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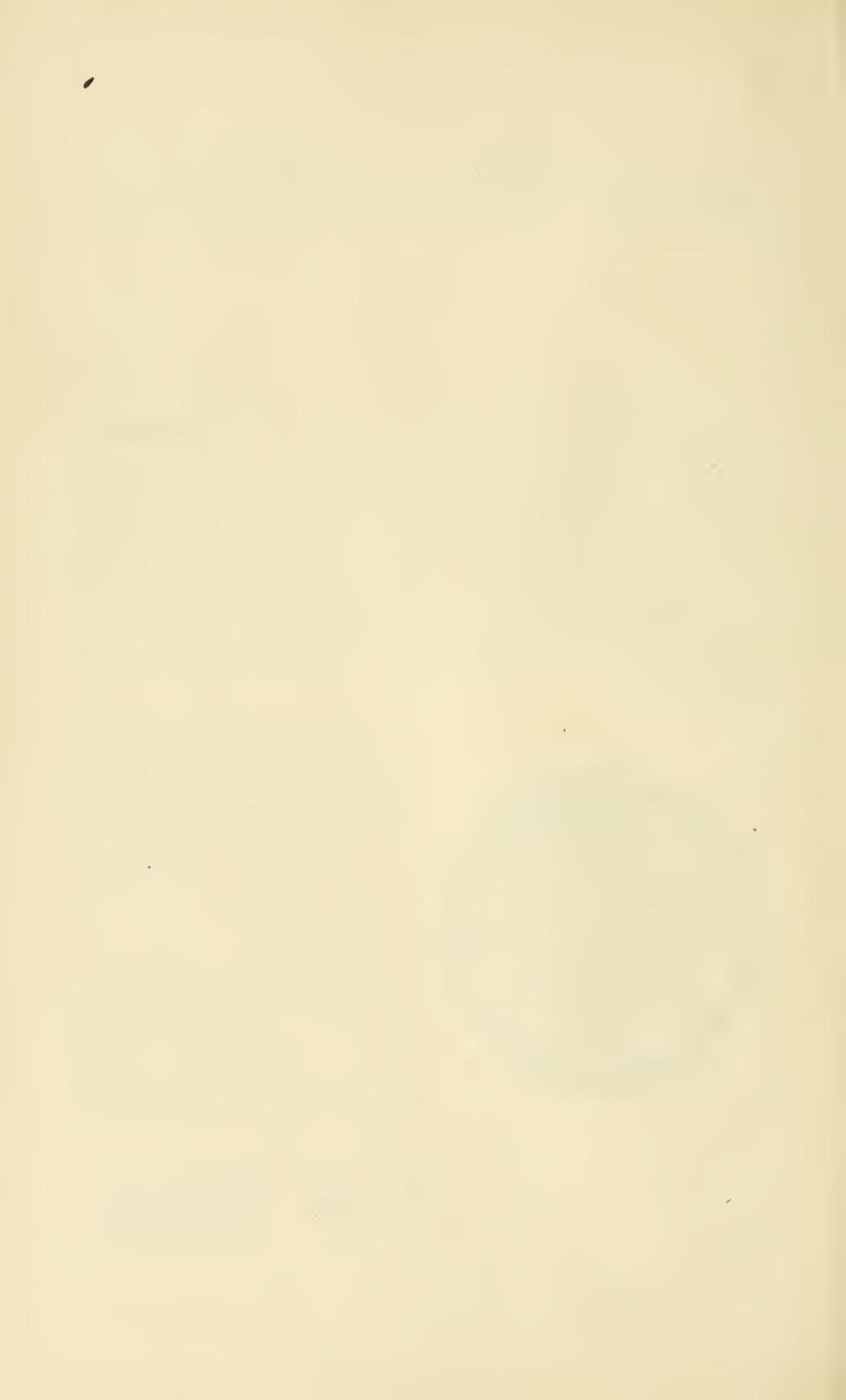
I, Loyal Levi Munn, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, do hereby certify that the following pages contain a true and faithful transcript of the proceedings of said Grand Body at its Forty-fourth Grand Annual Communication, commencing at the city of Chicago on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. L. 5885, and terminating on Thursday, the eighth day of said month, together with other matters authorized to be published.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto appended my official signature and have affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons.

Done at the office of the Grand Secretary, in the city of Freeport, this 20th day of October, in the Year of Light Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five.

L. S. Munn,
Grand Secretary



FORTY-SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6, 7 AND 8, A. L. 5885.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, GRAND MASTER.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL. :
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1885.

OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1885—86.

M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Grand Master</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Chicago.
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON..	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Murphysboro.
R. W. ISAAC CLEMENTS.....	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Carbondale.
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Freeport.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Galesburg.
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Carlyle.
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Bloomington.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Marion.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Springfield.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Prairie City.
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Austin.
W. J. G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Jerseyville.
W. BENJ. STEINGARDT.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FORTY-SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Forty-sixth Annual Grand Communication was held at the Armory of Battery D, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1885, A. L. 5885, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. W. S. HOOPER.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. B. MENDENHALL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

O, Most Glorious Lord, our Heavenly Father, we come before Thee at this time, and would offer to Thee thanksgiving and praise for the numerous blessings bestowed upon us. Thou hast been good to us in preserving our lives, and in giving us the privilege of loving Thee. We acknowledge that we are not worthy to come to Thee; we are sinful, we have offended Thee by sinning, yet we beseech Thee, in Thy great goodness, graciously to accept of us, and come and fill our hearts with Thy glory and Thy love, and accept our service, and give us grace to serve Thee in all time to come. Help us to reverence Thy name, and to fear Thee; affect us with an awful apprehension of Thy divine majesty, and a deep sense of our unworthiness—and coming before Thee with clean thoughts and pure hearts, we may perform service acceptable to Thee.

Bless, O Lord, the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. Give him wisdom and strength to preside over its deliberations, to the pleasure and satisfaction of all. Bless all the Grand Officers. May each one have strength to perform their duties aright. Bless these brethren that have come here from all over this Grand Jurisdiction, representing the constituent lodges. May their lives and health be precious in Thy sight while they remain here. Bless and keep their families in safety during their absence. We thank Thee for the prosperous condition of this Grand Jurisdiction; may it prosper more and more, until the beauty of our Order shall be seen, and its power felt by all. May peace and harmony prevail in every lodge throughout the State, and may brotherly love bind us closer and closer to each other, and put to shame every enemy of Masonry, until there shall not be one left in all the land.

And now our gracious Father, we would not forget how frail we are, how near we stand to the grave. Death has come very near to us; he has taken one that we all knew, one that dispensed Masonic light to a great many others; but Brother Hubbard has gone—gone to that temple not made with hands. Let heaven's blessing rest upon the sorrowing ones left. Many others have been taken from labor—homes have been made sad. Look in love upon the broken hearted ones, and help them to bow in subjection to Thy divine will, and may they feel that earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.

And now, our Father, as the days pass away, one by one, may we glorify Thee, by living well, and doing good to others, and help us to be loving and faithful. And now we would commit ourselves, with all we have and are, into Thy care. Guide us all by Thy counsel, support us by Thy grace, and when our work is done, and we are called from earth, give us a resting place in that temple not made with hands, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, and we will praise Thee forever. Amen.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, and asked for said committee further time to complete their report, which was granted.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the session:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, Charles H. Patton.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, Monroe C. Crawford, H. J. Hamlin, George M. Haynes, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Chance, John L. McCullough, H. C. Cleaveland, Thomas M. Crossman.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

G. H. B. Tolle, E. Corlis, P. T. Chapman, H. C. Clarke, Thomas Moore.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James Douglas, J. E. Evans.

ON CREDENTIALS.

John A. Waugh, J. S. Garrett, D. B. Grattan.

ON PETITIONS.

Owen Scott, F. S. Belden, C. F. Tenney.

ON OBITUARIES.

John H. Barton, Rev. John D. Gillham, H. M. Gillmore.

ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

J. I. McClintock, E. Cook, George W. Hill.

On motion of the Grand Treasurer, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

The year has gone and with it many a glorious throng of happy dreams; its mark is on each brow, its shadow in each heart. Across the bosom of the ocean of life we have been driven by the gales and waves of fleeting time from the closing scenes of the Forty-fifth to the opening of the Forty-sixth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

The familiar countenances of an unusually large number of Master Workmen—associates of many years—are to be seen as I cast my eyes over this vast assemblage, while the mystic light discloses other and newer faces in our midst, who have come to fill the vacancies caused by sickness, death and changes. To you and each of you I extend a hearty and fraternal greeting, praying

“ That He who stills the ravens clamorous nest,
And decks the lily fair in flowery pride,
May for you and your little ones provide,
But chiefly in your hearts with grace divine preside.”

Immediately upon my installation and investiture as Grand Master, and before closing the last Grand Lodge, I selected and announced the names of the District Deputies and the Grand Examiners, and the members of the standing committees for this session. It gives me pleasure to announce that out of the whole number thus appointed but few are found absent, and all present seem imbued with a spirit of fervency and zeal and a determination to discharge the duties with which they have been charged to the best of their ability.

During the administration of M. W. Grand Master D. M. Browning, charges were preferred by a large number of the brethren of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, against the W. M. of said lodge for official misconduct, etc. The Grand Master appointed a commission, composed of Worshipful Brothers Robert L. Tatham, Gil. W. Barnard and Henry E. Hamilton, to make an investigation of the matter and report, with their recommendation. The commission not having completed its labors during Most Worshipful Brother Browning's administration, the report, with recommendations, was transmitted to me for final action. On the 14th of November last, having fully considered all the evidence in the case, as well as the findings, report and recommendations of the commission, I approved the report of the commission, and found Worshipful Brother Warren M. Brown *not guilty* as charged. All the papers in the case, together with a copy of my written opinion, are herewith submitted for your action.

It gives me pleasure to heartily commend, and I hereby return thanks to Worshipful Brothers Robert L. Tatham, Gil. W. Barnard and Henry E. Hamilton for the careful, diligent and exhaustive manner in which they discharged the delicate and responsible duty imposed upon them.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

R. W. Bro. H. W. Hubbard, as my Deputy, constituted St. Elmo Lodge, No. 769.

R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, as my Deputy, constituted La Grange Lodge, No. 770.

W. Bro. P. T. Chapman, as my Deputy, constituted New Burnside Lodge, No. 772.

R. W. Bro. W. F. Bromfield, as my Deputy, constituted Mansfield Lodge, No. 773.

Recognizing the importance and propriety of making effective that constitutional provision which directs that "The Grand Master shall provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by the Grand Lodge," and following in the footsteps of a long line of illustrious predecessors who have urged the necessity and bent their energies toward securing thorough and uniform instruction in the established work and lectures, I authorized and directed the holding of Schools of Instruction in this Grand Jurisdiction at the following points, viz. :

Centralia, January 13, 14, 15.
 Litchfield, January 27, 28, 29.
 Sterling, February 10, 11, 12.
 Champaign, February 24, 25, 26.
 Rockford, March 10, 11, 12.

These Schools of Instruction were held by the Grand Examiners during my absence from the State, and under the supervision and administration of our R. W. Deputy and Acting Grand Master. I understand from many of those who have attended them that the best possible results have been obtained, and that the standard work and lectures have been so well rendered and exemplified, that the inaccuracies and blunders of former years are fast disappearing from the work of our constituent lodges.

“Perfect work” throughout our whole Grand Jurisdiction “is a consummation devoutly to be wished” by every earnest, enlightened Mason; and, if we may judge of the progress in the future in that direction by the advances made in the past, we may, in a few years, contemplate with honest pride the doing of perfect work in all our lodges. The whole cost of holding these Schools of Instruction, while a considerable sum in the aggregate, costs each Mason in the State only two cents apiece. Poor work is dear at any cost, while the securing of the accepted standard work can not be regarded as expensive at two cents apiece annually. I sincerely hope that the good work will go on, and I commend the subject to the earnest consideration of this Grand Lodge.

It was my good fortune to be present in Washington, D. C., on the 22d of last February, and to participate in the ceremony of dedicating that splendid monument—the work of more than forty years—erected to the memory of that brightest light of Masonry, that most illustrious citizen, the father of his country, George Washington. The Masonic ceremonies were under the direction and supervision of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, aided by a representative or representatives of almost every Grand Jurisdiction in the United States. It was an occasion never to be forgotten, and it gave me infinite pleasure to represent this Grand Lodge in that splendid ceremony, in which the President of the United States, both houses of Congress, the representatives of foreign governments, a large number of Masonic organizations and thousands of citizens participated. The corner and foundation-stones of this splendid edifice were laid by loving, fraternal Masonic hands, and the capstone was placed in its resting place by a worthy Craftsman of our Order. And there it stands in all its peerless beauty, majesty and strength—the highest structure ever erected by mortal hands.

Like some tall cliff, it lifts its awful form,
Swell from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
While round its breast the thundering clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

In April last, by special invitation, I was present at a regular meeting of Red Bud Lodge, No. 427, and witnessed the exemplification of the work in conferring the third degree by R. W. Brothers Douglas and Stevens, aided by the Master, Wardens and brethren of the lodge. The degree was conferred and lecture given in strict conformity with the established work and was in every way creditable to all concerned. A splendid banquet followed at which all present, even your Grand Master, were not forgetful of the importance of attending to the creature comforts.

On the first of December last, being called to Washington to attend to my duties as a member of Congress, I turned over to our R. W. Deputy Grand Master, A. T. Darrah, the duties, responsibilities and emoluments of Grand Master, and I cheerfully bear testimony to the patient, intelligent and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties with which he was charged. He has prepared a lengthy and exhaustive report of his acts and doings as Acting Grand Master, which he will now present, after which I will conclude my address. There are many subjects of interest and importance to the Craft I should have been glad to discuss, but our Deputy Grand Master having covered the ground so completely, I have left untouched nearly all the subjects discussed by him, and it now gives me pleasure to ask you to listen to his address and report.

JOHN R. THOMAS, *Grand Master.*

ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

During the absence of our Most Worshipful Grand Master from the State, it became my duty, as Deputy, to discharge the duties of the office of Grand Master. I therefore respectfully submit the following report of my official acts: First allow me to congratulate you, brethren, upon the general prosperity of the Craft throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. While the cry of hunger has been heard in other lands, ours has been blessed with an abundance on every hand. While there have been wars and rumors of war among other nations, ours has been blessed with peace. While other countries have been swept by the pestilence of disease, ours has been free from epidemic diseases of all kinds. For these great blessings let us not forget to render thanksgiving and praise to the GREAT GIVER of all good gifts and graces, toward us as a people.

Before entering upon the active duties which have called us together as a Grand Lodge, let us pause a moment and pay a tribute of respect to

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

While it is true that we have not been scourged with ravages of disease, as has been the case in foreign lands, yet TIME with his all devouring scythe has not been idle. Neither rank nor station has been respected; but with a relentless hand the brittle thread of life has been severed, and our brethren, from almost every walk in life, are no more

Brethren who were with us one year ago in all the health and vigor of manhood, no longer greet us with the warm fraternal grasp of the hand. Their places are vacant. We shall miss them, and we shall see them no more on this side of the river. Their counsel and advice will nevermore be heard in the deliberations of the Grand Lodge. Their work is done. They rest in peace. Let us trust that they have passed the unerring test of the GRAND OVERSEER'S Square, and have entered

that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." There placed at His right hand, HE has been pleased to pronounce them just and upright Masons.

R. W. HIRAM W. HUBBARD.

Among those who have passed away during the year, no one was better known or shared larger the affections of his brethren. On the afternoon of January 20th, surrounded by sorrowing relatives and friends, who could do no more, who could go no farther with him, Brother Hubbard quietly, peacefully and sweetly passed away.

After standing by his bedside the next day after he was taken so suddenly ill, I was not surprised at the sad intelligence of Brother Hubbard's death. It was during the SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION which was being held in Centralia, and for the success of which he had labored earnestly and zealously, that he was so suddenly stricken down with what proved to be his last sickness. R. W. Brother Grimes, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, in his report of the Schools of Instruction, says: "Our lamented Brother, R. W. Hiram W. Hubbard was conspicuous among those who kindly greeted and welcomed us on our arrival, and spent the first day and night sessions with us in our labor, endeavoring in his fraternal and courteous manner—characteristic of his Masonic life—to secure the greatest pleasure and comfort for all, and to promote the interest of the School; but before morning of the second day he lay prostrate from an attack of the dread messenger of death, and in one short week he was called from his labors on earth to eternal refreshment and rest in the Grand Lodge above."

Brother Hubbard enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of a very large number of the Craft. It was my pleasure to know him intimately. I can cheerfully bear testimony to what is generally known: his earnestness, zeal and determination to be proficient in the "standard work" as adopted by this Grand Lodge. He attended Schools of Instruction at Cairo, (twice) Centralia, Mattoon, Decatur, Jacksonville and Vandalia, also private Schools of Instruction held by your humble servant at Decatur and Lovington, in addition to visiting me at my home for the purpose of perfecting himself in the work for which he had a passion second to no other brother within the radius of my acquaintance. It is not necessary for me to say more; doubtless the Committee on Necrology will do his memory justice.

January 23d R. W. Brother Owen Scott, as my proxy, opened an occasional Grand Lodge and conducted the funeral services in a very able and impressive manner. I recommend that a memorial page, in our printed proceedings, be devoted to his memory.

R. W. ALBERT W. MARTIN.

July 27, Brother Martin died at his home in Peoria, and was buried with Masonic honors at Knoxville, July 29. R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, as proxy for the Grand Master, conducted the services. The ceremonies were very impressive and elicited commendations from the Craft in attendance, as well as from the bereaved family.

Quite a number of the Craft from Peoria accompanied the remains to Knoxville, where they were joined by the brethren of the latter place, and thence to the final resting place among the dwellers of the silent city of the dead. At the time of his death Brother Martin was D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District. He commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He enjoyed the confidence of his brethren to a degree but few may hope to attain. What he considered his duty, that he conscientiously performed. Physically he had been declining for years, while his mental faculties remained strong to the last. He lived to see inaugurated what he had for years desired to see accomplished, viz: the erection in Illinois of a home for the widows and orphans of deceased brethren. He had given the subject much thought, and earnestly desired to see such a home provided. Through his efforts this Grand Lodge, some fifteen years ago, appointed a committee to take into consideration the advisability of the Grand Lodge undertaking to provide such a building. I remember, with pleasure, having served on this committee with Brother Martin and Brother John C. Bagby. The Grand Lodge did not consider the project feasible at that time and the subject was dropped. During his sickness kind brethren kept me advised of his condition from time to time. His last communication to me, after he could no longer write, was dictated to a friend who kindly forwarded it. He was an exemplar whose example could safely be followed. His natural disposition was retiring to a degree readily recognized, and even on his death-bed it did not forsake him. Bro. G. S. Dustin, in advising me of his condition, wrote: "I have just come from him and have listened to his request as regards his Masonic funeral. He does not want us to make a big show over him, but simply wants a gentlemanly turnout and a plain Masonic burial." Thus passed away a noble, pure and upright friend and brother. We can safely trust that he is enjoying the reward of work well and faithfully done. It is my recommendation that a memorial page in our proceedings be set apart to his memory.

R. W. GEO. O. IDE.

On the 7th day of February, 1885, in the prime of manhood, and at a "time when his greatness was still aspiring," the low twelve bell was heard, and Bro. Ide was "gathered into the land where our fathers have gone before us." With scarcely a moment's warning, with no time "to gather up his working tools," he was called to stand before the Grand Architect of the Universe to receive his reward for labors and faithful service in the Grand Lodge below.

Bro. Ide assisted in the exemplification of the standard work when it was adopted by the Grand Lodge. He was a member of the Board of Examiners, and its Secretary for a number of years, and as such rendered efficient services to the Craft of this Grand Jurisdiction.

It was not my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with Bro. Ide, but those who were, bear testimony to his honor and integrity, and to his zeal for our noble Institution of Freemasonry. It is my recommendation that a page in our printed proceedings be devoted to his memory.

CHAUNCY L. HIGBEE.

At his home in Pittsfield, while preparing to go to Springfield in the discharge of his duty as one of the Appellate Judges of the Central Grand Division of the State, on the 7th day of December, Brother Higbee fell in his parlor and expired in a few moments. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of those who knew him. Not only was this true of him as Circuit and Appellate Judge, but in every walk of life. One of the strong columns of the Masonic household is broken. Brother Higbee is no more. I received a telegram from Pittsfield asking me to come and officiate at his funeral. I accordingly visited Pittsfield December 10th; Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, was opened and all that was earthly of our deceased brother was consigned to the tomb with Masonic honors. The attendance was very large, in fact the largest I have ever witnessed on any similar occasion.

PINCKNEY H. WALKER.

February 9th I received a telegram from the Craft at Rushville announcing the death of Brother Pinckney H. Walker of the State Supreme Court, and requesting me to officiate at his funeral. At this time the snow storms had placed such a complete embargo on the lines of travel, that it was impossible to reach Rushville in time for the obsequies. To me, the notice of Brother Walker's death was a surprise. He attended the funeral of Brother Higbee only a few days before and seemed to be in his usual health and spirits. How truly it may be said: "In the midst of life we are in death." Brother Walker stood among his peers a noted jurist, an honest and faithful Judge—perfectly conscientious in the discharge of every duty. It is stated that "those who knew him best loved him most." I take it for granted that tender and loving hands bore his remains to their last resting place where they were deposited with Masonic honors. In the death of Brothers Chauncy L. Higbee and Pinckney H. Walker the Temple of Justice as well as the Temple Masonic has lost two strong pillars of support, which may well be "denominated pillars of wisdom." The propriety of setting apart memorial pages to the memory of these two brethren is respectfully referred to the Grand Lodge.

On Thursday, August 27th, our esteemed and venerable Brother Arnold R. Robinson, died at his home in Springfield. R. W. L. W. Shepherd, of the Nineteenth District, in his report says, in speaking of Bro. Robinson: "He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, 30th of December, 1807, and removed with his father's family to Springfield in 1835. He was raised in Springfield Lodge No. 4, June 5, 1844. He represented lodge No. 4 in Grand Lodge at Peoria in 1846. He was Grand Pursuivant in 1846. He was Grand Tyler of this Grand Lodge from 1851 to 1862 inclusive. He was Grand Steward in 1868. He was Secretary of both No. 4 and No. 500 for several years, and was Tyler, under many titles, of all the bodies to which he belonged here. Our aged brother was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery almost under the shadow of the monument erected to the immortal memory of his early and trusted friend, Abraham Lincoln. He was buried with Masonic honors by St. Paul Lodge, No. 500, under escort of Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T."

R. W. Bro. Shepherd recommends, and I fully concur in the recommendation, "that a page in the Grand Lodge proceedings be set apart to his memory, 'as a just and upright Mason.'"

In addition to those mentioned, brethren from all parts of the State have passed away during the year. A number of Treasurers and Secretaries of lodges have passed the boundary line and entered into rest. Some of the oldest, and perhaps the oldest Mason in the State, have been called to refreshment since we last met as a Grand Lodge.

Brother David W. Perine, who died at Centralia March 20, was without doubt the oldest Mason in our Grand Jurisdiction. He was born in the year 1789, consequently he was over 95 years of age. He had been a Mason nearly seventy years. He served as a Lieutenant under General Dearborn in the war of 1812. Brother Perine's dimit from Sincerity Lodge, No. 200, State of New York, and dated in 1818, is carefully preserved in the archives of Centralia Lodge, No. 201. Full of years and rich in experience and wisdom, he was gathered to his fathers.

The Secretary of Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, communicates the following very interesting items with reference to the death of Brother Solomon Kahn, Treasurer of that lodge: "He was made a Mason in Mt. Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, in 1850. He was a charter member of Lincoln Lodge, and held the office of Treasurer from the institution of the lodge to the time of his death, nearly thirty years. He was the first and only Treasurer the lodge ever had. When the city of Lincoln was incorporated he was elected Treasurer and held that office until the time of his death, being the first and only Treasurer the city ever had. His honesty was rock-rooted and beyond all question. His name was a synonym of honesty itself. He was gentle in all his dealings, and never cast a black ball for fear he might unwittingly do some one an injustice. In 1865 he was knocked down and robbed of the city's money he had with him, some \$1800. The name of his assailant never passed his lips until a few days before his death. He was not certain who it was, and rather than get a man into trouble when there might be a doubt, he bore his sufferings without a word; and to the shame of this city be it said, he paid the money stolen from him out of his own means, never asking that he be reimbursed. In short he was a man, one of the noblest God ever created. In his attendance on the lodge he was so punctual that if he was absent it was known at once that he was sick. He never missed a meeting if able to attend. He was efficient in the work, and a bright Mason. His death is regretted, and caused general mourning. Unfortunately, on account of family objection, he was buried without Masonic honors."

One by one our brethren are passing away. "We feel our own feet slide from the precarious bank on which we stand, and but a few suns more, my brethren, and we too will be whelmed mid death's awful waves." "Then let us see to it and so regulate our lives by the plumb line of justice, ever squaring our actions by the rule of virtue, that when the Grand Warden of heaven shall call for us we may be found ready."

Almost every Grand Lodge in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been bereft of distinguished members of the Craft. Within a little more than a year the following Past and Most Worshipful Grand Masters have been called to their reward:

Isaac B. Sharp, Past Grand Master of Masons in Kansas.
 Joseph Trimble, Past Grand Master of Masons in New Jersey.
 Elbert H. English, Past Grand Master of Masons in Arkansas.
 James M. Howry, Past Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi.
 William French, Past Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi.
 Wm. N. Kennedy, Past Grand Master of Masons in Manitoba.
 Grover B. Cooley, Past Grand Master of Masons in Minnesota.
 Henry Wm. Murry, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia.
 Frederick Albert Wengler, Grand Master of Masons in Saxony.

M. W. Brother Kennedy died in London, England, May 3, 1885, on his way home from Egypt, where he had been in the service of his country. He was buried in the city of London with distinguished honors.

On the 10th day of June R. W. John F. Regnault, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died at his home in Richmond. Among his last intelligent words he dictated and requested to be written: "No one has honored Masonry more than I have since I commenced my Masonic career in 1844. I have made it the study of my life."

To these sister jurisdictions we extend our condolence and sympathy, and with them rest in the assurance that it is the will of Him who doeth all things well.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

It has afforded me great pleasure to recommend for appointment as Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the following named brethren:

M. W. Ira A. W. Buck.....Washington Territory.
 M. W. D. M. Browning.....Virginia.
 R. W. Francis S. Belden.....Kansas.
 R. W. Owen Scott.....Utah.
 W. A. B. Wicker.....Montana.
 W. Chas. H. Brennan.....Maine.
 Rev. W. W. Estabrooke.....New Brunswick.

On the recommendation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi, I appointed, January 31, Rev. Bro. J. M. Boon, of Macon, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

December 1, I commissioned the following named R. W. Brethren as a Board of Grand Examiners: Edward Cook, M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James Douglass and Chas. F. Tenney.

On the recommendation of the Board, I appointed and commissioned as Assistant Grand Lecturers the following named R. W. Brethren: A. B. Ashley, Kewanee; J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington; H. E. Huston, Monticello; J. E. Evans, Monticello; G. A. Staddler, Monticello; W. H. Stevens, Steel's Mills; I. M. McCollister, Whitehall; J. W. Rose, Litchfield; John E. Morton, Perry; W. O. Butler, LaHarpe; Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville; Francis S. Belden, Evanston; Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.

These brethren are all fully competent to teach, and lodges in need of instruction may call on either of them, in full confidence that they will receive the "standard work" as adopted by the Grand Lodge.

HALLS DEDICATED.

December 30th, R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, as my proxy, dedicated the new Masonic Hall for Golden Gate Lodge, No. 248, at Prairie City. I am assured that the ceremony was very eloquently and impressively performed, and to the full and entire satisfaction of all present. A banquet was served and a very enjoyable time had. This could not well be disputed when our R. W. Senior Grand Warden had charge of the ceremonies, and W. Bro. G. W. Hamilton the arrangements.

June 10th R. W. W. J. A. DeLancey, as my proxy, dedicated the new hall for Washington Lodge, No. 55, at Nashville. All agree that the work was well done. R. W. E. C. Pace and W. Bro. C. H. Patton were present and assisted in the ceremonies. Brother DeLancey reports a very enjoyable time. The brethren from abroad were kindly cared for and royally entertained. All agree that the Craft at Nashville are in the front ranks in the matter of hospitality.

June 24th R. W. Frank G. Welton, as my proxy, dedicated the new hall for Doric Lodge, No. 319, at Moline. In his report Bro. Welton says: "The new hall of Doric Lodge is one of the finest in the State. It is finished, furnished and fitted with all modern requirements and conveniences. The hall, parlor, banquet room, kitchen and preparation rooms are complete in all their appointments. The exercises were watched with interest, and the impression was, I think, favorable. The addresses of Brothers Bennett, Reed and Corbett, were short, pithy and appropriate. Doric Lodge is indebted largely to the liberality of Hon. John Deere for the complete and beautiful home they now enjoy."

At all these points the brethren deserve credit for the taste, spirit and liberality manifested in providing for themselves beautiful Masonic homes. Other lodges might well imitate their example. One of the first requisites for a happy, prosperous and enthusiastic lodge is a comfortable, pleasant and attractive room in which to hold its meetings.

CORNER-STONES.

One of the most notable events of the year was the laying of the corner-stone of the new Court House of Knox County at Galesburg, June 24th. This was a

day long to be remembered. The city was besieged by Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies and the magnificently uniformed Peoria Consistory, together with civic societies of various kinds. It has never been my pleasure to witness a larger number of Masons on any similar occasion. In addition to all these, there was a vast concourse of citizens from Knox and adjoining counties; so that in all, the assembly was one vast sea of humanity. "No man could tell the number thereof." The Peoria Consistory and nine different Commanderies did escort duty, and added materially to the success of the enterprise. It was conceded that the procession was the finest uniformed body of men ever witnessed in that part of the State. Everything passed off harmoniously. Eight bands were in the procession, and discoursed delightful music, which served to enliven the occasion and added to the pleasures of the day. Bro. E. F. Phelps, Chief Marshal, and aids, deserve special mention for their skill in managing the very long procession. The music at the laying of the stone was very fine indeed, especially the vocal music furnished by the Arion Quartette, consisting of C. P. Hale, Dr. Hoover, John Stromberg and L. H. Jelliff. This was well rendered, and artistic to a degree not often heard. The oration of Brother A. M. Craig, of the Supreme Court, was a masterly effort, devoted almost exclusively to a history of the county. Your humble servant was made the recipient of a beautiful setting maul and silver trowel. These will be treasured as memorials of one of the pleasant occasions in my Masonic experience. The Grand Lodge was placed under many obligations for honors received during the day and evening. After the ceremonies were over, a sumptuous banquet was tendered members of the Grand Lodge and a large number of others in attendance, by the ladies of the First Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Galesburg Commandery. At the close of the banquet a number of very interesting addresses were delivered by distinguished brethren from Iowa and Illinois. If your humble servant failed to do justice to either the banquet or the "Grand Lodge of Illinois," you can rest assured that full justice was done, each, by our R. W. Brethren John M. Pearson, L. L. Munn and Owen Scott. During the evening the Grand Lodge was handsomely serenaded by Spencer's Light Guard Band. The Committee of Arrangements and the Craft of Galesburg deserve credit for the success which so fully crowned their efforts.

The following is the roster of officers on this occasion :

Alex. T. Darrah,	.....	as Grand Master.
G. M. Smith,	.....	as Deputy Grand Master.
T. S. Mather,	.....	as Senior Grand Warden.
John M. Pearson,	.....	Junior Grand Warden.
G. W. Hamilton,	.....	as Grand Treasurer.
L. L. Munn,	.....	Grand Secretary.
C. J. Schrimpton,	.....	Grand Chaplain.
Owen Scott,	.....	Grand Marshal.
J. C. McMurtry,	.....	Senior Grand Deacon.
Rowley Page,	.....	Junior Grand Deacon.
A. M. Craig,	.....	Grand Orator.
N. W. Burmeson,	.....	Grand Steward.
F. H. Reynolds,	.....	Grand Steward.
R. R. Stevens,	.....	Grand Tyler.

July 4th I had the honor of laying the corner-stone of the new Court House of Scott County, at Winchester. Although the day was very warm, there was quite a large turnout of Masons and citizens. In addition to the ceremonies incident to laying the corner-stone, there was an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, an old settlers' reunion, a base ball tournament, etc., each having a special attraction for a particular class, so that in the aggregate the assembly was very large. Everything passed off pleasantly, harmoniously and satisfactorily. The officers of the Grand Lodge were handsomely entertained while in the city, and in the evening were conveyed in a carriage, across a most beautiful farming country, a distance of eighteen miles, to Jacksonville. For this delightful ride we are under many obligations to our genial friend and companion, Bro. M. L. Smith. The arrangements were complete in every particular. The music furnished by several bands, and the vocal choruses, were of a high order, and merited commendations of praise. These two buildings, in Knox and Scott Counties, will, when completed, be imposing edifices, and worthy of the counties in which they are being erected.

The following is the roster of brethren forming the Grand Lodge :

Alex. T. Darrah,	.....as Grand Master.
W. B. Grimes,	.....Deputy Grand Master.
T. S. Mather,	.....Senior Grand Warden.
I. M. McCollister,	.....Junior Grand Warden.
Henry Garm,	.....Grand Treasurer.
Wm. Newman,	.....Grand Secretary.
J. H. Coates,	.....Grand Chaplain.
Albert P. Grout,	.....Grand Marshal.
G. W. Goodale,	.....Senior Grand Deacon.
J. G. Marston,	.....Junior Grand Deacon.
J. S. Daniels,	.....Grand Pursuivant.
D. W. Greene,	.....Master Oldest Lodge.
J. L. Watson,	.....Grand Steward.
H. W. Hitt,	.....Grand Steward.
S. M. Peryden,	.....Grand Steward.
Peter Obermyer,	.....Grand Steward.
R. R. Stevens,	.....Grand Tyler.

These two were the only corner-stones laid by authority of the Grand Lodge. One other, however, was laid with Masonic ceremonies, for the full particulars of the laying of which I am under obligations to the *Paxton Record*. This paper gives, at great length, the very interesting ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Temple of Mt. Olivet Commandery, by Paxton Lodge, No. 416, in the City of Paxton, Ford County. Bro. B. F. Mason read a lengthy history of Mt. Olivet Commandery, after which Acting Grand Master R. S. Hall tested the stone by the "level, plumb and square, and pronounced it a perfect stone, fit for the position it was to occupy." At the close of these proceedings, Rev. Bro. R. N. Davies delivered an eloquent address. I am informed, from another source, that neither lodge nor

Grand Lodge was opened on any degree. The officers and members fell in line, and under the escort of Mt. Olivet Commandery marched to the place of laying the corner-stone. The procession was formed at 6.30 p. m.

Under date of Sept. 1, in answer to a note of inquiry, the W. M. of Paxton Lodge informs me that up to within fifteen minutes of the time, Mt. Olivet Commandery intended to perform the ceremony. It then abandoned the idea, and insisted on the lodge doing the work, which they concluded to do, and afterwards ask to have it made legal. While the healing art is my profession, I was at a loss to know how to apply the healing balm to this transaction, and therefore refer it to the Grand Lodge.

LODGES U. D.

February 18th I issued a dispensation to form a new lodge at Charleston. Wm. E. Ginther, W. M.; John P. Jones, S. W.; A. N. Link, J. W. It was only after thorough investigation, and recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, that the dispensation was issued. I have heard very flattering reports of this lodge. The brethren will doubtless ask for a charter at this session of the Grand Lodge.

I have declined to issue dispensations to form new lodges at the following places: Colchester, McDonough County; Arthur, Douglas County; Wheeler, Jasper County; New County Line Church, Johnson County; Grand Crossing, Cook County; Ravenswood, Cook County.

It is quite possible that new lodges should be established at some of these points. I have thought best to refer the petitions to the Grand Lodge for various reasons. To establish a new lodge at Colchester, it seems to me would only have the effect of killing off the lodge at Tennessee, only three miles away. At all events to divide Tennessee Lodge would only have the effect of dividing a not very strong lodge and making two weak ones, neither of which would be self-sustaining so far as expense to the Grand Lodge is concerned.

The three lodges recommending the new lodge at Wheeler do not pay in the aggregate as much to the Grand Lodge as they draw in mileage and per diem to Representatives. Only one of the lodges is self-sustaining.

So far as my investigations have gone, there are some good reasons why a lodge ought to be organized at New County Line Church, Johnson County. It is ten miles to the nearest lodge. They have a number of members to start with, and plenty of material.

At Grand Crossing the brethren have gone to the expense of fitting up one of the finest halls in the State. They have very strong claims for a new lodge, but like Colchester, Arthur and Ravenswood, they are within ten miles of a lodge not having sixty members. This according to Sec. 5, Article XXIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, prevents them from obtaining a dispensation.

While I believe this provision of the Grand Lodge By-Laws to be an infringement on the prerogative of the Grand Master, whose privilege it is to grant dispensations, yet so long as it remains the expressed will of the Grand Lodge, I have thought best to respect it. The papers from a number of points are in the hands of the Committee on Petitions. The subject is receiving very careful consideration, and the report may be expected during the session of Grand Lodge.

LODGE INSTITUTED.

February 23d R. W. D. M. Wieder, as my proxy, instituted Omega Lodge, U. D., at Charleston.

LODGE CONSTITUTED.

W. Bro. John D. Young, February 26th, as my proxy, constituted Bay City Lodge, No. 771, and installed the officers. Serious complaints have reached me with reference to the members of this lodge, but as the matters complained of existed before the dispensation was granted, no action has been taken. It is hoped that better things will be heard from the brethren of this lodge in the future.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS ISSUED.

The following lodges, having lost their charters by fire, duplicates have been issued, as follows:

- Youngstown, No. 387.
- New Holland, No. 741.
- Norton, No. 631.
- New Haven, No. 231.
- Kedron, No. 340.

LODGES REMOVED.

All the provisions of the Grand Lodge By-Laws having been complied with, I authorized the removal of the following lodges:

1. Shiloh Hill Lodge, No. 695, from Shiloh Hill to Campbell's Hill.
2. Crawford Lodge, No. 666, from Annapolis to East Berlin.
3. Norton Lodge, No. 631, at Cabery, across the street, and from the County of Kankakee into Ford.
4. Lake View Lodge, No. 774, from Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, to the intersection of Diversy, Racine and Lincoln Avenues, Lake View.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES APPOINTED.

To fill the vacancies caused by the death of R. W. Brethren Hubbard and Martin, I appointed R. W. W. J. A. DeLancey to be District Deputy Grand Master for the 25th, and R. W. Chas. F. Hitchcock to be District Deputy Grand Master for the 14th Masonic Districts respectively.

The following decisions are respectfully submitted :

1. To waive jurisdiction over a candidate for the degrees, a lodge must vote by secret ballot ; the vote must be unanimous, and the W. M., may delay action and appoint a committee to investigate the case if he shall deem it for the best interests of Masonry.

2. It is not lawful, in this Grand Jurisdiction, for a lodge to receive the petition for membership of a Mason holding a dimit from a lodge working under the "Grand Orient of Sorono," Italy.

3. Members of a chartered lodge, who are also members of a lodge U. D., may vote and hold office in both lodges.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED AND ARRESTED.

The following lodges, having become dormant during the year, surrendered their charters, as follows :

St. Andrews Lodge, No. 703.

Chemung Lodge, No. 258.

Metamora Lodge, No. 82.

New Ark Lodge, No. 549.

Dorchester Lodge, No. 598.

The brethren of Hinsdale Lodge, No. 649, notified me, through the Grand Secretary, that their lodge was in a dormant condition, and desired to surrender their charter. R. W. Bro. Puffer, of the 8th District, visited Hinsdale, and had a talk with the brethren, and so encouraged them that they resolved to retain their charter. All promised to do what they could to build up a creditable lodge.

June 27th Allin Lodge, No. 605, placed a member on trial for "un-Masonic conduct." After hearing the evidence, the lodge voted the accused not guilty. An appeal was taken from the action of the lodge. The papers in the case were very imperfect ; there was no copy of summons, no copy of record to show that there had ever been a trial. The papers sent up showed irregularity in the proceedings, as well as informality in their getting up. For these reasons I ordered a new trial. The order was read at a stated communication, and after considerable discussion *pro* and *con*, the lodge voted quite unanimously to disregard the order from the Grand East, by voting not to receive the charges. After hearing what the lodge had to say, and a very careful consideration of all the facts, I felt it to be my duty to arrest its charter, and did so ; and believe it to be for the best interests of Masonry and the members of the lodge that its name and number be stricken from the roll of lodges, and I so recommend. It is due the W. Master to say that he was not present, and therefore not responsible for the action of the lodge.

JOHN W. DAWDY RESTORED.

May 11th, I restored Brother John W. Dawdy to good standing in the Fraternity, leaving him non-affiliated. I instructed the Grand Secretary to furnish him

with a certificate of the fact. Brother Dawdy had been expelled by Abingdon Lodge, No. 185. His petition for restoration was before the Grand Lodge in 1883, and referred to the Grand Master with power to act. (Proceedings 1883, page 79.)

COMPLAINTS, APPEALS AND DISCIPLINE.

December 18, I received a formal complaint against Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, signed by Bro. Fred. Howard, claiming that he and his brother, L. E. Howard, had been charged with more dues than other members, while the lodge was under dispensation. After a very full investigation of the subject, I found that while no injustice had been done either of the brethren in the actual amount of money collected, yet there had been some irregularity in the charging of dues while U. D. On calling the attention of the brethren to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, the matter of difference was finally amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

CARMI LODGE, NO. 272.

November 28, 1884, Brother ———, a F. C. belonging to Carmi Lodge, was placed on trial for a very serious offense. The lodge found the accused guilty as charged, but failed to inflict any penalty.

An appeal was taken to me, as the Acting Grand Master. After a full investigation, and a copy of the evidence furnished, I ordered the W. M. of the lodge to summon the members of the lodge who were present and heard the evidence, to attend a communication of the lodge for the purpose of fixing a penalty for the crime proven. This was done, and Brother ——— was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

CLEMENT LODGE, NO. 680.

Clement Lodge, No. 680, located at Cleveland, on December 27th, placed Bro. Geo. Hoffman, a member of said lodge, on trial for un-Masonic conduct.

Although one of the principal witnesses disobeyed the summons of the lodge and failed to appear and testify, the evidence very clearly sustained the charges; notwithstanding this, the verdict of the lodge was "not guilty." The lodge then passed a resolution calling upon Bro. Hoffman, the defendant, to apologize, in open lodge, for the very offense for which he had been tried and declared not guilty. Consistency is a jewel which does not shine very brightly in this transaction.

An appeal was taken from the action of the lodge.

A copy of the evidence furnished showed conclusively the guilt of the accused. Deeming it for the best interest of all concerned, I ordered the W. M. to summon the members of the lodge who were present at the former trial, and to again summon Bro. Henry Snyder, and after he had testified in the case, to proceed to vote on the penalty that Bro. Hoffman should receive—and to place Brother Snyder on trial for disobeying summons. At the final hearing, Bro. Geo. Hoffman was suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for six months, and Bro. Snyder was, on a plea of guilty, reprimanded for disobeying summons.

COBDEN LODGE, NO. 466.

Bro. B. F. Ross, a non-affiliated M. M., was placed on trial by Cobden Lodge, No. 466, for gross un-Masonic conduct, violation of his obligation, etc. After the evidence was heard, the lodge voted the defendant not guilty. An appeal was taken from the action of the lodge, and from the rulings and decisions of the W. M., by Bro. John Buck, who preferred the charges. After a careful examination of the records and evidence in the case, I considered it my duty to set aside the action of the lodge and order a new trial, which I did. As the W. M. of the lodge was then under charges for official misconduct, I requested the D. D. G. M. of the District, R. W. Bro. Barclay, to preside at the new trial.

Brother Ross was given a new trial June 19th, at which R. W. Bro. Barclay presided. At this second trial Bro. Ross was again acquitted. The case is before this Grand Lodge on appeal. The correspondence in this case was very extensive, voluminous and with a number of the members of the lodge; from all of which I infer that it is a serious question whether this lodge has not survived the period of its usefulness, and whether its charter ought not to be arrested.

A W. M. DISCIPLINED.

Growing out of the charges and trial of Bro. B. F. Ross, in Cobden Lodge, No. 466, charges were preferred against the W. M., Bro. J. F. F. Wallace, of so serious a nature as to warrant an investigation. For this purpose I appointed R. W. P. W. Barclay and W. Brethren C. Kirkpatrick and John McEwin a commission to hear the evidence. This was done June 19th. The evidence was quite full, and clearly sustained the charges, which were for official misconduct. The recommendation of the commission was that Bro. Wallace be reprimanded. Accordingly R. W. Bro. James Douglas, as my proxy, administered the reprimand in open lodge, to which the resident members had been summoned to attend, on the 9th of September.

W. M. DEPOSED FROM OFFICE.

March 4th I received charges and specifications against Bro. C. S. Williams, W. M. of New Columbia Lodge, No. 336, of a very serious nature. I appointed a commission consisting of R. W. P. W. Barclay, and Worshipful Brethren Thomas Moore, L. H. Simpson and B. Baer, to hear the evidence. The commission found the brother guilty as charged. September 21 I deposed him from office during the pleasure of Grand Lodge, and directed the lodge to take such action as the nature of the offense would warrant.

LEWISTOWN LODGE, NO. 104.

February 17th I received a lengthy communication from Bro. A. J. Belts, P. M., of Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, reciting the troubles the lodge had had with Bro. Henry T. Stevenson, a F. C. belonging to the lodge, and asking for a decision as to whether Bro. Stevenson had ever been elected to take the third degree in Ma-

sorry. As this case has been before the lodge, Grand Master or Grand Lodge since 1867 and still not settled, I desire to place the facts or evidence, as I obtained them, fully before the Grand Lodge, and urge that some action be taken that will effectually and finally dispose of the case. In order to understand the facts fully, I placed the papers in the hands of R. W. Bro. Lewis C. Seeley, D. D. G. M. of the 12th District with instructions to visit Lewistown and investigate all the facts in connection with the case. The following is the report of Bro. Seeley:

“LITTLETON, Ill., Feb. 28th, 1885.

A. T. DARRAH, M. D., *Acting Grand Master A. F. & A. M., State of Ills.,*

Bloomington, Ill.

Dear Sir and M. W. Bro.: Your letter requesting me to go to Lewistown has been complied with, and in reply will make the following report: I have examined the record from the beginning to the ending and find the following records made:

1867, June 14.—The application for initiation was balloted on, elected, and received the E. A. degree.

1867, July 12.—The application to be passed was balloted on and elected. Received the F. C. degree.

1867, Sept. 3.—The application to be raised balloted on and rejected.

1867, Oct. 11.—The application to be raised balloted on and *elected*.

This last record is the one that has produced the trouble, and on conversing with all the *remaining old* members, they say that the record is a mistake, and that he never received a clear ballot in any election. This record does not seem to be approved, as neither the Worshipful Master nor Secretary has signed it. The Secretary who wrote the record says it is a mistake, but he cannot tell how it got into the record.

