the membership of such clandestine bodies be white or black, should relegate such recognizing body to the same clandestine status.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge met at Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1874.

Grand Master NICHOLS announced the death of Past Grand Master SAMUEL F. PATTERSON; HENRY TOOLE CLARK, Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History, formerly Governor of the State; and Past Grand Secretary ALEXANDER J. LAWRENCE.

Twelve dispensations for new lodges had been issued. He calls attention to the fact that the revenue of the Grand Lodge is insufficient, and to their inequitable system of Grand Lodge dues, by which each lodge strong or weak pays fifteen dollars per annum. The Grand Lodge remedied this by levying a capitation tax of fifty cents.

He reports no decisions, though he had given a large number during the year. Adverting to the fact that many of these were repetitions of those previously made by himself or his predecessors, he remarks upon the too great disposition manifested by lodges for change of officers, saying truly, that good officers make good lodges; that often, just as soon as a master qualifies himself, he is superseded by one less fitted, and so from year to year some lodges are ruled by weak and doubting Masters. Alluding to the want of care as to the moral and social fitness of candidates, he well says that the lodge was never designed to be a hospital for moral delinquency. He

takes occasion to admonish the Craft against the disposition seeming to prevail to some extent, to surrender charters and form new lodges, in order to cast out members with whom they do not wish to fraternize; the better course being to apply the remedy provided in the law, in all cases requiring discipline.

In 1872, the Grand Lodge got a "new maggot"—the idea of conditional dimit—and provided that a dimit should take full effect only when the possessor affiliated with some other lodge. The question having arisen in several lodges, whether a brother was chargeable with dues from the time his dimit was granted until he was again affiliated, the Grand Master very properly decided that he should not be taxed for lodge privileges which he did not enjoy.

He reports that the Orphan Asylum has continued prosperously on its mission of mercy and usefulness, furnishing during the year a pleasant and profitable home to nearly one hundred and fifty children, many of them being orphans in the full sense of that affecting term. He recommends a continuation of the present plan of support by voluntary contributions, notwithstanding about one half the lodges have given nothing towards sustaining it; but as now organized and managed (we believe its benefactions are not confined to the orphans of the Fraternity), it has the sympathy and support of all parties, sects and conditions of the citizens of the State. The people west of the Blue Ridge being anxious to do much for the asylum in the way of furnishing supplies, but unable to do so on account of the difficulty of transporting supplies across the mountains, a branch of the Asylum has been established in the western part of the State, another college and eighteen acres of ground having been donated for the purpose. The Grand Lodge accepted the trust, evidently abundantly endowed with the spirit which speaks from the quotation from Bunyan, with which the Grand Master closed this portion of his address:

"Then they (the Shepherds) took them (the Pilgrims) and led them to Mount Charity, where they showed them a man that had a bundle of cloth lying before him, out of which he cut coats and garments for the poor that stood about him; yet his bundle or roll of cloth was never the less. Then said they, what should this be? This is, said the Shepherds, to show that he who has a heart to give of his labor to the poor, shall never want wherewithal. He that watereth shall be watered himself. And the cake that the widow gave to the prophet, did not cause that she had the less in her barrel."

"God of the Fatherless! Come to us now,
In spirit descend from thy mansion above!
Come with the glory that beams 'round the brow,
And teach us new lessons of heavenly love.

God of the Motherless! Come from thy throne
Before which the bright angels ever adore;
Oh! come with the comfort that's ever thine own,
And bless with thy presence once more.

God of the 'Mystic Tie!' Aid us to bless
The helpless, the friendless, the poor;
To banish dark sorrow and drive the distress
Far away from our poor brother's door!"

The Superintendent of the Asylum, Bro. J. H. MILLS, in his report, says of the contributions received during the year:

"These contributions have been made by Masons, Odd Fellows, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Friends of Temperance, Literary

Societies, Colleges, Sewing Circles, Bands of Music, Christian Associations, Churches of various denominations, and by individuals, not members of any church or society. The Jews especially have been quiet, but liberal in their offerings.

* * * * *

“Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas and California have rendered timely and valuable assistance. What a compliment to Masonry! So many organizations and so vast a multitude of individuals have said, ‘We approve your work, we have confidence in your economy and honesty, and we give you our co-operation!’”

Subsequently, objecting to gift concerts and lotteries in support of the asylum, and making an application of Plato’s teaching that a man ought to die rather than violate the laws of the land in which he lives; he says of that ancient hod-carrier that “he learned his Masonry from Pythagoras, after this grand custodian of the work had invented and incorporated into his lectures the musical scale and the five fundamental propositions of geometry.”

We are glad to know, definitely, where and of whom Plato got his work. It has been recently doubted, on the ground that he did not belong to the incandescent school of philosophy, whether he really originated the idea of using flambeaux in conferring the third degree. It now seems probable that it came from the orientals—that Pythagoras, who was a great pedestrian, picked it up in his travels and communicated it to Plato.

We notice that the Grand Lodge rescinded its action of 1868, whereby “R. W. BEST” was substituted for “STEVENSON” in connection with the authorship of the work of that jurisdiction, and adopted as its title the words “*Ancient Work of Masonry.*”

It would have been a grateful tribute to Bro. MILLS’ erudition, as well as to two of the “Grand Custodians,” to have called it the “Pythagoras-Plato work,” and would have left those jurisdictions no advantage over them, who part the name of their work in the middle.

We last year noted the fact that the Grand Master recommended a repeal of the resolutions passed the previous year relative to non-affiliates, but that his predecessor, at whose instance the resolutions were passed, succeeded in procuring a postponement until the present communication, of the report providing for their repeal, the subject meanwhile being referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence with instructions to give the Grand Lodge all the law they could find on the subject. The hour for the special order having arrived it was announced that the committee were not prepared to report, whereupon the pending report of last year was adopted, and the resolutions, which were as follows, were repealed:

“*Resolved*, That wilful non-affiliation is a violation of Masonic law, and should be placed on the same footing with every other Masonic offense.

“*Resolved*, That Subordinate Lodges should punish every violation of Masonic law where the offender is duly convicted.”

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of North Carolina upon this square and deliberate retraction of the heresy that non-affiliation is a violation of Masonic law. Having done this, we may reasonably expect that its legislation will gradually conform

itself to the principle upon which, after full discussion, it has planted itself. The evil effects of its previous departure from the law, however, is still visible, showing itself strongly in its legislation on the subject of dimitts. The regulation intended to prevent the relinquishing of lodge membership, which we referred to in connection with the Grand Master's address, was repealed, and the following adopted in its stead :

“Resolved, That any member of a subordinate lodge who shall apply for a dimit, it shall be granted him upon his producing the Secretary's receipt that he has paid all lodge dues. if there be no charges against him : *Provided,* That any Mason who thus becomes non-affiliated, by his action distinctly releases all members of lodges from any and all Masonic ties between himself and them, retaining no Masonic right except that of petitioning any lodge for membership.”

On what supposed ground of equity a brother could be asked to release his affiliated brethren from their obligations towards him (from which, of course, neither he nor the Grand Lodge, nor any other body, *could* absolve them so long as he remained a Mason in good standing,) as a condition of being permitted to do that which the Grand Lodge had just guaranteed his right to do, is not apparent.

Twelve charters were granted; one dispensation continued.

Bro. FINGER having sent in a communication in which the question of conferring degrees on maimed persons was submitted for consideration, was appropriately cut off by the Committee on Jurisprudence, who referred him to Art. IV of Anderson's Constitution, as complete authority on that subject.

We find from the report of the Committee on Appeals, that the Grand Lodge holds that an appeal does not lie from a verdict of acquittal, which in this jurisdiction is not held to be good law.

GEORGE W. BLOUNT, of Wilson, was elected Grand Master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The resolution of 1872, “that suspension does not deprive a Mason of membership in his lodge,” was repealed.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the following, from the Committee on Suspensions and Expulsions :

“That the action of Knap, of Reed's Lodge, No. 158, in the expulsion of WILLIAM HOBGOOD, be not sustained. He is charged with “unmasonic conduct,” specification, “disobeying legal summons.” He did not appear at the lodge on the day set for trial. The proof was that he told a brother that he would not appear for the reason that he had connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church, and that he was opposed to secret societies.

“Your Committee unhesitatingly say that Masonry knows no sect, creed or opinion, and we recommend that WILLIAM HOBGOOD ought to be permitted to withdraw from the lodge honorably, if his conscience does not permit him to belong to the Masonic fraternity.”

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence report as follows :

“Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence regret to state that owing to pressing business engagements on the part of each member, they have been unable to prepare a report to submit at this communication.

" 38. That the ceremony of installation must be performed by an Actual Master or Past Master of a Lodge.

" 41. That a lodge which rejects a candidate for initiation cannot grant any *general* release of jurisdiction. It will act only on application of a lodge which shall have shown its willingness to accept the candidate.

" 49. That the issues in a trial having once been finally determined *upon the merits*, a lodge may not proceed to a new trial upon the same charges and specifications.

" 50. Where a lodge passed a by-law, which prescribed that " a brother, who shall have been a faithful member of his lodge in good standing for ten years consecutively, shall be a privileged member, entitled to all benefits of the lodge, by paying Grand Lodge dues only," and a member of the lodge had complied with all the provisions of said law, after which the lodge rescinded the by-law. Held that the brother could not be compelled to pay dues to his lodge, other than Grand Lodge dues.

" 53. That a committee, appointed in pursuance of the 52d section of the Statutes of the Grand Lodge, must make a report, in terms '*favorable*' or '*unfavorable*,' before a ballot shall be spread on the application of a candidate. The nature of the report, whether favorable or unfavorable, should be placed on the minutes.

" 54. That the decision and sentence of a lodge in the trial of a brother on charges, is always subject to appeal, and if the appellate officer, or commission, or body, reverses the decision or sentence, the brother's status is as if the decision of the lower tribunal had not been rendered.

" 55. A lodge may not reverse its own action after sentence has been pronounced and while the accused is undergoing punishment, so as to prejudice his standing or rights.

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" 65. That the Master of a lodge was justified in suspending a Tyler, who was temporarily unfitted for the performance of the functions of his office by intoxication. It does not matter that the Tyler was elected under the by-laws of the lodge. The Master's obligations to the Craft approved the exercise of a very necessary prerogative.

" 66. That the Master of a lodge has a right to *one* vote on any question brought before his lodge. He may vote in the original count, or to determine a tie vote, but may not exercise the privilege in both instances on the same question.

The Committee on the Condition of Masonry disapproved of Nos. 10, 18, 25 and 37, and modified ten others. The modifications were concurred in by the Grand

Lodge, but the four above mentioned were sustained, and that portion of their report rejected. With regard to Nos. 25 and 37, we think the committee were clearly right. With regard to Nos. 10 and 18, we should say that as to the first the Grand Master was right, and as to the latter, the committee, though we not understand the full value of their local regulations on those subjects.

No. 49 was properly amended by adding, "unless a new trial be granted on appeal;" and No. 53 as properly, by striking out the last sentence, requiring the nature of the report to be entered on the minutes, of which the committee say :

"Neither the Constitution or Statutes require such regulation, and we do not deem it expedient that it should be established."

Such an entry is forbidden by our law.

Of course No. 29 rests on local law, but we doubt the wisdom of the law. We think the occasions are rare when a general summons is warranted, and that the annual election does not constitute such an emergency as to require it.

The general proposition embraced in No. 59 we fully agree with, but we should like to be referred to the ancient law wherein the quoted language is to be found.

Among the many distinguished visitors who were received with the customary honors, were the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge was the recipient of a beautiful banner the gift of the ladies.

The great event of the Communication, and perhaps the most imposing Masonic pageant ever witnessed, was the dedication of the Masonic Hall, and the display attendant on it, in which brethren from all parts of the country participated. The procession, which occupied three hours in passing a given point, numbered 23,091, of which 5,690 were Knights Templar. 114 Grand Lodge officers from other jurisdictions were present. From the dedicatory address of Grand Master THORNE we take the following :

"The earnest and gratefully received congratulations of our peers from every part of the world may excuse our joy on this festal day. But more than all this, is the reflection that, with the close of this day's labor, we have reached the second step in that great undertaking conceived in fear and amid doubt and perplexity, that there should be erected in the city of New York a *Hall*, the revenues of which are to be a perpetual and an inalienable endowment to the largest system of benevolence ever undertaken by the craft. This Hall, therefore, is not so much for the convenience of our working, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, as it is for the benefit of the aged and needy brother, the destitute widow, and orphans of our household. I would, therefore, dear brethren, while we pause for the solemn services of this occasion, that we here and now gather fresh zeal, more earnest devotion, more unchangeable resolve to go on with the appointed labor. I would that in your prayers, you solicit from the Great Architect, not only the continuance of the blessings He has thus far and so abundantly showered upon the work of your hands, but that He will give light and courage and tireless energy to persevere unto the end. I would that you may all understand and appreciate how great, how noble, how elevating the design drawn upon our trestle board by the founders of this enterprise, and that it may be given to each of you to give a portion, at least, of his Masonic life to the completion of the task still before us, looking not here for our reward, but remembering that our Father, who seeth in secret, will reward us openly, remembering that when we have received the summons, which bids us lay down the working tools of our profession and pass to the better life beyond, the gratitude and prayers of the little ones will adorn our memory as with gems of untold value."

The Orator of the Day was Past Grand Master JOHN L. LEWIS, a selection most fit. His oration is marked by the power and grace which are so characteristic of his productions. It is not so constructed that brief quotations will give an adequate idea of it, so we must content ourselves with one which will give an idea of the man :

"Twenty-five years ago—a quarter of a century—the speaker, who now addresses you, entered the Grand Lodge as a member. He had then attained that which, in a calm review of the past, he believes to have been the proudest distinction of his Masonic life—the Mastership of his mother lodge—filled as that life has been by the overwhelming kindness, and partiality of his beloved and honored Masonic brethren, with honors and titles. Rank and distinction he has enjoyed, but there never has been rank or distinction so much prized, and which so satisfied every longing of ambition, as that of being Master of a lodge; none which he ever labored more industriously and faithfully to fill. And having been led into this personal allusion, pardon another, the last and only one, that will be thrust upon your notice. Although entitled by rank and degree to bear the insignia of the highest Masonic distinction, in this hemisphere, and which is, in fact only worn upon necessary public occasions, yet the jewel dearest to him, and that which is daily worn next his heart, is the unpretending badge of a Masonic Veteran, because it may be worn by any Master Mason of proper age."

We refer our readers to the Memorial¹ Volume of the Dedication Ceremonies, to be issued (if not already issued) by Past Grand Master JOHN W. SIMONS, where the Oration will be found entire.

An attempt to abolish affiliation fees went to the table.

The statutory amendments relative to Dimits and unaffiliated Masons, suggested by Grand Master FOX last year, were adopted. The former provides that when any member shall become a resident of another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, a dimit may be granted to him direct—an amendment, let us say, required as well by comity as justice. The section relative to non-affiliates now stands as follows, the amendments being indicated by italics :

"§ 42. *One who shall remain an unaffiliated Mason within this jurisdiction one year or more shall not be allowed to visit any lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, nor be entitled to receive Masonic relief or burial.*"

This is an improvement on the law as it stood before, in so far as it recognizes the fact that a Mason may be involuntarily unaffiliated for a time, and also that it does not positively prohibit the performance of certain imperative duties; but it is still open to the fatal objections, that it interferes with the right of visitation with which the Grand Lodge may not lawfully interfere, and that it assumes still to absolve the Craft from obligations that, unless he is content to be forsworn, must be the supreme law to every Mason.

ELLWOOD E. THORNE, Grand Master : JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary, were with all the other Grand officers, unanimously re-elected.

The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of the City of New York, shows that aid to the amount of \$21 was extended to brethren hailing from Illinois.

The Grand Lodge granted eight warrants; devoted all surplus funds to the Hall and Asylum Fund; confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Appeals, embracing only seven cases; and received congratulatory dispatches from the Grand Lodges

of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. An autograph letter was also received from the Crown Prince and Grand Master of Masons in Denmark, in which he says :

"I deeply regret that several hinderances, and especially the great distance, prevents me from answering to the inclination of my heart, to meet on this occasion my Masonic brethren on the other side of the ocean.

"I beg you to accept my heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of this grand undertaking, and my ardent hope that the threefold Great Architect of the Universe will bestow on it His powerful blessings, and give furtherance and success to your aim : Externally, to demonstrate the greatness of the institution ; internally, to cement and strengthen the ties of brotherly love ; and finally, to support the indigent, the widow and the orphan."

The Report on Correspondence (p. 105) is in two parts : the first, reviewing the proceedings of forty American Grand Lodges, and of England, from the veteran pen of Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS ; the second, the Grand Bodies of Continental Europe, by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER.

Bro. SIMONS includes Illinois for 1874, in his review. Of our notice of New York, he says :

"He approves much said by our respected predecessor, and takes objection, here and there, to other matters ; as, for instance, in relation to the question of irregularly made Masons, he assumes the ground, which meets our entire approval, that "a Mason's standing may be impaired by *judgment*, never by *legislation*." We stand with him, that whatever the offense charged against a brother, punishment which involves not only loss of standing, but even reprimand can only be assessed after a fair trial and impartial judgment."

We should have lost somewhat of faith in human nature if our brother had failed to recognize his own bantlings when they came home to him, which, being interpreted, means, that so far as we are able to estimate the external influences that have contributed to form our opinions on the matters above mentioned, as well as others that do not seem yet to meet his approval, we reckon the clear statement of the basic principles of Masonic jurisprudence in his work on that subject, to be the chief. We do not say this as a fence against his criticisms, for if we are on the wrong track we wish to be set right, but in justice to our own feelings we wish to acknowledge our debt. Quoting our remarks on non-affiliation, for which his predecessor's report furnished the occasion, he says :

"We have given this argument in full because it is the ablest and most exhaustive we have seen. We shall however, make no answer other than to ask our brother why the Mason who does not belong to a lodge, who contributes nothing to its expenses in money, nor to its labors by time, talent or zeal, should stand on the same level and enjoy the same privileges as the one who does all these things. We may be 'commercial' and fail to comprehend the abstract theories on this subject, but, to come down out of the clouds and be practical, we can see no other deduction from his argument, than that those who pay nothing and do the least have the best of it in every way, and that, hence, the true plan is for us all to cease our affiliation and fall back on the abstract principles of the institution."

Having ceded the whole question of *law*, in advance, by approving the proposition that a Mason's standing may be impaired by a *judgment*, never by *legislation*, it

is an evidence of grace in our brother that he makes no apology for not attempting to answer our strictures upon the enactment of his Grand Lodge on this subject.

We think he will see the propriety of reducing his question to its lowest terms, or, in other words, leaving out all except, "Why should a Mason who contributes nothing to lodge expenses in money, stand on the same level and enjoy the same privileges as the one who does?" That this should be done is obvious, for the double reason that cash contributions are held by the law to condone indolence in those who *do* belong to a lodge, and that those who do not belong, show such a disposition to contribute to its labors by time, talent and zeal, that legislation is found necessary to prevent their doing so, and available as a punishment for not contributing money. The answer to the real question is, that he shouldn't: what deprives the question of its point is, that even in the absence of legislation, he doesn't. He should not, because the dues which members of lodges pay are an equivalent for the privileges incident to lodge membership, additional to the general privileges of Masonry with which he has chosen to content himself, and to which he is entitled. He does not, because in remaining unaffiliated he foregoes the honors and preferments of the Craft, and the right of a voice in the direction of its affairs.

Unless our brother believes, and is prepared to show, that active participation in the affairs of Masonry brings to the brother no higher gain than the mere material privileges incident thereto, he has no right to deduce from our argument that those who "do the least have the best of it in every way," for we have not advanced such an idea, nor written a line in support of such a theory. It is one thing to maintain the right of a person to pursue a certain course of conduct, under the law: it is quite another to maintain that his course is the wisest, or, admitting that it may be the wisest for him, that every one else shall do likewise. If to confound the two is the result of coming down out of the clouds and being "practical," we suggest to Bro S. whether it were not better to abide in cloudland.

Bro. SIMONS holds that whether black balls have been cast by design or mistake, the declaration of the ballot rejects the petition, that such a vote cannot be reconsidered, and he challenges the validity of a dispensation which undertakes to interfere with it; dissents from the idea that the occasional gatherings of our families and friends in the lodge-room is anything but a benefit to Masonry; says that the New York legislation relative to non-affiliates is experimental, and if it does not work satisfactorily, they will be ready to try some other plan; whereat we cannot forbear reiterating our recommendation that they try the Masonic plan for a while: observes that the law of residence at best is an innovation in the body of Masonry, and that none of its provisions can, in Masonic law or equity, apply to a Master Mason seeking to affiliate; lets daylight through the sophistical claim that an unfavorable report of an investigating committee is a rejection by a lodge; properly holds that suspension is, not termination of membership; insists as properly that the moment we allow a subordinate to override the powers of the Master, the discipline of the institution is in danger; that when a Master does wrong the Grand Lodge should promptly call him to account, but when any one else attempts to interfere, let him or them be made to understand that they are breaking their heads against a stone wall: speaking by the light of experience, advises against the incorporation of Grand Lodges;

and with becoming gravity, remarks of the Rhode Island edict forbidding lodges according or receiving surrender of jurisdiction to or from lodges in other States, that this may do in a State where a man falling out of bed is in danger of striking the ground in another State, but in jurisdictions where the number of sub-lodges (Sub-lodges! Whew!) may be counted by hundreds, the labor of the Grand Master would be rather serious.

From Bro. SACKREUTER'S review of the protocols of the Diet of the German Grand Lodge League, we copy a summary of the debate on the question of the recognition of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, at Boston:

"Bro. GLITZA, Grand Master of Hamburg, speaks for the recognition of this Grand Lodge, and offers a resolution accordingly; he refers especially to the resolution of the Grand Lodge Diet in 1873, that difference of race and color shall not be a bar or impediment to the recognition of a Grand Lodge. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge has proved a sufficient moral guarantee for prosperous Masonic efficiency. There exists no reasonable ground to decline the recognition of that Masonic Grand Body.

"Bro. BARTHELMESS seconds the motion, but moves the postponement of a decision on the ground that a part of the representatives are alleged to have no sufficient and adequate information and instructions.

"Bro. ECKSTEIN, Grand Master of Saxony, wishes that all the documents received in regard to this question be laid before the German Grand Lodges previous to action thereon, because they had not so far full knowledge of the same.

Bro. BRAEAND, Deputy Grand Master and co-representative of Hamburg, urges the recognition of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, because Bro. BARTHELMESS has given so favorable advice and information, emanating from his personal intuition and experience. By declining and refusing such recognition the Grand Lodge Diet is faithless to its resolution of last year. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge is not able to prove its sufficient moral guarantees better than it has done up to this time.

"Bro. ECKSTEIN (Saxony), insisted on his motion.

"Bro. BLUNTSCHLI expressed his views as follows: At all events the American Grand Lodges are nearer to the Prince Hall Grand Lodge than we, and as so far none of the American Grand Lodges have opened a way for recognition or intercourse with that Grand Body, and as we are indeed very far from any connection with the Negro Grand Lodge at Boston, called Prince Hall Grand Lodge, I consider the matter as at present not all fit for action.

"Bro. GLITZA regrets that, in view of this discussion, it appears that the German Grand Lodges are not thoroughly instructed and informed in the matter, and seconds under the circumstances the motion of Bro. BARTHELMESS for an adjournment and postponement of the question.

"The motion of Bro. BARTHELMESS was adopted."

We have been informed through private channels that at a subsequent session (we presume on Whit-Sunday of the present year), the proposition for recognition was carried. There seems to us a bare probability that this action may fall by the Imperial veto, the Kaiser being the "Protector" of the Grand Lodge League, as he is of the Prussian Grand Lodges. If his relations are precisely the same with the former as with the latter, we presume the action would fail unless it received his

or for any country beyond the confines of England; hence the claim of Grand Lodges in the United States that they are derived from the Grand Lodge at York has no foundation whatever. He also quotes Bro. HUGHAN as to the age of the degree of Master Mason, showing it to have been the invention and early introduction of the revivalists of 1717, before which time *degrees* in Masonry were unknown. Under the head of "New England," Bro. CALDWELL tells a fanciful story of JONATHAN BELCHER, of Boston, who went to England as a youth of twenty and became a chum of the then King William III, the monarch whom Anderson represents as having been initiated in a private lodge in his palace—a story now discredited by the best Masonic scholars; and of how the people eagerly pointed out the young man when marching in the Masonic procession at the King's funeral (!) as "Bro. JONATHAN, so familiarly called by the old King." The King died in 1702, and this is the year fixed upon as the one in which BELCHER was made a Mason—which would allow him to appear at the funeral, as such—from his reply to a committee of St. John's Lodge, Boston, who waited upon him with an address when he was succeeded as Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by SHIRLEY, in 1741, which is thus quoted:

"It is now thirty-nine years since I was admitted into the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to whom I have been a faithful brother and a well-wisher to the art of Masonry. I shall ever maintain a strict friendship for the whole fraternity, and will be glad when it may fall in my power to do them any service."

Unfortunately for the story of his participating in the funeral obsequies of the king as a Mason, the original letter of Gov. BELCHER, preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, reads "*thirty-seven*," instead of "thirty-nine" years, which would have brought Bro. JONATHAN to light as a Mason two years after WILLIAM had slept with his fathers at Westminster.

How JONATHAN went to Holland with King WILLIAM, is set forth, and how he became a chum of the young Elector of Hanover, afterward King GEORGE II, of England, and on a good footing with his father, soon to become GEORGE I; and the conclusion arrived at, that when the latter sent JONATHAN home to New England, in 1730, as Governor of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, the youths—JONATHAN and young GEORGE—aided each other in the introduction of Masonry. It is added, as a probability, that Masonry, thus first introduced by Governor BELCHER himself, continued in this informal manner until PRICE came in with his putative deputation from Viscount MONTAGUE, in 1873, appointing the Governor's son, ANDREW, as his first deputy, and the Governor appointing PRICE cornet to his troop, the Governor's body-guard.

In view of the pretensions recently urged by Pennsylvania to priority in the introduction of Masonry into this country, our Massachusetts brethren who have been shocked at PRICE's regularity being questioned, may yet be grateful for this hint of Bro. CALDWELL'S.

Bro. CALDWELL urges that a Grand Conference of the representatives of the Grand Lodges in the United States and British North America, a "Jubilee Conference,"

should be held at an early day, and suggests June 24, 1876. He cites many appropriate topics for discussion, but as no such conference is likely to be held, we forbear enumerating them. Two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed separately for distribution. We acknowledge the receipt of a beautifully bound presentation copy, for which the Grand Secretary will please accept our thanks.

OREGON.

A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Salem, Oct. 8, 1873, when Grand Master PATTON laid the corner-stone of the State Capitol. Past Grand Master CHADWICK, (Secretary of State,) delivered an address of which the Grand Master's remark that it was "the crowning feature of the occasion," was slight praise.

The Annual Communication was held at Portland, June 8, 1874.

Grand Master PATTON was able to renew the congratulations of his previous annual address on the general prosperity existing. He says :

"The returns submitted by the various subordinates for inspection, come fully up to the measure of my expectation. Greater care has been taken as the selection of material; and while discipline has been enforced in several cases I am informed that but few of them have appealed to this body for final adjudication. Praiseworthy efforts have been made by the Craft generally, to conform more strictly to the requirements of, and avoid the things prohibited by Masonry."

He had granted two dispensations for new lodges, and refused applications for three more, in one of which cases his refusal was based on the fact that a majority of the petitioners were members of a lodge laboring under financial embarrassments on account of a new hall. Only four decisions were submitted, among which are the following :

2. "The status of a brother who has received the M. M. degree in a lodge other than that in which he was entered, either by consent or request, is that of a non-affiliate until he signs the by-laws; and it is competent for any lodge to entertain his petition for affiliation, accompanied with a statement showing why he is not in possession of a dimit.

3. "The refusal of a Master Mason's widow to allow the Fraternity to perform the burial service, and neglecting other kind offices tendered her in her hour of desolation and affliction, will not debar her at any subsequent time, so long as she remains his widow, to claim relief when in distress, for herself or children. Nor will any act or word of her's release the Fraternity from their obligations to respond. The right of relief inures to her by virtue of her husband's good standing at the time of his death, and the claim should be respected."

We think No. 2 is a correct statement of law, provided the by-laws make the signing a condition of attaining membership. No. 3 is sound. He further says :

“ In connection with this subject, permit me to refer to an appeal submitted from the action of Pendleton Lodge, No. 52, in voting a lambskin apron to a brother who had been active in establishing the lodge, and had served them as an officer. The appeal was based on the ground that no property belonging to the lodge could be voted away, except for charitable purposes.

I sustained the action of the lodge, and held that it was not a violation of the regulation concerning lodge funds or property. That the Grand Lodge had, in two instances, voted jewels to officers for faithful service; that it was not an unusual thing in other jurisdictions, and that it should be encouraged rather than disapproved. The papers in the case are herewith submitted.”

The decisions were approved.

The Grand Master renewed his recommendation of the previous year, that the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be reprinted, or at least for some years, the edition for which is exhausted. The Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation, as it did also in another, very practical one, that in future two hundred copies be printed in addition to what are required for present use; the extra copies, which will cost only the price of paper and press-work, being allowed to remain unbound until the proceedings of three years have accumulated, and then bound in one volume. A recommendation for a committee on the early history of Masonry in Oregon also met with a favorable response. One hundred dollars was appropriated for the relief of Louisiana sufferers, and a collection taken up which yielded ninety-nine dollars more.

J. B. CONGLE was elected Grand Master; R. P. EARHART, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Portland.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized; a committee appointed to correspond with the brethren of Washington and Idaho, and make arrangements for a Masonic re-union on the seashore (which bodes evil to the festive clam); a new Constitution and Penal Code adopted; the Educational Fund reinvested for five years at compound interest; two charters granted; the Library duly cared for; the publication of the proceedings—other than the election and installation of officers—in any daily or weekly newspaper prohibited until after the same has been published by the Grand Lodge; and a resolution adopted suggesting to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to institute measures for a reunion of the Masons who shall attend the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and pledging the co-operation of Oregon in furtherance of the object.

At the installation of the officers, which was public, Bro. J. N. DOLPH delivered a finely written and interesting oration.

The new Constitution provides that each lodge shall have three votes on every question which may come before the Grand Lodge, but all must be cast on the same side; Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers down to Secretary, one vote each; Past Masters are not members; striking from the roll is the highest punishment permitted for non-payment of dues; full and complete appellate and corrective powers

are claimed by the Grand Lodge, and original jurisdiction over Masonic offenses is conceded to be the right of the constituent lodge.

The Penal Code offers a comprehensive definition of offenses :

“Every violation by a Mason of his Masonic obligations ; every violation of the moral law, to wit : drunkenness, profane swearing, idleness, brawling, fighting, cheating, gambling, engaging in any business that is irreligious, or that tends in any way or manner to corrupt the public or private morals ; the violation of the statutes of the State, embracing moral turpitude, is a Masonic offense, for which the offender shall be subjected to such lawful punishment as the tribunal having jurisdiction in the case shall adjudge.

“Masonry will not take cognizance of offenses ecclesiastical or political in their nature, nor of a breach of contract or claim at law between Masons, or between one Mason and another, unless the same involves moral turpitude in the offender.”

The code is excellent in the main, but contains the unjust and dangerous provision that the accused while under charges shall be debarred from voting and participating in the business of the lodge.

It provides that the accused shall be a competent witness ; that an appeal may be taken whether the accused be convicted or acquitted, and by either party, and that it applies as well in questions of law as in questions of fact, and may be taken from any erroneous action, ruling or decision of the lodge or Master ; that no number of convictions or acquittals can exhaust the right of either party to appeal ; and that the Grand Master in the recess, has power to grant a new trial.

The excellent Report on Correspondence (pp. 46) is as usual, from the pen of Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. It is a marvel of condensation, touching the salient points of the proceedings of twenty-nine American Grand Lodges, of which Illinois is one. In noticing our report, he says :

“We take this occasion to say to our brother, that Oregon is receiving, from time to time, additions to her population from Illinois. A few days since we had the pleasure of meeting with several just from the steamer, for whom we are thankful. We are at times delighted over conversations with older Masons from other jurisdictions ; we know each other wherever we meet, and learn of brethren of whom we have no personal, but official knowledge.”

Of the right of objection, he says :

“A ‘vicious or frivolous objection, interposed by a turbulent or indiscreet member to the admission of a visitor,’ etc., becomes a matter for the lodge to dispose of. Where the party objecting makes his objection known, the lodge is no longer bound by the rule that an objection need not be explained, etc. And when made known, the character of the objection is easily determined. If found to be ‘vicious, frivolous, and interposed by a turbulent or indiscreet member,’ the lodge should use discipline, for, by the confession, the brother objecting is guilty of conduct which tends to mutiny among the brethren. Our view is, that a brother is not bound to disclose his objection ; but if he does make it known, the lodge has the right to pass on its validity. If it is confessedly vicious or frivolous, or even if not confessed, and the lodge has unmistakable evidence that the objection is made by a turbulent or indiscreet member, to destroy the harmony of the lodge rather than promote it, we think it is the duty of the lodge to use discipline. The safety and harmony of a lodge are paramount to the membership of any bad Mason. These cases are exceptions to our rules.”

Bro. CHADWICK is willing to yield his views on the question of "Androgynous Masonry," rather than discuss the subject further with the odds against him, but is still in favor of anything that will reform the 'social feature of Masonry'—and if the Eastern Star will not do it, he wants something else that will.

We shall have to repeat the wish which we have before expressed, that Grand Secretary EARHART would at least give us the first names of the Grand Officers in full. As it is, we get only the initials of most of them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The tasty volume before us consists of extracts from the minutes of the Quarterly and Annual Communications for the year 1874.

At the Quarterly Communication of June 3, 1874, the Louisiana Circular was received, and \$1,000 at once appropriated for the relief of the brethren in the overflowed districts, and a committee appointed to solicit contributions from the Craft. The aggregate of the contributions was nearly \$8,000. Our Pennsylvania brethren do nothing by halves, as we had abundant occasion to know in our own hour of need.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master SAMUEL H. PERKINS, and Past Grand Master PAGE read a touching memorial of his career. He was the father of the junior Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS, and died full of years and honors.

At the Quarterly Communication Dec. 2, 1874, ALFRED R. POTTER, Grand Master (address not given); JOHN THOMPSON, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary, were re-elected.

The Library Committee report that the Dedication Memorial, now being stereotyped—prepared by the Library Committee, at their own risk, for the sole benefit of the Library of the Grand Lodge—will, when completed, be the finest Masonic work ever issued in this country, and typographically will rank among the most noted works issued from the press.

The reprint of the proceedings authorized by the Grand Lodge is also under consideration and preparation.

The death of Past Grand Master JOHN M. READ was announced. He was one of the most distinguished of the legal profession of his State, had graced the highest seat of its Supreme Court, and was gathered to his fathers like a "shock of corn fully ripe."

The Committee on Appeals present a case in which an appeal had been taken from the decision of the Master of a lodge, who ruled out of order a proposition to amend a certain By-Law, on the ground that it conflicted with the law as laid down by the Grand Lodge. The committee say:

"That the section was a violation of the law of this Grand Lodge is clear, and indeed, it was admitted by the appealing brethren to be so, but they insisted, however, that it was the Master's duty to allow the Lodge to pass upon it, and that its invalidity, or unconstitutionality (taking the *Alman Rezon* as the Constitution) did not justify him in pronouncing it out of order: That, under the parliamentary law, did not pertain to the merits of a proposition, but simply to those rules universally recognized, which regulate business, and enforce decorum: and that this was not a point of order which the Worshipful Master had the right to decide.

"Such is not the law anywhere, and most certainly it is not the Masonic law: it is the bounden duty of the Master to enforce the laws of the Grand Lodge; to submit to the lodge a proposition in violation of them and to run the risk of its adoption, would subject the Master to just criticism."

The appeal was properly dismissed.

The report of the Stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund, shows that one applicant hailing from Illinois, received aid to the amount of twenty dollars therefrom.

Grand Master POTTER delivered a brief address conceived in the quiet dignity so characteristic of the Grand East of Pennsylvania. He thus enforces the traditional seclusiveness of that jurisdiction:

"On assuming the Oriental Chair, one year since, I called the attention of the brethren to that portion of the *Alman Rezon*, on page 34, referring to the printing and publishing the proceedings of a lodge, or any part thereof, without the permission of the proper Masonic authority, and it has been my endeavor to enforce this regulation. I can see no good reason why the outside world should be made acquainted with any part of our work; it is an innovation of recent years, and a violation of the rules, regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge, which every one admitted to the rites and privileges of Masonry, in a duly constituted and lawfully warranted lodge, has voluntarily bound himself to obey.

Such violation has led to the making of many books and the introduction of lecturers, mere adventurers, who affect to dispense light and knowledge,—benefiting the profane more than the Craft, and whose whole animus is of a mercenary character. Brethren, shun them. What you can not learn in a well officered lodge of intelligent Masons they cannot teach you. I am glad to say that in some of the districts under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, the District Deputy Grand Masters have set their faces against such innovations and practices, and prohibited the lodges holding fraternal intercourse with these traveling 'book-masons.' Complaints have been made to me in our own city, calling my attention to the fraud attempted to be perpetrated on the Craft, ostensibly for the purpose of enlightenment, but in reality to sell books, relics, etc. I trust, brethren, such things will not be tolerated. Let us keep up to the ancient customs, usages and landmarks of our fraternity."

We trust that we fully share the Grand Master's aversion to those who would make merchandise of Masonry, but we feel moved to ask—and inasmuch as their code of etiquette permits criticism of the acts and opinions of individuals, so long as the action of the Grand Lodge is not questioned, we presume it will not be considered impertinent—by what token a District Deputy Grand Master presumes to prohibit lodges holding fraternal intercourse with Masons in good standing, whether "traveling" or otherwise; and also whence they derive their power to abridge the right of a Mason in good standing to visit, except in the lodges of which they are themselves members?

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized.

The report on Correspondence (pp. 147) is from the pen of Bro. E. COPPEE MITCHELL, and is an able and dignified review of the proceedings of forty-seven American Grand Lodges.

It needs the statement of the writer of the report to discover that it is from an "unaccustomed hand," so readily does it grasp the questions which arise.

The following, from his prefatory remarks, fairly indicate the scope of his report:

"It has come down to us from those able and experienced brethren who have occupied this responsible position in past years, as an unbending rule to govern this committee, that it is no part of our duty to pass judgment upon matters either of legislation or administration wherein we find our brethren in other jurisdictions differ from our own laws and customs. That each Grand Lodge, being sovereign within the limits of its own jurisdiction, has the undoubted right to regulate its affairs according to its own judgment.

"To this traditional policy we have adhered; not only because it has been an established usage, and is entitled on that account to be respected; but also because, in the performance of our duty we have found it a wise and safe policy for ourselves, totally inexperienced in this branch of Masonic duty, to avoid all appearance of sitting in the seat of judgment and passing sentence upon others, while we ourselves are so liable to fall into error. Such reflections of our own as are found in our report, are offered, therefore, rather as suggestions to our brethren at home, than as criticisms upon the action of the Grand Lodges or brethren whose proceedings are under review."

While he has not overstepped the limits thus set for himself, we are glad to see that he has given himself more latitude than some of his predecessors.

Illinois receives appreciative and fraternal mention. Quoting from the opening words of Grand Master HAWLEY'S address, he says:

"The whole proceedings of the Grand Lodge witness the truth of these remarks of the Grand Master, and show throughout the strength, vigour and prosperity of the Fraternity in Illinois.

"No one can read the report of the proceedings without noticing the regularity, order and correctness with which they were conducted."

"Well earned and worthily worn," is his comment on the jewel presented to Past Grand Master CREGIER.

The report of this committee is kindly noticed.

The following, elicited by the Tennessee decision, relative to the burial of suicides, sustains the views we have expressed in previous reports:

"It is a question upon which scientific authorities are not harmonious, but the better (and certainly the more charitable) opinion seems to be, that the act of wilful self-destruction is, of itself, the most persuasive evidence of insanity. Love of life is the strongest instinct of the human mind. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." When this fundamental principle is violated by the act of suicide, the presumption is almost conclusive that the reason was dethroned, and the man was not a responsible being."

Bro. MITCHELL considers it an undoubted prerogative of the office of Grand Master that he may make a Mason at sight, though it is a conservative principle of Masonic law that this prerogative should be exercised with great caution and only under imperative circumstances: anent the Arkansas decision "that an entry should never be made, either on the petition or on the lodge books, of how a committee reported," asks, "If the unfavorable report of a committee is equivalent to rejection, and that is a fact of *future importance to the candidate*, should there not be some record made of it;" to which we should say that even if it were held that a candidate could be rejected without a ballot (which we do not admit,) the record might show rejection without detailing the method; but in this jurisdiction, where the same provision is made a part of our By-Laws, candidates must be rejected by the lodge, and not by a committee: indulges in some deprecatory remarks relative to the action of Grand Lodges that for a time severed fraternal relations with Canada; which leads us to ask (the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having on Bro. MITCHELL'S motion recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec) what his Grand Lodge would do if to-morrow some other Grand Lodge should plant lodges within that Province: has always supposed—and we have shared the supposition—"that the proper appellation of the Society of Freemasons was Fraternity"—certainly not "Order": endorses the District of Columbia resolution relative to mixed funerals: maintains that without some *positive grant* of authority from the Grand Lodge, a lodge cannot confer the right to advance its Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts upon another lodge; and sees no good reason why an apprentice should not be allowed to resign and get his dimit according to his degree: thinks that while the prevalence of the vice of drunkenness calls loudly on all good men to join in an effort for reform, yet that cannot be a sufficient reason for importing into Masonry an entirely novel feature, which it never before possessed, and turning a Masonic Lodge into a total abstinence society: properly denies the right of peremptory objection to the advancement of a brother, saying with terseness and force, "An apprentice who has served his lawful time is entitled to earn Craftsman's wages, or know the reasons why not": punctures we know not how many bubbles by the remark that if a thing is not Masonic according to ancient usage, then it is not Masonic at all: advises in reference to non-affiliates, "Let them severely alone": puts a volume into a sentence when he says, "If you want to get and keep good men in your lodge, you must keep bad ones out;" and thus indulges in what may be fairly called practical preaching:

"But there is in this connection a practical duty which Masons owe to themselves and to their Fraternity. Never to allow an immoral or unfit person to be put in such an official station that he will be recognized either in or out of the body of Masonry as a *representative man*. For although it is unfair to judge harshly of the Masonic institution, or of any institution, by the inconsistent lives of some of its members, it is not unreasonable that it should be judged of by the chosen representatives it puts forward. It is a matter of the first importance to the prosperity, even to the very existence of Freemasonry, that no man should be brought into prominence whose reputation in the community among whom he lives is not free from stain of every kind. What a mockery it must seem, and is, to place a man in the position of Master of a Lodge of Masons, who lives, day by day, in open violation of the plainest teachings of the Masonic standards."

We copy from his "Conclusion:"

"To our brethren on *Corresponding* Committees in other jurisdictions we offer our respectful salutations. The favor of the Grand Master in appointing us to this duty has entitled us to become candidates for membership in the Mutual Admiration Society. For this honor, we profess to have one important qualification; we are capable of appreciating and admiring the elegant productions appended to the Grand Lodge proceedings of so many jurisdictions. Where there is so much which deserves to be admired, and the admiration is hearty and sincere, it is an association to be proud of."

The *test* after all, is—as the name implies—that the admiration shall be mutual. *The ballot is clear.*

QUEBEC.

The pamphlet before us contains the records of the emergent meeting, held at Montreal, Jan. 6, 1874, when the committee was appointed whose conference with a like committee from the Grand Lodge of Canada, resulted in the happy settlement of the then pending differences, and whose report we published in our review of Quebec last year; also, the records of the annual meeting, held at Montreal, Sept. 23d, 1874.

When the Grand Lodge had been opened, the acting Grand Secretary (the Grand Secretary, Bro. ISAACSON, being absent, in England,) reported the presence of the delegates representing the lodges in the jurisdiction, lately under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Canada, waiting in the ante-chamber, to be received into affiliation with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in accordance with the terms of agreement arranged by the Joint Conference Committee. After being duly enrolled by the Committee on Credentials, they were introduced, and formally received and welcomed by Grand Master GRAHAM, and were seated amidst the applause and approbation of the assembled brethren.

The acting Grand Secretary, Bro. ALEX. MURRAY, here presented his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and was enthusiastically received.

Very appropriate was the dignified and reverent language of Grand Master GRAHAM, in opening his address:

"BRETHREN—This day becomes memorable in the annals of Freemasonry in the Province of Quebec.

Seven years' discussion of constitutional principles is ended.

All differences hitherto existing between the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Canada, and this Grand Body, have been happily adjusted.

Jurisdiction within our territory has been formally withdrawn—due recognition has been most fraternally extended to us;—our Grand Representative, M. W. Bro. T. D. HARRINGTON, has been most honorably and heartily received,—the consummation of all which this day, and the honorable and perfect union now most harmoniously effected between the daughter lodges of “Canada” in this jurisdiction, and this Grand Lodge is, I am sure, a source of profound satisfaction and deep, heart felt joy to every one of you; and to every true Mason of whatever Registry he may hitherto have been;—and I am confident that this will prove to be the beginning of a new era of prosperity to the Craft throughout the entire Province, and will be a cause of unusual rejoicing throughout the Masonic World.

“All thanks are due to the able and prudent brethren in both the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec,—who officially or otherwise have so earnestly and efficiently labored to bring about this most desirable end. May they long to see the blessed fruits of their good work. May one and all put out of sight and out of mind all past differences;—and each strive to excel in that noblest of emulation of who can best work and best agree, so that our symbolic temple may be erected, harmoniously and successfully and in the perfection of beauty, to the honor and glory of the Great Architect of the Universe. So mote it be.”

The Grand Master detailed some incidents of a trip to England and to Scotland, the land of his birth, where he was most cordially received by the Masonic authorities.

He referred to the fact that just four score years previous, the first Provincial Grand Master of Lower Canada had left Quebec, after a residence of about two and one half years. This was the Duke of KENT, the father of the present Queen.

He recommended a “Historical Committee,” that the facts relative to the Provincial Grand Lodge above named, and those of Quebec and Three Rivers, and Montreal and William Henry, might be collected while they were still accessible; and the Grand Lodge seconded the proposition.

Of the reported responsibility of brethren outside the Province, for the inauguration of the movement resulting in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he says:

“I deem it an act of simple justice to several eminent brethren in other jurisdictions, who have been spoken of as inciting the Grand Lodge of Quebec movement, or by adverse advice retarding the settlement of our differences with the Grand Lodge of Canada, to state once for all that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was a movement having its origin wholly amongst ourselves, and to us alone belongs the praise or blame. The first intimation known by me to have been given to any brethren not of our jurisdiction, was a fraternal invitation to two Past Grand Masters to instal the first Grand Officers of this Grand Body. Nor am I aware that any such brethren ever expressed a desire other than that they would be rejoiced at an early, constitutional settlement of all our differences.

“We are indeed greatly indebted to many eminent brethren abroad for their able advocacy of our cause, and for their kindly, fraternal support extended to this Grand Lodge, which we deem it a pleasure thus formally and gratefully to acknowledge.”

He made appropriate reference to the death of Grand Secretary HARRIS, of the Grand Lodge of Canada; of Bro. WISWELL, one of the District Deputies of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and of Past Grand Master, JOHN H. LYNDE, of Maine;

urged the importance of securing greater uniformity of ritual; paid a merited compliment to Grand Secretary ISAACSON; and reported two dispensations issued for new lodges.

Subsequently, the Grand Master reviewed briefly the history of the Grand Lodge, its present happy position, and announced his retirement from the office he has so long and ably filled.

The question whether a blank ballot, cast in the election of officers, should be counted, came up on an appeal from the ruling of a Master of a lodge that it should, gave rise to a long discussion, and was finally settled adversely to the Master's ruling, by a vote of 58 to 40. We ask the privilege of recording our vote with the minority.

The Grand Chaplain, Bro. H. W. NYE, delivered the usual Annual Address, brief and otherwise excellent.

Upon the intimation of the Grand Master of a general desire to hear from some of the distinguished brethren who, for the first time, participated with them in the business of the Grand Lodge, Past Deputy Grand Master and Brevet Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Bro. THOMAS WHITE, Jr., addressed the Grand Lodge, followed by Bro. JAMES O'HALLORAN. The speeches were received with great enthusiasm, and the occasion must have been one of profound pleasure. The acquisition of brethren of such ability will be a great gain to the already able corps of workers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The new element was gracefully recognized in the election when the position of Deputy Grand Master was conferred on Bro. O'HALLORAN. JAMES DUNBAR, of Quebec, was elected Grand Master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The dowry of four thousand dollars, which the lodges lately on the Canadian Registry brought with them from their mother Grand Lodge, was, by the unanimous resolution of those lodges presented to the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a nucleus for a Benevolent Fund, another pleasing evidence of the thoroughness of the reconciliation.

Two charters were granted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the acting Grand Secretary, presented the report of the committee and it was ordered to be published, but the Board of General Purposes sat down upon it, and in its place we find the following :

"The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (referred to on page 29,) being incomplete, several of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges not having been reviewed, the Board of General Purposes has recommended that it be not published in its unfinished state."

Thus one after another of the shoots in this direction are by the elements untimely nipped—first by fire, and now by the ubiquitous Board; when the perfected flower does come, it ought to be the blossom of the century.

RHODE ISLAND.

From the Providence Plantations comes an elegantly arranged and printed volume of one hundred pages, adorned with a steel portrait of Past Grand Master THOMAS A. DOYLE, a glance at which at once lets out the secret of the popularity of the man and the Mason.

Four communications were held during the year :

Festival Communication, held at Providence, June 24, 1873. The committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration had taken no action, the festive clams were still disporting themselves in their native sands, and the Grand Lodge closed.

Special Communications June 26, 1873, at Pawtucket, when Barney Merry Lodge No. 29, was constituted.

Semi-annual Communication, Providence, Nov. 17, 1873.