1867, Nov. 8.—Charges preferred.

1868, Jan. 3.—Trial had and found not guilty.

1868, May 1.—Charges again preferred.

1868, Aug. 7.—Charges not sustained.

1869, Feb. 26.—Charges again preferred.

1869, Aug. 20.—Charges withdrawn.

1869, Aug. 29.—Ballot for M. M. degree spread and rejected.

1871, July 28.—Ballot spread and rejected.

1873, Aug. 8.—Ballot spread and rejected.

1879, Oct. 24.—Grand Master Gurney decided that “as balloting was necessary at that time, the ballot was conclusive, and that the degree could not be conferred, except upon clear ballot.”

1881, March 11.—Ballot spread and rejected.

1881, June 10.—Charges preferred.

1881, Aug. 25.—Charges quashed by Worshipful Master, for the reason of not complying with Grand Lodge By-Laws.

1882, Sept. 22.—Ballot spread and found foul.

1883, Dec. 22.—Ordered by Grand Master Browning to either give the degree, prefer charges or surrender their charter.

1884, Jan. 11.—Charges preferred.

1884, April 4.—Charges sustained and expelled.

1884, Oct.—Decision reversed by Grand Lodge, and reinstated as a F. C., in good standing.

I have seen, from examination of records and in conversation with the majority of the brethren, that it will be utterly impossible for him to ever get the degree; and after such examination as I have made, without finding a single supporter or friend in the lodge, I think the action of the lodge should be sustained in its former trial of April 4th, 1884, and he expelled. If this cannot be done, then have them prefer new charges (and they can easily do that,) and sustain them. The man is a kind of *crank* on general principles, and should not go any further. It certainly seems to me that the whole lodge would not be so united against him unless he deserved what they have done. Waiting your further order in the case, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed.)

LEWIS C. SEELEY,

D. D. G. M. 12th District."

The following certificate, signed by fifteen of the oldest members of the lodge, is given as bearing upon the question at issue:

"LEWISTOWN, ILL., March 5th, 1885, A. L. 5885.

Most Worshipful Acting 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, do hereby firmly believe, from all the evidence possible to obtain, and from the recollection of the old members, that Bro. Henry T. Stevenson *was never elected* to receive the third or Master Masons degree in said Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M.

(Signed.)

JOHN GUSTINE, M. M. since 1855.

E. T. MOORE, P. M., M. M. since 1869.

ELIJAH BARNES, M. M. since 1852.

JOSIAH C. MORLEY, M. M. since 1856.

P. J. STANDARD,

M. D. CUMMINGS, S. W.

W. J. DVCKES, W. M.

MARTIN WEIRANCH.

W. W. FOX, M. M. since 1866.

G. A. MORLOCK.

H. W. MASTERS, Past Master.

H. J. BENTON.

MILTON CAIN, M. M. since 1869.

A. J. BELTS, Past Master.

W. H. HUPP, J. W.

"I, C. W. Belts, Secretary of Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M., do hereby certify that the names signed to the above certificate are in their own hand write, and are *now and have been* members in good standing. The dates set opposite their names is the year the old members joined said Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M.

(Signed.) C. W. BELTS,
 (Seal.) Sec'y Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, A. F. & A. M.
 Lewistown, March 5th, 1885, A. L. 5885.

In addition to the above, a complete copy of the records, bearing upon the case, was furnished me by the Secretary of the lodge. This corresponds exactly with the report of R. W. Bro. Seeley.

At the stated communication of the lodge October 11, 1867, when it is claimed that Bro. Stevenson was elected, it seems that the ballot was spread on the petition of Bro. S. Rosenhaupt, a F. C., to take the third degree. The record is silent as to the result of this ballot; but at the next and special communication of the lodge, Bro. Rosenhaupt received the third degree, and at the next stated communication charges were preferred against Bro. Stevenson.

It seems to me that the record of the lodge October 11, 1867, which is silent as to the result of the ballot on the petition of Bro. Rosenhaupt for the third degree and says that Bro. Stevenson was elected, ought to say that Bro. Rosenhaupt was elected and Bro. Stevenson rejected. This would fully explain what otherwise seems to be inexplicable. So far as I know, not a single member of the lodge except Bro. Stevenson claims that he was elected to take the third degree. From the evidence submitted, I felt fully warranted in sustaining the decision of M. W. Theodore T. Gurney, Past Grand Master, and decided that Bro. Henry F. Stevenson had not been elected to take the third degree in Lewistown Lodge, and must receive a clear ballot before he could do so.

It is claimed by Bro. Stevenson's attorney, Bro. C. J. Main, of Canton, that soon after Bro. Stevenson was elected, W. Bro. T. Fisher, then W. M. of the lodge, "called a communication of the lodge for the purpose of conferring the degree, at which time a brother of said lodge objected to Bro. S. being advanced"—"charges were again preferred against him from time to time and withdrawn, and objections were raised and continued up to 1881." This being the case—and no one, so far as I know, disputes it—the law of objection to advancement of candidates, in force at the time, ought to settle the controversy. This law was in the shape of a standing resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1865, and in force in 1867 when the first objection was made to the advancement of Bro. Stevenson. This resolution reads: "*Resolved*, That the lodge has no right to interfere with the right of private ballot; and that if a member of a lodge objects to conferring a degree upon a petitioner, even after the ballot is passed and is found fair, and does not disclose the reasons therefor, he stands in the same position as if he had cast a black ball, and his reasons can not be demanded by his lodge; nor should the degree be conferred until the

objection is removed." This certainly places the brother or brethren who objected to the advancement of Bro. Stevenson in the light of having cast a black ball, and until the objection is removed and the candidate receives a clear ballot, he stands as a rejected candidate, and I so decided.

SAN BENITO LODGE, NO. 211, CALIFORNIA, VS. SPRINGFIELD LODGE, NO. 4, ILLINOIS.

June 25th I received a communication from M. W. Jonathan Dean Hines, Grand Master of Masons in California, asking that action be taken in the case of complaint of San Benito Lodge, No. 211, located at Hollister, California, against Springfield Lodge, No. 4, of Illinois. The entire correspondence between the two lodges was submitted. This shows that W. C. Maxwell, a member of Springfield Lodge, while in California, and not far from San Benito Lodge, Aug. 28, 1883, met with an accident, by which he sustained a fracture of the leg, in addition to other severe injuries. The brethren of San Benito Lodge took charge of him, placed him in care of a Spanish family, employed surgical aid, nurses, etc., and as soon as could be done Brother Maxwell was removed to Hollister, and cared for at the best hotel in the place. Some time in October he had so far recovered as to be able to be moved to San Francisco. A committee from San Benito Lodge accompanied him and paid all expenses. The expenses incurred by San Benito Lodge amounted to \$563.55. San Benito Lodge claims that Springfield Lodge should reimburse them to the full amount of the expense account, on the following grounds: Sept. 11th the W. M. of San Benito Lodge wrote the W. M. of Springfield Lodge, detailing at length the accident which had befallen Bro. Maxwell, and described fully what had been done by the lodge. Among other things he says: "We will be pleased to hear from you anything regarding him or his affairs, whereby we can be aided in assisting him." This was received by W. Bro. Latham, of Springfield Lodge, Sept. 20th, who immediately sent to W. Bro. Smith, of San Benito Lodge, the following telegram:

"SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 20, 1885.

A. L. SMITH, Hollister, California: Render all aid you can to Dr. Maxwell
—letter mailed. (Signed.) ALLEN R. LATHAM, W. M."

On the same date W. Bro. Latham wrote Bro. Smith, of San Benito Lodge, and in closing uses the following language: "Would say, however, that he is a worthy member in good standing of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, and we never turn a deaf ear to an appeal for aid in a case of this kind; and if our brother is in need of aid financially, please let us know." The communication finally closes with the following postscript: "N. B.—If he is in need of financial assistance, at once telegraph at my expense amount wanted." The communication is signed as W. M., and under seal of the lodge. It must have reached Hollister about seven days later. Although requested to do so, San Benito Lodge failed to notify Springfield Lodge of the amount needed, and with this failure Springfield Lodge could not, reasonably, be held longer responsible for expenses incurred. I called the attention of Grand Master Hines to this point, and am glad to know that he fully coincides in this view of

the case. Springfield Lodge seems to be anxious to do what is right, and requests that the matter be referred to the Grand Lodge for adjudication. I therefore recommend that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

July 26, I received a communication from M. W. Albert P. Charles, Grand Master of Masons in Indiana, stating that Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, of Indiana, claimed that Sumner Lodge, No. 334, of Illinois, had invaded the jurisdiction of Vincennes Lodge by conferring the degrees of Masonry on a resident of Vincennes. The correspondence and evidence submitted, by both lodges, is quite lengthy. The question is one of residence. The candidate was and is doing business at Sumner, Ill., but returns to Vincennes each Saturday evening, where he voted last fall and again this spring. I have thought best to recommend that the case be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

I had the pleasure of attending the Schools of Instruction at Centralia, Champaign, Sterling and Rockford. I failed to reach Litchfield on account of the snow blockade, which so completely impeded travel in the central portion of the State at that time. The Schools were all well attended, except the one at Sterling. For the reason just specified, it was not possible for many of the Craft to reach that point. Since the reorganization of these Schools, under the wisdom and guidance of Past Grand Master Hawley, they have gradually increased in importance and magnitude, until it is not possible to estimate the value of them to the Craft.

The Brethren who have attended them most, and are capable of estimating, dispassionately, their value, are loudest in their praise. The ritual, alone, is not all that is taught. Besides cultivating the social virtues, inspiring a zeal for the Institution, and a determination to know more of the ritual and symbolism of the degrees, many other points of interest are taught and exemplified—such as for example: How the officers of the Grand or constituent lodges should be received and introduced; how the examination of a visitor should be conducted; how and by whom he should be introduced; and many other points of interest to the Craft generally. The interest in the Schools was never before so marked as during the past winter. The desire for information on the various points presented, the interest manifested for more light, was all that the most exacting could ask or expect.

Brethren, these Schools have become of so much importance to the Craft, and so much good is being accomplished by them, that I cannot but think that it would be unwise for the Grand Lodge to do anything to discourage them.

The Board of Examiners and Assistant Grand Lectures, have, by a long course of study and teaching, become proficient in the work to a degree not contemplated a few years since. All these brethren deserve credit for faithful and efficient services rendered. To their efforts is largely due the advanced condition of the Craft in Illinois.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

The question of a Home for the orphans of deceased brethren has been under consideration at different times for a number of years, but it is only during the past year that the subject has assumed a tangible form. On the 11th of March last, the "Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home" was incorporated under the laws of the State. The subject is now fully before the Craft and commands the attention of every member. While there may be well grounded differences of opinion as to methods, yet the object to be attained is one that must commend itself to every thinking Mason. This is clearly set forth in the articles of organization: "To provide and maintain, at or near the city of Chicago, a home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture, of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois; and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons." Inasmuch as the expense of the erection and maintenance of the Home is to be met, entirely, by voluntary contributions, and no Masonic organization, other than the Home itself, is to be burdened by a permanent debt, I felt it to be my duty, May 8th, in a circular letter, to call the attention of the Craft to the claims of the "Orphans' Home." I feel sure that if the brethren respond as liberally as the merits of the object demand, there can be no question as to the result.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

As there seems to be great confusion among the Craft as to the proper construction of certain articles of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I respectfully recommend that a few of them be submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

First: Does Sec. 6, Art. 13, of the Constitution conflict with the latter clause of Sec. 5, Art. 23, Part Second of the By-Laws?

Second: What is meant by the exception in Sec. 2, Art. 13, of the Constitution?

Third: What lodges should recommend the formation of a new lodge in the city of Chicago?

Fourth: What lodge should recommend the formation of a new lodge, when a lodge in the city of Chicago may be nearer than one or more of the three nearest lodges out of the city?

Fifth: Does the concurrent jurisdiction of the lodges in Chicago extend beyond the corporate limits of the city?

Sixth: In Sec. 1, Art. 13, Part Second of the By-Laws, what is the meaning of the sentence, "and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the By-Laws?" Does it refer to the sum apportioned the degree as referred to in Sec. 1, Art. 17?

Some of these questions are at issue between brethren interested in the formation of new lodges in the immediate vicinity of Chicago.

In 1881, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported and the Grand Lodge adopted the following: "The word *town* as therein used, is not to be considered as synonymous with *township*, but is to be construed as synonymous with village or center of population." I mention this for the reason that brethren are still insisting that *town* is synonymous with township, and in *places* where new lodges are asked for, the population of the township is given. In this way we learn that the population of Grand Crossing is 60,000, and that of Ravenswood 40,000.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to the following brethren for very valuable advice and assistance in the discharge of the duties of the office of Grand Master: M. W. T. T. Gurney, and R. W. Brethren Jacob Krohn, Cheney Puffer, Frank G. Welton, Chas. F. Hitchcock, Owen Scott, J. H. C. Dill, D. M. Wieder, John Von Gunten, James Douglas, P. W. Barclay and Grand Secretary L. L. Munn.

Faternally submitted,



Deputy Grand Master.

SUPPLEMENTAL ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Having listened patiently to the address and report of our Worthy Deputy Grand Master of his acts during the time he was the Acting Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, I am sure you will commend my mercy when I have relieved you from an extended report. I congratulate him upon the ability displayed and the exhaustive manner in which he has treated the subjects which came before him. At the same time, mercy being one of the first lessons taught us, I thought that inasmuch as his report was so long, you would hardly excuse me if I inflicted another of equal length upon you. Hence the shortness of my address.

It is due to you, as well as myself, that I should explain why, during a part of the year just closed, I have not administered the affairs of the Grand Lodge of this State.

My Congressional duties kept me in Washington something over three months. At the close of the last session of Congress, I confidently expected to come back home and take charge of the business of the Grand Master. On the day of adjournment, however, having served for six years as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, duties devolved upon me in that department of the government, by the House

of Representatives, which necessitated my visiting the East, and being absent something like a month and a half looking into matters which it is necessary for me to act and report upon at the next session of Congress. Seeing that things were moving smoothly under the direction and administration of our Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master, and knowing that I would have to soon leave the State again to discharge the duties I speak of, I thought it inexpedient to interrupt him and so allowed matters to go along pleasantly as they did, expecting, upon my return from that duty, to again take up the burden. But, upon reaching home, I was greeted by a telegram announcing the serious and dangerous illness of my only remaining parent—my dear mother. Her home was in an adjoining State. With such speed as modern enterprise and invention put at my disposal, I went to her aid and assistance. For five long, weary months the angel of death hovered over the suffering bed of the only remaining parent I had. The duty of the son to watch beside and alleviate the sufferings of that mother, is my excuse. Happily for her, a few days ago, death came to her relief. Broken in heart, with the shadow of sorrow falling upon me and upon my household—sickness following in my immediate family and in that of my sister—I found it impossible to resume the duties of Grand Master, and thought it well nigh impossible for me to be in attendance during this communication of the Grand Lodge. Happily the curtain has lifted; a better prospect of health has come, and I thank the Grand Master above that I have been allowed to meet you, and to preside over the deliberations of this Grand Lodge at this session.

For my mistakes, I ask your charitable consideration. For my sorrow—and God knows that “unmerciful disaster has followed fast and followed faster” upon my track—I ask the sympathy which is due from one Mason to another, and that I shall receive it, I feel confident. For the sixteen years of labor and earnest devotion which I have given to the affairs of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, I ask only what I believe I deserve, your commendation.

And now, brethren, it is my duty to return to you at this moment the gavel, the emblem of power, the emblem of the office of Grand Master, which your partiality one year ago placed in my hands.

Hoping that health and peace and sweet content may be the fortune of each of you and of my successor, and extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the honor you have shown me, I now return you this gavel.

JOHN R. THOMAS, *Grand Master.*

On motion of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, the business portion of the addresses of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master were referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report of the business of his office for the year, which was referred to the Committee on Finance :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :

We have completed another circle; arrived at another milestone, and it becomes my duty as your Grand Secretary to submit a report of my official doings. Please permit me first to thank you, my brethren of the Grand Lodge, for the uniform kindness you have extended to me in the past. Your kind words of approbation have sweetened the hours of my official labor, and have caused me to hope that my efforts to serve and please you have not been entirely in vain.

At the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago, charters were issued to Triluminar Lodge, No. 767, located at South Chicago, in Cook County; to Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, located at Union Stock Yards, in Cook County; to St. Elmo Lodge, No. 769, located at St. Elmo, in Fayette County; to La Grange Lodge, No. 770, located at La Grange, in Cook County; to Bay City Lodge, No. 771, located at Bay City, in Pope County; to New Burnside Lodge, No. 772, located at New Burnside, in Johnson County; to Mansfield Lodge, No. 773, located at Mansfield, in Piatt County, and to Lake View Lodge, No. 774, located at Lake View, in Cook County.

After the close of the Grand Lodge, I prepared a manuscript copy of the proceedings for the printer, and on the 24th day of October commenced the distribution of the proceedings to the Grand Officers and constituent lodges, and on the 3d day of November the published proceedings had been forwarded to all the constituent lodges in the State, and to all the Grand Lodges with whom we are in correspondence.

From a careful examination of the returns of the constituent lodges for 1884, we find errors in forty-two of them. Most of these errors show carelessness on the part of the Secretary in making returns. These errors consist generally of omissions or additions, which a careful Secretary can easily avoid. The most of these errors were caused by dropping from the list of members the names of some that are in good standing, or adding to the list of members the names of some that are suspended or dimitted, while in other cases new names are added, with nothing to show how they became members. An investigation brings out the facts, and we find that some became members by affiliation, while others were raised to the degree of Master Mason, which facts the Secretary failed to report in the returns. Secretaries should remember that the Grand Secretary has a complete list of the members of every lodge, and that they can not drop the name of a member without showing how his membership was terminated, nor add a name to the membership of his lodge without showing how he became a member, without our being able to detect the error. Most of the lodges in this State have efficient, prompt and careful Secretaries, but there are a few

lodges whose business is not promptly and carefully attended to. In some cases the Secretary fails to report the election of officers, and does not answer communications sent to him. There is no officer in the lodge whose carelessness and neglect of official duty will be so fatal and injurious to the good name and prosperity of the lodge as in the office of Secretary.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following changes have been made in the representatives of other Grand Lodges near our Grand Lodge, and in our representatives near other Grand Bodies :

W. Bro. A. B. Wicker, of Austin, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Montana, *vice* R. W. Bro. H. W. Hubbard, deceased.

W. Bro. Francis S. Belden, of Evanston, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, *vice* M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, removed from the State.

W. Bro. W. W. Estabrooke, of Chicago, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick near our Grand Lodge.

W. Bro. J. Henry Leonard, of Carleton, St. Johns, N. B., was commissioned as representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

R. W. Bro. J. M. Boon, of Macon, was commissioned as representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, *vice* M. W. Bro. J. M. Stone, resigned.

W. Bro. Charles H. Brenan, of Chicago, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, *vice* W. Bro. Daniel Wadsworth, resigned.

R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, *vice* M. W. Bro. Wm. H. Scott, removed from the State.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, of Benton, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, *vice* M. W. Bro. Wm. H. Scott, removed from the State.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

Duplicate charters have been issued to the following lodges, the originals having been destroyed by fire, to-wit :

Youngstown Lodge, No. 378, March 4th, 1885.

New Holland Lodge, No. 741, March 24th, 1885.

Norton Lodge, No. 631, May 9th, 1885.

Reynoldsburg Lodge, No. 419, May 30th, 1885.

New Haven Lodge, No. 230, August 20th, 1885.

Kedron Lodge, No. 340, August 20th, 1885.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

The charter of Dorchester Lodge, No. 598, located at Dorchester, in Macoupin County, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. George W. Davis, D. D. G. M. of the 22d District, and the charter, books and papers were forwarded to your Grand Secretary, as per his letter of January 13th.

The charter of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 703, located in Chicago, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M. of the 1st District, May 4th, and the charter, books and jewels were forwarded to your Grand Secretary.

The charter of Metamora Lodge, No. 82, located at Metamora, in Woodford County, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. C. F. Hitchcock, D. D. G. M. of the 4th District, and the charter, books and papers were forwarded to your Grand Secretary July 21st.

The charter of Newark Lodge, No. 549, located at Newark, in Kendall County, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. Chenery Puffer, and the charter, books and papers were forwarded to your Grand Secretary on the 22d of July.

The charter of Chemung Lodge, No. 258, was surrendered to R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn, D. D. G. M. of the 5th District, on the 26th of August, and the charter, books and jewels were turned over to your Grand Secretary.

On the first day of October there had been received for the present Masonic year, returns from all but two constituent lodges, and dues from all but fifteen. From these returns we have prepared a tabular statement such as has heretofore been furnished by the Committee on Chartered Lodges. From this statement, which is submitted, we extract the following summaries:

Membership of all lodges, including those U. D., in 1884.....	39,963
Number Rejected.....	355
Number Initiated.....	1,559
Number Passed.....	1,467
Number Raised.....	1,424
Number Reinstated.....	197
Number Admitted.....	544
Number Added for Error.....	110
Number Suspended.....	513
Number Expelled.....	30
Number Dimitted.....	1,264
Number Deceased.....	384
Number Deducted for Error.....	32
Total Membership June 30, 1885.....	40,015
Total Membership Resident in Illinois.....	36,430

This tabular statement showing that one hundred and thirty-two lodges have conferred no degrees, led to an examination of the records concerning the work and vigor of our lodges. The limited space of time and the many and confining duties

of our office have allowed of only a hasty examination. There can be no doubt but that the great majority of the lodges in our jurisdiction do a fair amount of work, and maintain their membership at a satisfactory number. But that nearly one-fifth of our lodges have failed to do any work for the past year, is evidence that many lodges are taking life easy, and that they need to have new vigor instilled into them. We have no desire to assert that many of these one hundred and thirty-two lodges are not a credit to the Grand Lodge, as many have but taken a respite from continued and satisfactory increase. In large part these lodges contribute their full quota toward the support of the Grand Lodge. Yet there are some of these inactive lodges, which have languished so long, which do so little and draw so much, that it seems best to call attention to the facts in regard to them.

Among these lodges which have conferred no degrees are twenty-five which have an aggregate membership of only 460, which pay altogether, Grand Lodge dues of only \$347.25, and which draw for mileage and per diem \$671.10. These twenty-five lodges cost the Grand Lodge on the average seventy cents per member. Among these twenty-five lodges is one that has not conferred a degree for over ten years, which pays \$10.50 dues, and receives over twice as much for mileage and per diem. This lodge cost $76\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each member. But this lodge is not alone, for another lodge has conferred no degrees in over seven years, and draws \$12.75 more a year from the Grand Lodge than it pays to it as dues. This lodge costs sixty cents a year per member. Another lodge has conferred only one third degree in seven years, and draws \$1.44 more per member for mileage and per diem than it pays for Grand Lodge dues. Still another lodge, which has raised but one Master Mason in six years, draws \$16.50 more than it pays. In this case each member becomes an annual tax of \$1.27 on this Grand Body. So another lodge, of a membership of but 15, which has done no work for more than four years, draws so greatly in advance of its payments that each member of it taxes the Grand Lodge \$1.37 a year.

There are at least seven more of these lodges which have conferred no degrees for over three years, and many of them draw from the treasury of the Grand Lodge sums so greatly in excess of the dues which they pay, that the aggregate membership of these seven lodges must burden this body at the rate nearly of \$1.00 a member. One lodge is kept in existence at an annual expense of \$1.77 per member.

These facts are respectfully submitted by your Grand Secretary. As no other officer has means of obtaining reliable information, he considers it his duty to bring before this Grand Body such facts outside of routine report, the menacing importance of which seem to demand your consideration.

I now desire to present to the Grand Lodge an itemized report of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary for the past year, together with the cash-book and ledger, and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

S. S. Munn,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$67 50	Scott	79	\$ 33 00
Equality	2	19 50	Whitehall	80	71 25
Harmony	3	69 75	Vitruvius	81	30 00
Springfield	4	102 75	DeWitt	84	99 75
Friendship	7	64 50	Mitchell	85	29 25
Macon	8	121 50	Kaskaskia	86	33 00
Rushville	9	59 25	Mt. Pulaski	87	55 50
St. Johns	13	48 00	Havana	88	68 25
Warren	14	31 50	Fellowship	89	49 50
Peoria	15	139 50	Jerusalem Temple	90	127 50
Macomb	17	93 00	Metropolis	91	63 75
Hancock	20	38 25	Stewart	92	39 00
Cass	23	41 25	Tonlon	93	39 00
St. Clair	24	51 00	Perry	95	42 00
Franklin	25	31 50	Samuel H. Davis	96	16 50
Hiram	26	20 25	Excelsior	97	79 50
Piasa	27	66 75	Taylor	98	33 75
Pekin	29	29 25	Edwardsville	99	69 75
Mt. Vernon	31	55 50	Astoria	100	46 50
Oriental	33	174 00	Rockford	102	164 25
Barry	34	77 25	Magnolia	103	27 00
Charleston	35	61 50	Lewistown	104	33 75
Kavanaugh	36	31 50	Winchester	105	53 25
Monmouth	37	56 25	Lancaster	106	23 25
Olive Branch	38	139 50	Versailles	108	37 50
Hermion	39	54 75	Trenton	109	38 25
Occidental	40	89 25	Lebanon	110	33 00
Mt. Joliet	42	99 75	Jonesboro	111	31 50
Bloomington	43	99 75	Bureau	112	80 25
Hardin	44	60 75	Robert Burns	113	45 00
Griggsville	45	37 50	Marcelline	114	24 75
Temple	46	122 25	Rising Sun	115	23 25
Caledonia	47	16 50	Vermont	116	54 00
Unity	48	27 00	Elgin	117	67 50
Cambridge	49	41 25	Waverly	118	42 75
Carrlton	50	67 50	Henry	119	33 75
Mt. Moriah	51	60 00	Mound	122	60 00
Benevolent	52	30 00	Oquawka	123	30 00
Jackson	53	72 75	Cedar	124	78 00
Washington	55	51 00	Greenup	125	21 00
Trio	57	111 00	Empire	126	57 00
Fraternal	58	64 50	Antioch	127	28 50
New Boston	59	45 75	Raleigh	128	16 50
Belvidere	60	49 50	Greenfield	129	49 50
Lacon	61	49 50	Marion	130	44 25
St. Marks	63	62 25	Golconda	131	35 25
Benton	64	42 00	Mackinaw	132	32 25
Euclid	65	38 25	Marshall	133	49 50
Knoxville	66	46 50	Sycamore	134	83 25
Acacia	67	57 75	Lima	135	26 25
Naples	68	16 50	Hutsonville	136	15 00
Eureka	69	38 25	Polk	137	45 00
Social	70	22 50	Marengo	138	58 50
Central	71	36 75	Geneva	139	34 50
Chester	72	37 50	Olney	140	59 25
Rockton	74	37 50	Garden City	141	189 00
Roscoe	75	35 25	Ames	142	34 50
Mt. Nebo	76	60 00	Richmond	143	47 25
Prairie	77	110 25	DeKalb	144	73 50
Waukegan	78	77 25	A. W. Rawson	145	35 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre.....	146	\$26 25	Leroy.....	221	\$ 47 25
Clayton.....	147	57 00	Geo. Washington.....	222	22 50
Bloomfield.....	148	39 00	Keeney.....	223	13 50
Efingham.....	149	34 50	Pana.....	226	46 50
Vienna.....	150	45 75	Columbus.....	227	20 25
Bunker Hill.....	151	42 00	Lovington.....	228	37 50
Fidelity.....	152	21 75	Manchester.....	229	18 00
Clay.....	153	33 75	New Haven.....	230	20 25
Russell.....	154	30 75	Wyanet.....	231	31 50
Alpha.....	155	98 25	Farmers.....	232	21 00
Delavan.....	156	55 50	Blandinsville.....	233	60 00
Urbana.....	157	87 00	DuQuoin.....	234	39 75
McHenry.....	158	26 25	Charter Oak.....	236	87 75
Kewanee.....	159	62 25	Cairo.....	237	67 50
Waubansia.....	160	111 00	Black Hawk.....	238	46 50
Virde.....	161	49 50	Mt. Carmel.....	239	43 50
Hope.....	162	42 75	Western Star.....	240	89 25
Westfield.....	163	22 50	Shekinah.....	241	63 00
Edward Dobbins.....	164	33 75	Galva.....	243	51 00
Atlanta.....	165	21 00	Horicon.....	244	52 50
Star in the East.....	166	96 00	Greenville.....	245	36 00
Milford.....	168	36 75	El Paso.....	246	50 25
Nunda.....	169	35 25	Rob Morris.....	247	28 50
Evergreen.....	170	84 00	Golden Gate.....	248	35 25
Girard.....	171	45 75	Hibbard.....	249	35 25
Wayne.....	172	25 50	Robinson.....	250	21 75
Cherry Valley.....	173	33 00	Heyworth.....	251	50 25
Lena.....	174	44 25	Aledo.....	252	42 00
Matteson.....	175	101 25	Avon Harmony.....	253	24 75
Mendota.....	176	65 25	Aurora.....	254	101 25
Stanton.....	177	36 00	Donnelson.....	255	28 50
Illinois Central.....	178	71 25	Warsaw.....	257	22 50
Wabash.....	179	34 50	Mattoon.....	260	114 00
Moweaqua.....	180	24 75	Amon.....	261	36 75
Germania.....	182	143 25	Channahon.....	262	30 75
Meridian.....	183	42 00	Illinois.....	263	57 75
Abingdon.....	185	46 50	Franklin Grove.....	264	37 50
Mystic Tie.....	187	37 50	Vermilion.....	265	30 75
Cyrus.....	188	41 25	Kingston.....	266	36 00
Fulton City.....	189	50 25	La Prairie.....	267	29 25
Dundee.....	190	37 50	Paris.....	268	108 75
Farmington.....	192	45 00	Wheaton.....	269	27 00
Herrick.....	193	15 75	Levi Lusk.....	270	23 25
LaHarpe.....	195	99 75	Blancy.....	271	102 00
Louisville.....	196	27 00	Carmi.....	272	54 00
King Solomon's.....	197	49 50	Miners.....	273	53 25
Grandview.....	198	27 00	Byron.....	274	38 25
Homer.....	199	43 50	Milton.....	275	51 75
Sheba.....	200	30 00	Elizabeth.....	276	33 75
Centralia.....	201	92 25	Accordia.....	277	59 25
Flora.....	204	40 50	Jo Daviess.....	278	71 25
Corinthian.....	205	42 00	Neoga.....	279	40 50
Fairfield.....	206	54 75	Kansas.....	280	33 75
Tamaroa.....	207	30 00	Brooklyn.....	282	33 75
Wilmington.....	208	64 50	Meteor.....	283	69 75
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	133 50	Catlin.....	285	39 00
Lincoln.....	210	54 00	Plymouth.....	286	25 50
Cleveland.....	211	257 25	De Soto.....	287	29 25
Shipman.....	212	23 25	Genoa.....	288	36 75
Ipava.....	213	44 25	Wataga.....	291	14 25
Gillespie.....	214	25 50	Prophetstown.....	293	53 25
Newton.....	216	47 25	Pontiac.....	294	48 75
Mason.....	217	30 00	Dills.....	295	18 00
New Salem.....	218	36 00	Quincy.....	296	56 25
Oakland.....	219	42 75	Benjamin.....	297	40 50
Mahomet.....	220	31 50	Waconda.....	298	26 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Mechanicsburg	299	\$14 25	Gill.....	382	\$ 22 50
Hanover.....	300	10 50	LaMoille.....	383	24 75
Hinckley.....	301	17 25	Waltham.....	384	31 50
Durand.....	302	35 25	Mississippi.....	385	26 ² / ₅ 25
Raven.....	303	35 25	Bridgeport.....	386	30 00
Onarga.....	305	34 50	El Dara.....	388	25 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	34 50	Kankakee.....	389	81 75
T. J. Pickett.....	307	60 00	Ashmore.....	390	24 00
Harvard.....	309	68 25	Tolono.....	391	26 25
Dearborn.....	310	129 75	Oconee.....	392	17 25
Kilwinning.....	311	190 50	Blair.....	393	141 75
Ionic.....	312	85 25	Jerseyville.....	394	54 00
York.....	313	24 75	Muddy Point.....	396	33 00
Palatine.....	314	34 50	Shiloh.....	397	13 50
Erwin.....	315	30 00	Kimmundy.....	398	33 75
Abraham Jonas.....	316	9 00	Buda.....	399	33 75
Augusta.....	318	51 75	Pacific.....	400	41 25
Doric.....	319	78 75	Odell.....	401	29 25
Malta.....	320	17 25	Kishwaukee.....	402	30 75
Dunlap.....	321	54 00	Mason City.....	403	60 00
Windsor.....	322	57 75	Batavia.....	404	61 50
Orient.....	323	22 50	Ramsey.....	405	25 50
Harrisburg.....	325	51 00	Bethalto.....	406	18 75
Industry.....	327	35 25	Stratton.....	408	46 50
Altona.....	330	30 75	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	99 00
Mt. Erie.....	331	24 00	Mithra.....	410	80 25
Tuscola.....	332	61 50	Hesperia.....	411	240 00
Tyrian.....	333	73 50	Bollen.....	412	19 50
Summer.....	334	57 75	Evening Star.....	414	28 50
Schiller.....	335	69 75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	27 25
New Columbia.....	336	39 00	Paxton.....	416	35 75
Oneida.....	337	42 00	Marseilles.....	417	44 25
Saline.....	339	27 00	Freeburg.....	418	30 00
Kedron.....	340	21 00	Reynoldsburg.....	419	26 25
Full Moon.....	341	40 50	Oregon.....	420	37 50
Summerfield.....	342	17 25	Washburn.....	421	9 00
Wenona.....	344	35 25	Landmark.....	422	159 00
Milledgeville.....	345	18 00	Lanark.....	423	39 00
N. D. Morse.....	346	17 25	Exeter.....	424	26 25
Sidney.....	347	24 75	Scottville.....	426	30 00
Russellville.....	348	19 50	Red Bud.....	427	26 25
Sublette.....	349	24 00	Sunbeam.....	428	31 50
Fairview.....	350	39 00	Chebanse.....	429	42 75
Tarbolton.....	351	64 50	Kendrick.....	430	15 00
Groveland.....	352	24 00	Sunmit.....	431	20 25
Kinderhook.....	353	30 75	Murrayville.....	432	30 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	48 75	Annawan.....	433	21 00
Marine.....	355	30 75	Makanda.....	434	42 00
Hermitage.....	356	46 50	Philo.....	436	53 25
Blackberry.....	359	32 25	Chicago.....	437	167 25
Princeville.....	360	18 00	Luce.....	439	58 50
Douglas.....	361	37 50	Camargo.....	440	30 75
Noble.....	362	35 25	Sparlaud.....	441	21 75
Horb.....	363	40 50	Casey.....	442	28 50
Tonica.....	364	27 75	Hampshire.....	443	33 00
Bement.....	365	54 75	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	21 00
Arcola.....	366	45 00	Chesterfield.....	445	35 25
Oxford.....	367	31 50	Watska.....	446	47 25
Jefferson.....	368	22 50	S. D. Monroe.....	447	18 00
Newman.....	369	61 50	Yates City.....	448	32 25
Livingston.....	371	33 75	Mendon.....	449	38 25
Shabbona.....	374	20 25	Loami.....	450	20 25
Archimedes.....	377	38 25	Bromwell.....	451	42 75
Payson.....	379	39 75	Grant.....	452	23 25
Liberty.....	380	27 00	New Hartford.....	453	30 75
M. R. Thompson.....	381	54 75	Maroa.....	454	72 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Irving	455	\$28 50	Covenant	526	\$322 50
Nokomis	456	30 75	Rossville	527	43 50
Moscow	457	24 00	Minooka	528	24 00
Blazing Star.....	458	28 50	Adams	529	24 00
Butler	459	10 50	Maquon	530	37 50
Jeffersonville.....	460	31 50	Ashton	531	24 00
Plainview	461	19 50	Seneca	532	20 25
Tremont	462	16 50	Altamont.....	533	18 75
Palmyra	463	33 00	Cuba.....	534	25 50
Denver.....	464	19 50	Sherman.....	535	31 50
Huntsville.....	465	41 25	Plainfield.....	536	41 25
Cobden.....	466	32 25	J. R. Gorin.....	537	45 75
South Macon.....	467	39 75	Lockport.....	538	54 75
Cheney's Grove.....	468	35 25	Chatsworth.....	539	29 25
McLean.....	469	27 75	Harlem.....	540	94 50
Rantoul.....	470	27 00	Sigel.....	541	21 75
Kendall.....	471	24 75	Towanda.....	542	27 00
Amity.....	472	44 25	Cordova.....	543	20 25
Gordon.....	473	11 25	Virginia.....	544	30 00
Columbia.....	474	43 50	Elkhart.....	545	24 75
Walshville.....	475	18 00	Valley.....	547	32 25
Manito.....	476	16 50	Apple River	548	37 50
Rutland.....	477	13 50	Sharon.....	550	33 75
Pleiades.....	478	143 25	Darwin.....	551	9 75
Wyoming.....	479	51 00	Long Point.....	552	18 00
Logan.....	480	45 00	Plum River.....	554	42 75
Momence.....	481	29 25	Humboldt.....	555	32 25
Lexington.....	482	37 50	Dawson.....	556	51 75
Edgewood.....	484	28 50	Lessing.....	557	58 50
Xenia.....	485	31 50	Leland.....	558	13 50
Bowen.....	486	15 75	Thomson.....	559	36 00
Andrew Jackson.....	487	26 25	Trinity.....	561	29 25
Clay City.....	488	33 00	Villa Ridge.....	562	21 00
Shannon.....	490	18 75	Hamilton.....	563	21 00
Martin.....	491	27 00	Winslow.....	564	26 25
Libertyville.....	492	38 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	33 75
Tower Hill.....	493	15 75	Albany.....	566	33 75
Bath.....	494	23 25	Frankfort.....	567	39 75
Stone Fort.....	495	45 75	Time.....	569	10 50
Tennessee.....	496	32 25	Jacksonville.....	570	72 75
Alma.....	497	37 50	Bardolph.....	572	27 75
Murphysboro.....	498	53 25	Gardner.....	573	30 75
St. Paul.....	500	47 25	Pera.....	574	19 50
Stark.....	501	21 00	Capron.....	575	45 75
Woodhull.....	502	32 25	O'Fallon.....	576	29 25
Odin.....	503	24 00	Viola.....	577	28 50
East St. Louis.....	504	53 25	Prairie City.....	578	24 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	35 25	Elbridge.....	579	30 75
O. H. Miner.....	506	56 25	Hazel Dell.....	580	27 75
Home.....	508	195 00	Dongola.....	581	19 50
Parkersburg.....	509	27 75	Shirley.....	582	27 00
J. D. Moody.....	510	18 00	Highland.....	583	26 25
Cintonville.....	511	21 00	Vesper.....	584	98 25
Wade-Barney.....	512	71 25	Fisher.....	585	18 75
Bradford.....	514	29 25	Princeton.....	587	57 75
Dement.....	515	18 75	Troy.....	588	27 00
Andalusia.....	516	12 00	Elwood.....	589	24 75
Litchfield.....	517	42 75	Fairmount.....	590	45 75
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	34 50	Gilman.....	591	17 25
Roseville.....	519	24 75	Fieldon.....	592	23 25
Anna.....	520	25 50	Miles Hart.....	595	25 50
Illioipolis.....	521	27 75	National.....	596	87 75
Monitor.....	522	81 00	Lostant.....	597	21 00
Chatham.....	523	28 50	Cerro Gordo.....	600	42 75
Evans.....	524	120 75	Laclede.....	601	30 75
Delia.....	525	17 25	Watson.....	602	25 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clark.....	603	\$27 75	Burnside.....	683	\$ 25 50
Hebron.....	604	32 25	Galatia.....	684	23 25
Allin.....	605	22 50	Rio.....	685	31 50
Streator.....	607	79 50	Garfield.....	686	195 75
Piper.....	608	35 25	Orangeville.....	687	19 50
Sheldon.....	609	34 50	Clifton.....	688	16 50
Union Park.....	610	88 50	Englewood.....	690	98 25
Lincoln Park.....	611	144 00	Iola.....	691	18 75
Rock River.....	612	102 75	Raymond.....	692	38 25
Patoka.....	613	39 00	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	43 50
Forrest.....	614	41 25	Centre.....	694	13 50
Wadley.....	616	18 75	Shiloh Hill.....	695	24 75
Milan.....	617	26 25	Belle Rive.....	696	33 00
Rasco.....	618	23 25	Richard Cole.....	697	135 75
Berwick.....	619	15 75	Hutton.....	698	43 50
New Hope.....	620	26 25	Pleasant Plains.....	700	27 00
Venice.....	621	16 50	Temple Hill.....	701	31 50
Locust.....	623	18 00	Alexandria.....	702	34 50
Union.....	627	18 75	Braidwood.....	704	78 00
Tuscan.....	630	27 75	Ewing.....	705	24 75
Norton.....	631	33 00	Joppa.....	706	19 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	30 75	Circle.....	707	60 75
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	82 50	Lemont.....	708	20 25
Buckley.....	634	29 25	Star.....	709	63 00
Rochester.....	635	24 00	Farmer City.....	710	43 50
Peotone.....	636	29 25	Providence.....	711	38 25
Keystone.....	639	72 00	Collinsville.....	712	39 75
Comet.....	641	39 00	Johnsonville.....	713	42 00
Apollo.....	642	103 50	Newtown.....	714	42 75
D. C. Cregier.....	643	117 75	Elvaston.....	715	15 75
Oblong City.....	644	21 75	Calumet.....	716	43 50
San Jose.....	645	14 25	Arcana.....	717	93 00
Somonauk.....	646	34 50	May.....	718	18 00
Blueville.....	647	33 00	Chapel Hill.....	719	42 00
Camden.....	648	42 75	Rome.....	721	26 25
Hinsdale.....	649	21 75	Walnut.....	722	33 00
Irvington.....	650	12 75	Omaha.....	723	18 00
Centre Star.....	651	34 50	Chandlerville.....	724	26 25
Polar Star.....	652	15 75	Rankin.....	725	15 75
Greenview.....	653	33 00	Golden Rule.....	726	85 50
Yorktown.....	655	24 00	Raritan.....	727	29 25
Mozart.....	656	39 00	Waterman.....	728	33 00
Lafayette.....	657	13 50	Lake Creek.....	729	24 75
Rock Island.....	658	51 75	Eldorado.....	730	28 50
Lambert.....	659	54 00	Harbor.....	731	81 75
Grand Chain.....	660	33 75	Carman.....	732	20 25
Bethesda.....	661	15 00	Gibson.....	733	58 50
South Park.....	662	24 75	Morning Star.....	734	117 00
Phoenix.....	663	20 25	Sheridan.....	735	27 00
Mayo.....	664	12 75	Dennison.....	736	14 25
Greenland.....	665	25 50	Arrowsmith.....	737	13 50
Crawford.....	666	9 00	Sullivan Centre.....	738	19 50
Eric.....	667	32 25	Lakeside.....	739	85 50
Burnt Prairie.....	668	16 50	Grant Park.....	740	17 25
Herder.....	669	69 75	New Holland.....	741	17 25
Fillmore.....	670	42 00	Danvers.....	742	18 75
Eddyville.....	672	36 75	Scott Land.....	743	20 25
Normal.....	673	26 25	Goode.....	744	29 25
Waldeck.....	674	72 00	Winnebago.....	745	24 00
Pawnee.....	675	29 25	Weldon.....	746	33 00
A. O. Fay.....	676	31 50	Centennial.....	747	25 50
Enfield.....	677	39 75	Alta.....	748	18 75
Sheffield.....	678	17 25	Akin.....	749	32 25
Illinois City.....	679	14 25	Lyndon.....	750	16 50
Clement.....	680	26 25	Lounsbury.....	751	22 50
Morrisonville.....	681	33 75	Allendale.....	752	21 00
Blue Mound.....	682	42 75			

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1885—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Cornell.....	753	\$9 00	Sullivan.....	764	\$ 30 75
Ogden.....	754	27 00	Palace.....	765	56 25
Pre-emption.....	755	23 25	Littleton.....	766	22 50
Hardinsville.....	756	8 25	Triluminar.....	767	21 75
Verona.....	757	26 25	Mizpah.....	768	71 25
Mystic Star.....	758	60 00	St. Elmo.....	769	19 50
Hickory Hill.....	759	27 75	La Grange.....	770	16 50
Belle Flower.....	760	18 75	Bay City.....	771	15 75
Sibley.....	761	32 25	New Burnside.....	772	27 75
Van Meter.....	762	20 25	Mansfield.....	773	14 25
Crete.....	763	25 50	Lake View.....	774	28 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Cass.....	23	\$48 00	Stratton.....	408	\$ 3 00
St Clair.....	24	75	T. J Turner.....	409	97 50
Hiram.....	26	75	Annawan.....	433	1 50
Roscoe.....	75	36 00	Camargo.....	440	75
Rising Sun.....	115	26 25	Waseka.....	446	2 25
Raleigh.....	128	18 75	S. D Monroe.....	447	1 50
Bloomfield.....	148	40 50	Irving.....	455	75
Vienna.....	150	1 50	Cheney's Grove.....	468	3 75
Atlanta.....	165	1 50	Kendall.....	471	24 00
Lovington.....	228	30 00	Stone Fort.....	495	50 25
Blandinsville.....	233	1 50	Wade Barney.....	512	1 50
Amon.....	261	43 50	Prairie City.....	578	27 00
Pontiac.....	294	50 75	Miles Hart.....	595	27 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	1 50	Dorchester.....	598	10 50
Altona.....	330	75	Hebron.....	604	33 00
New Columbia.....	336	38 25	Tuscan.....	630	1 50
Saline.....	339	17 25	Bethesda.....	661	12 00
Wenona.....	344	33 00	Pleasant Plains.....	700	2 25
Russellville.....	348	4 50	Calumet.....	716	75
Noble.....	362	75	Lake Creek.....	729	75
Aroma.....	378	20 25	Gibson.....	733	75
Ashmore.....	390	75	Akin.....	749	27 00
Odell.....	401	2 25	Belleflower.....	760	75

DUES OF 1883.

Cheney's Grove..... | 468 | 1 50

DUES OF 1882.

Russell..... | 154 | 27 00 | Cheney's Grove..... | 468 | 4 50
 Homer..... | 199 | 2 25

LODGES U. D.

Omega Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 4, 1885..... \$15 00

1884.

CR.