Past Grand Master BALLOU, to whom the Louisiana circular relative to the action of the Grand Orient of France (and other papers relating to the same subject) had been referred, presented a report, in which the Kentucky report on the same subject is laid under contribution, fully sustaining the right of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to exclusive jurisdiction over her own territory, which was received and postponed until the Annual Communication.

Annual Communication, Providence, May 18, 1874.

The following from the report of the Grand Secretary, indicates a condition of things whereat the champion "processionist" of Indiana might stand aghast :

"I here wish to call your attention to the time necessary in most of the lodges to receive the three degrees. Ten years ago no one thought of conferring the second and third degrees sooner than four weeks from the time of receiving the first and second, and what was then the rule is now the exception. Two degrees in one night are as often given almost as one, and three degrees in two successive nights is of frequent occurrence. This leads to the query, can a man make suitable proficiency in the preceding degree in fifteen minutes? We can profitably follow the laws of many jurisdictions, who require that a satisfactory examination in open lodge shall furnish the evidence of proficiency, and right of advancement."

From the same report we learn that like California, Iowa, New York, and some other jurisdictions, Rhode Island has probably a larger collection of Grand Lodge Proceedings than is possessed by any library in the country. Next!

Under the head of the Committee on Grand Officer's Reports, whose functions, in practice, seem to be about equivalent to those of the Boards of General Purposes, which exist among our neighbors of the Dominion, the Grand Lodge declared void a decision of 1863, (BALLOU) requiring a unanimous ballot to restore from indefinite suspension, and declared the decision of 1872, (DOYLE) that a two-thirds vote may restore, to be the law; ordered a reprint of the proceedings from its organization to 1860, contingent on sufficient advance patronage to secure it from a net expense of more than one hundred dollars; and disapproved of the decision of 1872, (MORTON) that by signing a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge, a brother asks his own

lodge for a suspension of membership therein, and that by recommending that petition his lodge consents to that suspension; and also of the decision of the same year, that "no lodge has the right to contribute to the relief of any of its distressed members while such members are sojourning within the jurisdiction of another lodge unless the consent of such lodge is first obtained."

The address of Grand Master VAN SLYCK refers to few matters not connected directly with the administration of his office. He regrets that the needful legislation already had has not yet given them a home of their own—a Masonic Temple. The difficulty is the lack of money. There is wealth enough among Masons, but not enough in Masonic bodies. Continuing this subject, he says:

"There is in this jurisdiction a very general feeling that the only contribution one should be required to make for Masonry, is such as was, or is, made at the time of receiving the degrees; that from that time forward, the Mason, his widow and orphans, are entitled to all the rights and privileges incident to such membership, including charity to the amount of necessity, as well as the right to Masonic burial.

"This feeling has thus far prevented any subordinate lodge from adopting any by-law compelling contribution to its support beyond those referring to the reception of the degrees. The result has been, and now is, that the pecuniary prosperity of the lodge depends upon the amount of work, as it is called, that is done—that is, upon the increase of membership.

"How frequently is it true that the expense attending the 'making the Mason' absorbs the initiation fees!

"There are evils attending this system which will not be elaborated at this time, not the least of which is the bringing undesirable men into the Order, and for no other reason than a desire, or it may be a necessity, to pay the running expenses of the lodge."

So! We should like to inquire of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, if he is prepared to admit, as his argument would imply, that the *personnel* of the Fraternity in Rhode Island is inferior to that in other States where the system of fixed dues prevails?

He further says:

"We shall not occupy that place in the community that we ought until this feeling is changed—until there is a love for Masonry implanted in our breasts that shall prompt in us a willingness to contribute to its proper support. We all profess that love, and our prayer is that that profession may be certified in the future by our action."

Here the Grand Master hits the nail on the head as to what is necessary in order that Masonry shall occupy its rightful place; but we do not see the connection between this and the establishment of a compulsory system of fixed dues, the absence of which he complains of, but which we cannot help regarding as an honor to the constituent lodges of Rhode Island. A willingness to contribute to the proper support of Masonry is the one thing needful; but this should not be confounded, as he seems to do, with that vicarious liberality which is willing to compel a brother to pay a certain sum that he can ill afford, in order that we may escape with a like contribution which to us is a *bagatelle*.

He thinks that if another than their present policy had prevailed, they would have been in a condition to have built a Temple long ago, and as his recommendation for a *per capita* assessment on the lodges, to be a loan to the Grand Lodge for building purposes, and for which they are to receive an equivalent in stock in the new temple, secured endorsement from the committee on Grand Officers' Reports and was sent to a committee to report a plan, it is possible that the lodges which have so long been contented with the primitive methods of Masonry, may soon find themselves in the full enjoyment of the modern methods of taxation, with all its attendant blessings.

From the six decisions reported by the Grand Master, we select four:

"2d. That a subordinate lodge having duly received a petition for the degrees and rejected it, retains jurisdiction over the petitioner until released by such lodge to some other subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, if such petitioner continues to reside within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; if said petitioner moves from and resides out of such jurisdiction, until said lodge with the consent of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, shall release it to such other Grand Lodge jurisdiction wherein he resides.

"3d. That subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction can only release jurisdiction *inter sese*, and are incompetent to release State jurisdiction.

"5th. The Master of a lodge cannot supersede a Warden by appointing a deputy to preside over the lodge in the Master's absence—such power is only in the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

"6th. No subordinate lodge can act upon an application for release of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate until after six months from date of rejection; or, in other words, the same time must elapse before a lodge can authorize another lodge to receive a petition for the degrees of Freemasonry as must elapse in order to be competent to receive the petition itself."

We dissent from No. 2, holding No. 3 to be correct if it refers, as unless it is a repetition of No. 2, it must, to residents who have never applied for initiation, sojourning in other States.

So long as one is a resident of a Grand Lodge jurisdiction, all the lodges have a possible interest in him, which the lodge within whose territory he resides for the time being may not give away without the common consent, given by the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge; if he remove from the State this possible interest ceases absolutely, and on the instant of his removal it is as if it never existed. If, however, before his removal, he petitions a lodge, the possible interest of all the other lodges ceases at once, and entire jurisdiction is vested in the lodge petitioned, to be waived or not at its sole pleasure upon his removal from its territory, whether within or without the State. The possible claim of sister lodges having already been lost, they have nothing left to give.

The power which in No. 5 is held to reside in the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, we hold to be in the Grand Master alone, and in him *only* in the sense that the deputy thus appointed, being the proxy of the Grand Master, would have to be respected as if he were the Grand Master in person. Only in his presence could the Warden's right of succession be held in abeyance; not then alienated.

The Grand Master announced the death of Worshipful Brethren SAMUEL LEWIS and SYDNEY B. SMITH, and referred also in eloquent terms to the decease of Past Grand Master RANDALL, of Massachusetts, at the time of his death, Grand Orator of Colorado, who was a native of, and was made a Mason in Rhode Island; and reports harmony and good fellowship prevailing throughout the jurisdiction. His correct quotation of Bryant, in conclusion, will come like a poultice to the feelings of Bro. TAYLOR, of Nevada, lacerated by a brother less fortunate in his rendering.

NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, Grand Master; EDWIN BAKER (care of Henry Baker & Son), Grand Secretary, both of Providence, were re-elected.

Not only does the Grand Lodge fail to furnish reports on Foreign Correspondence, but sternly sets its face against such correspondence on the part of its constituents; it was ordered:

“That no subordinate lodge shall hold official correspondence with any lodge without this jurisdiction, unless the consent of the M. W. Grand Master be first obtained.”

One of the most brilliant men in Illinois once said to us: “Did you ever neglect your mail for a week? It’s surprising to see how much of it will answer itself.” Rhode Island seems to have got an inkling of this idea, the Committee on Canada *vs.* Quebec reporting verbally that as those Grand Lodges had amicably arranged their difficulties, there seemed to be no work for them in the premises. Action on the report on France *vs.* Louisiana was deferred to the next semi-annual communication, but the prospect of a like happy ending is not flattering.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This volume opens with the record of a special communication held at Charleston, Oct. 28, 1874, for the burial of the Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master B. RUSH CAMPBELL. We had learned to admire him through his reports on Correspondence, papers which must have been strongly marked with his personality, for from them we had conceived a character to which the eloquent eulogium of Past Grand Master BUIST would well apply:

“He was true and unwavering in his friendships. This was the strong point in his character.

“In him there was no artifice, no dissimulation; but when he pledged the token of his confidence, it was preserved with a fidelity constant and devoted.

“And they who suppose that such men are often to be found, and that in the battle of life we will always meet those who are ready to raise up, rather than eager to pull down, will drink of the cup of disappointment.

“And when, in the pilgrimage through which we pass, we meet one who, like the deceased, will, in spite of the detraction of his fellows, the frowns and sneers of the envious, and the changing scenes in life’s drama, adhere to his friends, and cling to them with an undeviating constancy, such a man is to be treasured as a jewel inappreciable in value, and pure beyond compare.

“Truly the lesson of this life is a lofty one. The time will always come when the true character of every man will be recognized, and when the high natures which have arisen above the ordinary level of mankind, and are entitled to their gratitude and honor, will be appreciated.”

“And here, in this presence, and surrounded by those who were so well beloved by our departed brother, we tenderly lay him down, and as the grave closes over him; we echo that strain of lofty and tender lament in which the Roman historian bewails his friend: “*Si quis piorum manibus locus, si ut sapientibus placet non cum corpore extinguuntur animæ magnæ placide quiescas.*”

The Annual Communication was held at Charleston, Dec. 8, 1874.

The address of Grand Master KERSHAW is brief but comprehensive. Alluding in eloquent terms to the fraternal dead, he passes to the condition of the Craft, whose progress he reports as encouraging as manifested in the increase of membership, and the number of applications for new lodges for which he had granted thirteen dispensations. He submitted his credentials as representative of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, for which body he asked, and to which the Grand Lodge accorded recognition.

He had made many decisions, but upon reviewing them, found none that would be valuable as a contribution to the already voluminous collections of jurisprudence. In closing, he announced his retirement from office.

The report of the Grand Secretary, shows that over five hundred dollars was contributed to the brethren of Louisiana.

Thirteen lodges were chartered; an appropriation made for the Charleston Masonic Board of Relief; the Constitutional amendment embodying substantially the Maine law regarding non-affiliates, rejected; the action of the Grand Master in appointing a Grand Secretary *pro tem.*, on the death of Bro. CAMPBELL, confirmed, and a large amount of local business transacted.

JAMES A. HOYT, of Anderson, was elected Grand Master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

A District Deputy reported the staying of the progress of a maimed Entered Apprentice, but before notice reached the lodge, the second degree had been conferred on him. He recommended that the lodge be allowed to raise the brother to the third degree, for the following reasons:

“1st. He will be done a great injustice, after, without any fault on his part, having received two degrees, to be stopped, being in the same condition as when initiated. Thus regarded, his case need not be a precedent for *initiating* one maimed.

“2d. It is carrying the rules of *operative* Masonry too far, as applied to *speculative* Masonry, to refuse light to one in every respect qualified *quoad* speculative Masonry. He is a perfect man in every respect, except one of his legs. This is perfect in appearance, being a “Bly’s Anatomical Leg,” and only causes a limp in his walk.

He can take any step, or assume any posture required. Why then can he not be regarded as a perfect man *quoad speculative* Masonry?

"3d. He was not of age until the 28th of September, 1861. The war was then in progress, and he a volunteer. He lost his leg in battle, 16th December, 1863. Hence, it was impracticable for him to have applied before he lost his leg, as there were very few lodges in camp. Now, he lost his leg in the *service of his country*. And are we to discourage patriotism by placing this penalty upon sacrifices to one's *country*. It ought to be the rule in all well regulated institutions, and more especially this of Masonry, to require of its members nothing inconsistent with the duties we owe our God, our *country*, or our family. This exclusion by us is inconsistent with the duty we owe our country."

This logic was lost on the Committee on Jurisprudence, who emphatically differed with him in his conclusions and his recommendations, as being contrary, not only to general Masonic usage, but against the well-settled law of the jurisdiction, fully and recently defined. They emphasized their dissent by recommending a vote of censure on the Master and brethren of the guilty lodge, to which the Grand Lodge very properly agreed.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 71), a concise review of the proceedings of thirty-seven American Grand Lodges, is from the pen of the Grand Secretary, Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. It is a very creditable report, notwithstanding the work of almost a year, in the Grand Secretary's office, including the report, was crowded into a little over a month, owing to the illness and death of his predecessor.

The proceedings of Illinois were not among those found in the Grand Secretary's office, and are therefore not noticed.

BRO. INGLESBY dissents from the latter part of the Alabama decision that "a brother deserting his family and leaving them penniless, acts unworthily, and forfeits his claims as a Mason, but his act does not necessarily destroy the claims of his wife and children upon our charities," on the ground that any act which forfeits a Mason's claim, must necessarily forfeit the claims of those who can only claim through him; but in this we think he overlooks the important factor that the fugacious brother has not been *adjudged* guilty; he thinks constituent lodges possess the power to grant new trials, while we think the only recourse is by appeal; deprecates unnecessary public Masonic ceremonies and displays; holds that a petition, once read, cannot be withdrawn, with which we agree if it has also been received; is opposed to dispensations for conferring degrees out of time; likes the Nebraska style of dealing with lotteries called "Masonic;" dissents, as we have so often done, from the doctrine that suicides should not receive Masonic burial; and closes his concluding aspiration for continued harmony with a well chosen selection:

"Peace on the whirring marts,
Peace where the scholar thinks, the hunter roams,
Peace, God of Peace! peace, peace in all our homes,
And peace in all our hearts!"

TENNESSEE.

The Grand Lodge met at Nashville, Nov. 9, 1874.

The address of Grand Master RICHARDSON is an excellent paper, devoid of all superfluous matter. Peace and harmony prevailed throughout the jurisdiction. He announced the death of Past Grand Master SAMUEL McMANUS, who occupied the Grand East in 1838-39. From a synopsis of the eulogy on his life and character, delivered by Bro. ANDREW J. WHEELER, before a lodge of sorrow, held on the evening of the third day of the session—a paper deserving of all praise for the unvarnished honesty with which its subject is treated—we get an idea of a strong and somewhat rugged character, opinionated and belligerent, of rare honesty and devotedness, compelling admiration even when he went wrong, giving a life of energetic labor to Masonry. He was upwards of eighty at his death.

The Grand Master while deprecating the too rapid increase of lodges, squared his practice to his preaching, rejecting a majority of the applications for dispensations therefor, granting only six. He had tendered the good offices of Tennessee in mediating between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, but before his communications reached their destination, those bodies had amicably adjusted their difficulties. Among the few decisions reported is one to the effect that the regulation of lodge dues is an inherent power of a constituent lodge.

Believing that necessity, or at least, convenience, demanded it, he had appointed a committee to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the Grand Lodge. The committee reported a concise but comprehensive code, from reading which, no one would divine that it was prepared for a Masonic body, but for the fact that the words "Grand Master" and "Grand Lodge" occur in it. There is no hint of any power in the Grand Master to regulate or terminate debate, beyond, or differing from, that lodged in the presiding officer of any deliberative body.

Sixteen charters were granted, and one lodge continued under dispensation; three petitions for dispensations refused, and thirteen favorably recommended to the Grand Master.

Twenty-one cases occupied the attention of the Committee on Appeals, whose work was very thoroughly done.

One lodge tallied its judgments as it went through a case, but the committee properly dissented. They say:

"The record shows that the accused was found guilty on the first specification, and suspended twelve months therefor. It also shows he was found guilty of the charge in the second specification, and expelled therefor. It was proper to find guilty of both specifications if the proof justified it (which we think it did). It was error to inflict punishment separately upon each specification in the charge. The punishment should be inflicted upon all the specifications as a whole. We, therefore, recommend that the case be remanded for a new trial, on account of above irregularities.

One can't help speculating as to the probable course of the lodge if there had been a judgment of guilty on a third specification.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported the Revised Edicts, and they were adopted. We make some selections, showing the position of Tennessee on questions of general interest :

7. "Lodges shall not make a Mason of a man who has not resided within their jurisdiction two years, unless he produce a certificate of good character from the lodge nearest his former place of residence; and the lodge giving such certificate, if the vote is not unanimous, shall give the number of votes for and against the applicant; nor shall they make a Mason of a man who is physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood, and of receiving and imparting the ritual of Masonry.

12. "Lodges possess the inherent right of suspending and expelling any of their members for unmasonic conduct, or a violation of its rules or by-laws, and of restoring them.

15. "Lodges shall not ask for aid outside their jurisdiction without the consent of the Grand Master.

18. "No lodge hereafter created, either by Dispensation or Charter, shall bear the name of any living person.

21. "The W. Master, Senior or Junior Warden, are required to deliver one of the three lectures at least once in each month in open lodge, and show by their minutes by whom and at what time delivered.

23. "Petitions to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master in the recess, for a new trial, may be granted in favor of or against a member of a subordinate lodge, who has been tried and convicted or acquitted by said lodge, upon the discovery of new evidence or other good cause."

Four of the old edicts, aimed at drunkenness, profanity, slander, and gambling, were ordered to be republished, with a special recommendation to the lodges not to tolerate such practices.

On the subject of dimits, the following was adopted :

"Application for dimits must be made at a stated meeting of the lodge, and shall be granted, if all dues are paid, and no charges have been preferred or time asked to prefer the same."

The following, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, was adopted :

Question 1. "Has a non-affiliated Mason rights of sufficient importance in a lodge to object to a candidate being initiated, and his objections hold good ?

Answer. "Non-affiliates have no rights in a lodge, only as accorded by the Master and members; his objections can be heard, and after hearing, the lodge can determine by a ballot, upon the petition, whether objections are sufficient to prevent the petitioner from receiving the degree.

Question 2. "Can a brother who has received the degrees of E. A. and F. C., with the two middle fingers off the right hand, receive the Master's degree ?

Answer. "We think he can."

ANDREW J. WHEELER, of Memphis, was elected Grand Master: JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, Grand Secretary, re elected.

On account of the condition of the treasury, the re-publication of the proceedings was suspended for the present.

There is no Report on Correspondence, and no committee appointed for the ensuing year.

The address of the Grand Orator, Bro. N. W. McCONNELL, is published with the proceedings. He accepts the theory of the Solomonic origin of Masonry with the most delightful abandon, and gravely illustrates a point by repeating the story of how St. John, the Evangelist, became Grand Master when he was upwards of ninety, and more of the same sort. It seems to us that the time ought to have arrived when these palpable fictions should cease to be made the staple of Masonic addresses. This story of the two Saints John did not *begin* to have an existence until about the year 1720, and it was not until the beginning of the present century that it grew into the shape in which the Evangelist is represented as having been Grand Master of Masons (some seventeen centuries before such an office was known): yet it is now used to show that God had a special design in permitting Masonry to be established, and the fact of John's Grand Mastership as an evidence that He allied Masonry with Christianity!

TEXAS.

The Grand Lodge met at Houston, June 2, 1875.

The address of Grand Master BONNER, which occupies twenty pages of the Proceedings, is devoted wholly to the affairs of his own jurisdiction. The abstract which he gives of the reports of the District Deputies, warrants the conclusion that with here and there an exception, harmony, peace, and a fair degree of prosperity prevails in the lodges. The Grand Master has a vein of humor in his composition. Alluding to a lodge which had initiated a man who had lost an arm, he says:

“As is usual in such cases, the excuse rendered is that the applicant was a “perfect gentleman” in every respect, except the want of an arm. In some localities the ancient regulation, that the candidate “shall be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body,” is sadly disregarded. It not unfrequently happens that the question is apparently ignored until the degrees are conferred. By the way of palliation, we are then invariably assured that the candidate is a man whose moral character and standing is beyond reproach; in fact, we are sometimes induced to believe that the misfortune of being maimed always happens to the best men only.”

And of a brother who was Treasurer of a lodge whose charter was arrested, and who refused to deliver up the property of the lodge, including the charter and bible, (on which he claimed a lien for rent of building,) he remarks that in the midst of his seeming perverseness, “it is refreshing to know that he places some value on the bible.”

He had issued thirteen dispensations for new lodges, and we find on reference to the report of the Deputy Grand Master, that that officer had issued seven more. Of the tendency to multiply lodges, he says:

“While I believe it proper to organize new lodges, in places where necessity demands it, still I think that no Dispensation or Charter should be granted unless there be enough members at the outset to make an active, ‘live,’ working lodge. It often happens that one or two zealous Masons take the lead in the formation of a new lodge in some small village, and control and keep it up for a few years; then, either by death or removal, cease their connection with it, and no members are left with sufficient zeal or administrative ability to conduct it. Seventy of the lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Texas have demised, and many of them, doubtless, for reasons above named. I repeat the suggestion made by Grand Master Miller, that lodges with few members and limited finances, often admit unworthy men, looking rather to the increase of funds than the fitness of material.”

At his suggestion the Grand Lodge passed a rule requiring not less than fifteen signers to a petition for a new lodge.

The resolution forbidding the renting of Masonic halls for any other than Masonic purposes, had created dissatisfaction, but he believed that in the end it would prove to be wise and beneficial. The question of its repeal came up during the session, and a report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, adverse to such action, was, after thorough discussion, laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 39, at which stage of the proceedings the question went over until next year, the attention of the lodges to be called to the subject.

On the subject next to be noticed, we will let the Grand Master tell his own story, as he has doubtless made what he considers the best possible showing of excuse for his course:

“R. W. A. J. Rose, D. D. G. M. Eleventh District, advised me that he was informed that the W. M. of Little River Academy Lodge denied the divine authenticity of the Bible, and asked me what should be done in the event his information proved true. I directed him to make due and full investigation, and if he found the fact to exist as stated, to suspend the W. M. from the performance of his duties, and place the lodge in charge of the Senior Warden. Bro. Rose performed this delicate task, and from the lips of the W. M. himself, found the statement to be correct, and the instructions which I gave were fully carried out. I do not know that my action in this matter will meet with your approval. I will say, however, that I was guided by what I conceived to be the policy of the Grand Lodge, as expressed in the resolution bearing on this subject. The question of a belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible, as a pre-requisite to admission in a lodge, was ably and exhaustively discussed by Grand Master SEXTON, in his address in 1857, and led to the adoption of our resolution, No. 95. To my mind, there is a total repugnance in requiring the candidate to declare his belief in the divine authenticity of the Bible, and then be at once ushered into the presence of a Worshipful Master who denies this indispensable pre-requisite, and receive the degrees from him. There is no intention on the part of the Grand Lodge to inculcate sectarianism; on the contrary, Masonry openly disclaims any purpose to interfere with the religious opinions of its votaries; still, our institution is so intimately connected and interwoven with the Bible itself, and that great book of books is so universally acknowledged by the civilized world as the revealed will of God, that no man, in this country, at least, should ever be made a Mason who repudiates it, much less should he be permitted to preside over a lodge.

“The Indian—who knows nothing of the Bible, and nothing of God, save as he sees Him in the rolling sun, the changing moon or the twinkling stars—the Mahomedan and the Hindoo may all make good Masons in their respective localities; but in Texas, we seek no Masonic fellowship with any man who denies a belief in the

Divine authenticity of that book which we take as the rule and guide for our faith and practice, nor with him who repudiates that God, in whom we are early taught, as Masons, to put our trust."

Of this the Committee on Grand Officers' Reports say, the Grand Lodge concurring :

"They approve the action of the M. W. Grand Master in removing the W. M. of a lodge for non-belief in the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. The question as to whether such belief is indispensable as a pre-requisite to initiation is not one for discussion in this Grand Lodge at this day. It took ground at an early period in favor of the position assumed by the M. W. Grand Master, and no endorsement of ours can add to the force of the regulations heretofore adopted."

We confess our inability to understand the mental condition of the Grand Master, when, in the face of this action, he says there is no intention on the part of the Grand Lodge to inculcate sectarianism; for however openly Masonry may disclaim any purpose to interfere with the religious opinions of its votaries, if words have any value and there is any significance in acts, it is as clear as that two and two are four, that the Grand Lodge which assumes to be the conservator of Masonry in Texas, does so interfere. To our mind it is equally clear that this interference is in palpable violation not only of the whole spirit of Masonry, but of the plain letter of its law; utterly subversive of the landmark concerning God and religion, upon whose faithful observance, above all others, the perpetuity of Masonry depends. This landmark affords no more warrant for inquiring, either of a brother or a candidate, his opinion as to the authorship, authenticity, or inspiration of the Bible, than as to the merits or demerits of the doctrine metempsychosis or the dogma of the immaculate conception. It is exclusive as well as inclusive, establishing one only test—a belief in God—and excluding all others; and is designedly the palladium of individual liberty in religious matters, recognizing not the *duty* of toleration, but the *right* of private judgment.

That the Grand Master felt this exclusive nature of the law, is shown by his naming those who deny the divine authenticity of the Bible with those who deny God, in order to bring the former within the terms of the law against the latter; when, in point of fact, it would be just as rational to infer their views as to God's being, from their opinions as to the existence of an open Polar sea.

We see no logical alternative for the Grand Lodge of Texas, but to inaugurate a war of extermination against all Masons within its jurisdiction who do not subscribe to its theology, and we are inclined to believe that such a course would work for good in bringing the matter home to the lodges in such a shape that they would appreciate the fatal effect upon Masonry of a denial of its fundamental guaranties.

The Grand Master had been repeatedly asked to grant authority to lodges to engage in lotteries to enable them to build halls or pay off debts; his uniform refusal will receive the general commendation it deserves, as will also his refusal to grant a dispensation for authority to hold a public "Lodge of Sorrow" in memory of members of a lodge, who had died at different times during a period extending back for five years. We agree with him that to hold *such* a public service in memory of those who died years ago, quietly and peacefully at home, and whose remains were deposited in the grave with the usual formalities of the Fraternity, would seem to

partake to much of a desire to seek occasion for public display. In this connection he mentions the prevalence of a custom in some of the lodges, of performing our burial service at the grave of a brother weeks after his interment. He says :

“Although a brother may request Masonic burial, it frequently occurs that the lodge is not called together for this purpose, but arrangements are made for the ceremony to take place at some future day, when a large audience can be obtained, a funeral sermon preached, and a great display be made. I know not what impression this may make upon those outside of our Order, but to go to the grave of a brother weeks or months after his interment, and perform our burial service over his covered grave, has always impressed me as a perversion of one of our most sacred and solemn ceremonies, especially when the ceremony might have been performed at the time of his burial.”

He recommends the repeal of the resolution of the previous year, forbidding the publication of the reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, thus summing up his argument :

“The Grand Lodge is, to a Mason, what the highest court in the land is to a citizen—the place of last resort—and he has the right to expect that its judgment will be supported by reason, and, if possible, by precedent. But if our decisions in important matters are not published, how shall we know that they are wise and just? They become but mere traditions, and will often conflict. If published, uniformity is thereby secured, and each case is not left to the arbitrary will of those by whom it is tried.”

The Grand Lodge concurred. Some time after he had issued a circular asking aid for the destitute Masons of Kansas, he was informed by the Master of a lodge at Austin, that funds had been contributed by his lodge, but the lodge having some information that a negro lodge was at work in that city, claiming existence by virtue of a charter from the Grand Lodge of Kansas, had directed him to withhold the contribution until, by correspondence with the Grand Master, he could learn the truth of the matter. The Grand Master promptly informed him that it could not be true; so there was no occasion to use upon the hungry brethren an argument so well calculated to convince them of the error of their ways.

The Grand Master submitted fourteen decisions. He had held in cases where parties had been suspended or expelled, and on appeal the Grand Lodge had reversed the cause for a new trial, that by such action, whether so specially stated or not in the order of reversal, the party was restored to the same position he held prior to trial—that is, a member of the lodge, under charges, and entitled to be present at the new trial.

The Grand Lodge, under the lead of the Committee on Grand Officers' Reports, dissented, and refused to so amend a standing resolution providing that such reversal shall not entitle the party to membership, unless so specially ordered, as to make the denial of membership the exception, instead of the rule, as recommended by him. He decided also, that an elective officer of a lodge could not, after installation, join in a petition for a charter for a new lodge, because by their law the right of such officer to dimit is denied, and he could not be permitted to do indirectly, what is prohibited directly: that a lodge could not assess a tax against its members for building purposes, unless authorized by the provisions of its by-laws; but if a resolution to

assess such a tax had been unanimously passed, it was binding upon all who assented to it, and that one who assented and afterwards refused to pay, if he was able, would be liable to punishment therefor; but whatever may be the apparent equities of the case, we cannot see how the size of a majority can affect the question; also, that as Texas had never recognized any body of Masons in Mexico, persons claiming to have been made Masons there, and desiring to affiliate in Texas, must receive the degrees *de novo*; that a ballot should not be postponed after the committee has reported; and that a refusal to waive *personal* jurisdiction is equivalent to a rejection, compelling the applicant to wait two years, as after rejection on a petition for the degrees, a conclusion to which we are not prepared to assent.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master PETER W. GRAY. He was one of the giants of the Grand Lodge of Texas, had held many civil offices, and died in the zenith of his mental powers, being only fifty-five years of age.

Grand Secretary FRIZZELL, of Tennessee, visited the Grand Lodge, having been commissioned by his Grand Lodge to present to Past Grand Master GRAFTON, of that jurisdiction, now a member of the Grand Lodge of Texas, a pure gold Past Grand Master's jewel, voted him by the Grand Lodge he had so ably served.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, of Bastrop, was elected Grand Master; GEO. H. BRINGHURST, Houston, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Wyoming was recognized; but, following the lead of Arkansas, whence the constituents of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory were derived, action on the question of recognizing the latter body was postponed.

The lodges were prohibited from charging an affiliation fee; an elaborate system for securing uniformity of work established, with a Grand Lecturer, to be paid while at work at the same rate as the Grand Secretary, and four Deputy Grand Lecturers at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each, for the support of which a *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents was levied on the lodges; fifteen charters were granted to lodges U. D., and ten to new lodges outright; one refused and one restored; four dispensations withdrawn, and one revived; a Past Grand Master's jewel presented to the retiring Grand Master; a rule adopted requiring communications from lodges to the Grand Master, involving questions of Masonic law or usage, to be sent to the District Deputy of the district in which the lodge is situated, for examination, and to be by him returned to the lodge, if it is found that such question has been heretofore determined by the Grand Lodge; if not to be forwarded by him to the Grand Master, with such information as he has gained, a rule that will require a general brushing up of knowledge all round; a Lodge of Sorrow held in memory of Past Grand Master GRAY, and some two hundred and eighty others, deceased during the year, a custom of which we should prefer that Grand Lodges would leave the inventors a monopoly; and some forty cases of grievances and appeals acted upon, in which the different sections of the famous "Grievous Committee" did their work very thoroughly. We quote only from a single case, involving two important points:

"Specification first: Making out a fraudulent and malicious account against a brother Master Mason, to-wit: Bro. E. L. Trimble, and placing it in the hands of an officer for collection.

“Specification second: Quarrelling with, and fighting a brother Master Mason, to wit: Bro. E. L. Trimble.

“The first specification under this charge being purely pecuniary in its character, and being repugnant to Edict No. 128 of this Grand Lodge, should not have been entertained.

“The evidence bearing upon the second specification, as given in the trial, proves clearly and emphatically, that Bro. E. L. Trimble was the aggressor, and that Bro. Ira B. Dement was acting in self-defense in this case.

“We know of no law, either civil or Masonic, that condemns a man for defending his person against the assaults of another.”

The Special Committee on Masonic Orphans' Agricultural and Mechanical College, reported as the result of their inquiries that thirty-two lodges had signified a willingness to submit to an annual tax, and an equal number were averse to it, while all but two or three were in favor of the project. We do not understand, from the record, whether the college feature is given up, but on the recommendation of the committee the initiatory steps were taken to establish an “Orphan's Home.”

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 77) reviews the proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, and embraces also a portion of the report of the New York Committee on Foreign Grand Bodies. The review is from the practiced pen of Bro. M. F. MOTT, who acknowledges valuable assistance from Bro. B. B. RICHARDSON. Illinois receives appreciative notice. Bro. MOTT is sorry the prerogative of the Grand Master to make Masons at sight is recognized in our Constitution, and hopes the time will soon come when it will not be. He says that dual membership is not considered illegal and unjust in Texas, a large number of their oldest and best brethren being members of and paying dues to two lodges at the same time; has always had the idea that when a candidate received the degrees in a regularly constituted lodge, according to the established usages and customs of the jurisdiction under which it was working, and without any fault of his, that he thereby became entitled to be received as a Mason, an idea which we share with him; says that a more orderly, law-abiding and peaceful people than the citizens of Texas, and especially the Masons of Texas, are not to be found in this vast country; that as a “citizen and a soldier” it is all right to honor the dead soldier, but not as a Mason should such displays be encouraged, opposed as they are to the genius of the institution, which is peace; and in conclusion, says:

“We earnestly beseech the brethren everywhere to guard more closely the gates of our Temple; and admit none to enter because no positive evil can be said against him; but look to it that there is some good, being sure that where there is the germ of good present, there is a prospect of its becoming a ripe plant under our fostering care; for here alone of all the institutions of the earth is found the realization of the poet's dream of a society of—

“Freemen, equals all,
By reason swayed, self-govern'd, self-improved,
And the electric chain of public good
Twined round the private happiness of each.”

The Chairmanship of the Committee next year again falls to Bro. E. H. CUSHING, whose failure to write the report this year having called forth the regrets of a reviewer, Bro. MOTT adds his own. We shall welcome the re-appearance of the former as we did the latter, acknowledging ourselves in the predicament of old John Gay—

“How happy could I be with either
Were t’other dear charmer away.”

UTAH.

The Grand Lodge met at Salt Lake City, Nov. 10, 1874.

Grand Master COHN reports that notwithstanding the financial disturbance which had swept over the country, and had probably affected Utah more than any other portion of the Western country, the stagnation of business driving away some of their best citizens and discouraging emigration, their numbers were steadily, though slowly, increasing. Harmony had prevailed, and they had not suffered bereavement. He, however, paused to refer to the fraternal dead of Nova Scotia, Maine and Pennsylvania. One dispensation had been granted for a new lodge, located at Ogden.

Referring to non-affiliates, he sensibly says :

“To a great extent the remedy to diminish non-affiliates lies with the lodges, and notably with the principal officers thereof. Avoid quarrels and dissensions. Officers of lodges should be exemplary men, respected in the community, and make the lodge meetings interesting to the visiting brother. Do not accept every petitioner for degrees as a matter of course ; let none enter but those that are worthy and well qualified. Do this and you will see that your petitions for affiliation will be on the increase.”

Still he wanted to see the whole matter referred for legislation, and reported that he had instructed the Grand Secretary to find out how many unaffiliated Masons there were in the Territory. That officer reported his methods and its results. He furnished the Secretaries with the blanks for this census, with the request that they send them to all known Masons (not members of their lodges) within their respective jurisdictions. The first circular embraced the questions whether the party addressed was a Master Mason ; a contributing member of some lodge ; its name, number, location, and by whom chartered ; and if non-affiliated, when he dimitted. If the answer to the first showed him to be a contributing member of some lodge, the matter rested ; if unaffiliated, a second circular was sent, requesting him to join a lodge in Utah, if he purposed remaining there. We give the gist of the Grand

Secretary's report, promising that the total membership of the lodges in Utah is 340 :

"The Secretaries, to their credit be it said, attended faithfully to their duties, and August 1st, at my request, transmitted to me their reports. Three hundred and twenty-four circulars marked "A" were mailed. From the answers received, it appears that two hundred and twelve Masons reside in Utah, who are contributing members of lodges outside of this jurisdiction. Ninety-five are non-affiliates, and seventeen considered themselves above any Masonic authority and refused to answer. The names of these and of the non-affiliates are on file in this office. Only seven have affiliated with our lodges since the request was made. It can easily be presumed that about one hundred more Masons residing in Utah were not addressed."

The subject went to a committee who reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted, the following :

"*Resolved*, That all non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for the period of six months, but such non-affiliates shall petition some lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance, shall be debarred from all Masonic rights and privileges, as follows :

"1st. They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge.

"2d. They shall not be allowed to appear in any Masonic procession.

"3d. They shall not be entitled to Masonic charity.

"4th. They shall not be entitled to Masonic burial.

"They shall be deemed drones in the hive of Masonry, and unworthy our protection as Masons."

This resolution was ordered to be printed on the back of all dimitts granted ; and it was further provided that lodges should have a black list containing the names of all unaffiliated Masons so after the expiration of the allotted time (seven months), and send a list to the Grand Secretary every three months, to be by him transmitted to other lodges for similar posting.

Seeing that the whole matter is one of dollars and cents with the Grand Lodge of Utah, (a cash contribution condoning the offense of remaining unaffiliated), we wonder why that body did not make its resolution apply too, to the two hundred and twelve who were contributing members of lodges in other jurisdictions. There would have been more money in it, and it would have been not a whit more unlawful. Having cut itself loose from the restraints of law, there is no logical reason why it should stop anywhere so long as a single Mason (affiliated or unaffiliated) remained in the jurisdiction with any of his rights intact.

The Grand Master advised Masters of lodges to be a little more sparing of their summonses, properly holding that that they should not be issued except when there is an absolute necessity. Notwithstanding the four lodges in the jurisdiction sent one hundred and seventy-five dollars to the Louisiana sufferers, which strikes us as a very liberal contribution, the Grand Master regretted that they were too weak to do more ; and in this connection, took occasion to enforce the idea that the true way to

fulfil the charitable obligations of Masonry is for lodges to accumulate funds by a rigid collection of dues. Hence, we conclude that although his heart is in the right place, he is very far from a true conception of the essential character of Masonry.

Referring to matters illustrative of the ignorance of some of the Craft, he remarked that on its becoming known to the members of a lodge that he intended to be present at a trial of one of its members, his privilege to do so was seriously questioned by some, because he was not a member of that lodge!

He submitted two decisions: That a Master elect must be qualified by no less than three actual Past Masters, and no Chapter Past Master should be allowed to participate in the ceremony; and that on the removal of an Entered Apprentice of a lodge U. D., to another Grand Jurisdiction, his lodge may relinquish jurisdiction and grant permission to a lodge there to confer the remaining degrees on him, holding, without entering into the merits of the proposition, that a lodge U. D. has no authority to grant such a request, but that such a lodge being the creature of the Grand Master, he has the authority to order them to do so.

The Committee on Jurisprudence approved the first, but dissented from the second, on the chief ground that a lodge U. D., has no power save that granted on the dispensation, to enter, pass and raise Masons.

The Grand Lodge sustained the committee.

In relation to discipline, he well says that a lodge is not a creditor's agency, nor can complicated business difficulties be there solved: and Masters should never allow them to come up.

He urges the rigorous punishment of the habitual drunkard, and thinks that though they are now too crude and weak to enact a law making it an offense for a Mason to keep a "whisky shop," as many Grand Lodges have done, the day is not far distant when it will also be the law of the Grand Lodge of Utah.

It is not often in a Grand Lodge that so much truth manages to get itself told in so small a space, as in the remarks of the Grand Master, under the head of "Too much Masonry." This, he finds, is the reason why the lodges are so much neglected.

"The morbid desire of the young Mason for more mystery, and not for 'more light,'" leads him on into the multitude of degrees and orders, and causes him to lose sight of the noble and simple teachings of the first three degrees. "Standing on his lofty pinnacle," he says, "the young Knight Templar of two or three month's standing, considers himself *very high* indeed, and the Blue Lodge is totally ignored, or looked upon as something only fit for the *lower* ranks of the order." He further says:

"I remember when we had no Chapter, Commandery or Scottish Rites in this city, the lodges were always well attended, the members well posted in the rituals, and the officers, proud of their positions in the lodge, vied with each other in the accuracy of the work. I am constrained to say, that such is not the case now. Masons occupying the highest offices in the Chapter and Commandery, can scarcely assist in the conferring of a degree in the Blue Lodge, when called upon. All this I attribute to *too much Masonry*, and in the dim future I can see greater danger springing from this, than from all the assailants against Free Masonry.

“My brethren of the “higher degrees,” I mean no disparagement to you or your degrees. I have the greatest reverence for your excellent teachings. We are all brothers, belonging to one of the greatest families under the sun, and I shall ever rejoice in your prosperity. But as Grand Master of Utah, I caution you not to sap your own foundation. Your material should be selected from the matured, ripe members of the order, and not from among those who are scarcely familiar with their first A B C lessons. You destroy their Masonic usefulness by permitting them to join you too quickly. Bear in mind that Blue Lodge Masonry is the root of all, weaken it, and the Masonic structure will become top-heavy and crumble to pieces. I conjure you to attend the Blue Lodges of which you are members, and take an active part in their workings, and do not leave the whole of it to the Master, Secretary, and one or two other members.”

We have expressed the opinion, in former reports, that it would be better for Masonry if all those parasitic bodies were swept out of existence. After much thought on the subject, we find our convictions unchanged, and do not hesitate to say that if by a stroke of the pen we could destroy them all, to-morrow's sun would not look down upon a vestige of them.

The report of the Grand Secretary is a comprehensive and elaborate paper, giving a complete epitome of the business of the jurisdiction. As librarian, he submitted another elaborate report, evincing a thorough appreciation of the value of a good library, and affording abundant proof that Bro. DIEHL is the right man in the right place.

A communication was received from Bro. JAMES LOWE, formerly an active member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and still a member of one of its constituents, calling attention to certain defects in their penal code, which he had noticed in his experience as counsel in lodge trials.

CHARLES W. BENNETT was elected Grand Master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, re-elected Grand Secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

Past Grand Master LANGFORD, of Montana, was received as a visitor, with the grand honors; Secretaries of lodges properly required to report the *full given name* of each member in their Annual Returns; the work as exemplified in the three degrees, declared the standard; one charter granted; lodges required to punish members guilty of drunkenness or gambling; a new Trial Code adopted; the right of dismission except for the purpose of joining another lodge, helping to form a new one, or leaving the Grand Jurisdiction, improperly denied.

A Special Committee reported in favor of permitting a brother dimitted from a lodge holding under the Grand Orient of France, to affiliate, being first duly *healed*; but the report was disagreed to by a large majority; whence, it appears that Utah's contribution to international law, is a refusal to receive deserters from the enemy in time of war.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 80), by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, whom some one has appropriately called “the atlas of the Grand Lodge of Utah,” is an exceedingly interesting review of the proceedings of forty-four American Grand Lodges. Bro. DIEHL'S style has just enough of the idiomatic flavor to give it piquancy, yet on the whole his English is good. He gives Illinois extended and

complimentary notice. He remarks that he has not signed the By-Laws of the M. A. S., but that is of no consequence, as he is evidently a charter member.

He dissents from the heresy, that dues can accrue against a member during suspension; agrees that not less than seven Master Masons can hold a lodge; recommends the ring story in Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,' to a Grand Master who mixes his theology with his Masonry; pauses for a moment at the Canadian record of a dispensation for a ball, to speculate on what the people at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains would think of the Masons were they to appear in a ball-room, clad in white gloves and aprons and " 'sich' other lodge 'fixins,' " concluding that the ladies especially, would think there was "something wrong in their 'upper story'": has scant respect for the 'old regulation' requiring service as Warden to render eligible for the office of Master: shares the fear of the Grand Master of Mississippi, that he erred in deciding that a Mason under charges could not join a Masonic procession, a fear that we are happy to say is quite general; dissents from the opinion that every lodge has a right to be represented in Grand Lodge by its Master and Wardens, giving as a reason, that experience in other bodies had taught him that fifty men can do more in a legislative body than a few hundred, which might be very 'pat' if we were now engaged in making a law, but not conspicuously applicable in elucidating a law already fixed; follows Bro. GIBSON to the sensible conclusion that the Master of a lodge actually invested and in the Oriental Chair, is a *Past Master* within the meaning of a constitution requiring the officers of the Grand Lodge to be such; does not concur in the opinion that a Junior Warden, who, by request, prefers charges, is to be viewed in the light of an accuser, and ought to retire, as such, when the trial is concluded," for the reason that no officer of a lodge should be deprived of a lodge privilege because he has done his duty, but fails to say whether a member preferring charges unofficially, might not also be as clearly within the line of his duty; hopes every Grand Lodge will soon arrange for a Lodge of Sorrow at each Annual Communication, but does not, that we have observed, favor the adoption of the right of 'Masonic Baptism' from the same source; shows an intolerance of non-affiliation quite up to the mark of new communities, which we trust he will outgrow upon a careful re-examination of the question as to what rights pertain to a brother by virtue of his character as a Mason, and what are adventitious, or dependent on the minor fact of lodge membership.

VERMONT.

The Grand Lodge met at Burlington, June 10, 1874.

Like its predecessors from the same pen, the address of Grand Master DAVIS is an able paper.

The Angel of Death had passed them by almost without a blow. WILLIAM BRIDGES, Past Master of Franklin Lodge No. 4, in which lodge he was made a Mason in 1820, had died at the age of eighty-nine. He was one of the faithful in the dark days of Masonry in Vermont. We find also a memorial page inscribed to FREDERICK BUTTON, Past Master of Chipman Lodge No. 52.

The Grand Master also alluded to the death of Past Grand Master LYNDE, of Maine, the Grand Representative of Vermont at the time.

No dispensation for a new lodge had been issued.

He argued in reference to the action of the previous year looking to the republication of the old records and proceedings, from the formation of the Grand Lodge up to the present time, that it covered too much ground, and that for the present everything should wait for the putting in form for publication the proceedings down to the time of the re-organization of the Grand Lodge in 1846, the work requiring the assistance of those who from personal experience can supply what is missing, and who cannot be expected long to survive. The committee heretofore appointed had taken the same view, and reported that they had proceeded no further than to ascertain that the material for the work was still in existence, though in so frail and scarce supply as to impress them with the great importance of securing it before the substance should have faded entirely away. It was accordingly provided that the venerable Past Grand Secretary, Bro. JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Vermont, with two others, should proceed immediately to the preparation of the manuscript, which is to include beside the proceedings, such other matter as the committee deem proper to preserve of record. The Craft everywhere is to be congratulated on this action.

The Grand Master called attention to the condition of the treasury, and to the necessity of having some other source of income than the present, viz: three dollars on every initiation and twenty-five dollars for each charter granted. He suggested a capitation tax, and the Grand Lodge levied a tax on the lodges of twenty-five cents for each member not excused from the payment of lodge dues on account of extreme age or pecuniary disability.

The Grand Master felt warranted in renewing the congratulations for their prosperity which he had announced in previous years, the Craft never having been more harmonious and prosperous. If their growth had been less rapid than at some former periods, it had been a building up of better material. There were, however, two evils of which he felt called upon to speak.

The first—of a negative character, but none the less an evil—that of indifference or inactivity; the other, the spirit of intolerance—a disposition not to submit to the regulations of Masonry, oftenest found among the most zealous, the result of some disappointment or defeat, either of self or friends. He truly says that when it seizes hold of any considerable number of the members of a lodge, its effect is disastrous. In closing, the Grand Master announced his retirement from office. He submitted fourteen decisions. We copy four :

“1. In case of a Masonic trial, the wife of the accused should not be admitted as a witness, either for or against her husband.

“6. Signature to the by-laws of the lodge is necessary to complete the membership of a brother, whether he received the degrees in the lodge or was elected to membership therein. Without such signature, he is not a member.

“12. A Masonic Hall, which has been dedicated as such, should not be leased for any purpose that is not a Masonic one.

“14. The Tyler, when a member, should be required to cast his ballot the same as any other member, and should not be excused therefrom by reason of being in the discharge of his duties, outside the door.”

All were approved.

NATHAN P. BOWMAN, of St. Johnsbury, was elected Grand Master; HENRY CLARK, Rutland, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge accepted an invitation from one of its constituents to keep the June Festival with it; ordered a collocation of all the decisions in force; refused to provide for biennial instead of annual sessions; ordered a testimonial for the retiring Grand Master; and besides transacting a large amount of routine business, rejected by a large vote, after a warm discussion, the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That charity being one of the principal tenets of our Order, the relief of distressed brethren, their widows and orphans is incumbent upon the lodge of which he is or was a member. If a brother, his widow or orphan are, when in distress, relieved pecuniarily by a lodge in whose jurisdiction he or they may be temporarily sojourning, the last named lodge should be reimbursed therefor by the lodge of which he is or was a member.”

In this the Grand Lodge utters the voice of the great majority of thinking Masons.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 150) is again from the pen of Bro. HENRY CLARK, and reviews the proceedings of thirty-eight American Grand Lodges, including Illinois for 1873.

Grand Master HAWLEY'S address, he considers “a well arranged and systematic record of his stewardship over the great jurisdiction of Illinois,” and he highly commends the action of the Grand Lodge in making an appropriation for the benefit of a Past Grand Master who had become destitute by misfortune and disease.

Bro. CLARK this year deals rather sparingly in comments, his report being largely a compilation, but a very interesting and instructive one.

He holds that reversal of sentence of expulsion on appeal leaves the accused with all his rights intact, including membership in his lodge, saying truly and forcibly,

that "there is a vast difference between *reversal* of the action of a lodge and *restoration*. The one is justice, the other mercy;" expresses no opinion on the mixed funeral question; is inclined to look with disfavor upon the establishment of German lodges working in the German language; holds installing by proxy illegal; takes the liberal view as to the burial of suicides; and in conclusion, says:

"In no other manner can one become so intelligent and well informed Mason as by reading from time to time the labors of his fellows in the great temple of Masonic labor. To gather in the spirit and listen to the voice of Masonry as it comes up from all quarters of the globe is the purpose, object and value of reports on Foreign Correspondence. The inspiration the compiler receives from a knowledge of the fact that he is gathering useful information for the instruction of his brethren, is a partial reward for the night vigils and the severe labor of reading so many thousand pages and culling therefrom the valuable points and gems of beauty. Such, my brethren, is the satisfaction that comes to the writer, feeling as he does, in concluding his report, that he has presented to you a faithful review of the Masonic records of the world, and as such he submits the work for your inspection."