Oct.	8,	By mileage and per diem orders paid per vouchers.....	\$ 3,161 90
"	8,	" mileage and per diem orders paid Grand Lodge representatives as per vouchers.....	14,782 50

\$17,944 40

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE	OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	
Oct.	8,	867	Mrs. J. P. Ferns, expense of funeral.....	\$ 140 00
"	8,	868	Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, ex. of funeral.....	197 11
"	8,	869	T. T. Gurney, correspondence.....	300 00
"	8,	870	R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
"	8,	871	H. Bowen, Janitor.....	10 00
"	8,	872	Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Sec'y.....	25 00
"	8,	873	Z. T. Griffin, Asst. " "	25 00
"	9,	874	Mrs. J. P. Ferns, repairing aprons.....	57 00
"	9,	875	Journal Printing Co., print'g and stat'nry...	1,366 29
"	9,	876	J. B. Dodge, error of 1883.....	5 60
"	9,	877	G. W. Sweet, " "	19 30
"	9,	878	B. Mendenhall, expense as D. D. G. M....	9 75
"	9,	879	A. Lindstrom, error of 1883.....	6 00
"	9,	880	Z. A. Enos, expense as D. D. G. M.....	11 00
"	9,	881	E. S. Mulliner, extra labor.....	25 00
"	9,	882	M. H. Morgan, music.....	10 00
"	9,	883	R. R. Stevens, extra expense G. Tyler.....	32 50
"	9,	884	Edwin P. Tilly, labor and lumber.....	266 93
"	31,	885	John R. Thomas, Grand Master.....	125 00
"	31,	886	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Nov.	29,	887	John R. Thomas, Grand Master.....	125 00
"	29,	888	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Dec.	1,	889	Journal Ptg Co., proc'gs, cir. and envel's...	1,135 14
"	30,	890	M. D. Rapp, expense as clerk.	25 00
"	31,	891	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master....	125 00
"	31,	892	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 34
1885.				
Jan.	3,	893	Alex. T. Darrah, expense Acting G. M....	27 00
"	22,	894	Edward Cook, Grand Examiner.....	50 20
"	22,	895	M. D. Chamberlin, "	52 60
"	22,	896	James Douglas, "	32 50
"	22,	897	C. F. Tenney, "	38 20
"	22,	898	W. B. Grimes, "	40 30
"	28,	899	Journal Printing Co., By-Laws.....	270 00

Jan.	31,	900	Am. Ex. Co., charges on proceedings.....	214	82
"	31,	901	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
"	31,	902	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master....	125	00
"	31,	903	Alex. T. Darrah, ex. " "	33	15
Feb.	6,	904	Edward Cook, expenses G. Examiner.....	48	40
"	6,	905	M. D. Chamberlin, " "	49	50
"	6,	906	James Douglas, " "	39	70
"	6,	907	C. F. Tenney, " "	33	20
"	6,	908	W. B. Grimes, " "	34	40
"	21,	909	Edward Cook, " "	36	00
"	21,	910	M. D. Chamberlin, " "	30	30
"	21,	911	James Douglas, " "	57	70
"	21,	912	W. B. Grimes, " "	48	70
"	28,	913	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
"	28,	914	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting G. Master	125	00
March	4,	915	J. H. C. Dill, ex. Grand Examiner.....	36	60
"	4,	916	Edward Cook, Grand Examiner.....	37	80
"	4,	917	M. D. Chamberlin, "	49	90
"	4,	918	James Douglas, "	45	00
"	4,	919	C. F. Tenney, "	28	00
"	4,	920	W. B. Grimes, "	41	00
"	10,	921	Journal Printing Co., printing blanks.....	73	25
"	18,	922	Edward Cook, Grand Examiner.....	34	30
"	18,	923	M. D. Chamberlin, "	27	80
"	18,	924	James Douglas, "	63	30
"	18,	925	C. F. Tenney, "	50	00
"	18,	926	W. B. Grimes, "	51	50
"	31,	927	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
"	31,	928	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting G. Master	125	00
April	3,	929	Alex. T. Darrah, ex. "	56	39
"	30,	930	Alex. T. Darrah, "	125	00
"	30,	931	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	34
May	30,	932	L. L. Munn, "	208	33
"	30,	933	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting G. Master	125	00
June	3,	934	Alex. T. Darrah, ex. "	33	27
"	17,	935	Journal Printing Co., printing.....	115	00
"	23,	936	E. C. Pace, Finance Committee.....	44	00
"	23,	937	G. W. Barnard, "	27	10
"	23,	938	S. W. Waddle, "	29	00
"	23,	939	Am. Ex. Co., express.....	7	50
"	23,	940	Wright & Kleckner, stationery.....	62	90
"	23,	941	Smith D. Atkins, postage stamps.....	313	00
"	23,	942	L. L. Munn, ex. Grand Secretary.....	86	26
"	30,	943	L. L. Munn, "	208	33
"	30,	944	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting G. Master	125	00

July	2,	945	John M. Pearson, taxes on Mo. land	21	50
"	15,	946	R. R. Stevens, ex. to Galesburg and Winchester.....	29	81
"	31,	947	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting G. Master	125	00
"	31,	948	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	34
Aug.	6,	949	P. W. Barclay, expense to Cobden.....	8	00
"	6,	951	Chenery Puffer, ex. to Hinsdale and New-ark.....	24	25
"	25,	952	D. M. Wieder, ex. as D. D. G. M	7	40
"	25,	953	James Douglas, ex. visiting Red Bud.....	5	00
"	31,	954	Alex. T. Darrah, Acting G. Master	125	00
"	31,	955	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
Sept.	2,	956	Jacob Krohn, ex. to Chemung.....	6	75
"	30,	958	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	34
"	30,	960	W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.....	400	00
Oct.	4,	961	L. L. Munn, express.....	29	75
"	4,	962	L. L. Munn, sundry expenses	50	19
"	4,	963	L. L. Munn, postage.....	112	60
"	4,	964	Journal Printing Co., printing	152	45
"	4,	965	Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery.....	24	05
Jan.	3,		Paid premium on A. A. Glenn's life ins.....	163	80
				<hr/>	
Total miscellaneous orders paid.....				\$11,126	80
Oct.	6,		By balance to credit Charity Fund	\$	326 20
"	6,		" " " General Fund.....	36,031	47
				<hr/>	
Total credit balance.....				\$36,357	67
				<hr/>	
				\$65,428	87

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

CHICAGO, October 5, 1885.

Grand Treasurer.

INVITATION TO VISIT BOARD OF TRADE.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time during their stay in the city Upon motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be and they are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, for the kind invitation extended to their officers and members, through R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of W. Bro. Wm. H. Johnson, the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

CALLED OFF.

At 12.45 P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 6th, A. L. 5885. }
2 o'clock P. M.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock submitted the following report for the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was received and adopted, and the recommendations concurred in.

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

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address, to whom the addressès of the Grand Master and Acting Grand Master have been referred, that the same may be subdivided and referred to appropriate committees, would report :

That they have first had under consideration the address of M. W. Grand Master Thomas, and recommend that his action in the case of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, and his action in constituting new lodges, be approved and confirmed.

The address of the Grand Master is short, on account of his absence from this jurisdiction during a considerable portion of the year, while engaged in his duties as a member of Congress ; and your committee learn, with sincere regret, that during the remainder of the year disease and death have visited his family, adding to his other duties those absorbing cares and anxieties which naturally attend the ministrations due to dear ones in sickness and danger ; and we tender him our earnest sympathy in the afflictions which have befallen him, in the illness of his wife, and in the loss of a beloved mother.

Owing to the absence of the M. W. Grand Master, and to the harassing and painful nature of his family afflictions, it became necessary for him to delegate his authority as Grand Master to the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah, whose report of the condition of the Craft in Illinois has been examined by your committee, and demonstrates that the mantle of the Grand Master could not have fallen on more worthy shoulders. It is a careful and thorough history of all that has been done during the year, which is of interest to the Craft, and which properly comes before the Grand Lodge for consideration. Your committee are pleased to find that the era of friendship and brotherly love still continues, and that but little has occurred to disturb the peace and harmony which should exist among the members of the Fraternity, and that but few difficulties have arisen which demand interposition between the brethren of this and other jurisdictions.

In the exercise of the duty of subdividing the address of the Acting Grand Master, and referring the same, your committee recommend :

That so much of said address as refers to our deceased brethren in Illinois and abroad, be referred to the Committee on Obituaries, whose labors this year will be more extended and sadder than usual, as death has been active among us, and has bereft us of many of our best, brightest and purest Masons; men who had been long and favorably known to the Craft, and who had filled, with distinguished ability, the important stations they had been called upon to assume in the administration of the civil government.

Your committee further recommend that so much of said address as relates to issuing dispensations and instituting new lodges, be referred to the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

That so much of said address as relates to petitions for new lodges at Colchester, Arthur, Wheeler, New County Line Church, Grand Crossing and Ravenswood, be referred to the Committee on Petitions.

That so much of said address as relates to an appeal in the case of Cobden Lodge, No. 466, be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

That so much of said address as relates to Lewistown Lodge, No. 104; to the matters in dispute between San Benito Lodge, No. 211, of California, and Springfield Lodge, No. 4, and between Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, of Indiana, and Sumner Lodge, No. 334; to the construction of the Constitution and By-Laws, and to the laying of a corner-stone at Paxton, by Paxton Lodge, No. 416, together with the decisions on Masonic law, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Your committee further recommend that in the matter of the surrender of the charters of St. Andrews Lodge, No. 703; of Chemung Lodge, No. 258; of Metamora Lodge, No. 82; of Newark Lodge, No. 549, and Dorchester Lodge, No. 598, and in the arrest of the charter of Allin Lodge, No. 605, the action of the Acting Grand Master be approved, and that the names and numbers of said lodges be stricken from the register.

Your committee desire to call the special attention of the Grand Lodge to the remarks of the Grand Master and Acting Grand Master, in their respective addresses, under the head of "Schools of Instruction." Your committee fully concur in the views expressed in said addresses concerning the value of these Schools, in creating an interest not only in the Ritual of Masonry, but in everything connected with the administration of the business of the lodges. If uniformity in the work is desirable, and that it is desirable is shown by the reports of many Grand Masters, and by the frequent action of this Grand Lodge on this subject, the Schools of Instruction fill a place in inducing and enabling the constituent lodges to acquire the standard work which cannot be supplied by any other agency. As this subject will probably come before the Grand Lodge for discussion at this session, and as your committee believe that it is important that the Grand Lodge should be thoroughly informed in the premises, they recommend that that portion of said addresses be referred to the Grand Examiners, with instructions to make a report concerning the organization and conducting of said Schools, with all facts relating to the same, which may be necessary for the information of the Grand Lodge.

Your committee further recommend that the action of both the Grand Master and the Acting Grand Master, in appointing Grand Examiners, Grand Lecturers and Grand Representatives, in issuing duplicate charters, in authorizing the removal of lodges, in the cases of Carmi Lodge, No. 272, and of Clement Lodge, No. 680, in the cases of discipline of the Masters of Cobden Lodge, No. 466, and of New Columbia Lodge, No. 336, together with their action in all other matters not hereby specially referred, be approved and confirmed.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
EDWARD COOK,
GEORGE W. HILL,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

W. Bro. Haswell C. Clarke submitted the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which was adopted :

CHICAGO, ILL., October 6, 1885.

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

The labors of your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, at this session, have been comparatively light, having been confined to the examination of the by-laws, records and returns of but one lodge.

R. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master, issued, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1885, A. L. 5885, a dispensation to a number of brethren at Charleston, Coles County, to form a lodge at that place to be known as Omega Lodge.

The returns of this lodge show that its affairs have been managed in close conformity to the Grand Lodge requirements. The by-laws are short and explicit, and the minutes, while not perhaps an example of chirography, show that every detail has been carefully attended to, except that no report is made of the receipts of money for degrees or otherwise, a matter which, your committee are of opinion, should appear fully upon its records.

The returns also show that twenty-one (21) brethren signed the petition for the dispensation and twenty-eight for the charter; that nineteen (19) candidates were initiated, fourteen (14) passed, and nine (9) were raised; making a total of forty-two (42) degrees conferred; and it is but just to presume, that, with Worshipful Bro. Wm. E. Ginther, Assistant Grand Lecturer, as presiding officer, this work has been done in strict conformity to the authorized ritual.

Your committee therefore recommend that a charter be granted as Omega Lodge, No. 775.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

H. C. CLARKE,
G. H. B. TOLLE,
EDWIN CORLIS,
P. T. CHAPMAN,
THOMAS MOORE,
Committee.

W. Bro. William S. Cantrell presented the petition of Bro. Henry Hudson, of Benton, for relief, and, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition from the members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 638, and moved its reference to the Committee on Petitions, and it was so referred.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings. And Bro. Robbins moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were received and adopted :

WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., in the Dominion of Canada, is a lawfully organized Grand Body, and is, and has been, recognized as such for the past fifteen years, by sixty-three Grand Lodges on this Continent and in Europe; and

WHEREAS, The unquestioned legitimacy of the existence of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the almost universal recognition thereof, by the extension of

fraternal fellowship by her peers throughout the Masonic world, clearly vests the said Grand Lodge with all the rights, powers and prerogatives of an independent sovereign governing Masonic Body, which include the fundamental right of full and exclusive jurisdiction over all and every the constituent lodges of Free and Accepted Masons located within her clearly defined territory; and

WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of these conditions, the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois was among the first to welcome the Grand Lodge of Quebec among the sisterhood of Grand Lodges, and to extend to her the hand of fraternal fellowship and friendship; and

WHEREAS, Authentic information has come to the official notice of this Grand Lodge that the well settled principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty, sanctioned by time and usage, has, in the case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, been, and is now being, ignored, by the existence of certain Masonic lodges within her territorial jurisdiction who do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but hold allegiance to and are working under the authority of a foreign Grand Lodge, thus setting at defiance the sovereign rights and authority of the only Masonic governing body of the Province; Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but has and will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others.

Resolved, That while this Grand Lodge regrets the action of the recusant lodges in usurping the lawfully occupied territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we venture the hope that said lodges will transfer their allegiance to the only source of Masonic power within the Province in which they are located, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge claiming their allegiance will take such action that the unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity may be fully established. Be it further

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois regards all lodges in the Province of Quebec holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than the recognized Grand Lodge of that Province, as illegal and irregular, and that all lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois are charged not to hold Masonic intercourse with such illegal or irregular lodges, or any member thereof.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois be requested to issue his edict, in conformity herewith, to the lodges and brethren of his obedience.

DEWITT C. CREGIER, P. G. M.,
Grand Representative Grand Lodge of Quebec.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook presented the following report from the Board of Grand Examiners, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed in the proceedings :

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

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the addresses of the Grand Master and Acting Grand Master as comes under the head of "Work and Schools of Instruction," with instructions to give the facts, would respectfully report, that as Grand Examiners or Grand Lecturers we have had the subject of "the authorized work of this Grand Jurisdiction and its dissemination" pretty prominently before us for several years.

We have striven to bring to its consideration hearts entirely *loyal* to "the laws, rules and regulations" of the Grand Lodge, by whose authority alone an authorized work could exist or be promulgated, and a spirit of unselfish devotion to a cause very dear to every zealous Craftsman.

From the time when as an Entered Apprentice he is first asked, "What he came to do," to the period when, as an aged Master Workman, he helps for the last time to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection, the subject of work, true and accurate, ever claims the willing attention of every Craftsman who desires to reach the best and highest standard of excellence, or hopes to gain the Supreme Grand Master's approbation.

How far the members of your committee may have aided in stimulating such efforts, or in promoting the progress of the thousands who are zealously traveling upon this well worn way, we are content to let others say.

We have, however, thought it appropriate, at a time when the wisdom of continuing a system of education at the expense of the Grand Lodge is called into question, to place before you a history, somewhat extended, of the work of this jurisdiction its adoption and the means used for its dissemination.

In arriving at this, we have confined ourselves almost entirely to extracts from the official records. We have referred to the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the last eighteen years, only for the reasons that earlier files were not conveniently at hand; that we feared we might make a report which is of necessity *long*, quite too wearisome; and that, starting in 1867, we find such matter as makes the history quite complete and the conclusions irresistible.

At the session of the Grand Lodge held in Springfield in 1867, Grand Master Gorin, in his address to the Grand Lodge, under the head of "Work and Manual," said :

"One of the wants of this Grand Lodge is entire harmony in work in all our lodges. To this end, we need a book containing the manual of the three degrees, forms for burial, consecration, dedication and installation, services for laying cornerstones, &c.; also, our Constitution, Charges, Laws and Regulations. To secure this great and important consideration, I recommend that you authorize the appointment of a Committee of Seven on Work, Manual and Book of Constitutions. The Grand Lodge of Illinois occupies a position numerically inferior to none but New York, and

in any other respect I candidly think inferior to none. She need not look elsewhere for judicial knowledge, good work, or elevated character. It is time for our Grand Lodge to assert its own position, and to be no longer dependent on others to supply needs. With our own book of laws, forms, and working manual, we can banish from us the horde of books, all in conflict with each other, and travel together in the ways of unity and peace."

The committee to whom this address was referred consisted of Brethren John W. Clyde, D. P. Bunn, H. S. Jacobs, B. F. Church and A. W. Blakesley, and in their report, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge, they recommended that "a committee of seven members of this Grand Lodge be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, to revise the work of this jurisdiction, such work, when so revised, to be reported to and exemplified before this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication. And when so reported and exemplified, if found by this Grand Lodge to be correct, that the same should be adopted and put in form to be perpetuated by this Grand Lodge. We make this recommendation cheerfully, and with the hope that it may be accepted and adopted by this Grand Lodge, for the reason that, after submitting the idea to a large number of the members of this Grand Lodge, we are assured that all controversy as to a correct work will thereby be forever ended."

In the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1867, we find among the special committees a committee "On Arrangement of Esoteric and Exoteric Work," consisting of Grand Master R. W. John W. Clyde, P. G. M. H. Dills, W. L. L. Munn, W. Wm. S. Easton, R. W. J. O. Cunningham and W. Geo. E. Lounsbury.

In the same volume is given the names of seven brethren who were appointed as a committee "On Revision of Constitution and Laws and Preparation of Manual."

At the session of 1868, in Springfield, M. W. Bro. Gorin presiding, there was no reference to the subject of work in the Grand Master's address, nor in the report of the committee on said address; but R. W. Bro. Clyde, from the "Committee on Arrangement of Esoteric and Exoteric Work," reported that owing to inability to complete their labors the committee requested further time, which was granted; and in the list of Standing Committees appointed that year, is found a "Committee on Work—*continued*," and made up of the same brethren appointed in 1867, with the addition of M. W. Bro. Reynolds, who was then elected Grand Master.

The proceedings of the same year show that the following brethren were appointed "Inspectors of Work with Grand Master," viz.: John W. Clyde, Thomas J. Prickett, A. L. Virden, D. G. Burr and Geo. O. Ide.

The Committee on Constitution, Manual and By-Laws was also continued, M. W. Bro. Reynolds, the Grand Master elect, being added thereto.

In 1869, the Grand Lodge again met in Springfield, and M. W. Bro. Reynolds, Grand Master, in his address refers at some length to the subject of "Work and Lectures."

After stating that the Grand Lodge of Illinois had, in 1845, adopted a work as exemplified by Bro. John Barney, and giving the names of a number of brethren and lodges who were teaching and practicing the work as then adopted, he concludes as follows:

“Notwithstanding all this, the opinion was widespread that there were serious discrepancies and disagreements. To remedy this, Past Grand Master Gorin recommended the appointment of a committee to harmonize and restore the lectures to their original language. Upon comparison, it was found that the discrepancies were few, immaterial, and such as could easily be rectified.

“But, while the Grand Lodge has not changed or modified the work, nor authorized the same to be done, another impression has gone forth that this Grand Lodge has abandoned its work, and that it actually has none. No impression could be more unfounded. To place this matter beyond all cavil, I appointed R. W. Breth. Fisher, Chamberlin, Prickett and Burr a Committee of Lecturers on Discrepancies, myself acting as umpire. The result of all these labors will be laid before you by the committee raised upon your order, and I urgently recommend that efficient measures be ordered to disseminate the work and lectures among all the lodges in this jurisdiction.”

The committee to whom this address was referred consisted of Brethren J. O. Cunningham, Wm. McMurtry, J. R. Gorin and D. H. Morgan. The following report upon the subject of work, and resolution recommended by this committee, were adopted by the Grand Lodge, viz.: “Believing that upon the preservation of our esoteric rituals intact as taught and recognized in this jurisdiction for many years, depends the preservation of the harmony now existing in our State, your committee recommend, as an additional precaution against its corruption, that all persons be prohibited from teaching it, except such lecturers as may be appointed in pursuance of authority from this Grand Lodge; and that no lecturer be appointed until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a Board of Examiners composed of skillful and well-informed brethren appointed by this Grand Lodge.”

Resolved, “That a Board of four Examiners, to be nominated by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, be appointed, who, with the Grand Master, shall critically examine all applicants for commission as Grand Lecturers, and appoint none who are not thoroughly conversant with the work of this State.”

In pursuance of this resolution, Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, Charles Fisher, Thos. J. Prickett and G. W. Barnard were appointed Examiners, with Bro. Geo. O. Ide Secretary, and Grand Master Reynolds *ex-officio* a member of the Board.

At this session of the Grand Lodge the Committee on Work reported as follows, viz.:

“Your committee, appointed in pursuance of the order of this Grand Lodge at the annual communication of 1867, for the purpose of revising the work of this juris-

diction, respectfully report : That they have carefully considered the subject matter before them, have revised the work, and are prepared to exemplify the same at the pleasure of this Grand Lodge.”

This report was signed by brethren Clyde, Munn, Cunningham, Dills, Gorin and Lounsbury; and it was *Ordered*: “ That the report be received, and the work exemplified at 7 o'clock P. M.”

At the hour designated, the opening ceremonies of the first degree were rehearsed, and work in the first degree exemplified, by R. W. Bro. Jno. W. Clyde as W. M.; Geo. E. Lounsbury as S. W.; J. O. Cunningham as J. W.; H. Dills as Treasurer; M. D. Chamberlin as Secretary; Thos. J. Prickett as S. D., and L. L. Munn as J. D., and “ upon motion, duly seconded, the work as exemplified was reaffirmed as the work of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.”

From the printed proceedings it will also be seen that on Wednesday evening, October 6, 1869, “ The Committee on Work assumed the following stations :

- “ R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, as W. M.
- “ John W. Clyde, as S. W.
- “ Geo. E. Lounsbury, as J. W.
- “ Harrison Dills, as Treas.
- “ J. R. Gorin, as Sec'y.
- “ Thos. J. Prickett, as S. D.
- “ L. L. Munn, as J. D.

“ The opening ceremonies and work of the Third Degree of Masonry were exemplified, and, on motion, duly seconded, reaffirmed as the work of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.”

The Committee on Constitution, Manual and By-Laws was continued without change in the membership thereof.

In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1870, M. W. Bro. Reynolds reported that “ on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of March of that year, Grand Examiners Chamberlin, Fisher, Prickett and Barnard, with myself, held a Grand Lodge of Instruction at Odin. The attendance was large from the neighboring lodges, several degrees were conferred, Masonic ceremonies were taught, and instruction given in the ritual.

“ On the 26th, 27th and 28th days of April, Examiners Chamberlin and Barnard, with Secretary Ide and myself, held a meeting at Galesburg, at which nearly fifty lodges were represented. * * * Instruction was given in the ritual and Masonic ceremonies, and good order and attention prevailed. Important assistance was rendered by the brethren of Galesburg, and by Grand Lecturers Stevens, Dewey, Hammond and Thomson.”

Brethren H. P. H. Bromwell, Ira A. W. Buck, Edwin Powell, Jas. Love, John W. Ross and John M. Stillwell, Committee on Grand Master's address, reported: "We understand that the meetings at Odin and Galesburg have been particularly useful to Masons in those sections of the State, and recommend that such meetings be held in other quarters."

At this session of the Grand Lodge, Brethren Prickett, Barnard, Chamberlin and Ide, with Grand Master Cregier *ex-officio*, were made a Board of Examiners.

At the Communication of 1870, M. W. Bro. Reynolds, from the Committee on Constitution, Manual and By-Laws, submitted the following report:

"The Committee on Constitution, By-Laws, Code of Jurisprudence and Manual, would respectfully report that they have prepared the form of a new constitution, which they ask may be read, seconded and submitted to the lodges for adoption or rejection without delay.

"That considerable progress has been made in the work assigned them, and they beg leave to submit their preparation for a new Code of By-Laws, with leave to perfect the same, and be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

"They also respectfully ask further time to make further report."

This report was signed by Brethren Egan, Blakesley, Hoag, Ryan and Reynolds of the committee.

The new constitution then submitted was subsequently adopted, substantially as reported by the committee, and the subject is here referred to principally to call attention to the fact that by its fifteenth article it was made the duty of "The Grand Master to provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures *already established by this Grand Lodge.*"

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that a motion by Bro. Joseph Robbins to amend Section 5, Article 13, of the Constitution, by striking out the words "accompanied by a certificate from a Grand Lecturer that the proposed Master is able to open and close a lodge, and to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason correctly and in full," was voted down.

In his address to the Grand Lodge in 1872, Grand Master Cregier, under the head of "Standard Work," said: "Upon this subject I am happy to say the utmost harmony prevails. None will rejoice in this more than those who have labored officially to bring it about. I appointed four competent brethren as Examiners. I have also appointed a number of Grand Lecturers, all of whom have produced a certificate from the Examiners as to their ability for the labor, or a former commission.

"There are many lodges who need instruction, and it is hoped and expected that they will in due time avail themselves of the services of a Grand Lecturer."

Brethren Chamberlin, Prickett, Barnard and Ide were continued as Grand Examiners.

Most Worshipful Bro. Cregier, in his official report to the Grand Lodge in 1872, referred to "The Standard Work" as follows: "Upon this question there appears to be the utmost harmony. During the year a very lively interest has been manifested by a number of lodges to acquire a thorough knowledge of this important branch of Masonic learning. I commissioned a number of competent brethren to instruct the lodges, designating them as Grand Lecturers and Assistant Grand Lecturers. Of the former I appointed but four, from whom the latter received certificates of recommendation.

The printed proceedings of 1872 names Brethren Chamberlin, Ide, Cook and Prickett as Grand Lecturers and Examiners.

Under the head of "Standard Work," in his address to the Grand Lodge in 1873, Grand Master Hawley, after referring to the appointment of Brethren Chamberlin, Ide, Cook and Prickett, as Grand Lecturers and Examiners, and giving a list of brethren who, upon the recommendation of the Examiners were commissioned as Assistant Grand Lecturers, continues: "These brethren have visited lodges when called upon, and their labors in promulgating the work authorized by this Grand Lodge have been attended with success. I am led to believe, however, from reports received, that unauthorized work is not only being taught in many of the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, but that the lodges and officers are unwilling to take the time or incur the expense necessary to be put in possession of the correct work. It would seem necessary, therefore, that some action should be taken in the premises, and I would recommend that the Grand Master be requested to call the attention of the several subordinate lodges to the necessity of complying with the order of the Grand Lodge in this particular."

The committee to whom this address was referred consisted of Brethren Jno. M. Pearson, Jerome R. Gorin and L. L. Munn, and in their report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, they say: "Referring to that part of the address in which the M. W. Grand Master refers to alleged non-conformity to the standard ritual of this State, your committee believe that the powers of the M. W. Grand Master, as expressed in Art. XV. of the Constitution, are ample to enforce conformity on the part of each subordinate lodge; and that the M. W. Grand Master has full power to compel this conformity, even to the extent of suspending any lodge refusing to learn and practice the standard work; and that no further action is necessary on the part of this Grand Lodge."

At the same Grand Communication, the Committee on By-Laws, consisting of Brethren Cregier, Pearson, Adams, Ide and Cook, submitted a new code of by-laws—subsequently adopted by the Grand Lodge—in which the duties of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners, and of Deputy Grand Lecturers, were defined, and the holding of Schools of Instruction, by order of the Grand Master, provided for.

Encouraged thereto, by the action of the Grand Lodge in adopting the report just quoted from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, in which the duty and prerogative of the Grand Master, with respect to *work*, are so strongly and clearly set forth, Grand Master Hawley took well-considered and definite steps looking to a systematic, efficient and economical course of instruction to lodges and brethren; and in his report to the Grand Lodge in 1874, occurs the following account of his action in the premises, and for the reason that it presents the clearest, fullest and at the same time most concise history extant of the organization of our present system of "Schools of Instruction," that part of his address which refers to this subject is here quoted at length:

STANDARD WORK.

"In order to comply, as far as possible, with the provisions of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, requiring the Grand Master to 'provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established,' I appointed R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, George O. Ide, Edward Cook and A. T. Darrah as Grand Lecturers and Examiners. On the 19th of November, these brethren held a meeting in this city, at which I was present, for the purpose of 'devising plans for the workmen,' thereby to awaken a greater interest on the part of lodges and brethren in acquiring the 'Work and Ritual' of this jurisdiction, as authorized by the M. W. Grand Lodge, and for giving instruction therein, as well as for affording better facilities for the examination of brethren desiring to be commissioned as Assistant Grand Lecturers. After a somewhat lengthy consideration of the various plans proposed, it was deemed expedient to hold a series of meetings, at which the Board of Examiners, or as many of them as possible, should be present and exemplify the Standard Work and give instruction, as follows: At Cairo, January 13th and 14th; Centralia, 15th and 16th; Mattoon, 27th and 28th; and at Decatur, 29th and 30th; and at Jacksonville, February 10th and 11th; and at Peoria, 12th and 13th.

"In accordance with this plan, I issued a circular letter to the several lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, informing them as to the time and places when these meetings would be held, and recommending those not already in possession of the authorized work, to send representatives to one or more of them; at the same time, forbidding the lecturing of lodges by any person not duly authorized and commissioned so to do. Soon after the meeting in Chicago, R. W. Bro. J. H. Fawcett, of Princeton, was appointed Grand Examiner, *vice* R. W. George O. Ide, whose business engagements compelled him to resign. The Examiners held meetings at the before mentioned times and places. At Cairo, Centralia, Jacksonville and Peoria, all of them were present, and R. W. Brethren Cook and Darrah at Mattoon and Decatur. Instruction was given in the forms and ceremonies of opening and closing a lodge, and in the lectures of the different degrees, and the Work fully exemplified by means of substitutes or actual candidates—or both—at each place of meeting. At Cairo, there were present representatives from ten different lodges of this jurisdiction; at Centralia, thirteen; at Mattoon, seventeen; at Decatur, nineteen; at Jack-

sonville, twenty-eight; and at Peoria, thirty-five. Thus showing a lively interest from the first, with a decided and highly satisfactory increase of attendance at each succeeding meeting. The need of a movement of this kind, and the warm approval of the Craft at large, was abundantly attested by the size and character of these meetings, the interest manifested, the fact that in several instances officers of lodges attended two, and in some cases three of these sessions, and the marked desire everywhere apparent to become familiar with the authorized Work of the jurisdiction. During the year, I have issued commissions to R. W. Brethren G. W. Barnard, Geo. O. Ide, Hiram W. Hubbard, R. D. Hammond, Thomas J. Prickett, W. T. Mason, Thomas L. Magee, Granville M. Evatt, John O'Neil and Albert B. Ashley, as Assistant Grand Lecturers. And, to the end that there might be no diversity of work taught in this State, I have, in all cases, refused commissions unless the applicant was recommended by the Board of Examiners. Much praise is due the brethren comprising this Board, for their very valuable and efficient services."

Brethren Pearson, Glenn and Selleck, Committee on Grand Master's Address, reported "that the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in the appointment of Grand Lecturers and Examiners, is sustained and approved," and this report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Under the head of "Work," Grand Master Lounsbury, in 1875, addressed the Grand Lodge as follows, viz :

"I have during the year, by the recommendation of the Grand Examiners, appointed Assistant Grand Lecturers, as follows: Brethren Ashley, Kirkpatrick, Barnard, Whitehead, Mason, Magee, Borneman, Hubbard, Rawson, Hammond, Bloomfield and Grimes.

"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."

Brethren Chamberlin, Cook, Darrah, Fawcett and Prickett constituted the Board of Examiners appointed by M. W. Brother Lounsbury in 1874.

Early in the year 1876 there were five meetings of the Board of Examiners, or "Schools of Instruction," held, under the call of M. W. Bro. Lounsbury, viz: at Galesburg, Champaign, Springfield, Vandalia and Dixon, but by reason of illness he

was compelled to leave the State previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and the report of M. W. Bro. Robbins, Acting Grand Master, commenced in July, and therefore contained no reference to these Schools; but to those who attended, there is no need of a printed record to perpetuate the memory of those pleasant and useful meetings.

The Board of Examiners appointed in 1875, and serving at the Schools held in 1876, were Brethren Chamberlin, Cook, Darrah, Fawcett and Bloomfield.

After this unbroken line of many years in the history of the work, with nothing but encouragement and commendation from Grand Masters and committees, we are afforded at least so much of relief as comes from a change—and the following is from Grand Master Robbins' address to the Grand Lodge in 1877 :

WORK AND INSTRUCTION.

The generally depressed condition and tentative character of business and the recognized necessity for greater economy among all classes of people, lead *a priori* to the conclusion that the amount of work done by the lodges during the past year will prove to have been below the average of former years; and I judge from my own observation—as well as from the evidence, negative and otherwise, of the reports of the district deputies—that the report of the proper committee will show the aggregate to be relatively smaller, notwithstanding some exceptional instances of local activity, than ever before. In some of the exceptional instances alluded to, the activity has been so great as to lead to the suspicion, perhaps entirely unfounded, that proselyting may have been restored to. I prefer to believe that this is not true, but I urge you all, Masters and Wardens, to increased watchfulness to the end that no man may become a Mason who cannot truly say that it is of his own free will and accord. It is a fundamental axiom of Masonic morals that no man should be solicited to join the Fraternity; and if any brother, from the Master down to the youngest Entered Apprentice, is found violating it, it is your duty to see that he is brought to merited punishment. That there has been unusual quiet in the matter of work is indicated by the fact that but two applicants have presented themselves for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers: R. W. Bro. James Douglas, of Chester, and W. Bro. Wm. B. Grimes, of Pittsfield, both of whom were commissioned.

No Schools of Instruction have been held by the Grand Examiners during the year, as I could see no warrant in equity for requiring or permitting it at the expense of the Grand Lodge, whereby the lodges who have perfected themselves in the work at their own expense, are further taxed for the benefit of those who make no effort for proficiency. Nor is it in my judgment either just or desirable that anything which tends to keep an authoritative knowledge of the work within a close corporation should be encouraged. Such a knowledge is the birthright of every lodge and every Mason; and while retaining, in the exercise of my constitutional authority, the Board of Examiners as a standard of reference, and for assistance in determining the competency of those desiring to teach, I do not favor a course that shall tend to give the Board what I am sure none of its members desire,—a monopoly of teaching. I

have, therefore, in response to inquiries on the subject, uniformly said that I should be glad, on the recommendation of any one of its members in each case, to give authority to teach, to a sufficient number of competent brethren to place a correct knowledge of the work within easy and economical reach of every portion of the jurisdiction.

In their report on Grand Master's Address, the committee, consisting of Brethren John C. Bagby, H. C. Clarke and E. E. Waggoner, said: "Your committee would especially commend to the careful consideration of all thoughtful Masons the suggestions and conclusions of the Grand Master, * * * * in reference to the practice of proselyting, supposed sometimes to be resorted to for the purpose of increasing the membership and funds of a lodge; in reference to the propriety of charging the Grand Lodge with the expenses of a Board of Examiners, or of maintaining Schools of Instruction."

This report was adopted by the Grand Lodge, but a "thoughtful Mason," who, at the same session, moved that the Grand Master be requested to call some Schools of Instruction, was promptly ruled to be "out of order" for attempting to interfere with the constitutional prerogative of the Grand Master.

That the springs at the Fountain Head did not "flow freely with the waters of work," though giving evidences of internal commotion, is evidenced by the following address from Grand Master Robbins, in 1878, on the subject of work and instruction:

"I infer an increased interest in the matter of ritualistic instruction from the increase of applications for commissions to lecture over the previous year, when only two were appointed.

"I have commissioned Assistant Grand Lecturers as follows:

John F. Burrill, Springfield.
Samuel Rawson, Troy.
Wm. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.
R. D. Kirkpatrick, Frankfort.
Thos. L. Magee, Prairie City.
Benj. R. Baughen, Cairo."

To this subject the Committee on Grand Master's Address made no reference in their report.

The beauties of exercising that prerogative of the Grand Master, which makes him the sole judge of the fitness of a brother to teach the work, is well illustrated in the above list of Assistant Grand Lecturers, which contains the name of at least one brother who never came within "nine rows of apple trees" of knowing the work of this or any other jurisdiction.

In 1879 M. W. Bro. Gurney, in his address to the Grand Lodge, said, under the head of

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS AND WORK :

“ On the 20th day of December last I appointed R. W. James Douglas, Chester, and W. Bro. William B. Grimes, Pittsfield, Assistant Grand Lecturers. Also on the 6th day of January following, I appointed Worshipful Bro. Thomas L. Magee, of Prairie City, to a like position.

“ In each instance I exacted a recommendation from our Board of Grand Examiners, with an assurance of their qualifications. Knowing the fitness of these brethren, I should not have sought the assurance of the Board, did I not feel that these overseers of the work were entitled to consultation on such matters.

“ The loss of our funds, and the general depression of business, has prevented the employment of our distinguished Board of Examiners. There are evidences of returning prosperity, and it is to be hoped that another year will find lodges in a condition to avail themselves of the services of these brethren. But for the depleted condition of our finances, I should have arranged for Schools of Instruction in four sections of our jurisdiction.”

The “ distinguished Board of Examiners,” at this time, consisted of Brethren Chamberlin, Cook, Darrah, Fawcett and Hubbard, but the Committee on Grand Master’s Address said nothing about them, nor upon the subject of work.

The following appears in Grand Master Gurney’s address to the Grand Lodge in 1880 :

“ WORK AND RITUALS.”

“ Upon consultation, it was found that a series of visitations could be made by the Board of Grand Examiners without entailing any considerable expense upon the Grand Lodge. Pressing requests for instruction have been frequent, and believing a necessity existed in this direction, I authorized a meeting of the Board at Bement. The able report of D. D. G. Master, Brother Charles F. Tenney, represents a full attendance and a large amount of instruction imparted.

“ As soon as the Grand Lodge is again upon a sound financial basis, I would recommend that the Board of Examiners be permitted to hold frequent meetings in districts that require their presence.

“ I had the pleasure of appointing R. W. Brother Hiram W. Hubbard, of Centralia, D. D. G. M., Assistant Grand Lecturer. His former high standing on the Board of Grand Examiners, justified me in tendering him this position in the absence of his request.

“ I have also appointed R. W. Bro. Chas. F. Tenney, R. W. Bro. James Douglas and Worshipful Bro. Thos. L. Magee Assistant Grand Lecturers. I believe that such appointments will be of great advantage to the Craft, and hope that others will qualify themselves for the work.”

The report of Committee on Grand Master's Address contains no reference to the subject of work.

The Board of Examiners, at this time, was made up of Brethren Cook, Darrah, Fawcett, Chamberlin and Grimes.

In Grand Master Scott's report to the Grand Lodge in 1881, we find the following reference to

"STANDARD WORK."

"Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge, I appointed Worshipful Brothers Cook, Darrah, Fawcett, Chamberlin and Grimes as Grand Lecturers and Examiners, to whom those of our brethren desiring commissions as Assistant Grand Lecturers could apply for examination as to *proficiency* in the *Standard Work*.

"In each instance before issuing a commission, as such Assistant Grand Lecturer, I have exacted a recommendation from the Board of Grand Examiners, *believing* that these overseers of the *work* were entitled to consideration.

"Upon the recommendation of these Examiners, I issued commissions to Worshipful Brothers Jas. Douglas, Thos. L. Magee, Albert B. Ashley, Chas. F. Tenney, Thos. J. Prickett, H. W. Hubbard and E. A. Barringer, and I am satisfied that their labors have been attended with success.

"In order to carry out the provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution, Article XV., which requires the Grand Master 'to make provision for thorough instruction in the *work* and *lectures* already established by this Grand Lodge,' after calling the Board of Grand Lecturers together, it was deemed advisable to hold meetings for instruction in the work and ritual of this jurisdiction, as authorized by the M. W. Grand Lodge. I accordingly issued a circular letter to the several lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, informing them of the time and places where these meetings would be held, which were as follows:

Springfield, January 18th.
 Belleville, January 25th.
 Olney, February 8th.
 Rock Island, February 22d.

"All have been present at these meetings of the Board except Brother Fawcett, who, soon after the close of the last session of the Grand Lodge, was called away from home, and I appointed Brother James Douglas Assistant Grand Examiner.

"I was present at all the Schools of Instruction, except the one held at Rock Island. Instruction was given in the forms and ceremonies of opening and closing a lodge, and in the *lectures* of the different degrees, and the *work* fully exemplified by means of substitute or actual candidates at each place of meeting.

“ I was much pleased with the interest manifested by the representatives of the different lodges in attendance, and the thorough manner in which the Board imparted instruction.

“ At Springfield there were forty-five lodges represented; at Belleville thirty-seven; at Olney thirty, and at Rock Island fifty-four. Much praise is due to the brethren constituting this Board, for their faithful and efficient service.” * * *

The Committee on Grand Master's Address were Brethren J. V. Thomas, John Woods and S. D. Pollock, and in their report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, they said: “ The acts and precautions of the Grand Master, in retaining the old Board of Grand Examiners, and guarding the purity and proficiency of the standard work, meets the approval of your committee, and we recommend a continuance of the system inaugurated, of having Schools of Instruction at convenient points in the jurisdiction, for the perfect dissemination of the work.”

M. W. Bro. Scott's report to the Grand Lodge in 1882, says of

“ WORK AND RITUAL.”

“ The good effect of the exemplification of the standard work of this jurisdiction at our last annual communication has been very apparent, both from my own observation, which has been very extensive, and from reports as they have come from different parts of the State. Never, I venture to say, in the past twenty years, perhaps not in the history of this Grand Lodge, have the brethren shown such a desire to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the work and ritual of the several degrees. Too much praise can not be awarded the “ Board of Grand Examiners ” for their zeal and faithfulness in their work at the different meetings appointed.”

After quoting a circular letter to the lodges, in which he refers to the appointment of Brethren Cook, Darrah, Chamberlin, Grimes and Fawcett as a “ Board of Grand Examiners,” and the ordering of meetings at

DuQuoin, January 17, 18, 19;
 Edwardsville, January 31, February 1, 2;
 Effingham, February 14, 15, 16;
 Jacksonville, February 28, March 1, 2;
 Ottawa, March 7, 8, 9,

He continues: “ These Schools were well attended by the officers and brethren of the several lodges in the vicinity where they were held, and quite an interest was manifested upon the part of all present, and a commendable zeal exhibited by the members of the Board in order that the standard work of this jurisdiction might be learned; and I would recommend the further continuance of these Schools of Instruction for the dissemination of the work.

“ The most harmonious relations have existed between the Grand Master and every member of the Board, as also with the Assistant Grand Lecturers.”

Brethren J. V. Thomas, Pollock and Jennings, the committee to whom this address was referred, reported "That the action of the Grand Master in retaining the Board of Grand Examiners of last year, whose zeal and faithfulness have been so manifest, and whose work so productive in guarding the purity and proficiency of the standard work, meets the approval of this committee, and they recommend the continuance of the system so successfully inaugurated. We would commend to the Craft, particularly to Masters and Wardens of lodges, the necessity of not only perfecting themselves in the work and ritual of the lodge, but also in obtaining a *creditable* knowledge of the Grand Lodge Constitution and By-Laws."

The report of the Secretary of the Board of Examiners shows that at the meeting at DuQuoin there were thirty-eight lodges represented; at Edwardsville, thirty-eight; at Effingham, thirty-three; at Jacksonville, forty-one, and at Ottawa, twenty-nine.

In 1883 Grand Master Browning said of

WORK AND RITUAL.

"On the 28th day of November I issued the following circular to the lodges in this State :

" GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
BENTON, Nov. 28, 1882. }

To the Worshipful Masters and Brethren of all Regular Lodges of A. F. & A. Masons of Illinois :

BRETHREN : In order to carry out the provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution, Art. XV., which requires the Grand Master to "provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge," I have appointed "a Board of Grand Examiners," consisting of the following brethren: A. T. Darrah, Edward Cook, M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes and J. H. Fawcett, and after advising with said Board, have ordered meetings as follows :

Cairo,	Tuesday,	Wednesday	and Thursday,	January 9, 10, 11.
Decatur,	"	"	"	January 23, 24, 25.
Peoria,	"	"	"	February 6, 7, 8.
Paris,	"	"	"	February 20, 21, 22.
Freeport,	"	"	"	March 6, 7, 8.

The object of these meetings is to enable Masters and other officers of the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, as far as possible, to witness a full exemplification of the work and lectures, as adopted by the Grand Lodge. The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, and there will be three (3) sessions each day—forenoon, afternoon and evening.

Relying upon the desire of the officers of constituent lodges to obtain the work, I have called these meetings, and I trust that each locality will be fully represented, and hope the brethren will come determined and prepared to study and work, so that the most progress possible will be made. And I confidently expect that the brethren in each place designated will see to it that ample accommodations are made, so as to insure complete success.

It is further ordered that this circular be read in open lodge at the first regular meeting after it is received.

Yours very fraternally,

DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master.

Attest ;

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

After these circulars were issued, I ascertained that R. W. Brother Fawcett, who was absent from the State, would not be present at these meetings. I therefore appointed R. W. Brother James Douglas, assistant member of the Board of Grand Examiners, and upon recommendation of R. W. Brother Darrah, President of the Board, I appointed R. W. Brother C. F. Tenney to assist in the meetings to be held at Cairo, Decatur and Freeport. These Schools of Instruction were well attended, and much good was done in disseminating the standard work of this jurisdiction. Much praise is due the Grand Examiners and assistants for their faithful work during these meetings. Also to the officers and members of lodges where the meetings were held, for courtesies extended to the officers of the Grand Lodge, Grand Examiners and visiting brethren. A full report of these meetings is submitted by the Secretary of the Board, which I recommend be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I appointed the following Assistant Grand Lecturers :

James Douglas, Chester, Randolph County.
 Charles F. Tenney, Bement, Piatt County.
 Harney E. Huston, Monticello, Piatt County.
 J. H. C. Dill, Heyworth, McLean County.
 A. B. Ashley, Kewanee, Henry County.
 Joseph E. Evans, Monticello, Piatt County.
 Isaac M. McCollister, White Hall, Green County.
 William H. Stevens, Steel's Mills, Randolph County.
 Archie R. Small, Decatur, Macon County.
 John W. Rose, Litchfield, Montgomery County.

The committee to whom the Grand Master's report was referred consisted of Brethren J. I. McClintock, Geo. W. Hill and Owen Scott, and their report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, contained the following :

“Your committee agree with the M. W. Grand Master that much good has been done in disseminating the standard work of this jurisdiction, by means of the several meetings of the Grand Examiners. Your committee believe, from personal observation, that not only has the interest in the work been greatly revived and increased by these Schools of Instruction, but that the brethren have been brought into closer social relations with each other, and have become more completely united in the bonds of friendship and brotherly love; and we heartily recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master in appointing these meetings be approved, as well as his action in appointing Assistant Grand Lecturers.”

At the Cairo meeting forty-six lodges were represented; at Decatur, forty; at Peoria, forty-nine; at Paris, thirty-eight, and at Freeport, fifty-five.

The subject of work, etc., is referred to in the address of Grand Master Browning, in 1884, as follows:

“ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.”

“Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge in October last, I commissioned as Assistant Grand Lecturers the following brethren:

C. F. Tenney, Bement.
 H. E. Huston, Monticello.
 J. H. C. Dill, Heyworth.
 A. B. Ashley, Kewanee.
 Joseph E. Evans, Monticello.
 I. M. McCollister, White Hall.
 W. H. Stevens, Steel's Mills.
 J. W. Rose, Litchfield.
 G. A. Stadler, Bement.

“And on the 17th day of December, also commissioned Bro. Joseph E. Morton.

“These brethren have been examined, and their appointment recommended by the Board of Grand Examiners.”

After quoting a circular to the lodges, in which he speaks of the appointment of Brethren Darrah, Cook, Chamberlin, Grimes and Douglas as a Board of Grand Examiners, and the ordering of meetings at

Carbondale, January 8, 9, 10;
 Springfield, January 22, 23, 24;
 Galesburg, February 5, 6, 7;
 Mattoon, February 19, 20, 21;
 Joliet, March 4, 5, 6,

He continues as follows:

“ These Schools of Instruction were well attended by the Fraternity at large, as well as by officers of lodges, Assistant Grand Lecturers, District Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Officers, and the work was exemplified and taught in the three degrees in full.

“ A very great improvement has been made by our lodges, in the last few years, in acquiring the standard work, and now upon visiting the humblest and poorest furnished lodges in the jurisdiction, accurate and impressive work will be witnessed, and you are no longer in doubt whether you are attending a Masonic lodge or that of some other organization.

“ Brethren return home from these Schools of Instruction not only impressed with the advantages and beauties of correct work, but with a higher appreciation of Freemasonry, and determined to more nearly exemplify, by their lives and conduct, the principles which these ceremonies are intended to make impressive.

“ A full report of these meetings will be presented by the Secretary of the Board, which I recommend be printed in the proceedings.”

Brethren McClintock, Hill and Scott again formed the Committee on Grand Master's Address, and in their report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, they said: “ Your committee are in full accord with the views of the Grand Master as to the benefits derived from the Schools of Instruction.”

From the report of the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, we see that thirty-nine lodges were present at Carbondale; sixty-one at Springfield; seventy-six at Galesburg; sixty-five at Mattoon, and forty-nine at Joliet.

In November, 1884, Grand Master Thomas issued a circular to the Craft, notifying them of the appointment of Brethren Cook, Chamberlin, Grimes, Douglas and Tenney as Grand Examiners, and calling meetings of the Board at

Centralia, January 13, 14, 15.

Litchfield, January 27, 28, 29.

Sterling, February 10, 11, 12.

Champaign, February 24, 25, 26.

Rockford, March 10, 11, 12.

These meetings were largely attended, there being forty-five lodges represented at Centralia; forty-one at Litchfield; twenty at Sterling; fifty-four at Champaign, and sixty-three at Rockford.

The amount paid to Grand Lecturers, Grand Examiners, Committees on Work, etc., etc., and the cost to the Grand Lodge of Schools of Instruction from 1873 to 1885, inclusive, is \$5,696.85 for the thirteen years, or an average of \$438.22 per year. This is a large sum, but for the purpose of comparison we will state, that the cost of the report of a single committee of this Grand Lodge, and for printing it for the same thirteen years, is \$17,543.02, or an average of \$1,349.46 per year.

Grand Master Thomas and Acting Grand Master Darrah, in those parts of their addresses to the Grand Lodge which refer to "Work and Schools of Instruction," and which are now before us, speak in terms of high praise of the efficiency and usefulness of these Schools, and most fully endorse the system of instruction and the advantages to be derived from continuing the same.

In this, each of them but echoes and emphasizes the words of a long list of his predecessors, and adds another to an almost unbroken line of Grand Masters who have fully committed themselves to a policy of Masonic education so happily inaugurated in our jurisdiction years ago, and which has been so fortunate as to be continued in a manner not only to elicit the approval of numerous Grand Masters and committees, but also to command the support and approbation of thousands of the membership of our lodges and call forth numerous expressions of praise from district and lodge officers, as well as many series of resolutions adopted with cordial unanimity at various Schools of Instruction, expressive of the thanks of the Craft for these means of improvement in Masonry and their confidence in the methods employed.

These expressions of endorsement and commendation having gone out in our official records, have prompted similar action on the part of Sister Grand Lodges, and evidences are now coming to us, year by year, that those who have followed our lead in this matter are congratulating themselves upon the wisdom of their course and thanking the Grand Lodge of Illinois for its example.

Lest it may seem immodest and egotistical upon the part of your Grand Examiners, who now appear upon this committee and whose names have been somewhat conspicuously connected with the subject of Work and Schools of Instruction for so many years, to come before you with a report like this, let us again remind you that we have herein given only the *facts* relating to the subject as appears by the official printed record.

We have cited these facts because they show, in the strongest manner that it seems to us possible for anything to prove—

1st. That the Grand Lodge of Illinois has an authorized work and ritual; and that this work has been practiced and taught by competent brethren, correctly and uniformly, for years.

2d. That the appointment of brethren, as Grand Lecturers, whose only qualifications for the position are that they are friends of the appointing power, good fellows, glib talkers and fluent workers, no longer prevails; but that a brother must first show that he *knows* the standard work of the jurisdiction, and has his heart in the work, before being authorized to *teach* it.

3d. And that out of these facts has grown a conviction on the part of the Craft at large that the State possesses a standard work, uniformly taught; that they may safely invest their best efforts and energies in learning it, with confidence in its accuracy, uniformity and perpetuity; that the best available means have been used, and

are now being used, to promulgate the work in its purity; that *all* who have the necessary "fervency and zeal," have also the utmost "freedom," unhindered by any "monopoly," to possess themselves of the authorized work; and that, as a consequence of this, the lodges of our jurisdiction, stimulated and encouraged by the success of the past and fostered by the beneficent aid of the Grand Lodge through Schools of Instruction, are gradually and surely approaching that uniformity of work and ritual so gratifying to the faithful Mason and so desirable to all.

In conclusion, brethren, we venture no recommendation—because our position is of such intimate relation to the subject in hand that it might appear unseemly in us to do so—but we do express the earnest HOPE (and that, too, without the slightest reference to its effect upon our official connection with the work, for, as you well know, our commissions expire with the close of this communication) that no consideration of a financial character, and no parsimonious economy on the part of the Grand Lodge, will ever interfere with a proper, judicious and liberal dissemination of the authorized work of this Grand Jurisdiction as contemplated by Art. XV. of our Constitution.

ALL of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD COOK,
M. D. CHAMBERLIN,
W. B. GRIMES,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
CHAS. F. TENNEY,
Grand Examiners.

PETITION—Of Pontiac Lodge, No. 294.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition from Pontiac Lodge, No. 294, asking the Grand Lodge to return them two dollars, the amount over paid for Grand Lodge dues in 1884, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins called up the following proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and moved its adoption, which amendment was adopted:

No. 1. Amend Paragraph 1, Sec. 2, Art. IX., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding at the end of Paragraph 1 the following words: *It shall report to the Grand Lodge on the second day of the session the name and number of each lodge that has not paid its dues.*

Paragraph 1, Sec. 2, Art. IX., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance—

1. To examine and compare the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and make separate detailed reports thereon, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge before the close of each annual session. It shall report to the Grand Lodge on the second day of the session the name and number of each lodge that has not paid its dues.

The Grand Master called up the second proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows:

No. 2. Amend Sec. 5, Art. X., Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words following the words "non-payment of dues" down to and including the word "jurisdiction" where it first occurs in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: *only, shall upon the full payment of dues be thereby reinstated to all the rights and privileges from which he has been suspended; if seeking from suspension for other cause than non-payment of dues, he shall petition in writing to the lodge having jurisdiction.*

Which amendment was lost.

CALLED OFF.

At 5.05 P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, October 7th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th, A. L. 5885, }
9 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning presented as the excuse for Temperance Lodge, No. 16, for not paying their Grand Lodge dues in the prescribed time, that their Secretary was sick, and died about the time they should have been paid. Therefore he moved that, under the circumstances, it was the sense of the Grand Lodge that their dues were paid in time—which was adopted.

Excuses were presented for the following lodges for their failure to pay their dues in the prescribed time, and in each case it was voted that, under the circumstances stated, it was the sense of the Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge dues had been paid in time, viz.: 666, 756, 621, 465, 68, 723, 373, 433, 292, 194, 664, 358.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which was adopted :

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

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report that the books of the Grand Secretary show the following lodges have failed to pay their dues to this Grand Lodge, as required by Sec. 2, Art. IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, to-wit : Nos. 16, 19, 56, 68, 91, 194, 203, 235, 292, 308, 358, 373, 378, 389, 433, 465, 489, 545, 560, 621, 622, 653, 664, 666, 723, 756. Total, 26 lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, in introducing Grand Master J. H. Farnum, of Michigan, said :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER : In the absence of the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, it devolves upon me the pleasure of introducing Most Worshipful Brother J. H. Farnum, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Michigan.

M. W. G. MASTER THOMAS—Most Worshipful Bro. Robbins, will you, assisted by your committee, have the pleasure of conducting the brother to the Grand East.

M. W. Bro. Farnum was then conducted to the Grand East.

M. W. G. MASTER THOMAS—Brethren, we have with us to-day the Most Worshipful Grand Master of our Sister Grand Jurisdiction of the State of Michigan. It gives us pleasure, and I take this occasion to show it, Most Worthy Sir, to extend to you the fraternal greeting which is due from a body of this character to the representative, the Grand Master, of a like jurisdiction. The golden band of fraternity embraces within its circle every Mason within the bounds of the civilized world. This strong band binds you to us, and it is with peculiar pleasure that I shall ask this Grand Lodge in joining me in according to you the Grand Honors.

M. W. G. M. FARNUM—*M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, and Brethren :* I will not occupy your valuable time, but simply thank you for the kind reception you have tendered me here—not me personally, but the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of which I have at this present time the honor to be Grand Master ; and I trust that the kind feeling that now exists between the two Sister Grand Lodges may forever exist. Brethren, I thank you.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as Tellers :

COUNTING TELLERS.

Frank Welton, James Peterson, E. J. Ingersoll, John A. Ladd, Jacob Krohn and John L. McCullough.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

S. S. Chance, Thomas Moore, Wm. Jackson, Rowley Page, John Von Gunten, J. H. C. Dill, B. F. Mason and P. T. Chapman.

During the collecting, assorting and counting of the ballots by the Tellers, the Grand Lodge proceeded with the following business :

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, presiding. M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, in introducing Past Grand Master Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER : I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you M. W. Bro. Logan H. Roots, Past Grand Master of Arkansas.

M. W. GRAND MASTER BROWNING—M. W. Bro. Robbins, will you conduct the M. W. Brother to the Grand East.

M. W. Bro. Logan H. Roots was then escorted to the Grand East.

M. W. GRAND MASTER BROWNING said—M. W. Sir : It is a pleasure to me to welcome you cordially to this Grand Lodge. I appreciate the cordial relations which have heretofore existed between the Grand Lodge of Arkansas and the Grand Lodge of Illinois. And, brethren, it is an especial pleasure to welcome M. W. Bro. Roots, because he was raised Masonically and literally within twenty-five miles of where I was raised Masonically and literally. Therefore it is an especial pleasure, M. W. Brother, to accord you the honors of this Grand Lodge and a cordial welcome to you. Brethren, you will assist me in according to M. W. Bro. Roots the Grand Honors.

M. W. BRO. ROOTS replied—Brethren : I did not come here to be received in this cordial manner. I knew I should feel at home wherever I met a body of Masons. I knew I should be at home with any body of Illinois Masons, for in Illinois I was born, and in an Illinois lodge, and the lodge under the auspices of that warm-hearted Bro. Hubbard, I was inducted into the solemnities of Masonry, so that I would naturally feel at home here. But I did not come here expecting to say anything, and therefore I will heartily thank you for the privilege of being with you on this memorable occasion. [Applause.]

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report, and in each case the vote was taken separately, and the recommendations of the committee adopted :

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

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows :

—————
vs.
 FAIRMOUNT LODGE, NO. 590. } No. 1.

In this case, charges were presented against appellant, and he was placed upon trial and expelled. The record fails to show that any notice was given to the accused of the taking of the testimony of persons who were not Masons. The record in other respects is imperfect. Your committee are unable to say from the record that the accused had a fair and impartial trial. We therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and a new trial had.

—————
vs.
 HERMAN LODGE, NO. 39. } No. 2.

The appellant prosecutes this appeal from a sentence of expulsion, and first raises the objection that the proceedings were irregular, in this: That the lodge did not vote to receive the charges. The record, however, discloses the fact that the appellant signed an agreement before the trial waiving all irregularities, and submitting to immediate trial. This, in the opinion of your committee, estops him from now insisting upon the above objection. The next objection is that the lodge was not warranted, upon the evidence, in expelling appellant. Your committee, upon a careful review of the evidence, are of the opinion that the action of the lodge was right, and recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

—————
vs.
 JONESBORO LODGE, NO. 111. } No. 3.

This is an appeal from the sentence of expulsion inflicted by said lodge. The notice of trial given to the accused required him to attend a stated communication of said lodge on the 28th day of February, 1885. The record shows that the trial took place on the 28th day of that month, and in the absence of the accused. Your committee think that, by reason of this want of notice, all the proceedings were void, and therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the case remanded for a new trial.

vs.
 FILLMORE LODGE, No. 670. } No. 4.

Your committee have examined the record in this case, and so far as they have been able to determine from the fragments of record which have been sent up, they are of the opinion that it is impossible to gather sufficient facts upon which to base an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or whether the lodge acted wisely in inflicting indefinite suspension. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the cause remanded for a new trial.

vs.
 COBDEN LODGE, No. 466. } No. 5.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused declared guilty of the first charge, and indefinitely suspended during the will and pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

vs.
 WINDSOR LODGE, No. 322. } No. 7.

After a careful examination of the record and evidence in this case, your committee are of opinion that the finding of the lodge is right, and recommend that its action be sustained.

vs.
 WINSLOW LODGE, No. 564. } No. 8.

The committee appointed by the lodge to take and report the testimony of persons not Masons, met, organized and took the testimony, without giving the accused any notice of the time and place when and where the testimony would be taken; by reason of which neglect he was deprived of the right of being present and cross-examining the witnesses, and of producing witnesses to testify in his behalf. The record in the case is otherwise defective, in not containing the charges and specifications, or showing that they were presented and accepted by the lodge. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the action of Winslow Lodge, No. 564, be set aside, and this case remanded to said lodge for a new trial.

vs.
 GOODE LODGE, No. 744. } No. 9.

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

 vs.
 BLUE MOUND LODGE, No. 682 } No. 10.

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

 vs.
 ADAMS LODGE, No. 529. } No. 11.

Your committee are of the opinion that the evidence fails to sustain the charge, and recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused ——— be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

 vs,
 MOSCOW LODGE, No. 457. } No. 12.

This is an appeal prosecuted by a member of said lodge, in acquitting the accused on certain charges and specifications preferred against him. There are such manifest irregularities in the record that it is unnecessary to discuss the merits of the case. It does not appear that the charges were ever received by the lodge, nor does the record show that any vote was taken upon the charges. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the case remanded for a new trial.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
 GEO. M. HAYNES,
 H. J. HAMLIN,
 W. S. CANTRELL,
 M. C. CRAWFORD,

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, from the Committee on Petitions, submitted the following report. That portion of the report that referred to the granting of a Dispensation for a new lodge at Wheeler, Jasper County, was not adopted; but after considerable discussion, it was moved that a Dispensation be granted, which was adopted.

M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney protested against granting the Dispensation until the distance to the nearest lodge should be ascertained.

The balance of the report was adopted, excepting the recommendation of the committee in case No. 9, of Hume Hodgson, in which case the recommendation of the committee was stricken out, and the report as amended adopted.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

Your Committee on Petitions, having considered the matters referred to it, respectfully submit the following :

PETITIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

1. Fifteen petitioners ask for a new lodge at Wheeler, Jasper County, Illinois. The papers are in proper form, but your committee is of the opinion that the interests of Masonry would not be subserved by establishing a new lodge at this point. The three nearest lodges are Mayo, No. 664, variously estimated from eight to eleven miles away, with a membership of 21; Delia, No. 525, ten miles away, with 22, and Newton, No. 216, with 64 members, twelve miles away. These three lodges have given their consent in due form. The fact appears that only one of these lodges is self-sustaining. The petitioners claim that the instituting of a new lodge at Wheeler would result in the consolidation of Mayo and Delia. The effect would be to obliterate one lodge by the formation of this new one. Your committee believes that there would be little prospect for the Wheeler lodge succeeding in becoming prosperous or even self-sustaining. The country adjacent to Wheeler contains a considerable anti-Masonic element, and would reduce the available material to a very small number. The policy heretofore pursued by this Grand Lodge, in limiting the granting of dispensations to those localities only where there is promise of vigorous and healthy Masonic growth, is believed to be the wisest course. There are earnest, capable and zealous Masons at Wheeler and vicinity, but there are not enough of them. The town of Wheeler is small, containing only a few hundred people. For these reasons your committee recommend that the petition be not granted.

2. At Arthur, Douglas County, a lodge is asked for by ten persons. Arthur is seven miles from Centre Star Lodge located at Atwood, which has a membership of 45. Lovington and Arcola are each ten miles away. In this case there appears some reason to believe that a lodge would be able to exist, but there seems little hope of its being really strong and healthy. Centre Star being less than ten miles away, and having less than 60 members, there is a legal prohibition which in this case your committee believes ought not to be disturbed. Laws should only be suspended when there is great demand for so doing. In this case the territory of Centre Star would be invaded, leaving it only three and a half miles on the south. Atwood is only a small railroad town and draws her support largely from the farmers living in that vicinity. Your committee does not believe it wise to try the experiment of a new lodge at the expense of one already in existence. It therefore recommends that no dispensation be granted.

3. An application for a lodge at Ravenswood, Cook County, to be known as General Grant Lodge, has been thoroughly investigated, and your committee find that this place is one of the many wealthy and rapidly growing towns near Chicago; that most of its citizens are business men of this city, who go to and from their homes

each day ; that the petitioners have a ten year lease on a very commodious lodge room, and that everything points to a vigorous and prosperous body of Masons. Lake View Lodge is the nearest, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, but there is no means of travel between Ravenswood and Lake View. The former is on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, while the latter is only reached by street cars, which do not go in the direction of the former. Should this lodge be established, it would be one of the only two lodges in Lake View Township, which embraces a population of about 40,000. Providence and Evans, the other two consenting lodges, are five and six miles distant respectively, and are strong and flourishing. While the law prohibiting lodges in close proximity is of value, and should be enforced, yet your committee recognizes that in the suburbs of populous cities, lodges may exist very near to each other without detriment to our Institution. At Ravenswood there is abundant evidence of proficiency in the standard work, and a sufficient membership to warrant the granting of permission to institute a new lodge. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that a dispensation be issued accordingly.

4. A new lodge is asked for at Grand Crossing, Cook County, to be known as Grand Crossing Lodge. Your committee find that Grand Crossing is a flourishing village of about 2,000 people, located on the Illinois Central, south of Chicago, and being, as its name implies, the place where numerous roads leading east from Chicago cross. In reference to this application, we find the situation very similar to Ravenswood. The new lodge would be within three miles of Harbor Lodge, three miles of Triluminar, and two and one-half miles of Englewood. Harbor and Englewood each has over 100 in number, while Triluminar has less than 60. In view of the fact of the rapid growth of these places, and the great promise of a very excellent lodge at Grand Crossing without injury to the consenting lodges, your committee recommend that a dispensation be granted.

5. A new lodge is asked for at Colchester, McDonough County. Tennessee Lodge is distant two and one-half miles, Macomb six and Blandinsville twelve. There exists some reason for the belief that were Tennessee Lodge out of the way, a good lodge would be sustained at Colchester ; but as the fact is not disguised that a new lodge would sap the life of Tennessee, and render success at Colchester only an experiment. Inasmuch as the ten mile limitation prevails as to Tennessee and Macomb, your committee recommend that the dispensation be not issued.

6. In the case of the application for a dispensation for a new lodge at New County Line Church, Johnson County, to be known as Centre Lodge, there are no legal objections. The papers are regular, and a certificate from James Douglas, Grand Examiner, gives abundant evidence of proficiency in the standard work. The proposed lodge will be more than ten miles from any other lodge, and draws from a rich and prosperous territory. Your committee, therefore, recommend that a dispensation issue.

7. An application is made for a dispensation for a lodge in Lake View Township, Cook County, to be known as Wright's Grove. Your committee find that Sec.

5, Art. XIII., Constitution, has not been complied with; in this, that no certificate of a Grand Lecturer that the proposed Master is able to open and close a lodge and confer the degrees, appears. A certificate from the D. D. G. M. is filed. While your committee recognizes that the populous territory which would be embraced in the jurisdiction of the proposed lodge might justify the granting of a dispensation, yet the failure to comply with a positive requirement of the Constitution, renders the application invalid. We therefore recommend that the dispensation be not issued.

PETITION FOR RELIEF.

Bro. Henry Hudson, of Benton, asks the Grand Lodge to grant him relief from a judgment of over \$1,000, rendered against him and another brother for a debt growing out of the building of a lodge-room. This same matter was before the Grand Lodge at its last session, and relief denied. Since then an appeal to the lodges of the State has been made, but not sufficient has been received to meet the requirements of the brethren. Your committee are of the decided opinion that to establish the precedent of the Grand Lodge assisting brethren in paying Masonic or other debts, would bankrupt the Grand Lodge and prove disastrous to Masonry. We recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

REMISSION OF DUES.

In the matter of remission of the dues of Bro. George Wilson, of Fortitude Lodge, No. 638, now defunct, your committee find that there is no petition from Bro. Wilson. The application comes from the Worshipful Master of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 113. Bro. Wilson has never been suspended, and does not need any action of this Grand Lodge to place him in good standing. We recommend that the application to remit dues be denied.

RESTORATIONS.

1. Thomas Houston was expelled from Atlanta Lodge Sept. 6, 1870. The papers do not show that he had petitioned his lodge, in accordance with Sec. 4, Art. X. There is no reason given for expulsion, and your committee are unable to determine whether there has been any reformation. We recommend that the prayer of petition be not granted.

2. On the 16th day of August, 1861, Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, expelled C. J. Dilworth for ———. The papers are regular, and his lodge unanimously recommend his restoration. Your committee recommend that the petitioner be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

3. Geo. Bratton was, on the 18th day of Dec., 1864, expelled from Vienna Lodge, No. 150 for ———. On the 23d day of June, 1885, his lodge, by a unanimous vote, decided to recommend his restoration. Everything being regular, your committee concurs with the lodge, and asks that the petitioner be fully restored.

4. The petition of Randall Alexander, expelled by Charleston Lodge, does not give cause of expulsion or evidence of reformation. This is supplied by W. Bro. W. E. Ginther, W. M. of Omega Lodge U. D., at Charleston, who gives full and satisfactory evidence. Your committee, therefore, recommend petitioner's restoration.

5. On the 28th day of January, 1870, John T. Alexander was expelled from Clark Lodge, No. 603, for ———. There is abundant evidence of reformation, but the papers are incomplete. There is no petition to the lodge, as the law requires. Your committee recommend that this be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, upon filing with him petition of John T. Alexander to the constituent lodge.

6. Abram Maxey asks to be reinstated. From a certificate of the Grand Secretary, it appears that he was suspended for non-payment of dues, in 1874, by Blue Grass Lodge, No. 407, said lodge being now defunct. It further appears that on the 7th day of Sept., 1885, he paid to the Grand Secretary the full amount appearing upon the books against him. We recommend that petitioner be reinstated to good standing in the Fraternity.

7. In October, 1871, G. E. Douglas was expelled from Shekina Lodge, No. 241, for ———. The law has been fully complied with, and there is the most abundant evidence of reformation. During the past seven years the petitioner has been one of the most exemplary men, and one the most honored citizens of Hastings, Nebraska. Your committee recommend his restoration.

8. Samuel Hamilton, a Fellow Craft, asks to be reinstated. There is no petition to Frankfort Lodge, but a petition direct to the Grand Lodge. Otherwise the papers are regular. We therefore recommend that petition be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act when petition is supplied.

9. Hume Hodgson, June 7, 1873, was expelled from Kendrick Lodge, No. 430, for ———. The lodge unanimously recommend the restoration, but there is no evidence before your committee of reformation. We therefore recommend that this matter be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, upon receiving satisfactory evidence of reformation.

10. The matter of the petition of James C. Leeper, expelled from Lima Lodge, No. 135, is wholly informal. There is no paper, except a request of three individual Masons. We recommend that the petition be not granted.

11. In the cases of Calvin Nichols, of Macon Lodge, No. 8, and J. B. Goshour, of Gibson Lodge, No. 733, the papers are so informal that your committee cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. These cases are, therefore, recommended to be rejected.

12. The petition of Otho N. Sprague, who was expelled by Fraternal Lodge, at Monticello, does not contain any evidence that the cause of expulsion has been removed. We therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

13. In the case of the petition for reinstatement of Robert Steele, who was expelled by Mitchell Lodge, No. 85, there is no recommendation of the constituent lodge. We therefore recommend that the case be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act.

14. Members of Gladstone Lodge petition to have their charter restored to them. This charter had been arrested after an investigation by the D. D. G. M., and his recommendation thereon. The action of the Grand Master in arresting this charter has been approved by the Grand Lodge, and the lodge no longer exists. Your committee does not believe it can be revived. The only way to secure a lodge at that point would be in the regular course of forming new lodges. For these reasons we recommend that the petition be rejected.

Respectfully submitted,

OWEN SCOTT,
FRANCIS S. BELDEN,
C. F. TENNEY,

Committee.

The Grand Secretary moved that the offense for which the brethren were expelled, mentioned in the foregoing report, be omitted from the published proceedings, which was adopted.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, in introducing M. W. Bro. Louis Zeigler, Grand Master of Washington Territory, and Past Grand Master T. M. Reed, the present Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge, said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER : It affords me, sir, an especial pleasure to introduce to you M. W. Bro. Louis Zeigler, Grand Master of Masons of Washington Territory. I say it affords me great pleasure to introduce our distinguished brother, because I, myself, have an intimate acquaintance with Bro. Zeigler, and because it is only a few years ago when he was one of the earnest, zealous Masons of Illinois. Having left this Grand Jurisdiction, he has carried the principles of this grand Institution away off to the Far West, coming back to us as the chief captain of the Craft of that Territory—Louis Zeigler, M. W. Grand Master.

M. W. GRAND MASTER THOMAS—M. W. Bro. Cregier and the committee will conduct the visiting brethren to the Grand East.

The M. W. Brothers were then conducted to the Grand East by M. W. Bro. Cregier and the committee.

M. W. GRAND MASTER THOMAS said—M. W. Brethren of the Grand Lodge : It is with peculiar pleasure that I hail this brother of the Western sun in our midst. But a few years ago, as has been said by our M. W. Brother, Cregier, he was one of the earnest, zealous workers of this Grand Jurisdiction. I remember that this Grand Lodge did itself the honor to take this M. W. Brother, who comes from the borders

of the grand Pacific to greet us to-day, from the floor of this Grand Lodge and place him in the Grand West as your S. G. Warden. His character during the long years of his service in this Grand Jurisdiction was such as to give him a warm place in the hearts of the Craftsmen of this jurisdiction. His absence has been marked; his success has also been noted, with such pride as Masons always feel when they hear of the elevation of one of their late brothers to the grand position of Grand Master in any other jurisdiction. I am sure you will join me with all your heart in according to this M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Washington Territory the Grand Honors.

After which M. W. Brother Zeigler responded:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: In looking over the sea of upturned faces, it seems to me that I have arrived among strangers. Were it not for the few that I recognize here upon this stage, I would indeed be among strangers. I promised myself a visit on coming here as did the prodigal son of old, when he said: "I will arise once more and go to my father's house." [Laughter.]

Twenty-five years ago last May, in one of the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, I for the first time knelt at the shrine of Freemasonry. In 1862 I visited this Grand Lodge the first time. From 1862 until 1878, my brethren, I visited you continuously at every session. I feel that I am a part of this Grand Jurisdiction. But the wheel of fortune may separate—it makes many and varied turns; and in 1879, as S. G. Warden of this jurisdiction, I with my family departed along with the Star of Empire to the Western coast, and traveled over 4,000 miles, the way they then traveled, settling down in the vast Washington Territory. The opening of the Northern Pacific Railway has made the distance only 2,000 miles from my home. I am on my way to the East, and this appearing before you to-day was hastened by the coming here of my very distinguished friend and brother, Reed, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of our jurisdiction. I am not in a condition to talk to you. I should be glad to talk to my brethren of Illinois by the hour. But your time is precious, and my health will not permit. I thank you for the reception you have given to me, and I trust that your deliberations here to-day and to-morrow will be such as have characterized and marked the deliberations of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois for years past; and I trust that by witnessing your deliberations I may gather something that I may take to the Far West to strengthen and enlighten us. We are young, and the Grand Jurisdiction of Washington Territory needs all the light, influence and instruction that the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois can impart. [Applause.]

M. W. BRO. ROBBINS—M. W. Grand Master: I have the pleasure of introducing to you M. W. Bro. Thomas M. Reed, P. G. Master of Washington Territory, and for twenty-five years the Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction.

M. W. GRAND MASTER THOMAS—M. W. Bro. Reed, I welcome you. Brethren, I have the pleasure of introducing to you M. W. Bro. Reed, P. G. Master of Washington Territory, and for twenty-five years its Grand Secretary, and you will join with me in according to him the Grand Honors.

M. W. GRAND MASTER THOMAS—M. W. Bro. Reed: In the name of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, it gives me pleasure to welcome you.

M. W. BRO. REED—M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: I have but a word to say to you; in fact, I have no words fittingly to express to you the gratitude and thanks that we feel for the honor that you have done us to-day—for this kind and flattering reception. It would be impossible for me to express, and as for me to make a speech, that is something I never do. My labors pertain to a different vocation. But I thank you kindly for this reception, and I am glad to meet you here. It has been my province for more than one-third of a century to occupy a place in Freemasonry, from which I have viewed with delight and admiration the progress of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. I have watched its course almost from its infancy. I see how it has spread. I see how it has grown, as has this magnificent city on this grand lake. There is hardly room for Chicago in the Northwest. It seems to me that the time is not far distant when it will extend to the Pacific and swallow us up also.

M. W. GRAND MASTER THOMAS—We will swallow up almost everything we can get. [Laughter.]

M. W. BRO. REED—We will be safe, even if we were in the arms of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. [Laughter.] Brethren, we have a Grand Lodge in Washington Territory. If you doubt this, come and see.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas presented the following report from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, which, on motion, was received and adopted:

—————
 vs,
 WAYNE LODGE, NO. 172. }

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report on the above case as follows:

This is an appeal taken from the action of said lodge in acquitting ——— on the trial of certain charges in said lodge on June 2, 1883. The evidence fully sustains the charge, that the accused has been guilty of ———, yet the lodge, by a vote of 13 to 13, found the accused not guilty. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused be expelled by this Grand Lodge from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

JOSEPH E. DYAS, Chairman.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. John H. Barton submitted the following report of the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted :

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

Your Committee on Obituaries would respectfully report :

That while the past Masonic year has been memorable for the events which have transpired, it has been equally memorable for its long line of illustrious dead. The angel of death has slept not. The greatest men of the country and times have fallen. He has entered our lodge-rooms and family circles. Our brethren all over the land have been stricken down; neither great nor humble have been spared. From every part of this Grand Jurisdiction have come the sad tidings that our brethren have been taken from us.

HIRAM WARNER HUBBARD.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of another distinguished member of our Order, Bro. Hiram Warner Hubbard, who was called from labor here to rest in the Grand Lodge above, at his home in Centralia, January 20, at the age of sixty-five. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, October 4, 1819. He was made a Mason in Birmingham, Connecticut, June 17, 1851. At the time of his death he was a member of Centralia Lodge, No. 201. He had served as Master of the lodge, Grand Lecturer, and Grand Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge. He was also for fourteen years District Deputy Grand Master, which position he held at the time of his death. Brother Hubbard came to this State about thirty years ago, and for a quarter of a century has been conspicuous and active in Masonic circles. Few men, if any, felt a deeper interest in the prosperity of the Craft than did he.

The various positions that he has held in the Order gave him a very extended acquaintance throughout the State, both among Masons as well as those that were not. And we can safely say, that he commanded the respect of all who knew him. As a citizen and business man, he was upright and enterprising. As a neighbor and friend, he was obliging, generous, noble and true.

In his death the Craft has lost a bright Mason and an earnest worker; the community one who in life all felt honored to know, and in death all remember with kindly emotions; the family, a true and devoted husband, and an affectionate and loving father. But while his death has made vacant a place so long and faithfully filled in this Grand Body, and has brought sadness and sorrow to the home circle, we can rejoice in the thought that he has been raised to a higher position in the Grand Lodge above.

His message to the world was, that he died without an unfriendly feeling toward a single human being; that he had carried no revenges to the brink of the grave, but

instead, a fellow feeling for all mankind, and cherished the hope that he carried with him to the grave the same friendship and brotherly feeling. He met death with a consciousness of divine acceptance that impressed all with the sincerity and sustaining power of his religious convictions.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, it is not given to man to paint the emotions of the soul. Who shall describe the glories of the rising sun? What language shall tell the story of the broken-hearted? Words are as cold and cheerless as flakes of falling snow, when we would speak of the sorrow that welled up from the hearts of Illinois Masons as the sad news of Bro. Hubbard's death was flashed throughout the State. Grief and mourning were everywhere, for he was universally known and universally loved. Your committee feel incompetent to discharge the labor imposed on them, and freely acknowledge their incapacity to render to the deceased brother that homage which is his due.

R. W. BRO. ALBERT W. MARTIN,

District Deputy Grand Master for the 14th Masonic District, died July 27th, at his home in Peoria. Bro. Martin was one of those quiet, earnest workmen whose labors are seldom appreciated until the workmen is withdrawn. In every station he was characterized by that modest persistency and quiet loyalty to the highest principles of the Craft that made him a true representative of Freemasonry. In his high integrity we find those elements that give to the title, "a true gentleman," its superlative significance—that which draw to the possessor, as they did to Bro. Martin honor and respect from all who knew him. The virtues exemplified by his life die not, and the honors which his attainments deserved, but his modesty would not ask, are imperishable.

Surrounded by loving friends and sympathetic hearts, at his home in Springfield, ripe in age and Masonry,

R. W. BRO. ARNOLD R. ROBINSON

Received the not unexpected and not unwelcome summons of the messenger, August 28th. Bro. Robinson was born December 30th, 1807; removed to Springfield when in the prime of young manhood; was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Springfield Lodge, No. 4, June 5, 1844. He became a member of this Grand Body in 1846; served as Grand Tyler during a period of eleven years, and otherwise assisted in its duties and labors.

In his private life—in his intercourse with his fellowmen—our brother exhibited all those characteristics which made him popular with, and in time endeared him to, the Craft, and, as a consequence, he was widely known and highly respected. It was his good fortune to hold a number of public positions, in which he gave most ample satisfaction to his superiors in office, and at the same time was courteous and obliging toward all with whom he came in contact while in the discharge of his daily duties.

He was both a true Mason and a true man. "Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love" were the tenets of his profession. Such a man could not be otherwise than loyal, faithful and kind in his domestic relations. He was as tender as a child toward his household, and in return received the unbounded affection and confidence of his family, Gone, but not forgotten by his neighbors, his brethren or his own.

Eminent Craftsmen other than the brethren of whom we have made mention have passed away—those who had climbed high up the ladder of fame, and obtained distinction through their abilities and application, and those who receive the plaudits of their brethren and friends because of a long life freely dotted by good actions. In his address, our Deputy Grand Master has fraternally and fully referred to a number of just and upright Masons who have gone on before. We heartily join in the recommendations concerning them which he has laid before this Grand Body.

Fraternally,

J. H. BARTON,
J. D. GILLHAM,
H. M. GILLMORE,
Committee.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins arose, and in a tender, pathetic voice, said:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: I rise for a purpose for which I scarcely dare trust myself, but I feel unwilling that the usual merely formal proceedings which characterize our action with respect to the report of the Committee on Obituaries, should on an occasion like this be unbroken. It is not, brethren, from want of sympathy or feeling—I am sure it is not that—but it is from the force of habit, of the routine into which we have grown, that the dust of our friends and brothers goes down without our notice, apart from the formal work of the committee. However excellently that work may be done, as it has been done in this case, it still lacks something of that touch of human sympathy and personality which falls to extemporaneous speech. And I say, it seems hardly fitting that when a brother has dropped out of our midst who has been so much to us, that we have known so long and so well, as in the case of Brother Hubbard, that nobody should break the customary silence. I wish that some one might do it who would do it better than I, but as it is, I am unwilling to see the report adopted without adding one word of my own, my personal tribute to the memory and character of Brother Hubbard. It is now nearly a quarter of a century since my acquaintance with him began, in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He has been, if not a central figure, always a pervading figure in this Grand Body. He came nearer in feeling to more Masons than anybody else within our jurisdiction. I believe I hazard nothing when I say that so far as the cords of personal friendship are concerned, the friendships of Brother Hubbard were more pervading, far-reaching and extensive than those of any brother who has been a member of this Grand Lodge within the last quarter of a century. It is not for me now to take up the time of this Grand Lodge to attempt in an extended manner to analyze the character of our brother and ask why this was so. But in a word we can, I think, get near the

answer. There have been men in our Grand Lodge far more brilliant than Brother Hubbard, but none more conscientious in their Masonic work. Those who remember him as Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, will remember how for lack of facility of expression, he toiled painfully at his reports through the long hours of the night, determined that his work should be well done if faithful labor would perfect it; but still more determined that, however rough in form his work might be, justice should be in its substance if it was in his power to secure it. That marked one of the qualities of Brother Hubbard, one of the qualities that helped to endear him to his brethren. But above and beyond this, was a quality which illustrates the very central principle of Masonry—unselfish fellowship. In him abounding good fellowship—fellowship for its own sake—found an exemplar and representative rarely seen. It is said that to know some persons is a liberal education, so varied are their intellectual attainments, and so helpful are their natures. I feel it to be equally true of Brother Hubbard, that to have known him was a Masonic education, an education of the heart. And I want to say here—and it was the principal thing I got up here to do—I want to make my confession that if, as I believe, my sympathies have been broadened and my heart made warmer by my contact with Masons, then I owe more of that increased breadth and warmth to Hiram W. Hubbard than to any other Mason I have ever met.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley came forward and said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BROTHERS OF THE GRAND LODGE: I most cordially concur in the sentiments that have been so feelingly expressed by M. W. Bro. Robbins in regard to the great loss we have sustained in the death of R. W. Brother Hubbard.

My acquaintance with Brother Hubbard extended over a period of more than twenty-five years—and during that time I was associated with him, not only Masonically, but also knew him in his family and business relations, and can bear testimony to his uprightness and purity of life and character. He was a noble, generous-hearted man; always prepared to discharge the duties devolving upon him conscientiously and with honesty of purpose. He did all that lay in his power to build up and strengthen the order he loved so well. There never was a more earnest, energetic and faithful worker in this Grand Jurisdiction; nor one who had a higher or better appreciation of the tenets of Masonry, than Brother Hubbard, and I regret that I am not better prepared to do justice to his memory. However, I cannot refrain from giving expression to the feelings of sadness caused by the death of our lamented brother, whom we have heretofore been accustomed to meet at our annual communications.

Residing as he did in the southern, and I in the northern part of the State, I looked forward to the meetings of the Grand Lodge, Chapter and Commandery with pleasure, feeling confident I should find my old friend and brother at these gatherings, and would receive from him a fraternal greeting.

The Masons of Illinois are indebted to the untiring labors of Bro. Hubbard for much of their prosperity and success, and it is very proper that some action should

be had beyond the formal dedication of a page in our proceedings in honor of his memory.

CALLED OFF.

At 1.00 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2.30 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th, A. L. 5885, }
2.30 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which was adopted:

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

Your committee, to whom were referred the reports of R. W. Bros. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master, L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, and W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, respectfully report:

We find that Brother Munn, as Grand Secretary, has received the following amounts:

Dues collected for 1882,	\$	33 75
“ “ 1883,		1 50
“ “ 1884,		758 00
“ “ 1885,		29,342 75
“ “ Lodges U. D.		15 00
Dispensation for Lodge U. D.		100 00
Special Dispensations		103 00
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold		4 25
Proceedings sold		3 50
Books of Ceremonials sold		6 00
Dues of Defunct Lodges		52 48
Seal of Defunct Lodge sold		1 00
Certifying Diplomas		73 00

\$30,494 23

Which amounts have been paid to R. W. Bro. Egan, Grand Treasurer.

An examination of the report of R. W. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master, shows that he has received :

For dispensation to constitute a lodge,.....	\$ 100 00
For Special Dispensations,	103 00
	<hr/>
Total,.....	\$203 00

All of which he has paid to the Grand Secretary.

A careful examination of the books and vouchers of R. W. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, shows the account to be as follows :

DR.

To balance to credit of Charity Fund,.....	\$ 326 20
" " General Fund,.....	34,377 69
	<hr/>
	\$34,703 89
Interest on Government Bonds,.....	\$ 200 00
Dividend on A. A. Glenn's life policy,.....	30 75
Received from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary,.....	406 76
" " " " 	5,208 34
" " " " 	6,208 33
" " " " 	7,312 45
" " " " 	11,358 35
	<hr/>
	30,724 98
Total,.....	\$65,428 87

CR.

Paid on vouchers, Mileage and Per Diem,.....	\$17,944 40
Paid on miscellaneous orders,.....	11,126 80
Balance Charity Fund,.....	326 20
Balance General Fund,.....	36,031 47
	<hr/>
Total,	\$65,428 87

All of which is fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

W. Bro. John A. Waugh submitted the following report for the Committee on Credentials, which was received and adopted :

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

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

Lodges represented by W. Masters	558
“ “ “ Proxies of W. Masters	37
“ “ “ Wardens	59
<hr/>	
Total number of lodges represented	654
Lodges not represented	32

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. A. WAUGH,
D. B. GRATTAN,
J. S. GARRETT,
Committee.

WEDNESDAY, October 7, A. D. 1885, A. L. 5885.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. W. S. HOOPER.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. B. MENDENHALL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. CHENERY PUFFER.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. LEWIS C. SEELEY.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES PETERSON.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. C. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. D. M. WIEDER.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. W. F. BROMFIELD.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. L. W. SHEPHERD.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. T. J. BRONSON.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. S. H. BRADLEY.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. JOHN VON GUNTEN.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. SAMUEL RAWSON.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. E. J. INGERSOLL.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. ELWELL.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
THEODORE T. GURNEY.....	<i>California.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
W. J. A. DELANCEY.....	<i>Georgia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHARLES H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
FRANCIS S. BELDEN.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Manitoba.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
W. A. STEVENS.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
S. S. CHANCE.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
CHARLES H. PATTON.....	<i>South Carolina.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Vermont.</i>
D. M. BROWNING.....	<i>Virginia.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	Westen A. Bradley.....W. M.	81	F. R. Pfeifer.....W. M.
2	Daniel Lawrence....."	84	D. MacArthur*....."
3	Mathew Minter....."	85	R. B. Anderson....."
4	H. H. Biggs....."	86	Henry E. Seymour....."
7	Chas. G. Smith.....S. W.	87	John R. Ayres*....."
8	Thos. W. Pinkerton.....W. M.	88	A. T. Beck....."
9	Mark Bogue....."	89	W. S. Washburn....."
	Chas. S. Nelson.....S. W.		J. W. Keeler*.....J. W.
13	Frank D. Hardy....."	90	C. C. Nichols.....W. M.
14	L. H. Adams.....W. M.	91	Robert N. Smith....."
15	A. P. Johnson....."	92	Z. C. Bailey.....S. W.
16	J. J. Brown.....J. W.	93	Levi Silliman.....W. M.
17	A. K. Lodge.....W. M.	95	Harrison Daigh....."
20	Peter Jackson....."	96	J. E. McCoy.....S. W.
	W. R. Hamilton*.....S. W.	97	F. L. Jones.....W. M.
23	Geo. W. Goodell.....W. M.	98	John Burky....."
24	W. G. Broughton....."	99	W. R. Crossman....."
25	W. H. Cartright....."	100	John W. Green....."
26	C. J. Shepherd*....."	102	Thos. G. Lawler....."
27	Wm. Jackson*....."	103	S. B. Mitchell....."
29	O. F. Fugelmarke.....S. W.	104	W. J. Dyckes....."
31	Walter Watson.....W. M.	105	Ewing Brisey....."
33	Wm. K. Steele.....S. W.	106	John W. Bolton....."
34	D. W. Greene.....W. M.	108	W. H. Brackenridge....."
35	R. S. Curd....."	109	T. J. Kasper.....S. W.
36	John Old....."	110	John Reimann.....W. M.
37	Wm. S. Holliday....."	111	N. B. Maxey....."
39	Wm. F. Bader....."	112	L. D. Romberger....."
40	W. L. Milligan....."	113	R. C. Humbert....."
42	W. C. Ream....."	114	W. E. Miller....."
43	Geo. M. Smith....."	115	Emory J. Tower....."
44	Geo. H. Lee.....S. W.	116	E. S. Durell....."
45	T. M. Watson.....W. M.	117	N. L. Stilson....."
46	John Schofield....."	118	John D. Henry....."
47	John Flynn....."	119	W. H. Kister....."
48	H. H. Clark*....."	122	N. D. Ricks....."
49	J. E. Ayres....."	123	J. S. Peterson....."
50	Chas. A. Weimer.....J. W.		Lewis H. Hand.....S. W.
51	A. H. Clotfelter.....W. M.	124	J. S. R. Scovill.....W. M.
52	Joseph Schmitt....."	125	Peter A. Brady....."
53	Wm. Price....."	126	James R. Cooper....."
55	John P. Sackett*....."	127	Alex Trotter....."
57	M. M. Briggs....."	128	W. H. Thornberry....."
58	Samuel Cole.....S. W.	129	W. P. Ennis....."
	H. E. Huston*.....J. W.	130	C. E. Jennings....."
59	John Seastone*.....W. M.	131	John B. Young....."
60	C. B. Loop....."	132	A. S. Brock*....."
61	R. C. Newell....."		Geo. A. Smith*.....S. W.
63	W. E. Hughes....."	133	Walter Bartlett.....W. M.
64	A. J. Orr....."	134	J. E. Parker....."
65	Samuel Mather....."	135	Jesse A. Vinson....."
	W. V. Lamb.....S. W.	136	C. M. Eaton*....."
66	Robert Higgins.....W. M.	137	S. J. Parker....."
67	M. Triedman*....."	138	Lester Barber....."
68	W. C. Carver....."		S. B. Oakley.....S. W.
69	Charles E. Smith....."	139	A. W. Adams.....W. M.
70	J. M. Durlley....."	140	W. F. Beck....."
71	R. F. Williams....."	141	Geo. McWilliams....."
72	L. P. Perry.....S. W.		Henry McCall.....S. W.
74	A. A. Snyder.....W. M.		J. B. Payne.....J. W.
75	Jabez Lane....."	142	W. W. Booth.....W. M.
76	Alex. H. Bell....."	143	Jas. V. Aldrich....."
77	J. H. Mann....."	144	W. F. Pierce....."
78	H. L. Hatley....."	145	R. W. Eason....."
79	W. H. Curtin....."	146	Thos. Nicholson....."
80	I. M. McCollister....."	147	W. T. Harbison....."