Masons everywhere will be pained to learn of the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE M. HALL, in August following the meeting of the Grand Lodge, at the early age of fifty years. He was buried by the Grand Lodge amid general mourning and a general cessation of business in the town where he resided, and followed to the grave by people from all parts of the State, including many distinguished members of the medical profession, of which he, too, was an honored member. From an appreciative newspaper notice, written by one intimately associated with him, an officer of the Grand Lodge, we take the following:

"Perhaps Dr. Hall had gained most prominence in his connection with and services for the Masonic fraternity, with which he connected himself in early life. He was associated with NATHAN B. HASWELL, PHILLIP C. TUCKER, JOHN B. HOLLENBECK and men of that stamp. He sat at their feet a ready student of the teachings and theory of the institution, to which he ever rightly adhered. Fitted by service with those Nestors of Masonry, he became an active member of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, having served in nearly every important office of that body until he reached the Grand Master's chair, which he ably and acceptably occupied for four years, succeeding in the position his lifelong and devoted friend, Hon. LEVERETT B. ENGLSEBY. In this capacity he gained his widest fame, and an enviable reputation in the Masonic world. His government was of the conservative character of his predecessors, TUCKER, HASWELL, and ENGLSEBY, and if his administration was less brilliant it was because their well grounded opinions had so settled the law and principles that it was only left for him to continue and execute the work he had so efficiently assisted in establishing."

VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Richmond, Dec. 14, 1874.

The address of Grand Master LAMBERT merits the compliment it received from the committee, to whom it was referred, not only for the graceful language in which its views are expressed, but for the admirable sentiments it embodies.

Never before, he says, has more perfect peace and harmony prevailed than during the past year. He was spared the pain of announcing the death of any member of the Grand Lodge, but alluded in appreciative terms to the fraternal dead of other jurisdictions, CHARLES W. MOORE, of Massachusetts, and the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland, who for a period of sixty-one years, without interruption, exercised the functions of his high office, an event unprecedented in the annals of Masonry. He announces that the time has arrived when Quebec can be recognized; says that as yet they are uninformed as to the effect of their unanswerable and fraternal, (and we may add, unanswered,) appeal to the Grand Orient of France, but be the result for good or evil, they will always enjoy the proud satisfaction, that in every respect Virginia has discharged her duty in vindicating those rights which are so dear to American Grand Lodges, and which she will never see violated with impunity; and acknowledges with courteous appreciation the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Custom House and Post Office buildings in Chicago. Notwithstanding the large number of chartered lodges in the State, with an average membership of only forty-five, and in eighty of which it will not exceed twenty-five, sixteen dispensations for new lodges had been granted during the year, he not seeing how their applications could be refused, as all the requirements of the Grand Lodge had been complied with. He feels that they are multiplying lodges too rapidly, one reason for which, in his judgment, is the too small fee for dispensations, men being willing to risk a doubtful experiment when the cost is trifling. The Grand Lodge concurred in this view and raised the fee.

The Grand Master urges the building of a Masonic Temple; commends the movement of the Richmond brethren for a "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home," and submits six decisions, expressing in connection therewith his obligations to the Grand Lodge for the resolution of the previous year, requesting the Grand Master and Grand Secretary not to answer any questions of Masonic law propounded by lodges and brethren, except such as might be sent up through the District Deputies. His decisions were all approved, as they deserved to be. We copy two:

1st. "That it is contrary to Masonic law and usage to require a Master Mason to be proficient in the Third Degree before he can be received into membership in a lodge; consequently the enactment of a by-law to that effect would be improper.

6th. "A resident of this State, whilst on a foreign cruise, claims to have received the three degrees of Masonry at one time, by dispensation (the work being done in the French language), at a place called Seychelles, in a group of islands in the Indian Ocean. The lodge conferring this high honor is represented to be under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France. Desiring to affiliate in this jurisdiction, I have decided that he cannot be recognized as a Mason, and that his only course is to petition as any other Profane, and if elected, he can then receive the degrees in due and ancient form, according to law and usage."

In the report of his transactions in connection with the re-publication of the Proceedings from 1777, the Grand Secretary says:

"It is entirely needless for me to add that this highly valuable book should form part of the library of every Masonic Lodge in the world, and especially of Virginia, who claims and therein establishes the fact that she was the first to found a Grand Lodge in America clothed with the power of perpetuity of existence according to Masonic ritual and law."

Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, can now take the floor!

Fourteen charters were granted, one surrendered, and one dispensation continued; the work exemplified; the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized; a committee appointed to report on the propriety and feasibility of purchasing and maintaining a suitable property for the education of the children of deceased Master Masons; a resolution adopted discountenancing lotteries, gift concerts, gift enterprises, and raffles, for the future, but with a proviso that it should not interfere with any arrangement for any gift concert or gift enterprise already made; and the safe and conservative ideas of Virginia Masons illustrated in the adoption of the following, from special committees:

"It is the opinion of your committee that the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, cannot establish and organize under its care and protection the plan of life insurance proposed in the memorial, or any other, no matter how meritorious, without departing from the ancient landmarks of Masonry."

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of Bro. DANIEL RUGGLES, of Fredricksburg Lodge, No. 4, praying for some action on the part of this Grand Lodge, having in view the formation of a General Grand Council of the Order, and the holding of a Grand Sorrow Lodge at Mt. Vernon on St. John's day, 1876, beg leave to report, that after due consideration they are unanimously of opinion that any action on the part of this Grand Lodge is inexpedient."

WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO, of Gloucester C. H., was elected Grand Master; JOHN DOVE, Richmond, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Bro. B. R. WELLFORD, Jr., presented another of his very able Reports on Correspondence, (pp. 146) reviewing the proceedings of forty-seven American Grand lodges, including Illinois for 1873 and 1874, to which he devotes nearly twenty pages. Grand Master HAWLEY's allusion to the death of Past Grand Master STEVENSON, and the report of our Obituary Committee thereon, calls forth the remark that the Craft in his State will feelingly appreciate these fraternal tributes from their brethren in Illinois to the memory of Virginia's honored dead.

He is pleased to quote from us on the subject of physical disqualifications; sympathizes with our hesitation in approving a California report justifying, in a particular case, electioneering for office, though in that particular case he rejoiced in the

success of the party resorting to it; and since the matter has become a thing of the past, we may remark that all our sympathies were in the same direction, and for every other reason save that complained of, we too, rejoiced in his success; quotes us at length on the subject of a single ballot for all the degrees, though adhering to their opposite practice as wise in result and sound in principle; sympathizes too, with our doubts as to the necessity of the actual presence of the charter to give validity to the acts of a lodge; and reproduces the incident in the history of the Grand Lodge of New York and the life of MORGAN LEWIS, who, during twelve of the fourteen years of his Grand Mastership, remained unaffiliated, of which he says :

“Bro. Lewis’ example in non-affiliation would be far more honored in the breach than the observance. There are few such as Bro. Lewis in any age or any country; but his life ought to be suggestive to our impetuous and over-zealous brethren, of the hazard they may encounter and the folly they may commit.”

He takes occasion, too, in quoting at length from our strictures on the New York legislation relative to non-affiliation, in our report for 1874, to announce that his views are, to a considerable extent, in sympathy therewith; and also to approve of our strictures on the Kentucky report relative to the assumed right of the so-called Scottish Rite bodies to confer the degrees of Masonry.

He regrets, however, to see us put in a claim for the legitimacy of the African lodges claiming under the Prince Hall Charter, and after quoting from our review of Vermont, (Ill. Proc. 1873), says:

“We are content to leave this matter in the hands of our New England brethren. We had supposed that the pretension of the Prince Hall Lodge to anything of regularity had been effectually disposed of a few years ago in an exhaustive examination by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The truth of the whole matter seems to us to lie in a nutshell. The negro question has been always the Achilles’ heel of America. English policy and cupidity fastened slavery upon her reluctant colonists; but New England early learnt to follow in the wake of the London and Liverpool ship-owners, and at the period of the Revolution, and for many years after, her capitalists and merchants were more interested in maintaining the slave trade than Virginia or North Carolina, and when independence had been achieved, and the Federal Constitution was framed, New England, with her undivided vote, defeated the earnest efforts of Virginia and North Carolina to suppress the traffic at once. When the patriotic resistance of the people of Massachusetts to the aggressions of Parliament had aroused the animosity of old England, and foreign mercenaries were sent across the water to crush out the rising spirit of liberty, it was not unnaturally deemed a wise stroke of policy to incite and stimulate domestic dissension by playing upon the passions and aspirations of the negro, and humiliating the pride of the refined and educated Republican leaders, by elevating to their level an inferior and alien race. History repeats itself, and our own recent experience enables us all readily to appreciate the spirit then manifested. Masonry, like the Church, is unhappily in times of passion and excitement, not unfrequently prostituted to base ends. Thus it was that in 1775, an Army Lodge attached to a British regiment undertook to confer the Degrees of Masonry upon Prince Hall and a few other negroes. In 1779 they applied to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a warrant, which was promptly refused. In 1784, however, after the war had closed, when the people of the mother country were still smarting under the mortification of defeat in their effort to subjugate America, the Grand Lodge of England was, we fear, too glad to have the opportunity of perpetuating the original wrong of her

Army Lodge, and invaded the jurisdiction of Massachusetts by granting to Prince Hall and others a warrant to work under the name of the African Lodge. From that bastard child, the unshapely offspring of malice and hate, has sprung all the brood of African lodges among us. The evil which men do lives after them, and this Parthian arrow, sped with a fatal skill from the bow of our English Mother, still, after the lapse of a century, rankles in the vitals of her children. It is not improbable that some one or more of the men who were conspicuous in vindicating the rights of the negro to recognition, upon a distant shore, as a man and a brother, and who were foremost in endeavoring to enforce upon the gentlemen of Boston his acceptance as a social equal, were even then clutching the inherited gains of the slave trade—it may have been, the very purchase money in the slave shambles of Boston of the ancestress of Prince Hall.”

We take it that this is altogether a question of fact and law, in which prejudice of caste and pride of race have no part, and as such we discussed it in 1871. The facts which we claimed had not been invalidated, and the deductions which had not been controverted, were presented in our discussion of this “exhaustive examination by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,” to which Bro. WELLFORD refers, and to our report for that year we refer him for information as to whether the pretension of the Prince Hall Lodge to anything of regularity was effectually disposed of. Unless he finds the facts misstated there, we feel assured that he will conclude with us that even from the standpoint of those who at present hold to the absolute right of a sufficient number of lodges within a given territory to organize a Grand Lodge and assume exclusive jurisdiction over that territory, there could not have been any Masonic body in Massachusetts *at that time* possessing such jurisdiction; and that his statement that the Grand Lodge of England had invaded the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, was made hastily and without due consideration. We should feel assured of this, even if Bro. WELLFORD agreed with us that the common law of Masonry has now established, as one of the rights of a chartered lodge, the right to participate with a sufficient number of lodges in the formation of a new and independent Grand Lodge, whenever the State, Territory or Province in which they are located shall become sufficiently independent to warrant it. But he does not agree with us, as the following, written in another connection, will show :

“Bro. ROBBINS will, we are assured, concede that there is an honest difference of opinion whether the common law of Masonry has established the right he asserts, and if it has that it requires some argument to reconcile it with the literal significance of our pledges of faith. In giving those pledges we renounce, and in accepting them we are promised the right to refuse to recognize any mental reservation or evasion of their literal import. Is it then consistent with good faith for those who agree with Bro. ROBBINS, to insist against our protest upon the modification of their pledges, which they believe, but we do not, that the common law of Masonry justifies. We think not; but Bro. ROBBINS Grand Lodge not only says that we shall acquiesce in their right to claim the benefit of the modification, but that we shall accept the interpretation of the common law, and at the peril of excommunication from Masonic intercourse, act upon it, in despite of our honest belief that we cannot so act without a violation of our covenant vows.”

Holding these opinions, and it being nowhere claimed that the lodges participating in the organization of the “Massachusetts Grand Lodge” were acting with the consent of their parent Grand Lodge, he is bound by even stronger reasons than

we [to deny that there was, at the time the charter was granted to the African Lodge, any Grand Lodge existing in Massachusetts which the Grand Lodge of England could have invaded.

In his view of the lawful method of forming Grand Lodges, Massachusetts must have been, logically, open and unoccupied territory to the Grand Lodge of England, as it certainly was historically; and no lodge regularly chartered by her could have been a "bastard child." Whether the African Lodge became hopelessly attainted by subsequent complications, is another question which it is not necessary now to discuss; but we hold its original legitimacy to have been demonstrated beyond cavil.

Bro. WILLFORD makes our verbal criticism on a decision of Grand Master WITHERS—the opportunity for which we availed ourselves of to relieve our language from the prosaic level of simple dissent, but which sufficiently indicated our position—the occasion of an examination of the question whether the effect of a reversal by the Grand Lodge, upon appeal, of the action of a lodge expelling a member, leaves the member with his right of membership intact, concluding that it does not, though his first impression had been otherwise. We quote a portion of his argument:

"Bro. ROBBINS' criticism assumes that membership in the Subordinate Lodge is lost only because it is a part of the penalty of the offence, and must necessarily be remitted when the judgment of guilty is reversed. If this loss of membership were only a part of the penalty, it would not necessarily follow that the reversal of the judgment should remit it. Suppose that the law should attach to conviction by a jury the penalty of removal from office, and a State official should be convicted, by a jury, of crime. The penalty to this extent would be immediately enforced. The refusal of the subordinate court to set aside the verdict might be afterwards adjudged by an appellate court to have been error; but would that reversal necessarily involve a restoration of the accused to the office he had hitherto held?"

Our brother may be able to suppose a case where there would be a part of the penalty from which a reversal of the judgment would not work entire relief; he has done so in the case assumed. We can suggest another. Suppose the judgment involved flogging and imprisonment, and the accused had undergone the first, and was enduring the second, when the judgment was reversed. No reversal could recall the blows already inflicted. But neither of these suppositions fit the question under consideration closely enough to be helpful. The analogy to be a real one, should presume the loss of civil rights, including the elective franchise, which we suppose is, in most, if not all of the States, incidental to conviction of felony. Would not the reversal of judgment, which relieved a man of the character of a convicted felon, rehabilitate him instanter in all his civil rights, including the right to participate in the direction of affairs by the exercise of the elective franchise.

Bro. WELLFORD says "the mistake is in assuming that membership can be lost only by a *correct* judgment of guilt," and that if that idea be sound, "a Mason who is convicted of the most infamous offence by his own lodge, does not and cannot lose his membership in that lodge, so long as the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge continues"; to which we would add, "and ought not, so long as on such appeal the review of the case by the Grand Lodge shows him to have been improperly convicted."

He argues at length to prove that under the civil law, however innocent the victim may be, so far as the forfeit or loss incident to his conviction has been consummate, the judgment of the appellate court can afford him no redress. It is perfectly apparent that the Grand Lodge cannot afford a convicted brother redress in the sense of recalling his hours of lost communion; but it is able, and is also bound, to consider and adjudge what is consummate—which is here a question of law, and not of fact—and if it decides that loss of membership is not lawfully consummate, there is no reason in the nature of things here, why the deprivation should not cease. Bro. WELLFORD says that when the Grand Lodge hears the appeal, the accused is not a member of the lodge, but to us it seems clear that this is the very question in dispute, and if the judgment of the Grand Lodge is adverse to the lodge, it is in no sense a restoration to membership, but a final declaration that the membership has never been lost. In conclusion he says :

“ In the administration of criminal justice in the courts of the State, it is not an unfrequent matter that the appellate court reverses the sentence of the lower court, and commands it to set aside a verdict of guilty rendered by a jury of the country. If that judgment could be imagined to involve an order upon the jury who found that verdict, and the judge who approved it, to accept and recognize the accused as a social equal and a confidential associate, it would be the very essence of tyranny. Society would not concede the right of appeal, if such could be a consequence of the honest error of its ministers of justice.”

So, too, in courts of equity it is not an unfrequent matter that the court reviews the judgments of voluntary associations, and if it is found that a member is unjustly deprived of the rights which are his by the terms of their common agreement, it will order that the deprivation cease; and society recognizes the essential justice of requiring the connection to remain unbroken until it can be severed in the manner and upon the terms which all have agreed upon as the basis of their union.

Upon one other matter of the first importance we find ourselves at variance with Bro. WELLFORD—the question whether Masonry requires a candidate to avow a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, the affirmative of which he argues at considerable length, insisting that it is a Hebrew institution, and that it demands of its votaries recognition of the God of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Moses, as the God whom they adore, and the God in whom they put their trust; and saying that to eliminate from our ceremonies the God of Revelation, and to substitute in His stead the God of Natural Religion, would involve a revolution in Masonry more fundamental and infinitely more disastrous than that which would unveil our most sacred mysteries to the world.

In nothing, in our judgment, was the wisdom of the founders and early conservators of Masonry so signally displayed as in utterly refraining from theological definitions. The landmark demands but one confession and imposes but one condition in religious matters: confession of belief in God, and “to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished.” It is only by refraining from definitions that Masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance. Its universality does not pertain to the

matter of geographical distribution, but to the comprehensive nature of its religious requirement, a belief in the Supreme Being, the starting point and one great inclusive fact of all religions. How much more its votaries may add to this as individuals, it neither prescribes nor inquires; and in our judgment if any one does either in the name of Masonry, he has sore need to seek prayerfully and reverently the catholic spirit which breathes from its immemorial law.

Bro. WELLFORD argues with great earnestness and cogency against the claim for exclusive Masonic control at the funeral of a brother. We quote in part:

“Suppose that the President of the United States should die in office as a member of a lodge in the District, and before his death express a wish to be buried with Masonic rites. Would it be practicable to gratify his wish, consistently with this decision of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia? Can we imagine that the Congress of the United States, if in session, or if not, that his constitutional successor, and his Cabinet advisers, would consent for one moment to the idea that the right of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and of his Cabinet, as organizations, or of the Diplomatic Corps, who, as representatives of friendly powers, would desire to participate in the sad ceremonies of a people’s grief, should be entirely subordinate to the orders of the Worshipful Master of a Masonic lodge in the District?”

* * * * *

“We have in our mind’s eye some brethren whose connection with the Fraternity reflects no less honor upon us than it does upon them, and who would doubtless desire to have their bodies committed to mother earth under our ceremonies. But they have associations of a civil and professional character, and are so prominently identified with other organizations that such desire could not be gratified with common decency if those associations were to be subordinate to the control of a Masonic lodge.

“Suppose an excellent Masonic brother should die in office as the Presiding Officer of the Odd Fellows of his State. Can we decently claim that the Odd Fellows should surrender to us control of his funeral rites? Certainly not. But if we cannot, why should we refuse to his remains the dying request of an esteemed and lamented brother? No response can be given which does not begin and end with the false premise that our participation in the ceremonies is Masonic work in which no profane can participate.”

If it be Masonic work, in any sense, which would justify these extreme pretensions, the body should be interred either upon the summit of high hills, or in the depression of low valleys, where the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers might be readily observed, and the ceremonies suspended if need be until the Tiler could warn all such to remove beyond the range of sight and sound.

Where Masonic bodies consent to appear as such in public places, where the public eye may see and the public ear may hear, the very act necessarily involves a waiver of all right to insist upon the sanctity and the exclusiveness of the lodge room. They must content themselves, then with all limitations which public law and a due regard to the rights of the great public as such or any portion of the public, especially in interest, may impose, and those limitations, with impartial force, must control ours equally with other organizations.

It is a question, then, not of principle, but of expediency, what arrangements shall be made by us with other organizations; and that question is to be solved only upon an intelligent estimate in each case as it may present itself, of the obligations which

the golden rule of morality may impose upon us and upon them. It is very right and very necessary for us from our lodge-rooms, and from all the privileges of the Order, to exclude all profanes; but to gather around an open grave, when a great private, if it be not a public calamity, has commanded a presence, many of whom, debarred by sex or age from being of us, are staggering under a weight of woe which few of us can appreciate, with heart-strings wrapped around the corpse before us, and in such a presence to assert our exclusive right to pay the last tribute of affection, and to repel even such mourners with the assumption of superior claim—with a *Procul—procul oh profani*, is no less abhorrent to our feelings as men, than it is to the benign and beautiful charity which is the crown of our adorning as Masons.”

We regret that we cannot devote more time to this able and interesting report, but professional engagements of an exacting nature are pressing upon us, and—we have to make the excuse for the first time in our six years’ experience in this labor—the printer is close to our heels. We can only copy his concluding words :

“ The outlook is one which gives cheer and comfort in almost every direction. We need but to be true to ourselves. God help us, one and all, to be faithful in our day and generation, and to hand down what we have received from our Fathers without spot or blemish incurred in our day.”

“ So mote it be.”

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Lodge met at Olympia, Sept. 2, 1874.

The address of Grand Master ROTHSCHILD is a very thorough and complete statement of his official acts, among which was the granting of two dispensations for new lodges.

He declined to issue a dispensation for a public ball as a part of the celebration of St. John’s Day, holding it to be unnecessary : as the occasion was a Masonic one, the brethren did not need any authority to appear in Masonic clothing.

Among the few decisions reported is the following :

“ The Master and Wardens in their respective stations, the lodge being duly tiled by a brother at his post, can open, close and transact business in the third degree, but *work* in this degree cannot be duly and truly done with so small a number. The Tyler under no circumstances can leave his post, nor can either of the *indispensable* officers abandon their respective stations. One brother, at least, is required to prepare the candidate; another is equally essential to receive and conduct him; while many with great reason adhere to the doctrine that seven are necessary to constitute a *perfect* lodge; that in opening a Master’s Lodge, the lodges below are opened; indeed, that correct work renders necessary the opening up, and therefore the presumption is that *seven* are present to have secured the opening of such Master’s Lodge; yet I am not prepared to go so far. Tradition teaches us the number which constituted a Master’s Lodge. The Landmarks create the necessity for the presence of sufficient to do the work, no part of which should ever be omitted. With a Tyler at his post, under

an emergency five may confer the degree, but it cannot be conferred with a less number. The law does not settle the question definitely, but *necessity*, more stringent than law, teaches that the degree cannot be conferred with a less number than five, and that to confer it duly and truly a perfect lodge is required—seven and a Tyler.’

We hold to the opinion that the ritualistic or traditional number is not a factor of any importance in determining this question.

In answer to the question, “What constitutes lawful time in this jurisdiction before a candidate can be advanced?” he says :

“Several Grand Lodges have affixed a period for the candidate to wait before advancement. In this Jurisdiction in the absence of any express provisions on the subject, the general law of Masonry holds, as Mackey says (p. 167, edition 1873, of his Masonic Jurisprudence.) “The general law of Masonry makes no such determinate provision of time, and demands only that the candidate shall give evidence of suitable proficiency.”

He gives a favorable picture of the general harmony and prosperity ; and in closing, remarks that while one year before, with an ambition as commendable as natural, he coveted the honors of the high office to which their suffrages elected him, yet that he now laid down the insignia of office with more real satisfaction than their assumption gave him, coveting only for his successor the encouraging counsels so freely extended to him by all his brethren—a generous co-operation which had materially contributed to lessen labors and responsibilities, and smoothed the pathway of official life.

In our report for 1872 we cited from the Washington Proceedings of the previous year, the case of Bro. JAMES H. BLEWITT, Deputy Grand Master, who had been guilty of unmasonic conduct, and whose lodge being doubtful of their power to try him (but which power the Grand Lodge fully affirmed) applied to the Grand Master for advice, who ordered them to prefer the charges, take the evidence, and report the findings for his decision. The lodge, however, took the evidence, adjudged him guilty, and indefinitely suspended him, but before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, restored him. The Grand Lodge disapproved of the restoration, leaving the suspension to stand, and passed a vote of censure on the lodge for disobedience of the Grand Master’s orders. At the communication under review, the lodge having petitioned for his restoration, and it having transpired that the Grand Master’s orders to return the findings to him, had never been communicated to the lodge by the Master, Bro. BLEWITT was restored to all his Masonic rights and privileges, and the vote of censure passed on his lodge, rescinded.

Three charters were granted, also, one dispensation for a new lodge ; the mileage and per diem system adopted ; the Oregon resolutions relative to the Centennial, concurred in ; the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized ; the New York Constitution and Statutes adopted, with slight amendments, as the law of the Grand Lodge, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements (run down the clams ?) for the Oregon-Washington-Idaho re-union.

JAMES RUDOLPH HAYDEN was elected Grand Master ; THOMAS MILBURNE REED, re-elected Grand Secretary ; both of Olympia.

The Grand Lodge was elegantly entertained by the lodges of Olympia, on the evening of the second day of the session.

A motion to strike out from the article of the Revised Constitution fixing the composition of the Grand Lodge, the words, "The Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers and Past Grand Secretaries," went over for a year, that all the lodges might present their views. The Past Masters were eliminated in 1871. The following was offered :

" *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is hereby instructed to publish in the Annual Proceedings of this Grand Lodge *only* the most important decisions and statistics of Sister Grand Lodges, and that the publication of the comments of our Committee on the Proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges, be hereafter dispensed with."

It went to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported a substitute directing the Grand Secretary, *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to cause to be printed annually a report embodying—

" 1. The proper acknowledgment of the receipt of Proceedings from Sister Grand Lodges, together with any and all documents, periodicals or books received, whether from Sister Grand Lodges, Associations, or otherwise.

" 2. A statistical table of American Grand Lodges, and such other Grand Bodies as this Grand Lodge is in correspondence with, and we commend as a guide the form taken from pages 124 and 125, Oregon Proceedings, 1874.

" 3. A compendium or digest of decisions on Masonic Law, arranged under appropriate heads."

All who have enjoyed the privilege of reading Bro. REED's able and instructive reviews, will share the feeling of regret expressed by him in presenting the skeleton report of the present year. He says :

" We cannot dismiss the usual formal notice, or "review," of these volumes on our table—volumes so full of Masonic interest, without feelings of deep regret. We confess to the enjoyment of the respite from pen-labor, but sadly miss that free and kindly interchange of thought and ideas with our *fraters* of the "Reportorial Corps," respecting our Fraternity in all its lawful bearings, its Divine mission, and its moral and governmental polity. But the LET IT BE THUS, hath gone forth from the Grand Lodge, and her command must be respected (*vide p.* 322,) the more willingly, as we recognize the wisdom of the provision at this time, in curtailing printing expenses, in every way practicable and consistent with our best interest as a Fraternity and a Grand Lodge."

In a few instances only does he permit himself the briefest comment on decisions in his compilation. Of the Illinois rule that members of chartered lodges joining in a petition for a charter for a new lodge, are dimitted from their former affiliation by the issuance of such charter, he says :

" Not good law in our opinion. The Grand Lodge cannot directly or indirectly, dimit a member from a chartered lodge. The dimitts or certificates of withdrawal of petitioners for a charter should be filed with the Grand Secretary as a condition precedent, before a charter issues."

And of the Arkansas decision that "the E. A. and F. C. lodges are under and dependent on the M. M. lodge, and the closing of the latter closes the others:"

“As the different rites of Masonry now exist, and are practiced, there is really no such a thing as an Entered Apprentices’ or Fellow Crafts’ Lodge. Symbolic Masonry is comprehended in a MASTER’S Lodge, to which alone warranted authority is given to open the lodge in either of the *degrees*, and do the work of the lodge appertaining severally thereto. None but Master Masons are authorized to do the work of the lodge in either degree.”

He also properly holds that reversal of decision on appeal restores to original standing under charges.

The Washington Proceedings are excellently arranged, elegantly printed, and have a full index.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Grand Lodge met at Wheeling, Nov. 10, 1874.

Grand Master LOGAN says they have great cause for gratitude in that they have been exempt from extraordinary trials, such as have been experienced by their brethren elsewhere; and that peace, harmony and prosperity have prevailed throughout their boundaries.

He thinks the Grand Lodge might wisely, not only provide for a permanent educational fund, but at once make an appropriation for educational purposes, out of the Grand Lodge Treasury.

He had issued no dispensation for a new lodge during the year, of which fact he says :

“Our progress in multiplying lodges has heretofore been so rapid that the sudden stop which I announce will be almost a shock to those who hear me. You must not conclude, however, that Free Masonry is at a standstill in this jurisdiction. Large districts in our State have as yet but a sparse population. A lodge has been organized in almost, if not quite, every place capable of sustaining one. I am not sure but that some have been organized where their support is to the brethren conducting them a responsibility greater than even their abounding zeal can endure. Be this as it may, the time has come when it is less your care to increase the number of lodges than to increase the efficiency of those already organized. For nearly ten years our attention has been directed chiefly to increase in numerical strength. Now we have opportunity to look more closely to the discipline of our institution. In its prudent and faithful application we are to develop its highest value and honor. We may now do our work more deliberately. Some lodges have been overworked. The desire of candidates to be hurried through, and the undue zeal of officers to accomplish a large amount of work in a short time has been the cause of injury, both to the candidates and to the lodge. It is better for all concerned that the work should be done deliberately, intelligently and within reasonable hours.”

He devotes considerable space to an examination of the essential qualities of Masonry, a thoughtful and practical disquisition, in sharp contrast with the “dead level platitudes” which characterizes the merely buncombe deliverance, as the following will show :

“Reference has already been made to the fact that Free Masonry presents in its history but little of the extraordinary personal influence of what the world calls heroes. This teaches very forcibly the value of the character of the average Mason. Our work is to be accomplished, not by the influence of great leaders rising up now and then and inspiring the multitude with a temporary enthusiasm by the magnetism of their genius, but by the steadier, and, in the end, more powerful influence of the entire body of Masonic character. This character is the sum or the average of the character of the members comprising a lodge or lodges in a district or country. How important then the question which presents itself to each one of us? In what way does my life and bearing affect my character as a Mason and the character of my lodge? Do I contribute to its influence for good, or is my life an obstruction and my name a reproach? These considerations are more important now than ever before. As civilization increases there is an increased demand for men of energy, self-control and integrity. It seems to be more difficult now to be true and generous than in former times. Life has fiercer temptations. We have seen men with established reputations for intelligence and moral strength fall before the demon of temptation, and then be swept away from honorable position, aye, from the very horns of the altar, to disgrace and ruin.”

The millenium is evidently well-nigh at hand with our West Virginia brethren; the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported that they found nothing claiming their attention, and the Committee on Grievances and Appeals found it impossible to make a grievance out of the sole case claiming their notice—an alleged violation of jurisdiction—and reported “no cause for action.”

ROBERT WHITE, of Romney, was elected Grand Master; ODELL S. LONG, of Wheeling, re-elected Grand Secretary.

Four charters were granted.

It was ordered that \$150 be annually set apart for the purpose of aiding in the education of the orphans or children of Master Masons within the jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge refused to change its time of meeting to the fourth Tuesday of December.

No Report on Correspondence.

WISCONSIN.

The Grand Lodge met at Milwaukee, June 8, 1875.

The very excellent address of Grand Master COTTRELL begins with the necrology of the year, which includes the names of Past Grand Master HENRY L. BAIRD; Grand Marshal L. A. FERRIN, and Past Grand Chaplain ROBERT LANGLEY.

Past Grand Master BAIRD was a member and President of the first Territorial Council of Michigan Territory, (of which Wisconsin was then a part), in 1836, and a member of the first Constitutional Convention in 1846; and had served the city of his home as Mayor, and held other public trusts and offices.

The Grand Master reported the granting of four dispensations for new lodges, and sundry dispensations, not many in number, authorizing lodges to occupy the same halls with lodges of Odd Fellows, and in one case to occupy the same hall with a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Also, three dispensations to different lodges to advance candidates without their exhibitive proficiency. He seems to have hesitated over these latter, but finally concluded that if the lodges were willing to receive the applicants they might be permitted to do so, inasmuch as it was not likely that the applicants could ever make themselves sufficiently known to visit elsewhere. The reason given is a little queer, but if these were of those cases which occasionally occur where the candidate finds it impossible to attain and retain the requisite knowledge, we think his course was praiseworthy. There is no reason why we should insist on impossibilities, and we have known brethren who were constitutionally unable ever to become ritualists, who nevertheless had a clear general conception of their duties and responsibilities, and made *good* Masons, though never bright ones.

It having come to his knowledge that a brother from another jurisdiction was sending circulars to the lodges, notifying them that he would visit them on certain days designated, in order to organize, what he termed, "Chapters of the Eastern Star," the Grand Master gave the matter his immediate attention, and having satisfied himself by a personal interview with the brother, that his object was to sell books, and that the Eastern Star business enabled him to get the brethren together and saved him the trouble of calling on each separately, he at once informed him that his project was disapproved. He also issued a circular to the lodges, embodying the following conclusions :

"1st. That the so-called degrees of the Eastern Star are side degrees within the intent and meaning of the Constitution.

"2d. That no lodge room can be used for any of the purposes mentioned in the circular alluded to, without a special dispensation, in each case, from the Grand Master.

"The Grand Master is also of the opinion that no lodge, and no Mason, *as such* can properly have any connection with, or give any countenance to the so-called degrees above referred to; and he is assured, to-day, by ——— that he will forthwith cancel all his appointments within this jurisdiction, and institute no more Chapters (so-called) within it.

"The Grand Secretary is directed to cause this circular to be printed, and a copy thereof to be transmitted to each subordinate lodge within this jurisdiction; and the same will be read in open lodge at the next regular Communication after its receipt, and entered in full upon the minutes.

"The same rule of construction here laid down will apply to any other similar so-called degrees that may be attempted to be introduced within this Grand Jurisdiction."

Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and the like, will please take notice.

The Grand Master had declined to accept an appointment as the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory in advance of recognition by the Grand Lodge, and believed also that the presiding officer of any Grand Body ought not to accept such an appointment during his term of office. He recommended that recognition of that body

be withheld for the present, not being satisfied that the political status of the territory over which it claims jurisdiction, is such as to admit of the formation of a Grand Lodge within it. A request from the Grand Orient of Hungary for recognition, and an interchange of representatives, he also recommended be withheld, believing that a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry should extend recognition only to other like Grand Lodges, and not to those attached to other rites, although they may work the Symbolic degrees. In addition to this the unsettled and uncertain condition of Masonry in Austria—in parts whereof the meetings were held under government surveillance—forbade present recognition.

From the thirteen decisions submitted by the Grand Master, we take the following :

“ 1. A lodge in this jurisdiction cannot request a lodge in Colorado (or elsewhere) to confer for it the E. A. degree upon one of its elected candidates who has removed there.

“ 2. One lodge cannot confer degrees *as a matter of favor* to another, upon the material of the latter.

“ 3. Election to membership, pending charges, does not amount to a waiver of the charges; but held also that such an election would justly subject the lodge to discipline.

“ 7. A candidate blind of one eye, and who, as stated, is “a cripple or rather stiff in the lower limbs,” is ineligible. This decision as respects the loss of an eye follows a decision of this Grand Lodge to the same effect substantially, made in 1861, page 22 of the proceedings, and directly made in 1864, page 62 of proceedings of that year.

“ 8. A non-affiliate cannot, as of right, prefer charges and insist upon trial of the brother charged; but should such charges be preferred, the Lodge, for the good of the Craft, should investigate them, and if probable cause be shown, charges should then be preferred as provided in the Constitution.

“ 11. One lodge may, under section 8 of article xxii of the Constitution, relinquish jurisdiction of its material to another lodge. The Constitution being silent as to how the consent in such cases shall be given, and believing the principle of such consent to be wrong, I decided that it must be given by a clear ballot.

“ 12. The action of a lodge accepting a candidate not residing in its jurisdiction is void; the applicant may, and (if he desires the degrees) must petition the lodge having jurisdiction of him, the same as if he had never petitioned the former lodge.

“ 13. Two lodges, in different towns, have no power by agreement to make their jurisdictions concurrent.”

Under the lead of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge approved all but Nos. 1 and 2, on which the committee had time granted, and did not report. Of course, we dissent from No. 7, so far as it makes the loss of an eye a disqualification for the degrees, and from No. 8 in holding that the condition of non-affiliation affects the capacity of a brother to prefer charges. What should we think of the doctrine that because a woman or an unnaturalized person does not possess the elective franchise, they are incompetent to swear out a warrant for the apprehension of a thief, or a disturber of the peace?

The Grand Master called attention to the necessity of a reprint of the proceedings, and a committee was appointed to ascertain the probable cost, to report next year. In conclusion, he was able to say that Masonry in Wisconsin is thoroughly harmonious; that it is quietly and surely fulfilling its high mission of charity and benevolence—of brotherly love, relief and truth.

Three charters were granted; the consideration of the claimed recognition of the Grand Lodge in the Indian Territory postponed for one year; recognition accorded to the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, and denied to the Grand Orient of Hungary; an amendment to the Constitution adopted, providing for proxies of representatives; a proposition for taxation for a "Temple Fund," sent over for one year; the Grand Master authorized to donate from the funds of the Grand Lodge a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, in case of a sudden calamity; schools of instruction ordered dispensed with during the year; a Past Grand Master's jewel presented to Past Grand Master PULFORD; and the usual routine business of the Grand Lodge thoroughly performed.

JEDD P. C. COTTRELL, Grand Master, was re-elected; JOHN W. WOODHULL, elected Grand Secretary. Both reside at Milwaukee.

BRO. GEORGE D. WILBER presented an admirable Report on Correspondence (pp. 557), reviewing the proceedings of thirty-three American Grand Lodges. So excellent a report deserved to have been printed in more satisfactory shape for examination, either by the use of two kinds of type, or by setting the selected matter solid, so as to make it readily distinguishable from the original matter.

His notice of Illinois indicates a very thorough examination of our Proceedings for 1874. He believes our Grand Lodge to be the largest deliberative Masonic body in America, representing the largest constituency of any Grand Lodge except New York. To be Grand Master of such a constituency he says is no small honor, and compliments Grand Master HAWLEY on having occupied the post during his two years' service, with becoming dignity and marked ability. He commends the proceedings as being transacted in a thorough business manner, "great care and adequate Masonic knowledge being manifested on every page;" and the printed volume is praised as being admirably gotten up in all respects. He further says of us:

"Uniformity of work and ritual is earnestly sought in Illinois. To secure this, they have a Board of Examiners consisting of four members appointed by the Grand Master, who are *ex-officio* Grand Lecturers. These hold examinations similar to our schools. And Worshipful Masters must prove their ability to conform to all the work and ritual before they are installed. Nobody has a right to lecture lodges except the Grand Lecturers or their deputies. We believe their ritual is very nearly identical with ours, they claiming, like ourselves, the Barney work."

Hasty reading of our Constitution has slightly misled our brothers here. A petition for a new lodge must be accompanied by a certificate from a Grand Lecturer that the proposed Master is able to open and close a lodge, and confer the degrees, correctly and in full; but the right of a chartered lodge to elect its own Master is in no wise contingent upon the will and pleasure of that functionary.

In the course of some remarks on the prerogatives of the Grand Master, Bro. WILBER emphasizes a point which is too apt to be lost sight of:

"The G. M. being in fact *G. M. of Mason.*, and not merely G. M. and presiding officer of the G. L., may at any time grant dispensations for the formation of new lodges, etc.; but the confirmation of charters to them rests with the G. L. in session. Between the sessions he may, as the supreme head of the Craft, do or authorize to be done, any act not repugnant to the spirit or letter of the landmarks, which he may deem proper for the good of Masonry, even to the temporary abrogation of the G. L. Constitution: but he must allow the G. L. to sit in judgment on the urgency of the emergency which prompted such abrogation.

"In accordance with Articles XIX and XXXIX of the General Regulations of 1721, several G. L.'s have already provided in their Constitutions for the trial of the G. M. should occasion ever, unhappily, occur.

"It is sometimes claimed that, during the intervals between the meetings of the G. L., the G. M. is the G. L. This we cannot admit, for we conceive that in no sense are the actions of the G. M. the actions of the G. L.; but as G. M. of Masons, his relations are direct with the Craft and with the Subordinate Lodges, and in exercising his prerogatives, he does so as the supreme head of the whole Masonic fraternity within his jurisdiction, not as the G. L. or as its agent. His prerogatives are distinct and different from the prerogatives of the G. L."

Although he conceives that the principle of jurisdiction is based not only on the ancient landmarks, but on the very constitution of the Masonic Institution, he seems to doubt whether it will ultimately prevail. Reviewing Bro. McCORKLE, of Kentucky, he says:

"In his extracts from and comments on the District of Columbia, we think the doctrine which must ultimately prevail on the subject of territorial jurisdiction is foreshadowed. It is that the right of jurisdiction is not inherent, but a matter of comity, equity, and polity as between all the parties concerned; and therefore, that lodges working in any Grand jurisdiction, by the authority of another regular Grand Lodge, outside such jurisdiction, are not on that account clandestine, and the Masons are not clandestine. Hence, to avoid ill-feeling and preserve good neighborhood among lodges whose pecuniary interests may clash, the limits of their respective territorial jurisdiction should be settled by treaty or negotiation."

Bro. WILBER dissents, we are surprised to note, from the Alabama decision that in the absence of the Worshipful Master from any cause, no power can lawfully interpose between the Senior Warden and his right and duty to fill the East: holds that a brother may be deprived of his rights without trial, or, in other words, to the right of peremptory objection against his advancement; thinks that while the maintenance of an educational college by a Grand Lodge may be a very laudable enterprise, it may be fairly questioned whether it may not be after all a misdirected charity, and whether the money it costs might not be more equitably distributed and expended; properly holds that the lodge, and not the Grand Lodge is the source of undelegated power; thinks it doubtful if it be well to retain a brother on the roll of a lodge against his will; deems impolitic the regulation of some Grand Lodges that non-affiliates may be taxed by the lodges in whose jurisdiction they reside, wherein we think he has drawn it sufficiently mild; holds, that inasmuch as the Grand Master can suspend a Master from office, and even arrest the charter of a lodge, that he surely

must have power to accept the resignation of an officer under proper circumstances ; says an objection has neither more nor less effect than a black ball, which if not true, ought to be ; and repeatedly speaks of a separate ballot for each degree as the "ancient usage," or of a single ballot for all as a departure from it ; which leads us to suggest that if he will re-examine the subject he will have *that* notion dispelled, for besides the direct evidence furnished by printed constitutions and lodge records, we feel sure that in the practice of the profession to which we both belong, he has become sufficiently accustomed to reasoning by exclusion, not to see that there couldn't have been repeated ballotings without something to ballot for ; and the time when there was only one degree—if such it could then be called—comes down so near our own that it can scarcely be called "ancient."

WYOMING.

The name of our mother lodge ! Its mention carries us back to the salt breath of the rough Atlantic, and sets back nineteen years the hand upon the dial of life. But the Wyoming with which we have now to deal, beckons a still greater distance from the old, far on towards the peaceful shores of the Western Sea.

In accordance with a published call, the Masters and Wardens of all the lodges in Wyoming Territory, met in Convention, at Laramie City, Dec. 15, 1874.

Bro. S. L. MILLS, of Laramie, was chosen President, and Bro. A. J. PARSHALL, of Cheyenne, Secretary.

According to the method of procedure agreed upon, a lodge of Master Masons was opened, Bro. F. E. ADDOMS, of Cheyenne, the Master of the oldest lodge, presiding, and a Committee on Credentials appointed, who made the following report :

"The committee appointed to examine the credentials of the representatives from the several lodges in the Territory have had the subject under advisement, and respectfully beg leave to submit the following. The lodges duly represented are as follows, viz :

"Cheyenne Lodge, No 16, at Cheyenne, Laramie county, chartered by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, October 7th, 1868, and represented by Bro. F. E. ADDOMS, W. M. ; Bro. J. K. JEFFREY, S. W. ; and Bro. A. J. PARSHALL, proxy for J. W.

"Wyoming Lodge, No. 28, at South Pass City, Sweetwater County, chartered by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska, June 23, 1870, and represented by Bro. E. P. SNOW, proxy for W. M.

"Laramie Lodge, No. 18, at Laramie City, Allany County, chartered by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, September 28, 1870, and represented by Bro. S. L. MILLS, W. M. ; Bro. M. C. Brown, proxy for S. W. ; and Bro. JAMES MCGIBBON, J. W.

“Evanston Lodge, No. 24, at Evanston, Uinta county, chartered September 30, 1874, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, and represented by Bro. J. E. GATES as proxy for W. M. and Wardens.

“Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following :

“Resolved, That the brethren heretofore named are entitled to seats in the Grand Lodge here to be formed.”

The report being adopted, the Grand Officers were then chosen: E. P. SNOW, Grand Master; J. K. JEFFREY, Grand Secretary; both of Cheyenne.

The Grand Officers were installed by Past Master J. H. HAYFORD, of Laramie, and thereupon the Grand Lodge of Wyoming was declared regularly organized.

The necessary committees were appointed, and on the following day a Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations were adopted. The lodges were numbered anew, as follows :

“Cheyenne Lodge, No 1, at Cheyenne; Wyoming Lodge, No. 2, at South Pass City; Laramie Lodge, No. 3, at Laramie City; Evanston Lodge, No. 4, at Evanston.”

And it was ordered—

“That charters issue from this Grand Lodge to the several lodges under its jurisdiction, and that said lodges be authorized to surrender up the charters under which they have heretofore been working, to the several Grand Lodges from which they issued.”

The Grand Secretary was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The Constitution and Code adopted are in the main excellent, but we are sorry to see the new Grand Lodge begin with a denial of the right of lodges to dimit a brother except for the purpose of affiliating with some other lodge, or for the reason that he is about to leave the Grand Jurisdiction.

The minimum fee for the degrees is fixed at thirty dollars.

The Annual Communication is fixed for the second Tuesday in October.

The proceedings in connection with the organization of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming were in every respect regular, and every essential required by usage complied with; and the new Grand Lodge is regularly and lawfully possessed of its jurisdiction. A fact that we doubt not the Grand Lodge of Illinois will promptly recognize.

The pamphlet containing the proceedings is elegantly gotten up and printed, its contents well arranged, and has but one fault—a glaring one—the first names of the Grand Officers and members are not given in full.

A D D E N D A .

IOWA.

Volume VI, Part II, Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, comes to us in more sumptuous array than any of its predecessors, having for its frontispiece a photographic group of the six elective officers of the Grand Lodge. The volume also contains fine steel portraits of Grand Master ROTHERT, Past Grand Master AYLETT R. COTTON, and Past Junior Grand Warden WILLIAM E. MILLER, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa.

The Grand Lodge met at Des Moines, June 1, 1875.

Grand Master CHAPMAN, after a brief exordium, strikes at once into the subject which seems to have been uppermost in the minds of Iowa Craftsmen during the last half year, growing out of his decision prohibiting dancing in the lodge room in connection with a festival. He thus gives the circumstances out of which the decision grew :

“ Since the dedication of the Free Masons’ Hall, in the city of Dubuque, February 21st, 1871, which was closed with a festival and dance, it has been the custom of the Craft to hold one or more assemblies annually, at which the wives, daughters and especially invited guests of the brethren, were present and participated in the social pleasures of such occasions, without having the propriety of such proceedings called in question.

“ During the past winter, the Board of Directors of the Free Masons’ Hall Association had in contemplation the holding of the usual annual festival, and active preparations were being made for the same, when a protest was entered to me against dancing in the lodge room, by a brother and member of one of the Dubuque lodges. I ruled that, the protest having been made, the dance in connection with the proposed festival, to be given under the directions of the Board of the Free Masons’ Hall Association could not take place in the lodge room. This ruling was not received with favor by the board, or by the brethren generally in that city, but the dance and festival were finally abandoned.”

He did not desire to deny the fact that much ill-feeling grew out of the matter. It got into the public press in a distorted shape, by what channel was uncertain, but much to the regret of the Grand Master and the entire Fraternity of Dubuque.

However, so far as he and the Craft of Dubuque were concerned, the whole matter had been adjusted by the unanimous adoption of a resolution by the largest and most influential meeting of Masons ever held in that city, including the signers of a circular which it seems had been sent to the Craft throughout the State. At this meeting the brethren disavowed all intentional dishonor to the person or office of the Grand Master in any previous action, even in the issuing of the circular, and disclaimed all intention of appealing from his decision to the constituent lodges, or to reflect upon his motives. Harmony was restored, the pipe of peace was smoked, and the Grand Master and his brethren ate salt together, the evening's exercises closing with a banquet. The question of dancing in lodge rooms, however, still remained to be settled by the Grand Lodge.

The protest and the Grand Master's action thereon was based on the following resolution, adopted in 1856 :

“Resolved, That the Grand Lodge is opposed to the practice which has prevailed to some extent of connecting dancing with Masonry, or using the name or symbols of Masonry in connection with a ball.”

The subject occupied the time of the Grand Lodge very largely, coming before it in one form or another no less than nine times. The main question was settled by the adoption of the following :

“Resolved, That whilst we endorse the action of P. G. M. CHAPMAN, the whole subject of ‘Dancing in Masonic Halls’ be indefinitely postponed.”

Then, after an unsuccessful attempt to rescind the resolution of 1856, the following was adopted as a Regulation, by a vote of 405 to 198 :

“Resolved, That halls erected and dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry, can only be used for purposes other than Freemasonry, by and with the unanimous consent of the members of the lodges owning or occupying such halls.”

The Grand Master had issued nineteen dispensations for new lodges, adhering strictly in all cases to the “Ten Mile Rule,” of which rule he reiterated the opinion expressed by him the previous year, that it was working a hardship in many places.

He reports no deaths in the Grand Lodge of Iowa, but alludes briefly to distinguished brethren deceased in other jurisdictions.

But four decisions are reported, two of which we copy :

“Query No. 3. Mr. A, residing within the jurisdiction of lodge blank, petitioned and was rejected, and without a change of residence lodge blank has waived jurisdiction and given us permission to receive Mr. A's petition. Is it necessary to wait the six months as prescribed by law, or can we receive his petition at our Regular Communication.

“Answer. Lodge blank has no right to waive jurisdiction. Mr. A. must stand or fall within the jurisdiction of the lodge where he resides ; there is no shirking of responsibility in this matter.

“Query No. 4. Blank Lodge, Illinois at the request of blank Lodge, Iowa, granted permission to blank Lodge, Iowa, to confer third degree upon Bro. A., who had, as shown on face of certificate, been elected to receive third degree in blank Lodge,

Illinois, with instructions to collect the constitutional fee—twenty-five dollars—and make report to blank Lodge, Illinois. Whereupon the Worshipful Master of blank Lodge, Iowa, being in doubt, addressed me a letter of inquiry, to which I made answer: If the brother is going to make Iowa his home, then blank Lodge, Illinois, should give him a *certificate* of dismissal and let your lodge *receive* the benefit of the *fee* for the third degree. That the one year's residence had no application to a case of this kind. Your lodge can confer the degree at the request of blank Lodge Illinois. It appears from correspondence had with our representative R. W. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that the lodge in Illinois could not allow the appropriation of their lawful material to pass without submitting the matter to the Grand Master, through our representative. When the facts were submitted there was nothing left for me to do but to make decision in accordance with the facts and the landmarks of Masonry—that we are not to supplant our brother (lodge) in this work.

“Ruled, That the brother was the lawful material of blank Lodge, Illinois, and that blank Lodge, Iowa, should pay to blank Lodge, Illinois, the sum of twenty-five dollars, and make report of their work in accordance with the instructions received from blank Lodge, Illinois.”

The Committee on Jurisprudence say that in No. 3, the Grand Master has correctly settled a very intricate question; that no lodge has the power to waive jurisdiction over their rejected material, so long as said rejected material remains and resides within its exclusive jurisdiction, but if such lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, they can waive their rights to each other.

Of No. 4, they say:

“The decision in this case we find is made in accordance with both law and equity. The Lodge in Illinois waived no rights and granted no privileges to the Lodge in Iowa, except such as were specifically mentioned in the commission. It therefore follows that the Iowa Lodge exceeded the authority delegated to them by the Lodge in Illinois.

“There is a vast difference between a waiver of jurisdiction and a request to confer degrees. The former releases all control over the candidate and gives him the right to affiliate with the Lodge that completes the work, while the latter leaves the candidate under the jurisdiction of the Lodge that elected him to receive the degrees. This decision of the Grand Master is made in the case of Blair Lodge, No. 393, of Chicago, Illinois, *vs.* Bluff City Lodge, No. 71, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He has placed in our hands the papers in this case, and upon an examination find as follows: That a F. C., who had been elected to receive the third degree in Blair Lodge, removed to Council Bluffs before receiving the same. At his request Bluff City Lodge asks permission of Blair Lodge to confer the third degree on him. Blair Lodge, by unanimous vote on August 10th, 1874, granted permission to Bluff City Lodge in words as follows, to-wit: “To confer the third degree upon Fellow Craft Christian Bosen, of this lodge, who was elected December 15th, 1873, collect our constitutional fee of twenty-five dollars, and make due return of said fee and their actions to this lodge.” This commission was specific and granted nothing by implication. The records show that Bluff City Lodge accepted said commission and conferred the degree, but refused to collect the constitutional fee as directed, and failed to remit the same or to report to Blair Lodge—acting, as we gather it from their letters of explanation sent the Grand Master—that it was unconstitutional in Blair Lodge to couple with their permission to confer the degree, the demand that they collect, remit and report, and therefore set aside and disobey that part of their commission, but collected ten dollars, the constitutional fee of their own lodge, and permitted the candidate to sign their by-laws, and then protested that ‘Blair Lodge

was endeavoring to override our ancient landmarks,' by insisting that Bluff City Lodge shall carry out the powers delegated to them and comply with the conditions attached thereto. We recommend that Bluff City Lodge, if they have not already done so, be ordered to remit to Blair Lodge the sum of twenty-five dollars, with the proper explanation."

In closing, the Grand Master talks thus squarely and sensibly :

"In closing this report allow me to assure you of my continued fraternal relations with one and all. My official record is before you. If it is in harmony with the customs and usages of the Order, and consistent with the laws governing the institution of Freemasonry, approve it. If it is not, disapprove it,—let us have square work, and avoid, if possible, intricacy and complication. In the discharge of my duty I have had no hesitation, when the Grand Lodge has, by its action, gotten up a hasty pudding, or my predecessor furnished the Craft with a hasty plate of soup, hasty legislation or erroneous decisions, to refuse to partake, preferring to correct, rather than follow bad precedents, holding to this opinion, all things being equal, that a Mason has rights which we as Masons are bound to respect; and moreover, that the landmarks of Masonry are not to be removed, or the customs and usages of the Order infringed upon, and that the law of *might* has nothing in common with the law of *right* in Masonry."

Grand Secretary PARVIN furnishes several of his unique reports. From that submitted as Librarian, we quote :

"Those celebrated antiquarians and writers, HUGHAN and WOODFORD of England, and LYON of Scotland, have been busy among the old records of the past and brought to light many interesting manuscripts and books which have proved of great value in elucidating the early history of the Institution in those countries. In some respects these writers have proved perfect iconoclasts in that they have destroyed many a fair image long worshipped by the Fraternity in the old fables which have come down to us as the veritable history of the past. What these brethren have done for the English speaking nations, REBOLD and FINDEL have accomplished for their ancestors the Saxon Teutons of the Continent. Some such investigators and writers are greatly needed for France and Italy, that from their joint labors an intelligible and veritable history of Masonry in those countries during the earlier ages might be written. The trash of OLIVER, ANDERSON and their compeers has long enough, too long indeed, befogged the learned as well as the ignorant."

In a special report on expulsions and suspensions, he details a peculiar case in which a brother was expelled by a lodge (Dubuque) in March, 1874, the expulsion being confirmed by the Grand Lodge in the following June, who is shown by the returns of the expelling lodge for the present year, to have been "re-instated" in May, 1874, prior to the time when the Grand Lodge affirmed the act of the lodge in expelling him.

The Committee on Jurisprudence report that the author of the following provision of the Masonic Code, Past Grand Master GUILBERT, was Master of the lodge at the time of its action in expelling and re-instating the brother :

"An expelled brother virtually ceases to be a Mason, and his restoration to the Order is, therefore, equivalent to the admission of a profane. *He must*, therefore, petition the lodge from which he was expelled, and his petition must take the same course as that of an applicant for the mysteries of our Order. If, when the petition matures, the ballots shall be found clear, *the lodge must then formally petition the Grand Lodge for his restoration, certify under the seal of the lodge, that said petition*

was made on the authority of such clear ballot. If the Grand Lodge then decrees the restoration of the expelled, the lodge may, on receiving notice to that effect from the Grand Secretary, re-admit the party to membership, but not until after he shall have been re-obligated to the performance of every Masonic duty."

Rather naturally, we should say, the committee assumed that the Master could not, therefore, be ignorant of the fact that the action of his lodge was in violation of law, and in defiance of authority.

The subject went over for a year, a committee being appointed to report all the facts in the history of the case; the Grand Master, meanwhile, to issue his edict to the Master of the recusant lodge, directing him to conform to the judgment of the Grand Lodge in declaring the brother expelled.

There are some things which cannot be foretold; among them we should reckon what is likely to happen in Dubuque.

Four times the Grand Lodge has concurred in an amendment to the By-Laws, striking out the "Ten Mile Clause," submitting it to the constituent lodges for approval, and four times it has failed from non-action on the part of a portion of the lodges. The subject having been mentioned by the Grand Master, fell into the hands of the Committee on Address (Past Grand Master Peck, Chairman), who showed that the Grand Masters, the Grand Lodge, and the Craft in general, had for years been laboring under a delusion, and that the "Ten Mile Rule" was not then and never had been the law of the jurisdiction, never having been adopted or approved by the constituent lodges. The Grand Lodge concurred, and the obnoxious rule was unceremoniously kicked out of court.

The Grand Lodge ordered the compilation of a Digest of Masonic Law in force in the jurisdiction, sub-headed and arranged alphabetically, for the use of the lodges; and it was directed—

"That the Grand Secretary shall have bound in the back part of such Digest two dozen or more stub leaves in scrap book form, and upon the adjournment of each session of the Grand Lodge he shall issue pages corresponding in size and style with said Digest, containing under proper heads, alphabetically arranged, the decisions made or approved at such session, and send a copy of the same to the Master of each lodge in the jurisdiction, who is ordered to have the same pasted in or on the extra leaves bound in said Digest."

The idea came from Bro. CUMMINGS, and is an excellent one, if properly carried out. It will fail, though, unless the Grand Lodge sends out a paste-pot with the supplementary pages.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances call the course of a lodge in Missouri, in expelling a member of an Iowa Lodge, he being at the time within the jurisdiction of the former, "extra judicial," and think the lodge of his affiliation ought to have been notified, the charges lodged with, and the testimony collected and forwarded to, and the trial had thereon in it. We know of no reason why a brother should not be tried by the lodge within whose jurisdiction he is sojourning.

The Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory and Wyoming were recognized; a congratulatory telegram sent to the Grand Lodge of New York, at that moment engaged in dedicating its new hall; the name of a brother (a proxy for a Warden) in attendance on the Grand Lodge, in a state of intoxication, stricken from the roll of

Representatives, and his lodge ordered to try him for the offense; a resolution adopted requesting the Governor to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of providing asylums and institutions for the care and training of friendless and destitute children, especially those who by reason of mental or physical disabilities are likely to be permanently dependent on charitable aid: a praiseworthy object, but perhaps a questionable precedent; notice given that hereafter no mileage will be paid to representatives from lodges under dispensation; lodges required to make inquiry into every known case where brethren outside of the lodge room, deny the existence of God—to cause them publicly to disavow such sentiments, or expel them; fourteen charters granted, and five dispensations continued. Of the charters granted two were in Dakota Territory, and had not had their dispensations the time required by the law, but were chartered because of the probability that a Grand Lodge might be formed in that Territory during the present year, and it was thought desirable to give them a chance to take a hand. Senna Lodge had failed to send in a transcript, and, although in Iowa, it was probably thought that its name entitled it to go through, and it received a charter.

HENRY WILLIAM ROTHERT, of Keokuk, was elected Grand Master; THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Iowa City, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The following, presented by Bro. GUILBERT, was unanimously adopted:

“WHEREAS, Bro. B. NEWMAN, the Most Worthy Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is present among us in his capacity as a member of the Masonic Order, therefore be it

“Resolved, That the Most Worthy Grand Master direct a Committee of Past Grand Masters to escort the Most Worthy Brother to the platform, that we may officially welcome him as the chief of an associate order of great beneficence.”

Thereupon Bro. NEWMAN was introduced by Past Grand Masters GUILBERT and PECK, was welcomed to the Grand Lodge (in his official capacity as Grand Master of Odd Fellows) and invited to a seat on the platform.

We look in vain in the list of Grand Representatives, for a Representative near the Grand Lodge of this “associate order.” The omission will doubtless be supplied, for Iowa always *will* have some new feature in her proceedings.

Past Grand Master HARTSOCK presented a report as presiding officer of a “Convocation of Past Masters,” and the point of order raised by the Grand Secretary that the Grand Lodge had no control over such a convocation, or of its proceedings, and that any report from such is out of order, being overruled, the report was read, and therefrom it appeared that agreeably to a request of Past Grand Master CHAPMAN, Bro. HARTSOCK had opened a “Lodge of Past Masters,” and assisted by some two hundred brethren had passed some twenty-three Masters elect, but that Bro. ISAAC WILCOX clandestinely entered and refused to be passed. The Grand Lodge referred his case to a committee, and concurred with the report thereof, recommending that the Grand Master issue his edict forbidding the brother’s lodge from installing him, and empowering it to hold a new election for Master.

This volume of the Annals contains biographical sketches of Past Grand Masters COTTON and SANFORD; Grand Master ROTHERT, who reaches the Grand East before the completion of his thirty-fifth year, and WILLIAM E. MILLER, Past Junior Grand Warden.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 68) is by another of those Iowa brethren who know how to jump at once into public favor, Bro. HENRY J. B. CUMMINGS, who like each of his illustrious predecessors, is the last and likewise the best of the famous Hawk-Eye reviewers. He devotes a short chapter to each of quite a list of special subjects, and then touches the salient points in the proceedings of forty-three American Grand Lodges, Illinois, for 1874, happily finding a place.

The following from his "Bow," well illustrates one phase of his style :

"The Chairman of the New York Foreign Correspondence Committee, Bro. JAMES GIBSON, speaking of such Committees, says :

"They occupy the position of sentinels, as it were, on the watch tower, and seeing a little cloud arising no greater than a man's hand, watch to see if it increases, and if they find it enlarging and spreading rapidly, wisdom requires that they sound 'an alarm.' "

"We like that. We are a sentinel, 'so to speak.' We shall watch! Years ago, in our Masonic infancy, we used to wonder what these reports were for. Nobody, 'as it were,' seemed to read them, notwithstanding they appeared to be filled with pleasant chatting back and forth, with here and there a quotation from oration or address, exhorting to the discharge of a Masonic duty, or rebuking mildly, or otherwise, some discovered wrong. But we see it now! They were 'sentinels' sounding 'alarms.' Our security was not fancied—it was real. While we slumbered and slept, they were upon the watch tower, and all was well. But our relief has come—having shouldered our musket, *the reader may go to sleep.*"

Proceeding with some remarks on the value of Correspondence Reports, he squares himself for his work, new to him, praying the reader to deal gently with his "short-cummings."

He is evidently "progressive," and would trouble the best blood in Indiana to lead him in "keeping up with the procession:"

"Talk as we will, Masonry is not just what it was centuries ago. Then it was operative, now it is speculative. The reason for the requiring of a "perfect man," has passed away, and the rule should go with it. Insisting that he shall be able to comply with all the requirements of the ritual—what need of demanding more? It is time that we should lay aside some of our Pharisalical notions; cease claiming that a man is better simply because he is a Mason. He is better if he will live up to its teachings; it is his life which proves him better or worse than another. Where the candidate has the 'internal' qualifications be not too rigid in demanding physical perfection, for alas! none of us who have knelt before the Altar of Masonry are thus perfect.

"We do not counsel going to the other extreme in admitting any and everybody, however fractional. It is not necessary that the candidate *shall* have the 'strawberry mark' before you will recognize him as your long lost brother."

He thinks our Grand Lodge very wisely refused to go into the parchment business and require a diploma before visiting; seems to hold that an appeal lies from the decision of a Master to his lodge; favors one ballot for the degrees; recognizes Bro. PRATT, of Michigan, as his long lost brother, by the mark that he does not like "pomp and circumstance;" opposes the dogma of perpetual jurisdiction (personal); having seen an imprint of the embossing seal of the Grand Master of Nebraska, says "the device is a Lion's Paw," with which we agree, as we did with the brother who said it was a "Wolf's Claw;" does not manifest a profound regard for the

“high grades;” agrees that there must be much good in the Eastern Star, if there ever was, for certainly but little has come out of it; falls afoul of non-affiliates with some vigor; says he has discovered that writing a report of this kind is not quite so easy as he thought it was, and says “in conclusion:”

“If there is any brother in the jurisdiction who is ‘spoiling’ to try his hand at writing the report for the coming year, by all means give him the chance. Our ambition is satisfied.”

He embodies a valuable Digest of Decisions in his report.

The annals also contain the address of the Grand Orator, Bro. P. GAD BRYAN, an ably written and valuable contribution to social science, whose conclusions those who have given most thought to the subject, will perhaps be the least likely to dispute.

Here we close our notice of forty-six American Grand Lodges. We regret the absence of British Columbia, Michigan and New Hampshire, which with those reviewed, and our own, make up the fifty Grand Lodges of North America.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Grand Secretaries of Florida and Wisconsin for advance sheets of their Proceedings; and of Kentucky and West Virginia, for promptly responding to our request for copies which had failed to reach us through the Grand Secretary's office.

We avail ourselves of the labors of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the statistics herewith presented.

To our brother reviewers—thanks, and ADIEU.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 20, 1875.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

COMPILED BY BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, OF MAINE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama.....	10,165	547	576	588	17	24	\$18	159	149
Arkansas.....	9,590	649	350	444	27	34	216	152	.....
British Columbia*.....	282	23	10	21	0	2	13	6	.....
California.....	10,965	655	607	581	14	11	226	158	255
Canada.....	14,530	1,710	508	590	0	9	299	181	.....
Colorado.....	1,317	107	194	39	1	2	45	10	83
Connecticut.....	14,876	372	99	81	2	5	36	127	149
Delaware.....	1,112	61	14	24	1	.....	\$46	17	0
District of Columbia*.....	2,623	177	102	47	0	2	115	41	62
Florida.....	1,700	143	134	133	12	.....	\$35	29	54
Georgia.....	14,957	849	522	617	135	.....	\$486	233	290
Idaho.....	285	29	24	21	1	13	0	1	16
Illinois.....	39,632	2,740	1,132	1,518	78	.....	\$890	424	1,054
Indiana.....	26,684	2,132	889	1,257	144	48	430	324	.....
Iowa.....	16,117	1,317	695	987	22	19	.....	115	.....
Kansas.....	6,248	543	521	351	10	.....	\$115	59	119
Kentucky.....	21,549	1,650	.....	.....	51	.....	\$784	244	.....
Louisiana†.....	7,788	336	200	320	24	.....	\$114	186	.....
Maine.....	18,725	972	1,251	367	2	4	254	196	495
Maryland.....	5,696	128	1	97	5	71	7	32	.....
Massachusetts.....	25,409	1,760	.....	484	6	166	1	267	722
Michigan.....	24,997	1,518	520	861	85	.....	\$320	249	996
Minnesota.....	5,798	487	165	235	3	.....	\$66	56	.....
Mississippi.....	11,794	852	977	831	89	31	468	205	.....
Missouri.....	23,832	1,576	1,029	1,050	78	.....	\$236	247	683
Montana.....	662	48	36	59	1	3	14	1	25
Nebraska.....	2,268	275	267	151	10	.....	\$42	14	107
Nevada.....	1,345	93	137	77	5	1	35	12	69
New Brunswick.....	2,148	201	38	82	.....	.....	64	32	.....
New Hampshire.....	7,655	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	11,782	739	801	297	5	2	246	108	.....
New York.....	81,893	4,899	1,643	1,021	70	22	2,831	885	1,771
North Carolina.....	11,377	498	198	236	36	32	101	110	191
Nova Scotia.....	3,113	448	116	152	0	3	72	36	113
Ohio.....	29,278	1,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,043	.....	.....
Oregon.....	2,071	155	117	97	7	8	41	16	89
Pennsylvania †.....	34,772	2,577	291	917	22	.....	\$690	388	.....
Quebec*.....	1,781	196	48	100	0	0	71	8	.....
Rhode Island.....	4,139	159	15	13	2	0	0	40	77
South Carolina.....	7,040	625	.....	280	.....	.....	\$153	93	53
Tennessee*.....	19,922	1,067	622	1,123	56	.....	\$228	290	.....
Texas.....	16,516	1,076	1,483	1,281	69	.....	\$358	333	702
Utah.....	340	35	24	30	0	1	7	0	24
Vermont.....	8,294	339	100	151	3	25	35	58	102
Virginia.....	8,798	.....	14	298	11	.....	\$216	110	.....
Washington.....	681	66	29	33	4	4	4	9	32
West Virginia*.....	2,963	284	91	141	4	4	59	35	109
Wisconsin.....	9,760	572	301	418	5	17	250	111	277
Total.....	585,269	37,984	17,091	18,472	1,117	563	12,620	6,357	8,871

* For 1873. † For 1874. ‡ For 1872. § Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

Resolved, That Section Two (2), Article One (1), of the By-Laws, be so amended as to read: A committee of nine on credentials be appointed; said committee to form itself into three equal divisions; the lodges to be divided into three equal parts, commencing with No. 1, and each division to be assigned one part, and pass upon the credentials of Representatives of Lodges in their class only.—*W. Bro. Buck* (35.)

Strike out the *proviso* of Article XIII, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws.—*M. W. Bro. Cregier*.

Resolved, That Section Four (4) Article VI, Part First of the By-Laws, be amended by striking out after the words "clerk hire" the words *and office rent*.—*M. W. Bro. Hawley*.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, etc.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.			Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.			Suspended.	Expelled.	Total.
Bodley	1	Quincy	\$75 50	102	14	..	5	5	6	3	1	10	2	5	..	1	8
Equality	2	Equality	22 50	30	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	..
Harmony	3	Jacksonville	83 25	111	..	3	5	5	8	1	..	4	4	2	..	..	4
Springfield	4	Springfield	78 75	105	..	1	1	2	3	2	..	5	4	2	1	..	1
Friendship	7	Dixon	96 00	128	9	2	3	3	3	1	..	9	3	3	..	..	6
Macomb	8	Macomb	105 00	140	15	1	4	8	8	2	..	8	4	8	..	..	1
Rushville	9	Rushville	45 75	61	5	1	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	8
St. John's	13	Peru	54 00	72	..	1	3	7	1	..	..	12	1	5	..	..	6
Warren	14	Shawneetown	24 75	33	2	1	3	4	3	..	..	4	1	9	..	..	6
Peoria	15	Peoria	141 75	189	3	3	6	4	4	3	..	10	2	11	..	..	6
Temperance	16	Vandalla	51 75	69	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	6
Macomb	17	Macomb	61 50	82	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	5
Clinton	19	Petersburg	87 75	117	5	5	9	8	8	5	..	13	3	8	..	..	18
Hancock	20	Carthage	51 75	69	..	2	2	4	4	3	..	7	2	3	..	..	2
Cass	21	Beardstown	50 25	67	..	3	2	8	4	1	..	6	1	3	..	..	5
St. Clair	25	Belleville	70 50	94	8	3	4	4	4	6	..	10	1	2	..	..	8
Franklin	26	Upper Alton	61 50	82	9	4	2	2	2	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1
Hiram	27	Henderson	23 25	31	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	1	1	8	..	..	5
Monroe	28	Alton	169 50	146	5	2	3	8	8	1	..	9	2	8	..	..	2
Ft. Vernon	29	Waterloo	89 00	52	..	2	3	3	5	1	..	9	3	3	..	..	6
Monroe	31	Pekin	54 75	73	4	..	3	3	3	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	1
Oriental	33	Mt. Vernon	222 00	286	..	9	14	14	17	9	..	19	6	9	..	..	10
Barry	34	Chicago	62 25	83	8	2	3	1	3	1	..	4	2	34	..	..	2
Charleston	35	Barry	42 75	57	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	5	1	5	..	..	4
Kavanaugh	36	Elizabeth	69 00	92	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	4	1	4	..	..	4
Monmouth	37	Monmouth	98 25	131	..	7	18	14	11	9	..	21	1	11	..	..	5
Olive Branch	38	Danville	49 50	66	..	3	10	10	10	10	..	10	1	11	..	..	6
Herman	40	Quincy	117 50	156	8	14	16	16	16	4	..	20	1	5	..	..	6
Occidental	42	Ottawa	115 50	154	..	8	11	8	5	8	..	16	5	8	..	..	6
Mt. Joliet	43	Joliet	142 50	190	..	1	13	12	6	6	..	12	1	2	..	..	9
Bloomington	44	Mt. Sterling	84 75	113	4	3	..	2	1	1	..	6	4	1	..	..	5
Hardin	44	Mt. Sterling	84 75	113	4	3	..	2	1	1	..	6	4	1	..	..	5
Griggsville	45	Griggsville	49 50	66	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	1

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
Taylor.....	98	Washington.....	\$88 25	51	14	1	7	5	4	1	4	1	5	8	4	8	8	3
Edwardsville.....	99	Edwardsville.....	66 75	89	6	4	5	5	6	3	3	1	9	8	4	4	5	1
Astoria.....	100	Astoria.....	47 25	63	4	1	8	1	1	2	1	2	8	1	2	7	4	4
Rockford.....	102	Rockford.....	122 25	163	2	2	6	5	5	2	2	2	7	8	2	1	7	1
Magnolia.....	103	Magnolia.....	37 50	50	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	10	3	1	8	1
Lewistown.....	104	Lewistown.....	42 75	57	3	2	7	4	8	1	1	1	4	1	6	3	1	8
Winchester.....	105	Winchester.....	54 00	72	2	2	7	6	7	6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	6
Lancaster.....	106	Glasford.....	38 75	45	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	8
Fayette.....	107	Fayette.....	12 75	17	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	8	10	8	10	4	10
Versailles.....	108	Versailles.....	42 00	56	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	8	2	1	2	2	1
Trenton.....	109	Trenton.....	45 00	60	4	1	4	2	4	4	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	8
Lebanon.....	110	Lebanon.....	56 25	75	4	1	6	6	8	3	5	1	9	2	1	2	1	1
Jonesboro.....	111	Jonesboro.....	86 75	49	1	1	6	3	5	2	1	1	5	2	1	2	1	3
Bureau.....	112	Princeton.....	93 00	193	7	8	1	5	5	1	6	1	6	6	5	6	6	2
Robert Burns.....	113	Keetsburg.....	39 00	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	3	2
Marcelline.....	114	Marcelline.....	30 00	40	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Rising Sun.....	115	Hainesville.....	33 00	44	5	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
Vermont.....	116	Vermont.....	56 25	75	1	1	5	4	4	4	1	1	6	1	4	2	2	1
Elgin.....	117	Elgin.....	72 00	96	2	7	8	4	4	1	1	1	6	1	4	2	2	1
Waverly.....	118	Waverly.....	42 75	57	1	1	2	8	2	1	1	1	6	1	4	2	2	1
Henry.....	119	Henry.....	24 00	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	1
Mound.....	122	Taylorville.....	78 00	104	2	4	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	1
Oquawka.....	123	Oquawka.....	37 50	50	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	7	1
Cedar.....	124	Morris.....	64 50	86	4	6	11	8	8	8	1	1	16	2	1	2	2	6
Greenup.....	125	Greenup.....	18 75	25	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Empire.....	126	Pekin.....	32 25	43	2	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Antioch.....	127	Millburn.....	33 00	44	2	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3
Raleigh.....	128	Raleigh.....	39 75	58	2	5	5	2	5	5	1	1	8	2	7	9	4	3
Greenfield.....	129	Greenfield.....	51 00	68	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	4	4	1	1
Marion.....	130	Salem.....	57 00	76	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	5	2	4	5	2	1
Golconda.....	131	Golconda.....	45 00	60	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	5	2	4	4	5	1
Mackinaw.....	132	Mackinaw.....	25 50	38	4	1	4	2	4	4	4	1	5	1	6	7	7	2
Marshall.....	133	Marshall.....	67 50	90	1	5	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	2
Sycamore.....	134	Sycamore.....	92 25	123	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	6	1	1	8	8	3

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.			Expelled.	Total.
Abington.....	185	Abington.....	\$84 50	46	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mystic Tie.....	187	Polo.....	86 75	49	5	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyrus.....	188	Mt. Carroll.....	36 75	48	1	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton City.....	189	Fulton City.....	72 00	96	2	1	5	7	1	2	2	11	0	0	0	0	0
Dundee.....	190	Dundee.....	83 00	41	4	2	4	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Farmington.....	192	Farmington.....	55 50	74	6	4	2	4	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Herrick.....	193	Pontoosuc.....	27 00	36	3	8	8	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Freedom.....	194	Freedom.....	42 00	56	3	3	4	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
LaHarpe.....	195	LaHarpe.....	87 75	117	3	2	11	18	8	1	1	9	3	0	0	0	0
Louisville.....	196	Louisville.....	43 50	59	4	4	8	7	6	3	9	9	6	0	0	0	0
King Solomon's.....	197	Kane.....	43 50	58	5	5	5	3	3	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
Grandview.....	198	Dudley.....	84 59	46	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Homet.....	199	Homer.....	91 50	42	8	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sheba.....	200	Grayville.....	87 50	50	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	0
Centralia.....	201	Centralia.....	84 75	113	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	4	5	0	0	0	0
Lavelly.....	202	Williamsville.....	35 25	47	1	1	5	3	5	2	5	5	2	0	0	0	0
Flora.....	204	Flora.....	46 25	62	8	1	8	7	7	0	7	9	1	0	0	0	0
Corinthian.....	205	Paw Paw.....	33 00	44	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Fairfield.....	206	Fairfield.....	35 00	44	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Tamaroa.....	207	Tamaroa.....	27 75	37	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Wilmingon.....	208	Wilmingon.....	78 00	104	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	6	2	0	0	0	0
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Chicago.....	147 75	137	6	2	5	4	4	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	210	Lincoln.....	54 75	71	6	1	9	7	4	3	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	315 75	421	3	3	9	4	7	24	7	38	2	0	0	0	0
Shipman.....	212	Shipman.....	30 00	40	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ipava.....	213	Ipava.....	48 75	58	1	1	8	1	1	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
Gillespie.....	214	Gillespie.....	19 50	26	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Newton.....	216	Newton.....	29 25	39	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Mason.....	217	Mason.....	41 25	55	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
New Salem.....	218	New Salem.....	34 50	40	1	2	9	4	4	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
Oakland.....	219	Oakland.....	51 00	68	1	2	6	8	10	8	4	17	2	0	0	0	0
Mahomet.....	220	Mahomet.....	39 75	53	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0
Leroy.....	221	Leroy.....	48 75	65	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	0
Geo. Washington.....	222	Chillicothe.....	45 75	61	7	1	1	4	8	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
Byron	274	Byron	\$89	52	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milton	275	Milton	56	25	4	2	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Elizabeth	276	Elizabethtown	45	61	7	4	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
Accordia	277	Chicago	66	80	0	0	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Jo Daviess	278	Warren	64	86	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	9	9	8
Neoga	279	Neoga	41	55	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Kansas	280	Kansas	35	25	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brooklyn	282	Brooklyn	30	75	4	1	2	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McLeor	283	McLeor	66	75	4	6	5	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cadlin	285	Cadlin	51	75	69	2	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plymouth	286	Plymouth	42	75	57	3	6	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
De Soto	287	De Soto	27	75	37	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Genoa	288	Genoa	45	60	60	1	4	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Chester	290	Chester	24	75	35	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wauzeka	291	Wauzeka	36	60	40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Chenona	292	Chenona	41	25	55	1	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Prophetstown	293	Prophetstown	70	59	94	4	4	6	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pontiac	294	Pontiac	61	50	82	2	9	7	7	4	4	4	4	10	10	13	13	6
Dills	295	Dills	33	75	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quincy	296	Quincy	86	25	115	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Benjamin	297	Camp Point	40	50	54	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waconda	298	Waconda	59	25	79	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
Mechanicsburg	299	Mechanicsburg	25	50	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hanover	300	Hanover	51	60	28	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Gordland	301	Gordland	50	75	41	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Durand	302	Durand	34	50	46	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Raven	303	Raven	36	75	49	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cement	304	Cement	39	75	53	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Omaha	305	Omaha	49	50	66	11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
W. C. Hubbs	306	Eureka	33	75	45	4	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2
T. J. Peckett	307	Bushnell	87	75	117	5	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Ashlar	308	Chicago	162	75	217	15	14	10	70	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2
Harvard	309	Harvard	68	50	78	3	4	6	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
Dearborn	310	Chicago	114	75	158	2	3	5	8	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1

311	Kilwinning	168 00	224	1	14	14	12	8	3	1	16	2	8	19	2	26	10
312	Ionic	69 75	98	2	4	2	6	2	2	2	10	2	7	2	2	9	1
313	York	45 75	61	8	8	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	7	2	2	9	1
314	Palatine	41 25	55	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	11	5	8
315	Alton	31 50	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	10	5	8
316	Abraham Jonas	26 25	32	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
317	New Liberty	23 25	31	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
318	Augusta	51 75	69	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
319	J. L. Anderson	78 00	104	3	5	4	8	4	4	4	12	4	2	2	2	2	2
320	Doric	36 75	49	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
321	Malta	68 00	84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
322	Dunlap	64 50	86	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
323	Windsor	16 50	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
325	Orient	58 50	78	6	2	10	9	6	2	1	9	8	3	3	8	5	6
326	Harrisburg	54 75	73	6	2	10	6	7	0	1	7	6	1	1	1	1	1
327	Industry	29 25	39	1	2	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
328	Grafton	35 25	47	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
329	Altona	22 50	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
331	Mt. Erie	94 50	126	1	4	3	2	4	4	5	2	2	7	7	4	7	8
332	Tuscola	78 00	104	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	6	6	3	3	6	6	1
333	Tyrian	59 25	79	1	1	7	5	4	2	2	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
334	Sumner	57 00	76	1	10	6	7	0	1	1	7	7	1	1	1	1	1
335	Schiller	34 50	46	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
336	New Columbia	83 75	45	1	7	3	4	4	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	3
337	Oneida	28 50	38	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
338	Grand Detour	30 00	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
339	Saline	28 50	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
340	Kedron	39 75	53	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
341	Full Moon	23 25	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
342	Summerfield	45 00	60	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
344	Wenona	26 25	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
345	Milledgeville	38 75	45	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	9	9	1	1	1	1	1
346	N. D. Morse	27 00	36	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
347	Sidney	14 25	19	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
348	Russellville	21 75	29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
349	Sublette	47 25	63	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
350	Fairview	73 50	98	18	2	2	1	3	2	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	1
351	Fairbury	21 00	28	3	1	4	4	2	2	2	5	5	3	3	3	3	3
352	Groveland	26 25	35	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
353	Kinderhook	57 00	76	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
354	Ark and Anchor	28 50	38	1	1	5	6	2	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
355	Marine	37 50	50	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
356	Hermitage	21 25	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
358	Orion	27 00	36	5	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
359	Blackberry	50 75	41	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
360	Princeville	42 75	57	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
361	Douglas	41 25	55	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
362	Noble	41 25	55	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
363	Horeb	57 00	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
									Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
Tonica	364	Tonica	27 75	37	4	...	5	4	5	1	...	6	1	2	...	8	...	
Bement	365	Bement	44 25	59	...	4	6	7	7	2	...	9	1	5	2	...	1	...
Arcola	366	Arcola	46 50	62	...	2	9	8	8	...	4	5	1	6	...	1	...	
Oxford	367	New Windsor	31 50	42	4	...	2	3	4	1	1	4	1	6	...	5	...	
Jederson	368	Lynchburg	26 25	35	...	6	16	14	18	4	...	17	1	1	...	4	...	
Newman	369	Newman	64 50	96	6	...	2	11	18	4	...	17	2	2	...	18	...	
Middleton	370	Middleton	21 75	29	8	...	1	2	1	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	
Livingston	371	Dwight	43 50	58	...	2	4	3	1	...	1	6	1	6	...	1	...	
Galesburg	372	Galesburg	72 75	97	...	2	11	11	11	1	...	12	1	5	2	...	4	...
Chambersburg	373	Chambersburg	24 00	32	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	
Shabbona	374	Shabbona's Grove	42 00	56	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Isaac Underhill	375	Secor
Ash Grove	376	Ash Grove
Archimedes	377	Belleville	43 50	58	9	6	7	9	9	1	1	11	1	1	1	5	6	...
Aroma	378	Aroma	21 00	28	8	2	1	2	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	3	...	
Payson	379	Payson	44 25	59	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	
Liberty	380	Liberty	29 25	39	2	2	5	4	4	1	...	5	1	1	...	2	...	
M. R. Thompson	381	Fremont	47 25	63	...	2	2	2	3	...	8	2	4	2	...	6	...	
Gill	382	Lynnville	28 50	38	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	2	...	
LaMoille	383	LaMoille	35 25	43	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	1	4	4	...	9	...	
Waltham	384	Waltham	83 75	45	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	4	...	5	...	
Mississippi	385	Savanna	26 25	35	...	1	8	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	7	...	
Bridgeport	386	Bridgeport	26 25	35	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	2	5	2	...	1	...
Youngstown	387	Youngstown	31 50	42	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	
Kankakee	388	El Dara	25 50	35	...	1	1	2	1	...	4	2	1	1	...	1	...	
Ashmore	389	Kankakee	63 75	85	15	2	8	8	8	1	...	4	2	7	...	2	...	
Tolono	390	Ashmore	92 50	80	7	...	3	3	1	...	5	1	11	16	...	16	...	
Oconee	391	Oconee	45 75	61	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	3	...	3	...	
Blair	392	Blair	87 50	59	1	...	2	2	12	2	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	
Jerseyville	393	Ocecho	133 50	118	1	1	14	9	0	5	3	18	5	3	6	16	2	...
H. G. Reynolds	394	Jerseyville	67 50	90	...	1	2	2	2	...	8	1	1	1	...	10	...	
Muddy Point	395	Milo	23 25	31	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	7	4	...
Shilob	396	Etma	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Shilob	397	Troy Grove	21 00	28	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	1	6	5	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of Lodge.	LODGE.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
446	Wateka	Wateka	\$43 50	58	10	7	4	3	2	7	2	9	4	4	15	19	10	
447	S. D. Monroe	Lawrenceville	27 75	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	
448	Yales City	Yales City	52 50	70	8	1	5	7	4	8	13	13	1	6	1	3	5	
449	Mendon	Mendon	40 50	54	2	1	4	7	6	3	9	9	1	2	1	3	6	
450	Laomi	Laomi	46 50	62	1	1	8	3	8	1	10	10	2	1	1	2	4	
451	Brorwell	Assumption	50 25	67	2	5	3	3	3	3	6	6	2	1	1	1	4	
452	Grant	Richview	28 51	38	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	21 75	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	
454	Maroa	Maroa	49 50	66	4	1	8	6	8	6	14	14	2	5	8	3	6	
455	Irving	Irving	38 75	45	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	5	1	4	
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	39 75	53	4	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	2	8	6	1	9	
457	Moscow	Moscow	29 25	39	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	84 50	46	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	
459	Butler	Butler	23 25	31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	21 00	28	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	
461	Plainview	Plainview	17 25	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
462	Tremont	Tremont	18 75	25	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	89 75	53	1	1	2	6	4	2	8	8	1	1	1	3	2	
464	Denver	Denver	26 95	35	1	1	5	1	4	2	6	6	1	4	3	2	1	
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	42 75	57	8	2	6	9	10	1	12	12	1	3	3	1	3	
466	Cobden	Cobden	38 50	38	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	6	6	2	10	
467	South Macon	South Macon	65 25	97	5	2	8	9	10	1	12	12	1	1	1	3	3	
468	Cheney's Grove	Cheney's Grove	51 00	25	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	6	6	2	10	
469	McLean	McLean	23 25	31	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	6	
470	Kendall	Kendall	33 75	45	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	5	8	
471	Yorkville	Yorkville	25 50	34	8	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	2	6	
472	Amity	Turner	43 50	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	6	
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	29 25	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	
474	Columbia	Columbia	30 00	40	2	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	
475	Walshville	Walshville	35 25	47	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	4	4	
476	Manito	Manito	25 50	34	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	
477	New Rutland	New Rutland	23 25	31	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	1	
478	Pleades	Chicago	165 00	220	5	10	13	13	12	2	14	14	2	3	14	19	5	
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	59 25	79	5	7	8	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.			Expelled.	Total.
Minooka	525	Minooka	35	47	2	8	7	5	5	9	6	1	2	9	5	0	
Adams	529	Stone's Prairie	22	50	30	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Maquon	530	Maquon	48	00	64	2	8	4	2	6	2	1	1	5	1	1	
Ashton	531	Ashton	24	75	33	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	8	5	
Seneca	532	Seneca	34	50	46	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	
Freemantion	533	Attamont	86	00	48	1	8	3	7	11	3	1	1	5	7	1	
Cuba	534	Cuba	34	90	46	6	2	3	2	6	2	1	1	4	4	1	
Sherman	535	Swedena	30	75	41	18	9	9	1	10	2	2	1	8	3	3	
Plainfield	536	Plainfield	38	35	51	2	1	8	7	6	2	2	2	4	2	8	
J. R. Gorin	537	Sadorus	34	50	46	4	4	5	5	6	2	2	2	4	2	8	
Lockport	538	Lockport	52	50	70	2	4	5	2	6	2	2	2	4	2	8	
Chatsworth	539	Chatsworth	28	50	38	9	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	
Harlem	540	Harlem	37	50	50	8	10	8	7	10	3	2	1	6	6	3	
Sigel	541	Sigel	18	50	18	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	
Towanda	542	Towanda	27	75	37	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	
Cordova	543	Cordova	18	75	25	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	13	6	18	
Virginia	544	Virginia	26	25	35	5	8	4	8	6	1	1	1	2	4	5	
Elkhart	545	Elkhart	24	00	32	3	3	4	7	7	1	1	1	2	2	4	
Nilwood	546	Nilwood	23	25	31	8	4	1	7	4	1	1	1	7	2	5	
Valley	547	Coal Valley	33	25	31	1	1	5	4	4	1	1	1	4	1	8	
Apple River	548	Apple River	31	50	42	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	
Newark	549	Newark	17	25	23	7	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	
Sharon	550	Tuswika	28	50	33	2	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	1	
Darwin	551	Darwin	20	25	27	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Ancona	552	Ancona	18	75	25	4	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	2	
Kyle	553	Macomb	36	75	49	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plum River	554	Plum River	33	00	44	2	3	10	13	13	1	1	1	2	2	11	
Humboldt	555	Ottawa	26	25	35	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	
Dawson	556	Dawson	41	25	55	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	8	8	4	
Lessing	557	Chicago	57	00	76	2	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	8	1	1	
Leland	558	Leland	24	00	32	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	
Thomson	559	Thomson	27	00	36	9	6	4	5	5	1	1	1	8	1	1	
Madison	560	New Douglas	43	50	53	1	7	5	5	2	1	1	1	6	1	6	
Trinity	561	Monmouth	61	50	82	1	11	10	9	9	3	1	1	3	1	6	

645	Camden	48 75	65	1	6	5	5	1	1	1	2	8
646	Hinsdale	27 00	36	8	1	4	8	2	3	3	2	8
649	Irvington	18 75	95	1	7	4	8	2	3	3	2	8
650	Centre Star	33 75	45	4	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	8
651	Mackville	24 75	55	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
652	Polar Star	31 50	42	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	1
653	Greenview	35 25	47	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
654	El Paso	30 75	41	10	4	7	5	4	1	1	1	1
655	Yorktown	82 25	43	1	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	1
656	Mozart	17 25	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
657	Lalayette	46 50	62	4	7	8	5	1	1	1	1	1
658	Rock Island	35 25	47	3	2	8	2	8	1	1	1	1
659	Lambert	18 75	25	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
660	Grand Chain	20 25	27	2	9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
661	Bethesda	33 75	45	1	4	4	8	3	1	1	1	1
662	South Park	19 50	33	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
663	Phoenix	24 75	33	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
664	Mayo	17 25	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
665	Greenland	15 00	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
666	Crawford	27 00	36	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
667	Erie	23 50	38	1	2	8	5	6	2	2	2	2
668	Burnt Prairie	46 50	62	4	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
669	Herder	42 00	56	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
670	Fillmore	9 75	13	2	11	8	6	2	1	1	1	1
671	Farina	21 75	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
672	Eddyville	48 50	58	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
673	Normal	33 75	45	3	4	4	8	5	1	1	1	1
674	Waldeck	21 00	28	2	6	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
675	Paynee	23 25	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
676	A. O. Fay	18 00	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
677	Engle	24 75	33	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
678	Sheffield	24 75	33	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
679	Illinois City	24 75	33	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
680	Clement	35 25	47	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	3
681	Morrisonville	44 25	59	1	4	3	11	12	2	2	2	2
682	Blue Mound	28 50	38	1	3	6	5	3	2	2	2	2
683	Burnside	21 75	29	2	8	8	6	2	2	2	2	2
684	Galatia	97 75	87	2	4	7	6	5	1	1	1	1
685	Rio	72 75	97	4	7	6	5	1	1	1	1	1
686	Cashman	27 00	36	4	27	26	2	2	2	2	2	2
687	Chicago	17 25	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
688	Orangeville	17 25	23	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
689	Clifton	15 75	21	4	8	3	6	3	3	3	3	3
690	Advance	48 00	64	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
691	Englewood	21 75	29	3	4	4	6	1	1	1	1	1
692	Iola	82 25	48	3	8	4	4	5	1	1	1	1
693	Raymond	23 25	31	4	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
694	Herrin's Prairie	9 00	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
695	Centre	26 25	35	8	5	7	3	1	1	1	1	1
696	Shiloh Hill											

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.	LOCATION.	Amount of Dues.	No. Members.	Non-affiliated.	Rejected.	Initiated.	Passed.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
									Raised.	Admitted.	Restored.	Total.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended.	Expelled.			Total.
Belle Meve.....	696		22 50	30	3	1	6	3	4	1	5	1	3	1	5	1	5	
Richard Cole.....	697	Chicago.....	51 00	68	7	12	12	3	13	8	10	8	8	8	10	16	8	
Hutton.....	698	Illton.....	30 00	40	6	4	4	5	3	3	8	3	3	3	8	3	8	
Libanus.....	699	Rosemont.....	28 25	31	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Pleasant Plains.....	700	Pleasant Plains.....	17 25	23	3	7	6	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	6	
Temple Hill.....	701	Temple Hill.....	24 75	32	5	1	6	7	9	4	10	4	4	4	10	1	9	
Alexandria.....	702	Alexandria.....	18 50	17	3	3	11	12	5	4	16	3	3	3	16	2	2	
St. Andrews.....	703	Chicago.....	42 75	57	3	2	1	6	1	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	6	
Braidwood.....	704	Braidwood.....	19 50	26	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	6	
Ewing.....	705	Ewing.....	24 75	33	3	1	7	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	6	
Joppa.....	706	Cowden.....	54 00	72	3	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	6	
Circle.....	707	Mattoon.....	18 00	24	1	2	3	3	4	2	4	1	1	1	4	1	4	
Lemont.....	708	Lemont.....	33 00	44	1	2	3	3	2	3	5	1	1	1	5	1	4	
Star.....	709	Hoopston.....	32 25	43	9	6	7	5	3	2	14	1	2	1	14	1	11	
Farmer City.....	710	Farmer City.....	27 75	87	5	4	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	
Providence.....	711	Jefferson.....	33 00	44	1	2	3	3	4	1	5	1	1	1	5	1	4	
Collinsville.....	712	Collinsville.....	22 50	30	3	2	3	3	4	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	8	
Johnsonville.....	713	Johnsonville.....	25 50	34	3	4	5	4	4	2	9	1	1	1	9	1	8	
Newtown.....	714	Pilot.....	18 00	24	3	3	4	3	4	2	8	1	1	1	8	1	7	
Elvaston.....	715	Elvaston.....	37 00	36	2	1	7	6	8	3	17	1	1	1	17	1	16	
Calumet.....	716	Blue Island.....	23 00	34	2	1	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	7	1	6	
Lumberman's.....	717	Chicago.....	12 75	17	4	9	21	17	17	7	17	1	1	1	17	1	16	
May.....	718	Norris City.....	17 25	23	1	2	5	7	10	9	10	1	1	1	10	1	9	
Chapel Hill.....	719	Wolf Creek.....	10 50	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	8	
Varna.....	720	Varna.....	14 25	19	1	1	5	5	6	1	9	1	1	1	9	1	8	
Rome.....	721	Rome.....	18 75	25	10	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	10	
Walnut.....	722	Walnut.....	16 50	22	3	3	5	6	10	1	16	1	1	1	16	1	15	
Omaha.....	723	Omaha.....	24 75	33	3	3	13	15	3	13	16	1	1	1	16	1	15	
Chandlerville.....	724	Chandlerville.....	17 25	23	3	1	5	5	6	3	9	1	1	1	9	1	8	
Rankin.....	725	Rankin.....	32 25	43	3	1	11	11	11	3	14	1	1	1	14	1	13	
Golden Rule.....	726	Chicago.....	26	26	2	18	14	14	14	14	14	1	1	1	14	1	13	
Raritan.....	727	Raritan.....	26	26	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	
Waterman.....	728	Waterman.....	26	26	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	
Lake Creek.....	729	Lake Creek.....	18	18	2	10	9	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	9	1	8	

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois :

The special committee appointed at the Thirty-sixth Grand Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of completing the duties of the Committee on Finance, in examining and comparing the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of M. W. Bro. HARRISON DILLS, Grand Treasurer, for the year ending September 30th, A. D. 1875, fraternally submit the following :

We find from the report of finance committee, October 7th, A. D. 1874,

the balance then in the hands of the Grand Treasurer	\$ 9,629 63
Received from Grand Secretary, as per receipt	26,219 65
Interest on U. S. Bonds	150 00
Premium on coupons	14 00
Total	\$36,013 28

His disbursements appear as follows :

Mileage and per diem, (chiefly for Grand Session of 1874), paid as shown by orders placed in the hands of this Committee, by the Committee on Finance, October, 1875	\$16,447 40
Mileage and Per diem, (miscellaneous orders issued in previous years), paid as shown by Grand Treasurer's Report	2,536 90
Special orders paid as shown by Grand Treasurer's Report	11,255 87
Cash returned to Lodge No. 529	24 75
“ “ “ “ “ —	42 75
Expended for stamps, stationery, etc	73 83
Salary as Grand Treasurer	400 00
Balance on hand	5,231 78
Total	\$36,013 28

We find above balance is held as follows :

United States bonds	\$2,500 00
Premium on bonds	312 50
Currency	2,419 28
Total	\$5,231 78

We find the Grand Treasurer's account with the Charity Fund, to be as follows :

Balance on hand, as shown by Report of Committee on Finance, October 7th, A. D. 1874	\$1,328 00
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Paid order No. 197, to Altona Lodge No. 330, for James McCormack, as shown by Grand Treasurer's Report	100 00
Balance on hand (currency)	1,228 00
Total	\$1,328 00

The miscellaneous mileage and per diem orders, amounting to \$2,536.90, the special Grand Lodge orders, amounting to \$11,255.87, and one Charity Fund order No. 197, amount \$100, above reported among the disbursements of the Grand Treasurer, not being in the hands of the Committee, we are compelled to rely upon the Grand Treasurer's Report, as evidence of their payment. We have, however, been able to verify the amounts of the special orders, by comparing with scheduled Report of the Grand Secretary. The committee have made every possible effort to find the missing orders, but without success.

Their investigations have developed the following information :

Bro. Grand Treasurer DILLS had all the orders in his possession up to the day previous to the meeting of Grand Lodge in October last. Being prostrated by sickness, he sent them by a member of his family to the office of his attorney, who at once wrapped them in a snug package, and, without delay, forwarded them by express to M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, Grand Master, Commercial Hotel, Chicago, where they were by him duly received and handed over to the Grand Secretary, by whom they were, in turn, placed in the hands of the Finance Committee. On opening the package, the miscellaneous, special and charity fund orders were missing. Repeated search for the missing papers, on the part of M. W. Bro. DILLS, has failed to discover them, and their mysterious disappearance is still unaccounted for.

We herewith submit schedules of the aforesaid miscellaneous and special orders reported paid by the Grand Treasurer, marked "A" and "B" respectively; the Charity Fund Order No. 197, above referred to, being scheduled with the special orders.