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
148	John S. Hartley.....S. W.		D. F. Flannery.....S. W.
149	John C. White.....W. M.		G. N. Davis*.....J. W.
150	J. B. Kuykendall*.....“	212	Wm. G. Wallace.....W. M.
151	A. N. Yancey.....“	213	W. J. Gillett.....“
	F. I. Stehline*.....S. W.	214	Joseph Querback.....“
152	W. F. Searls.....W. M.	216	F. Nigh.....“
	Jas Starret.....J. W.	217	C. R. Hanson.....“
153	Geo. T. Anglen.....W. M.	218	N. R. Hooper.....“
155	Geo. W. Thompson.....“	219	John Rutherford.....“
156	Allen Trone.....S. W.	220	J. D. Brown.....“
	Jos. D. Taylor.....J. W.		J. M. West.....S. W.
157	F. E. Eubeling.....W. M.	221	I. N. Kaufman.....W. M.
158	Chas. C Colby.....“	222	J. F. Thomas.....“
159	A. B. Ashley.....“	223	W. T. Boughton.....“
160	Wm. Catlin.....“	226	John Hair.....“
	A. M. McConoughey.....S. W.	227	Geo. Phirman.....“
	Lucius Frink.....J. W.	228	Francis Tully.....“
161	Balfour Cowen.....W. M.	230	J. H. Graddy.....“
162	Wm. P. Askins.....“	231	Thos. Roach.....S. W.
163	Chas. Downey.....“	232	Thos. R. Dugger.....W. M.
164	Chas. H. Martin.....“	233	Geo. S. Fuhr.....“
165	John G. Bourne.....“	234	Jacob Messmore.....“
166	B. A. Weber.....“	236	W. Ehrighmiller.....“
	H. T. Cherny*.....J. W.		A. F. Smith.....S. W.
168	John W. Riggs*.....W. M.	237	J. W. Morris.....W. M.
169	John H. Palmer.....“	238	Mark Blackmore.....“
170	G. W. Graham.....“	239	Samuel Shannon.....“
171	O. B. Metcalf.....“	240	E. A. Kratz.....“
	S. S. Garst.....S. W.		J. B. A. Collon.....S. W.
172	J. M. Burkholder*.....W. M.	241	T. G. McKinney.....W. M.
	J. F. Dix.....S. W.		C. F. Prickett.....S. W.
173	Henry Andrus.....W. M.	243*	O. P. Soddard.....W. M.
174	F. A. Darling*.....“	244	Frank Barker.....S. W.
175	John B. Fithian.....“	245	Isaac Norman.....W. M.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....“	246	Dr. J. A. Setfield.....“
177	J. R. Ripley.....“	247	Jacob McChesney.....“
178	L. A. Hulbert.....“	248	Thos. Terhune*.....“
179	Jos. Cavins.....“	249	Thos. L. Keas.....“
180	A. J. Combs.....“	250	Thos. N. Browning.....“
182	Herman Pomy.....“	251	Jos. B. Rutledge.....“
185	Wm. B. Main.....“	252	Alex. McArthur.....“
187	S. W. Clark.....“		Aug. L. Craig.....S. W.
188	W. F. Browning.....“	253	F. M. Nance.....W. M.
189	J. Martin Fay.....S. W.	254	V. H. Snook.....“
190	Wm. Dutton.....W. M.	255	H. S. Hamor.....“
192	J. T. Scudder.....S. W.	257	James F. Crawford.....“
193	John Jackson.....“	260	P. A. Kemper.....“
194	Chas. W. Bradshaw.....W. M.		Wm. E. Ginther.....S. W.
195	Frank M. Butler*.....“	261	John H. Tyler.....W. M.
196	John Erwin.....“	262	Albert T. Randall.....“
197	Samuel E. Brown.....“	263	C. H. Warren.....“
198	Robert B. Deem.....“	264	P. C. Rooney.....“
199	M. J. Spencer.....“	265	F. V. Barnett.....“
200	W. L. Hallam.....“	266	Wm. Likes.....“
201	James J. Giles.....“	267	L. E. Thomas.....“
	D. B. Robertson.....S. W.		J. G. Schwartz*.....S. W.
204	G. W. Smith.....W. M.	268	A. Y. Trogon*.....W. M.
205	E. G. Cass.....“	269	Wm. H. Johnson.....“
206	L. D. Bennett.....“		I. S. Ward.....S. W.
207	A. P. Adams.....“	270	L. O. Hills.....“
208	Frank Martin.....“	271	Wm. P. Crouse.....“
209	Henry Lesch.....“		James Webb.....J. W.
	Thos. F. Salzman.....S. W.	272	Thomas M. Logan.....“
	John S. Stiles.....J. W.	273	C. J. Bench.....W. M.
210	M. S. Wilkinson.....W. M.	274	Wm. A. Grove.....“
211	Thos. G. Morris.....“	275	John C. Mitchell.....“

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
276	James W. Hale.....	342	J. K. Hewitt.....
278	Adam C. Schadle.....	344	F. M. Moulton*.....
279	W. D. Dickey.....		Preston Gants*.....
280	J. W. Winn.....	345	T. P. Ruth.....
282	Theodore Doty.....	346	Adam Wenger.....
283	L. D. Woodruff.....	347	W. A. Robinson.....
285	A. Jones.....	348	John P. Weyer.....
286	S. K. Gaylord.....	349	J. H. Ayers.....
287	Walter Metcalf*.....	350	George Negley.....
288	John L. Davis.....	351	C. F. H. Carrithers.....
291	A. C. Senska.....	352	J. W. Mooberry.....
	H. H. Marsh.....	353	M. D. Liggett.....
	J. H. Merrill.....	354	L. B. McCartor.....
	John Wiles.....	355	Isaac Cox.....
292	J. G. Dodge.....	356	John Batson.....
	W. G. Abbot.....	358	Homer Darling.....
	Harris LaBarr.....	359	C. Spalding.....
293	H. A. Sturtevant.....		C. T. Hunt*.....
294	John E. Bell.....	360	S. P. Dustin.....
295	O. J. Reese.....		O. F. Herrick.....
296	C. Anderson.....	361	John Fackl.....
297	Richard Seaton.....	362	Charles E. Palmer.....
	James K. P. Little*.....	363	Andrew J. Graham.....
	Alvin A. Garrett*.....	364	Wm. Brokaw*.....
298	Dr. C. R. Wells.....	365	V. S. Ruby.....
299	O. C. Bradley.....		G. A. Stadler.....
300	A. B. White.....		B. B. Bacon.....
301	J. A. LaBrant.....	366	Thomas L. Vradenburg.....
302	Peter Patterson.....	367	H. H. Roberts.....
303	T. J. Pigott.....	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....
305	Isaac Amerman.....	369	James M. Smith.....
306	Andrew Tomls.....	371	Frank W. Ford*.....
307	D. D. Peirce.....	373	G. H. Dunn*.....
308	C. E. Kreysler.....	374	M. V. Allen.....
310	John T. Richards.....	377	George Loelkes*.....
311	Giles Rendell.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....
312	F. M. Young.....	379	J. H. Nichols.....
313	James Foster.....	380	S. F. McBride.....
314	Chas. Sigwalt.....	381	A. W. Greene.....
315	H. O. Tonsor.....	382	J. M. D. Sapp.....
316	T. N. Bone.....	383	George I. Rice.....
318	Chas. W. DeForest.....	384	Win. Wilson.....
319	David G. Reid*.....	386	C. M. Piper.....
	P. H. Davis*.....	388	J. F. Browley.....
320	R. M. Hevener.....	389	D. L. Durham.....
321	G. H. Kentfield.....	390	J. L. Woodworth.....
322	I. H. Gilpin.....	391	J. B. Stone.....
	Wm. D. Lahman.....	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....
323	J. L. Kelsey.....	393	Benj. Steingardt.....
325	F. M. Pickett.....	394	J. S. Daniels.....
327	Wm. Kinkead.....	396	N. S. McDonald.....
330	H. L. Weaver.....	397	John C. Schempp.....
331	Samuel Kronmiller.....	398	Thomas Bagott.....
332	W. H. Lamb.....	399	James Lawson.....
333	Chas. W. Prouty.....		P. N. Mason*.....
	E. H. Helm.....	400	Henry Holloway.....
	Frank Hudson, Jr.*.....	401	Charles E. Axt.....
334	Thomas F. Hoopes.....	402	J. H. Fellows.....
335	Charles Ulrich.....	403	S. M. Badger.....
336	J. F. Carter.....	405	J. W. Jeppeson.....
337	G. L. Stephenson.....	406	Peter Greenwood.....
339	Wm. J. Hubbard.....	408	I. J. Lamb.....
	Wm. Hunsacker.....	409	P. M. Nichols.....
	L. Z. Sullivan.....	410	Charles Canisius.....
340	Richard Kimball.....	411	C. Lichenberger, Jr.....
341	Jas. Larbey.....	412	J. S. Manvel.....

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
	A. Welding..... S. W.	478	Chas. A. Wall..... W. M.
	V. V. Taylor..... J. W.		Henry G. Huelerwood..... J. W.
414	S. J. Haynes..... S. W.	479	T. W. Bloomer..... W. M.
415	Isaac L. Hoover*..... W. M.	480	James Gillespie..... "
	E. H. Mallery..... S. W.	481	Wm. Astle..... "
416	Robert S. Hall..... W. M.	482	John L. Langstaff *..... "
417	E. H. Spicer..... "	484	Joseph Danks..... "
418	W. H. Wildeman..... "	485	J. W. Westcott..... "
	Phil. Courath*..... S. W.	486	F. S. Nash..... "
419	Sylvester Whitehead..... W. M.	487	W. W. Weaver..... "
420	George M. Dwight..... S. W.	488	J. T. Evans..... "
421	James Tweddal..... W. M.	490	J. Mastin..... "
422	John R. Hodson..... "	491	N. P. Mouton..... "
	Wm. D. Clark..... S. W.	492	John Austin..... "
	Henry H. Wilder..... J. W.	493	Jas. K P McCullough..... "
423	R. P. Wales..... W. M.	494	John H. Dierker..... "
424	J. B. Mayes..... "	495	W. M. Joyner..... "
426	G. W. Dudderar..... "	496	J. W. Aiken..... "
427	Sigmund New..... "	497	John L. Hart..... "
428	Thomas Whitley..... "	498	Gus Michaelis..... "
429	L. A. Kinney..... "	500	H. S. Welton..... "
430	Jay Brown..... "	501	E. G. Hill..... "
431	J. M. Willard..... "	502	H. D. Joyner..... J. W.
432	James F. Self..... "	503	J. M. Headley..... W. M.
433	Hugh White..... "	504	Paul W. Abt..... "
434	H. E. Ferrell..... "	505	John W. Walker..... "
436	W. Fleming..... "	506	James C. Kane..... "
437	Adolph Shire..... "	508	L. B. Dixon..... "
439	O. M. Neilson..... J. W.		M. H. Morgan*..... S. W.
440	A. Salisbury..... W. M.		L. A. Miller..... J. W.
441	T. E. Gapan..... "	509	William Parker..... W. M.
442	J. W. Balsey..... "	510	C. M. Jones..... S. W.
443	E. G. Ball..... S. W.	512	Benjamin Sims..... W. M.
444	R. C. Frayler*..... W. M.	514	A. M. Mutchmore..... "
445	S. L. Berryman..... "	515	Henry C. Robbins..... S. W.
446	T. B. Harris..... "	517	John Luckel..... W. M.
447	L. C. Conover..... "	518	A. B. Holliday..... "
448	W. H. Longden..... "	519	J. W. Conley..... "
449	John S. Worman..... "	520	John Spire..... "
450	Joseph Jones..... "	521	D. W. Peden..... "
451	Byron Travis..... J. W.	522	C. E. Ahle..... "
452	John H. Askins..... W. M.	523	Wm. J. Smith..... "
453	Henry Pollard..... "	524	Merritt B. Iott..... S. W.
454	W. H. Austin..... "	525	F. J. Davis..... W. M.
455	A. A. Rhinehart..... "		Thos. J. Wood..... J. W.
456	George Sipple..... "	526	R. W. Scuyler..... W. M.
457	S. H. Hood..... "	527	Samuel M. Miller*..... "
458	C. A. Furlong..... "	528	E. N. Weese..... "
459	W. G. Didale..... "	529	James H. Vickers..... "
460	George H. Hilliard..... "	530	S. J. Dawdy..... "
461	W. H. Tunnell..... "	531	J. J. Hodges..... "
462	A. V. Norman..... "	532	C. H. R. Thomas..... "
463	J. W. McCoy..... S. W.	533	S. S. Rice..... "
	C. Capps*..... J. W.	534	P. W. Gallagher..... "
464	E. McClure..... W. M.	535	John M. Hanna..... "
465	C. H. Phelps..... "	536	A. H. Tyler..... "
466	J. F. F. Wallace..... "	537	H. J. Robinson..... "
467	S. G. Washburn..... "	538	Robt Whitley..... "
469	C. C. Aldrich..... "	539	W. G. Mesler..... "
	C. M. Noble..... S. W.	540	Chas. E. Bassett..... "
	F. M. Avey..... W. M.	541	W. F. Geren..... "
470	John McOmber*..... "	542	Samuel Marsh..... "
471	S. P. Tillotson..... S. W.	543	W. R. Freek..... "
472	Albert L. Martin..... W. M.	544	G. F. Hillig..... "
474	A. T. Strange..... "	547	David Lyons..... "
475	P. S. Eakin..... "	548	James Charlton..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
550	H. C. Greeley.....W. M.	627	M. Culp.....W. M.
551	T. R. Underwood....."	630	Richard C. Flannigan....."
552	E. F. Colehower....."	632	J. P. Fletcher....."
554	Francis Tirrell....."	634	J. S. Baker*....."
555	Otto J. Gondolf....."	635	Robert A. Haglett*....."
556	Wm. W. Judd*....."	636	E. H. Sammons....."
557	Daniel Hoerr....."	639	Simon Fisch....."
558	W. G. Cove....."	641	H. L. Ogden....."
559	Geo. W. Sweet....."		B. N. Ewing.....S. W.
560	O. D. Willcox*....."	642	Frank W. Pierce.....W. M.
562	Samuel H. Graves....."		W. H. Reid.....S. W.
563	J. A. Flant.....J. W.	643	Charles F. Sittig.....W. M.
564	James M. Rybolt.....W. M.		Alfred P. Caird.....S. W.
565	F. L. Zerenberg.....S. W.	644	Zach Wirt.....W. M.
566	J. F. Happe.....W. M.	645	J. K. Linbarger....."
567	John A. Baker....."	646	Silas Towns-end.....S. W.
567	W. H. Pringle....."	647	Iverson Stokes.....W. M.
570	E. E. Sampson....."	648	S. F. Cady.....S. W.
572	H. B. Sikes....."	649	D. F. Courter.....W. M.
573	Stephen W. Winters....."		Wm. Duncan.....S. W.
574	Thos. E. Jefferson....."		Alex. Johnson.....J. W.
575	C. E. Fenton....."	650	T. D. Hinckley.....W. M.
576	B. I. Vancourt....."	651	John W. Kagey....."
578	Robert A. Young....."	652	W. H. Rogers.....S. W.
579	W. A. Pearson....."	655	J. E. Greenman.....W. M.
580	C. G. Cochran....."	656	Joseph Wetzel....."
581	Joseph Gattinger....."	657	F. Baronowsky....."
582	L. E. Spear.....J. W.	658	J. Alex. Montgomery.....S. W.
583	Jos. C. Ammann.....W. M.	659	J. B. Fox.....W. M.
584	W. R. Hoyle, Jr....."	660	J. M. Jones....."
585	O. Z. Hansley....."	661	A. W. Green....."
587	John Pickles....."	662	J. L. Bennett....."
588	George Rawson*....."		Charles L. Norton.....S. W.
590	John W. Turner....."	663	George B. Slack.....W. M.
591	O. R. Morey....."	664	J. W. Scott.....S. W.
592	Wm. Eads....."	665	Thomas D. Tenney.....W. M.
595	James H. Cross....."	666	I. M. Thornbug.....S. W.
596	J. W. Ostrander....."	667	Arthur McLane.....W. M.
597	John Skeet.....J. W.	668	W. R. Wheeler....."
600	Melvin Welty.....W. M.	669	Magnus Kettner....."
601	J. W. McClure....."	670	F. Tackaberry....."
602	F. B. Schooley....."	672	H. N. Boulden....."
603	H. Gasaway....."	673	George Champion....."
604	D. A. Clary....."	674	C. E. Mueller....."
605	W. T. Crain....."		L. Kneidel.....S. W.
607	Ira D. Bullad....."		L. Eggert.....J. W.
	Hugh Hall*.....S. W.	675	F. A. Stewart.....W. M.
608	J. A. Montelius.....W. M.	676	G. F. Budte.....J. W.
609	J. F. Hereford....."	677	James M. Pearce.....W. M.
610	James R. Lewis....."	678	Wm. L. Spear....."
611	Charles Osborn....."	679	L. V. Reed....."
	H. J. DeVry.....S. W.	680	J. S. Ellingsmitt.....S. W.
	D. R. Carmode.....J. W.	681	James M. Pence.....W. M.
612	John W. Niles.....W. M.	682	Wm. Marshall....."
	H. C. Ward.....S. W.	683	J. S. Perkins....."
	Fred Buell*.....J. W.	684	J. F. Ferguson....."
	George W. Eaglin.....W. M.	685	G. S. Snow....."
613	Fred Duckett....."	686	John H. Matlack....."
614	Francis Mayfield....."		Charles S. Woodward.....S. W.
616	J. L. Harden....."		Charles W. Walduck.....J. W.
617	George C. Gordon.....S. W.	687	John F. Fink.....W. M.
618	P. H. Shelton.....W. M.	688	Peter Wright....."
619	Addison Robinson....."	690	S. D. Anderson....."
620	T. P. McFee....."		Lee White.....S. W.
621	E. S. Hobart*....."		W. H. Shenton.....J. W.
622	J. C. Hunter.....S. W.	691	D. H. Moore.....W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
692	John Greene.....W. M.	738	D. F. Robinson.....W. M.
693	W. A. Perrine.....“	739	C. J. Manvel.....“
694	C. D. Cutler.....J. W.	740	Nick Smith*.....“
695	Theo. Gillespie.....W. M.	741	Samuel Faverty.....J. W.
696	L. D. Davenport.....“	742	George T. Pearce.....W. M.
697	Thomas Ockerly.....S. W.		G. L. Johnson.....J. W.
698	A. W. Rosecrans.....W. M.	743	James A. Greenult.....W. M.
701	George S. Dodd.....“	744	B. A. Jeffers.....“
	Ransom Dodd.....J. W.	745	John Kedington.....S. W.
702	C. W. Postlewait.....W. M.	746	C. Crandt.....W. M.
705	John M. Darr.....“	747	A. W. Cottrell.....S. W.
706	Thomas G. Fritts.....“	748	J. C. Wood.....“
707	W. S. McKellar.....“	749	Enoch Summers.....W. M.
709	George Steely.....“	750	John Roberts.....“
710	Henry Funk.....“	751	W. A. Loomis.....“
711	Henry Esdohr.....“	752	John W. Smith.....“
712	W. C. Hadley.....“	753	H. M. Cornell.....“
713	E. M. Turner.....“	754	T. E. Silkey.....“
714	J. G. Kinch.....“	755	J. H. Seyler.....“
715	Wash. Enlow.....“	756	G. B. Hicks.....“
716	F. G. Diefenbach.....“	757	Nathan Small.....“
717	John Strining.....“	758	Charles E. Brown.....“
718	W. E. Jennings.....“	759	Syria J. Branson.....“
719	L. L. Gallimore.....“	760	N. B. Carson.....“
721	F. M. Purcell.....“	761	Wm. A. Bickett.....“
722	L. K. Thompson.....“	762	E. M. Northcut.....J. W.
723	L. E. Quigley.....“	763	Henry Cole.....W. M.
724	Herman Rethorn, Jr.....S. W.	764	J. H. Dunscomb.....S. W.
725	John S. Hewins.....W. M.	765	Chas. E. Aglin.....W. M.
726	C. T. Drake.....“	766	M. O. Snyder.....“
727	Robert B. Miller.....“	767	A. W. McLaughlin.....“
728	E. P. Rowley.....“	768	Fred T. Croxon.....S. W.
729	E. L. Darrow.....“	769	Granville V. E. Fletcher.....“
730	William Wise.....“	770	Peter G. Gardner.....W. M.
731	Lewis Bush.....“		Clarence S. Stiles.....S. W.
732	A. Babcock.....“	771	J. A. Harris.....W. M.
733	Jos. O. Hughes.....“	772	J. A. Smith.....“
734	C. N. Henkle.....“	773	L. L. Tayman.....“
735	Albert Gransden.....“	774	George H. Frizzell.....“
736	M. F. Rollings.....“		C. A. Getman.....S. W.
737	A. G. Barnes.....“		H. N. Kennedy.....J. W.

* Proxy.

R. W. Bro. Owen Scott moved the reconsideration of so much of the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address as refers to the arrest of the charter of Allin Lodge, No. 605, which motion prevailed, and the matter was, on motion, recommitted to the committee.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report for the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was received and adopted :

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

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address, to whom the matter of Allin Lodge, No. 605, has been recommitted, respectfully submit the following report :

Your committee recommend that the matter of the arrest of charter of Allin Lodge, No. 605, be referred to the Grand Master, with power to restore said charter upon satisfactory evidence of the penitence of said lodge, and assurance that the lodge will comply with Masonic law and with the orders of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
EDWARD COOK,
GEORGE W. HILL,
Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

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

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, Grand Master.
JOHN C. SMITH, Deputy Grand Master.
JOHN M. PEARSON, Senior Grand Warden.
MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, on taking the chair, said :

BRETHREN: Having made your selection for Grand Master for the incoming year, allow me to tender to you my heartfelt congratulations, and to the elected Grand Master my most sincere hope that his administration may receive your cordial support, and that it may be a success in every particular.

I shall leave the Grand East with feelings of gratitude to all present, and to all the representatives of the subordinate lodges. None shall welcome the incoming Grand Master with a heartier or more genuine feeling of fraternity than myself.

M. W. Daniel M. Browning offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS PROPOSED.

W. Bro. Jno. B. Fithian offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the annual communication :

Amend Section 1, Article 2, Part Third of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by adding the following: "The sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry within the meaning of this section."

JNO. B. FITHIAN.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. Thomas M. Crossman, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, presented the following report, which was adopted :

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

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges desire to fraternally report :

That we have carefully reviewed the returns of all constituent lodges submitted to us by Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, for the fiscal year 1885, and present, together with a detailed tabulated statement, the following summary of facts therein contained :

Total reported membership, 1885.....	40,015
“ “ “ 1884.....	39,963
Net increase.....	52
No. Raised.....	1,424
“ Reinstated.....	197
“ Admitted.....	544
Added for error.....	110
Total increase.....	2,275
No. Suspended.....	513
“ Expelled.....	30
“ Dimitted.....	1,264
“ Died.....	384
“ Deducted for error.....	32
Total decrease.....	2,223
Leaving a total net increase as above stated of.....	52

The returns further show : 355 Rejections; 1,559 Initiations; 1,470 Passings, and the payment of \$29,342.75 in Grand Lodge dues to the Grand Secretary.

Out of a total membership of 40,015 reported, all save 3,586, or 36,429, are residents of the State.

The tabulated statement above referred to, comprises all the constituent lodges in the State except Nos. 549 and 598, and 378 and 560, the two former of which are reported defunct, while the latter have failed to make any report whatever to the Grand Secretary.

On the 15th day of August last, all but twenty-six of the 686 lodges had made their reports and paid their dues, viz.: Nos. 16, 19, 56, 68, 91, 194, 203, 235, 292, 308, 358, 373, 378, 387, 433, 465, 489, 545, 560, 621, 622, 653, 664, 666, 723 and 756; while on the first day of this month, all save two, viz.: Nos. 378 and 560, had submitted their annual returns, and all save fifteen, viz.: Nos. 16, 19, 56, 194, 203, 235, 292, 308, 358, 373, 378, 387, 489, 560 and 622, had paid their annual dues, a better showing than which your committee has not been able for years to chronicle.

That the annual returns made by the several secretaries had been in the main carefully and accurately prepared, our tabulated statement compiled from them, herewith presented, will attest. It has enabled your committee to prove their work by the totals secured, and it only lacks the separation of the dues paid for the present and back years to the Grand Secretary, by that officer, to completely prove and balance the entire schedule. This is to be desired hereafter.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CORNWALL KIRKPATRICK,
SAM. S. CHANCE,
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH,
HENRY C. CLEVELAND,
THOS. M. CROSSMAN,

Committee.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 7, 1885.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presiding.

RECEPTION—Representatives from other Grand Lodges.

M. W. Bro. Cregier said :

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS : Bro. W. W. Estabrooke presents his credentials as the Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois. Brethren, in receiving these credentials, you will join me in according to the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Brunswick the Grand Honors of Masonry.

After which the Acting Grand Master continued :

BRETHREN : The Grand Representative of that Grand Jurisdiction is before you.

W. Bro. Charles H. Brenan then presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Acting Grand Master Cregier said :

BRETHREN : Worshipful Brother Charles H. Brenan, of Chicago, has been accredited the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near this Grand Lodge. If there are no objections, the credentials, duly authenticated, will be received and made of record. It is so ordered. Brethren, you will join with me in according the Grand Honors of Masonry to the Grand Lodge of Maine, through its representative, W. Bro. Charles H. Brenan.

After which W. Bro. Brenan replied :

M. W. GRAND MASTER, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS : I desire to thank you for this introduction and for these honors. Being introduced to you, I feel very much as a man introduced to his old friends and acquaintances, inasmuch as I have resided in the State of Illinois for over thirty years, and am personally well acquainted with a majority of the officers of this Grand Body, as well as with a large number of the representatives on the floor. However, the constituents which I have the honor to represent, and the credentials which I have presented, justify these formalities, which would otherwise be without meaning or significance.

Brethren of Illinois, your Fraters of Maine send you fraternal greeting, that your deliberations here will be conducted with that harmony and love which will tend to strengthen and solidify the great Temple of Masonry in which we are all workers ; and further, that you will be blest and guided by that wisdom, which we all invoke as Masons, in assuming the great responsibility which blesseth human understanding.

Bro. W. W. Estabrooke, Grand Representative of New Brunswick, then made the following remarks :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN : I did not intend to detain this M. W. Grand Body ; I thought that you were anxious to close your business, but I do not feel like retiring to my seat without saying something. Of course I thank you for the compliment, it being received as the Grand Representative of New Brunswick. But I feel like saying a word or two on account of this brother from Maine having said something. I feel that I ought to allude to one thing, and that is, I am further East than he.

Now, we often hear, as Masons, of the fact that the sun rises in the East to open and govern the day. Well, that means my country, the Jurisdiction that I represent ; there is where the sun rises ; there is no doubt about that. And you often hear, too, of the wise men coming from the East—the three wise men. A great many wise men came from my country, from that East—from that way down East

country. I do not claim, however, to be one of those wise men. I simply say that I was wise enough to come from that country, and come out West. I have been out here over thirty years, and I have looked over this Grand Body and I feel that I am not a stranger among you. I know the Grand Master, and have known him for many years, and I was wise enough to eventually make my home here in Chicago—the metropolis of the American continent. I hope, my brethren of the Grand Lodge, and M. W. Grand Master, that the relations which have existed heretofore between the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and the Fraternity in that distant country, and the Grand Lodge of Illinois, will continue, as it has in the past, pleasant and agreeable.

Acting Grand Master Cregier said :

It must be regarded as a compliment to know that the sister Grand Lodges are so prompt to send accredited representatives here to represent them before this Most Worshipful Body.

Again I have to call your attention to the presentation of the credentials of Bro. Francis S. Belden, who comes as the Representative of M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, near this Grand Lodge. His credentials appear to be in due form, and if there be no objection, the credentials will be received and so recorded. It is so ordered.

In connection therewith, let us accord the Grand Lodge of Kansas the Grand Honors of Masonry.

After which Bro. Belden replied :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE : The Grand Lodge of Kansas is honored to-day, in that its Representative has been received and so cordially recognized by so great a representative, and so distinguished a body of Free and Accepted Masons as the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In behalf of the Grand Master of Masons and the Grand Lodge of Kansas, whom I have the honor to represent near this Grand Lodge, I thank you very sincerely for this recognition.

Acting Grand Master Cregier said :

BRETHREN : And now comes Old Virginia, that grand old commonwealth, in no less a person than M. W. Daniel M. Browning. Shall I introduce Brother Browning ?

M. W. BRO. BROWNING : Oh, no !

Acting Grand Master Cregier said :

You know him too well, so recently your Captain. Nevertheless his credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, near this Grand Lodge, are in due form, and I will take it for granted that you will agree to their reception. Bro. Secretary, make a large record. Brethren, to Bro. Browning let us accord the Grand Honors of Masonry.

Following the Grand Honors, M. W. Past Grand Master Browning said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE : I shall take pleasure in reporting to the Grand Lodge of Virginia that I have been accredited here as its representative, and I am sure, my brethren, that they will appreciate the recognition which you give me as its representative, and I trust that the cordial and fraternal relations that have heretofore existed between these two Grand Jurisdictions may continue for all time.

Acting M. W. Grand Master Cregier :

Like Oliver Twist, "more." Montana, a Grand Jurisdiction of growing importance, sends greeting here, Bro. A. B. Wicker, to represent that Western State near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Brethren, rise again; don't let us forget Montana in the Grand Honors.

The Grand Honors were then given.

Acting M. W. Grand Master Cregier :

Bro. Wicker, you will learn how to handle the gavel after awhile. The credentials will be received, brethren, I forgot that part.

Bro. Wicker then responded :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS : I wish simply to thank you for the honors you have conferred upon the Grand Lodge of Montana, in according to me the Grand Honors at this time, as her representative; and I wish to say, Montana desires to join you in placing a wreath of flowers on the grave of him who was her first and only representative near this Grand Lodge—whose face was so familiar to this lodge so many years—I mean R. W. Bro. Hiram W. Hubbard.

M. W. Grand Master John R. Thomas in the Grand East.

THE M. W. GRAND MASTER : Brethren, it becomes my duty, painful but pleasant, of introducing to you the Representative of that young jurisdiction—Utah—which has sent us as its representative, residing near this Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Owen Scott; and notwithstanding the polygamous tendencies of that Territory—satisfied, as I am, that it has no sort of connection with the Masonic Fraternity—I ask you to join with me in according the Grand Honors to the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah.

After which R. W. Bro. Scott replied :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN : There have been brethren in this Grand Jurisdiction who have known of my good fortune in getting this appointment, who question my ability to represent this particular Grand Jurisdiction. But I want to say, that they are brethren who have but a very slight acquaintance with me.

I am very glad to-day, my brethren, on behalf of the jurisdiction which I represent, to have the pleasure of meeting you in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Utah. And without any disposition to make a speech, I feel that I ought to say to the Craft of Illinois a thing that perhaps they do not know as fully as it is their duty to know, and that is, that the Grand Lodge of Utah has taken great pains to place itself upon record as being unalterably and eternally opposed to that institution of Utah that disgraces the United States of America. [Applause.] That the Grand Lodge, with its few lodges in that Grand Jurisdiction, is the oasis in that desert of corruption and infamy; and have sent out to their sister jurisdictions a circular setting forth, in full, their position upon that question, which contains no uncertain sound. The Grand Lodge of Utah is the rose that blooms in the desert of polygamy, to stand against the tide of that sort of thing which is corrupting, demoralizing and disgraceful to this land of ours. [Applause.]

M. W. BRO. CREGIER—M. W. Grand Master: I want to couple my congratulations. In the first place, to congratulate the Grand Lodge of Utah upon having so able a Representative; and I want to congratulate this Grand Lodge upon having so able a Representative from Utah near the throne. I want to congratulate the brother upon his great courage of succeeding Past Grand Master Scott, who was formerly Representative from Utah.

W. Bro. Chas. A. Wall offered the following resolution, and moved its reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and it was so referred:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge shall make it incumbent upon the subordinate lodges, that they shall appoint an investigating committee upon the application of a member who has been suspended for one year or over, and that three unfavorable votes, or black balls, shall reject him for the space of six months, when the applicant can renew his request. (See Art. X., Sec. 5, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws.)

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted:

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

Your Committee on Finance respectfully report that, as required by the by-laws, we examined, during the vacation of the Grand Lodge, and approved the following bills and accounts, to-wit:

Journal Printing Co., printing report on correspondence.....	\$ 877	10	
“ “ printing proceedings, etc.....	1,135	14	
“ “ sundry printing.....	152	45	
“ “ sundry printing.....	115	00	
“ “ sundry printing.....	73	25	
“ “ printing 3500 by-laws.....	270	00—	\$2,622 94
Wright & Kleckner, supplies and stationery.....	62	99	
Brown & Dollmeyer, “ “	24	05—	67 04

S. D. Atkins, postage and envelopes.....	313	00	
S. D. Atkins, " "	112	60—	425 60
American Express Co.....	29	75	
" "	50	19	
" "	214	82	
" "	7	50—	302 26
L. L. Munn, incidental expenses of office.....	86	26—	86 26
Expenses of Grand Examiners—			
School of Instruction at Centralia.....	213	80	
" " Litchfield.....	205	20	
" " Sterling.....	209	30	
" " Champaign.....	201	70	
" " Rockford.....	226	90—	1,056 90
R. R. Stevens, expenses by order Grand Master.....			29 81
W. F. Bromfield, " " "			4 40
Jacob Krohn, " " "			6 75
John B. Young, " " "			10 00
E. M. Wieder, " " "			7 40
James Douglas, " " "			5 00
C. F. Hitchcock, " " "			3 50
P. W. Barclay, " " "			8 00
Chenery Puffer, " " "			24 25
M. D. Rapp, " " "			25 00
Thomas Moore, " " "			13 00
John M. Pearson, tax, etc., on land in Missouri.....			21 50
Mileage and per diem of Finance Committee.....			100 10
R. W. A. T. Darrah, for personal expenses as Acting Grand Master...			227 51

All of which is fraternally submitted.

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

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

In accordance with the usual custom adopted by this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the following appropriations are hereby made, and the Grand Secretary is directed to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the same :

To M. W. T. T. Gurney, Chairman of Committee on Masonic Correspondence..	\$300
" R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100
" Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary	25
" Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	25
" Theodore Hubbard, Janitor.....	25
" Alfred Russell, rent of hall.....	150
" Geo. W. Cyrus, extra work on M. and P. D. Committee.....	25
" M. H. Morgan, Organist.....	10

And to the members of the various committees in attendance on this Grand Communication, we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service in addition to the amount allowed by the By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

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

The following bills and accounts referred to your Committee on Finance, have been examined by us. We find the same correct, and recommend that orders be issued as follows:

Lewis C. Seeley, expense to Colchester.....	\$10 00
James Douglas, error in M. and P. D., 1884.....	9 00
Pontiac Lodge, No. 294, error in G. L. dues.....	2 00
F. G. Welton, expense to Rock Island.....	7 80
M. W. J. R. Thomas, traveling expense and postage.....	43 00

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

The Grand Master called up the matter of retrenchment, pending at the close of the Grand Lodge last year.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning moved that the recommendations of the Committee on Retrenchment, the majority and minority reports, be not concurred in, which was adopted.

CALLED OFF.

At 4.45 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9.00 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 8.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 8th, A. L. 5885, }
9.00 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, from the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Mileage and Per diem would fraternally report, that the following Grand Officers, Committees and Members of this Grand Lodge are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages :

ED. S. MULLINER,
GEORGE W. CYRUS,
JOHN A. LADD,

Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
John R. Thomas.....	Grand Master.....	402	\$40 20	\$.	\$40 20	Metropolis
A. T. Darrah.....	Deputy Grand Master...	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
John C. Smith.....	Senior Grand Warden...	...	...	6	6 00	Chicago
John M. Pearson.....	Junior Grand Warden ..	257	25 70	6	31 70	Godfrey
Loyal L. Munn.....	Grand Secretary.....	121	12 10	...	12 10	Freeport
Leslie A. Munn.....	Deputy Grand Secretary	121	12 10	...	12 10	Freeport
Geo. W. Scawthon.....	Grand Chaplain.....	316	31 60	6	37 60	Murphysboro
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....	...	...	...	...	Chicago
W. S. Hooper.....	Grand Orator.....	130	13 00	6	19 00	Farmer City
Eugene L. Stoker.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	253	25 30	6	31 30	Centralia
Rowley Page.....	Grand Standard Bearer..	164	16 40	6	22 40	Galesburg
B. Mendenhall.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	223	22 30	6	28 30	Dallas City
Leroy A. Goddard.....	Senior Grand Deacon.....	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion
Thos S. Mather.....	Junior Grand Deacon ..	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Geo W. Hamilton.....	Grand Steward.....	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City
A. B. Wicker.....	Grand Steward.....	6	60	6	6 60	Austin
J. G. Marston.....	Grand Steward.....	262	26 20	6	32 20	Jerseyville
W. O. Butler.....	Grand Steward.....	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe
Robert R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....	...	...	6	6 00	Chicago

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Walter A. Stevens.....	1st District.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Daniel G. Avery.....	2d ".....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
John O'Neil.....	3d ".....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Jacob Krohn.....	5th ".....	121	12 10	6	18 10	Freeport
E. T. E. Becker.....	6th ".....	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
C. Puffer.....	8th ".....	37	3 70	6	9 70	Joliet
Frank G. Welton.....	11th ".....	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge
Lewis C. Seeley.....	12th ".....	237	23 70	6	29 70	Littleton
James Peterson.....	13th ".....	203	20 30	6	26 30	Oquawka
C. F. Hitchcock.....	14th ".....	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria
J. H. C. Dill.....	15th ".....	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington
D. M. Wieder.....	17th ".....	161	16 10	6	22 10	Paris
W. F. Bromfield.....	18th ".....	156	15 60	6	21 60	Lincoln
L. W. Shepherd.....	19th ".....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Thomas J. Bronson.....	20th ".....	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville
Samuel H. Bradley.....	21st ".....	264	26 40	6	32 40	Mendon
George W. Davis.....	22d ".....	249	24 90	6	30 90	Carrollton
John Von Gunten.....	24th ".....	234	23 40	6	29 40	Olney
W. J. A. DeLancy.....	25th ".....	253	25 30	6	31 30	Centralia
Samuel Rawson.....	26th ".....	279	27 90	6	33 90	Troy
E. J. Ingersoll.....	28th ".....	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale
W. J. Elwell.....	29th ".....	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawncetown

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total. ...	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	\$26 30	\$20	\$46 30	Quincy.
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
Daniel M. Browning.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
James A. Hawley.....	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
Charles H. Patton	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas	154	\$15 40	\$35	\$50 40	Paris.
Monroe C. Crawford.....	329	32 90	35	67 90	Jonesboro
George M. Haynes .....	...	...	35	35 00	Chicago.
H. J. Hamlin.....	195	19 50	35	54 50	Shelbyville.
William S. Cantrell.....	307	30 70	35	65 70	Benton.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick	329	\$32 90	\$20	\$52 90	Anna.
S. S. Chance	249	24 90	20	44 90	Salem.
J. L. McCullough	234	23 40	20	43 40	Oleiy.
H. C. Cleaveland	162	16 20	20	36 20	Rock Island.
Thomas M. Crossman	266	26 60	20	46 60	Edwardsville.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Haswell C. Clarke	56	\$ 5 60	\$20	\$25 60	Kankakee.
G. H. B. Tolle	234	23 40	20	43 40	Oleiy.
Edwin Corlis	402	40 20	20	60 20	Metropolis.
P. T. Chapman.....	339	33 90	20	53 90	Vienna.
Thomas Moore.....	402	40 20	20	60 20	Metropolis.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

E. S. Mulliner.....	263	\$26 30	\$35	\$61 30	Quincy.
George W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	35	59 20	Camp Point.
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	35	46 00	Sterling.

FINANCE.

Edward C. Pace.....	266	\$26 60	\$20	\$46 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

CREDENTIALS.

John A. Waugh.....	360	\$36 00	\$20	\$56 00	Mound City.
J. S. Garrett.....	124	12 40	20	32 40	Normal.
D. B. Grattan.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Galatia.

OBITUARIES.

J. H. Barton.....	308	\$30 80	\$25	\$55 80	Carbondale.
H. M. Gillmore.....	157	15 70	25	40 70	Delavan.
John D. Gillham.....	308	30 80	25	55 80	Carbondale.

PETITIONS.

Owen Scott.....	126	\$12 60	\$20	\$32 60	Bloomington.
F. S. Belden.....	12	1 20	20	21 20	Evanston.
Charles F. Tenney.....	153	15 30	20	35 30	Bement.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

James I. McClintock.....	283	\$28 30	\$20	\$48 30	Carmi.
George W. Hill.....	326	31 60	20	51 60	Murphysboro.
Ed. Cook.....	20	20 00	Chicago.

RAILROADS.