We have likewise taken the precaution to furnish the Grand Treasurer and R. W. Bro. A. A. GLENN, Acting Grand Treasurer, with copies of these schedules, so that, by referring to said copies, they may avoid the danger of paying any of the missing orders, which might possibly be presented for payment a second time.

The mileage and per diem orders now in our hands, having, as we are satisfied, been paid, cancelled and properly listed, remain subject to be destroyed on the approval of this our report.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. BAGBY,
ED. S. MULLINER, } Committee.
E. C. SELLECK,

QUINCY, December 8th, 1875.

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—GRAND CHARITY FUND.

HARRISON DILLS, *Grand Treasurer,*

In Account with the Grand Lodge of Ills. A. F. & A. M.

Grand Charity Fund, balance on hand at settlement, October 4, 1874	\$1,328 00
Paid order to Jas. McCormack, October 8, 1874	100 00
Balance on hand, October 1, 1875	\$1,228 00

GRAND TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

No. Voucher.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	Amount.	Total.
220	By cash paid John F. Burrill.....	\$208 34	
221	George E. Lounsbury.....	125 00	
222	John F. Burrill.....	208 33	
223	J. H. Fawcett.....	124 00	
224	M. D. Chamberlain.....	140 30	
225	A. F. Darrah.....	130 20	
226	T. J. Prickett.....	58 60	
227	George E. Lounsbury.....	125 00	
228	John F. Burrill.....	208 34	
229	George E. Lounsbury.....	125 00	
230	John F. Burrill.....	208 33	
231	George E. Lounsbury.....	125 00	
232	John F. Burrill.....	208 34	
233	Charles Shober & Co.....	128 00	
234	George E. Lounsbury.....	125 00	
235	J. F. Burrill.....	208 33	
236	F. Hudson.....	94 00	
244	George E. Lounsbury.....	125 00	
245	John F. Burrill.....	208 34	
	For stamps, stationery, etc.....	78 83	
	My salary for year.....	400 00	
			\$11,797 20

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS.

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Oct. 8, 1875.	\$70 80	29	\$18 10	58	.....
1	22 40	30	15 80	59	\$15 00
2	7 80	31	14 40	60	33 50
3	50 60	32	25 40	61	15 00
4	31 90	33	21 10	62	.....
5	20 90	34	11 60	63	40 60
6	38 50	35	.....	64	.....
7	32 30	36	23 70	65	40 50
8	15 80	37	24 70	66	41 30
9	42 50	38	31 80	67	25 40
10	32 30	39	35 10	68	15 00
11	31 30	40	34 20	69	65 30
12	32 30	41	31 70	70	62 80
13	24 50	42	32 10	71	58 80
14	46 20	43	23 40	72	44 30
15	24 50	44	55 40	73	32 60
16	36 10	45	45 00	74	46 30
17	6 00	46	50 00	75	46 30
18	6 00	47	40 00	76	.....
19	36 80	48	56 40	77	24 50
20	6 00	49	59 00	78	55 20
21	29 60	50	65 40	79	21 00
22	17 60	51	40 00	80	41 30
23	6 00	52	61 50	81	31 10
24	.....	53	40 00	82	.....
25	18 60	54	52 30	83	23 60
26	6 00	55	61 50	84	56 00
27	6 00	56	60 00	85	15 00
28	12 60	57	.....	86	33 50

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
87	\$22 10	154	\$35 90	221	\$31 00
88	44 40	155	22 50	222	82 70
89	25 60	156	25 10	223	19 80
90	46 30	157	38 80	224	22 40
91	27 50	158	9 80	225	21 70
92	40 50	159	46 20	226	.....
93	47 10	160	21 90	227	11 10
94	53 00	161	20 40	228	19 20
95	20 00	162	31 10	229	4 00
96	25 50	163	15 70	230	37 00
97	28 00	164	18 10	231	23 80
98	25 50	165	20 00	232	31 00
99	72 90	166	32 40	233	20 60
100	55 10	167	18 20	234	15 30
101	33 00	168	25 60	235	15 30
102	32 30	169	29 50	236	10 30
103	38 20	170	23 40	237	18 10
104	27 50	171	38 80	238	27 00
105	24 50	172	32 50	239	21 30
106	22 90	173	39 00	240	14 40
107	28 80	174	25 40	241	19 40
108	16 00	175	38 10	242	7 80
109	21 10	176	10 70	243	16 00
110	29 00	177	27 10	244	23 90
111	26 40	178	9 60	245	24 50
112	29 90	179	27 80	246	6 00
113	28 50	180	18 70	247	13 40
114	35 40	181	26 10	248	23 30
115	31 80	182	26 40	249	17 10
116	32 40	183	12 10	250	20 90
117	23 90	184	28 30	251	19 60
118	18 80	185	22 00	252	10 20
119	32 80	186	10 50	253	23 10
120	14 40	187	31 20	254	28 60
121	9 80	188	30 90	255	13 10
122	16 60	189	42 40	256	27 60
123	30 60	190	20 60	257	28 90
124	21 10	191	26 00	258	31 70
125	21 40	192	12 00	259	23 20
126	30 90	193	32 70	260	20 80
127	30 00	194	24 30	261	34 20
128	29 90	195	34 30	262	.....
129	25 60	196	24 40	263	23 30
130	30 20	197	22 10	264	29 70
131	30 90	198	31 50	265	31 70
132	22 20	199	17 80	266	34 00
133	20 80	200	30 60	267	11 30
134	25 10	201	.....	268	6 00
135	18 80	202	10 00	269	21 70
136	34 60	203	34 90	270	6 00
137	.....	204	12 60	271	29 80
138	22 90	205	9 60	272	30 40
139	15 90	206	18 50	273	28 50
140	29 60	207	19 20	274	27 20
141	22 50	208	12 20	275	31 40
142	24 50	209	28 70	276	.....
143	38 10	210	31 80	277	19 80
144	15 10	211	6 00	278	.....
145	14 50	212	19 60	279	23 50
146	28 30	213	11 80	280	26 20
147	22 40	214	16 70	281	30 70
148	9 60	215	15 50	282	23 00
149	30 10	216	30 20	283	29 20
150	30 00	217	21 40	284	35 50
151	8 50	218	25 90	285	17 20
152	19 70	219	40 50	286	27 00
153	20 80	220	31 30	287	34 90

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
288	\$28 30	355	\$22 50	422	\$23 10
289	....	356	12 40	443	6 00
290	29 40	357	18 40	424	6 00
291	42 50	358	24 40	425	.....
292	30 20	359	36 60	426	16 90
298	32 60	360	27 40	427	16 30
294	36 80	361	9 50	428	36 20
295	20 00	362	20 80	429	39 70
296	23 30	363	21 00	430	15 70
297	30 80	364	32 00	431	18 80
298	17 80	365	21 10	432	6 00
299	17 50	366	41 80	433	20 00
300	24 70	367	21 20	434	10 90
301	19 80	368	33 60	435	11 30
302	23 70	369	32 20	436	12 50
303	24 40	370	16 90	437	30 80
304	9 80	371	18 50	438	24 20
305	30 90	372	28 90	439	28 60
306	10 80	373	20 70	440	20 60
307	30 80	374	29 60	441	37 60
308	12 60	375	24 40	442	18 40
309	23 30	376	16 40	443	21 80
310	19 90	377	21 20	444	6 00
311	11 50	378	33 00	445	32 30
312	14 80	379	33 20	446	21 60
313	20 00	380	24 00	447	19 40
314	32 90	381	28 50	448	9 50
315	29 40	382	12 20	449	39 30
316	22 40	383	10 40	450	29 30
317	8 50	384	20 70	451	14 20
318	34 70	385	31 00	452	31 20
319	16 70	386	16 90	453	22 50
320	31 80	387	21 40	454	31 70
321	40 00	388	21 80	455	26 30
322	24 56	389	20 10	456	25 20
323	23 70	390	35 40	457	32 30
324	15 50	391	22 60	458	31 40
325	11 70	392	34 20	459	21 60
326	19 40	393	22 40	460	29 40
327	23 30	394	30 40	461	28 40
328	12 80	395	13 30	462	40 60
329	42 00	396	35 40	463	39 20
330	21 60	397	33 50	464	30 30
331	16 30	398	32 00	465	31 20
332	18 90	399	18 10	466	21 30
333	15 20	400	28 40	467	30 50
334	31 90	401	15 30	468	29 20
335	32 30	402	15 60	469	38 30
336	30 20	403	21 30	470	23 90
337	10 00	404	31 40	471	18 00
338	25 90	405	25 70	472	20 10
339	.....	406	33 20	473	17 40
340	22 60	407	11 60	474	11 20
341	11 50	408	25 20	475	9 00
342	16 40	409	26 90	476	31 80
343	15 40	410	6 00	477	35 40
344	25 20	411	32 20	478	30 80
345	.....	412	19 70	479	23 30
346	12 30	413	15 10	480	18 50
347	6 00	414	29 00	481	6 00
348	6 00	415	17 80	482	19 80
349	22 90	416	22 80	483	21 30
350	27 30	417	12 50	484	21 70
351	8 60	418	23 10	485	11 40
352	31 60	419	9 80	486	17 00
353	15 90	420	27 90	487	33 90
354	28 70	421	17 80	488	27 50

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
489	\$29 30	556	\$20 30	622	\$29 60
490	30 20	557	29 60	623	22 20
491	39 80	558	23 90	624	12 00
492	30 40	559	41 30	625	26 30
493	29 30	560	33 20	626	29 90
494	19 50	561	20 40	627	29 90
495	22 70	562	20 30	628	22 10
496	9 60	563	37 40	629	35 80
497	27 20	564	.....	630	23 90
498	26 00	565	27 50	631	17 80
499	37 90	566	25 70	632	18 60
500	27 20	567	12 30	633	39 60
501	36 60	568	13 00	634	22 20
502	37 60	569	22 80	635	6 00
503	23 50	570	25 90	636	40 20
504	24 50	571	23 00	637	17 30
505	20 60	572	29 10	638	23 70
506	21 40	573	39 90	639	28 80
507	28 40	574	19 30	640	28 00
508	34 00	575	32 70	641	27 50
509	14 60	576	22 40	642	19 30
510	.....	577	27 10	643	31 20
511	32 80	578	21 70	644	6 00
512	31 90	579	16 50	645	29 10
513	7 90	580	34 00	646	28 40
514	18 60	581	22 40	647	44 00
515	27 00	582	20 10	648	18 40
516	18 90	583	14 10	649	6 00
517	13 00	584	24 30	650	26 30
518	23 00	585	6 00	651	.....
519	29 40	586	17 50	652	33 70
520	24 60	587	31 20	653	31 70
521	25 10	588	22 30	654	24 20
522	38 80	589	27 90	655	23 00
523	24 80	590	26 60	656	27 40
524	10 20	591	27 10	657	.....
525	25 40	592	13 30	658	28 60
526	7 20	593	19 80	659	22 50
527	27 30	594	15 60	659	24 40
528	6 00	595	15 10	660	6 00
529	17 00	596	15 10	661	18 40
530	33 90	597	6 00	662	12 90
531	23 20	598	.....	663	20 00
532	14 40	599	16 20	664	.....
533	27 00	600	23 10	665	28 10
534	25 20	601	26 00	666	28 20
535	24 00	602	30 20	667	38 80
536	10 10	603	24 90	668	26 20
537	20 20	604	26 00	669	36 00
538	.....	605	20 90	670	35 40
539	15 70	606	33 40	671	25 10
540	4 80	607	27 30	672	26 10
541	25 10	608	39 90	673	47 40
542	17 90	609	19 40	674	25 10
543	27 20	610	23 20	675	.....
544	22 80	611	13 80	676	11 70
545	.....	612	20 40	677	36 00
546	27 40	613	15 80	678	28 30
547	21 10	614	15 30	679	.....
548	18 20	615	25 30	680	8 50
549	27 40	616	10 00	681	16 40
550	20 40	617	.....	682	19 00
551	14 40	618	25 80	683	.....
552	25 60	619	20 30	684	34 60
553	.....	620	6 00	685	13 60
554	6 00	621	6 00	686	13 10
555	12 70	621	6 00	687	6 00

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM ORDERS—*Continued.*

NUMBER.	AMOUNT.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
688	\$20 20	558	\$21 30	429	\$24 50
689	31 60	550	20 20	449	19 00
690	13 80	548	28 80	461	39 50
691	6 00	539	16 50	493	42 50
692	.....	112	19 50	467	29 00
698	26 00	78	28 50	696	34 20
694	19 70	123	26 40	14	20 10
695	6 00	108	12 60	27	17 30
		198	20 10	54	19 90
		208	19 20	59	12 00
		200	27 60	39	22 10
		223	27 90	72	28 70
		229	10 90	81	27 10
		197	19 30	86	14 50
209	20 20	302	20 30	124	21 70
472	74 60	311	23 40	162	23 70
588	9 20	454	11 10	165	28 80
617	11 70	349	25 10	168	17 70
76	23 40	355	27 20	172	13 10
344	25 70	381	23 50	174	27 10
253	21 10	399	17 30	189	22 20
71	6 00	45	29 80	205	21 40
171	8 50	25	18 50	224	14 10
38	25 00	101	24 50	240	14 50
27	17 30	124	19 20	244	19 10
489	23 60	152	16 90	245	18 10
203	7 10	174	17 30	251	13 00
137	24 50	180	20 30	250	19 20
104	14 50	198	19 40	290	29 80
168	16 80	197	29 70	467	10 80
19	24 00	191	17 10	889	26 80
453	27 80	199	16 20	393	25 10
438	6 00	249	12 00	442	22 10
331	25 30	264	20 10	479	56 50
598	25 40	278	8 40	488	51 20
18	17 90	295	14 20	493	13 70
28	18 00	309	28 60	494	22 80
10	13 40	313	13 20	499	29 90
86	24 20	318	23 40	508	9 40
357	24 80	335	28 50	563	18 80
562	29 60	363	24 50	574	16 40
385	24 50	414	15 10	597	16 60
273	30 90	420	13 10		
510	20 30				

Mileage and Per Diem Orders	\$16,447 40.
“ “ “ “ (Miscellaneous)	11,797 20.
Special Orders	2,536 90.
Total	\$30,781 50.

REPORTS OF D. D. GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., FIRST DISTRICT, }
CHICAGO, September 20, 1875. }

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

In submitting my report, I find that giving in detail my visitations to the Lodges over which you were pleased to appoint me as your representative, would be of no value to the Craft, and will, therefore, submit it in general.

There is a good degree of prosperity and harmony among the Lodges in the First District. The only complaint that can be made, is, that too many are knocking at our doors; and I attribute the cause of this to the attacks on our ancient institution in public speeches and press, by its enemies, who are jealous and ignorant of its tenets.

“The tree that bears the best fruit in the garden, gets the most clubs and stones,” so the profane, seeing fanatical clubs and stones thrown at the great Masonic tree, rush to gain admission to the Fraternal Garden, to get a taste of its moral fruit.

But few questions have arisen among the Craftsmen, and all have been amicably settled.

Many of the Lodges have applied the moral chisel in pruning off many of the dead branches, thereby bringing themselves down to their true standard of membership of working fellows.

I would specially mention Home Lodge 508, which, at my request, took up the cases of several non-affiliated Masons, who had grossly violated their obligations as Masons, as well as transgressing every law in Masonry, and upon a due and impartial trial they were found guilty and expelled by an almost unanimous vote, for which I think they deserve the thanks of the fraternity. I refer viz., to the Rev. Chas. Perkins, Rev. R. G. Hamilton, R. Peebles and R. B. Velie.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. STEVENS,

D. D. G. M., First Masonic District, Ill.

SECOND DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., SECOND DISTRICT, }
 CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1875. }

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER :—Pursuant to the requirements of Sec. 3, Article VIII, Part First, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I respectfully submit the following report :

Immediately after receiving my commission I notified the several Lodges in the Second District of my appointment as D. D. G. M., and of my readiness to answer any calls made upon me in that capacity.

At the request of the Worshipful Masters elect, I publicly installed the officers of Hesperia 411, Pleiades 478, and Lumberman's 717, at their respective halls, and was gratified to observe in each instance the respect manifested for and the interest taken in the ceremonies by the wives, daughters and friends of the brethren.

I am happy to report that there has been nothing during the past year tending to disturb the harmony prevailing, as well among the brethren of the respective Lodges, as between the Lodges, during the past year, the officers and brethren all seeming to have cultivated liberally the use of the symbolic trowel.

Quite a large number of questions upon Masonic law have been submitted for my opinion, most of which have been satisfactorily determined by an examination of our very comprehensive code of by laws. Such, however, as could not be clearly determined thereby, I have already submitted to you, and I am happy to state, your decisions, as well upon general questions of Masonic law as upon constructions to be given to the various sections of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and their application to particular cases submitted, have given universal satisfaction.

As will be observed by reference to the annual returns of work, the Lodges in the Second District have not been idle, and I am satisfied the material chosen is good, and the work done exemplary.

Permit me, in closing, to thank you for the confidence reposed in me by the appointment to this office, and while hoping my work may meet your approval, I beg leave to congratulate you upon a year of success and harmony among the Craft, and satisfactory prospects for the future. Again thanking you for the honor conferred,

I remain, Yours Fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M., Second Masonic District, Ill.

THIRD DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., THIRD DISTRICT, }
 CHICAGO, September 10th, 1875. }

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER :—As required of me by my appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Third District, I now submit my report. On the receipt of my commission, and in accordance with instructions therein contained, I immediately notified the Lodges in this District of my readiness to visit and to answer all questions of a Masonic nature whenever requested, or called upon to do so. I have not received a call to visit any Lodge officially, with the exception of Keystone, Kilwinning, D. C. Cregier and Harlem Lodges, and these only for the purpose of conferring the Third Degree; nor have I heard of any trouble in any Lodge in the Third District.

Agreeable to a special dispensation from you, at the close of the last session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I dedicated the halls of Lumberman's Lodge No. 717, also, Calumet Lodge No. 716, with the usual ceremonies, to Freemasonry and Universal Benevolence. The ceremonies were public and followed by banquets, at which the wives and relatives of the brethren participated.

I was called upon, by their dying requests, to perform the last sad rites of Masonic burial, over the remains of W. Bro. JOS. GALLAGHER, Master of Blair Lodge No. 393, also, GEO. S. MIDDLETON, of the same Lodge.

BRO. GALLAGHER died with his "harness on." Still at work! He called his Lodge to refreshment, for the purpose of handing the gavel over to the S. W., saying to the brethren: "Brethren, I have received a summons from the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe that I am needed; my petition has been received and accepted, and now I must go and take the degree that will be conferred upon all just and upright Masons. Farewell! Farewell!!" They were both good and true Masons and Christian gentlemen, and lived and died as such. They lived lives worthy of imitation. Their virtues should be a beacon light to all.

Quite a number of questions have been referred to me for my advice, which I have answered according to my knowledge of Masonic law and usage, and if in any it should hereafter prove I have erred, it will be purely of the mind and not of the heart.

M. W. Sir, I congratulate you on the general prosperity and harmony that exists among the Craft, in your Grand Jurisdiction.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor and confidence you have conferred in my appointment, and also for the kindness you have extended me on several occasions, and for the fraternal advice you have frequently given.

Hoping that you may always have the confidence and esteem of the Craft, wherever dispersed around the Globe, but particularly in this Grand Jurisdiction, and M. W. Sir, permit me to remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JOHN O'NEILL,

D. D. G. M., Third Masonic District, Ill.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—The return of our annual communication brings with it the pleasing duty of reporting tidings from the Craft. In this district there is little to report of general interest, other than that the year has been one of reasonable prosperity, peace and harmony prevailing in all the lodges. No official visitations have been required of me, and but few letters have been received on questions of law.

The only official act I have to report is the installation, in accordance with your orders, of W. Bro. WILLIAM H. LONG, as Grand Sword Bearer, he having been absent from installation in Grand Lodge.

During the past year the office of Deputy has been one more of honor than labor, which I think a high tribute to the intelligence of the Craft, and bespeaks a thorough harmony throughout the district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, and with congratulations on your successful administration of the Masonic interests of this great jurisdiction,

I remain, as ever, fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,

D. D. G. M., Sixth Masonic District, Ill.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MORRIS, ILL., September 28th, 1875.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

As your Deputy for the Eighth District, I have the pleasure of reporting to you that no case has arisen during the year requiring official action.

Peace, harmony and fraternal accord have prevailed. I have visited but few Lodges in the District, but have found those that I did visit in a perfectly harmonious and prosperous condition.

Fraternally yours,

PERRY A. ARMSTRONG,

D. D. G. M., Eighth Masonic District, Ill.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., September 3d, 1875.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—Another Masonic year is drawing to a close, and by the requirements of the commission you kindly gave me, it is my duty to report to you my Masonic doings. I visited Heyworth Lodge, December 21st, 1874; spent three days with them; January 2nd, to Streator Lodge, in company with yourself; January 18th, to Marseilles Lodge No. 417, installed W. M. and Warden; March 1st to Seneca Lodge No. 532, stayed with them six days; March 16th, dedicated Masonic Hall, at Streator; June 15th, visited Sheridan Lodge U. D. These comprise all of my official acts during the year. Our noble institution is in a healthy and flourishing condition in this Ninth District.

Again thanking you for the appointment of D. D. G. M., and wishing you health and prosperity, I subscribe myself,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. J. WADE,

D. D. G. M., Ninth Masonic District, Ills.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, September 17th, 1875.

M. W. BRO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER :—I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. for the Tenth Masonic District. Upon the receipt of my commission, I notified all the Lodges in the District of my appointment and of my readiness to serve them when called upon. My official acts have been mostly confined to answering a few letters of inquiry, which, with your assistance and advice, I believe have all been satisfactorily disposed of. I have visited a number of the Lodges in my district, and very often assisted in the work, and I have invariably been kindly received and welcomed as your representative. No serious troubles have arisen, and consequently I have not been called upon to visit any Lodge officially, except to give instruction in the work or to install the officers. The Lodges are very generally conforming to the authorized or standard work, and I feel warranted in reporting our noble order in a flourishing condition in the Tenth District. "So may it long continue."

Accept my thanks for the honor conferred in the appointment to the responsible position of D. D. G. M.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

J. H. FAWCETT,

D. D. G. M., Tenth Masonic District, Ills.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER:—Another Masonic year having passed away admonishes me to make report of my Masonic labors in the Eleventh District.

It is always a pleasing duty to be able to report prosperity in all departments of business, and especially so to us in being able to report a general feeling of brotherly love and friendship prevailing among the brotherhood of Masons.

Upon receiving notice of my appointment, I immediately communicated the same to the several Lodges in my District, and held myself in readiness to visit them officially, if called upon. I am happy to say that no such call has been made.

I have communicated with and visited many Lodges since that time, and find an emulation existing among the brethren as to who can best work and best agree.

Rob. Morris, the veteran Masonic writer and traveler, visited my District, in June, and delivered his Lecture of Travels and Discoveries in Holy Land, to several Lodges, which was received kindly by the brethren, and I think did much good in doing away with much skepticism of the great light in Masonry.

I thank you for the honor conferred, and hope the Masonic year has been as pleasant to you as to myself.

With fraternal regards,

I am your obedient servant,

H. G. CALHOUN,

D. D. G. M., Eleventh Masonic District, Ills.

KEITHSBURG, September 1st, 1875.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.:—In accordance with the instructions of my commission as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District, I submit my report.

Immediately upon the receipt of my commission, I notified all the Lodges in the counties of Schuyler, Fulton and McDonough, of my appointment, and my readiness to officially visit them, if requested, and am happy to be able to say that I have had no official call during the year, from which I am led to infer that plenty, health and peace reign supreme throughout the Twelfth District.

One small exception to the above, was a slight difficulty in my own (Huntsville Lodge No. 465). A brother of said Lodge felt that he had been aggrieved by the action of said Lodge in suspending him for the non-payment of dues, and appealed to me for redress in the matter; but, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Lodge in the matter, I pronounced the action of the Lodge to be regular, and

advised the brother to make application for re-instatement, by conforming with the requirements of Section Five, Article Ten, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which advice the brother did not see fit to adopt, but took an appeal to the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. H. H. RADER,

D. D. G. M., Twelfth Masonic District, Ills.

HUNTSVILLE, ILL., August 28th, 1875.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—Everything pertaining to Masonry in the Thirteenth District, is, as far as I am informed, in a harmonious condition. Lodges are all striving to do good work. The new Lodges, Rio, Alexandria, and Vesper, are doing a prosperous business. There has been nothing of much importance officially for me in this district during the last year, except the matter at Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, which I reported to you last March. Owing to illness and death of my father last April, I could not visit as many Lodges as I desired, but I have not been called upon officially by any lodge except Knoxville. Masters, Wardens and brethren have uniformly treated me with great courtesy and kindness wherever I have visited their Lodges in this district.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. C. McMURTRY,

D. D. G. M., Thirteenth Masonic District, Ills.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, }
CHENOA, Sept. 20, 1875. }

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER :—In accordance with your requirements, I hereby submit for your consideration and approval, a report of my actions as D. D. G. M. for this district. Immediately upon the receipt of commission, I apprised all the lodges in my district of my appointment, and my readiness to officially visit any if desired. I am happy to say that during the entire year, but one official call was made upon me, but many friendly invitations were extended to your representative to visit lodges in the different parts of the district. I have during the

year visited many lodges, and found a large number doing good work and true. Some, however, in very unsatisfactory condition. Some are almost disrupted by discord and contention. Others, by being financially involved, and are near verging bankruptcy. In both cases I have been sought to assist them in surrendering their charters and procure for them a dispensation to start anew—always the ultimate alternative of an unsound lodge. The sooner such lodges cease to be, the quicker the standard of Masonry will be greatly elevated throughout the land. In my judgment, Masonry is sought and attained too often through sinister motives, and too readily and cheaply bought, for the general good of the Craft. The usual amount of questions were propounded, but thanks to our excellent code of By-Laws, all questions submitted were covered, and all that was necessary was to refer the parties to the proper sections and articles. On the 12th of February, 1875, I visited Paxton Lodge No. 416. Found them in somewhat of confusion. Gave them some wholesome advice, and am glad to say they are doing better.

On the 15th day of March, 1875, I visited Wapella Lodge No. 606, and as per your instructions, I arrested their charter; I forwarded their seal and records to the Grand Secretary, they having no other property or funds to be taken charge of. It was indeed a sickly lodge, and its exit will prove a Masonic benefit. A report in detail I then submitted for your consideration and approval. During the year I had the pleasure of witnessing the exemplification of the authorized work by the Board of Examiners in the city of Bloomington. The board is doing good work, and their thorough manner of dispensing light and Masonic knowledge is creditable to themselves and an honor to the jurisdiction. I am pained to be forced to submit for your consideration and recommendation two instances of what I deemed gross infractions of Masonic law and usage:

On the — of December last, I was informed of the death of W. Bro. HENRY HONSCHEIDT, of Bloomington, one of the Grand Stewards of this Grand Lodge. I attended his funeral and witnessed the unpleasant results that grow out of the odious practice of mixed funerals. If burying our dead according to our laws and ritual can only be done by a regular lodge, then it necessarily becomes a part and parcel of lodge labor, and can only be done while the lodge is open for work. Now who would think of bringing into the lodge members of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and other societies, to participate in common with Master Masons in Masonic work. Certainly no sane Mason would dream of such an idea. Another and similarly striking feature in the aforesaid funeral was, in my judgment, likewise unmasonic: When the ceremonies at the grave were to be performed, the Worshipful Master in charge, stepped aside, and a Knight Templar in full dress took charge and performed the last sad duty at the head of the lodge. I do not question the right of the Master in calling a brother to his assistance, neither do I doubt the right of the brother to accept the proper prerogative, but he should have done so, in the character of a Master Mason, and not as a Knight Templar. Indeed, prudence and propriety would dictate that the brother should have laid aside his chapeau and exchanged his baldric for a lambskin, and his gauntlets for white gloves, and in that fitting garb paid the last sad tribute to a departed brother. I do not object to Knight Templarism as such, but I do protest against that, or any other Order usurping the

prerogative which alone belongs of right to the Master Mason. My arrival at the funeral was too late to give any suggestions in the right direction, for the procession was in motion, a conglomerated mass of Master Masons, Knight Templars, Knights of Pythias, and other kindred societies.

Another remarkable event took place in the same city, to which I would call your attention, on June 24th last, in celebrating the anniversary of St. John, to which a goodly number of the surrounding lodges were invited to participate, and a goodly number of Masons responded to the invitation. When the hour for moving the procession had arrived, the Worshipful Master of the oldest lodge in the city, who was the presiding officer of the day according to custom and usage, failed to be in his position and appointed some brother in his place as Master of his Lodge. This he doubtless had a right to do, but it follows also that the brother appointed succeeded to all the rights and prerogatives that are due a Master of a Lodge.

The Master, I am sorry to say, prepared to adorn himself with a Templar's garb and joined in the grand display of the gallant *Sirs*. When the procession arrived at its destination, one of the Sir Knights mounted the rostrum, called the assembly to order, put in nomination as Chairman of the Day, a Knight Templar in full rig. The motion prevailed, it being taken *viva voce*, everybody voted, Mason and Profane. Now it is useless to at length discuss this palpable violation of Masonic law and usage, but by the same parity of reasoning (as in the former case) that none but Masons in good standing can join a Masonic procession, then the procession can only be formed by some regular lodge, and the lodge ready for labor, in which the Worshipful Master is chief, and he alone can and must preside, unless he calls a brother in his stead, or the Grand Master is present and sees proper to preside. How would we, as Masons, feel when in lodge assembled for work, if some members of some other organization should enter and proceed to elect for us a chairman from their kind to preside over our deliberations instead of our regular Worthy Master. Surely every Mason would not feel in place.

In view of these facts, I am compelled to believe that one of two great evils exist in our Bloomington lodges—that either Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry as lost that dignity and respect to which it is entitled, by virtue of its being the only true system of real Masonry; or, that the officers in charge of the foregoing events are not sufficiently versed in their duties as Masters and the customs of the fraternity. In my judgment, the time has arrived when that pernicious theory should be exploded, that the true test of Masonic worth, merited preferment, is a bird's feather, a brass hilt, and a pair of spurs. Let the Craft be brought back to the true stand-point and be reminded of the fact that the emblem of innocence alone is the badge of a Mason.

We shall hail with gladness the coming of the Masonic surgeon who shall apply his scalpel to all excrescences that have imposed themselves upon the Masonic body with relentless severity remove from the infested trunk every parasitic bump, whatever name or degree it may bear. Then, and then alone, will Symbolic Masonry resume its former health and functions, and, unhampered with sickly outgrowths, will march on in the performance of its glorious mission, which is Glory to the Grand Architect on High, on Earth peace and good will to all.

Excuse this lengthy report; but I feel it my duty as your Deputy to lay the matter before you as the facts appeared to me, in order that you may consider them and make such recommendation to the Grand Lodge as you may deem best. This Grand Lodge should take some steps in regard to the adulterous practice of mixed funerals.

I am respectfully and fraternally yours,

LOUIS ZEIGLER,

D. D. G. M., Fifteenth Masonic District, Ill.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, ILL., September 7, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR:—As District Deputy of the 16th Masonic District, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

Immediately upon the receipt of my commission I notified the several Lodges in my District of my appointment and readiness to visit them. Although but few of the Lodges have requested an official visit from me, I have been able to visit several with pleasure to myself, and I trust with some profit to them. The questions which I have been called upon to answer have been such as could readily be answered by reference to the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The only dormant Lodge of which I am aware in my District is Ash Grove, No. 376, of which I have been enabled to learn nothing officially; although I have directed some five or six communications there, requesting reply. None of my letters have been returned; neither have I received any reply.

I believe that this District has been doing an average amount of work for the past year, and I hear of no discord. Peace and harmony seem to prevail.

Thanking you, M. W. Sir, for the honors conferred upon me, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

H. C. CLARKE,

D. D. G. M., Sixteenth Masonic District, Ill.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, ILL., September 1st, 1875.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

I respectfully submit the following report of my doings as District Deputy in the Seventeenth District, for the past Masonic year.

In accordance with your directions, I sent the different Lodges in this District notice of my appointment.

Having visited several of the Lodges under my charge, I would report, from personal observation, that the Lodges are improving in the ritual, and working with more uniformity. This I attribute to the fact that many of the Lodges have had instruction from the Grand Lecturers at different times.

I have installed the officers of some of the Lodges in this District, and one instance I must specially mention. It was the installation of the officers of Stratton Lodge No. 408, located at Vermilion, in a community where there is quite a strong anti-Masonic element.

On this occasion the different orders, to-wit: Masonic, Odd Fellows and Grangers, each held public installations, had addresses, banquets, etc. The result is, a great change has been effected in that vicinity for the better, showing the opponents of our Order that it was a useless effort to attempt to stop the onward march of Masonry.

In December last, I received your proxy to install R. W. Bro. WM. E. GINTHER, at Charleston, as Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge, which was done in the presence of a large assemblage of Masons, and of which due return was made to you.

On the 3d of June last, I laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Paris, Edgar county, in the presence of a large number of the brethren and people of that city, since which time the building has been completed, making one of the most elegant Masonic buildings in the State.

For your counsel and advice, when questions of difficulty have been presented to me, I am under many obligations to you. Wishing you success in every undertaking, I am, fraternally yours,

ROBERT L. MCKINLEY,

D. D. G. M., Seventeenth Masonic District, Ill.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

DECATUR, ILL., September 15th, 1875.

M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master :*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—With the close of this Masonic year comes the duty of reporting the acts and doings of the District Deputies, and in compliance with that duty, I forward to you as follows :

As is the custom, I notified all the Lodges in this, the Eighteenth Masonic District, of my appointment as District Deputy.

During the year I have visited many of the Lodges in this District. I have found hem in a healthy condition, and doing a reasonable amount of work.

I have been called to attend two Masonic trials, a report of which has been forwarded to you ; hence it is not necessary for me to go into details here. In one of the cases an appeal was taken, and the matter will be laid before the Grand Lodge for decision.

During the year, I have been called upon to perform the sad duty of paying the last tribute of respect to two brothers, who, while in the full vigor of manhood, were called from their labors here on earth to an everlasting refreshment in the Grand Lodge on High.

Allow me to congratulate you upon the success of your administration the past year, and thank you for the honor conferred upon me.

Fraternally yours,

A. A. MURRAY,

D. D. G. M., Eighteenth Masonic District, Ill.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

PETERSBURG, ILL., September 6th, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master :*

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER :—As Deputy for the Nineteenth District, I have but little to report for the last Masonic year, having had but one call, and that I could not attend to in consequence of sickness in my family. I have visited several of the lodges in my District, and from reliable information from all the others, have the satisfaction to report all in good condition, peace and harmony prevailing.

I have had a number of questions propounded to me, all of which I have answered by referring to “chapter and verse of the law;” and if the brethren, generally, would take the trouble to examine the law for themselves, they would find the most of their questions satisfactorily answered. Our present code is too full, complete and plain to be misunderstood.

I feel it my duty, M. W. Dear Brother, to call your attention, and that of the Grand Lodge too, through you, to two offenses, too common among Masons, and of which I fear the lodges, as a general thing, take too little cognizance, to-wit : intemperance and profanity. These offenses are in direct conflict with all Masonic teachings, and no Mason can plead ignorance for their commission. My cheeks have often been made to tingle with shame on seeing a brother staggering on the streets, or swearing, and, perhaps, doing both at the same time. And while on this subject, I cannot refrain expressing my regrets that so many Masons should be engaged in the traffic of that which brings about this deplorable state of things. It is true that the law permits it, but does Masonic teaching justify it? Would that there were fewer members and more M^asons. It would be better for the Craft in general, and for each individual member in particular, and I might add for the world at large.

Truly and fraternally yours,

JNO. BENNETT,

D. D. G. M., Ninth Masonic District, Ill.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

MT. STERLING, ILL., Sept. 8, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER :—I have nothing in the Twentieth Masonic District particularly to report. So far as I know, peace and tranquility prevail within the bounds of my district. The Masonic year with us has been rather an uneventful one. There have been a few cases only, requiring my official interference or advice. These have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

Yours, Fraternally,

A. A. GLENN,

D. D. G. M., Twentieth Masonic District, Ill.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF D. D. G. M., TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT, }
 QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 1, 1875. }

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-first Masonic District. But little has transpired during the year within the district of sufficient interest to the Craft to merit record as a part of the Masonic history of Illinois. I have visited officially the following lodges, viz: Bodley Lodge No. 1, Herman Lodge No. 39, Marcelline Lodge No. 114, Quincy Lodge No. 296, Luce Lodge No. 439, Columbus Lodge No. 227, and Lambert Lodge No. 659. I have received official information from Herrick Lodge No. 193, and Reclamation Lodge No. 54. All these show healthfulness and a *good* degree of prosperity, and with what information I have been able to obtain otherwise, I feel justified in saying Masonry in the Twenty-first District is decidedly improving.

The new code of By-Laws has exercised the minds of many, and I have frequently been called upon to "rise and explain." As an interpreter of same, I have been sufficiently successful to meet the approval of all who applied. Yet I cannot say that all swallowed the pill without a grimace.

Considerable interest is manifested by officers of lodges in acquiring a full understanding of the new code of By-Laws, and their adoption has done much in *forcing* officers to a better understanding of the laws governing lodges.

I congratulate you on the harmony prevailing in this grand jurisdiction, and the confidence and satisfaction manifested in your supervision of the Craft. Thanking you for the honor you were pleased to confer on me, and for other valuable considerations, I remain

Fraternally, your Obedient Servant,

E. C. SELLECK,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-First Masonic District, Ill.

 TWENTY THIRD DISTRICT.

HILLSBORO, ILL., Sept. 24th, 1875.

 M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

I have but little of interest to the Craft in general, to report from this the Twenty-Third Masonic District. I have made but one *strictly* official visit during the year, and that by your direction.

On the 27th of December, 1874, I installed the officers of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 51, at Hillsboro, and on the 6th of January, 1875, I installed the officers of the two Lodges at Litchfield, Charter Oak No. 236 and Litchfield No. 517.

On the 21st inst., by your direction, I visited Rosemond, Christian county, for the purpose of investigating the condition of Libanus Lodge No. 699. I made a careful examination of the Lodge records, and gathered such information as to its condition as I could, by conversing with several of its members, a detailed report of which has already been submitted.

Since that time, also, by your orders, I have arrested the charter of Libanus Lodge No. 699, and taken possession of its effects, and hold same subject to the action of the Grand Lodge.

As I have not visited many of the Lodges in my District, during the past year, I am unable to report with certainty as to their condition, but as I have heard of nothing to the contrary, am of the opinion that they are pursuing the even tenor of their way in peace and harmony.

Truly and fraternally yours,

GEO. M. RAYMOND,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-third Masonic District, Ill.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NOBLE, ILLS., Sept. 14, 1875.

 M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER :—In regard to the Twenty-Fourth District of this Grand Jurisdiction will say that I have had no official calls the past year, and so far as I know, all is peace and harmony. The lodges, so far as I know, are in healthy condition. With my best wishes for the prosperity of the fraternity and this jurisdiction under your administration,

I am yours, fraternally,

HENRY PALMER,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-fourth Masonic District, Ills.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CENTRALIA, ILL., September 15th, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with the custom and requirements of our Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fifth District for the past year.

On the receipt of my commission, I notified the several lodges of my appointment, and readiness to visit them, whenever called upon for that purpose, and I am happy to report that my labors have been comparatively light.

On Monday, the 2d day of November, 1874, by virtue of your proxy, I constituted Rome Lodge No. 721, and installed the officers, and from the zeal and energy manifested by the members of this new lodge, am confident that they will render themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

On the 23d of December, 1874, assisted by R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Deputy Grand Master, HARRISON DILLS, Grand Treasurer, and the officers of several of the surrounding lodges, I dedicated the hall of Barry Lodge No. 34. After the dedication ceremonies, a procession was formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and marched to the City Hall, where Deputy Grand Master ROBBINS delivered an able and eloquent address, which was listened to with marked attention, and was highly appreciated by all those who were fortunate enough to gain admission. It was an immense gathering. After the address, a splendid banquet was served, to which ample justice was done. Right well did the officers, members and ladies acquit themselves. After supper the occasion was enlivened with music and fraternal greeting, and as the "wee hours" approached, they began to disperse, all agreeing that they had had a right royal good time.

These two are the only official acts I have been called upon to perform. Some few questions have been submitted, which were fully satisfied by referring them to our Grand Lodge By-Laws.

I have made it convenient to visit several of the Lodges in this District, and it affords me great pleasure to be able to report that nothing, to my knowledge, has occurred to disturb the universal peace and tranquility among the Craft in this portion of our jurisdiction.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Sir, permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred on me, and my best wishes for your good health, happiness and prosperity.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

HIRAM W. HUBBARD,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-fifth Masonic District, Ill.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

GODFREY, Sept. 30, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Secretary*:

SIR:—As District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-sixth District, I have to report that the condition of Masonry in this district is generally prosperous, the lodges working quietly and correctly. I have not been called upon in my official capacity to visit any of the lodges, except in case of Collinsville Lodge No. 712. This was done upon your order, and the report was duly made at the time to you, to which I respectfully refer.

Very fraternally yours,

JOHN M. PEARSON,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-Sixth Masonic District, Ills.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

BENTON, ILLS., August 30, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master*:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:—In accordance with section 3, Article 8, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit this report as D. D. G. Master of the Twenty-Eighth Masonic District. Upon receiving my commission I immediately notified the lodges in this district of my appointment, and readiness to visit them officially if requested. My official labors have consisted in installing the officers of Ewing Lodge No. 705, and deciding questions of Masonic law.

Frankfort Lodge No. 567 committed the absurdity of finding a member guilty of "Drunkenness and other unmasonic conduct," and failing to fix any punishment. Upon receiving notice of the fact, I caused the members of the lodge to be summoned to appear at the next regular communication of the lodge thereafter, and a new vote to be taken, when the Lodge decided that the brother should be reprimanded.

I have had the pleasure of visiting a number of the Lodges within this jurisdiction during the past year, and have made diligent inquiry as to the others, and find that peace and prosperity prevail.

Allow me to congratulate you on the fraternal good will and harmony prevailing in this grand jurisdiction. With assurance of my continued confidence and esteem,

I am fraternally yours,

D. M. BROWNING,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-Eighth Masonic District, Ills.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT, {
 FAIRFIELD, ILL., Sept. 26, 1875. }

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER :—I have the pleasure of reporting Masonry generally prosperous and growing stronger in my district, so far as I have been informed, not having been called to make any official visit during the past year. I can but believe that harmony prevails generally. Again, thanking you for the honor conferred on me,

I am fraternally yours,

L. D. BENNETT,

D. D. G. M., Twenty-Ninth Masonic District, Ills.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

CAIRO, Sept. 1, 1875.

M. W. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, *Grand Master* :

M. W. AND DEAR SIR :—The Lodges in the Thirtieth District were notified in the usual manner of my appointment as District Deputy, and my readiness to serve them as such. During the entire year not one word of complaint has been received nor have I heard of any disturbing element in my district. My private engagements have been such that it has been impossible for me to make the fraternal visits, to the several Lodges I had anticipated. This I regret exceedingly, as I am sure such visits would have been both pleasant and profitable to myself.

In surrendering the authority you conferred upon me as your Deputy, permit me to congratulate you upon the success of your administration and to thank you for your uniform courtesy in all our official and personal intercourse.

Fraternally yours,

P. W. BARCLAY,

D. D. G. M., Thirtieth Masonic District, Ills.

DISTRICTS AND D. D. GRAND MASTERS

FOR THE YEAR 1875-6.

Dist.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	"South Chicago" and all that part of Cook county lying south of the Chicago river and east of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	D. J. Avery..	Chicago, Cook Co.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying south of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago and North Western R. R. and west of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neil.....	Chicago, Cook Co.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying north of the Fulton Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.
4	J. B. Babcock.....	Marengo, McHenry Co.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	L. L. Munn.....	Freeport, Stephenson Co.	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	J. C. Smith.....	Galena, Jo Daviess Co.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas.....	Dixon, Lee Co.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Perry A. Armstrong..	Morris, Grundy Co.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.
9	Thos. J. Wade.....	Ottawa, LaSalle Co.....	LaSalle and Livingston.
10	J. H. Fawcett.....	Princeton, Bureau Co.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	H. C. Cleveland.....	Rock Island, R. I. Co.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Wm. H. H. Rader.....	Huntsville, Schuyler Co.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	Rowley Page.....	Galesburg, Knox Co.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	W. H. Eastman.....	Peoria, Peoria Co.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Louis Zeigler.....	Chenoa, McLean Co.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	Haswell C. Clark.....	Kankakee, Kankakee Co.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	R. L. McKinlay.....	Paris, Edgar Co.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	A. A. Murray.....	Decatur, Macon Co.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	John Bennett.....	Petersburg, Menard Co.....	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	A. A. Glenn.....	Mt. Sterling, Brown Co.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	E. C. Selleck.....	Quincy, Adams Co.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	Geo. W. Davis.....	Carrollton, Greene Co.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	Geo. M. Raymond.....	Litchfield, Montg'm'y Co.....	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
24	Henry Palmer.....	Noble, Richland Co.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	H. W. Hubbard.....	Centralia, Marlon Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Jno. M. Pearson.....	Godfrey, Madison Co.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	J. Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph Co.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	C. H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	L. D. Bennett.....	Fairfield, Wayne Co.....	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Cairo, Alexander Co.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

TO AND FROM OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGES.	REPRESENTATIVE TO.	REPRESENTATIVE FROM.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	James A. Hawley.
Arkansas	E. H. English	John Bennett.
British Columbia	Simeon Duck	Loyal L. Munn.
California	Alex. G. Abell	
Canada	Wm. M. Wilson	Wiley M. Egan.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	James A. Hawley.
Connecticut	James S. Gould	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Delaware	Daniel Godwin	George E. Lounsbury.
District of Columbia	C. F. Stansbury	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Florida	D. C. Dawkins	O. H. Miner.
Georgia	Samuel Lawrence	W. J. A. DeLancey.
Indiana	S. D. Bayless	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Idaho	J. W. Brown	John F. Bartill.
Iowa	Joseph Chapman	Joseph Robbins.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Harrison Dills.
Kentucky	Thos. J. Pickett	
Louisiana	J. Q. A. Fellows	Ira A. W. Buck.
Maine		Daniel Wadsworth.
Maryland	John A. Berry	D. A. Cashman.
Michigan	Henry Chamberlain	Dewitt C. Cregier.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	Wm. Lavelly.
Mississippi		Dewitt C. Cregier.
Missouri	Martin Collins	Jerome R. Gorin.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	H. W. Hubbard.
Nebraska	Geo. H. Thrummel	John M. Palmer.
New Hampshire	Horace Chase	
New Jersey	Thos. J. Corson	Ira A. W. Buck.
New York	James E. Morrison	W. B. Allen.
Nevada	Robt. W. Bollen	John C. Smith.
North Carolina	D. W. Bain	James C. Luckey.
Nova Scotia	J. Schofield	
Ohio		O. H. Miner.
Oregon	B. Jennings	O. H. Miner.
Pennsylvania	Richard Vaux	John M. Pearson.
Quebec	G. H. Borlack	Ira A. W. Buck.
Rhode Island	Thomas A. Doyle	James A. Hawley.
South Carolina	A. G. Mackey	
Tennessee	J. Frizzell	
Texas	Philip C. Tucker	
Utah	James Lowe	Asa W. Blakesley.
Vermont	J. B. Hollenbeck	Ira A. W. Buck.
Virginia	John Dove	
Washington		James Lowe
West Virginia	Thos. H. Logan	
Wisconsin	L. M. Tracey	G. W. Barnard.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. Levi Lusk, P. G. M., Rushville, No. 9.
M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, (G. T.) P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. George E. Lounsbury, G. M., Cache, No. 290.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Nathan W. Huntley, P. D. G. M., Hesperia, No. 411.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Adam Brewer, P. J. G. W., Pacific, No. 400.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Horace Hayward, P. J. G. W., Olney, No. 140.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.
R. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, D. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, S. G. W., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, J. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.

FORMS.

NUMBER I.

PROXY OF THE MASTER, OR EITHER OF THE WARDENS.

I, of Lodge, No, do hereby appoint Bro. my representative to act and vote in my name in the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under my hand and seal at, this day of, A. L. 58

. [SEAL.]

NUMBER II.

PROXY OF MASTER AND WARDENS, OR ANY TWO OF THEM.

We, the undersigned, Master and Wardens of Lodge, No, do hereby appoint Bro our representative, to act and vote in our names in the Grand Lodge of A. F. and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, at the Annual Communication to be holden at Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October next.

Given under our hands and seals at, this day of, A. L. 58

. W. M. [SEAL.]

. S. W. [SEAL.]

. J. W. [SEAL.]

NUMBER III.

FORM OF PETITION FOR A NEW LODGE.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois :

We, the undersigned, Master Masons in good standing, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; and that fuller opportunity for the same may be afforded us, are desirous of forming a new Lodge at in the County of and State of Illinois, to be named The Brother named herein for Master is competent to open and close a Lodge in the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, and to confer each of the said degrees according to the forms required by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, correctly and in full, a certificate of which, from R. W. Brother Grand Lecturer, accompanies this petition. Said Brother is otherwise well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. We have also procured a suitable and safe room wherein to practice Masonic rites, with convenient ante-rooms connected therewith, a plat and description of which, together with a statement of the ownership, use and occupancy of the building in which the same is situated, accompanies this petition.

The material in the town (or city) where the said Lodge is proposed to be located, is amply sufficient to build up and sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge, respectable both in character and in numbers, and no other Lodge will be materially injured by the contemplated new Lodge. The population of said town (or city) of is as shown by the latest official enumeration, and the number of Lodges now established in said town (or city) is

We therefore, with the approbation and recommendation of Lodge, No., located at miles, Lodge, No. located at miles, Lodge No. located at miles from our proposed location, which are the three nearest Lodges (or the three oldest Lodges in said city), respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular Lodge at aforesaid, on the day of every month, there to practice the rites of Freemasonry in a constitutional manner, agreeable to the original forms of the Fraternity and the laws of the Grand Lodge. We do nominate and recommend Bro to be the first Master, Bro. to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. to be the first Junior Warden of said Lodge.

The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise a strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and to the Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, A. D. 18 A. L. 58

NOTE.—This petition must be signed by at least eight Master Masons, and must have the separate recommendation of the three nearest Lodges, or if in a town or city where three or more Lodges have been established (except the city of Chicago), of the three oldest Lodges in such town or city. The proposition to recommend must be laid over four weeks for final action, and must receive the vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at a regular communication. The sum of One Hundred Dollars, which is to be in full of dispensation and charter fee, must be paid to the Grand Secretary before a dispensation can be issued.

NUMBER IV.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF A LODGE CONSENTING TO THE FORMATION OF A NEW
LODGE AND RECOMMENDING THE PETITIONERS.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois :

This is to certify that the petition of Brethren (here name all the petitioners) to form a new Lodge at the same being miles from the location of this Lodge, having been submitted to Lodge No . . . on the day of A. D. 18 . . . , A. L. 58 . . . , and laid over until the day of next ensuing, for consultation and consideration, was, on the latter named day (the same being at a regular meeting of said Lodge) voted upon, and said petition recommended by a vote of ayes to noes, the whole membership of said Lodge being Therefore, the Master, Wardens and Brethren of said Lodge cheerfully recommend said petitioners to the Grand Master as well known and approved Master Masons in good standing, and certify to the truth of all the matters and things set forth in their petition. Not doubting that they will be more useful in a new Lodge, their petition is approved, and it is recommended that its prayer be granted.

A. B., Master.

Attest:

C. D., Secretary.

[SEAL.]

NUMBER V.

FORM OF PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A LODGE.

To the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of . . . Lodge No. . . A. F. and A. M.:

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that he was made a Master Mason in Lodge No . . . , working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of ; that he is now in good standing, and was last a member of Lodge No. . . . , in the town of and State of from which he has regularly withdrawn, a certificate of which, from the Secretary of said Lodge, accompanies this, his petition ; and he now prays admission as a member of your Lodge, if found worthy. His place of residence is at ; his occupation is that of a

[Signed.]

A. B.

. 18 . . .
Recommended by Breth.

C. D. }
E. F. } Master Masons.
G. H., }

NUMBER VI.

FORM OF PETITION TO BE MADE A MASON.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of . . . Lodge No . . . A. F. and A. Masons:

The petition of the subscriber respectfully represents that having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient Institution, he is desirous, if found worthy, of being admitted a member thereof; and if admitted, he promises a cheerful compliance with all the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity. He has never petitioned any other Lodge for initiation. [In case of having previously petitioned for initiation, the petition must so state, giving the name, number and location of the Lodge, and the date of the same as near as recollected.] His place of residence is . . . his age is . . . years; occupation (or profession) is that of . . .

[Signed.]

A. B.

Recommended by

C. D. }
E. F. } Master Masons.
G. H., }

NUMBER VII.

FORM OF INTERROGATORIES TO BE PROPOUNDED TO A CANDIDATE FOR INITIATION.

- 1. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?
2. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to your fellow-creatures?
3. Do you sincerely declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?
4. Do you believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Governor of the Universe?
5. Have you at any time applied to any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for initiation?
6. Has your petition for initiation been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?*

NUMBER VIII.

FORM OF DIMIT.

To all Free and Accepted Masons to whom this may come, the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge No . . . , send Fraternal Greeting:

Know Ye, that Bro, a member of said Lodge, in good standing and clear of the Lodge books, at his request, is duly dimitted from membership in this Lodge.

Witness my hand, and seal of said Lodge, this day of, A. D. 18 . . .

[SEAL.] Sec.

NUMBER IX.

SUMMONS.

Hall of Lodge No . . . , A. L. 58 . .

Brother

You are hereby summoned to attend a Communication of this Lodge on . . . day evening, being the . . . day of A. L. 58 . . . , at . . . o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. Object of the meeting

By order of the

Given under my hand and seal of said Lodge, this day of A. L. 58 . .

. Sec.

* NOTE.—If the fifth interrogatory is answered in the negative, the sixth should be omitted. If the sixth interrogatory be answered in the affirmative, it will be proper then to ascertain where and when he was rejected.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

I have served the within summons by, on the day
of A. L. 58 . .

Witness my hand, this day of, A. L. 58 . .

[Signed.]

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NAMES AND NUMBERS OF LODGES, THEIR LOCATION, NAMES OF MASTERS AND SECRETARIES, AND TIMES OF HOLDING STATED MEETINGS.

NAME.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Bodley	1	Quincy	Adams	Thomas White	E. M. Broughton	1st and 3d Mondays.
Equality	2	Equality	Gallatin	John W. Clifton	Francis E. Watkins	Saturday on or before F. M. and every 2 weeks thereafter.
Harmory	3	Springfield	Morgan	Abram Wood	H. P. Hutsinger	1st and 3d Mondays.
Springfield	4	Springfield	Sangamon	L. F. Dyson	J. B. Hammond	1st Monday.
Friendship	7	Dixon	Lee	John V. Thomas	James B. Charters	Thur. on or before full moon.
Macon	8	Decatur	Macon	Wm. H. Gipson	James S. Carter	Sat. on or before full moon.
Rushville	9	Rushville	Schuyler	Jonathan R. Neill	John C. Scripps	Tues. on or before full moon.
St. John's	13	Peru	LaSalle	R. C. Hattenbauer	H. M. Gallagher	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Warren	14	Shawneetown	Gallatin	A. Winterberger	H. C. Banger	Tuesday before full moon.
Peoria	15	Peoria	Peoria	John M. Simpson	Geo. L. Bean	Monday on or before F. M.
Temperance	16	Vandalia	Fayette	John N. McCord	Joseph Gordon	Monday on or before F. M.
Macomb	17	Macomb	McDonough	Albert Eads	Isaac N. Pearson	1st Friday.
Clinton	19	Petersburg	Menard	J. Robert Carver	James S. Black	Sat. on or before F. M. and June 24, Dec. 27
Hancock	20	Carthage	Hancock	David C. Booth	Wm. R. Hamilton	Monday on or before F. M.
Cass	22	Beardstown	Cass	Henry Garm	Charles F. Norton	1st and 3d Monday.
St. Clair	23	Belleville	St. Clair	Altonzo S. Wilderman	J. C. Schaumlœlle	1st Monday.
Franklin	25	Upper Alton	Madison	T. R. Murphy	J. C. Gillham	Sat. before full moon.
Hiram	26	Henderson	Knox	Joseph Davidson	Morris Blanchard	Thur. on or before full moon.
Piassa	27	Alton	Madison	Frank H. Ferguson	Fred S. Detrich	Sat. on or before full moon.
Pekin	29	Pekin	Tazewell	Wilbur F. Henry	Moses Dowdall	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mt. Vernon	31	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	Geo. M. Haynes	Albion F. Taylor	Monday on or before F. M. and 2 weeks thereafter, June 24th and Dec. 27th.
Oriental	33	Chicago	Cook	Peter S. Miller	E. N. Tucker	1st and 3d Fridays
Barry	34	Barry	Pike	John L. Sweet	Wm. G. Hubbard	Sat. on or before full moon.
Charleston	35	Charleston	Colles	E. B. Buck	J. I. Brown	Tues. on or before full moon.
Kavanaugh	36	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	John Pawden	Wm. H. Easitce	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Monmouth	37	Monmouth	Warren	D. P. Punkte	W. S. Holliday	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Olive Branch	38	Danville	Vernon	A. S. W. Hawes	Wm. H. H. Hailey	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Ierpan	39	Quincy	Adams	John D. Merion	W. W. Stockwell	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Occidental	40	Ottawa	LaSalle	Henry F. Clark	Roswell W. Holmes	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Joliet	42	Joliet	Will.	*John Gray	*John S. Miller	1st and 3d Fridays.
Bloomington	43	Bloomington	McLean	Alex. B. Campbell	Chas. Strchor	1st Thursday.
Hardin	44	Mt. Sterling	Brown	Francis Keyser	Moses Black	Saturday on or before full moon.
Griggsville	45	Griggsville	Pike	Alex. Monroe	J. A. Rider	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Temple	46	Peoria	Peoria	Alex. Hearst	Nathl. S. Tucker	Last Wednesday.

Caledonia.....	47	North Caledonia.....	Pulaski.....	John Flynn.....	Henry M. Smith.....	Thursday before full moon.
Unity.....	48	St. Charles.....	Kane.....	C. A. Miller.....	H. M. Clark.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Cambridge.....	49	Cambridge.....	Henry.....	James E. Ayres.....	Peter H. Beveridge.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Carrollton.....	50	Carrollton.....	Greene.....	Albert G. Burr.....	John C. Woolford.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....	Norman Michael.....	C. Fitchard.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Benevolent.....	52	Meredosia.....	Morgan.....	Peter Banghan.....	David H. Lollis.....	Saturday on or before new and F. M.
Reclamation.....	53	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....	*E. E. Waggoner.....	R. E. Gullford.....	Wednesdays on or before full moon.
Washington.....	54	Nauvoo.....	Hancock.....	S. W. Gunter.....	Joseph Page.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Pittsfield.....	55	Nashville.....	Washington.....	Geo. S. Anderson.....	J. S. Tindale.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Trio.....	56	Rock Island.....	Pike.....	F. M. Casal.....	Virgil A. Grimes.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Fraternal.....	57	Monticello.....	Rock Island.....	James M. Buford.....	Redmond M. Sweeney.....	1st Thursday.
New Boston.....	58	New Boston.....	Mercer.....	Harvey E. Huston.....	Samuel B. Webster.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Belvidere.....	59	Belvidere.....	Boone.....	Walter Pryne.....	W. C. Austin.....	1st Saturday before new and full moon.
Lacon.....	60	Lacon.....	Marshall.....	C. B. Loop.....	Wm. R. Williams.....	2d Monday.
St. Mark's.....	61	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....	*E. E. Thomas.....	L. C. Rose.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Benton.....	62	Benton.....	Franklin.....	D. M. Browning.....	S. Brink.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Euclid.....	63	Naperville.....	DuPage.....	John A. Bell.....	A. Mc. S. S. Kildler.....	Tuesday before and after full moon.
Knoxville.....	64	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	David M. Elker.....	Sylvester Stevens.....	Sat. on or before F. M. and two weeks thereafter.
Acacia.....	67	LaSalle.....	LaSalle.....	Stephen E. Foster.....	Morris Friedman.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Naples.....	68	Naples.....	Scott.....	Frank Linkins.....	M. H. Matuck.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Eureka.....	69	Milan.....	Rock Island.....	R. Hayford.....	R. B. Ohmsted.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Social.....	70	Hennepin.....	Putnam.....	Jo. Holland.....	H. C. Watson.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Central.....	71	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	C. C. Cromwell.....	J. H. Lindsey.....	2d Monday.
Chester.....	72	Chester.....	Itandolph.....	James Douglas.....	Aubray A. Snyder.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Rockton.....	74	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....	Henry E. Bater.....	Edward Randall.....	Friday on or before full moon and every two weeks thereafter.
Roscoe.....	75	Roscoe.....	Winnebago.....	Geo. G. Smith.....	A. G. David.....	Tuesday on or before full moon and Monday on or before full moon and every two weeks thereafter.
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....	Wm. H. Chalfee.....	D. G. Burr.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Prairie.....	77	Paris.....	Edgar.....	R. L. McKinlay.....	Wm. A. Gray.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Waukegan.....	78	Waukegan.....	Lake.....	James A. Watson.....	S. C. DeMuth.....	1st Monday.
Scott.....	79	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....	*James W. Peterson.....	Thos. W. Prickett.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Whitehall.....	80	Whitehall.....	Greene.....	John E. Higbee.....	Louis J. Fischer.....	Saturday on or before full moon
Vitavius.....	81	Wheeling.....	Cook.....	E. H. Winchell.....	Thos. L. Power.....	1st Monday.
Metamora.....	82	Metamora.....	Woodford.....	Marion A. Bowen.....	Wm. T. Hand.....	Friday on or before full moon.
DeWitt.....	84	Clinton.....	DeWitt.....	*Jas. Keaunon.....	Wm. M. Williams.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Mitchell.....	85	Pineknayville.....	Perry.....	Geo. W. Staley.....	Henry E. Seymour.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kaskaskia.....	86	Kaskaskia.....	Logan.....	John R. Ayers.....	Joseph Werlich.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....	H. W. Lindzey.....	A. N. Humrath.....	1st Monday.
Havana.....	88	Havana.....	Mason.....	James Powell.....	George L. Taylor.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Jerusalem Temple.....	89	Marion.....	Williamson.....	*James L. Elliott.....	James P. Chost.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Metropolis.....	91	Aurora.....	Kane.....	Geo. Richards.....	J. D. Grant.....	Friday before full moon.
Stewart.....	92	Metropolis.....	Massac.....	Geo. A. Lowman.....	David Tinlin.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Toulon.....	93	Toulon.....	Stark.....	Wm. A. Reade.....	Thos. Morgan.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Perry.....	95	Perry.....	Pike.....			

LIST OF LODGES, *Giving Number, Location, Names of Masters, Secretaries, and Time of Holding Meetings.—Continued.*

NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Samuel H. Davis	96 Mt. Morris.	Ogle	*John W. Hill	Jos. S. Gwynn	1st and 3d Mondays.
Excelsior	97 Freeport	Stephenson	H. C. Hutchinson	W. W. Loff	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Taylor	98 Washington	Tazewell	I. H. Tobias	Israel Zinsler	Friday on or before full moon.
Edwardsville	99 Edwardsville	Madison	J. G. Barnsback	Wm. H. Emigton	Every Thursday.
Astoria	100 Astoria	Fulton	John W. Green	Wm. H. Emigton	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rockford	102 Rockford	Winnebago	Seelye Perry	John B. Nash	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Magnolia	103 Magnolia	Putnam	*Orlando Dent	S. B. Mitchell	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Lewisdown	104 Lewisdown	Fulton	*Edward T. Moore	J. C. Worley	Friday on or before full moon.
Winchester	105 Winchester	Scott	Edward J. Jones	Wilbur C. Moyer	Saturday on or before full moon.
Lancaster	106 Lancaster	Peoria	*John H. Hogan	J. L. Fahnstoeck	Friday before full moon.
Fayette	107 Fayette	Greene	W. W. Eckler	R. N. Huskey	Saturday on or before full moon.
Versailles	108 Versailles	Brown	*John H. Hogan	B. R. Badgett	Saturday on or before full moon.
Trenton	109 Trenton	Clinton	John M. Chamberlain	J. Walzenberger	Thursday on or before full moon.
Lebanon	110 Lebanon	St. Clair	Jefferson L. Ury	S. A. Jones	Thursday on or before full moon.
Jonesboro	111 Jonesboro	Union	*J. H. Fawcett	Joseph H. Sanison	Saturday on or before full moon.
Bureau	112 Princeton	Bureau	Alvah Jay	S. D. Hall	Friday on or before full moon.
Robert Burns	113 Keithsburg	Mercer	Henry C. Bissel	Allen F. Glover	Saturday on or before full moon.
Marcelline	114 Marcelline	Adams	A. L. Hendee	John C. Anderson	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rising Sun	115 Hainesville	Lake	E. P. Durell	W. F. Stephens	Saturday on or after full moon.
Vermont	116 Vermont	Fulton	Geo. D. Sherman	Thos. E. Lawrence	1st and 3d Fridays.
Elgin	117 Elgin	Kane	Thos. J. Davidson	Wm. A. Hutchison	1st and 4th Tuesdays.
Waverly	118 Waverly	Morgan	John C. Moody	E. T. Disoway	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Henry	119 Henry	Marshall	*Wm. T. Vandever	James R. Sharp	1st Saturday and 3d Tuesday.
Mound	120 Taylorville	Christian	James Peterson	H. D. Hitchcock	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Oquawka	122 Oquawka	Henderson	Chas. E. Halbert	Thos. Moore	1st 3d and 5th Tuesdays.
Cedar	124 Morris	Grundy	T. C. Tutewiler	Ernst Schurman	Thursday on or before full moon.
Greenup	125 Greenup	Cumberland	Oskar E. Hofer	Jas. Jamieson	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Empire	126 Pekin	Tazewell	John Y. Smith	two weeks thereafter.	Thursday on or before full moon and
Antioch	127 Milburn	Lake	J. T. Chennault	Hiram A. Burnett	Saturday on or before full moon.
Raleigh	128 Raleigh	Saline	Edward A. Belknap	M. T. Nichols	Friday on or before full moon.
Greenfield	129 Greenfield	Greene	S. S. Chance	C. D. Gresham	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Marton	130 Salem	Marion	Pope	Robert L. Murphy	Saturday on or before full moon.
Golconda	131 Golconda	Pope	Daniel Beckley	L. M. Brock	Monday on or before full moon.
Mackinaw	132 Mackinaw	Tazewell	Jas. C. Bryan	Thos. J. Golden	Wednesday on or before full moon
Marshall	133 Marshall	Clark			

Sycamore	DeKalb	John L. Pratt.	Henry T. Lawrence.	Friday on or before full moon
Lina	Adams	John W. Shaw	Geo. W. Earhart	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Hutsonville	Crawford	Isaac N. Lowe	William H. Ferris	Monday on or before new and F. M.
Polk	Hamilton	John C. Hall	Lemuel Powell	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Marengo	McHenry	John W. Greene	Samuel J. James	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Geneva	Kane	Henry B. Pierce	An Irwin McWayne	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Olney	Richtland	Wm. Hill	James A. Niblo	Saturday on or before full moon.
Garden City	Cook	Hiram F. Holcomb	L. L. Wadsworth	Every Wednesday evening.
Ames	Bureau	A. Morrasey	Wm. Wilson	1st Tuesday.
Richmond	McHenry	Geo. P. Carpenter	C. G. Cotting	Monday on or before, and 2d Monday after full moon.
DeKalb	DeKalb	Daniel D. Hunt	E. B. Gilbert	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
A. W. Rawson	Peconiteca	Frank D. Grover	C. C. Stevens	2d and 4th Mondays.
Lee Centre	Winnebago	C. E. Loomis	B. F. Lane	Friday on or before full moon.
Clayton	Lee	*J. C. Miller	James A. Smith	1st Monday.
Bloomfield	Adams	John W. Wynn	Wm. Hartley	Saturday on or before full moon.
Ethngban	Edgar	Wm. H. Barlow	Wm. P. Surralls	1st and 3d Fridays.
Vienna	Ethngban	David Ragains	Lewis C. Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Bunker Hill	Johnson	*A. Merrifield	F. Y. Hedley	Thursday on or before full moon.
Fidelity	Macoupin	*R. S. Moore	W. T. Whitfield	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Clay	Jersey	James W. Hudson	D. F. Hill	Monday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Russell	Washington	John P. Cloyd	Wm. G. Cowan	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Alpha	Vermilion	Rowley Page	Wm. Housel	1st and 3d Fridays.
Delavan	Knox	*Theo. Van Inague	E. A. Hemptman	2d and 4th Fridays.
Urbana	Tazewell	J. O. Cunningham	St. John Van Arman	1st and 3d Saturdays.
McHenry	Champaign	*Smith Searkes	Geo. Gage	Saturday on or before full moon, and each alternate Saturday thereafter.
Wethersfield	McHenry	A. B. Ashley	W. T. Cross	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Waubansia	Henry	*T. J. Tustin	E. St. John	Every Thursday.
Virden	Cook	Wm. P. Askins	Levi M. Hess	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Hope	Macoupin	Charles Downey	J. W. McQuesten	Saturday on or before full moon.
Westfield	Randolph	Chas. H. Ormsby	Edley Wealand	Thursday on or before full moon.
Edward Dobbins	Clark	John C. Norton	Wm. C. Gilbert	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Atlanta	Lawrenceville	Henry V. Brown	Benj. Benn	1st and 3d Mondays.
Star in the East	Logan	*John H. Palmer	Geo. H. Truhaft	1st and 3d Fridays.
Milford	Winnebago	W. S. DeWolf	Henry J. Porter	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Nunda	Trojuols	H. N. Conkrite	Daniel Padmore	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Evergreen	Stephenson	Wm. E. Eastham	F. J. Woolley	1st and 3d Mondays.
Girard	Macoupin	*C. W. Stenker	John D. Slack	Monday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.
Wayne	DeWitt	L. M. Van Buren	W. J. Slater	Saturday on or before full moon.
Cherry Valley	Winnebago	Fred W. Byers	Wm. W. Stahl	2d and 4th Fridays
Lena	Stephenson	C. Putter	Saml. A. Mateer	Wednesday before full moon.
Matteson	Will	M. A. Mckey	Fred H. Haskell	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mendota	LaSalle	Robert Hoxsey	C. W. Jagenan	2d and 4th Tuesdays
Stanton	Macoupin	Lee	C. F. Miller	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Illinois Central	Lee			1st and 3d Mondays.

LIST OF LODGES, Giving Number, Location, Names of Masters, Secretaries, and Time of Holding Meetings.—Continued.

NAME.	Number.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Wabash	179	Elna	Coles	E. B. Hart	D. C. Gannaway	Friday on or before full moon.
Moweaqua	180	Moweaqua	Shelby	John N. Corrington	Judson Combs	Saturday on or before full moon.
Montrite	181	Sullivan	Montrite	Wm. B. Townsend	D. G. Lindsay	Monday on or before full moon.
Germania	182	Chicago	Cook	Herman Niether	Gustav Seydler	1st and 3d Thursdays
Merdian	183	Earlville	LaSalle	Marvin M. Morse	Lucius B. Paine	1st and 3d Wednesdays
Abingdon	185	Abingdon	Knox	David W. Andrews	Wm. Hughey	Every alternate Tuesday.
Mystic Tie	187	Polo	Ogle	Thomas Treat	James Lawson	Every Thursday.
Cyrus	188	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	Daniel R. Miller	Louis Lepman	Tuesday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Fulton City	189	Fulton City	Whiteside	Wm. C. Snyder	Oscar Summers	Monday on or before full moon.
Dundee	190	Dundee	Kane	Wm. Dalton	A. Hendrickson	1st and 3d Fridays.
Farrington	192	Farrington	Fulton	Robert H. Dickie	J. B. Summers	Friday on or after full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Herrick	193	Pontoonc	Hancock	M. Waldenmeyer	Alex. Abernethy	Saturday on or before full moon.
Freedom	194	Freedom	LaSalle	Luman Sampson	R. S. Woolley	Saturday on or before full moon.
La Harpe	195	La Harpe	Hancock	James Mayor	J. R. Booth	Saturday before full moon.
Louisville	196	Louisville	Clay	C. W. Apperson	W. A. Moore	Thursday on or before full moon.
King Solomon's	197	Kane	Greene	Judson M. Perry	Aug. T. Perry	Saturday on or before full moon, and 2d Saturday thereafter.
Grandview	198	Dudley	Edgar	Geo. A. Gilbert	G. N. Humphrey	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Homer	199	Homer	Champaign	G. W. Yates	J. A. Galusha	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Sheba	200	Grayville	White	F. M. Coulter	W. H. Gilbert	2d and 4th Mondays.
Centralia	201	Centralia	Marion	Geo. W. Smith	Heman G. Hand	1st and 3d Fridays.
Laveley	203	Williamsville	Sangamon	O. S. Webster	Geo. A. Groves	Saturday after full moon.
Flora	204	Flora	Clay	J. F. Shadwell	J. H. Gunn	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Corinthian	205	Paw Paw	DeKalb	T. D. Palmer	J. Hendershot	Thursday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Fairfield	206	Fairfield	Wayne	L. D. Bennett	Wells T. Clark	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Tamaroa	207	Tamaroa	Perry	Robert H. Nicholson	Joseph W. Haines	Friday on or before full moon.
Wilmington	208	Wilmington	Will	E. W. Willard	John Binney	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Wm. B. Warren	209	Chicago	Cook	E. Bornemann	Jos R. Dunlap	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Lincoln	210	Lincoln	Logan	J. W. Spelman	M. Griesheim	1st and 3d Tuesdays, June 24, Dec. 27.
Cleveland	211	Chicago	Cook	Geo. F. Sinclair	Geo. K. Hazlitt	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Shipman	212	Shipman	Macoupin	Caspar Martin	T. G. Golly	Saturday on or before full moon.
Ipava	213	Ipava	Fulton	Robert Traut	C. M. Salzenstein	Saturday on or before full moon.
Gillespie	214	Gillespie	Macoupin	T. W. Floyd	Robt. Brown	Friday on or before full moon.

Newton.....	216	Newton.....	*J. H. Maxwell	W. L. Heath.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Mason.....	217	Edinghton.....	Henry B. Turner	Wm. Leatherman.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
New Salem.....	218	Pana.....	John Andrew.....	John Preple.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Oakland.....	219	Colombus.....	*John Rutherford.....	M. J. Miller.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Mahomet.....	220	Lovington.....	Julius D. Brown.....	Jas. W. Starling.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Leroy.....	221	Manchester.....	M. S. Stout.....	C. A. Barley.....	Tuesday before full moon.
Geo. Washington.....	222	New Haven.....	N. S. Curtright.....	Levi Booth.....	Monday before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Keeney.....	223	Wyand.....	I. H. Hazlitt.....	Sorer Johnson.....	Wednesday before full moon.
Pana.....	226	Farmers.....	N. King.....	J. E. Southwick.....	Thursday before full moon, and every subsequent two weeks
Colombus.....	227	Blandsville.....	John W. Bonney.....	W. E. Gilliland.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Lovington.....	228	DuQuoin.....	J. A. Gregory.....	Frank Landers.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Manchester.....	229	Dallas City.....	James D. Roodhouse.....	Horace Leighton.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
New Haven.....	230	Charter Oak.....	E. P. H. Stone.....	W. P. McMurtry.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Wyand.....	231	Cairo.....	Christian Schoettler.....	Edward P. Sellers.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Farmers.....	232	Black Hawk.....	Nathan D. Fox.....	Wm. Martin.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Blandsville.....	233	Mt. Carmel.....	Thos. H. Williams.....	W. W. Gillihan.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
DuQuoin.....	234	Western Star.....	Jacob Messmore.....	T. H. Howell.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Dallas City.....	235	Shekinah.....	Perry C. Walker.....	James M. Carper.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Charter Oak.....	236	Galva.....	G. M. Loughmiller.....	Geo. W. Ansteden.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Cairo.....	237	Horton.....	*Thoms S. Rearden.....	Byron F. Blake.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Black Hawk.....	238	Greenville.....	Thoms Ruggles.....	Geo. D. Gates.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Mt. Carmel.....	239	El Paso.....	Jacob Zimmerman.....	James S. Johnston.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Western Star.....	240	Rob Morris.....	*Geo. Scroggs.....	W. P. Ward.....	2d and 4th Mondays.
Shekinah.....	241	Hibbard.....	*John H. Barton.....	W. C. Dowell.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Galva.....	243	Robinson.....	Samuel G. Jarvis.....	Geo. W. Williams.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Horton.....	244	Heyworth.....	*D. A. Baxter.....	C. H. Rathburn.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Greenville.....	245	Aledo.....	P. C. Reed.....	Geo. S. Phelps.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
El Paso.....	246	Avon.....	J. H. Miller.....	Geo. S. Phelps.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Rob Morris.....	247	Avon Harmony.....	M. A. Cushing.....	F. K. Ferrin.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Golden Gate.....	248	Donnellson.....	T. L. Magee.....	W. L. Kreider.....	1st Tuesday.
Hibbard.....	249	Warsaw.....	John Ash.....	M. S. Brown.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Robinson.....	250	Chemung.....	James M. Jarrett.....	Wm. C. Jones.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Heyworth.....	251	Mattoon.....	J. H. C. Bill.....	S. T. Thery.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Aledo.....	252	Amon.....	George P. Graham.....	Luke Strong.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Avon Harmony.....	253	Channahon.....	Pennel Harrod.....	Geo. Simmons.....	1st Monday.
Aurora.....	254	Illinois.....	Kane.....	F. L. Thayer.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Donnellson.....	255	Franklin Grove.....	Montgomery.....	B. F. McLain.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Algonquin.....	256	Franklin Grove.....	Wm. A. Nason.....	John Peter.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Warsaw.....	257	Franklin Grove.....	Henry Beach.....	Thos. M. Brawner.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Chemung.....	258	Franklin Grove.....	McHenry.....	Samuel L. Puffer.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
New Berlin.....	259	Franklin Grove.....	Sangamon.....	Joe E. Rowell.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mattoon.....	260	Franklin Grove.....	Colas.....	William Naylor.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Amon.....	261	Franklin Grove.....	Do Witt.....	Thos. A. Curl.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Channahon.....	262	Franklin Grove.....	Do Witt.....	Caleb Fowler.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Illinois.....	263	Franklin Grove.....	Wm. H. Eastman.....	M. E. Erier.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Franklin Grove.....	264	Franklin Grove.....	Henry A. Black.....	Philip Runyan.....	

LIST OF LODGES,
Giving Numbers, Locations, Names of Masters, Secretaries, and Time of Holding Meetings—Continued.

NAME.	NUMBER	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Vermilion	265	Indianola	Vermilion	W. S. Butler	J. R. Newkirk	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kingston	266	Fairweather	Adams	Chas. M. Grammar	Wm. Inslee	Saturday on or before full moon.
La Prairie	267	La Prairie	Adams	Robert H. Bacon	John W. Stormer	Saturday on or before full moon.
Paris	268	Paris	Edgar	A. B. Austin, Jr.	J. T. Murphy	Thursday on or before full moon.
Wheaton	269	Wheaton	DuPage	Wm. H. Johnson	Geo. H. Thrasher	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Levi Lusk	270	Arlington	Bureau	R. B. VanLaw	M. D. Paxson	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Blaney	272	Chicago	Cook	Ed. Cook	John P. Arnett	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Carmt	273	Carmt	White	James I. McClintock	Thomas W. Hay	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Mincer's	274	Gabena	Jo Daviess	S. O. Stillman	D. N. Corwith	1st and 3d Fridays.
Byron	275	Byron	Ogle	Nelson H. York	John S. Koster	Thursday on or before full moon.
Milton	276	Milton	Pike	Milton Grimes	F. M. Grimes	Saturday before full moon.
Elizabeth	277	Elizabethtown	Hardin	J. H. B. Kendro	J. F. Taylor	Friday on or after full moon.
Accordia	278	Chicago	Cook	F. Ziegfeld	C. Koop	2d and 4th Fridays.
Jo Daviess	279	Warren	Jo Daviess	Byron G. Pierce	Wm L. Gale	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Neoga	280	Neoga	Cumberland	Samuel F. Wilson	John T. Waller	Thursday on or before full moon.
Kansas	281	Kansas	Edgar	Daniel W. Zink	Saml. J. Payne	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Brooklyn	282	Malugin's Grove	Lee	Isaac Edmonds	Walter Little	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Meador	283	Sandwich	DeKalb	W. L. Simmons	Albert E. Bourne	2d and 4th Fridays.
Cattlin	285	Cattlin	Vermilion	J. C. Vance	S. A. McGregor	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Plymouth	286	Plymouth	Hancock	T. P. Monk	Henry G. Metzger	Saturday before full moon.
De Soto	287	DeSoto	Jackson	H. S. McElhose	E. A. Davis	Saturday on or before full moon.
Genoa	288	Genoa	DeKalb	A. N. Hollenbeck	M. W. Cole	Wednesday before full moon.
Watauga	291	Watauga	Knox	G. Deane	Wm Palmer	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Chenega	292	Wenona	McLean	Horace LaBar	J. S. Coffey	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Prophetsstown	293	Prophetsstown	Whiteside	Henry R. Kent	Silas Sears	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Pontiac	294	Pontiac	LIVINGSTON	H. H. Hill	A. W. Cowan	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Hills	295	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	R. F. Laughlin	O. J. Reese	Saturday before full moon.
Quincy	296	Quincy	Adams	Ed S. Mulhner	Thos. J. Mackoy	1st and 3d Fridays.
Benjamin	297	Camp Point	Adams	John H. Francis	James W. Collwell	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Waconda	298	Waconda	Lake	O. P. Hall	Geo. Mills	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Mechanicsburg	299	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	A. B. White	E. W. Bennell	Thursday before full moon.
Hanover	300	Hanover	Jo Daviess	E. C. Stevens	J. G. Love	1st and 3d Fridays.
Cortland	302	Cortland	DeKalb	C. D. Marriner	C. D. Marriner	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Durand	302	Durand	Winnebago	Alonzo D. Smith	Kirk L. Walker	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Haven	303	Oswego	Kendall			1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Cement	304 Utica	LaSalle	T. E. Cnlver	F. A. Leonard	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Onarga	305 Onarga	Iroquois	Geo. B. Finkle	Isaac Amerman	1st and 3d Saturdays.
W. C. Hobbs	306 Eureka	Woodford	M. E. Davidson	S. C. Still	Tuesday on or before full moon.
T. J. Pickett	307 Bushnell	McDonough	D. D. Pearce	J. F. Cowgill	Saturday on or before full moon.
Ashlar	308 Chicago	McHenry	Frank S. Allen	C. H. Crane	Every Tuesday.
Harvard	309 Harvard	Cook	Lot Perry Smith	Philo Wilkinson	1st and 3d Mondays.
Dearborn	310 Chicago	Cook	*John Sutton	Jas. D. McKay	Every Friday.
Kilwinning	311 Chicago	Cook	John P. Mohr	Louis S. Charlette	Monday on or before full moon.
Ionic	312 Decatur	Clark	Joseph N. Baker	John A. Barnes	Tuesday on or before F. and N. M.
York	313 York	Clark	Caleb Jackson	H. S. Floyd	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Palatine	314 Palatine	Cook	Hiram D. Cadwell	Wm. C. Williams	Thursday on or before full moon.
Erwin	315 Alton	Madison	N. Seibold	J. Pfenninger	Thursday on or before full moon.
Abraham Jonas	316 Oakalla	Iroquois	T. N. Rooc	A. S. Austin	1st and 3d Mondays.
New Liberty	317 New Liberty	Pope	Calvin Mason	H. G. Cloud	Saturday on or before full moon.
J. L. Anderson	318 Augusta	Hancock	*O. L. Plancy	Hez. Simmons	Saturday on or before full moon.
Doric	319 Moline	Rock Island	Wm. C. Bennett	Levi D. Groon	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Malta	320 Malta	DeKalb	*Chas. Peters	J. C. Pierce	1st Thursday.
Dunlap	321 Morrison	Whiteside	Albert J. Jackson	Ed J. Congar	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Windsor	322 Windsor	Shelby	Thomas Cavins	W. W. M. Barber	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Orient	323 Lisbon	Kendall	James B. Welch	A. W. Raymond	Every alternate Friday.
Harrisburg	325 Harrisburg	Saline	Duncan B. Grace	Richard M. Warfield	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Industry	327 Industry	McDonough	Isaac N. Beaver	W. Stewart Pile	Saturday on or before full moon.
Grafton	328 Huntley Grove	McHenry	F. J. Glazier	William Tait	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Altona	330 Altona	Knox	L. B. Young	J. W. Farr	1st and 3d Mondays.
Mt. Erie	331 Mt. Erie	Wayne	Samuel Mundy	James T. Price	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Tuscola	332 Tuscola	Douglas	Cornelius Eye	A. H. Elkin	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Tyrian	333 Springfield	Sangamon	R. D. Lawrence	John B. Saye	2d Mondays.
Summer	334 Summer	Lawrence	*T. M. Stevens	S. G. Ellegood	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Schiller	335 Peoria	Peoria	John N. Niglas	A. Splittstoesser	Last Friday.
New Columbia	336 New Columbia	Massac	S. A. Cummins	James G. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon.
Oneida	337 Oneida	Knox	F. Murdock	O. F. Cooley	1st and 3d Fridays.
Grand Detour	438 Grand Detour	Ogle	*James Rogers	E. G. Staples	Saturday on or before full moon.
Saline	339 Grovelille	Johanson	*W. J. Hubbard	Milo Trammell	Saturday on or before full moon.
Kedron	340 Mt. Auburn	Christian	Brook Stafford, Jr	L. M. Brady	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Full Moon	341 Grafton	Jersey	E. F. Casad	C. L. Dew	Saturday on or before full moon.
Summerfield	342 Summerfield	St. Clair	O. M. Southwell	C. E. Alford	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Wenona	344 Wenona	Marshall	L. C. Belding, Jr	F. A. Snell	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Milledgeville	345 Milledgeville	Carroll	Wm. Hatfield	Samuel Newton	Monday on or before full moon.
N. D. Morse	346 Concord	Morgan	George W. Hartman	Wm. Freeman	Thursday on or before full moon.
Sidney	347 Sidney	Champaign	John P. Weger	Cyrus H. Rich	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Russellville	348 Russellville	Lawrence	Chas. H. Ingol	John H. Clark	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Sublette	349 Sublette	Lee	J. B. Negley	J. F. McLean	Thursday on or before full moon.
Fairview	350 Fairview	Fulton	*E. F. Joy	Smith Olney	Thursday on or before full moon.
Tarholton	351 Fairbury	Livingston	John W. Moolberry	Flavel Shurtleff	Saturday on or before full moon.
Groveland	352 Groveland	Tazewell			

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NAME.	Number	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Kinderhook	353	Kinderhook	Pike	Wm. G. Smith	Selah B. Ganes	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Ark and Anchor	354	Arbun	Saugamon	Thos. J. Nockolls	Moses G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before full moon.
Marine	355	Marine	Madison	A. H. Judd	H. H. Elbring	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hermitage	356	Albion	Edwards	James Vyse	Jas. Churchill	Saturday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Orion	358	Union	McHenry	N. C. Gardner	F. L. Sheldon	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Blackberry	359	Blackberry Stat'n	Kane	*Frank P. Smith	A. W. Collins	21 and 4th Saturdays.
Princeville	360	Princeville	Peoria	John L. Blanchard	Milton Wilson	1st Tuesday.
Douglas	361	Mascoutah	St. Clair	Leroy W. Free	Wm. D. Hoover	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Noble	362	Noble	Richland	Henry Palmer	Thomas T. Taylor	Thursday on or before full moon.
Horb	363	Elmwood	Peoria	James K. Second	Wm. H. Bentley	Thursday on or before full moon.
Tonica	364	Tonica	LaSalle	Elias W. Wood	James R. Cusey	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Rement	365	Rement	Piatt	Chas F. Tenney	Geo. A. Stadler	Saturday on or before full moon.
Arcola	366	Arcola	Douglas	George Klink	Allen C. Moore	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Oxford	367	New Windsor	Merger	A. D. Underwood	A. T. Shroyer	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Jederson	368	Lynchburg	Jederson	Henry Conchilus	Russell Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Newman	369	Newman	Douglas	J. M. Smith	J. W. Parker	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Middleton	370	Middleton	Wayne	*Wiley Greene	A. M. Bruce	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Livingston	371	Dwight	Livingston	King S. Sedgwick	Frank W. Ford	1st and 3d Mondays.
Galesburg	372	Galesburg	Knox	Wm. H. Davidson	Leonard J. Bassett	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chambersburg	373	Chambersburg	Pike	O. Dennis	A. G. Melz	Saturday on or after full moon.
Shabbona	374	Shabbona's Grove	DeKalb	M. V. Allen	Wm. Heusk	Tuesday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Archimedes	377	Belleville	St. Clair	Fred Reiss	Gebhard Hoelle	1st Thursday.
Aroma	378	Waldron	Kankakee	*J. C. Danforth	F. H. Brooks	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Payson	379	Payson	Adams	Alfred Seehorn	S. D. Lewis	Tuesday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Liberty	380	Liberty	Adams	*S. F. McBride	M. L. Roe	Thursday on or before full moon
M. E. Thompson	381	Precept	Stephenson	P. S. Lerch	D. B. Breed	1st and 3d Fridays.
Gill	382	Lynnville	Moreau	Thos. M. Angelo	Richard Boston	Friday on or before full moon.
LaMotte	383	LaMotte	Bureau	C. A. Stoughton	E. M. Cheney	Friday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Waltham	384	Waltham	LaSalle	*Wm Wilson	Alex. Wylie	Monday on or before full moon.
Mississippi	389	Savanna	Carroll	*J. M. B. McCracken	D. D. Davis	1st and 3d Thursdays.

Bridgeport.....	386	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence	B. P. Beck.....	Jacob Schlenker.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Youngstown.....	387	Youngstown.....	Warren	*W. W. Shoop.....	Geo. W. Beckner.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
EJ Dara.....	388	EJ Dara.....	Pike.....	Wm. Evans.....	J. H. Freeman.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Kankakee.....	389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	F. S. Harsh.....	H. Church Todd.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Ashmore.....	390	Ashmore.....	Coles.....	Isaac N. Moore.....	Peter B. Parcell.....	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Tolono.....	391	Tolono.....	Champaign.....	Ira A. Manley.....	L. C. Barr.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Oconee.....	392	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....	Louis Weede.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Blair.....	393	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Cyrus M. White.....	Chas. W. O'Donnell.....	Every Monday.
Jerseyville.....	394	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	J. G. Marston.....	Henry Nevins.....	Monday on or before full moon.
H. G. Reynolds.....	395	Milo.....	Bureau.....	Homar Thompson.....	James R. Newman.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Muddy Point.....	396	Etua.....	Coles.....	*Lewis W. Brown.....	M. Brashares.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Shiloh.....	397	Troy Grove.....	LaSalle.....	Ernst Krause.....	W. A. Colvin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Kimmunity.....	398	Buda.....	Marion.....	Thomas Bagott.....	M. Wilson.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Pacelle.....	400	Knoxville.....	Bureau.....	R. W. Morse.....	E. B. White.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Odel.....	401	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	Eljah T. Egan.....	James J. Egan.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Kishwaukee.....	412	Kingston.....	Livingston.....	*Chas. Finfield.....	Reese Jones.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Mason City.....	403	Mason City.....	Dekalb.....	A. D. Gibbs.....	H. R. Fuller.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Batavia.....	404	Batavia.....	Mason.....	S. M. Baiger.....	J. F. Oulp.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Ramsey.....	405	Bethalto.....	Kane.....	Calvin E. Smith.....	D. M. Maxson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Bethalto.....	406	Blue Grass.....	Fayette.....	*A. Laucaster.....	John V. Richards.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Blue Grass.....	407	Vermillion.....	St. Clair.....	*John G. Mick.....	Edward S. Pope.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Stratton.....	408	Vermillion.....	Vermillion.....	Joseph N. Lochenour.....	D. A. Kimbrough.....	Every Thursday.
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Wm. Loyce.....	Wallace B. Douglas.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Mithra.....	410	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Philip Ilter.....	August Koblitz.....	Every Wednesday.
Hesperia.....	411	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Chas. H. Brenan.....	Chas. F. Foerster.....	Friday after full moon.
Bollen.....	412	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....	*Thos. Bollen.....	S. J. Arnett.....	1st and 3d Fridays.
Forreston.....	413	Forreston.....	Ogle.....	*John C. Brooks.....	John T. Campbell.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Evening Star.....	414	Davis.....	Stephenson.....	G. W. Becker.....	John F. Fink.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall.....	*John Morris.....	E. H. Mallory.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Paxton.....	416	Paxton.....	Ford.....	*B. F. Mason.....	Wm. H. Bell.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Marselles.....	417	Marselles.....	LaSalle.....	Fred Samuels.....	Amos T. Ferguson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Freeburg.....	418	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....	David Koebler.....	Geo. R. Tate.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Reynoldsburg.....	Johnson.....	*J. P. Whiteside.....	John W. Sanders.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Oregon.....	420	Oregon.....	Ogle.....	Geo. M. Dwight.....	Joel E. Shelton.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Washington.....	421	Washington.....	Woodford.....	Geo. W. Burson.....	Enoch Beckwith.....	Every Friday.
Landmark.....	422	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Warren G. Purdy.....	Myron Harris.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Laurek.....	423	Laurek.....	Carroll.....	M. E. Hamish.....	O. F. Taber.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Exeter.....	424	Kaneville.....	Scott.....	John B. Mays.....	Rufus Funk.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Scottville.....	425	Scottville.....	Kane.....	Francis L. Young.....	Geo. E. Young.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
Red Bud.....	427	Red Bud.....	Macoupin.....	Geo. W. Dudderer.....	Geo. H. Hancock.....	Saturday after full moon.
Subeant.....	428	Piano.....	Kendall.....	Wm. J. K. Owen.....	Henry Milne.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Chebanse.....	429	Chebanse.....	Troquois.....	Wm. H. Hall.....	Daniel M. Corbin.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Kendrick.....	430	Mound Station.....	Brown.....	W. J. McDonald.....	C. O. Radley.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Summit.....	431	Harristown.....	Macon.....	J. T. Hobbs.....	W. H. Martin.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Murrayville.....	432	Murrayville.....	Morgan.....	J. S. Ferguson.....	Albert Conover.....	Thursday on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES,
Giving Number, Location, Names of Masters, Secretaries, and Time of Holding Meetings.—Continued.

NAME	Number	LOCATION	COUNTY	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Annawan	438	Annawan	Henry	Horace N. Gilman	Samuel L. Andrews	Friday on or before full moon.
Makanda	434	McKanda	Jackson	Jacob S. Hartman	Wm. F. Hopkins	Thursday before full moon.
Neponset	435	Neponset	Bureau	A. B. Avery	M. A. Lewis	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Philo	436	Port Byron	Rock Island	John W. Herbert	John Schaefer, Jr.	Thursday before full moon
Chicago	437	Chicago	Cook	Adolph Shure	Nathan Iffler	1st and 3d Mondays
Luce	439	Quincy	Adams	Wm. A. Avise	H. H. Hoffman	1st and 3d Thursdays
Canargo	440	Canargo	Douglas	*A. Salsbury	G. B. Hong	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Spartland	441	Spartland	Marshall	Henry Tesmer	Timothy E. Galpen	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Casey	442	Casey	Clark	John W. Baisley	Benj. F. Ward	Saturday on or before full moon, and 2d Saturday thereafter.
Hampshire	443	Hampshire	Kane	Nathan S. Carlisle	Samuel C. Rowell	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Cave-in-Rock	444	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	*David F. Frayser	James C. Mason	Saturday on or before full moon.
Chesterfield	445	Chesterfield	Macoupin	Wm. J. Finch	Edson C. Hall	Monday on or before full moon.
Walseka	446	Walseka	Trounqui	John W. Riggs	S. C. Mumhall	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
S. D. Monroe	447	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	*Robert J. Ford	Sampson Taylor	Friday on or before full moon.
Yates City	448	Yates City	Knox	John W. Hensley	J. D. C. Hoyt	Thursday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Mendon	449	Mendon	Adams	Dudley B. Cooke	J. A. Wiedemann	Saturday on or before full moon.
Laoni	450	Laoni	Sangamon	Joseph Jones	John C. Stansbury	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Bromwell	451	Assumption	Christian	James R. Milligan	Daniel F. Dill	Saturday on or after full moon.
Grant	452	Richview	Washington	W. D. Frost	Newton H. Melton	1st and 3d Mondays.
New Hartford	453	New Hartford	Pike	Charles Rogers	Wm. H. Deal	Saturday on or before full moon.
Maroa	454	Maroa	Macon	Wm. M. Phares	Wm. H. Auslin	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Irving	455	Irving	Montgomery	James W. Ramsay	Henry J. Barlett	1st and 3d Tuesdays
Nokomis	456	Nokomis	Montgomery	James W. Scott	Luther A. Swaney	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Moscow	457	Moscow	Union	*Wm. L. S. Brown	Wilson Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Blazing Star	458	Crab Orchard	Williamson	H. M. Parks	John Huddleston	Friday after full moon.
Butler	459	Butler	Montgomery	Geo. W. Brown, Jr.	Chas. O. Brown	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Jeffersonville	460	Jeffersonville	Wayne	Romulus A. Moss	Peter Rochel	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Plainview	461	Plainview	Macoupin	Josiah C. Lemmy	Newell H. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon.
Tremont	462	Tremont	Tazewell	Albert Mathews	T. S. Bailey	Monday on or before full moon.
Palmyra	463	Palmyra	Macoupin	John F. Childs	R. J. Almond	Saturday on or before full moon.
Denver	464	Denver	Hancock	Lewis Hartman	J. J. Reburn	Saturday on or before full moon.
Huntsville	465	Huntsville	Schuyler	Chas. H. Phelps	Joseph N. Ward	Monday on or before full moon.
Cobden	466	Cobden	Union	B. F. Ross	W. T. Miles	Friday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.