William Jenkins.....	84	\$8 40	\$35	\$43 40	Mendota.
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GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. Chamberlin.....	121	\$12 10	\$15	\$27 10	Freeport.
W. B. Grimes.....	255	25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.
James Douglas.....	321	32 10	15	47 10	Chester.
J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	Westen A. Bradney.....	263	\$ 26 30	\$ 6	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	Daniel Lawrence.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Harmony.....	3	Mathew Minter.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	H. H. Biggs.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	Chas. G. Smith.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	Thos. W. Pinkerton.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	Mark Bogue.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	Frank D. Hardy.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	L. H. Adams.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	A. P. Johnson.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	J. J. Brown.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	A. K. Lodge.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Hancock.....	20	Peter Jackson.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	Geo. W. Goodell.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	W. G. Broughton.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	W. H. Cartright.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	C. J. Shepherd.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	Wm. Jackson.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	O. F. Fugelmarke.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Walter Watson.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental.....	33	Wm. K. Steele.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Barry.....	34	D. W. Greene.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	R. S. Curd.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Old.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Monmouth.....	37	Wm. S. Holliday.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hermion.....	39	Wm. F. Bader.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	W. L. Milligan.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	W. C. Ream.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	Geo. M. Smith.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Hardin.....	44	Geo. H. Lee.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	T. M. Watson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	John Schofield.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia.....	47	John Flynn.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity.....	48	H. H. Clark.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge.....	49	J. E. Ayres.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	Chas. A. Weimer.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	A. H. Clotfelter.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Joseph Schmitt.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	Wm. Price.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	John P. Sackett.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	M. M. Briggs.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	Samuel Cole.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	John Seastone.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	R. C. Newell.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	W. E. Hughes.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Henton.....	64	A. J. Orr.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	Samuel Mather.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	Robert Higgins.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	M. Friedman.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Naples.....	68	W. C. Carver.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka.....	69	Charles E. Smith.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Social.....	70	J. M. Durlay.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	R. F. Williams.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	L. P. Perry.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	A. A. Snyder.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	Jabez Lane.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Alex. H. Bell.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	J. H. Mann.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Waukegan.....	78	H. L. Hatley.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	W. H. Curtin.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	I. M. McCollister.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	F. R. Pfeifer.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	D. MacArthur.....	143	14 30	4	18 30
Mitchell.....	85	R. B. Anderson.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	Henry E. Seymour.....	334	33 40	6	39 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	John R. Ayres.....	169	\$ 16 90	\$ 6	\$ 22 90
Havana.....	88	A. T. Beck.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Fellowship.....	89	W. S. Washburn.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	C. C. Nichols.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Stewart.....	92	Z. C. Bailey.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	Levi Silliman.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	Harrison Daigh.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	J. E. McCoy.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	F. L. Jones.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	John Burky.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	W. R. Crossman.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	John W. Green.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	Thos. G. Lawler.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	W. J. Dyckes.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	Ewing Brisey.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	John W. Bolton.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	W. H. Brackenridge.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	T. J. Kasper.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	John Reimann.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	N. B. Maxey.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	L. D. Romberger.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	R. C. Humbert.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	W. E. Miller.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	Emory J. Tower.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	E. S. Durell.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Elgin.....	117	N. L. Stilson.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly.....	118	John D. Henry.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	W. H. Kister.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	N. D. Ricks.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Lewis H. Hand.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	J. S. R. Scovill.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup.....	125	Peter A. Brady.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	James R. Cooper.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	Alex Trotter.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	W. H. Thornberry.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	W. P. Ennis.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	C. E. Jennings.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	John B. Young.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw.....	132	A. S. Brock.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	Walter Bartlett.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	J. E. Parker.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima.....	135	Jesse A. Vinson.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	C. M. Eaton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	S. J. Parker.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Lester Barber.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	A. W. Adams.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	W. F. Beck.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Geo. McWilliams.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	W. W. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	Jas. V. Aldrich.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	W. F. Pierce.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	R. W. Eason.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre.....	146	Thos. Nicholson.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	W. T. Harbison.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	John S. Hartley.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham.....	149	John C. White.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	J. B. Kuykendall.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	A. N. Yancey.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	W. F. Searls.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	Geo. T. Anglen.....	266	26 60	4	30 60
Alpha.....	155	Geo. W. Thompson.....	164	16 40	4	20 40
Delavan.....	156	Allen Trone.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	F. E. Eubeling.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	Chas. C. Colby.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	A. B. Ashley.....	132	13 20	4	17 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES,	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Virden.....	161	Balfour Cowen.....	207	\$20 70	\$6	\$26 70
Hope.....	162	Wm. P. Askins.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield.....	163	Chas. Downey.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins.....	164	Chas. H. Martin.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	John G. Bourne.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	B. A. Weber.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford.....	168	John W. Riggs.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	John H. Palmer.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	G. W. Graham.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard.....	171	O. B. Metcalf.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	J. M. Burkholder.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	Henry Andrus.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	F. A. Darling.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Matteson.....	175	John B. Fithian.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	J. R. Ripley.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	L. A. Hulbert.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	Jos. Cavins.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	A. J. Combs.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	Herman Pomy.....	.....	.....	5	6 00
Meridian.....	183	S. Ed. Snow.....	73	7 30	2	9 30
Abingdon.....	185	Wm. B. Main.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	S. W. Clark.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	W. F. Browning.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	J. Martin Fay.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	Wm. Dutton.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington.....	192	J. T. Scudder.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	Chas. W. Bradshaw.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe.....	195	Frank M. Butler.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	John Erwin.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	Samuel E. Brown.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview.....	198	Robert B. Deem.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Homcr.....	199	M. J. Spencer.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	W. L. Hallam.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	James J. Giles.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Flora.....	204	G. W. Smith.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	E. G. Cass.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield.....	206	L. D. Bennett.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	A. P. Adams.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Frank Martin.....	53	5 30	4	9 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Henry Lesch.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln.....	210	M. S. Wilkinson.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	Thos. G. Morris.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	Wm. G. Wallace.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	W. J. Gillett.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	Joseph Querback.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	F. Nigh.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason.....	217	C. R. Hanson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	N. R. Hooper.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	John Rutherford.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet.....	220	J. D. Brown.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	I. N. Kaufman.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	J. F. Thomas.....	142	14 20	4	18 20
Keeney.....	223	W. T. Boughton.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Pana.....	226	John Hair.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	Geo. Phirman.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	Francis Tully.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
New Haven.....	230	J. H. Graddy.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyandot.....	231	Thos. Roach.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	234	Thos. R. Dugger.....	499	49 90	6	46 90
Blandinsville.....	233	Geo. S. Fuhr.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	Jacob Messmore.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Charter Oak.....	236	W. Ehrighmiller.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo.....	237	J. W. Morris.....	395	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	Mark Blackmore.....	242	24 20	6	30 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Samuel Shannon.....	252	\$25 20	% 6	\$31 20
Western Star.....	240	E. A. Kratz.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	T. C. McKinney.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	O. P. Scoddard.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	Frank Barker.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	Isaac Norman.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso.....	246	J. A. Schofield.....	118	11 80	4	15 80
Rob Morris.....	247	Jacob McChesney.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Golden Gate.....	248	Thos. Terhune.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	Thos. L. Keas.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson.....	250	Thos. N. Browning.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Jos B. Rutledge.....	138	13 80	4	17 80
Aledo.....	252	Alex. McArthur.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	F M Nance.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	V H Snook.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	H. S. Hamor.....	243	24 30	4	28 30
Warsaw.....	257	James F. Crawford.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	P. A. Kemper.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	John H. Tyler.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	Albert T. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	C. H. Warren.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	P. C. Rooney.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	F. V. Barnett.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	Wm. Likes.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	L. E. Thomas.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	A. Y. Trogdon.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Wheaton.....	269	Wm. H. Johnson.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	L. O. Hills.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	Wm. P. Cronse.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi.....	272	Thomas M Logan.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Miners.....	273	C. J. Bench.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Byron.....	274	Wm. A. Grove.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton.....	275	John C. Mitchell.....	250	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	James W. Hale.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Jo Daviess.....	278	Adam C. Schadle.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga.....	279	W. D. Dickey.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	J. W. Winn.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Brooklyn.....	282	Theodore Doty.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	L. D. Woodruff.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	A. Jones.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	S. K. Gaylord.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	John L. Davis.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	A C Senska.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Wataga.....	291	H. H. Marsh.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	J. G. Dodge.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	John E. Bell.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	O. J. Reese.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	C. Anderson.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Benjamin.....	297	Richard Seaton.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda.....	298	Dr. C. R. Wells.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	O. C. Bradley.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hanover.....	300	A. B. White.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Hinckley.....	301	J. A. LaBrant.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand.....	302	Peter Patterson.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven.....	303	T. J. Pigott.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	Isaac Amerman.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Andrew Tomls.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
T. J. Pickett.....	307	D. D. Peirce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Dearborn.....	310	John T. Richards.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	Giles Rendell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	F M. Young.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	James Foster.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine.....	314	Chas. Sigwalt.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	H. O. Tonsor.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Bone.....	99	9 90	4	13 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Chas. W. DeForest.....	227	\$22 70	\$6	\$28 70
Doric.....	319	David G. Reid.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Malta.....	320	R. M. Hevener.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap.....	321	G. H. Kentfield.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	I. H. Gilpin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	J. L. Kelsey.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg.....	325	F. M. Pickett.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	Wm. Kinkade.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	H. L. Weaver.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	Samuel Kronmiller.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	W. H. Lamb.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Chas. W. Prouty.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	Thomas F. Hoopes.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	Charles Ulrich.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	J. F. Carter.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	G. L. Stephenson.....	152	15 20	4	19 20
Saline.....	339	Wm J Hubbard.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	Richard Kimball.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	Jas. Iarbey.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	J. K. Hewitt.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	F. M. Moulton.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	T. P. Ruth.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	W A Robinson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	John P. Weyer.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	J. H. Ayers.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	George Negley.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	C. F. H. Carrithers.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	J. W. Mooberry.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	M. D. Liggett.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	L. B. McCartor.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	Isaac Cox.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	John Batson.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	Homer Darling.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	C. Spalding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	S. P. Dustin.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Douglas.....	361	John Fackl.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	Charles E. Palmer.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	Andrew J. Graham.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	Wm Brokaw.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	V. S. Ruby.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	Thomas L. Vradenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	H. H. Roberts.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....	290	29 00	4	33 00
Newman.....	369	James M. Smith.....	166	16 60	4	20 60
Livingston.....	371	Frank W. Ford.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	G. H. Dunn.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	M. V. Allen.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Archimedes.....	377	George Loelkes.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Payson.....	379	J. H. Nichols.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	S. F. McBride.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
M. R. Thompson.....	381	A. W. Greene.....	121	12 10	4	16 10
Gill.....	382	J. M. D Sapp.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	George J. Rice.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham.....	384	Wm. Wilson.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Bridgeport.....	386	C. M. Piper.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	J. F. Browley.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	D. L. Durham.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	J. L. Woodworth.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Tolono.....	391	J. B. Stone.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....	210	21 00	4	25 00
Blair.....	393	Benj. Steingardt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	J. S. Daniels.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	N. S. McDonald.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	John C. Schempp.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy.....	398	Thomas Bagott.....	229	22 90	6	28 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Buda	399	James Lawson.....	118	11 80	6	\$17 80
Pacific	400	Henry Holloway	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell.....	401	Charles E. Axt.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	J. H. Fellows.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	S. M. Badger.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Ramsey	405	J. P. Jeppson.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	Peter Greenwood.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	I. J. Lamb.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	P. M. Nichols.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra	410	Charles Canisius.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	C. Lichenberger, Jr.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen	412	J. S. Manvel.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	S. J. Haynes.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Isaac L. Hoover.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	Robert S. Hall.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	E. H. Spicer.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	W. H. Wildeman.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Sylvester Whitehead.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	George M. Dwight.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn	421	James Tweddal.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	John R. Hodson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark	423	R. P. Wales.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter	424	J. B. Mayes.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	G. W. Dudderar.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	Sigmund New.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	Thomas Whitley.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	L. A. Kinney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick	430	Jay Brown.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	J. M. Willard.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	James F. Self.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annanaw.....	433	Hugh White.....	129	12 90	4	16 90
Makanda.....	434	H. E. Ferrell.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	W. Fleming.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	Adolph Shire.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Luce.....	439	O. M. Neilson.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo	440	A. Salisbury.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	T. E. Gopen.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	J. W. Balsey.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	E. G. Ball.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	R. C. Frayler.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	S. L. Berryman.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Wateka.....	446	T. B. Harris.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	W. H. Longden.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	John S. Worman.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	Byron Travis.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Grant	452	John H. Askins.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
New Hartford.....	453	Henry Pollard.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	W. H. Austin.....	162	16 20	4	20 20
Irving	455	A. A. Rhinehart.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	George Sipple.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	S. H. Hood.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	C. A. Furlong.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler.....	459	W. G. Diddle.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	George H. Hilliard.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	W. H. Tunnell.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	A. V. Norman.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	J. W. McCoy.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	E. McClure.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	C. H. Phelps.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden.....	466	J. F. F. Wallace.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	S. G. Washburn.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
McLean.....	469	C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	F. M. Avey.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	John McOmber.....	50	5 00	6	11 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Amity.....	472	S. P. Tillotson.....	30	3 00	7	7 00
Columbia.....	474	Albert L. Martin.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	P. S. Eakin.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Pleiades.....	478	Chas. A. Wall.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Wyoming.....	479	T. W. Bloomer.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.....	480	James Gillespie.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Momence.....	481	Wm. Astle.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	John L. Langstaff.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	J. W. Westcott.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	F. S. Nash.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	W. W. Weaver.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	J. T. Evans.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Shannon.....	490	J. Mastin.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	N. P. Moulton.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Libertyville.....	492	John Austin.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill.....	493	Jas. K. P. McCullough.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath.....	494	John H. Dierker.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Stone Fort.....	495	W. M. Joyner.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	John L. Hart.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	Gus Michaelis.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	H. S. Welton.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	E. G. Hill.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	H. D. Joyner.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	J. M. Headley.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Paul W. Abt.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	John W. Walker.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
O. H. Miner.....	506	James C. Kane.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	L. B. Dixon.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg.....	509	William Parker.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	C. M. Jones.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney.....	512	Benjamin Sims.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	A. M. Mutchmore.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dement.....	515	Henry C. Robbins.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Litchfield.....	517	John Luckel.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	A. B. Holliday.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	J. W. Conlee.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	John Spire.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioopolis.....	521	D. W. Peden.....	186	18 60	4	22 60
Monitor.....	522	C. E. Able.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	Wm. J. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	Merritt B. Iott.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	F. J. Davis.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	R. W. S. Cuyler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rossville.....	527	Samuel M. Miller.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka.....	528	E. N. Weese.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	James H. Vickers.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	S. J. Dawdy.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton.....	531	J. J. Hodges.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	C. H. R. Thomas.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	S. S. Rice.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	P. W. Gallagher.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	John M. Hanna.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. H. Tyler.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	H. J. Robinson.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport.....	538	Robt Whitley.....	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth.....	539	W. G. Mesler.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem.....	540	Chas. E. Bassett.....	8	80	4	4 80
Sigel.....	541	W. F. Geren.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda.....	542	Samuel Marsh.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova.....	543	W. R. Freek.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	G. F. Hillig.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley.....	547	David Lyons.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River.....	548	James Charlton.....	151	15 10	6	21 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Sharon	550	H. C. Greeley.....	122	12 20	9 ⁹ / ₁₆	18 20
Darwin.....	551	T. R. Underwood	188	18 80	6	24 80
Long Point.....	552	B. F. Colehower.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	Francis Tirrell.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt.....	555	Otto J. Gondolf.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	Wm. W. Judd.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Daniel Hoerr.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland.....	558	W. G. Cove.....	67	6 70	4	10 70
Thomson.....	559	Geo. W. Sweet.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Trinity.....	561	Peyton Roberts.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge.....	562	Samuel H. Graves	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton.....	563	J. A. Flant.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Winslow.....	564	James M. Rybolt.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Pleasant Hill.....	565	F. L. Zerenberg	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	J. F. Happer.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	John A. Baker.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time.....	569	W. H. Pringle.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville.....	570	E. E. Sampson.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Barldolph.....	572	H. B. Sikes.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	Stephen W. Winters.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	Thos. E. Jefferson.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	C. E. Fenton.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	B. I. Vancourt.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Prairie City.....	578	Robert A. Young.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Elbridge.....	579	W. A. Pearson.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Hazel Dell.....	580	C. G. Cochran.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola.....	581	Joseph Gattinger.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	L. E. Spear.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	Jos. C. Ammann.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	W. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher.....	585	O. Z. Hansley.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	John Pickles.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	George Rawson.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount.....	590	John W. Turner.....	137	13 70	4	17 70
Gilman.....	591	O. R. Morey.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	Wm. Eads.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	James H. Cross.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
National.....	596	J. W. Ostrander.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lostant.....	597	John Skeet.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Melvin Welty.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede.....	601	J. W. McClure.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson.....	602	F. B. Schooley.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	613	H. Gasaway.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Allin.....	605	W. T. Crain.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Streator.....	607	Ira D. Bullad.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Piper.....	608	J. A. Montelius.....	91	9 10	4	13 10
Sheldon.....	609	J. F. Hereford.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	James R. Lewis.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	Charles Osborn.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	John W. Niles.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	George W. Eaglin.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	Fred Duckett.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	Francis Mayfield.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Milan.....	617	J. L. Harden.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	George C. Gordon.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	P. H. Shelton.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	Addison Robinson.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Venice.....	621	T. P. McFee.....	278	27 80	4	31 80
Locust.....	623	J. C. Hunter.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	M. Culp.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	Richard C. Flannigan.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	J. P. Fletcher.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Buckley.....	634	J. S. Baker.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Rochester.....	635	Robert A. Haglett.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	E. H. Sammons.....	40	4 00	6	10 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Keystone.....	639	Simon Fisch.....	.....	.....	92	6 00
Comet.....	641	H. L. Ogden.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	Frank W. Pierce.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Charles F. Sittig.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	Zach Wirt.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	J. K. Linbarger.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	Silas Townsend.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	Iverson Stokes.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	S. F. Cady.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Hinsdale.....	649	D. A. Courter.....	18	1 80	6	7 80
Irvington.....	650	T. D. Hinckley.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	John W. Kagey.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Polar Star.....	652	W. H. Rogers.....	207	20 70	6	35 70
Yorktown.....	655	J. E. Greenman.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Joseph Wetzel.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	F. Baronowsky.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	J. Alex. Montgomery.....	102	10 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	J. B. Fox.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. M. Jones.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Bethesda.....	661	A. W. Green.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
South Park.....	662	J. L. Bennett.....	6	6	6	6 00
Phoenix.....	663	George B. Slack.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	J. W. Scott.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	Thomas D. Tennery.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	I. M. Thornberg.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Eric.....	667	Arthur McLane.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	W. R. Wheeler.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Magnus Kettner.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Fillmore.....	670	E. Tackaberry.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	H. N. Boulden.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	George Champion.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	C. E. Mueller.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	F. A. Stewart.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	G. F. Budte.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	James M. Pearce.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sheffield.....	678	Wm. L. Spear.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City.....	679	L. V. Reed.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	J. S. Ellingsmitt.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Morrisonville.....	681	James M. Pence.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	Wm. Marshall.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	J. S. Perkins.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	J. F. Ferguson.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	G. S. Snow.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	John H. Matlack.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	John F. Fink.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	S. D. Anderson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	D. H. Moore.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	John Greene.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	W. A. Perrine.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Centre.....	694	C. D. Cutler.....	202	20 20	4	24 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Theo. Gillespie.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Belle Rive.....	696	L. D. Davenport.....	293	29 30	4	33 30
Richard Cole.....	697	Thomas Ockerly.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	A. W. Rosecrans.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Temple Hill.....	701	George S. Dodd.....	416	41 60	6	47 60
Alexandria.....	702	C. W. Postlewait.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ewing.....	705	John M. Darr.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	Thomas G. Fritts.....	208	20 80	4	24 80
Circle.....	707	W. S. McKellar.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star.....	709	George Steely.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	Henry Funk.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Henry Esdohr.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. C. Hadley.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	E. M. Turner.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown.....	714	J. G. Kirsh.....	134	13 40	6	19 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Elvaston	715	Wash. Enlow.....	235	\$23 50	\$6	\$29 50
Calumet.....	716	F. G. Diefenbach	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana.....	717	John Strining.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	W. E. Jennings.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	L. L. Gallemore.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	F. M. Purcell.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	L. K. Thompson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	L. E. Quigley.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	Herman Rethorn, Jr.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	John S. Hewins.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	C. T. Drake.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Raritan.....	727	Robert B. Miller.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman.....	728	E. P. Rowley.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	E. L. Darrow.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	William Wise.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	Lewis Bush.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	A. Babcock.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	Jos. O. Hughes.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	C. N. Henkle.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	Albert Gransden.....	66	6 60	4	10 60
Dennison.....	736	M. F. Rollings.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Arrowsmith.....	737	A. G. Barnes.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Sullivan Centre.....	738	D. F. Robinson.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	C. J. Manvel.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	740	Nick Smith.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
New Holland.....	741	Samuel Faverty.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	George T. Pearce.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	James A. Greenwalt.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode.....	744	B. A. Jeffers.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnabago.....	745	John Redington.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon.....	746	C. Crandt.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	A. W. Cottrell.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	J. C. Wood.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	Enoch Summers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	W. A. Loomis.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	John W. Smith.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cornell.....	753	H. M. Cornell.....	100	10 00	4	14 00
Ogden.....	754	T. E. Silkey.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	J. H. Seyler.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	G. B. Hicks.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	Nathan Small.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Mystic Star.....	758	Charles E. Brown.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hickory Hill.....	759	Syria J. Branson.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Belle Flower.....	760	N. B. Carson.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Sibley.....	761	Wm. A. Bicket.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	E. M. Northcot.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	Henry Cole.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	J. H. Dunscomb.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Palace.....	765	Chas. E. Aglin.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	M. O. Snyder.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar.....	767	A. W. McLaughlin.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	Fred T. Croxon.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
St. Elmo.....	769	Granville V. E. Fletcher.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
La Grange.....	770	Peter G. Gardner.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	J. A. Harris.....	420	42 00	6	48 00
New Burnside.....	772	J. A. Smith.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	L. L. Tayman.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	George H. Frizzell.....	5	50	6	6 50

ORATION.

R. W. Bro. W. S. Hooper, Grand Orator, delivered the following oration :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHEREN :

We cling to the memories of the past, and treasure their souvenirs as sweet remembrances of the days of boyhood; some of well known friends or the triumph of some grand principle. One holds the old family Bible, though tattered, torn and thumbed by the use of many years, as the grandest trophy from the circle of the old home. Every rend of the leaf, blot upon the page, or soil of the cover, has perhaps a history fraught with precious memory, that carries him back to the days of childhood and doubly endears it to the heart of the possessor.

Nations guided to impulses of loyalty to country, or devotion to patriots, and prompted by gratitude for the great works of their leaders, erect monuments in stone, or carry their memory down through the ages in the oft told tale of father to son. The society organizations of men, not unlike the individual or nation, have their mementoes, monuments and treasures. They are thoughts, principles or legends; but as such are as tangible as the monument in stone, or as the brilliant gem. Coequal with the society existence they are as inseparable from it as brother is from brother, and have blended themselves into its constitutional elements.

Masonry, not an exception to this fact, has in her teaching these mementoes of thought; in her history those of fact, and in her symbols those of principles. None of which allow of doubt because of their well authenticated character. But the great memento about which there has been much of doubt and argument is that of antiquity, and whether legend or history, it has almost become a part of her being, and by some is thought to be a vital principle, and firmly holds the hearts and minds of men—possesses the thought of the thinker—demands the attention of the student, and gives full power to the enthusiast. It is not our object to-day to attempt a solution of the mystery, nor a destruction of this long cherished thought by showing that Masonry has no antiquity: but to divert the mind from considering it as a cardinal principle, essential to the well being of the Order, and to direct the mind to the high and noble principles of the Order, and try to show that however precious this thought may be to many, that there are principles in our ritual calculated to do much more good among men, and to which all our thoughts should be turned. That these principles are calculated to claim the attention of the greatest thinkers, and that the morals of Masonry—higher than her antiquity—are abreast with the greatest moral teachings of ancient or modern times. Hence that mere antiquity, though a claim of honor, is the feeblest she can make for the attention of the great and thoughtful. That if she has a high standard of purity she may occupy her place among men as a great moral agent, fit to be accepted by the great and good everywhere.

Antiquity is the idol of our reverence, but not the ground of our love. We love not the father merely because he is old—but because of the fatherly love and devotion to his child when in maturer years and robust strength he spared not the ability

of his manhood in rearing the boy for battling with the hardships and turmoils of his later life, and now in age revere the name of father and honor his silvery locks because they, as the companions of his wrinkled brow and furrowed cheeks are the marks of many a hard fought battle for his boy. So we honor Masonry, not because she is old—but if old, because her hoary hairs are the marks of the many conflicts of her earlier life. Hence mere antiquity is not a vital principle to her perpetuity, nor has it the force of the grand truths that she must and ought to teach. Her greatest force is found in the authorities from which she draws her moral power, the Bible and her symbols. These are of far greater power than the distinction of her supposed ancient founder. Yet there are many who deny these, and decry her purity of morals. But he who has been within her folded doors, knelt by the side of her altars, drank in the grand truths taught by her symbols, listened to the reading of her sacred lessons, felt the inspiration of her work, who has unfolded the leaves of the sacred volume, or sat beneath the drippings of his loved sanctuary, knows that the morals taught by the silvery tongued orator of the pulpit and those around the Masonic altar are drawn from the reading of the same divine word and from symbols known for their high standard of purity.

The opinions of men as to the age of Masonry vary so much that several important periods of time are claimed as the one of her birth—and finally three distinct theories have strong advocates: the days of Solomon, the incorporation of the Guilds, and the early English lodge. But what are the facts as concerning her internal evidences? That throughout her entire ritual she commemorates events from almost every age of the world, from many years before Solomon to a period more than two thousand years before his time. That these events and symbols of all these ages are blended into one beautiful whole, conveying lessons of importance to assist man in the conduct of his moral life. That upon this basis she has builded herself into a fabric as beautiful as she is grand.

But with all due deference to the objector to the idea of antiquity, we must acknowledge that the first theory is substantiated by some of her internal evidences: That she has some of the ancient Jewish ideas; that there were ancient nations having organizations whose members recognized each other by words, signs and grips.

The main presumptive evidence is the constant reference in all the degrees to the building of Solomon's Temple, and the constant intimation that his workmen were organized.

There is no history to show an organization of any society at that time and place, but there is strong internal evidence in the facts connected with that enterprise to show that those workmen were organized for systematic labor; hence, a bare possibility of a society organization—for no leader of any great enterprise could have furnished vast relays of workmen, alternating several times a year; arranged them under different overseers; divided the work according to its character and the ability of his workmen, without a systematic organization. To doubt this, is to doubt the most authentic Jewish and sacred history.

So-called legendary Masonry asserts that after the temple was finished, the workmen sought labor in other lands, where they had mutual protection by words, signs and grips. It further intimates that such labor could not be had in their own land. The Jews were not an architectural people, hence could not give employment to these workmen. They may have known of societies having signs for mutual recognition—they tended to a close union among themselves; hence, these may be strong enough for the presumption—but history does not prove it.

A little further in the ritual of ceremonies, we find the legendary description of the country where the memorable tragedy was enacted, and the mention of the routes of travel and commerce. Here "the brow of the hill" is true to history, and the "acacia" true to the products of the country. Then the place of the attempted embarkation of the criminals was on a regular line of travel into Ethiopia, and also between the east and west, between Greece and Babylon.

These being true, it is not impossible that impatient men might have demanded of their great leader, and possessor of facts important to them, that he violate his high trust by acceding to their wishes in order to save his life. If these are true, yet it is not for the purpose of establishing antiquity, but for a more important purpose. For here, the leader of all these men was one of untarnished honor and unsullied character, who regarded that honor and his high trust of more value than life; hence, he lays down the one rather than violate the other, teaching us that honor is of more importance than life—one of the truths God often teaches. Viewing these presumptive evidences and this noble act of heroism side by side, and weighing them in the scale of moral justice, to which should we give the greatest honor—the hoary hairs of our Order's age, or the grand action of this noble hero?

There are difficulties, however, to this theory, because the blending of the facts of ancient and modern history in different parts of our ceremonies and teachings, would seem to destroy this whole idea of ancient age, unless it can be shown that the modern are innovations upon an ancient work.

There is a peculiar beauty in this blending of the ages in showing the power and character of her growth and the lessons learned of the different periods of the world's history:

1. The *Apron*, one of the most beautiful emblems, leads us back to the time when Roman youths were invested with the robes of honor that made them manly citizens of the great Republic; to the phylactery and robes of the ancient Jewish priesthood, and to the mysteries of Mithras of Persia, when they invested their candidates with the white apron as a mark of honor; to the Essenes, who clothed their novices with a white robe, and among the early Christians who used it as a mark of church fellowship. Hence, it covers, by reference, a great period of time, and symbolically places these ages side by side, while each and every reference is substantiated by authentic history.

But the teaching of this badge of a Mason touches periods of time far subsequent to the apron itself. In teaching of its honor, it refers to the Golden Fleece, an order organized in A. D. 1429; to the order of the Star organized in A. D. 1350, and to that of the Garter, an order or society, of A. D. 1192. Now as we look at the long line of the ages embodied here—reaching back from hundreds of years before Solomon to more than two thousand years after, we can only feel that a part of our mental memento must fade away.

But antiquity is not the thought of the teaching of the apron in its symbolic blending of the ages. The importance is not how the workmen at the temple wore it, but its mark as a badge of honor, in the moral power of its symbolic teaching. Here is the emblem of human and divine purity. Here is brought in contrast with moral purity the honors and distinctions of men. Here are the garbs of the princes of the realm—the royal purple and scarlet of those who sat upon the exalted thrones of empires and kingdoms.

The marks of honor of the warrior from the field of carnage, where he won the laurels he justly wears upon his brow, brought into beautiful contrast with the humble peasant or civilian wearing the white badge of innocence, in which we are taught that great and worthy as the renowned warrior may have been; grand and beautiful as the crown he wore; great and mighty as the power the throned monarch wielded, yet these honors and powers are not comparable with the merits of him who worthily wears the snowy emblem as the testimony of a pure heart and conscience before God and his fellow man.

We pass then in our degrees over other events of history equally diverse as to time.

2. The reference to the plumb line found in the Book of Amos and used in our work, was not written by that author until two hundred and twenty-seven years after Solomon. The mausoleum of Artemesia was not built until near seven hundred years after, nor the Temple of Diana until two hundred and sixty-five years after his day.

3. Then we go back to the days when the heroic followers of Jephthah demanded the shibboleth at the banks of the Jordan, B. C. 1139; to the time when men ascended the winding-stair within the temple walls; when they stood between the grand pillars of the massive porch; when the makers of a covenant passed between the dismembered parts of a lamb as a seal to their compact; when priests bowed in holy reverence before the outspread roll of Holy Writ; when men cut and carved the memories of history and the conduct of their great upon the walls and columns of their majestic temples, and upon movable rocks and fragments of parchment to be hid away in the secret archives of their nation; to that time when David sang his songs of joy in the beautiful strains of Hebrew melody and in the harmony of Hebrew verse; when the Hebrews and Gentiles marched alike to their altars of sacrifices and worship, charmed by the strains of sacred music.

We pause before the grandeur of the pyramids; the gorgeous splendor of the temple of the Ephesians; at the magnificent porch of the temple of Solomon and beneath the Colossus at Rhodes; before the grand architecture of the earlier and later times, and read the lessons of man's wisdom and power, and the wonderful teachings of God to man that span those great lapses of time.

But look where we may, it is not antiquity that stands out prominently, but the inherent qualities and value of her precepts that claim our attention and enrich her character, endear her to her votaries, and enable her to speak with power to the higher character of human intellect. Every page of her history glows with sparkling gems of moral worth; every symbol speaks a volume of truth, as applied to man's life and destiny. We are elevated by the thought that the earthly is but the stepping-stone to the heavenly life—that our lodge below is but the type of that lodge above. Everywhere she appeals to man's higher sense of moral power.

The theorists of the second class argue that upon the accession of Numa to the Roman throne, that he organized guilds from which in the lapse of ages Masonry has grown. If this be true, we here trace architecture and the guilds through long periods of time, until the priests of the new and rising faith wrested the leadership from the laity, and then again the laity from the priesthood. Then on until a central head was established, from whose trestleboard all designs were given to the builders in all lands, meeting exactly the thought taught in the lodge. Then on through all the lands of Europe—through toil and trial—under the favoritism and tyranny of kings and emperors; in their lodges at the rising and the setting of the sun; in their songs and prayers; under their patron saints and leaders of their work; in their united brotherhood, and identified by their grips, words and signs, and moving in their work from land to land where they obtain master's wages; in their investiture, circumambulation—rights of freemen and observance of their many forms and ceremonies, and under their leadership of one delegated body, all of which is a perfect counterpart of the teaching of to-day—in their belief in and worship of their God, and the adornment of themselves with the badge of innocence as their mark of honor. If this theory could be proven, we might then find the blending of the guilds with the early lodge of A. D. 926, the Freemasons of 1350, and finally, perhaps, the nucleus around which was the organization of the lodge of 1717 A. D., from which results the present form of Masonry, and which really gives us a great antiquity.

In thus tracing this thought, we have upon the one hand a legendary idea with some foundation in fact; upon the other, the blending of history through all these ages, and though it antagonizes our long-cherished thought, it presents a wonderful resume of history which carries us back through all these ages of time into the past now hid from all but historic memory. Away into the ages of the brightest intellect and of the grandest oratory—into those days of the sublimest writing and of the greatest thought, and when art and architecture stood pre eminent among men. Through the ages of chivalry, and again into the dawning of the light of the greatest age of earth; away through the ages when heathen thought marked the brows of earth's great, leading men, and when Godly thought inspired the followers of the

Divine. Through long periods of time, after the birth and death of the founder of the new religious faith, on through all the periods of its growth, trials and triumphs. From the days when grand architecture was the aim of man, through its decline, fall, and rising again. From the time when literature was the only high element of mental power, through its decline, and into the dark ages when men fell by death because of their belief in a given faith. Through the trials, falls and triumphs of early discoverers and inventors, until the present, when mental power and knowledge have brought man into the richest field of culture, knowledge and power ever known to man.

Through all of these, if of great, and most of them if of modern antiquity, has she passed. She has seen the rising of Republics, and beheld their fall under the crushing tyranny of Empires. Empires and kingdoms have fallen from the power of their royal grandeur, only to give place to governments more kind and merciful than they. No institution, outside of the church, has seen more changes in the political and social positions of men than she. Nor have any outlived more of persecution and survived to build herself into a grand and beautiful edifice, whose walls are as resplendent as the polished marble; as symmetrical as her prototype of ancient days. Yonder are her lofty pinnacles and massive towers; there her granite walls, whose niches are filled with the statues of her heroic dead; there a king, yonder a prince, there a warrior, who, in time, wore the laurels of many a well earned victory; there a statesman, whose voice was once heard ringing in sublime eloquence in the halls of legislation. The poet and the man of science stand side by side; the peasant from his plow, the mechanic from his bench, the laborer from his pick, all stand to do honor to their cause. This picture is but the fact of her internal character. The line of human distinctions have faded; the grand and humble, the king and subject, the rich and poor, all kneel alike beside her altar, and join their hands in one united brotherhood.

Within we look aloft, there, in her frescoed dome, gleams the all-seeing eye. Below, the lamb of innocence stands at our side. Jacob lies beneath the clouds, through whose rifted curtain there gleam the evening stars, while angels walk up and down the ladder, singing their songs of glory, and the anchor upon the rung holds out the thought of hope, and Faith stands up as a shield of protection for man.

Temperance, Purity and Justice stand proudly at our side, as our protectors from vice and wrong. Beneath our feet we tread the mosaic pavement, teaching us the frailties and the checkered scenes of human life. We stand beside her altars, between the burning lights, whose triangle unfolds the idea of the Divine. Her Holy Book lies open for us to catch the gleam of inspiration from its holy page, in the eloquence of the words and strains of the prophet, led by the idea of the Divine. Time stands with mowing scythe, while Virtue, at the side of the dismembered column, reads the record of our lives. Her walls have been squared, her pillars plumed, her floors leveled by the architects of the highest morality.

We admire her as the artist of taste and skill admires the statue in the palatial garden. In his admiration would he despoil that statue of a single member. Would he strike out the sightless eye, or knock away the defenseless arm of stone? No. And shall we tear away a single pinnacle from this grand temple? Shall a single column fall from her massive porch? A polished rock from her ornamental walls? No; strike down the arm that dare attempt the deed.

Rather let her go on in her glory and her work, polishing and adorning more of the minds of men; lifting them into a realm of purity of thought higher than the common walks of men; on until the isles of the sea, the cities of the plain and the hamlet of the mountains shall rise to do her honor.

In this wonderful fabric are events from almost every age. Events when God dealt face to face with man; that of chivalry, when godless man dealt alone with self. Moral and material interests are alike among the rocks of her walls. Architectural plans and scientific truths adorn and enrich her structure. The bards give polish and beauty to her songs; morality gives power and grace to her working.

We speak and are taught of her basis upon the level and the square, but the great and fundamental base of these, the triangle, is forgotten. This is greatest because from it have grown the level, square and plumb. These are parts, that is the whole. With it all, the work of the rest may be performed. With them, only their part. They are limited; it has no limit. The one represents perfection, the other but parts of man's work. There is more of this emblem throughout her work than of the former. It is of more value because of its greater teaching. The level and the square, the plumb and the gage, are emblematic of the highest virtue of man; but the triangle the highest of the Divine, his eternity: hence we ought to look more at this thought, and it is indeed strange that this emblem has been lost sight of when its importance and character so exactly conform to all the teachings of Masonry. Go where we will in the domain of Masonic work, and the triangle predominates as a silent, unobtrusive and almost unknown emblem in this grand work. The form of the executive chairs of the lodge, the altar, the arrangement of her lights, the movement of the novice in his introduction, are all triangular. The triple degrees, words and grips bear this element. Take it away and we rob her of her highest symbolism, her grandest idea of eternity and divinity, to which all Masonic minds should ever be turned as their greatest hope and the final destiny of man.

The temple idea of Masonry, and his foundation upon that grand building of Solomon, is that man is the living temple of God. The Apostle grasps this idea, as did, undoubtedly, the founders of our Order, and its symbolism is to teach that in man's heart is the dwelling place of God, as was the holy of holies, where the fire of the Shekinah danced upon the altar as the sunlight upon the rippling wave of the lake. Through her apartment she pictures the course of human life, from youth to age, indicating the trials and triumphs of human life, and impresses the thought of consecration to that God, as was the ancient temple.

Oh ! that Temple of God, from the House of the Past,
 Shineth down o'er the centuried years ;
 And my heart, through the veil of the mysteries vast,
 The voice of King Solomon hears,
 Asking me with the sign of a Master,
 Why my soul no Temple rears ;
 With the Three Great Lights ever shining above,
 And the tools of my Craft at hand—
 Why I build no fabric of prayerful love,
 With the arch of a lifetime spanned ;
 And the wings of embracing cherubs,
 O'erbrooding its altars grand.

But why do you speak in symbols and parables? asks the objector. What better method outside of Divine revelation? How much quicker do men grasp ideas through parables and symbols than by argument, and how much more aptly do they apply the allusions to self than through the direct teaching. Were not the prophecies of old brought in parabolic language from the commissioned to the throned monarch? Did they not tremble beneath the power of the allegory, as they saw the sword of divine justice hanging over their heads? Did David ever tremble more? Did he ever see his sin more powerfully, or repent in deeper sorrow? Did he ever see the instability of his life more terribly than when he heard the words of Nathan, "Thou art the man"?

Allegories were used as the highest type of conveying thought in the early days—and as a fit mementoe of those days we use them in Masonry as in perfect harmony with the days we commemorate, and by them reach the highest type of moral truth.

In this resume of Masonic lore, we have set before us the argument of her antiquity—our reverence for her hoary hairs, silvered with the honors and the turmoil of her long and eventful life. The arguments and historic facts that lead to doubt as to her great age; the importance, beauty and power of her symbols, wherein there stands pre-eminent her bond of brotherly love; the binding obligations to our mighty God, here are the highest truths of her morality all before us. Then stands the question, which shall I, as a Mason, make the chief corner-stone of my reverence and love, the head gray with the marks of untold ages, or the grand and sublime teachings involved in her ritual?

Then last but not least, how do we fulfill our obligations taken at her altar? Do we appreciate their force in our daily lives? Do we realize the fact that in our obligations we were face to face with God? That as we go out into the world and forget their power that we violate our trust to Him, as well as falsify our vow? That the All-seeing Eye, whose symbol hangs above our Master's arch, is ever upon us? That we are the marks and targets of men who decry our Order, and vilify our lives when we are recreant to our trusts? That our lives should be squared by the principles of our symbols, and that all our passions and dealings with men ought to be circumscribed by the teachings of the highest good.

You wear the SQUARE, but have you got
 That thing the Square denotes?
 Is there, within your inmost soul,
 That *principle* which should control
 Your actions, words, and thoughts?
 The Square of Virtue—is it there,
 Oh you that wear the Masons's Square?

You wear the Compass! Do you keep
 Within that circle due,
 That's circumscribed by law divine?
 Excluding hatred, envy, sin—
 Including all that's true!
 The Moral Compass draws the line,
 And lets no evil passions in!

Ah! brother, a true Mason should be a perfect man. He above all men outside the Christian church, should be as "the city set upon the hill," or the lamp upon the mantle that giveth light to all. He should be a synonym of goodness as well as philanthropy. His name should be a pillar of strength, and as he is the helper of the widow and the support of the orphan he should also be a builder of morals where he lives. Were I to picture an ideal Mason I would rob him of all wrong—destroy all sin from his character. Would purify his mind until its purity would only be equalled by the undriven snow. I would cleanse his heart to saintly cleanliness. I would adorn with the highest virtues—clothe with the purest thought—fill him with the highest philanthropy—and thus clothed and adorned with the noblest virtues and the purest love, I would start him upon a mission of mercy that would entitle him in eternity to reign with the grandest sons of men whose souls had been washed white in the blood of the Lamb of God.

Yet the Order whose fundamental teachings would warrant these things, is defamed by men because now and then a bad man creeps within her portals, and bows in unholy mockery at her shrine. But whatever may be said against her, however great the defamation, she stands defenseless, like the smitten maiden, repelling no attack. But unlike her it is not because she has no power of defense. But holding that power in abeyance, controlled by her mighty will and the teaching of her all powerful truth, she moves on in her grandeur while men may decry as once they persecuted down to the death.

Relying upon that truth and the Word of God as her great light, she tries to carry out that will: lifting the fallen brother to his feet; reaching her hand to the widowed mother in the hour of her distress; binding up the wounds of him who had fallen among thieves; touching the sorrow of the orphan and pouring the oil of mercy and love into their afflicted hearts; casting the mantle of charity over the faults and foibles of man; extending the hand of fellowship over the chasms of trouble; extending the arm of brotherhood over the ocean's vast expanse to the brother of the uncivilized world. She is a pillar of strength, a column of beauty, a fabric of grandeur. Her altar teems with the elements of mercy. Her symbols are the synonyms of love. Her olive branch is that of peace. She shakes hands with

misery and sorrow and calms the woes of the afflicted—dispelling the misery by her help, calming the sorrow by her words of sympathy, and supplying the wants of the afflicted.

Her beauties are not to be seen as the tinsel ornaments of gaudy art, nor as the rosy hues of the evening clouds, but as practical exemplification of Godly lives. Indeed there seems to be no place or position occupied by man where she may not have a lesson of practical importance. Even from the entering step of the novice, clear through all her successive work to her highest degree, there are lessons fraught with sacred beauty. Now in poverty, without the means of provision for immediate necessity, the candidate is taught faith in God and his ability to provide for man in the hour of distress. That when earthly means have failed and he may be cast off by his fellow man, that God will take him up. That we are to make a daily progress in the laws of our mental and spiritual being, and develop the sacred relations existing between God and man. That we are to hold up the revealed will of the Almighty as the guide and lamp to our footsteps as we pass the journey of human life. That as we here enter the steps of life, uncouth and unpolished as the rough ashlar from the quarry, which by the hands of the workman becomes a smooth and polished stone in the temple, so we, by the preparation of truth, are to become polished stones in the living temple. That we are not to be swayed from our noble purpose by the plausible theories of sophistry, but to be guided by the grand power of truth that rises above all the finest arguments of theory.

We mingle in the busy crowd of men, who ought to be made better by our teaching and practice of the virtues taught at our altar. We ought to elevate the standard of moral purity and let our light shine as bright in the moral world as the sun does in the physical.

We are to cling to this mystic bond of brotherhood, wherein is taught that apostolic thought of brotherly love in all its sacred purity, and remember that we are not alone in this tie; but all along her history it has been the bond of men of great genius in the world of literature and art; of the great and heroic defenders of their country's right; of the pure arrayed in sacerdotal robes; of princes in their realms, and sceptred kings upon their thrones. That it has brought the general and the soldier, the priest and the layman, the king and the subject, all upon the same level, where they meet around one common altar and upon the square.

It teaches, again, the high principles of God, that in the highest realm of truth there are no distinctions among men; that there is an equality of value in the real man that even God does not ignore; that office, position, occupation and knowledge among men are no grounds for distinction as placing one above another, but that we are to measure the real internal man, and as such meet him as a man endowed with the high qualities of soul that God gave him at his birth.

As we look upon this grand edifice; as we wander through all her apartments; as we see her beauties and her love, do we wonder that we love our Order, not for

her age but for her inherent virtues. Would the right minded tear away a pinnacle or demolish a tower? Would he blight a picture in her galleries or mar the beauty of her altar? No! but rather would he say, go on in your grand work. Let your organ peal forth grander tones of harmonious music. Let your love shine with greater brightness, and let your mercy reach forth her hands to a grander work.

Ah! brother, let us cling to the beautiful tenets of the Order. Let us learn more of her truths and be better, and then in meeting in the Grand Lodge on high together, as we listen to the chorus of the angels sung as the glad welcome to the coming millions redeemed from the power of sin.

M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption, which was carried:

Resolved, That fraternal relations be extended to the new Grand Lodge of South Australia.

R. W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas presented a memorial from Scott Land Lodge, No. 743, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook presented the following resolution, and asked its reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and it was so referred:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the requirement of written evidence of Masonic standing, as a prerequisite to the examination of visitors, is an innovation upon the ancient customs of the Fraternity, and an attempt to abridge the inherent right of a Mason to prove himself a Master Workman; and that the use of diplomas and other documents as collateral evidence of Masonic attainments, tends to lessen and discourage that proficiency in esoteric knowledge which it should be the honest pride of every Craftsman to possess.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS PROPOSED.

W. Bro. John C. White offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which, being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next Annual Communication.

Amend Sec. 1, Art. 1, Part First of the Grand Lodge By-Laws so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. An annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Springfield, on the first Tuesday in October in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when, if the requirements of Article IV. and Section 1, Article IX., of the Constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in the Constitution, and transact such business and perform such duties, conformable to these by-laws, as may properly come before it; *Provided*, That the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials shall precede any legislative action.

JOHN C. WHITE.

R. W. Bro. M. C. Crawford presented bill of Bro. Morgan, for 1000 sheets of music, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

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

Upon the various matters referred to it, your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reports as follows :

The decisions of the Grand Master, numbered 1, 2 and 3, in his printed report, are correct statements of law, and your committee recommends their approval. In doing this, however, the committee deems it prudent to caution the brethren with reference to No. 1—not to confound waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate for the degrees with waiver in the case of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, on which latter question the Grand Lodge has decided (1877) that a secret ballot is not necessary and not in accord with the attitude of our law towards brethren standing on these degrees. No. 2 is of wider application than merely to the particular "Grand Orient" mentioned therein. It applies to all pretended lodges assuming to derive authority to administer the rites of Masonry from any Masonic power except a constitutional and independent Grand Lodge. With reference to No. 3, it may serve to forestall future inquiry to state that the word "members" is to be construed as comprehending the officers as well.

Proceeding to the consideration of the construction of certain provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, referred to it for that purpose, your committee finds :

With reference to the first query, that there is no conflict between the latter clause of Sec. 5, Art. XXIII., Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and Sec. 6, Art. XIII., of the Constitution, the two sections dealing with questions quite separate and distinct. The Constitutional section cited deals with the question of the formation of new lodges in towns or cities wherein at least one lodge already exists, while that clause of the By-Laws which is made the subject of inquiry refers to the formation of lodges in virgin territory, the effect of the provision being that where a town or city contains five thousand inhabitants, and is yet without a lodge, the question of establishing one there may be settled in disregard of the ten-mile rule.

With reference to the second query, the exception therein referred to means that the city of Chicago is relieved from the operation of the general rule which requires the recommendation of the three nearest lodges for the formation of a new lodge, and from the operation of the special rule that in any town or city having three or more lodges no dispensation for a new lodge shall be issued without the recommendation of the three oldest lodges, whence follows the conclusion which also furnishes an answer to the third query, that any three of the lodges existing in

Chicago may recommend the formation of a new lodge in that city. This conclusion, reached by a careful study of the language of the law, accords with the unvarying usage which has obtained in that city since the adoption of our present code.

With reference to the fourth query, which is as follows, "What lodge should recommend the formation of a new lodge when a lodge in the city of Chicago may be nearer than one or more of the three nearest lodges out of the city?"—your committee is of the opinion that the recommending lodges should be the three nearest lodges whether located within or without the corporate limits of that city.

With reference to the fifth query, the committee reaches the conclusion that the concurrent jurisdiction of the lodges in Chicago, or in any other city or town where a plurality of lodges exists, is not bounded by corporation or town lines, but extends half-way on straight lines towards outside lodges in all directions; finding no reason on carefully reconsidering the subject for departing from the judgment expressed in 1881 with the approval of the Grand Lodge, and found on page 99 of the proceedings of that year, as follows:

"In settling questions of lodge jurisdiction, the distance should be computed not from corporation or township lines, for these are to be entirely disregarded, but from the actual location of the lodge room. This applies equally as between lodges located in different townships, as between lodges in isolated villages within the same township, and as between such lodges and those of a contiguous territory wherein a group of them exist having concurrent jurisdiction."

With reference to the sixth query, the "fee" therein alluded to means the sum which the by-laws of the lodge to which the petition is presented require to accompany a petition.

In the matter of the claim made by San Benito Lodge, No. 211, California, against Springfield Lodge, No. 4, in this jurisdiction, seeking reimbursement for money expended in the care of a member of the last named lodge, crippled while traveling in the neighborhood of San Benito Lodge, your committee welcomes the opportunity offered to the Grand Lodge to reiterate its fixed adherence to the doctrine that the care of a sick and destitute sojourning brother is a legitimate burden of Masonry, to be borne, to the extent of their ability, by the Masons among whom his lot may be cast, and that the performance of this duty affords no ground for a claim for reimbursement by the lodge to which the recipient of their bounty belongs. The committee does not forget, however, that the lodge may, by authorizing other lodges or individuals to incur expense in behalf of its distressed members, create a valid ground for such a claim. In the case under consideration, the papers show that for most of the amount expended by San Benito Lodge, and for which that lodge now asks to be reimbursed, Springfield Lodge can in no wise be held responsible. Taken by itself, the telegram of W. Bro. Latham, of Springfield Lodge, to W. Bro. Smith, of San Benito Lodge, might well be taken by the latter as an authorization to contract indebtedness in behalf of Springfield Lodge; but taken with the letter to which it refers, it becomes clear that it does not confer such authority. During the period

which elapsed between the receipt of this telegram by the Master of San Benito Lodge, and the receipt of the slow moving letter, which started simultaneously with it, San Benito Lodge had reasonable grounds for expecting reimbursement for its outlays. Whatever expense, therefore, San Benito Lodge incurred on Bro. Maxwell's account during this period, ought to be made good to it by Springfield Lodge.

In the matter of the alleged infringement of the jurisdiction of Vincennes Lodge, No. 1, of Indiana, by Sumner Lodge, No. 334, of Illinois, we meet one of those cases wherein the real solution of the question of legal domicile lies in the intentions of the subject of dispute. The one fact on which both parties agree in this case, that the subject of the dispute voted in Vincennes in November preceding the January in which he was initiated in Sumner Lodge, and again voted there in the April following the February in which he took the third degree, seems to your committee conclusive as to his intentions, and as settling the fact that he was in reality a citizen of Vincennes, Indiana, and therefore not eligible to petition for or receive the degrees in Sumner Lodge, unless he had first obtained the consent of Vincennes Lodge. Such consent was not had. In conferring the degrees upon him, therefore, Sumner Lodge infringed, perhaps unwittingly, upon the jurisdiction of Vincennes Lodge, and violated the law of this Grand Jurisdiction. The correspondence on this subject between the Grand Masters of Indiana and Illinois, has been of the most amicable character, and indicates that the recognition of the rights of the constituents of the Grand Lodge of Indiana will be a satisfactory atonement for the mis-step of Sumner Lodge. We recommend that Sumner Lodge, No. 334, be directed to turn over to Vincennes Lodge the fees received for the degrees conferred on Bro. Willard J. Slinkard.

In the long vexed matter referred from Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, your committee finds that in June, 1867, Henry T. Stevenson was initiated as an Entered Apprentice; that in July, 1867, he received the degree of Fellow Craft, and that on September 3, 1867, his application for the third degree was negatived by ballot, the law then requiring a ballot on each degree. On the 11th of October, 1867, there is a doubtful record of his election to receive the Master Mason's degree. Subsequent to this alleged election, in the long array of entries in the records, referring to Bro. Stevenson, there are five which state that the ballot was had on his application for advancement, and each time that he was rejected. It seems to your committee that these facts afford the necessary data for fixing his present status without traversing the entire record. Notwithstanding the change made in the Grand Lodge By-Laws in 1875, by which the lodges returned to the ancient practice of only one ballot for the three degrees, it has still remained the law at all times that an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, whose petition for advancement had been rejected by ballot, could not be advanced until a clear ballot had been achieved. The stumbling-block in the case is the putative record of his election to the third degree, to the doubtful character of which reference has already been made. The large number of subsequent ballotings renders it almost certain that the prior record of his election was an erroneous entry, for had he ever been elected somebody would have remembered the fact, and called a halt. But even if the record were correct, instead of being a clerical

error, the fact that the brother made repeated applications for a ballot must be accepted as a waiver of any and all rights acquired under it, and the multiplied rejections leave no doubt in the minds of your committee that the status of Bro. Henry T. Stevenson is that of a Fellow Craft in good standing, but who can not advance to the third degree without a clear ballot.

In the matter of the alleged Masonic corner-stone laying at Paxton, your committee finds that there was an attempt at laying a corner-stone for a building designed for the occupancy of an association of Masons, with something resembling Masonic ceremonies, but that it was not participated in by any organized Masonic body. It was an unorganized and unauthorized performance by a miscellaneous collection of persons, chiefly, and perhaps wholly composed of Masons, but not susceptible of being dealt with as an organization, and therefore calling for no action on the part of the Grand Lodge except to admonish individual Masons that the authorized ceremonials of the Craft must not be practiced unless by the proper authority, and to warn them against participating in a travesty of them by other organizations.

Upon examination of the resolution of Bro. Wall, of No. 487, referred to your committee, it is found that if the propositions embraced therein should become law, it would practically result in giving three members, voting by secret ballot on an *ex parte* hearing, the power to impose one of the gravest punishments recognized by our code. However praiseworthy may be the object of the resolution, it is manifest that the means proposed for its attainment can not be seriously entertained.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
D. C. CREGIER,
JAS. A. HAWLEY,
C. H. PATTON,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted :

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

Your Committee on Finance, who were directed to make an estimate of the funds and property of the Grand Lodge, would fraternally report that the data furnished us by the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary have been mislaid, and it is impossible at this time to supply it, but that the report will be compiled and published with the report of the proceedings of this Grand Communication.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of Scott Land Lodge, No. 743, in relation to dues paid by that lodge on Bro. Henry Musselman, who was erroneously enrolled as a member thereof, would recommend that the Grand Secretary be directed to draw an order on the Grand Treasurer, in favor of Scott Land Lodge, No. 743, for the amount he shall find, by the records of his office, to have been paid by them on account of Grand Lodge dues on Bro. Henry Musselman.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
 GIL. W. BARNARD.
 S. W. WADDLE,
 Committee.

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred bill of M. H. Morgan, for 1000 music pamphlets, fraternally report, that in view of the fact that this committee has already allowed Bro. Morgan \$10 for his services as organist, we would respectfully and fraternally refer the bill back to the Grand Lodge without recommendation.

Fraternally,

E. C. PACE,
 GIL. W. BARNARD,
 S. W. WADDLE,
 Committee.

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom were referred the following bills, have examined and found the same correct, and recommend that they be paid, to-wit:

R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, for washing aprons and furnishing supplies at the present session, as per vouchers thereto attached,.....	\$	91	22
E. P. Tilly, building partition, stage, etc., in Battery D. Hall, and removing partitions and lumber from Farwell Hall,.....		217	00

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
 GIL. W. BARNARD,
 S. W. WADDLE,
 Committee.

On motion the bill of Bro. M. H. Morgan, of \$10, for 1000 sheets of music, was allowed, and the Grand Secretary instructed to draw an order for the amount.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

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

R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. ISAAC CLEMENTS.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. BENJ. STEINGARDT.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Grand Master John R. Thomas, assisted by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. Alex. T. Darrah Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, when he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

REMARKS—By the Grand Master.

At the conclusion of his installation, M. W. Grand Master Darrah said :

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: I desire to heartily and fraternally thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me. I promise you faithfully, that to the best of my abilities I will discharge the duties of the office of Grand Master, to which you have so kindly called me by your partiality. I will only again, brethren, thank you heartily for this token of respect and confidence. And, brethren, I will embrace the opportunity to say that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary elect have been filed and approved by your Grand Master.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, assisted by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins as Grand Marshal, then installed the other Grand Officers, as follows :

R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Chicago.
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON..	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Murphysboro.
R. W. ISAAC CLEMENTS	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Carbondale.
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
W. EDWARD L. CRONKRITE.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Freeport.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Galesburg.
W. W. H. CURTIN.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Carlyle.
W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Bloomington.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Marion.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Springfield.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Prairie City.
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Austin.
W. J. G. MARSTON	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Jerseyville.
W. BENJ. STEINGARDT.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning presented the following resolution, which on motion was adopted :

Resolved, That we hereby unite in returning thanks to M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master, with assurances that he carries with him the fraternal affection of his brethren.

M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas responding, said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: If, under the direction of the Grand Master above, it has been my misfortune during the last year to have been with you but a short time, and have only been able to preside over this Grand Communication, still we submit, and I must submit to that which is inevitable. I mean by that, the pleasure I have been denied in administering the affairs of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for most of the year. For the courtesies you have shown me, for the earnestness and zeal you have shown in aiding me in disposing of the business before the Grand Lodge at this session, and above all, for this complimentary resolution which you have seen fit to adopt, I return you my heartfelt thanks, only hoping that in the years to come, it may be my good fortune to be present at your annual communications, and to again gather new light and new strength, as I see it reflected from this great central light of Masonry in the State of Illinois.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following reports, which were adopted :

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

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2, Paragraph 3, Article IX., Part 1, of the By-Laws, your committee submit the following estimate of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the coming year :

Mileage and per diem.....	\$18,000 00
Salaries of Grand Officers.....	4,500 00
Printing and stationery.....	3,000 00
Postage and expressage.....	1,000 00
Expenses of Grand Master.....	300 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$28,800 00

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

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

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge at the annual session of 1884, your committee would fraternally report the following list of items as funds and property belonging to said Grand Lodge :

1 Heating stove.....	\$ 35 00
Carpets.....	45 00
1 Writing table.....	15 00
1 Standing desk.....	10 00
7 Cupboards @ \$12.00.....	84 00
3 Book cases @ \$40.00.....	120 00
6 Office chairs @ 2.50.....	15 00
435 Bound volumes Proceedings of Illinois @ 60c.....	261 00
107 " " " other Grand Lodges @ 60c..	64 20
112 " " " Illinois Reprint, 1840 to 1860 @ 60c.....	67 20
50 Miscellaneous books @ 50c.....	25 00
5,000 Unbound Proceedings Illinois @ 20c.....	1,000 00
850 " " other Grand Lodges @ 20c.....	170 00
	\$1,901 40

Above in hands of Grand Secretary.

1 Note, Bro. A. A. Glenn, @ 6 per cent.....	\$13,316 73
On which are credits.....	4,009 14— \$9,307 59
4 per cent. Government bonds.....	5,000 00
	\$14,307 59

The above items in hands of Grand Treasurer.

Land in Missouri, in charge of Bro. J. M. Pearson, estimated value.....	\$ 1,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$17,708 99</u>

The note of Bro. A. A. Glenn, above referred to, is secured by assignment of two life policies in New York Life Insurance Company for \$5,000 each, one of which is paid up—on the other the premium is payable annually.

Fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
S. W. WADDLE,
Committee.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees :

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John R. Thomas.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, George M. Haynes, William S. Cantrell,
H. M. Gillmore.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

Geo. W. Hill, S. S. Chance, H. C. Cleaveland, Thomas M. Crossman,
John R. Hodson.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, C. J. Manvel, John B. Young, D. B. Grattan, C. C. Aldrich.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

Edward Cook, P. O. Box 447, Chicago.
 M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.
 W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.
 James Douglas, Chester.
 Chas. F. Tenney, Bement.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

A. B. Ashley, Kewanee.	J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
H. E. Huston, Monticello.	J. E. Evans, Monticello.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.	I. M. McCollister, Whitehall.
J. W. Rose, Litchfield.	G. A. Staddler, Monticello.
John E. Morton, Perry.	W. O. Butler, La Harpe.
F. S. Belden, 153 Wabash Ave. Chicago.	Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.
W. E. Ginther, Charleston.	Samuel Rawson, Troy.

W. Bro. George W. Hamilton presented the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the railroads and hotels for courtesies received.

CLOSED.

At 12:30 P. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

Alex. J. Darrak.

Attest:

Grand Master.

S. S. Munn,
 Grand Secretary.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department :

- VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.
- MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.
- THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.
- MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.
- THE FREEMASON—Detroit, Mich.
- CORNER STONE—New York.
- MASONIC REVIEW—Detroit, Mich.
- MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Maine.
- TEXAS FREEMASON—Fort Worth, Texas.
- LIGHT—Topeka, Kansas.
- ODD FELLOWSHIP'S REGISTER AND MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Maine.
- MASONIC WORLD—Boston, Mass.
- THE ANCHOR AND SHIELD—Paris, Ill.
- MASONIC CHRONICLE—New York.
- MASONIC TRUTH—Boston, Mass.
- MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.
- THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.
- VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend Section 1, Article 2, Part Third of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by adding the following: "The sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry within the meaning of this section."

JNO. B. FITHIAN.

Section 1, Article 2, Part Third of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The offenses of which a lodge may take cognizance, and to which it shall give full, fair and lawful trial, and upon conviction, administer adequate punishment, are immorality, and particularly acts which tend to impair the good name of Masonry, or which violate Masonic obligations, or the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge. The sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry within the meaning of this section.

No. 2. Amend Sec. 1, Art. 1, Part First of the Grand Lodge By-Laws so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. An annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Springfield, on the first Tuesday in October in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when, if the requirements of Article IV. and Section 1, Article IX., of the Constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in the Constitution, and transact such business and perform such duties, conformable to these by-laws, as may properly come before it; *Provided*, That the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials shall precede any legislative action.

JOHN C. WHITE.

Section 1, Article 1, Part First of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which the proposed amendment is to take the place of, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held in the city of Chicago, on the first Tuesday in October, in each year, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., when, if the requirements of Article IV., and Sec. 1, Article IX., of the Constitution are complied with, the Grand Lodge may proceed to exercise the powers defined in Article IX. of the Constitution, and transact such business and perform such duties, conformable to these by-laws, as may properly come before it; *Provided*, That the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials shall precede any legislative action.

DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1885-6.

District	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth.....	162 Twenty-second St., Chicago	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	R. L. Tatham.....	716 West Adams St., Chicago..	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	F. S. Belden.....	153 Wabash Ave., Chicago.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	A. W. Adams.....	Geneva, Kane county.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	John D. Crabtree.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Chenery Puffer.....	Joliet, Will county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	W. L. Milligan.....	Ottawa, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingston.
10	W. H. Kister.....	Henry, Marshall county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Lewis C. Sealey.....	Littleton, Schuyler county.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	James Peterson.....	Oquawka, Henderson county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington, McLean county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	F. S. Hatch.....	Kankakee, Kankakee county...	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	D. M. Wieder.....	Paris, Edgar county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	L. W. Shepherd.....	Springfield, Sangamon county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield, Pike county.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	W. O. Butler.....	LaHarpe, Hancock county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	I. M. McCollister.....	White Hall, Greene county.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandaveer.....	Taylorville, Christian county...	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	John Von Gunten.....	Olney, Richland county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia, Marion county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Samuel Rawson.....	Troy, Madison county.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	E. J. Ingersoll.....	Carbondale, Jackson county.....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Galatin county..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. T. Chapman.....	Vienna, Johnson county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
 M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, 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. Harmon G. Reynolds, P. G. M., St. Paul, No. 500.
 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. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
 M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, P. G. M., Cleveland, No. 211.
 M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
 M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.
 M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
 M. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, G. M., Bloomington, No. 43.
 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. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
 R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
 R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, D. G. M., Miners, No. 273.
 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. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
 R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.
 R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, S. G. W., Piasa, No. 27.
 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. Monroe C. Crawford, J. G. W., Jonesboro, No. 111.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Abraham Jonas.....	*Mercedith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Mercedith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Kilston.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*John R. Crandall.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1846	Nelson D. Morse.....	William Lavelly.....	John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1847	William Lavelly.....	John R. Crandall.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthews Taylor.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1848	William C. Hobbs.....	Edward R. Koc.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	*William C. Hobbs.....	*John H. Holton.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William E. Russell.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	Thomas J. Pickett.....	Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	James H. Hibbard.....	Elijah M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney, M.D.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Dills.....	James H. Matheny.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	Harrison Dills.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	*James C. Luckey.....	William McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gortin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gortin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Creglet.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1868	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbery.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbery.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbery.....	James C. Luckey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbery.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbery.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. Delancey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1873	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbery.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. Delancey.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	George E. Lounsbery.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. Delancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	George E. Lounsbery.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. Delancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. Delancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Archibald A. Glenn.....	John F. Burrill.....
1877	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Louis Ziegler.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Archibald A. Glenn.....	John F. Burrill.....
1878	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. Delancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	John R. Thomas.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Louis Ziegler.....	John R. Thomas.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1880	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1881	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....

* At Rest.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George Whitefield Curtis.....	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Edward C. Newfelder.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	David McLellan.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Connecticut.....	James I. Gould.....	Bridgeport.
Dakota.....	H. H. Folk.....	
Delaware.....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Milford.
District of Columbia.....	Edwin B. McGrotty.....	Washington.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	J. W. Brown.....	Idaho City.
Indiana.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Ireland.....	Francis Quinn.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	George W. Deering.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	Jonn A. Berry.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. M. Boon.....	Macon.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thrummel.....	Grand Island.
New Hampshire.....	Nathaniel W. Cumner.....	Manchester.
New Mexico.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Jersey.....	Marshal B. Smith.....	Passaic.
New York.....	James E. Morrison.....	New York.
Nevada.....	Robert W. Bollen.....	Carson City.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Theodore A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	David Dunbar.....	Manchester.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.
Pennsylvania.....	Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	Alexander Chisholm.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Alvord O. Miles.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....		
Tennessee.....	A. V. Warr.....	Rossville.
Texas.....	Philip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Jonathan E. Mack.....	Northfield.
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Louis Zeigler.....	Spokane Falls.
West Virginia.....	H. R. Howard.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laflin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....		
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolph Bohme.....	Berlin.

REPRESENTATIVES

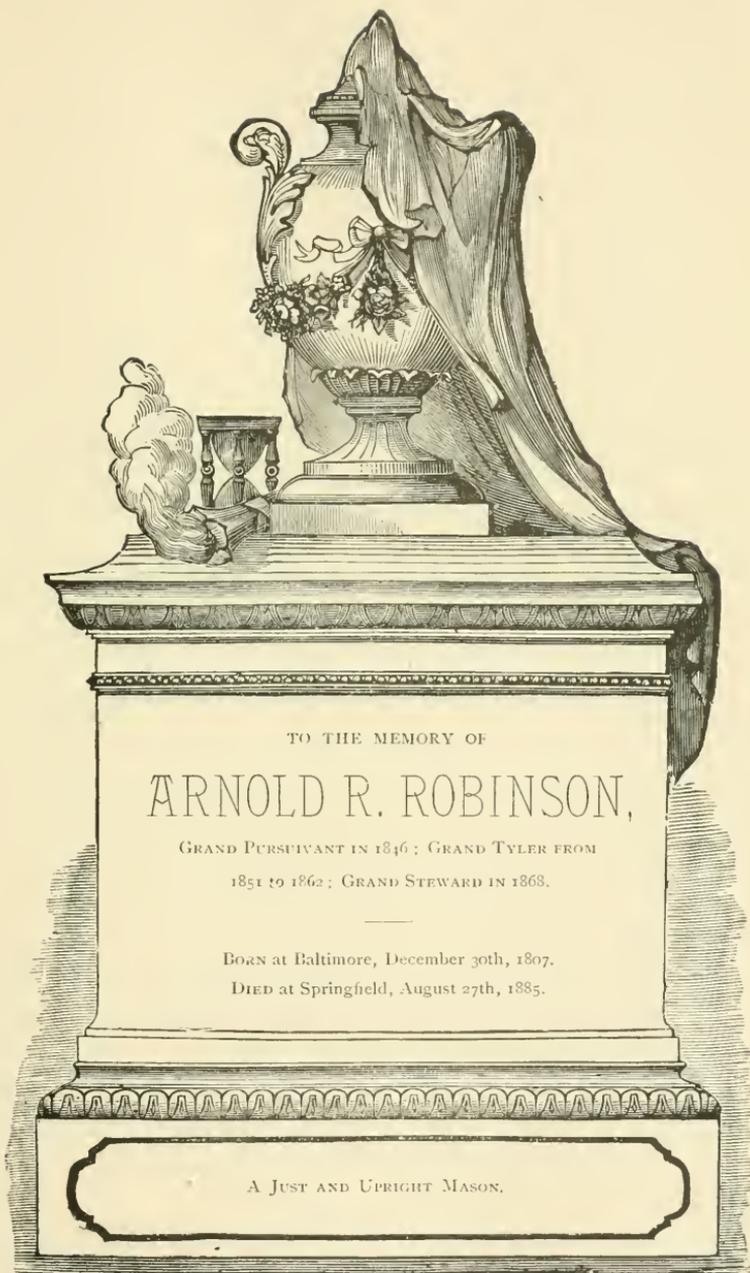
OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	John Bennett.....	Petersburg
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	T. T. Gurney.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Francis S. Belden.....	Evanston.
Kentucky.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Louisiana.....	I. A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brenan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	D. A. Cashman.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	William Lavelly.....	Springfield.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Wicker.....	Austin.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Brunswick.....	W. W. Estabrooke.....	Chicago.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	W. B. Allen.....	Aurora.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nova Scotia.....	Wm. Floto.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	Ira J. Bloomfield.....	Bloomington.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington.
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
Washington.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil, W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
England.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrug.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Edward C. Neufelder.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Cuba.....	Aurelio Almeida.....	Havana.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
Delaware.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	James H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Illinois.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.....	Samuel B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Millersburg.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innis.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	A. A. Keen.....	Las Vegas.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	B. Wilson Higgs.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburg.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	George H. Bringhurst.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	William H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	J. H. Symons.....	Laramie City.



TO THE MEMORY OF

ARNOLD R. ROBINSON,

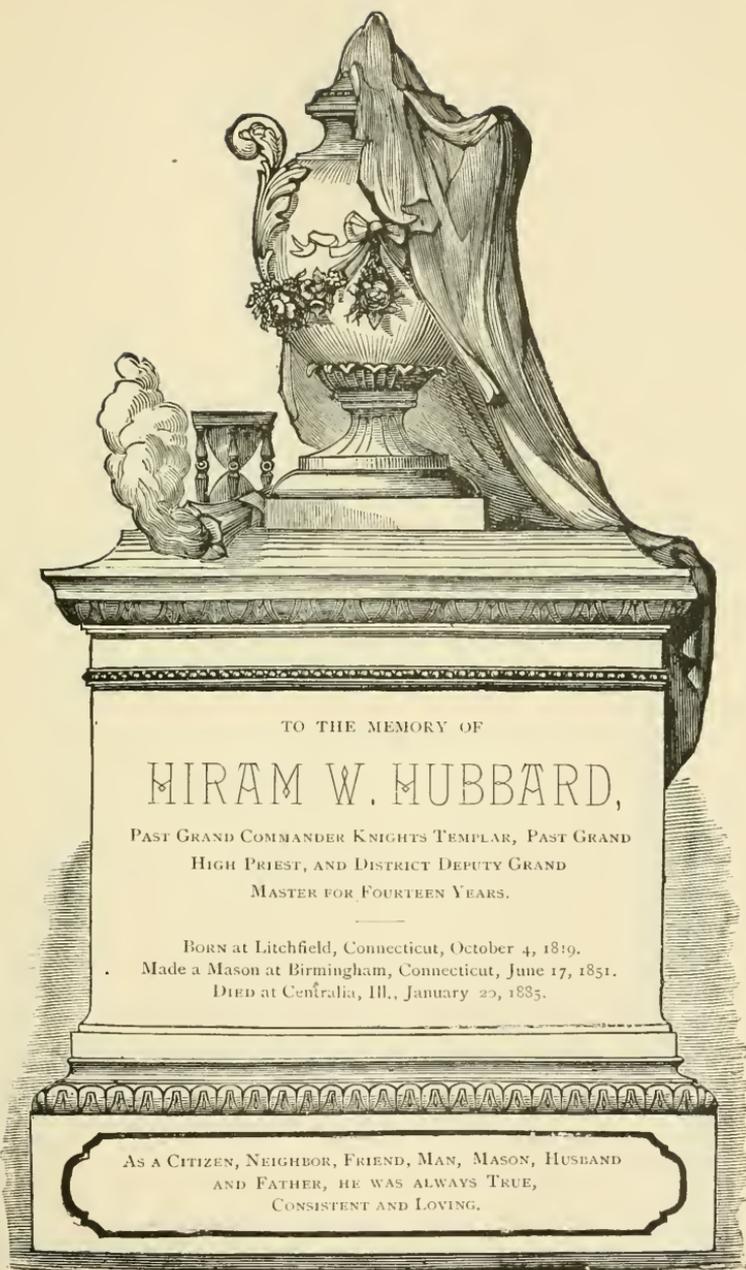
GRAND PURSUIVANT IN 1846 ; GRAND TYLER FROM
1851 TO 1862 ; GRAND STEWARD IN 1868.

BORN at Baltimore, December 30th, 1807.

DIED at Springfield, August 27th, 1885.

A JUST AND UPRIGHT MASON.





TO THE MEMORY OF

HIRAM W. HUBBARD,

PAST GRAND COMMANDER KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, PAST GRAND
HIGH PRIEST, AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTER FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

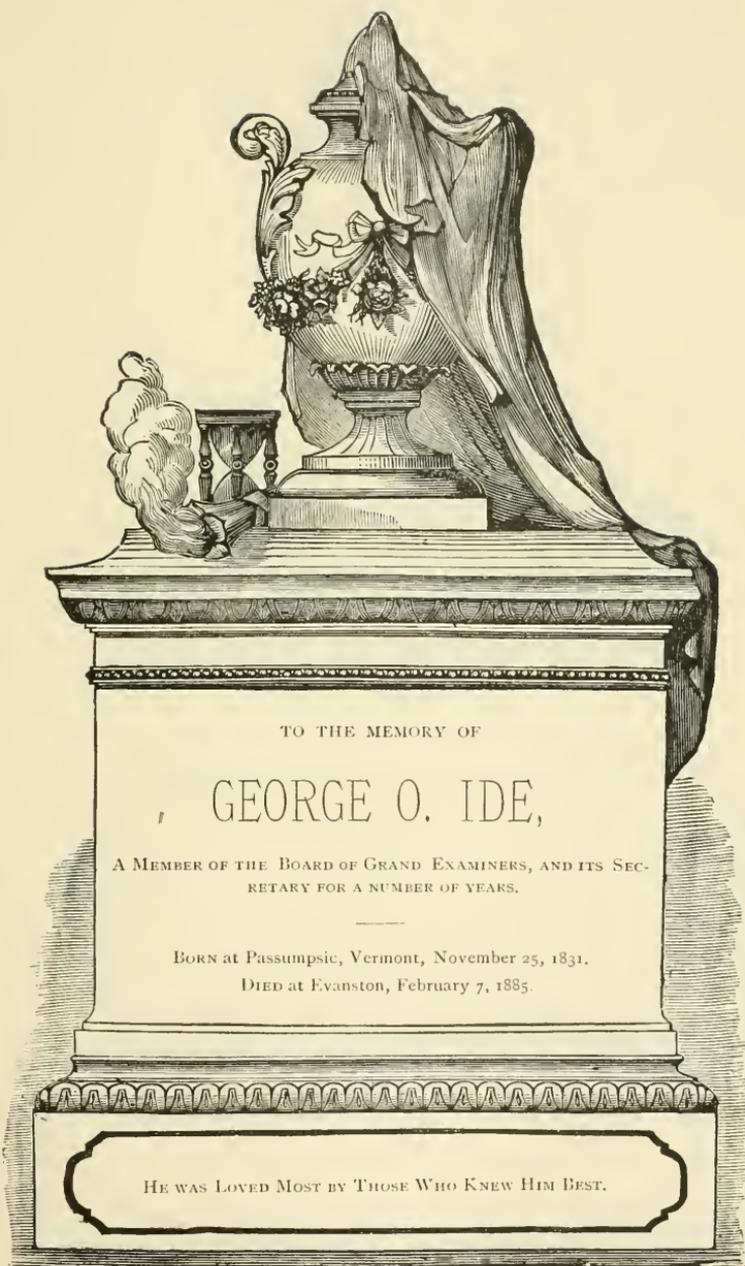
BORN at Litchfield, Connecticut, October 4, 1819.

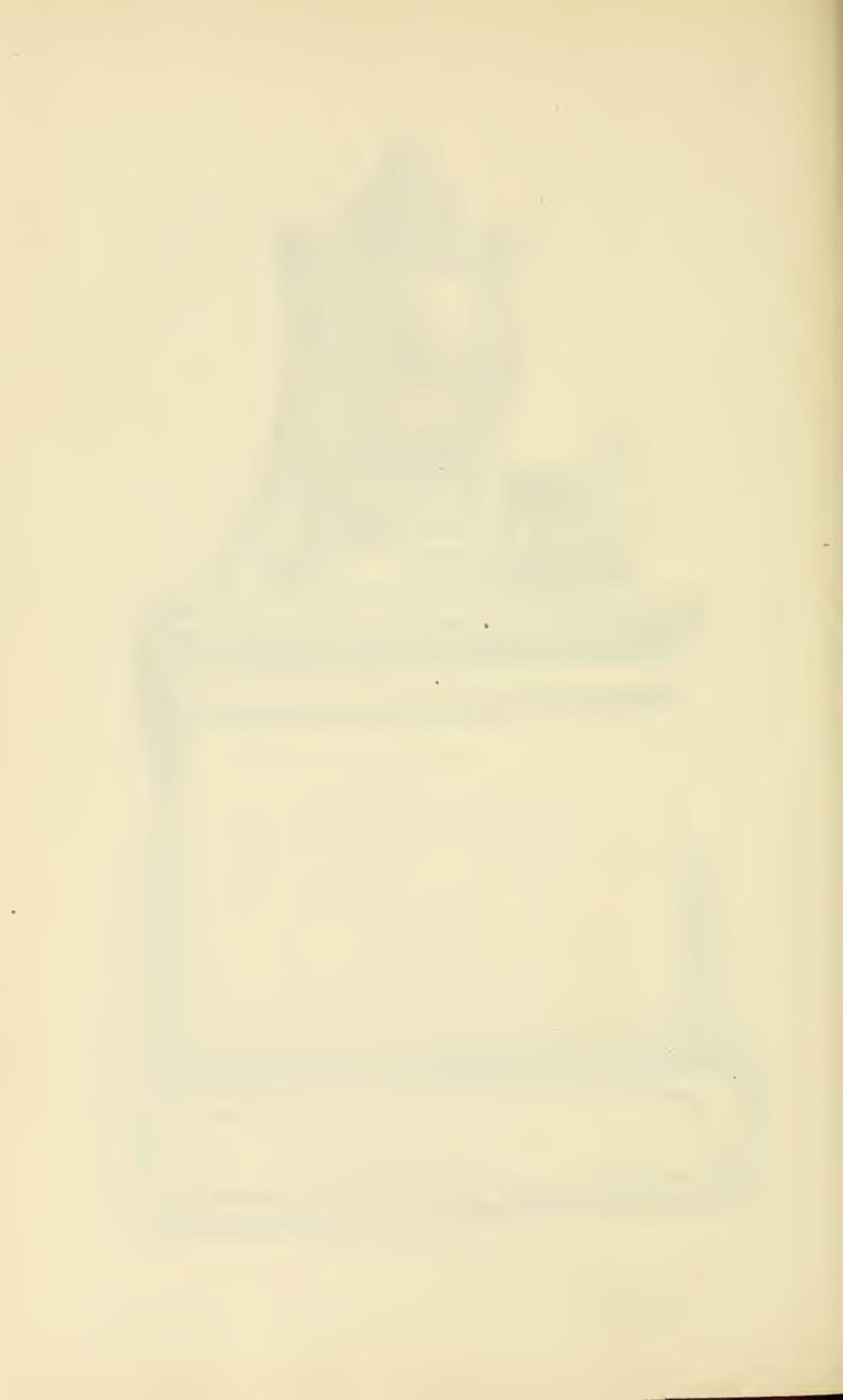
Made a Mason at Birmingham, Connecticut, June 17, 1851.

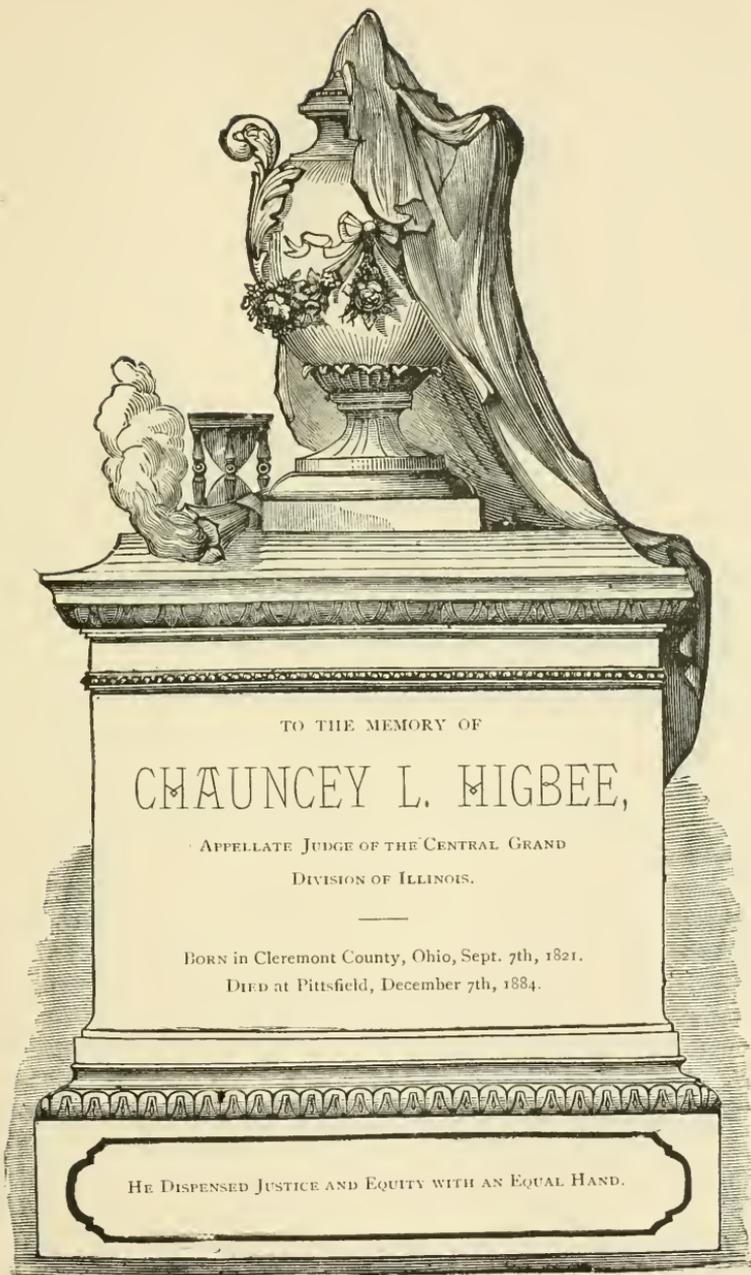
DIED at Centralia, Ill., January 25, 1885.

AS A CITIZEN, NEIGHBOR, FRIEND, MAN, MASON, HUSBAND
AND FATHER, HE WAS ALWAYS TRUE,
CONSISTENT AND LOVING.









TO THE MEMORY OF

CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE,

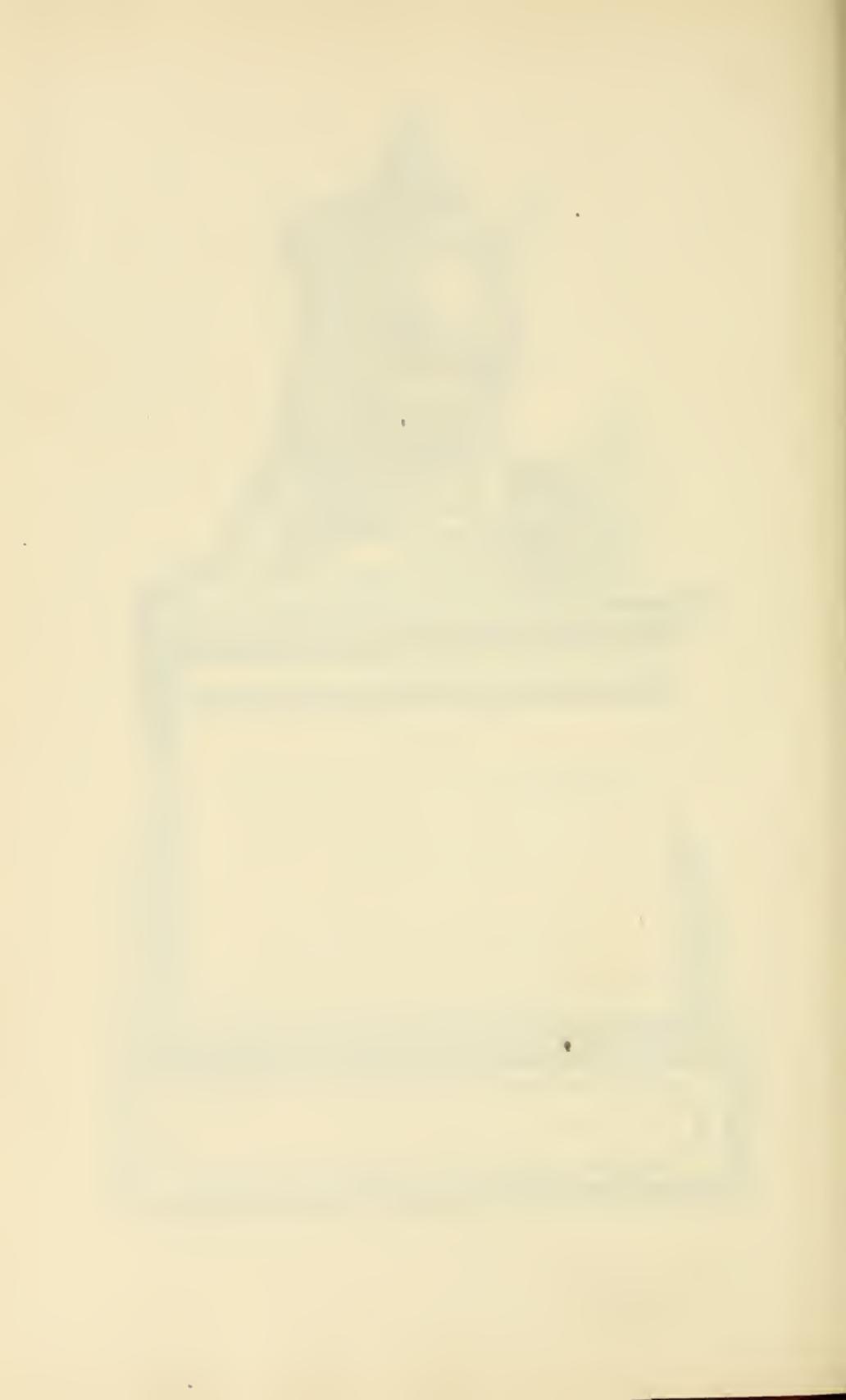
APPELLATE JUDGE OF THE CENTRAL GRAND

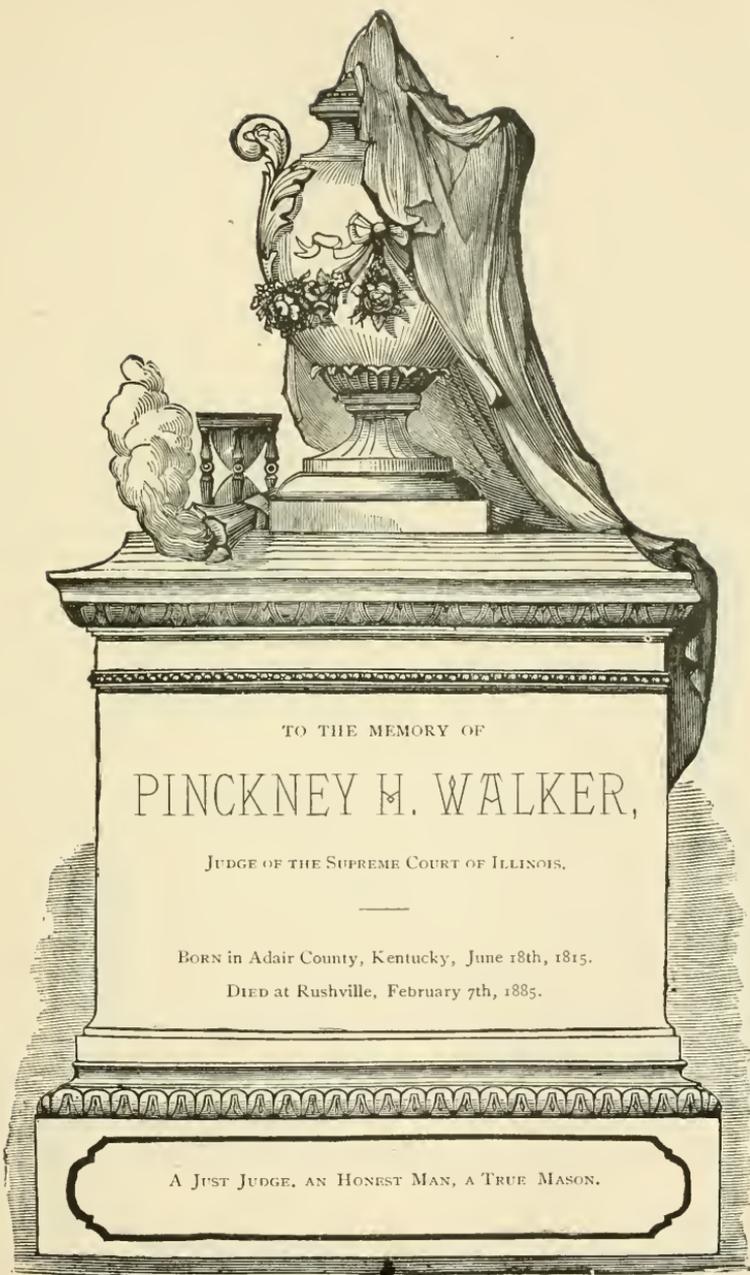
DIVISION OF ILLINOIS.

BORN in Clermont County, Ohio, Sept. 7th, 1821.

DIED at Pittsfield, December 7th, 1884.

HE DISPENSED JUSTICE AND EQUITY WITH AN EQUAL HAND.





TO THE MEMORY OF

PINCKNEY H. WALKER,

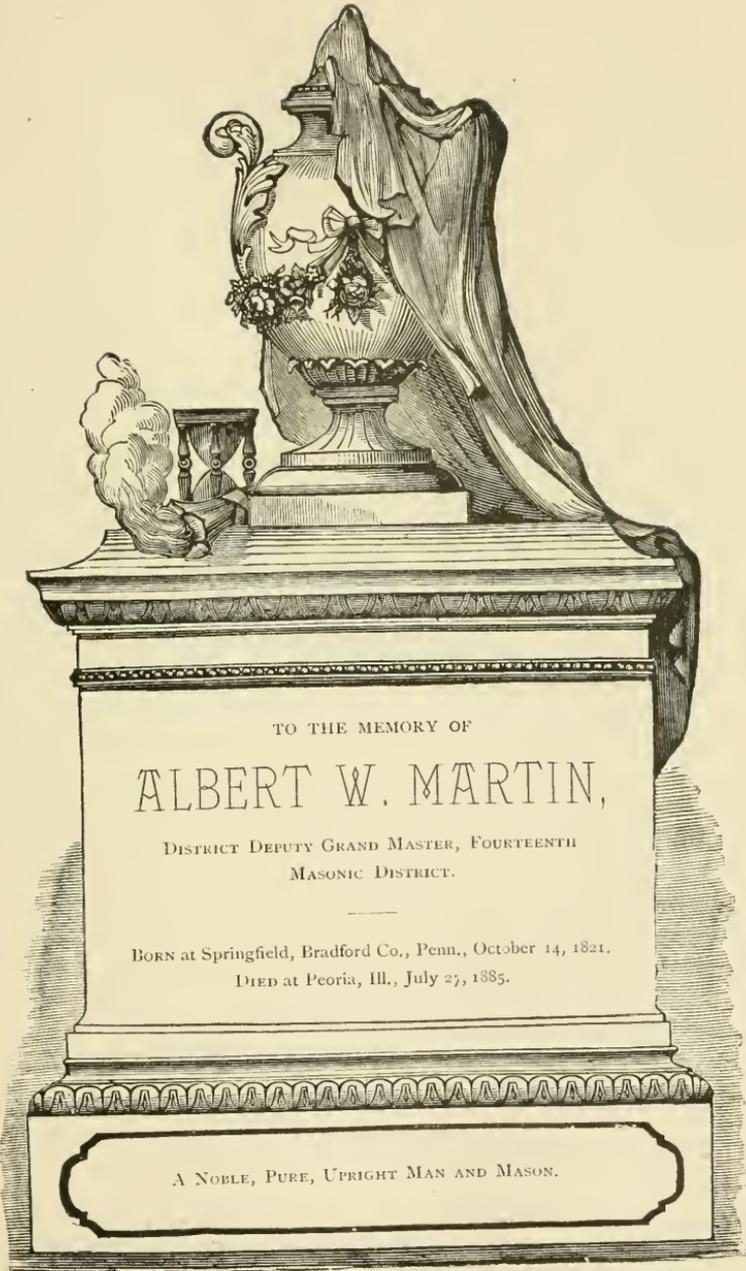
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

BORN in Adair County, Kentucky, June 18th, 1815.

DIED at Rushville, February 7th, 1885.

A JUST JUDGE, AN HONEST MAN, A TRUE MASON.





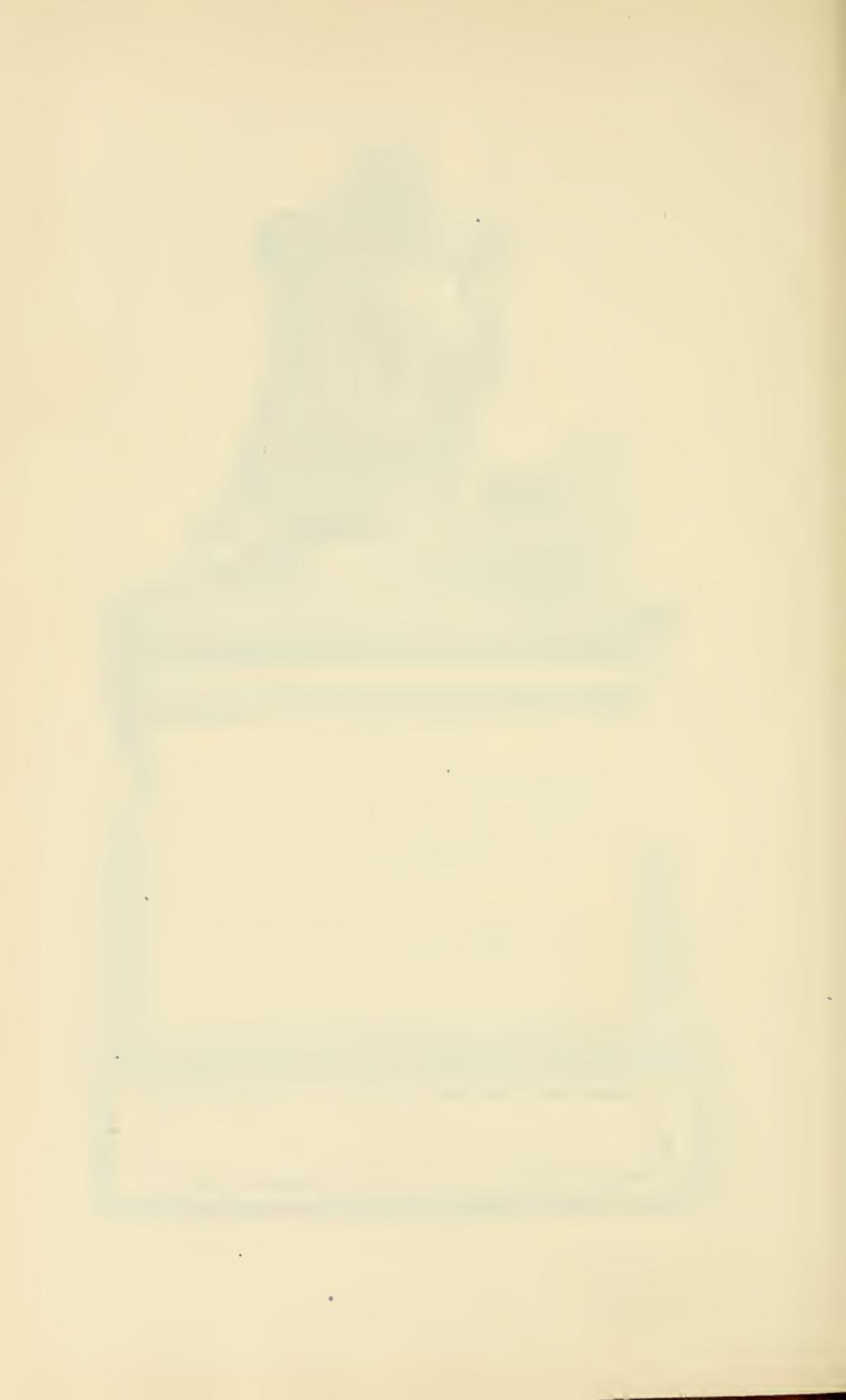
TO THE MEMORY OF

ALBERT W. MARTIN,

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, FOURTEENTH
MASONIC DISTRICT.