South Macon	467 Macon	R. H. Woodcock	B. F. Hight	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Cheney's Grove	468 Saybrook	John M. Crigler	Robert Maxton	Saturday on or before full moon.
McLean	469 McLean	John H. Taylor	Geo. Church	2d and 4th Mondays.
Rantoul	470 Rantoul	Alonzo Luckey	Chas. Estep	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Kendall	471 Yorkville	John McMurtrie	Wm. Hill	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Gerty	472 Turner	F. F. Loveland	Caspar Vol	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Gordon	473 Pocaontias	W. P. Gordon	W. V. Weise	Friday on or before full moon.
Columbia	474 Columbia	Wm. B. Smith	James McKee	1st Saturday.
Walshville	475 Walshville	John T. Keon	John H. Lossau	Thursday on or before full moon.
Manito	476 Manito	R. S. Ekin	Peter Fox	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
New Rutland	477 New Rutland	Wm. S. Wayman	Wm. O. Ensign	1st and 4th Thursdays.
Pleades	478 Chicago	A. D. Bascom	O. Nickerson	Thursday on or before full moon.
Wyoming	479 Wyoming	T. W. Bloomer	W. H. Butler	2d Tuesday.
Logan	480 Lincoln	David Gillespie	Wm. A. Corwine	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Momence	481 Momence	W. D. Lane	W. G. Nichols	Thursday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Lexington	482 Lexington	Alfred B. Davidson	Richard Stevenson	Saturday on or after full moon.
Belle City	483 Belle Prairie	*Wm. M. Hall	Philip W. Morgan	Tuesday before full moon.
Edgewood	484 Edgewood	James R. Scott	John McDonald	Friday on or before full moon.
Oskaloosa	485 Oskaloosa	D. M. Laswell	Arthur Pckthall	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rowen	486 Bowenburg	*Jesse Palmer	Martin C. Mills	Friday on or before full moon.
Andrew Jackson	487 Locust Grove	*J. F. McAnally	M. S. Strike	Saturday on or before full moon.
Clay City	488 Clay City	Robert F. Duff	Chas. L. Feldwig	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Cooper	489 Willow Hill	*J. B. McNair	James Stewart	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Shannon	490 Shannon	Jethro Shannon	Wm. Dods	1st and 3d Mondays.
Martin	491 Dumleith	John M. Daggett	E. R. Paul	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Libertyville	492 Libertyville	Isaac Heath	L. E. Penniman	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Tower Hill	493 Tower Hill	Geo. T. Wolley	T. B. Hunt	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Bath	494 Bath	*J. E. Smith	Jno. Cogeshall	1st Saturday.
Stone Fort	495 Stone Fort	Hiram H. Wise	James Y. Reid	Saturday on or before full moon.
Tennessee	496 Tennessee	W. F. Aiken	H. L. Rupleje	Saturday on or before full moon.
Alma	497 Steele Mills	Chas. E. Kingsbury	C. Y. Oliver	Saturday on or after full moon.
Murphysboro	498 Murphysboro	A. A. McSahey	Ben Johnson	Monday on or before full moon.
Saint Paul	499 Springfield	L. H. Bradley	A. R. Robinson	2d Tuesday.
Stark	500 Lafayette	Edward G. Hill	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon.
Woodhull	501 Woodhull	Henry	Wm. A. Fraser	Friday on or before full moon.
Odin	502 Odlin	J. J. Fyke	Thos. J. Whitehead	1st and 3d Thursdays.
East St. Louis	503 East St. Louis	*Anson Gustin	E. C. Newkirk	Saturday on or before full moon.
Meridian Sun	504 White Rock	Robert F. Oakes	Robert W. Shenale	Saturday on or before full moon.
O. H. Miner	505 Iroquois	Geo. R. Wright	Wm. A. Kinney	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Manteo	506 Manteo	James A. Ingram	Jules Teissard	Every Friday.
Home	507 Chicago	Edgar P. Tobey	Roswell Z. Herrick	Saturday on or before full moon.
Parkersburg	509 Parkersburg	*Marshall L. Howe	Geo. W. Parker	1st and 3d Fridays.
J. D. Moody	510 L.ka.	B. F. Middleton	Samuel Grundwell	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Clintonville	511 Clintonville	Kane	S. N. Wright	4th Tuesday.
Wade-Barney	512 Bloomington	Lee Smith	Chas. J. Northrup	Thursday on or before full moon.
Cold Spring	513 Cold Spring	E. A. McCracken	Thomas J. Frifis	Thursday on or before full moon.
Bradford	514 Bradford	Harmon Phenix	Alonzo B. Abbott	Thursday on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES,

Giving Number, Location, Names of Masters, Secretaries, and Time of Holding Meetings—Continued.

NAME.	NUMBER	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
Dement.	515	Creston.	Ogle.	C. E. Adams	J. V. Dimon	1st Monday.
Andalusia.	516	Rock Island.	Rock Island.	R. Wells	A. F. Ekstrom	Tuesday before full moon.
Litchfield.	517	Montgomery	Montgomery	William E. Bacon	Thomas J. Cox	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Abraham Lincoln	518	Warren	Warren	Geo. N. Carr	C. A. Carmichael	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Roseville.	519	Roseville.	Warren	D. M. Talladéro.	R. L. Melnichol	1st and 3d Fridays.
Anna.	520	Anna.	Union	John Spire	M. V. B. Eaves	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Illipolis.	521	Illipolis.	Sangamon	Miles H. Wilmot	S. J. Millar	Wednesday.
Monitor.	522	Elgin.	Kane	Geo. F. Lewis	Henry F. Burt.	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Chatham	523	Chatham.	Sangamon.	Blake G. Smith	T. McGinnis	Saturday on or before full moon.
Evans.	524	Evanston.	Cook	L. G. Gage	Geo. W. Mosley	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Delia.	525	Elliotstown.	Cook	Andrew J. Miles	John W. Field	Saturday on or before full moon.
Rossville.	526	Chicago.	Cook	Arthur Warrington	William Kerr	1st and 3d Fridays.
Covenant.	527	Rossville.	Vermilion.	Sylvester D. Lewis	Enory F. Birch	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Minooka	528	Minooka.	Grundy	S. T. Ferguson	Wm. H. Gorham.	Every alternate Wednesday.
Adams	529	Stone's Prairie	Adams	*John W. Vickers	Andrew J. Miller	Thursday on or before full moon.
Maqon	530	Maqon	Knox	Samuel Way	John D. French	1st and 3d Fridays.
Ashton	531	Ashton	Lee	Eri Bates	J. J. Hodges	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Sencea	532	Seneca	LaSalle.	C. O. Thomas	E. R. Butterfield	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Altamont.	533	Altamont	Edinburgh.	John C. Russell	E. R. Bates	Saturday on or after full moon.
Cuba	534	Cuba	Fulton.	*John A. Richard	Henry Shery	Monday on or before full moon.
Sherman	535	Swedona	Merce.	*Wm. A. Griffin	H. H. Long	Wednesday before full moon.
Plainfield	536	Plainfield	Will.	Gillian Bartholf	C. E. Frasier	1st and 3d Tuesdays
J. K. Gorin	537	Sadorus	Champaign	W. H. Brown	S. H. Smith	Saturday on or before full moon.
Chatsworth	539	Lockport	Will.	Chas. H. Bacon	Wm. C. Fisher	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Harlem.	540	Harlem	Cook	Alonzo W. Pebbles	John S. Zimmermann	1st and 3d Fridays.
Sigel	541	Stewardson.	Shelby	E. Houchins	John Q. Adams	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Towanda	542	Towanda.	McLeun	P. W. Bishop	Samuel Morris	Friday on or before full moon.
Cordova	543	Cordova	Rock Island	John K. Glascock	John Q. Adams	Saturday on or before full moon.
Virginia	544	Virginia	Cass	Gustave F. Huhig	James M. Rodney	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Elkhart.	545	Elkhart	Logan	John A. Critchfield	E. D. McMasters	Saturday on or before full moon.
Nilwood.	546	Nilwood	Macoupin	Jas. J. Rider	Chas. M. Smith	Saturday on or before full moon.
Valley	547	Coal Valley	Rock Island	Lewis B. Thomas	Samuel G. Garland	Saturday on or before full moon.
Apple River	548	Apple River	Jo Daviess	*James Carr	M. Cashman	Friday on or before full moon.
Newark	549	Newark	Kendall	Geo. J. Biddulph	W. H. French	1st and 3d Fridays.
Sharon	550	Tisewilka.	Bureau	*O. Wilkinson	John R. Mills, Jr	1st and 3d Tuesdays.

Darwin.....	551	Darwin.....	Leroy B. Anderson.....	Burns Dixon.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Ancona.....	552	Long Point.....	Amos J. Bosserman.....	Ellis L. Stratton.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Kyle.....	553	Macomb.....	Joseph W. Hays.....	S. P. Brewster.....	3d Friday.
Plum River.....	554	Plum River.....	Joseph T. Hastings.....	Andrew J. Wheelock.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Humboldt.....	555	Ottawa.....	Geo. W. Fuchs.....	Henry Koch.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Dawson.....	556	Dawson.....	R. K. Hawley.....	Wm. W. Judd.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Leasing.....	557	Chicago.....	Wm. Swissler.....	A. H. Jvale.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Leland.....	558	Leland.....	Geo. F. Watson.....	A. H. Jvale.....	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Thomson.....	559	Thomson.....	Geo. W. Sweet.....	Geo. N. Melendy.....	Tuesday before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter;
Madison.....	560	New Douglas.....	M. A. Cline.....	Robert Alsop.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Trinity.....	561	Monmouth.....	Isaac Marks.....	W. W. Brown.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Villa Ridge.....	562	Villa Ridge.....	J. W. Mott.....	A. Imhner.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hamilton.....	563	Otter Creek.....	Fred Giers.....	A. M. Slaton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Winslow.....	564	Winslow.....	Nathan C. Tyler.....	John W. Sancierman.....	1st Monday.
Pleasant Hill.....	565	Pleasant Hill.....	H. M. Booth.....	S. R. Cannon.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Albany.....	566	Whiteside.....	R. D. Kirkpatrick.....	S. D. Eber.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Frankfort.....	567	Franklin.....	R. H. Grubin.....	S. D. Williams.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Time.....	569	Time.....	James P. Willard.....	Walter S. Klein.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Jacksonville.....	570	Jacksonville.....	Nathaniel H. Jackson.....	Thomas A. Jackson.....	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Bardolph.....	572	Bardolph.....	Wm. H. Long.....	Henry A. Crawford.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Gardner.....	573	Gardner.....	Geo. Crosby.....	N. Goodrich.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Capron.....	574	Capron.....	Van R. Herrlott.....	James H. Atkinson.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
O'Fallon.....	577	O'Fallon.....	Joel Smith.....	B. Millikin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Viola.....	578	Viola.....	Wm. H. Stubbs.....	E. G. Mason.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Prairie City.....	579	Prairie City.....	Chas. G. Cochran.....	J. G. Winans.....	Saturday after full moon.
Elbridge.....	580	Elbridge.....	Henry Mowery.....	Wm. J. Kelly.....	Saturday on or before full moon, and every two weeks thereafter.
Hazel Dell.....	581	Hazel Dell.....	L. M. Bickmore.....	Wm. L. McLain.....	Thursday before full moon.
Dongola.....	582	Dongola.....	John Stevenson.....	Charles Dupp.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Shirley.....	583	Shirley.....	Chas. H. J. Charvat.....	Robt. Suppiger.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
Highland.....	584	Highland.....	LeWis E. Moulgomery.....	John McFarland.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Vesper.....	585	Galesburg.....	Samuel Rawson.....	John G. Harvey.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Fisher.....	587	Grove City.....	Joseph Danner.....	Augustus A. Woods.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Princeton.....	588	Princeton.....	H. H. Catlett.....	Geo. Rawson.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Troy.....	589	Troy.....	W. W. Stocton.....	Fred B. Anson.....	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Elwood.....	590	Milton Station.....	Elas Wenger.....	W. W. Stocton.....	2d and 4th Thursdays.
Fairmount.....	591	Fairmount.....	James Eades.....	A. A. Wenger.....	2d and 4th Fridays.
Gilman.....	592	Gilman.....	F. P. Robertson.....	Wm. Eades.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Fieldon.....	594	Fieldon.....	J. B. Daniel.....	F. Tuttle.....	2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Lodi.....	595	Lodi.....	A. C. Wood.....	Geo. Snapp.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Miles Hart.....	596	Paradise.....	John Conrney.....	A. G. Lundburg.....	Every Tuesday.
National.....	597	Paradise.....	John Conrney.....	Henry U. Robinson.....	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Lostant.....	598	Lostant.....	A. Y. McCormick.....	F. Meyer.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Dorchester.....	599	Dorchester.....	Eli Drumm.....	Chas. Leslie.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
Fowler.....	600	Fowler.....		W. M. Stephens.....	Friday on or before full moon.
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Cerro Gordo.....			

LIST OF LODGES,
Giving Numbers, Locations, Names of Masters, Secretaries and Time of Holding Meetings—Continued.

NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
LaCledé	601 LaCledé	Fayette	C. K. Hendee	E. L. Wilkins	Thursday on or before full moon.
Watson	602 Watson	Effingham	W. M. Abraham	F. E. Schooney	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Clark	603 Martinsville	Clark	John A. Ewalt	Harrison Black	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hebron	604 Hebron	McHenry	D. A. Clary	D. S. Blodgett	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Allen	605 Stanford	McLean	Wesley T. Crane	Joshiah Scott Weil	Saturday on or before full moon.
Sireutor	607 Sireutor	LaSalle	H. N. Morehouse	John Dickerman	1st, 3d and 5th Wednesdays.
Piper	608 Piper City	Ford	J. S. McElhinney	W. C. Jones	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Sheldon	609 Sheldon	Iroquois	D. J. Eastburn	Andrew Cant	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Union Park	610 Chicago	Cook	A. D. O'Neill	Andrew Cant	Every Wednesday.
Lincoln Park	611 Chicago	Cook	Thos. Cromlish	C. S. G. Fuller	1st and 3d Fridays.
Rock River	612 Sterling	Whiteside	Memo S. Bowman	Wm. K. Peebles	1st and 3d Mondays.
Patoka	613 Patoka	Marion	Thos. H. Quayle	Wm. K. Simcox	1st and 3d Mondays.
Forrest	614 Forrest	Livingston	Fred Duckett	Chas. L. Coyner	1st and 3d Mondays.
Wadley	616 Franklin	Morgan	*Wm. P. Hart	A. H. Wright	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Milan	617 Good Hope	McDonough	*Jas. Statler	H. A. Allison	Saturday on or before full moon.
Basco	618 Basco	Hancock	*Wiley N. Biggs	J. R. McGinnis	Saturday on or before full moon.
Berwick	619 Cameron	Warren	Patrick H. Shelton	Clark C. Bone	2d and 4th Thursdays.
New Hope	620 Livingston	Clark	Robt. H. Smith	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon.
Venice	621 Venice	Madison	Benjamin F. Sulpy	Poinsett Letts	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hopedale	622 Hopedale	Chazewell	A. B. Orendorf	H. M. Ford	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Locust	623 Owyucoc	Christian	A. B. Leeper	William Lynd	Saturday on or before full moon.
Dubois	624 Dubois	Washington	Louis Bunce	W. S. Wade	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Melrose	625 Melrose	Clark	*James B. Sheapley	A. S. Cowden	Saturday on or before full moon.
Union	627 Tick Creek	Union	Edwin Wiggs	Stephen Crowder	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Mosaic	628 Hudson	McLean	Daniel Gonder	R. H. Demont	Thursday on or before full moon.
Old Time	629 Havana	Mason	Chas. C. Fager	John C. Yates	Saturday after full moon.
Tuscan	630 Griswold	Hamilton	John W. Davis	John Smith	Friday before full moon.
Norton	631 Cabery	Kankakee	Walter A. Colton	James Ogilvie	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Ridge Farm	632 Ridge Farm	Vermilion	Abraham A. Sulcer	Wm. N. Barkley	Saturday on or before full moon.
E. F. W. Ellis	633 Buckley	Winnebago	John T. Lakin	Julius Terber	1st and 4th Thursdays.
Buckley	634 Buckley	Iroquois	*Joel G. McClave	John T. Biggs	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Rocheater	635 Rocheater	Sangamon	*Wm. Finney	James Cooper	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Peotone	636 Peotone	Will	Job M. Tobias	Michael Collins	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Burlington	637 Burlington	Kaue	A. J. Mann	Franklin Mann	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Fortitude	638 Sagetown	Henderson	Geo W. Brightwell	W. H. Bridgerford	Monday on or before full moon, and two weeks after.

Keystone	639	Chicago	Cook	J. I. Dixon	Ben F. Prince	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Comet	641	Minier	Tazewell	James M. Edmiston	Elwyn F. Norton	Saturday on or before full moon.
Apollo	642	Chicago	Cook	Milton Q. Fair	Thos. J. Wells	Every Thursday.
D. C. Cregier	643	Chicago	Cook	Henry Munstermann	T. A. B. Norris	Every Wednesday.
Oblong City	644	Oblong City	Crawford	David Z. Condry	Zack Wirt	Saturday on or before full moon.
San Jose	645	San Jose	Mason	Edwin Cutler	Jacob Newman	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Somonauk	646	Somonauk	DeKalb	C. E. Wright	Geo. M. D. Wright	1st and 3d Mondays.
Blueville	647	Edmuburg	Christian	Iverson Stokes	E. K. White	Thursday before full moon.
Camden	648	Camden	Schuyler	Geo. E. Harvey	Elisha G. West	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hinsdale	649	Hinsdale	Du Page	Frank A. Rogers	William Johnston	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Irvington	650	Irvington	Washington	William Fisher	William Brown	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Centre Star	651	Mackville	Piatt	Roland Walker	John H. Eston	Monday on or before full moon.
Polar Star	652	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Thos. M. Kentfro	Cyrus D. Means	Tuesday on or after full moon.
Greenview	653	Greenvlew	Menard	Wm. H. Williamson	Henry K. Rule	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Woodford	654	El Paso	Woodford	S. M. Ferrell	M. A. Myers	1st Monday
Yorktown	655	Tampico	Bureau	*W. W. Craddock	M. A. Livingston, Jr	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Mozart	656	Bloomington	McLean	Adolph Bencke	Ebenezer Day	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Lafayette	657	Grand Tower	Jackson	C. W. Roach	Eph Wood	Thursday on or before full moon.
Rock Island	658	Rock Island	Rock Island	M. F. Wisner	Wm. Everts	1st and 3d Fridays.
Lambert	659	Quincy	Adams	Granville M. Ewalt	Wm. Everts	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Grand Chain	660	Grand Chain	Pulaski	Geo. M. Bristow	James M. Jones	Monday on or before full moon.
Bethesda	661	Potosi	McLean	H. L. Terpening	A. W. Green	Saturday on or before full moon.
South Park	662	Lyde Park	Cook	Leslie Lewis	Gustaf H. Carlson	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Phoenix	663	Kingson Mines	Peoria	Thos. Jelfords	D. H. Flagore	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Mayo	664	Whiterrowd	Edinghain	*A. M. Clark	R. H. Shanhart	Saturday on or before full moon.
Greenland	665	Greenland	Fayette	Henry Miller	Geo. B. Muck	Friday on or before full moon.
Crawford	666	Annapolis	Crawford	Jacob L. Myers	Wm. H. Joseph	Saturday on or before full moon.
Erie	667	Erie	Whiteside	Arthur McLane	Gideon S. Matthews	Saturday on or before full moon.
Burnt Prairie	668	Burnt Prairie	White	Wm. R. Wheeler	Robt. S. McCullough	1st and 3d Saturdays.
Horder	669	Chicago	Cook	Paul Ziemsen	William Blanke	1st and 3d Mondays.
Fillmore	670	Fillmore	Montgomery	A. G. Butler	E. H. Donaldson	Monday on or before full moon.
Farina	671	Farina	Marion	James W. McClure	W. C. Crandall	2d and 4th Saturdays.
Eddyville	672	Eddyville	Pepe	*Wm. Jackson	J. W. King	Saturday on or after full moon.
Normal	673	Normal	McLean	G. S. Jockey	Francis N. Lemmon	2d and 4th Mondays.
Waldeck	674	Chicago	Cook	J. G. Galloway	Henry Birch	2d and 4th Mondays.
Pawnee	675	Pawnee	Sangamon	W. E. Lockridge	Charles Kerr	Tuesday on or before full moon.
A. O. Fay	676	Highland Park	Lake	John C. Cushman	Henry Coles	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Enfield	677	Enfield	White	Samuel J. Foster	John Turrentine	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Sheffield	678	Sheffield	Greene	*Adan E. Miller	Geo. D. Hudson	Thursday on or before full moon.
Illinois City	679	Illinois City	Rock Island	Leonidas V. Reed	Richard Kingston	Monday before full moon.
Clement	680	Cleveland	Henry	Geo. D. Gove	Joseph A. Sawyer	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Morrisonville	681	Morrisonville	Christian	James M. Pence	Jason L. Ferrell	Saturday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Blue Mound	682	Blue Mound	Macon	John Hatfield	Frank M. Abrams	Saturday on or before full moon.
Burnside	683	Burnside	Hancock	O. C. Ing	B. F. Brumback	Saturday after full moon.
Galatia	684	Galatia	Saline	D. B. Gratton	James C. D. Carr	Saturday after full moon.
Rio	685	Rio	Knox	Alex Irefin	W. S. Williamson	Wednesday on or before full moon.

LIST OF LODGES, *Giving Numbers, Locations, Names of Masters, Secretaries, and Time of Holding Meetings—Continued.*

NAME.	NUMBER	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
D. A. Cashman	686	Chicago.	Cook	Henry G. Thompson	Gayton A. Douglass.	Every Tuesday.
Orangeville	687	Orangeville.	Stephenson	David A. Shoch	William Musser	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Clifton	688	Clifton.	Troquais	Thomas Kariann	Joseph St. Hilaire	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Advance	689	Galva.	Henry	Sidney S. Moore	Fred H. Grubb	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Englewood	690	Englewood	Cook	Robert J. Colburn	Geo. W. Carson	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Iola	691	Raymond	Clay	Wm. J. Moore	Samuel Pruitt	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Raymond	692	Raymond	Montgomery	Edward Grimes	W. R. Hannit	Saturday on or before full moon.
Hayn's Prairie	693	Herrin's Prairie.	Williamson	D. R. Harrison	J. D. Hannit	1st and 3d Thursdays.
Centre	694	Pana	Christian	Salen Dickey	G. I. Ladd	2d Wednesday.
Shiloh Hill	695	Shiloh Hill	Randolph	L. D. Davenport	Wm. H. Morgan	Saturday on or before full moon.
Belle Rive	696	Belle Rive	Jefferson	*Thos. J. Cross	W. W. Walters	Saturday on or before full moon.
Ritchard Cole	697	Chicago.	Cook	John Romfeld	John Story	Every Thursday.
Hutton	698	Hutton	Coles	F. E. Cottingham	Isaac Meyerstein	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Pleasant Plains	700	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	S. B. Weidon	Wm. A. Jackson	Friday on or before full moon.
Temple Hill	701	Temple Hill	Warren	*R. B. Roberts	Chas. H. Brower	1st Friday.
Alexandria	702	Alexandria.	Cook	Chas. K. Charlton	John W. Beath	1st and 3d Thursdays.
St. Andrews	703	Chicago.	Will	John M. Dart	L. G. Torrance	Saturday on or after full moon.
Braidwood	704	Braidwood.	Franklin	Thomas Innah	H. F. Coppage	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Ewing	705	Ewing.	Shelby	*Wm. P. Pierce	John Brooks	Every alternate Thursdays.
Joppa	707	Madison	Coles	Geo. F. Calkins	Monday on or before full moon.	
Circle	707	Madison	Cook	Wm. P. Gray	1st and 3d Thursdays.	
Lemont	708	Lemont	Vermilion	Wm. M. Johnson	Tuesday on or before full moon.	
Star	709	Hoopston	DeWitt	*J. S. Miller	1st and 3d Mondays.	
Farmer City	710	Farmer City	Cook	Wm. M. Johnson	1st and 4th Wednesdays.	
Providence	711	Providence	Madison	Wayne	C. W. Kessler	Tuesday on or before full moon.
Collinsville	712	Collinsville	Wayne	Alonzo G. Payne	Charles Atherton	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Jolinsville	718	Jolinsville	Hancock	John A. Forster	Fred Halman	Every Thursday.
Newtown	714	Pilot	Cook	John A. Forster	Robt. N. Johnson	Thursday on or before full moon, and two weeks thereafter.
Elvaston	715	Elvaston	Cook	S. S. Rufam	John F. Hall	1st Saturday
Calumet	716	Blue Island	White.	Harrison May	Thomas Gains	2d and 4th Fridays.
Lumberman's	717	Chicago	White.	Harrison May	Wm. E. Carpenter	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
May	718	Norris City	White.	Harrison May	Wm. E. Carpenter	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
Chapel Hill	719	Wolf Creek	Williamson	Hiram J. Higgins	John F. Hall	1st Saturday
Varna	720	Varna	Marshall	Edwin Gains	Thomas Gains	2d and 4th Fridays.
Rome	721	Rome	Jefferson	Gilbert L. Chunnitts	Wm. E. Carpenter	1st and 3d Tuesdays.

Walnut.....	Bureau.....	Marion Knight..	H. B. Peterson ..	1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Omaha.....	Gauntin.....	*John W. Meador ..	Wm. H. Meek	Wednesday on or before F. M. and each alternate Wednesday thereafter.
722 Walnut.....	Cass.....	L. C. Chandler ..	Daniel Carr.....	2d and 4th Tuesdays.
723 Omaha.....	Vermilion....	Benj. R. Cole.....	E. W. English.....	1st and 3d Mondays.
724 Chandlerville.....	Cook.....	David Goodman ..	John McFadyen.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
725 Rankin.....	Henderson ..	Silas D. Parsons..	N. C. Groom.....	3d and 4th Tuesdays.
726 Chicago.....	DeKalb.....	Nathan S. Greenwood	George Greenwood ..	1st and 3d Thursdays.
727 Raritan.....	Williamson ..	E. Spiller.....	M. Feurer.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
728 Waterman.....	Saline.....	*Warren E. Burnett..	F. M. Webster.....	2d Saturday.
729 Lake Creek.....	Cook.....	A. R. Beck.....	Joel Mason.....	Every Wednesday.
730 Eldorado.....	Henderson....	Samuel E. Vaughn..	Chas H. Yeomans ..	Monday on or before full moon.
731 South Chicago.....	Ford.....	Wm. Bailey.....	H. M. Kline.....	1st and 3d Tuesdays.
732 Carman.....	Fulton.....	O. N. Henkle.....	A. V. Whitney.....	1st and 3d Saturdays.
733 Gibson.....	LaSalle.....	Abe M. White.....		2d and 4th Saturdays.
734 Canton.....				
735 Sheridan.....				

* Officers of 1-74-75. The Secretaries of these Lodges have not reported the names of officers for 1575-76.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee to whom was referred the duty of preparing appropriate services to be observed in constituting new Lodges, installing officers, dedicating Masonic Lodge halls, and laying corner-stones of public edifices, submit the following :

In compiling the ritual for the ceremonies referred to, your Committee has not intended to materially depart from the forms laid down in the Masonic text books of the day ; many of which, however, contain but little more than the mere ritual to be used, while the instruction as to HOW to properly conduct the ceremonies is not as full and complete as seems to be desirable.

Your Committee have therefore simply endeavored to give in a practical form, fuller and more minute instructions, for the purpose of aiding those who may be called upon to officiate in the ceremonies treated.

In arranging the matter herewith submitted your Committee has drawn largely from the text of corresponding ceremonies, in use by the M. W. Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri, and also from the work entitled " The General Ahiman Rezon," by Brother Daniel Sickles.

It is believed many of the instructions given in connection with the ritual submitted has not heretofore been published, they being the result of an extended personal experience by your Committee in the ceremonies referred to. We therefore submit the matter with the hope that in its present form it will be found in some degree calculated to meet a want long felt in our jurisdiction.

Fraternally,

DEWITT C. CREGIER,	} <i>Committee.</i>
GEORGE O. IDE,	
A. W. ADAMS,	
JOHN M. PEARSON,	
EDWARD COOK,	

CEREMONIALS

COMPILED FOR USE OF

LODGES WORKING UNDER JURISDICTION

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

EMBRACING

THE CEREMONIES OF INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS,
INSTITUTING LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION, CONSTI-
TUTING LODGES UNDER CHARTER, INSTALLA-
TION OF OFFICERS, DEDICATING MASONIC
LODGE HALLS, LAYING CORNER
STONES OF PUBLIC EDIFICES.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY THE COMMITTEE.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

A Past Grand Master takes the Chair, as installing officer, and says :

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, we are now prepared to install your Grand officers for the ensuing year. Brother Grand Secretary, you will announce the names of the brethren who have been elected and appointed to fill the several stations of this Grand Lodge.

As the names are called the officers elect should take position in line, near the presiding officer.

Grand Marshal. Most Worshipful Grand Master, the officers elect are before you.

Presiding Officer. Brethren, you have heard the names of your officers elect reported by the Grand Secretary. If any member of the Grand Lodge knows of any just reason why either of these officers should not be installed, let him speak now, or forever after be silent.

If no objection be made, he proceeds :

We are happy to observe that you still approve the choice made, and we will now proceed to install them.

The Grand officers elect will be seated.

Presiding Officer. Brother Grand Marshal, you will present the Grand Master elect.

Grand Marshal. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the honor to present Brother for installation, who has been duly elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois.

Presiding Officer. As we are now upon the threshold of a great and important undertaking, Masonic teachings require that we should bow in solemn prayer, with our Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain.

Grand Chaplain. Let us pray.

The following, or an appropriate extemporaneous prayer may be given :

Eternal Source of Life and Light! We humbly implore Thy divine favor upon this occasion, and upon the institution in whose services we are now engaged. Make it yet more helpful and beneficial to our race, and inspire all who are connected with it with an ardent love to Thee, to each other, and to every member of the human family. Bless now Thy servant before Thee, who is about to assume a new and important relation to his brethren. Give him wisdom, give him strength, give him love. Enable him so to bear rule, that he may keep in view the best interests of the great brotherhood, now about to be committed to his charge. Teach him to feel that he is about to assume great and trying responsibilities, and enable him so to discharge them as to win all hearts. Grant Thy blessing upon the brethren who are to be associated with him in office. May they feel a just sense of their accountability to Thee and to the Fraternity; and may they ever be faithful and zealous, and assist to uphold the hands of their chief in all good deeds. In Thee, O Ood, as in the days of an apprenticeship, do we put our trust. Be Thou our friend, conductor and guide in the unseen vicissitudes of life before us, and bring us all at last to see the Great

Light, inaccessible and full of glory, in Thy presence, where we shall behold Thee with unclouded vision for evermore. Amen.

Response by the brethren. So mote it be.

Presiding Officer. Most Worshipful Brother, we most cordially congratulate you upon your election (*or re-election*) to this, the most distinguished and important office within the gift of Masons. The confidence displayed by the members of the Grand Lodge in electing (*or again electing*) you to supreme command, is an ample guarantee to the Masonic world, of your wisdom and your worth. You cannot, my brother, but be aware of the deep and solemn importance of the station you are now about to assume, (*or re-assume,*) nor of the many cares and perplexities which attend its unequalled honors. These perplexities, however, will be greatly alleviated by the affectionate sympathy and active assistance of your brethren, who have full confidence that you will discharge the important duties of your station with credit to yourself and honor to the Fraternity. I will now proceed to administer to you the obligation pertaining to your office.

The members of the Grand Lodge are called up.

You solemnly promise, in the presence of Almighty God, and of this Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, that you will, to the best of your ability, faithfully and impartially perform all the duties incumbent on your office; that you will conform to the constitution, laws, rules and regulations of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge; and that you will enforce a strict obedience to the same, from all subject to your authority.

Grand Master Elect. All this do I promise, God being my help.

Presiding Officer. I now, Most Worshipful Brother, have the honor to invest you with the jewel of your office. I also present you with the gavel, the emblem of your Masonic authority, and

welcome you (clasps his hand) to the East of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, and ask the privilege of being the first to assure you of my fealty and obedience.

The Grand Master is then covered, and the Presiding Officer uncovers.

Presiding Officer. I now hail, salute and proclaim you Grand Master of Masons for the State of Illinois.

Brethren of Illinois, behold your Grand Master.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, behold your brethren.

Brethren join in giving the grand honors.

The Grand Master will seat the brethren. After which he may address the Grand Lodge; and upon the conclusion of the address the installation will proceed.

Presiding Officer. Brother Grand Marshal, you will present the Deputy Grand Master elect.

(The Grand Marshal presents the Deputy Grand Master and the remaining Grand Officers in the order of their rank, in like manner as he presented the Grand Master. As each officer is installed, he will conduct him to his station or place, during which there should be instrumental music.) The Presiding Officer will deliver the several addresses, as follows:

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: The office to which you have been elected is one of high dignity, and may become one of great importance; for, in the absence of the Grand Master from the Communications of the Grand Lodge, or from the limits of its jurisdiction, you are by law invested with his powers, and may exercise its comprehensive prerogatives. In view of such emergencies allow us to remind you of the duty devolving on you, to be thoroughly prepared amply to fill his distinguished position, with honor to yourself and profit to the Craft. I now, with much pleasure, invest you with your jewel, and congratulate you upon assuming your seat upon the right of the Grand Master in the East.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: By the suffrages of the members of the Grand Lodge, you have been elected their Senior Grand Warden. Be assiduous in the performance of your duties, so that you may be a *strength* and *support* to the Grand Master. I now invest you with the jewel of your office. In the absence of your superior officers you will have supreme command. While in your present position, LOOK WELL TO THE WEST.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: Your brethren have shown their confidence in your fidelity, by electing you their Junior Grand Warden; it affords me much pleasure to invest you with the jewel of your office.

Your previous devotion to the duties of Freemasonry, is a sufficient guarantee that you will be a vigilant Warden, and that you will LOOK WELL TO THE SOUTH.

GRAND TREASURER.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: I am happy to have the privilege of investing you with the jewel of your office as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, and to place in your hands the books and treasure belonging to your office. Your unimpeached integrity satisfies me that the trust is wisely reposed, and your familiarity with the duties of your office makes it unnecessary that I should name them. I know that you will discharge them with fidelity.

GRAND SECRETARY.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: With pleasure I invest you with your jewel, as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and place in your charge its archives and records.

The duties of Grand Secretary have generally been performed with distinguished ability and untiring industry, and I have a firm

belief that the same devotion to duty will continue unchanged during your incumbency.

GRAND CHAPLAIN.

REVEREND AND RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: I have the honor to invest you with the jewel of your sacred office. In the discharge of your duties you will be required to lead the devotional exercises of our Grand Communications, and perform the sacred functions of your holy calling at our public ceremonies.

We are sure that in ministering at the Masonic altar the services you may perform will lose nothing of their vital influence, because they are practiced in that spirit of universal tolerance which distinguishes our institution.

The profession which you have chosen for your calling in life is the best guarantee that you will discharge the duties of your present appointment with steadfastness and perseverance in well doing. Your station in the Grand Lodge is in the East, and on the left of the Grand Master.

GRAND ORATOR.

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: You have been appointed to the office of Grand Orator. I invest you with the jewel of your office.

Your reputation as a wise and discreet Freemason has designated you for this post of distinction. You enter upon the discharge of the duties of your office with the assurance of the confidence and respect of your brethren. Be it your care to merit this high meed, ever bearing in mind the first lesson in Masonry: "Truth is a divine attribute; the foundation of every virtue."

DEPUTY GRAND SECRETARY.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: You have been appointed Deputy Grand Secretary, and we now invest you with the jewel of your office. Your duties, though varied and important, will be performed under the immediate supervision of the Grand Secretary.

It is essentially necessary that courtesy and patience should mark your intercourse with the brethren, while promptitude and fidelity in the discharge of your duties are not less important qualities. Your station in the Grand Lodge is near the Grand Secretary.

GRAND PURSUIVANT.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: You have been appointed Grand Pursuivant, and we now invest you with the jewel of your office. Your station is near the door, where you will receive all reports from the Grand Tyler, and announce the name and Masonic rank of all who desire admission, communicating the same to the Junior Grand Deacon.

GRAND MARSHAL.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: I now invest you with your jewel as Grand Marshal of this Grand Lodge, and present you with this baton, as the symbol of your authority. You will make all proclamations directed by the Grand Master, and will arrange and conduct the processions of the Grand Lodge. Your regard for good order will prompt you in the faithful discharge of your duties.

GRAND STANDARD BEARER.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: Your duty is to carry and uphold the banner of the Grand Lodge on occasions of ceremony and public processions. Receive the jewel of your office, and let it remind you, that you are never to part with the Standard, when under your care, while you have life to defend it.

GRAND SWORD BEARER.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: The sword which you will bear in all processions of the Grand Lodge is the time-honored symbol of justice and authority. It is also the guardian and protector of the Standard of the Grand Lodge. Be faithful to your trust. You will be invested with the jewel of your office, which should remind you of your duty.

GRAND DEACONS.

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN: I invest you, as Senior and Junior Grand Deacons of the Grand Lodge, with these jewels of your office, and with these rods as emblems of your authority. You will act as proxies of the Grand Master and Wardens in the more active duties of the Grand Lodge. Your devotion to Masonry will prompt you to vigilance and discretion in the performance of your duties.

GRAND STEWARDS.

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN: You have been appointed Stewards of this Grand Lodge, and we now invest you with the jewels of your office, and place in your hands the rods as ensigns of your station. It is your duty to provide for the comfort and convenience of the members of the Grand Lodge, when in annual session; and to assist the Deacons and other officers of the Grand Lodge in the performance of their duties. We feel confident that your regard for your brethren will incite you to a prompt discharge of this trust.

GRAND TYLER.

WORSHIPFUL BROTHER: Your office is a most important one, and requires unremitting watchfulness and care. The Grand Lodge, appreciating your fidelity and activity, has reposed in you the great trust of guarding the sanctuary from the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers. Be vigilant, preserve the utmost order and decorum within the precincts of your station, and suffer none to pass or repass without proper qualification and due permission.

It is your duty to guard and protect the jewels, regalia, clothing and other property of the Grand Lodge placed in your charge during vacation; and, under the direction of the Grand Master, to have them always ready for use.

You will now be invested with the jewel and implement of your office, and repair to your station.

Presiding Officer. Worshipful Grand Marshal, I now declare the several officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois duly installed into office for the ensuing year in AMPLE FORM. You will, therefore, proclaim the same to the brethren, that they, having due notice thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

Presiding Officer calls up the brethren.

Grand Marshal. By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and by the authority of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now proclaim that its Grand Officers are now amply installed in their respective stations.

Response by the Brethren: So mote it be.

Grand Marshal. Brethren of the Grand Lodge, join in giving the grand honors.

CEREMONY FOR INSTITUTING A LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION.

The Dispensation for the establishment of a new Lodge is issued by the Grand Master, and is sent to the brother named in the instrument as Master, who should, as soon as convenient, notify the District Deputy Grand Master of its reception, requesting that officer to name the time when he can attend to institute the Lodge.* The members named in the dispensation are then notified by the Master to assemble in their Lodge room at the time determined upon. After the brethren are assembled, the D. D. Grand Master will assume the "East" and announce the objects of the meeting. He then causes the Letter of Dispensation to be read, after which the names of the officers appointed by the Master of the new Lodge will be announced. As these names are called, the officers will form in line near and facing the East, when the D. D. Grand Master will invest each officer with his jewel. The new Master will then be seated in the East, on the right of the D. D. Grand Master. The Wardens and other officers will take their respective stations.† The D. D. Grand Master will then open the Lodge on the three degrees of Masonry, and deliver to the officers and brethren the following

C H A R G E S .

TO THE OFFICERS AND BRETHERN.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER: (Who rises.) The Grand Lodge having committed to your care the superintendence and government of the brethren who are to compose this Lodge, you cannot be insensible of the obligations which devolve on you as their

*If the D. D. Grand Master cannot attend, he may deputize some competent Past Master, or instruct the Master of the Lodge to select a qualified brother to open the new Lodge.

† These movements should be accompanied with music, if convenient.

head, nor of your responsibility for the faithful discharge of the important duties annexed to your appointment.

The honor, reputation and usefulness of your Lodge will materially depend upon the skill and assiduity with which you manage its concerns, whilst the happiness of its members will be generally promoted in proportion to the zeal and ability with which you propagate the genuine principles of our institution.

For a pattern for imitation, consider the great luminary of nature, which, rising in the East, regularly diffuses light and lustre to all within the circle. In like manner it is your province to spread light and instruction to the brethren of your Lodge. Forcibly impress upon them the dignity and high importance of Masonry, and seriously admonish them never to disgrace it. Charge 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 the institution; so that, when a person is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the burthened heart may pour out its sorrows; to whom distress may prefer its suit; whose hand is guided by justice, and whose hand is expanded by benevolence. In short, by a diligent observance of the By-Laws of your Lodge, the Constitutions of Masonry, and, above all, the Holy Scriptures, which are given as a rule and guide to your faith, you will be enabled to acquit yourself with honor and reputation.

CHARGE TO THE WARDENS.

BRETHREN SENIOR AND JUNIOR WARDENS: (Who are called up by two knocks.) You are too well acquainted with the principles of Masonry to warrant any distrust that you will be found wanting in the discharge of your respective duties. What you have seen praiseworthy in others you should carefully imitate, and what in them may have appeared defective, you should in yourselves amend. You should be examples of good order and regularity, for it is only by a due regard to the laws, in your own conduct,

that you can expect obedience to them from others. You are assiduously to assist the Master in the discharge of his trust, diffusing light and imparting knowledge to all whom he shall place under your care. In the absence of the Master you will succeed to higher duties; your acquirements must therefore be such as that the Craft may never suffer for want of proper instruction. From the spirit which you have hitherto evinced, I entertain no doubt that your future conduct will be such as to merit the applause of your brethren, and the testimony of a good conscience.

CHARGE TO THE BRETHREN OF THE LODGE.

(Three knocks.) BRETHREN OF THIS NEW LODGE: Such is the nature of our Constitutions, that as some must, of necessity, rule and teach, so others must, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who are appointed to govern your Lodge are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the laws of the institution to avoid exceeding the powers with which they are intrusted, and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I therefore trust that you will have but one aim—to please each other, and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness.

Finally, my brethren, as this association has been formed and perfected in so much unanimity and concord, in which we greatly rejoice, so may it long continue. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and Masons. And may the *tenets of our profession* be transmitted through your Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

The D. D. Grand Master may conclude with such personal instructions and advice as he deems proper for the occasion; and then, in the name and by authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, he declares the new Lodge duly instituted and properly prepared for the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before it; handing to the Worshipful Master the Dispensation, and the gavel of authority, he will resign the Chair, and take the seat vacated by the Master. The brethren are seated, and the Lodge proceeds with its business.

CEREMONIES OF CONSTITUTING A NEW LODGE.

When a lawful number of Master Masons have organized under the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and worked a certain time as a Lodge, by authority of a letter of dispensation, they may petition the Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication, for a charter. Every letter of dispensation expires by limitation, and when the term of probation expires, the petitioners cannot convene as a Lodge of Masons, until the Grand Lodge shall have granted a charter to the petitioners, or continued the letter of dispensation. If the prayer of the petitioners shall be granted, a charter will issue; but the brethren to whom it is issued cannot convene under its authority until they shall be constituted into a regular Lodge, and the officers installed. The ceremony of constituting a Lodge is conducted by the Grand Master in person, or by some brother acting under a written authority.

At the time appointed the Grand Master, or his special proxy, will appoint a sufficient number of competent brethren* to form an *occasional* Grand Lodge, and assemble the same in a convenient room, when the Grand Lodge will be opened on the *third* degree.

The brethren who are to compose the new Lodge will assemble in their hall, properly clothed. The officers should occupy seats on the south side of the hall, extending from the Secretary's place, on a line running West; the W. M. will be seated temporarily in the East, and should appoint a brother to act as Marshal for the new Lodge during the ceremonies.† The W. M. will instruct the Marshal of the Lodge to repair to the apartment of the Grand Lodge, and inform the M. W. Grand Master that—

*Should any of the regular officers of the Grand Lodge be present, they will, of course, take precedence of other brethren in filling their respective stations. In the absence of Grand Officers, Past Masters and visiting brethren, as far as practicable, should be selected to form a Grand Lodge.

†These ceremonies may be conducted in public or private.

In constituting a Lodge, a small table or stand should be placed in the hall, between the altar and the East, on which to place the symbol of the Lodge. This symbol should be a rectangular box, about ten by twenty-five inches, covered with some kind of white fabric. It should be carried into the hall with the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge will now move to the Lodge hall. Upon entering, the W. M., with his gavel, will call up the brethren. The procession moves towards the East, passing the altar on the West and North, during which there should be appropriate instrumental music. When the Grand Tyler reaches the foot of the dais in the East, the procession will halt, and under the direction of the W. M. of the new Lodge, the brethren will unite in receiving the Grand Lodge with the *full* grand honors, † after which, the symbol of the Lodge will be placed on the stand, the bearers thereof taking their places among the brethren of the Lodge; the three great lights are placed on the altar; the Book of Constitutions placed upon the pedestal in the East; and the vessels containing the elements of consecration are placed on the symbol of the Lodge. The officers of the Grand Lodge will then open to the right and left, facing inward. The Grand Marshal and Grand Tyler will pass down the lines to the Grand Master, who (uncovered) will be conducted to the East. Arriving at the foot of the dais the Marshal and Tyler will open to the right and left, the Grand Master passing between them will ascend to his station, the W. M. vacating the chair, uncovering, and extending his hand to the Grand Master, will assist him to his seat; the W. M. will then take his place with the brethren to be installed. The Grand Marshal, alone, returns through the lines, and conducts the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Chaplain and Grand Orator to their respective stations. The Grand Marshal then instructs the other Grand officers to repair to their respective stations; after which the Grand Master will seat the brethren.* When the Grand Officers are seated, the Deputy Grand Master will instruct the officers and members of the new Lodge to rise, after which he will address the Grand Master as follows:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: A number of brethren who are now before you, duly instructed in the mysteries of Masonry, having assembled together at stated periods, for some time past, by virtue of a dispensation granted to them for that purpose, do now desire to be **CONSTITUTED** into a Regular Lodge, agreeably to ancient usage, and the customs of the Fraternity.

Grand Master. It is well, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.

†The **FULL** grand honors are given by striking the palms of the hands together sharply, *nine times*, by *three times three*; beginning by striking the *left* hand with the *right*, three times; then striking the *right* hand three times, and finally the *left*. These grand honors are given in all Masonic ceremonies (except at funerals) where they are appropriate; and are given in the manner described, viz: **ONCE, TWICE, THRICE**, or in full, as occasion may require. In ceremonies where they are proper, the grand honors should be given with precision by all Masons present, except those to whom they may be extended.

*During the seating of the Grand Officers there should be appropriate instrumental music.

The brethren of the new Lodge resume their seats. The Grand Master then orders the Grand Secretary to read the charter in full; after which the Grand Master says :

Upon due deliberation, the Grand Lodge having granted the brethren of this new Lodge a warrant establishing and confirming them in the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Lodge, we shall, agreeably to their request, now proceed, according to ancient usage, to Constitute these brethren into a Regular Lodge; but before proceeding with these important ceremonies, it is our duty to invoke the blessing of Almighty God.

The Grand Master then calls up the assembly and says :

All present will give attention while our Grand Chaplain addresses the Throne of Grace :

The Grand Chaplain will then offer the following, or some extemporaneous prayer appropriate to the occasion :

Great, Adorable and Supreme Being: We praise Thee for all Thy mercies, and especially for giving us desires to enjoy, and powers of enjoying, the delights of society.

The affections which Thou hast implanted in us, and which we cannot destroy without violence to our nature, are among the chief blessings which Thy benign wisdom hath bestowed upon us.

Help us duly to improve all our powers to the promotion of Thy glory in this world, and the good of our fellow men. May we be active under Thy divine light, and dwell in Thy truth.

Extend this favor to us who are now entering into a fraternal compact under peculiar obligations; enable us to be faithful to Thee; faithful in our callings in life; faithful in all the duties of the Craft, and faithful to each other as members of this society. Take us under the shadow of Thy protection; and to Thy service and glory may we consecrate our hearts. May we always put *faith* in Thee, have *hope* in salvation, and be in *charity* with all mankind. Amen.

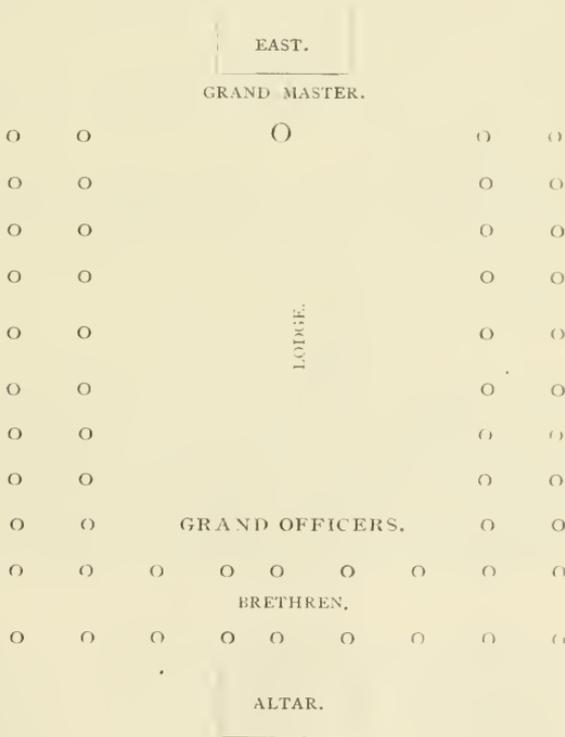
Response by the Brethren. So mote it be.

This may be followed by appropriate vocal and instrumental music.

Grand Master. Brother Grand Marshal, you will direct the brethren of the new Lodge to their proper position, and re-form the Grand Lodge in procession.

The officers, and a convenient number of members, of the new Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, will form in single file, on the south side of the hall, facing West. The officers of the Grand Lodge will form, in the order of their rank, in single file, on the north side of the hall, facing East.*

The grand officers and brethren of the Lodge will then move with the sun, around the symbol of the Lodge, forming squares open at the East, the brethren forming the outer square, as follows :



* The proper officers will carry the vessels containing the elements of consecration, but the Book of Constitutions, and great lights, will be omitted from the procession during the ceremonies.

These movements should be accompanied by solemn music, during which the Grand Marshal will, very slowly, uncover the symbol of the Lodge. When the Grand Master reaches the East, the lines will halt and face inward. At the order of the Grand Master, the officers of the Grand Lodge, *only*, will kneel on the right knee. The Grand Chaplain will then rehearse the first clause of the—

CONSECRATION PRAYER.

Great Architect of the Universe; Maker and Ruler of all worlds. Deign from Thy celestial temple, from the realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly. We humbly invoke Thee to give us at this, and at all times, *Wisdom* in all our doings, *Strength* of mind in all our difficulties, and the *Beauty* of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O Thou author of life and light, great source of love and happiness, to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to *consecrate* it to Thy honor and glory.

Response by the Officers of the Grand Lodge. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The Grand Officers will then rise.

CONSECRATION.

The Deputy Grand Master will step forward and present the Vessel of Corn (wheat) to the Grand Master, who sprinkles a portion of it upon the symbol of the Lodge, and places the vessel upon the table. In like manner, the Senior Grand Warden presents the Vessel of Wine, which is sprinkled on the Lodge; and the Junior Grand Warden presents the Vessel of Oil, which is used in the same manner.

The Grand Master then orders the Officers of the Grand Lodge to kneel as before, when the Grand Chaplain will rehearse the remaining portion of the consecration prayer:

Grant, O, Lord, our God, that those who are now about to be invested with the government of this Lodge, may be endowed with wisdom to instruct their brethren in their duties. May brotherly love, relief and truth always prevail among the members of this Lodge. May this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world. Bless all our brethren, wherever dispersed, and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed

or distressed. We affectionately commend to Thee all the members of this whole family: may they increase in grace, in the knowledge of Thee, and in love to each other. Finally, may we finish all our work here below, with Thy approbation; and then may our transition from this earthly abode be to Thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light and glory, and bliss ineffable and eternal. Amen.

Response, (by the Brethren of the Grand Lodge). As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be. 5 So mote it be. Amen.

A short piece of solemn music is then performed, during which the Grand Officers will rise.

DEDICATION.

The Grand Master steps forward, and extending his hands over the emblem of the Lodge, exclaims :

To the memory of the Holy Saints John, we dedicate this Lodge. May every brother revere their character and imitate their virtues.

Response (by all the Brethren). As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

The officers of the Grand Lodge will then about face, and stand, while the brethren of the new Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, make a circuit in procession, single file, and salute the Grand Officers, with their hands crossed upon their breasts, and heads slightly bowed while passing. Upon the completion of this ceremony, the brethren will resume position, facing inward. The officers of the Grand Lodge will also resume original position. The Grand Master will call up all present, and then proceed to

CONSTITUTE THE LODGE.

Grand Master. In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, I now constitute and form you, my beloved brethren, into a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. From henceforth we empower you to meet as a regular Lodge, constituted in conformity to the rites of our institution, and the charges of our ancient and honorable Fraternity; and may the

Supreme Architect of the Universe prosper, direct and counsel you in all your doings.

Response by the Brethren. So mote it be.

The officers of the Grand Lodge will, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, give the full grand honors. The Grand Marshal will then slowly replace the covering on the Lodge, during which a choir should chant—

“Glory be to God on High.”

The Grand Marshal will then conduct the Grand Master to his chair, and instruct the officers of the Grand Lodge to resume their respective stations; and the members of the new Lodge to resume their seats. During these movements instrumental music should be performed.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

The installation of the officers of a new Lodge follows immediately after the ceremonies of constitution; and the ceremony is therefore conducted by the Grand Officers; while, in an old Lodge, the presence of the Grand Master, or other Grand Officer is not necessary; as any qualified brother* with the assistance of a temporary Grand Marshal, can lawfully conduct the ceremonies of installation.

This ceremony, like that of constituting a new Lodge, or dedicating Masonic halls, may be conducted in public, or in the presence of Masons only. If the latter, there will be slight variations in the phraseology and ceremonies. The following ceremonies are appropriate for installing the officers of a newly constituted Lodge, or those of an old Lodge. The variations necessary to observe, are noted wherever they occur.

The Grand Marshal will see that jewels of the officers to be installed, together with a small bible, square and compasses, a rule, (twenty-four inch gauge,) a plumb, line, a book of Constitutions, the Charter, and a copy of the Lodge By-Laws are placed on a table or stand near the East, arranged for convenient use.

The Grand Master will then say:

BROTHER GRAND SECRETARY: † You will announce the names of the officers appointed ‡ to govern this new § Lodge.

*The installing officer is addressed as M. W. Grand Master.

†The word Grand will be omitted in an old Lodge.

‡The word "appointed" is used for *all* officers in a new Lodge, but in an old Lodge the words "appointed," "elected," or "re-elected," are to be used as circumstances may require. In presenting the officers for installation, the Marshal will use the proper word as above.

§The word "new" should be used on occasion of constitution and installation, but in the installation of officers of an old Lodge, its name and number should be used.

As their names are called, the brethren will take position standing in place, as indicated in ceremony of constitution, page 319. After the roll of officers is called, the Grand Master will rise and say :

BRETHREN OF LODGE: You have heard the names of the brethren who have been selected as officers of your Lodge for the ensuing term.¶ If any brother present knows of any just cause why either of the brethren should not be installed into office, he will make it known now.*

Grand Master, continuing, says :

R. W. DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, (who rises.) Are you satisfied that the brother nominated † in the warrant is eligible, ‡ and well skilled in the noble science and royal art?

Deputy Grand Master. I am so satisfied, M. W. Grand Master.

Deputy Grand Master conducts the new Master in front of the East, and continues—

And I now present to you my worthy brother ——— to be installed Master of this *new* Lodge. I believe him to be of good morals, and of great skill, true and trusty; and as he is a lover of the whole fraternity, wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth, I doubt not he will discharge his duties with fidelity.

The Deputy Grand Master resumes his seat.

¶ If in an old Lodge the word “year” should be substituted for “term.”

*Should any objection be made, either publicly or privately, to the installation of either of the brethren named as officers, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Wardens (if in a new Lodge) will retire to a private room, and cite the objector to appear and give his reasons for the objection. (If in an old Lodge, the presiding officer, assisted by three Past Masters, or other competent brethren, will pursue the same course). In case the objections are deemed valid, the installation of the brother objected to must be deferred; but the other officers may be installed. The Grand Master or the Lodge may subsequently make such orders in regard to the objections as circumstances may require. Should valid objections be made to the installation of the brother named as W. M., the ceremony of installation cannot proceed until ordered by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

† See note on preceding page referring to “appointed.”

‡ No brother can lawfully be installed as Master of a Lodge, until he shall have been rendered eligible, at the hands of a competent number of ACTUAL Past Masters.

Grand Master. Brother Grand Marshal, you will place our brother at the altar, there to receive the benefit of prayer, and to take his official obligation.

The Grand Marshal will conduct the Master *elect* to the altar; cause him to kneel, facing the East. In like manner, the Chaplain is conducted to the altar, where he kneels, facing the West, § and (the brethren being called up,) offers the following :

PRAYER.

Most Holy and Glorious Lord God! We approach Thee with reverence, and implore Thy blessing on this Brother, appointed to preside over this *New Lodge*; and now prostrate before Thee. Fill his heart with Thy fear; that his tongue and actions may pronounce Thy glory. Make him steadfast in Thy service. Grant him firmness of mind. Animate his heart and strengthen his endeavors. May he teach Thy judgments and Thy laws, and be Thy true and faithful servant. Bless him, O Lord, and bless the work of his hands. Accept us in mercy. Hear Thou our prayer, and grant our earnest supplications. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

The Grand Chaplain will rise and return to his station; the Master *elect* still kneeling at the Altar. The Grand Master rising, and standing in the East, says :

Brother ——— :

*You will now repeat after me your official obligation :

I solemnly promise, upon the honor of a Mason, that in the office of Master of ——— Lodge, No. —, I will, to the best of my ability, strictly comply with the constitutions and regulations of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois; the by-laws of ——— Lodge, No. —; and all other Ancient Masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge. Amen.

§ These movements should be made slowly, during which, and other similar movements, there should be solemn music.

* This obligation may be omitted if desired.

Master rises in his place ; the brethren are seated.

[NOTE. The address here prescribed, and all that follows up to the *fifteen charges*, may be omitted at discretion.]

Grand Master. My brother, in conducting you to your chair of office, as a symbol of the commencement (*or continuation*) of your government of this Lodge, I am performing a most pleasing duty. By immemorial usage, and the irrevocable land-marks of Masonry, you are installed as Master of this Lodge, with powers and prerogatives which are of high importance and due solemnity. The good resolutions, which I doubt not, you have formed in your own mind, that these powers shall not be abused or perverted by you, I would gladly strengthen by a word of admonition.

The very consciousness of the possession of a great power, will ever make a generous mind cautious and gentle in its exercise. To rule has been the lot of many, and requires neither strength of intellect, nor soundness of judgment; to rule WELL, has been the fortune of but few; and may well be the object of an honorable ambition. It is not by the strong arm, or the iron will, that obedience and order—the chief requisites of good government—are secured; but by holding the key to the hearts of men.

The office of Master is of great antiquity and respect, and is one of the highest dignities to which we may aspire. Its incumbent, to rule well, should possess and practice several important requisites.

As a MAN, he should be of approved integrity and irreproachable morals, freed from the dominion of hasty temper and ill-governed passions; of good repute in the world, and practicing, as an example to his brethren, the cardinal virtues of TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE and JUSTICE.

As a CITIZEN, he should be loyal to his government; obedient to its laws; prompt in the duties he owes to society; and a pattern of fidelity in all social and domestic relations.

As a MASON, he should cling to the old land-marks, and be sternly opposed to its infringement; be desirous to learn, and apt to teach; be prompt to aid and relieve; and be ever mindful that, though elevated for a time above his fellows, he is elevated by them; and should therefore cultivate everywhere, and at all times, the golden tenets of BROTHERLY LOVE, RELIEF and TRUTH.

As an OFFICER, he should remember, first of all, that he is an individual Mason, sharing, in that respect, a common lot with his brethren, and therefore interested in the welfare of each and all; be devoid of undue ostentation and haughty overbearing; be accessible to all, cultivating the closest friendships and the most unlimited confidence with his associate officers; be eager to counsel with his brethren, and ready to give it; be ready to reward good; be devoid of favoritism, and wholly impartial.

Such are some of the most important qualifications which a Master should possess, and the errors he should avoid. It may be that most, if not all, of us have failed to reach this standard; but it is attainable; and be it your purpose to reach it, and be a bright and shining example to those who shall come after you.

MY BROTHER, previous to your investiture, it is necessary that you should signify your assent to those ancient charges and regulations which point out the duty of a Master of a Lodge.*

“You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law?

“You agree to be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside?

“You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the law and the constituted authorities?

“You agree to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate; to work diligently, live creditably and act honorably by all men?

*The Master to whom these charges are addressed, should signify his assent to each of them by bowing his head.

“ You agree to hold in veneration the original rulers and patrons of Freemasonry, and their regular successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their stations; and to submit to the awards and resolutions of your brethren, when convened, in every case consistent with the constitutions of Freemasonry?

“ You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess?

“ You agree to be cautious in your behavior, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to your Lodge?

“ You promise to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance imposters, and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry?

“ You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of the mystic art?

“ You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his officers, when duly installed; and strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge, or general assembly of Masons that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry?

“ You admit that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the Body of Masonry?

“ You promise a regular attendance on the Committees and Communications of the Grand Lodge, on receiving proper notice, and to pay attention to all the duties of Masonry on convenient occasions?

“ You admit that no new Lodge shall be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge, and that no countenance be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of Freemasonry?

“ You admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular Lodge, without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character?

“ You agree that no visitors shall be received into your Lodge, without due examination, and satisfactory evidence of their having been initiated in a regular Lodge? ”

These are the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons. Do you submit to these charges, and promise to support these regulations, as Masters have done in all ages before you?

The Master will answer in an audible voice :

I do.

Grand Master. Brother....., in consequence of your cheerful conformity to the charges and regulations of the Ancient Fraternity, you are now installed Master of.....Lodge, No....., in full confidence of your care, skill and capacity to govern the same.

Brother Grand Marshal, you will conduct the Worshipful Master to the foot of the dais.

While moving to the East, there shall be a strain of music.

Grand Master. My brother, with pleasure I now invest you with the jewel of your office—the square. As the square is employed by the operative mason to fit and adjust the stones of a building, that all its parts may properly agree, so you, as Master of this Lodge, are admonished by the symbolic meaning of the square, to preserve that moral deportment among the members of your Lodge, which should always characterize good Masons, and to exert your authority to prevent ill-feeling or angry discussion arising to impair the harmony of its meetings.

You will also receive* the various implements used in your Lodge.

The *Compasses* teach us to limit our desires in every station, that, rising to eminence by merit, we may live respected, and die regretted.

*The Grand Marshal will hand the implements, as they are referred to, to the Master, who will retain them respectively during the explanation by the installing officer, and then return them to the Grand Marshal.

I also present you the Rule and Line. The *Rule* directs that we should punctually observe our duty, press forward in the path of virtue, and, neither inclining to the right nor to the left, in all our actions have *eternity* in view.

The *Line* teaches us the criterion of moral rectitude; to avoid dissimulation in conversation and action, and to direct our steps to the path which leads to *immortality*.

The *Book of Constitutions* you are to search at all times. Cause it to be read in your Lodge, that none may pretend ignorance of the excellent precepts it enjoins.

You now receive in charge the *Charter*, by the authority of which this Lodge is held. As its lawful custodian, you are carefully to preserve, and duly transmit to your successor in office.

You also receive in charge the *By-Laws* of your Lodge, which you are to see carefully and punctually executed.

I place in your hands this *Gavel*, an additional insignia of your rank and authority. Wield it, my brother, with prudence and discretion. I now seat you in the Oriental Chair,* and cover you with that distinction which, in this Lodge, it is alone your privilege to wear.

The Grand Master then calls up the brethren† and says :

Worshipful Master, behold your brethren.

Brethren, behold your Worshipful Master, and join with me in giving the grand honors.

After the grand honors are given, the brethren, except the Grand Officers, will form a procession, single file, and, under direction of the Grand Marshal, will pass around the hall, making three circuits. In passing the East each brother will salute the Master, (who remains standing in his place,) in the manner peculiar to the several degrees.‡

*The installing officer will take the Master by the hand, and place him in the chair, and then place a hat upon his head.

†The Master will rise and hold his gavel on his left breast, with his right hand.

‡Should the installation ceremonies be conducted in public, of course the procession and the ceremonies incidental thereto, will be entirely omitted, except the ode, which at this time may be sung.

The following, or some other appropriate ode, may then be sung:

Behold, O Master, in the East
 What glories greet thee there;
 What floods of radiance earthward stream;
 The sun is rising fair.
 Behold, O Master, glorious arts
 Were cradled in the East ;
 Behold what sciences came forth
 Man's waking mind to feast.
 O Master, in thy symbolled East,
 Seek *Wisdom* from above;
 And spread the light which heaven shall send,
 Within thy Lodge in love.

After the singing of the Ode the Master will seat the brethren. The Grand Marshal is directed by the Grand Master to present each of the other officers in the order of their rank for installation.

In presenting the officers, the Grand Marshal will announce the name of the brother and the office to which he has been elected, re-elected, or appointed.*

SENIOR WARDEN.

Grand Master. You are elected (or appointed) Senior Warden of ——— Lodge, and you will now be invested with the jewel of your office. (The Grand Marshal places the jewel.) The level demonstrates that we are descended from the same stock, and partake of the same nature; and though distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel, may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest knows not how soon, when all distinctions but that of goodness shall cease, and

*The ceremonies of installation are sometimes varied when the Grand Lodge officers are present; by the Grand Master installing the W. M., the Deputy Grand Master installing the S. W., the Senior Grand Warden installing the J. W., and the Junior Grand Warden installing the remaining officers. The G. M. delivers the charges. This variation in the ceremonies is a mere matter of taste.

death, the grand leveler of human greatness, reduce us to the same state.

Your regular and punctual attendance is essentially necessary. In the absence of the Master, you are to govern this Lodge; in his presence, you are to assist him in the government of it. Your fitness for the discharge of such important duties undoubtedly led to your selection for the office by your brethren, and it will be your duty and pleasure so to act as to justify their confidence. Brother ——, LOOK WELL TO THE WEST.”

The following, or some other Ode, may be sung :

O Warden, with the *Level* poised,
 What lesson dost thou give?
 Are all men equal? Shall the worm
 Or King and peasant live?
 O Warden, where King Hiram stood,
 Like him, seek STRENGTH above;
 Sustain the East, pay all their due;
 Protect the weak in love.

JUNIOR WARDEN.

Grand Master. Brother ——, you are elected (or appointed) Junior Warden of —— Lodge, and will be invested with the jewel of your office. (Grand Marshal places jewel.) The plumb admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations; to hold the scales of justice in equal poise; to observe the just medium between intemperance and pleasure; and to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty. To you is committed the superintendence of the Craft during the hours of refreshment; it is, therefore, indispensably necessary that you should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, but carefully observe that none of the Craft be suffered to convert the purposes of refreshment into intemperance and excess.

Your regular and punctual attendance is particularly requested, and we have no doubt that you will be ever watchful, whether at labor or refreshment, that the *high twelve* of observation do not find you with your work, and that of the Craft you superintend, unperformed. Brother —— LOOK WELL TO THE SOUTH.

The Junior Warden is conducted to the South by the Grand Marshal, and the following is sung:

O Warden, with Thy plumb upraised,
 What doth the emblem teach?
 Do all the Craft uprightly walk,
 And practice *what* they preach?
 O Warden, where the faithful one
 Observed the glorious sun,
 Like him, adorn with BEAUTY still
 The work by Him begun.

TREASURER.

Brother ——, you are elected (or appointed) Treasurer of —— Lodge, and it is with pleasure that I invest you with the jewel of your office. It is your duty to receive all moneys from the hand of the Secretary; keep just and regular accounts of the same; and pay them out by order of the Worshipful Master, with the consent of the Lodge. I trust that your regard for the fraternity will prompt you to the faithful discharge of the duties of your office.

SECRETARY.

Brother ——, you are elected (or appointed) Secretary of —— Lodge, and I now invest you with the badge of your office. It is your duty to observe the Worshipful Master's will and pleasure; to record the proceedings of the Lodge, including the names of the officers, the members and visitors who may be present at the communications; to receive all moneys due the Lodge, and promptly pay them into the hands of the Treasurer. Your good inclination to Masonry and your Lodge will induce you to discharge the

duties of your office with fidelity; and by so doing you will merit the esteem and applause of your brethren.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Brother ——, you have been elected (or appointed) Chaplain of —— Lodge. That holy book which is the chart and text book of your sacred calling, is also the Great Light of Masonry, and forever sheds its benignant rays upon every lawful assemblage of Free and Accepted Masons. From it we may learn our duty to our God, our neighbors and ourselves. Teach us from its life-giving precepts, and you will have faithfully fulfilled your sacred and important trust. It is fitting that an emblem of the sacred volume should be the jewel of your office, with which I now invest you.

DEACONS.*

Brethren and, you are elected (or appointed) Senior and Junior Deacons of Lodge, and I now invest you with the badge of your office; and I place in your hands these rods, which you will bear in the performance of official duty, as symbols of your deputed authority. It is your province to attend on the Master and Wardens, and to act as their proxies in the active duties of the Lodge, such as in the reception of candidates into the different degrees of Masonry; the introduction and accommodation of visitors, and in the immediate practice of our rites. The Square and Compasses, as badges of your office, I entrust to your care, not doubting your vigilance and attention. You will repair to your respective places in the Lodge.

STEWARDS.†

Brethren and, you are elected (or appointed) Senior and Junior Stewards of Lodge, and are now

*The Senior and Junior Deacons should be installed together.

†The Stewards should be installed together.

invested with the badges of your office. You are to assist the Deacons and other officers in performing their respective duties, and when the Lodge is at refreshment, it will be your province to extend to visiting brethren such attentions as circumstances may suggest. Your regular and early attendance at our meetings will afford the best proof of zeal and attachment to the Lodge.

MARSHAL.

Brother, you are elected (or appointed) Marshal of Lodge. I invest you with this baton, as the appropriate badge of your office. It is your duty to form and conduct processions of the brethren of the Lodge on all public occasions, and to attend to such other interests, in the practice of our rites, as the Worshipful Master may direct.

ORGANIST.

Brother, you are elected (or appointed) Organist of Lodge. Under the direction of the Worshipful Master you will conduct the musical services of the Lodge. As harmony is the strength and support of all institutions, so may the harmony over which you shall preside, strengthen and support every gentle and ennobling emotion of the soul.

TYLER.

Brother, you are elected (or appointed) Tyler of Lodge, and I invest you with the implement of your office. As the sword is placed in the hand of the Tyler, to enable him effectually to guard against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and suffer none to pass or repass but such as are duly qualified, so it should admonish us to set a guard over our thoughts; a watch at our lips; post a sentinel over our actions; thereby preventing the approach of every unworthy thought or deed; and preserving consciences void of offense toward God and toward man. I trust your regard for good order will prompt you in the faithful discharge of your duties.

An appropriate Ode may now be sung, after which the installing officer will deliver the following :

CHARGE TO THE WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

WORSHIPFUL MASTER (who rises). The Grand Lodge having committed to your care the superintendence and government of the brethren who compose this Lodge, you cannot be insensible of the obligations which devolve on you as their head; nor of your responsibility for the faithful discharge of the important duties annexed to your appointment. The honor, reputation and usefulness of your Lodge will materially depend upon the skill and assiduity with which you manage its concerns, whilst the happiness of its members will be generally promoted in proportion to the zeal and ability with which you propagate the genuine principles of our institution.

For a pattern for imitation, consider the great luminary of nature, which, rising in the East, regularly diffuses light and luster to all within the circle. In like manner it is your province to spread and communicate light and instruction to the brethren of your Lodge. Forcibly impress upon them the dignity and high importance of Masonry, and seriously admonish them never to disgrace it. Charge 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 the institution; so that when a person is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrow; to whom distress may prefer its suit; whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence. In short, by a diligent observance of the by-laws of your Lodge, the constitutions of Masonry, and above all, the Holy Scriptures, which are given as a rule and guide to your faith, you will be enabled to acquit yourself with honor and reputation.

BROTHERS SENIOR AND JUNIOR WARDENS: (who rise). You are too well acquainted with the principles of Masonry to warrant a distrust that you will be found wanting in the discharge of your respective duties. What you have seen praiseworthy in others, you should carefully imitate; and what in them may have appeared defective, you should in yourselves amend. You should be examples of good order and regularity, for it is only by a due regard to the laws, in your own conduct, that you can expect obedience to them from others. You are assiduously to assist the Master in the discharge of his trust, diffusing light and imparting knowledge to all whom he shall place under your care. In the absence of the Master, you will succeed to higher duties; your acquirements must therefore be such as that the Craft may never suffer for want of proper instructions. From the spirit which you have hitherto evinced, I entertain no doubt that your future conduct will be such as to merit the applause of your brethren, and the testimony of a good conscience.

BRETHREN OF THIS NEW LODGE, (who rise). Such is the nature of our Constitutions, that as some must, of necessity, rule and teach, so others must, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who are appointed to govern your Lodge are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the laws of the institution, to avoid exceeding the powers with which they are entrusted, and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I therefore trust that you will have but one aim—to please each other, and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness.

Finally, my brethren, as this association has been formed and perfected in so much unanimity and concord, in which we greatly rejoice, so may it long continue. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct, as men and Masons. Within your peaceful walls may your children's

children celebrate, with joy and gratitude, the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the tenets of our profession be transmitted through your Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

The following charges, written by M. W. PAUL REVERE, in 1795, when Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, are appropriate to the officers and brethren of an *old Lodge*, in place of the foregoing :

WORSHIPFUL MASTER (who rises). This worshipful Lodge having chosen you for its Master and representative, it is now incumbent upon you, diligently, and upon every proper occasion, to inquire into the knowledge of your fellows, and find them daily employment, that the art which they profess may not be forgotten or neglected. You must avoid partiality—giving praise where it is due—and employing those in the most honorable part of the work, who have made the greater advancement, for the encouragement of the Art. You must preserve union, and judge in all causes amicably and mildly, preferring peace. That the society may prosper, you must preserve the dignity of your office, requiring submission from the perverse and refractory; always acting upon, and being guided by, the principles upon which your authority is founded. You must, to the extent of your power, pay a constant attendance on your Lodge, that you may see how your work flourishes, and how your instructions are obeyed. You must take care that neither your words nor actions shall render your authority to be less regarded, but that your prudent and careful behavior may set an example, and give a sanction to your power.

And, as brotherly love is the cement of our society, so cherish and encourage it, that the brethren may be more willing to obey the dictates of Masons, than you have occasion to command.

TO THE OFFICERS (all rise). And you, the officers of this worshipful Lodge, must carefully assist the Master in the discharge and execution of his office; diffusing light and imparting knowledge to all the fellows under your care; keeping order and decorum, that nothing may disturb the peaceful serenity, or obstruct

the glorious effects of harmony and concord. And that this may be the better preserved, you must carefully inquire into the character of all candidates to this honorable society; and recommend none to the Master, who, in your opinion, are unworthy of the privileges and advantages of Masonry—keeping the *cynic* far from the ancient fraternity, where harmony is obstructed by the superstitious and morose. You must discharge the Lodge quietly, encouraging the brethren assembled to work cheerfully, that none, when dismissed, may go away dissatisfied.

TO THE BRETHREN, (all standing.)

And you, Brethren of this Worshipful Lodge, learn to follow the advice and instructions of your officers; submitting cheerfully to their amicable decisions; throwing by all resentments and prejudices towards each other. Let your chief care be to the advancement of the society you have the honor to be members of. Let there be a modest and friendly emulation among you in doing good to each other. Let complacency and benevolence flourish among you. Let your actions be *squared* by the rules of Masonry. Let friendship be cherished, and all advantages of that title by which we distinguish each other; that we may be *brothers*, not only in name, but in the full import, extent and latitude of so glorious an appellation.

Finally, my brethren, as this association has been carried on with so much unanimity and concord, (in which we greatly rejoice,) so may it continue to the latest ages. May your love be reciprocal and harmonious. While these principles are uniformly supported, this Lodge will be an honor to Masonry, an example to the world, and, therefore, a blessing to mankind.

From this happy prospect, I rest assured of your steady perseverance; and conclude with wishing you all, my brethren, joy of your Master, Wardens and other officers, and of your constitutional union as brethren.

The Grand Marshal, by command of the Grand Master, will make the following—

PROCLAMATION.

I am directed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to proclaim, and do hereby proclaim, that the Worshipful Master, Wardens and other officers elected and appointed to govern —— Lodge, have been regularly installed into their respective stations for the ensuing Masonic year.

The Grand Marshal continues, saying :

This proclamation is made from the *East*,* from the *West*,† and from the *South*.‡ Once;§ twice;¶ thrice.** All interested will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

The Worshipful Master will seat the brethren, when an appropriate—

ORATION††

may be delivered. Upon its conclusion, a

CLOSING ODE††

may be sung. After which the W. M. will call up the brethren, and the Grand Chaplain will pronounce the following, or some other appropriate—

BENEDICTION.

Almighty and Everlasting God! From whom cometh every good and perfect gift, send down upon Thy servants here assembled, the healthful spirit of Thy grace, that they may truly please Thee in all their doings. Grant, O Lord, power of mind and great understanding unto those whom we have this day clothed with authority to preside over and direct the affairs of this Lodge; and so replenish them with the truth of this doctrine, and adorn them with humility of life, that, both by word and good example,

*The Worshipful Master strikes one blow with his gavel.

†The Senior Warden strikes one blow with his gavel.

‡The Junior Warden strikes one blow with his gavel.

§The Junior Warden strikes *once* with his gavel.

¶The Senior Warden strikes *twice* with his gavel.

**The Worshipful Master strikes *thrice* with his gavel.

††The oration and closing ode may be omitted if desired.

they may faithfully serve Thee, to the glory of Thy holy name, and to the advancement, for all good purposes, of our beloved institution. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

The Grand Master will then instruct the Grand Marshal to reform the Grand Lodge* in procession, which is done in the same order as upon entering the hall.† The Worshipful Master instructs the brethren to join in the grand honors; after which, the Occasional Grand Officers will move from the hall, accompanied by instrumental music, and return to its apartment, where the GRAND LODGE WILL BE CLOSED.

*This supposes that the installation has followed the constitution of a new Lodge, which requires a Grand Lodge; but in an old Lodge, this ceremony will, of course, not occur.

†The symbol of the Lodge should be left in the Lodge hall.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

Every hall or room used for Masonic purposes, should be properly dedicated.

The ceremony cannot be lawfully conducted except by the Grand Master in person, or by some brother acting for him, under special written authority.

At the time appointed for the ceremony,* a sufficient number of brethren to act as Grand Officers † will assemble in a convenient apartment, near the Lodge room that is to be dedicated, and an occasional Grand Lodge will be opened on the third degree. The brethren of the Lodge and their visitors should be clothed. The officers wearing their respective jewels, and, with their guests, occupying the Lodge room, with the Worshipful Master seated in the East. There should be a small stand located between the Altar and the East, upon which to place the symbol of the Lodge. When all is in readiness, the W. M. will say:

BROTHER SENIOR DEACON: You will proceed to the apartment of the Grand Lodge, and inform the Grand Master that the brethren of Lodge, No. . . . , are prepared to receive the officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge, and await the pleasure of the M. W. Grand Master.

The message being duly delivered.

Grand Master. Inform the Worshipful Master and brethren that the Grand Lodge will be in attendance in due time.

* The ceremonies here laid down may be conducted in public or private.

† For selection of officers, see ceremony of constitution, page 315.

The Grand Marshal will then form the Grand Lodge in the following order :

GRAND TYLER ;
(drawn sword.)

GRAND STEWARD. THE SYMBOL OF THE LODGE,* GRAND STEWARD,
(carried by four brethren with white aprons.)

GRAND STEWARD, GRAND PURSUIVANT, GRAND STEWARD ;
(carrying Bible, Square and Compass, upon a cushion.)

GRAND ORATOR, GRAND CHAPLAIN,

GRAND SECRETARY, GRAND TREASURER.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN, SENIOR GRAND WARDEN,
(carrying vessel of corn.) (carrying vessel of wine.)

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
(carrying vessel of oil.)

BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS,
(carried by Master of oldest Lodge.)

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON, GRAND MASTER, SENIOR GRAND DEACON.
(carrying rod.) (carrying rod.)

GRAND STANDARD BEARER,

GRAND SWORD BEARER,
(carrying drawn sword.)

The procession will move to the hall to be dedicated. When the head of the procession enters the door, the W. M., with his gavel, will call up all the brethren present. The procession moves towards the East, passing West and North of the Altar, during which there should be instrumental music.† When the Grand Tyler reaches the foot of the dais in the East, the symbol of the Lodge will be placed upon the stand, the great lights laid upon the Altar; and the book of Constitutions placed upon the pedestal in the East. The Grand Officers will then open to the right and left, facing inward. The W. M. will call on all the brethren present to join in receiving the Grand Officers with the grand honors.‡ The Grand Marshal and Grand Tyler will then pass through the lines, and escort the Grand Master (uncovered) to his station, the Master taking a seat on the left; after which the Grand Marshal will

* For description, see ceremony of Constitution, page 315.

† Should Knights Templar, as such, be present, they should act as a guard of honor to the Grand Lodge, forming a line on North and South sides of the hall, which position they will maintain during the ceremonies.

‡ Give full Grand Honors, see ceremony of Constitution, page 317.

escort the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Chaplain and Grand Orator to their respective stations in the East; the brethren are then seated by the Grand Master; after which the Grand Marshal will request the other Grand Officers to repair to their respective stations in the hall. *

AN OPENING ODE

appropriate to the occasion will now be sung; at the conclusion of which, the W. M. of the Lodge rises, and addresses the Grand Master as follows:

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: The brethren of Lodge, being animated with a desire to promote the honor and interest of the Craft, have erected and furnished this hall, for their convenience and accommodation. They are desirous that the same should be examined by the M. W. Grand Master; and, if it should meet his approbation, that it should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form and usage.

The Grand Master will address the assembly, announcing the purpose of the occasion, with such remarks as he may deem proper, concluding by saying:

In accordance with the teachings of our ancient institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any important undertaking, to invoke the blessing of God. We will therefore unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Master calls up the brethren, and uncovers. The Grand Chaplain will offer the following, or some other appropriate—

PRAYER.

O Thou Great and Eternal Lord God; source of light and love. The Supreme Grand Master and Mighty Architect of the wonders of creation, who from Thy Throne in the Highest Heaven, in mercy lookest down upon all the dwellers of earth, lend, we beseech Thee, Thine ears to the prayers and petitions of Thy children now assembled in Thy presence, to teach the mysteries of that sublime edifice which is erected and dedicated to Thy most holy and glorious name. Pour upon us, and all the members of the Mystic Craft throughout the world, the rich blessings of Thy Providence. Give us strength to overcome temptations, to sub-

* During the seating of the Grand Officers there should be instrumental music.

due our passions, and to practice virtue. Fill our hearts with fear without desolation; with confidence without presumption; with piety without illusion; and with tender affection for Thy divine goodness, and love for our neighbors; make us faithful to our friends, and charitable to our enemies. Dispose our hearts, O Thou God Eternal, to receive the splendid impressions of religion and humanity; and direct our footsteps in the bright paths of virtue. Let all our actions prove to mankind that our lives are sincerely dedicated to Thee, our God, and to the relief of our fellow-creatures. And, finally, when we yield up our breath to Thee, the source of life, may we, bearing the rich harvest of good actions, be admitted into that sublime and eternal Lodge, where happiness reigns without alloy; and, around the Throne of the great Jehovah, we shall sing hallelujahs to His name.

Now to the King eternal, immortal, invisible—the only wise God, be the kingdom, power and glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Grand Master seats the brethren, when the architect who superintended the erection of the structure, (or the brother who managed the fitting, etc., of the hall) will advance to the front of the East, and address the Grand Master as follows :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: Having been intrusted with the duty of supervising and directing the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having, to the best of my ability, accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the honor of the appointment, and beg leave to return to you the implements committed to my care when the cornerstone of this structure was laid, (presenting to the Grand Master the square, level and plumb,) humbly hoping that the result of our labors will be crowned with your approbation, and that of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

To which the Grand Master replies :

BROTHER ARCHITECT. The skill and fidelity displayed in the execution of the trust reposed in you at the commencement of this undertaking, have received the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge; and they sincerely pray that this edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders.

The Deputy Grand Master rises and says :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: The hall in which we are now assembled, and the plan upon which it has been constructed, having met with your approbation, it is the desire of the brethren that it should now be dedicated according to ancient form and usage. (*Resumes his seat.*)

Grand Master replies :

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY: Agreeably to the request of the brethren, we will now proceed with the ceremonies. Brother Grand Marshal, you will form the Grand Officers in procession.

The Grand Marshal will instruct the Grand Officers to form in single file on the north side of the hall, facing East, in the following order :

GRAND TYLER.

GRAND STANDARD BEARER.

GRAND SWORD BEARER.

GRAND PURSUIVANT.

GRAND STEWARD.

GRAND STEWARD.

GRAND SECRETARY.

GRAND TREASURER.

GRAND CHAPLAIN.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN,
(carrying vessel of corn).

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN,
(carrying vessel of wine).

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
(carrying vessel of oil).

JUNIOR GRAND DEACON, GRAND MASTER, SENIOR GRAND DEACON,
(who will take his place as the procession passes the East).

The procession will move around the symbol of the Lodge, passing East of the Altar ; the symbol will be slowly uncovered by the Grand Marshal, during which the first stanza of the Ode will be sung by the Choir, as follows :

AIR—*Old Hundred.*

Genius of Masonry, descend,
And with thee bring thy spotless name;
Constant our Sacred Rites attend,
While we adore thy peaceful reign.

When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the music ceases; the procession halts, facing inward; the Worshipful Master calls up the brethren; and, by direction of the Grand Master, the Grand Officers will kneel, while the Grand Chaplain will offer the following:

CONSECRATION PRAYER.

Almighty Father, inasmuch as Thou hast promised when two or three are gathered in Thy name to be present with them, we humbly beseech Thee that Thou wouldst now be present, and direct our hearts in Thy ways. Accept, O Lord, the dedication of this hall, and make it, and the work for which it is to be set apart, instrumental in promoting the reign of peace on Earth, and good will among men. Here may Thy name be honored, Thy laws obeyed, and Thy glory exalted and magnified. So order, O loving Father, that within these consecrated walls, none but the good and true may enter; that here men may learn to forget the passions, the strife, the heart burnings and jealousies of the world; and, obedient to the precepts of our time-honored brotherhood, may learn to love each other, and draw nearer to Thee. Enlarge and broaden the sympathies of the brethren for the poor and oppressed; for the widow, and the dear little ones who may need their care and protection; and make us all feel that such service is acceptable in Thy sight. And finally, O Father, incline all our hearts to Thy service, and all our acts to Thy glory; and when, at last, our labors here are ended, when the veils of this earthly tabernacle are rent, take us to Thy presence, there to join with all the heavenly hosts, in ascribing never ending praise to Thy name. Amen.

Response. So mote it be. (The brethren are seated).

The Grand Officers will rise and move around the symbol of the Lodge as before, during which the second stanza of the Ode will be sung, as follows :

Bring with thee *Virtue*, brightest maid ;
 Bring *Love*, bring *Truth*, bring Friendship here ;
 While social *Mirth* shall lend her aid
 To smooth the wrinkled brow of *Care*.

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the procession halts, facing inward, when the Junior Grand Warden advances, and presents the vessel of Corn, saying :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: In the dedication of Masonic Halls, it has been of immemorial custom to pour Corn upon the Lodge, as an emblem of nourishment. I therefore present to you this vessel of Corn, to be employed by you according to ancient usage.

The Grand Master then calls up the brethren by striking the emblem of the Lodge thrice with his gavel, uncovers, and pours the corn upon the emblem, saying :

In the name of the great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Freemasonry.

The grand honors are then given *once*.* The Grand Master seats the brethren ; when the procession again moves around the emblem, during which the third stanza of the ode is sung as follows :

Bring *Charity* with goodness crowned ;
 Encircled in thy heavenly robe ;
 Diffuse thy blessings all around,
 To every corner of the globe.

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the Senior Grand Warden advances, presents the vessel of Wine, and says :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: Wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used by our ancient brethren in the ceremonies of dedication and consecration, I present to you this vessel of Wine, to be used on the present occasion according to ancient Masonic form.

The Grand Master strikes the emblem three times, at which the brethren rise, and sprinkles the wine upon the emblem, saying :

* See note on page 317 for explanation of grand honors.

In the name of the Holy Saints John, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to Virtue.

The grand honors are then given *twice*. The brethren are seated, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the choir will sing the following stanza :

To Heaven's high Architect all praise,
 All praise, all gratitude be given,
 Who deigned the human soul to raise
 By mystic secrets, sprung from Heaven.

When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the Deputy Grand Master advances and presents the vessel of oil, saying :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: I present to you, to be used according to ancient custom, this vessel of oil, an emblem of that joy which should animate every bosom on the completion of any important undertaking.

The Grand Master, striking the emblem three times (brethren rise), sprinkles the oil upon the emblem, saying :

In the name of the whole fraternity, I do solemnly dedicate this hall to universal benevolence.

The grand honors are given *thrice*; when the Grand Chaplain advances, and makes the following—

INVOCATION.

And may the Lord, the giver of every good and perfect gift, bless the brethren here assembled, in all their lawful undertakings, and grant to each one of them, in needful supply, the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

The Grand Marshal will then slowly re-cover the emblem of the Lodge, accompanied by a strain of music; after which the Grand Master will resume his chair, and the other Grand Officers will take their respective stations. The Grand Marshal then makes the following—

PROCLAMATION.

By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I do hereby proclaim, that the hall in which we are now assembled, has been dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry in due and ancient form. All persons interested will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

An appropriate Oration may now be delivered; at the conclusion of which, the Grand Master will call up the brethren, and request the Grand Chaplain to pronounce a suitable—

BENEDICTION.

The Grand Officers then form in procession, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, in the same order as at entering the hall, and return to their apartment,* where the occasional Grand Lodge will be closed.

* While passing out of the hall, there should be instrumental music. When the Grand Officers have retired, the W. M. will seat the brethren, if he desires them to remain, or he may dismiss the assembly.

LAYING CORNER-STONES.

These ceremonies are conducted only by the Grand Master in person, or by some brother acting for him, under special written authority, assisted by the officers of an *occasional* Grand Lodge; and such of the Craft as may be invited, or who may choose to attend, either as Lodges, or as individual brethren.

No corner-stone should be laid with Masonic ceremonies, except those of acknowledged public structures, or buildings which are to be used for Masonic purposes; and then only by special request of the proper authorities.

The Lodge or Lodges in the place where the building is to be erected, may invite such neighboring Lodges, and other Masonic bodies, as they may deem proper. The chief Magistrate, and other officers of the place, should also be invited to attend on the occasion.

At the time appointed for the ceremony, a sufficient number of brethren* to act as Grand Officers are convened in a suitable place, where a Grand Lodge will be opened on the *Third Degree*, and proper instructions given by the Grand Master; after which, the officers of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, will form in the following order: †

* For selection of officers, see ceremony of constitution.

† In all public processions, the brethren should appear dressed in dark clothes, black hats, and white gloves. Officers may wear their jewels. No umbrellas should be carried by the brethren in a public procession.

	GRAND TYLER, (with drawn sword.)		
	GRAND STEWARD, (carrying rod.)	GRAND PURSUivant, (carrying Bible, Square and Compasses on a cushion.)	GRAND STEWARD, (carrying rod.)
	GRAND ORATOR.		GRAND CHAPLAIN.
	GRAND SECRETARY, (carrying scroll, containing list of articles to be placed under the corner-stone.)	GRAND TREASURER, (In charge of the box* to be de- posited under the corner- stone.)	
	GRAND STEWARD, (carrying rod.)	PAST GRAND OFFICERS, † (in the order of their rank, two abreast.)	GRAND STEWARD, (carrying rod.)
	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT, ‡ (carrying Square, Level and Plumb.)		
GRAND MARSHAL.	JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN, (carrying vessel of oil.)	SENIOR GRAND WARDEN, (carrying vessel of wine.)	
	DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, (carrying vessel of corn.)		
	MASTER OF OLDEST LODGE, (carrying book of constitutions.)		
	JUNIOR GRAND DEACON, (carrying rod.)	GRAND MASTER.	SENIOR GRAND DEACON, (carrying rod.)
	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.		
GRAND SWORD BEARER.			

The procession thus formed will proceed to join the general procession, if any, and march to the place where the ceremony is to be performed.

* This box may be carried by the Treasurer, or be sent in advance to the site of the corner-stone, as circumstances may dictate.

† In the absence of Past Grand Officers, these Stewards will support the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens.

‡ If the Architect of the building is not a member of the Masonic fraternity, the square, level and plumb will be carried by a brother appointed for the purpose, who will deliver them to the Architect on arriving at the corner-stone.

Whenever Knights Templar are present in uniform, they should act as an escort, or guard of honor to the Grand Lodge. *

When a procession is composed of others than the officers of the Grand Lodge, and includes any or all of the bodies named below, it should be formed in the following order, viz :

GRAND MARSHAL.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| I. | Music. |
| II. | Military. |
| III. | Citizens. |
| IV. | Societies and Organizations. |
| V. | Music. |
| VI. | Knights Templar, (escort.) |
| VII. | Royal Arch Masons. |
| VIII. | Master Masons. |
| IX. | Music. |
| X. | Knights Templar, (escort to G. L.) |
| XI. | Chief Magistrate and civil officers of the place. |
| XII. | Grand Lodge, in the order before named. |

No banners or inscriptions of a political or sectarian character should be allowed in the procession.

Should any Masonic body other than those above named appear, they should be assigned an appropriate place in the procession.

A triumphal arch is usually erected near the place where the ceremony is to be performed; and the corner-stone should have engraved on its face, the words "laid by the Masonic fraternity," with the date; the year of Masonry; the name of the Grand Master; and such other particulars as may be deemed proper.

When the head of the procession reaches the Arch, it will open to the right and left, facing inward. The Grand Master, uncovering, preceded by the Grand Marshal and Grand Tyler, and followed by the other Grand Officers, and the Chief Magistrate and civil officers of the place, will pass through the lines and ascend to the platform. As the Grand Master and others advance, the remainder of the procession will counter-march and surround the platform.

The stone should be suspended about six feet from its bed, by a machine having suitable arrangements for slowly lowering it to its place. All being in readiness—

* When there are two or more Commanderies of Knights Templar present, the local Commandery, if any, will act as escort to the Grand Lodge; otherwise, the oldest Commandery present will have preference. Other Commanderies will act in same capacity to other bodies of the Masonic fraternity who may be in the procession.

The Grand Master will command silence ; when some official, connected with the building, should publicly invite the Grand Master to lay the corner-stone. The Grand Master will then address the assembly, announcing the purposes of the occasion, etc., concluding as follows :

“ The teachings of Freemasonry inculcate, that in all our works, great or small, begun and finished, we should seek the aid of Almighty God. It is our first duty, then, to invoke the blessing of the great Architect of the Universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore command the utmost silence, and call upon all to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

The brethren uncover, while the Grand Chaplain delivers the following, or some other appropriate

PRAYER.

Almighty God, who hath given us grace at this time, with one accord, to make our common supplication unto Thee, and dost promise that where two or three are gathered together in Thy name, Thou wilt grant their request; fulfil now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of Thy servants, as may be most expedient for them; granting us in this world knowledge of Thy truth, and in the world to come, life everlasting. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

The choir will then sing an ode.

Grand Master. R. W. Bro. Grand Treasurer, it has ever been the custom, on occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone, placed in the northeast corner of the edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected; so that, in the lapse of ages, if the fury of the elements, or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundation, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations, to bear testimony to the energy, industry and culture of our time. Has such a deposit been prepared?

Grand Treasurer. It has, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the various articles of which it is composed, are safely enclosed within the casket now before you.

Grand Master. R. W. Grand Secretary, you will read for the information of the brethren and others here assembled, a record of the contents of the casket.

Grand Secretary, reads a list of the articles contained in the casket.

Grand Master. R. W. Grand Treasurer, you will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the corner-stone, and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in His wisdom, grant that ages on ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men.

Grand Treasurer, assisted by the Grand Secretary, will place the casket in the cavity prepared. During this ceremony, there should be instrumental music. Grand Treasurer reports:

Most Worshipful Grand Master, your orders have been duly executed.

Principal Architect delivers the working tools to the Grand Master, who retains the trowel, and presents the square, level and plumb to the Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, respectively, saying:

Right Worshipful Brethren, you will receive the implements of your office. With your assistance and that of the Craft, I will now proceed to lay the corner-stone of this edifice, according to the custom of our fraternity. Brother Grand Marshal, you will direct the Craftsmen to furnish the cement, and prepare to lower the stone.

The Grand Master will then spread a portion of the cement. The stone is then lowered slowly one third the distance, during which there should be appropriate music. When the stone is stopped, the Grand honor* is given *once*, by all the brethren, under the direction of the Grand Marshal. The stone is again lowered as before, accompanied by music; when it is stopped, the Grand honors are given *twice*; the stone is lowered for the third time, with music. When it is in place, the Grand honors are given *thrice*. The Grand Master then says:

* See ceremonies of Constitution, for information in regard to Grand honors.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper implement of your office?

D. G. Master. The square.

G. M. What are its moral and Masonic uses?

D. G. M. To square our actions by the rule of virtue, and prove our work.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner stone, and make report.

The square is applied to the four upper corners.

D. G. M. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The Craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M. R. W. Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper implement of your office?

S. G. W. The level.

G. M. What are its moral and Masonic uses?

S. G. W. Morally, it teaches Equality; and by it we prove our work.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner-stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

Level is applied to the top surface.

S. G. W. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be level. The Craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M. R. W. Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper implement of your office?

J. G. W. The plumb.

G. M. What are its moral and Masonic uses?

J. G. W. Morally, it teaches rectitude of conduct; and by it we prove our work.

G. M. Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner-stone, and make report.

The plumb is applied to the sides of the stone.

J. G. W. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be plumb. The Craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master, (striking the stone three times with his gavel,) says:

This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find that the Craftsmen have skilfully and faithfully done their duty; and I do declare the stone to be well formed and trusty; truly laid, and correctly proved, according to the rules of our Ancient Craft. May the building be conducted and completed amid the blessings of Plenty, Health and Peace.

Response by the Craft. So mote it be.

Grand Master. Brother Grand Marshal, you will present the elements of consecration to the proper officers.

Grand Marshal presents Vessel of Corn to the D. G. M.; the Wine to the S. G. W.; and the Oil to the J. G. W.

Deputy Grand Master advances with the Corn, scattering it on the stone, and says :

I scatter this Corn as an emblem of Plenty; may the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered upon us, and upon all like patriotic and important undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude.

Response by the Craft. So mote it be.

Senior Grand Warden advances with the Vessel of Wine, pouring it on the stone, and says :

I pour this Wine as an emblem of Joy and Gladness. May the great Ruler of the Universe bless and prosper our National, State and City governments; preserve the Union of the States in harmony and brotherly love, which shall endure through all time.

Response by the Craft. So mote it be.

Junior Grand Warden advances with the Vessel of Oil, pouring it on the stone, saying :

I pour this Oil as an emblem of Peace; may its blessings abide with us continually; and may the Grand Master of Heaven and Earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, and vouchsafe to them, and to the bereaved, the afflicted and sorrowing, everywhere, the enjoyment of every good and perfect gift.

Response by the Craft. So mote it be.

Grand Master, extending his hands, pronounces the following invocation :

May Corn, Wine and Oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world. May the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking. May He protect the workmen from every accident. May the structure here to be erected, be planned with wisdom, supported by strength, and adorned in beauty; and may it be preserved to the latest ages, a monument to the energy and liberality of its founders.

Response by the Craft. So mote it be.

(If convenient, it would be appropriate at this point, for the Grand Stewards to decorate the stone with flowers; during which the choir will chant.)

Grand Master, addressing the Principal Architect, says :

Worthy sir, (or brother,) having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the corner-stone of this structure, I now return to you these implements of operative Masonry, (presents square, level and plumb,) having full confidence in your skill and capacity to perform the important duties confided to you, to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment.

The Grand Master will then make report of his doings as follows :

I have the honor to report, that in compliance with the request of the proper authorities, the corner-stone of the building to be erected on this site, has been laid successfully, with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. The Brother Grand Marshal will therefore make the proclamation.

Grand Marshal. In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I

now proclaim that the corner-stone of the structure to be here erected, has this day been found *true* and trusty, and laid according to the old customs, by the Grand Master of Masons.

All present will now join in singing a

CLOSING ODE,

After which, may be delivered a suitable

ORATION.

Grand Chaplain, at the conclusion of the oration, will pronounce the following, or some suitable

BENEDICTION :

Glory be to God on High, and on earth peace, good will toward men! O Lord, we most heartily beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold and bless this assemblage; pour down Thy mercies, like the dew that falls upon the mountains, upon Thy servants engaged in the solemn ceremonies of this day. Bless, we pray Thee, all the workmen who shall be engaged in the erection of this edifice; keep them from all forms of accidents and harm; grant them in health and prosperity to live; and finally, we hope, after this life, through Thy mercy and forgiveness, to attain everlasting joy and felicity in Thy bright mansion, in Thy holy temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

After which, the Grand Lodge, with escort, returns to the place from whence it started, and is closed.

The Lodges, and other Masonic bodies, return to their respective halls

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