BORN at Springfield, Bradford Co., Penn., October 14, 1821.
DIED at Peoria, Ill., July 27, 1885.

A NOBLE, PURE, UPRIGHT MAN AND MASON.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES WITH VOTING FRANCHISES OF THEIR MEMBERS.

GRAND LODGES.	REMARKS.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ARIZONA.....	5	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
ALABAMA.....	280	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
ARKANSAS.....	362	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	Yes.
CANADA.....	352	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	.....	Yes.
CALIFORNIA.....	220	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....
CONNECTICUT.....	111	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	No.
COLORADO.....	52	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
"CUBA".....	75	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.

No. 7—All except Grand Tyler. No. 11—Grand Secretaries and Treasurers. No. 12—One vote collectively.

No. 7—All other Gr. Officers. No. 11—Gr. Sec. and Treas. The Committee on Work for the time being.

No. 7—All other Gr. Officers, including D. D. G. M's. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12—All other P. G. Officers, Past Masters and Past Wardens of existing lodges for one year after expiration of official term.

No. 11—All elective officers.

No. 11—P. G. Secretaries and Gr. Treasurers No. 12—One vote collectively.

No. 11—All elective.

"Provided, that Past Masters, members of a chartered lodge, are all members of Grand Lodge. When they get their limit they lose membership in Grand Lodge, notwithstanding P. G. Officers."

List of Grand Lodges, with Voting Franchises of their members—Continued.

GRAND LODGES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	REMARKS.
MANITOBA		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							No. 1—Not given. No. 7—Except Gr. Tyler Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12—All vote while subscribing members to lodges.
MARYLAND	82	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.			No. 2—Have casting vote, except in election of officers. No. 11—P. G. Sec's and Treas. No. 12—One vote collectively.
MASSACHUSETTS	227	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No. 7—Except Grand Organist and Tyler.
MISSOURI	544	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	No. 11—P. G. Sec's, Treas & D. D. G. M's.
MINNESOTA	150	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No. 7—Except on election of officers.
MICHIGAN	380	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
MISSISSIPPI	293	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	
MONTANA	26	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	
NOVA SCOTIA	67	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
NORTH CAROLINA	215	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	
NEW JERSEY	135	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.							No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12—See Constitution.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	76	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No. 7—Including Coms. on Jurisprudence, and Trials and Appeals. No. 11—Including D. D. G. Masters.
NEW YORK	715	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.			No. 7—Including Commissioners of Appeals and Trustees. No. 11—Gr. Sec's & Treas. No. 12—Only those who were Past Masters prior to 1849.
NEW BRUNSWICK	32	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.	
NEW MEXICO	10	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		Yes.				Yes.	No. 3, 5, 6—Do not vote for officers. No. 12—Have no vote for officers.
NEBRASKA	122	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	

NEVADA	22	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	No. 7—Except Grand Tyler, No. 12—Have but one vote for each lodge.
OHIO	432	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No. 10—Except those prior to 1843.
OREGON	70	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	No.	No. 11—All elective officers.
PENNSYLVANIA	380	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	"All Grand and Past Grand Officers, Masters and Past Masters of lodges, by one year's service, are members of Grand Lodge, and entitled to vote therein. The Wardens of lodges, by virtue of their office, although not members, are entitled to vote in Grand Lodge. Each lodge is entitled to a representative, who must be its Master or one of its Past Masters, who is entitled to vote for all its Past Masters and officers not present"
P. EDW. ISLAND	11	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	No. 12—Subscribing members of lodges.
QUEBEC	58	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Any M. M. member of lodge is eligible to office in Grand Lodge below that of Warden
RHODE ISLAND	35	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	
SCOTLAND	710	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No. 7—D. D. G. Masters and Gr. Chaplain.
SOUTH CAROLINA	176	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	
TEXAS	475	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	No.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	
TENNESSEE	408	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No. 7—All except Grand Tyler, No. 11—Gr. Sec's & Treas. No. 12—1 vote collectively
UTAH	8	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	No. 12—The <i>last</i> Past Master only, "so long as he is such."
VERMONT	101	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	.....	Nos. 4, 5, 6—Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and Deacons have one vote collectively. No. 7—D. D. Grand Masters one vote collectively. No. 9—P. D. Grand Masters, one vote collectively. Nos. 10, 11, 12—Collectively one vote, provided they are not representatives of lodges, or officers of Grand Lodge.
VIRGINIA	241	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	.....

List of Grand Lodges, with Voting Franchises of their Members—Continued.

GRAND LODGES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	REMARKS.
VIRGINIA, WEST.....	83	Yes.	Yes.										Nos. 4, 5, 6—Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary and Deacons, one vote collectively. No. 7—D. G. Masters, one vote collectively. Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12—Past Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters, one vote collectively. Past Grand Wardens and Past Masters, one vote collectively.
WYOMING.....	6	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	.....	Yes.	No. 11—Including Grand Secretaries and Treasurers.
WISCONSIN.....	201	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	
WASHINGTON.....	39	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	All.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	No.	No.	

Report on Correspondence.

CHICAGO, October 6th, 1885.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois :

BRETHREN : Heading this report will be found a table of value and interest to the thoughtful Mason. A distinguished Past Grand Master of our jurisdiction, M. W. Dewitt C. Cregier, upon an examination of the paper in manuscript, said to us: "I did not apprehend that the Craft was drifting so rapidly from its ancient moorings, in the matter of representative government; and it is not improbable that the unfortunate difficulties in New York, less than forty years ago, may at any time be reproduced in jurisdictions where lodge representation is overshadowed by Past Officers."

After a careful contemplation of the subject, the writer has been thoroughly convinced that none but actual representatives of lodges should be permitted a *voting voice* in a Grand Body. It is true that there is not any trouble to apprehend in jurisdictions where limited numbers of past officers are authorized to vote, but if the principles of representative government, upon which Craft government rests, are being violated even to a limited degree, it would seem wise to correct an error that may, at some time in the history of a Grand Lodge, introduce discord and contention. See Connecticut.

The reader will find that, with rare exceptions, the Craft of the Continent is enjoying a large degree of prosperity. We are not advised of any disturbing element, except the difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England; but as the former has manfully asserted her rights, the troubled waters will soon resume an undisturbed surface.

Very Fraternaly,

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Correspondent.

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

ALABAMA, 1884.

Grand Lodge met in Montgomery December 1st; M. W. Bro. John Hollis Bankhead, presiding over a very general representation of lodges.

The Grand Master delivered a thoughtful address; embodying useful advice, and showing earnest effort to impress Fraternal truth. He thinks "that Freemasonry, viewed from the exterior, presents no marked excellencies which are not possessed by numerous other associations." A churchman once said to us, as we objected to dogmas that he held were of vital importance: "Come *inside* friend Gurney, and those objections will soon disappear." He likened his spiritual house to an edifice adorned with stained windows: "You see nothing from the exterior that is attractive, but from within they are found to be things of beauty." Sensible men, however, do not always thus judge of institutions. The symmetrical interior of an organization is not of much importance if its approaches are surrounded by evidences of despotism or corruption. The Grand Master continues: "Those only who have entered into the most secret recesses of the Temple, and beheld its beauties, and read its symbols, and studied their hidden meaning, can fully distinguish it from other human organizations; and to him who has been thus fortunate, the spirit of inspiration it breathes must always remain without a rival in his affections." While we admire the "spirit" of the quotation, yet it is a painful fact that the purposes of our symbols are often either perverted or entirely obliterated by brethren who can expatiate, in lodge, with remarkable fluency upon the virtues that these silent monitors inculcate. To be brief, neither symbols or profession are endowed with any power in the welfare of humanity except Masons give them *form* in the *lives they live*.

The Grand Master again says: "No brother should ever so far forget his duty to the brotherhood as to present a stone that is not finished in the highest degree." Here he errs. The lodge is to finish the rough ashlar brought up from the quarry of life. The lodge should see to it, however, that the stone is *sound*, without flaw or blemish. It is a pleasure to know "That none but the best men are now being received."

Brother Bankhead congratulates his brethren upon tranquility and prosperity within the jurisdiction; and feels that the general rejection of disqualified petitioners has all to do with this pleasant condition of affairs. He makes fraternal mention of the death of Brother James Davidson, Grand Tyler, and Brother James A. Wood, both beloved by the brethren of Alabama.

Five new lodges were authorized. It was determined to compile a history of Alabama Masonry. A good thing to do, because of a surplus of brethren eminently qualified for the work. A Grand Body with such brethren as Sayre, Pillans, Tompkins and others, is prepared for any undertaking.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, through Bro. Tompkins, reported adversely upon a proposition of Bro. Sayre, that would authorize secretaries of lodges to suspend brethren owing two years dues. The law of the jurisdiction, as expounded by the Committee, is sufficiently unfraternal in permitting Masters, at a stated period, to (in like manner) usurp the natural functions of the lodge. We do not believe in the propriety of ignoring its judicial features. The ancient regulations provide that a Mason is to submit to the award of his *brethren*—not a Master. In Illinois, a delinquent for dues is first formally notified of the amount due, and requested to pay by a given period. If he neglect or refuse, then he is notified to appear at a subsequent and regular communication and show cause why he should not be disciplined for the default. If he does not then appear or present reasonable apology for the delinquency, he is suspended by vote of the lodge, and in the absence of formal written charges and specifications.

Upon another question the same Committee reports:

The attention of your committee has also been called to that portion of the address of the then Grand Master Cobb published in the proceedings of last year, wherein we are requested to give an opinion upon the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master, with reference to suspending by dispensation the provisions and regulations of the constitution. As is known, that address, owing to the unavoidable absence of Brother Cobb, was not read at the last Communication of this Grand Lodge, but was subsequently forwarded to the Grand Secretary to be printed in the proceedings. Our attention was never called to the question submitted until within the last three days. The question involved is one of the gravest importance and no opinion should be formed or expressed upon it, until after patient and painstaking investigation, and deliberate consideration and reflection. This, of course, the time since it was brought to our attention, has made it impossible for us to give it, we therefore recommend that the question be recommitted to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to report upon the same at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

We shall wait with considerable interest for the view of the Committee.

The Grand Lodge has under consideration a suggestion looking to the establishment of a "Masonic Home and College." In former years we expended a great

deal of vitality in concocting such schemes, but investigation, together with the experiences of others in this and other enterprises by Grand Lodges, has convinced us that they are so much a source of tribulation that it is not wise to enter upon them except with *cash in hand*.

The annual financial statements exhibit prosperity. The permanent fund, invested, is \$11,500.00. Our distinguished brother, Daniel Smith, has this in charge.

The report on correspondence is by P. G. Master, Brother Palmer J. Pillans, so well and favorably known to the Masonic world.

He is of the opinion that a lodge is not justified in cancelling dimits; doubts the propriety of abolishing fees; does not appear to be unfriendly to continuous jurisdiction over rejected candidates; disapproves renting lodge quarters for other than Masonic purposes; believes in the majority rule for the organization of Grand Bodies; thinks it a bad rule to deny dimission until the member is accepted in another lodge; does not bring to mind one instance when a brother avowed his inability to meet his dues, that he was not relieved of the responsibility; does not appear friendly to a single ballot for all the degrees; is hostile to granting "dispensations" to confer the degrees out of time; condemns tacking any insurance features upon the Fraternity; thinks the presence of the parchment, or so called charter, is necessary at lodge meetings; is friendly to the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters; urges more attention to the social features of Masonry; does not believe that pending charges would be justification for ignoring a Mason's rights, but favors charging up dues against a member during the existence of the disability.

He gives large attention to Illinois, and quotes entire our special report on Memphian Rites, and the "Massachusetts departure." This subject is attracting much attention, and it is very pleasant to find Bro. Pillans in apparent sympathy with our views. We want the whole truth spread before the brethren.

M. W. John H. Bankhead, Wetumpka, Grand Master.

R. W. Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS, 1884.

An emergent communication was held in Little Rock September 7, to lay the remains of Past Grand Master, Elbert H. English, in their last earthly resting place. He died in Asheville, North Carolina, September 1, whither he had gone for restoration of impaired health. Representatives from twenty-three lodges were present,

over which M. W. Brother John J. Sumpter presided. R. W. Fay Hempstead dedicated a poem to the memory of the distinguished dead.

The annual communication was well attended in Little Rock, November 25. Two hundred and seventy-eight lodges present by their representatives. After a well-directed allusion to the benign influences of the Fraternity upon the passions of its votaries, the Grand Master alluded to the loss of Brother English. To those acquainted with the grand career of that brother, the following quotation from the address of the Grand Master will be appreciated :

Another event has happened since our last annual communication which, though of less national significance, is one that so deeply touches the hearts of all Arkansas Masons, that it well deserves the prominent position to which I have assigned it in my address. I allude, of course, to the death of our Most Excellent and ever to be revered Past Grand Master, Elbert H. English.

While I sit almost within the shadow of the yet unsodded grave that hides from our view the familiar form that for so many years we have been accustomed to see within this hall on occasions of our grand communications, and realize the fact that we shall never look upon his face again, never again hear his well-remembered voice, never again learn wisdom from the lips that are now sealed in death, I am oppressed by a feeling of sadness and a sense of bereavement that almost overcomes me, so vividly is every feature and lineament of his face and form impressed upon my memory, that it seems but yesterday when I saw him walking among us with his bent shoulders and bowed head, oppressed, not so much with the weight of years, as by overwork, superinduced by a too conscientious regard for the obligation of public and official duties. It was but a few days before he left Arkansas to seek the restoration of his health in the pure air of the pine-clad hills of North Carolina, that I had the great pleasure of entertaining him at my house in Hot Springs, and it is a source of ineffable pride and pleasure to me, to remember that during that visit I was the recipient of, perhaps, the last Masonic work he ever performed ; on which occasion he conferred on me, by authority of a special dispensation, all the degrees, save the Thirty-third, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites.

I feel totally incompetent to pay such a tribute to the memory of our deceased Past Grand Master as his noble virtues, exalted character and pre-eminent services, both to the State and to Masonry, deserve ; and knowing as I do that the performance of that duty will be intrusted to hands more competent than mine to do justice to the subject, I shall content myself with repeating here the address I sent out to the various subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction in the first official announcement of his death. In the death of our honored and dearly beloved brother, a great light has gone out of our Masonic firmament ; a chief pillar lies in the temple prostrate and broken. He stood like a father in Masonry among us ; his rich mind was the fount and unfailing source of knowledge, not only in our circles, but in the wider fields of American Masonry. In all the relations of life—as jurist, lawyer, husband, father, brother, friend—he wore the white flower of a blameless life ; and now, full of honors and of years, he has gone down to sleep the sleep of the just, in that immortality which comes to the righteous with the coming of the Perfect Light. As feelingly expressed by a brother in one of the many letters of condolence I have received from the bereaved friends and companions of deceased, “ his death will be deplored in every part of the Union, as his name is familiar in its most remote and obscure sections, but the warmest and most sincere tributes to his memory will come up from the hillsides and valleys of his own loved State.”

I can add nothing more to these simple expressions of sorrow and regret for the loss of our deceased brother and Past Grand Master, than to suggest that, in view of the high esteem in which he was held by the Fraternity—of his exalted worth and eminent services—that the Grand Lodge take the necessary steps to have a suitable monument erected to his memory, and that in providing for a fund for this purpose, some plan will be adopted by which a small contribution may be secured from each one of the ten thousand Masons of Arkansas, who I am sure would be glad to have an opportunity to thus express their love and veneration for the memory of the deceased.

Brother English was a Mason of exceptional importance to the Fraternity; because in all his relations to life, whether as a Mason or citizen, he exemplified an integrity of purpose that neither the shafts of adverse criticism nor malice could successfully assail. He was a grand man—beloved by all who knew him, and respected by the Craft of a continent.

The Grand Master reports marked and steady improvement, though there has been business depression and other influences that have diverted attention from the lodge. He arrested one charter, and authorized the establishment of seven new lodges.

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage objected to a decision of the Grand Master, that though a lodge had granted a dimit, the party dimitted was liable for dues until the certificate of dimission was called for. Grand Lodge justified the conclusion of the Committee in the opinion "that the dimit passed beyond the control of the Master when the lodge voted it."

The Grand Master mentions the project of a "National Charity Hospital," and thinks it would be a grand thing to have such an institution located in Hot Springs. The brethren do not seem to have heeded the suggestion.

The R. W. Bro. Fay Hempstead makes elaborate reports as Grand Secretary and Grand Librarian. He is an industrious officer and doing a good work, notwithstanding some faults now found with his methods. His salary was advanced, nevertheless.

The Committee on Education (St. John's College) made an unsuccessful effort to induce Grand Lodge to make appropriations for the purchase of a site for a Masonic Temple, with a purpose, ultimately, to add thereto proceeds of the sale of the college edifice.

The "perfect youth" doctrine does not find favor in our sister jurisdiction. It was decided that an imperfect lower limb, though the candidate walks without stick or crutches, is not a bar to his reception. The following was offered but rejected.

Resolved, That no member of any lodge, subordinate to this Grand Lodge, shall be eligible to be elected to the office of Worshipful Master of any such subordinate lodge, unless he be an actual Past Master or is the possessor of a certificate signed by the Right Worshipful Grand Lecturer, or some one of the Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, or by three actual Past Masters of subordinate lodges; which certificate shall state that such member has been examined and found thoroughly capable of performing the duties appertaining to said office of Worshipful Master.

The Committee on Grievances had a considerable docket, but nothing is found therein that requires mention.

An attempt to reduce mileage *miscarried*. As an Irishman would say, *of course*. Another proposition to deprive Wardens of lodges of membership in Grand Lodge, met a like fate.

Past Grand Master, Brother George Thornburgh, offered the following resolutions, which were approved:

Resolved, That where a petition for a new lodge is granted, and a dispensation is issued, all the petitioners for the new lodge shall at once become members of the lodge, and their membership shall cease in the lodges from which they came. If a charter is never granted, and the dispensation is not continued, the members become non-affiliated, and shall proceed in the same manner as members of other defunct lodges, if they should desire to affiliate with other lodges.

Resolved, That a lodge under dispensation may dimit any of its members.

The Committee on Correspondence make a half page report. Bro. Dodge was not present at the session, but the report is printed as an appendix. He recommended the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Victoria," from which we hope Grand Lodge will dissent.

M. W. W. H. H. Clayton, Fort Smith, Grand Master.

R. W. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA, 1884.

The five lodges of this young jurisdiction met in Grand Communication November 11. Lodges had accomplished a fair amount of ritualistic labor for the year; but being a mining district, and members of lodges, like others of its inhabitants, constantly "prospecting," there was a depletion of five in lodge membership—this year 350, the prior year 355. The largest lodge of the jurisdiction is Tucson, with its 112 members. Average lodge membership, 70.

The Grand Master (M. W. Brother Alonzo Bailey) reports harmony among brethren, "with a full determination to defend the integrity and honor of our ancient and honorable Institution." He decided as follows:

Question. Is a dimit granted by a lodge legal, if the brother is in arrears for dues at the time of granting same?

Answer. No. A brother is not entitled to, nor can a lodge legally grant him a dimit, unless he is clear of the books, and no charges pending against him. Any lodge can, however, and it is a Masonic duty to remit dues to any brother unable to pay the same. In such a case a dimit would be perfectly legal.

Question. Can a Fellow Craft Mason, who has removed from his former jurisdiction, compel his lodge to grant him a dimit for the purpose of joining another?

Answer. No. Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have no rights as such, except those courteously extended to them. The mode of procedure in such cases would be to ask the lodge to

waive jurisdiction, or request it to have the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, to confer the third degree upon him. In the former case he would become a member of the lodge which conferred the degree; in the latter he would still be a member of the lodge in which he was initiated.

In the case of a trial of a member of "King Solomon Lodge," last year, in which a brother was suspended for un-Masonic conduct, and, on appeal to this Grand Lodge, your committee, believing the evidence elicited was not sufficient for conviction, and fearing a wrong may have been done for which the accused might go unpunished, remanded the case back for new trial. After the election of new trial commissioners, and at the instigation of the accuser, it was agreed to let the matter drop, and I was called upon for my decision. Having been furnished with a complete abstract of the proceedings, and after a thorough examination, I was induced to decide that, by unanimous consent of the accuser, the trial commissioners, and all others concerned, the case would be dropped. My suggestions were duly acted upon. Peace and harmony prevail.

On September 13, 1884, a petition for the degrees was favorably received, and the Entered Apprentice degree conferred upon one who proved to be almost devoid of hearing. In due time he passed a creditable examination for advancement, but further proceedings were suspended and a committee appointed to again investigate the physical qualifications of the candidate. This committee, having found him sufficiently possessed of that sense of human faculty, recommended his advancement. The second degree was then conferred up to and including the O. B. Further procedure was dispensed with, subject to my decision. I decided that the brother was now a Fellow Craft Mason, and with no other objections, was entitled to the third degree.

Touching the first, the Committee on Jurisprudence came to the justifiable conclusion that the blunder of the lodge did not disturb rights acquired by its action. The committee endorse the other opinions of the Grand Master, that were also concurred in by Grand Lodge. In the second, there is an unequivocal recognition of "perpetual jurisdiction." We submit to brethren hostile to this doctrine, if it is not quite as much within the realm of logic and good sense that a rejected or elected candidate should be held to the jurisdiction of a lodge, during its pleasure, as that an E. A. or F. C. should be subject to like conditions?

We concur in the third conclusion of the Grand Master, except that the entering of a *nolle prosequi* should be the exclusive prerogative of the lodge. In such cases, our Grand Lodge provides: "Where charges shall be presented, and read as provided in Section 2 of the last preceding article, the lodge shall decide, by a majority vote, whether the charges shall be accepted, and the brother be placed on trial; when decided in the affirmative, the charges can not be withdrawn except for cause shown, and by a *vote of two-thirds* of the members present." The assent or dissent of trial commissioners, or complainant, except as individual members of the lodge, should not interpose any objections to a discontinuance.

A special committee, to which was referred the applications of several Grand Lodges for fraternal recognition, recommended the "Grand Lodges of Peru, Vera Cruz and the Federal District of Mexico" to favorable consideration, Grand Lodge concurring. The committee did not think well of "New South Wales" or "South Australia," basing objections to recognition upon the hostility of Mother Grand Bodies. We do not think that this hostility should be a factor in the question of legitimacy. It is well to be courteous; nevertheless, when a Grand Body has a lawful existence, its claims should not be subjected to the caprice of the Mother. We ask the particular attention of Brother Alsap, chairman of committee, to our table of last

year, and to our reviews of Montana, Michigan and other jurisdictions, for the same period, treating of legitimate Grand Lodge organization. The "Grand Lodge of South Australia" has not as yet favored our Grand Body with an application for recognition; but we learn, indirectly, that a large majority of the lodges of that Province entered into the organization. If this be true (and proceedings regular), the Grand Lodge of Illinois would, doubtless, be glad to extend the hand of fraternal welcome.

Regarding "Grand Lodges" recognized by our Arizona brethren (Peruvian and Mexican), we know nothing, except that which comes from our cotemporaries. We suspect, however, that the lodges comprising those bodies are creations of Grand Orient or Supreme Councils. If this be true, our Grand Lodge can not recognize them as peers, so long as she insists that there can not exist a lawful body of the Craft except it has its origin in a constitutional Grand Body of the three symbolic degrees. Perhaps the representative of these (Mexican) organizations can enlighten us upon this subject. Please do, Bro. Peieto.

The new Grand Master, M. W. Brother M. P. Freeman, delivered a brief, but sensible, address. W. Brother J. A. Zabriskie, Grand Orator, also came forward with an entertaining paper.

The concise report on correspondence, by Bro. Morris Goldwater, is but little more than an abstract of legislation. He rarely expresses an opinion, but contents himself with brief records of the transactions of other Grand Bodies. Get that "library," Bro. G., and then go for heretics.

M. W. Merrill P. Freeman, Tucson, Grand Master.

R. W. George J. Roskruge, Tucson, Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1884.

The printed proceedings for 1883 were not received, and presumably lost in transit. Packages coming from so great a distance should be securely put together, else they do not reach destination.

Grand Lodge held a special communication, in Victoria, July 28, 1883, for the purpose of placing in position the memorial stone of a Protestant Orphan Asylum, M. W. Edgar Crow Baker, Grand Master, officiating. It would seem that this well-known brother, and former Grand Secretary, was advanced to the Grand East the preceding month.

The thirteenth annual communication assembled, June 21, in Nanaimo. The Grand Master delivered an elaborate address of twenty-seven pages. It seems, from his paper, that he is a member of Parliament, and necessarily travels yearly through Chicago to reach Ottawa. It will never do for him to again pass through our city without calling upon the Fraternity. He will find here forty lodges, a half score of chapters, five Templar bodies, and the four bodies of the Scottish Rite. More than that, he will find a Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works and other municipal dignitaries, who would be only too glad of the opportunity to extend a fraternal welcome. What a shame (!) to pass us by. Please don't repeat the *mistake*.

Brother Baker thinks it to be the "inherent right" and "special prerogative" of a Master to install his successor. The "impossibility" of the presence of the Grand Master does not vacate prerogatives that from time immemorial have been vested in the supreme head of the jurisdiction. It is quite true that he can not be present (except rarely) upon such occasions; nevertheless, it has always been held that a Master, at such times, is the representative of the Grand Master. Brother Baker will not deny, probably, that if he appear in a lodge of his bailiwick, he is authorized to occupy its East, and conduct either legislation or ceremonial. If this be true, the "inherent right" of the Master vanishes.

He reports the subjoined decisions:

4th. Has the M. W. Grand Master the power to grant a dispensation for Masons to appear in Masonic regalia, outside of a lodge of such, to mingle with profanes and suspended Masons? *Ans.* The Grand Master certainly has the power, and it is only for purposes outside of a lodge that it is necessary to ask him; such dispensations, however, are issued to a lodge the Master of which is responsible for everything done at the ceremony for which the dispensation is granted; suspended or affiliated Masons are barred by the constitution (Sec. 2, pp. 93) from attendance thereat, but profanes are usually invited guests, and at balls are commonly seen mingling with the brethren—holding Masonic intercourse is a vastly different thing.

5th. If so, can a dispensation granted for a body of Masons to appear in regalia at a ball allow profanes and suspended Masons also to appear in Masonic regalia and fraternize with members of the Craft? *Ans.* A dispensation, as previously stated, is issued to a lodge for these purposes, the Master of which is bound to see that the honor and dignity of the Craft is upheld and due decorum observed; it most assuredly does not grant a license to suspended Masons to appear in regalia, for the simple reason that they are prohibited by the constitution from being there in the character of Masons; and certainly no power can grant permission to a profane to wear that to which he is not entitled; if either of these takes place, the Master lays himself open to the preferment of Masonic charges.

6th. At a so-called Masonic ball with Masons in regalia, can profanes wear badges belonging to other societies? *Ans.* The expression "so-called" causes me to halt in answering the question—it is either a Masonic ball or it is not! If the latter, Masons have no business there in regalia—if the former, profanes should not wear badges of other societies except naval and military men in uniform with legitimate decorations.

7th. What authority has the W. M. and his officers in a ball-room over profanes and suspended Masons in regalia belonging to the Craft? *Ans.* The W. M. has full power and authority over everybody present, unless the Grand Master or his Deputy or some officer of Grand Lodge duly appointed for the purpose be present, in either case it is the imperative duty of the presiding officer to cause the profane to divest himself of such regalia, and to see that suspended Masons retire from such ceremony.

A few words touching the closing decision, will cover the whole ground. In the first place, we do not think it proper for Masons to use the regalia or clothing of the Fraternity, in public, except upon occasions for which a Masonic ceremonial is provided and authorized by the Grand Body. If a ritual should be adopted by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia for opening, conducting and closing a public "Masonic ball," there would be a propriety in permitting brethren to appear thereat, enveloped in the best millinery that a vender could provide; but until the brethren of that jurisdiction declare ritual *form and ceremonial* for such *amusement*, we insist that Masons should not be permitted to wear Masonic clothing, except as provided by the common law of the Craft. We ask Grand Master Baker, by what authority he would eject an expelled Mason, or profane, from a ball room, that had paid the price of admission, (and whose behavior therein was unexceptional), though he appeared in the paraphernalia of the lodge, and *for which he had paid his money*. There may be some civil law of the Dominion that would justify such ejection, but there is none in this country.

The Grand Master makes of record the pleasant and enthusiastic reception of Brother Albert Pike, who visited the Province during the year.

R. W. Brother A. R. Milne, Grand Secretary, furnished an exhaustive report. There are six chartered lodges in the jurisdiction, with a membership of 301; a net gain of eight during the year. The Board of General Purposes recommended the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Victoria." It was so ordered by Grand Lodge, sorry to say.

The Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodges of Arkansas, Georgia, "New South Wales," Illinois and South Carolina made written reports. They are necessarily brief. To our representative, R. W. Brother E. C. Neufelder, now Grand Secretary, our jurisdiction, and the writer, are under obligations for his kindly words. No Report on Correspondence.

M. W. Edgar Crow Baker, Laurel Point, Grand Master.

V. W. Edward C. Neufelder, Victoria, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1884.

An imposing volume of more than 400 pages greets our vision. This wonderful jurisdiction held its thirty-fifth annual communication, in San Francisco, October 14. Of its 222 lodges, 195 were present by their representatives. Seven Past Grand Masters were also in attendance, not including a unique, fatherly-looking production of

our State, M. W. Brother William H. Scott, of pleasant memory. We were much gratified to know of his cordial reception to Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Jonathan Doan Hines, is a scholarly paper. Assurances are not needed of the material, intellectual, moral and numerical advances of the jurisdiction. Masons of our State, visiting California, invariably return laden with gratifying reminiscences of enterprise and hospitality. Bro. Hines further says, that, "no past or present Grand Officer has been summoned to the 'undiscovered bourn,' and the Craft throughout the jurisdiction has been singularly favored with the blessings of health and happiness." Bro. Hines made numerous visits to lodges, and, except in rare instances, found them with exceptionally good records. In some, however, whisky was a disturbing element. In this connection, and included in his decisions, is an opinion that a Master has the right to exclude an intoxicated member from the lodge. He admits that "the right of a Mason in good standing to attend the meetings of his lodge is a very sacred right, and should only be denied in plain cases; but this right pre-supposes that he conducts himself with due order and propriety. No fixed rule of action can safely be laid down. The Master must judge of each case as it arises," &c. The Committee on Jurisprudence (Grand Lodge assenting) say: "No one can doubt the correctness of the decision that the Master may exclude an intoxicated member. A drunken man is an offense anywhere, and a Masonic meeting is a place where the presence of one should by no means be tolerated. If a member of a lodge has so far lost respect for himself and his lodge as to present himself in that condition for admission to one of its meetings, your committee think that the Master not only *might* exclude him, but that his *duty to do so* would be clear, and that his discretion would lie in determining whether the offense was of such a character as to deserve further action." We are in entire sympathy with both the Grand Master and Committee as to the enormity of the offense, but we would not divest a Mason of a "very sacred right," except upon the judgment of his peers. Herein lies a fundamental principle in fraternal and civil law. No matter what be the character of the offense, it is never justifiable to inflict a penalty in the absence of a trial, neither is it ever necessary; because an offender can *then and there be tried* and punished. It is, therefore, as it seems to us, a wise thing to place a member upon trial *when* he violates a law, rather than that the Master should be permitted to exercise questionable authority in the premises. We have, in two or three instances, seen intoxicated Masons, appearing in lodge, arraigned and punished *upon the spot*. This is the proper course to pursue, if the rights of members are to be preserved from arbitrary and un-Masonic dictums of presiding officers.

We do not agree with the Grand Master and Committee, that a "lodge in California has no authority to receive a petition for affiliation from a Mason residing in another State," unless the inhibition is a statute of the jurisdiction to which a petitioner desires to attach himself. This does not seem to have been the case, because the Grand Master finds that there is no provision of law upon the subject. He says: "While there may be no direct provision of our law that in terms prohibited it, it would be an invasion of the rights of a sister jurisdiction, and might produce irritation, and possible conflict. It involves the same principle exercised by our Grand Lodge in

denying to persons residing in this State the right to petition for and receive the degrees in another jurisdiction." We can not consent to this conclusion, because, not to our knowledge, has it been held that a Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over affiliates of another jurisdiction, or over unaffiliated Masons within its limits, except for infractions of the common law of the Fraternity. Either of these, however, domiciled or sojourning in California, can not escape the consequences of offenses, though the one be far removed from his Masonic home, and the other a Mason at large. It matters not, therefore, where *Masons* are found, they must be obedient to the moral law, or suffer discipline for its violation. In this regard, all Grand Lodges have supervision of Masons within their jurisdictions; but otherwise they have no *Masonic* control over them, directly or indirectly. It is, nevertheless, held by our brethren of California, that they are at liberty to inflict penalties for non-affiliation. This we deny, and specifically upon the ground that, what a Grand Lodge *authorizes and permits* by dismission, can not, by any array of law or logic, be pronounced a disciplinary offense. It is elementary in law and ethics, that a person can not take advantage of his own wrong. The late Brother Mackey says upon this subject: "An unaffiliated Mason is still bound by all those Masonic duties and obligations which refer to Order in general, but not by those which relate to lodge organization." Further on he reiterates the point thus: "He (the unaffiliate) possesses, reciprocally, all those rights which are derived from membership in the Order, but none of those which result from membership in a lodge." In other words, he can exercise any and every Masonic prerogative not circumscribed by lodge membership. The Grand Lodge of Illinois thus explicitly (by statute) recognizes the position for which we are contending: "Any brother whose application for membership has been rejected, may renew his application to the same or to any other lodge, *without regard to time or place*; the rejection of the petition of a brother for membership shall not affect his Masonic standing." Italics ours. As it appears to the writer, it would be quite as justifiable for the Grand Lodge of California to insist that a member of an Illinois lodge, permanently residing within the territorial limits of our sister jurisdiction, can be compelled to transfer membership thereto (in obedience to its *sovereignty*), as to determine that it has jurisdiction over an unaffiliate, except as heretofore pointed out.

The Grand Master is of the opinion that a lodge is authorized to entertain objections to advancement that have once been passed upon. Although he qualifies his opinion, nevertheless we are of the belief that a lodge should not be permitted to consider objections once adjudicated, unless accompanied by testimony not in the first instance within reach.

The Grand Master concludes a forcible and intellectual address with a deserved compliment to a valuable Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Abell. The annual report of the latter immediately follows the address of the Grand Master, and is a concise record of official duty. He reports the organization of five new lodges and the demise of one.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Brother Schaeffer, represents the general prosperity of constituent bodies. It appears, however, that California is not without

brethren who fancy that windy ebullitions outrank the authorized work of the jurisdiction. If there be such in Illinois, we commend them to the remarks of Brother Schaeffer:

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

The various Boards of Relief have, for the past year, accomplished much for the wants of the indigent—as usual. Illinois Masons received \$558. The Grand Lodge also justified the Grand Master's contribution of \$1,000 to Ohio flood sufferers; and also directed that the surplus of \$5,000, in hands of Grand Treasurer, be invested.

Past Grand Master, Bro. William C. Belcher, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, reported upon a case wherein an E. A. had been dismembered of his right hand, and who had applied for advancement. The Committee say:

Your committee make the following suggestions as furnishing, in their judgment, a rational basis for the conclusion at which they have arrived:

First—The Eleventh General Regulation, as they interpret it, does not by its terms, nor in its spirit, preclude the brother's advancement. That regulation, by its own expression, applies only "to the person who desires to be *made a Mason*." Bro. Hillhouse is not such a person, for he has already been *made a Mason* in the true sense of that expression. His status is materially changed from that of a mere profane, and we are bound to recognize the fact that, as an Entered Apprentice, he has claims upon us and certain, perhaps not very definite, yet still substantial, Masonic rights which he did not before enjoy. It being thus seen that the regulation in itself presents no barrier to his advancement, the only remaining question is: What should be done with him upon the broad and general principles of Masonic right, justice, and charity?

Second—It is apparently no fault of the brother that he did not receive the second and third degrees before his misfortune befel him. If the work of the lodge had not been interrupted by disaster, he would probably have had no occasion to be here now asking our favor or indulgence.

Third—If we should now refuse to complete his Masonic education, we would seem to be unjust. We shall have gathered tribute from him without having given him any equivalent therefor; for all will concede that the degree of Entered Apprentice alone can be of no possible benefit to him; but, on the contrary, that fact being known and not explained, might possibly suggest a presumption that something wrong in his character had barred his progress. Would it be just to leave him in that position for no fault of his own? The light which he has already received would thus be made a source of disquiet to him, as it would but strengthen and stimulate the desire which he had before he entered upon the ground floor of the Temple.

Fourth—By no possibility can we be harmed by now finishing the work. If he should be unable to prove himself among strangers, by reason of his loss, he alone will be the sufferer thereby. He will simply be in the same condition as the Mason who might meet with a like misfortune, *after* having been passed and raised. We should never dream of expelling the latter. Why should we inhibit the advancement of the former?

Your committee think that it would be little less than cruel to add to the brother's present misfortune by withdrawing from him all Masonic consideration. Let him be advanced then, unless there be some more cogent reasons why he should not be.

There is much diversity of opinion upon this subject, but we can not rid ourselves of the conviction that Bro. Belcher occupies the *fraternal* side of the question. We fully comprehend technical dissent, but do not think the simple physical disability mentioned, after a person has been made a Mason, should be a barrier to expectations to which misfortune *alone* has interposed objections.

It is a gratification to know, from the Committee on Grievances, that Grand Lodge objects to making lodges collecting agencies, or to be used as tribunals for any adjustment of financial difficulties between brethren.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the "Grand Lodge of Peru" was recognized. Touching the claims to the same consideration by the "Grand Lodge of Victoria," the Committee, in reply to the assumptions of that body that, "it is an inherent right of *any* number of lodges, not being less than three, within the geographical limits of any colony, such as New South Wales or Victoria, to establish a Grand Lodge," say:

There is a certain coolness of assertion and ignoring of facts and history in the paragraph above quoted that is considerably refreshing, and not a little surprising. Your committee do not understand that it is an accepted landmark or general law of Masonry, or that "it is an inherent right of any number of lodges, not being less than three," to establish a Grand Lodge in any State, Province or Colony where no Grand Lodge has been established; nor that necessarily, "upon the formation of a Grand Lodge" by three or more lodges, all other Grand Lodges lose their right of jurisdiction over lodges then holding charters or warrants from them; nor that all "lodges acting under their warrants *must* join the newly formed Grand Lodge and submit to its authority or disband."

It is certain that the Grand Lodge of England has never recognized any such law, for it still maintains one lodge in the Province of Ontario, within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and recognized that Grand Lodge upon the express condition that lodges holding its warrants and choosing to continue to work under them, should be allowed so to do; and it still maintains more than one lodge in the Province of Quebec, and has thus far refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of that Province because of its insistence that all lodges working under English warrants must surrender them and submit to its authority. It is certainly new doctrine to assert that three, or fifteen, or any less number than a majority of all, can, by forming a Grand Lodge, compel the majority to submit to their authority or close their doors.

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

It is plain that a Colony with ninety-five lodges and it may be ten thousand Masons ought to have an independent Masonic as well as political government, but, in order to make such a government successful, it must have the cheerful support of at least the majority.

Although your committee can not approve the manner of its formation, or its present claims to exclusive jurisdiction, they will hope, for the good of the Craft there and elsewhere, that the new Grand Lodge of Victoria may soon win to its support not only a majority but all the lodges and Masons of that Colony; and that it may entitle itself to ask and receive the recognition of the Mother Grand Lodges, and then of all others. It is recommended that no action in the matter be taken at this time by this Grand Lodge.

The Committee did not recommend the extension of fraternal welcome to the "Grand Lodge of South Australia," and notably upon the ground that the organization was without the sanction of the Mother Grand Bodies. It is courteous to wait a reasonable time for the assent of the parent or parents; still, their objections are without force should the child comply with the law.

The report on correspondence is by our intelligent cotemporary, Bro. William Henry Hill. He was not present in Grand Lodge, on account of illness. We see that Brother Anderson takes his place. Sorry, indeed, that impaired health forces him from a position that he has occupied with so much credit to himself and Grand Lodge. He is not friendly to the "uncontrolled prerogatives" of Grand Masters. Neither are we; nevertheless, there are powers descending from the ancient law (and yet accorded to Masters) of which they should not be dispossessed. He is in accord with Alabama, in imposing a penalty for manufacturing and selling whisky; is not infatuated with a rigid, unrelenting construction of the ancient statute concerning physical qualification; thinks that a Mason can be tried for offenses perpetrated prior to initiation, and unknown at the time; assents to the conclusions of our Judiciary Committee, "that there are no degrees in Masonry" beyond the three symbolic degrees; compliments our Grand Lodge, and holds out a friendly hand to the writer; thinks that a few healthy, self-supporting lodges are of much more importance to the Fraternity than a large number of a reverse character; objects to lodge work upon the Sabbath; referring to objections to advancements, is of the correct and fraternal opinion that E. A.'s and F. C.'s have rights that should be respected; objects to post-burial services; does not take much stock in the Solomonian origin of Masonry; thinks that an appeal should stay the execution of a reprimand; is of the belief that "whole-souled fellows," "no one's enemy but their own," should not be admitted to lodges; is forinist perpetual jurisdiction—see Indiana; is hostile to the proposition that a suspended Mason should be charged with dues during the life of the penalty, and is of the correct belief that an applicant for affiliation is at liberty to withdraw his petition at any time prior to the ballot.

Brother Hill gives considerable attention to foreign jurisdictions. It has been a pleasure to examine his report, and our earnest hope is, that this God-loving Mason may be heard from in other departments of the Fraternity. The fundamental thought of the Craft is well expressed by the Grand Orator, Bro. Dickinson, as follows:

The superstition in man's disposition, and an inseparable part of it, is satisfied by the mysterious in our ceremonial and its observances, but these rapidly lose their force and effect if used slightly or familiarly. Consequently we should be particularly careful how we become associated with societies which largely use our forms, and in the rituals of which many sentences familiar to Masons are heard. It is well, it is human to be social, but when anything near and dear to us is likely to be affected by that sociality, we must look well to the effect of our action before acting. The brute, the untutored savage, and man, alike degenerate and die when deprived of the companionship of their fellows. The mind contracts when isolated; it expands by communion. One great pride of our Order is that all are brought to the same level, and may there commune, each with the other, having no regard for the titles of the world. Around our altar poverty and riches, comparative ignorance and shining intelligence, bow the knee together and alike address themselves to One Supreme Being. Such is the force of association; and as our Order, in its effects upon the present and its possibilities for the future, is the one of all others which commends itself to the intelligence of our age, the respon-

sibility is the greater upon us, its custodians. In Masonry man finds all the elements which, by his nature, are essentially necessary to his happiness and prosperity. Its religious teachings are such as to challenge the confidence of those of every sect, creed and nation. No one's religious convictions are interfered with, but he must believe in the One Great Author of all, and acknowledge His supremacy. The details as to how or when He shall be worshiped is left to each individual, and it may with perfect safety be so left.

Good morals are not only taught, but their practice is demanded; and thus the virtues are upheld and the golden rule enforced. To be a good Mason is to be a good citizen, a good man, and an observer of the rights of others in all the varied relations of life. There is more unity of thought, feeling, and action among us than in any other society on earth, and that is because we more nearly appeal to the intelligent sense of mankind and have fewer loopholes through which novelties and schisms may be introduced. Neither does it require great thought or research to understand its tenets, as in their simplicity is a great element of strength; for a child can understand them, and he who runs may read and find expressed in words that which his nature and his conscience at once say is the truth.

M. W. Jonathan D. Hines, Nordhoff, Grand Master.

W. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

CANADA, 1884.

It was a great pleasure to meet the Most Worshipful, the present Grand Master, Brother Hugh Murray, in Hamilton, November last. We were very much gratified with his generous attentions, together with the fraternal courtesies of Brethren Mason, McLellan, Murton, and others whose names have escaped memory. Brother Mason is Grand Secretary of the jurisdiction, and the honored Mayor of the municipality. Brother David McLellan is Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, while Brother John W. Murton is not less distinguished as a Mason, by his associations with the Scottish Rite of the Dominion.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, presided over 292 of the 350 lodges of his jurisdiction. His address is a business document, and represents earnest devotion to the welfare of his charge. He represents the Craft prosperous, with abundant ability to provide for the necessities of the flock. In this connection, and to stimulate the Grand Lodges of our country to higher realization of responsibility, it is well to say, that the benevolent disbursement of Grand Lodge, for the past year, was \$7,825. It is true, that our Grand Bodies rely upon lodges for the care of the needy, but these are so frequently without resources, that the indigent are often illy provided for. Then again, the cash capital of the Grand Lodge of Canada is \$67,693.31. We ask the attention to these figures of jurisdictions that are constantly depleting resources from lodges.

The Grand Master pays a tribute of respect to the memory of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany. This brother was considerably interested in the concerns of the Craft, and for this reason his death is deplored by the Masons of the Empire.

Two new lodges were authorized, and one dispensation continued. Two lodges had united with the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. Several special communications were held during the year for various purposes. Memorial stones were placed for churches, in two instances. Bro. Spry congratulates the Craft upon these evidences of a growing appreciation of the Fraternity by those that are cultivating every influence that has a bearing upon the welfare of the people. It seems, from the representations of the Grand Master, that Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, located in Jerusalem, has made returns, and is liable to live.

The reported decisions of the Grand Master are quite numerous, but do not embrace any questions that either common or local law has not heretofore approved. From his reply to one question, it is inferred that objections to initiations are subjects for investigation.

Brother Spry devotes attention to "New Grand Lodges," and we profoundly regret to find that a Mason of his intellectual capacity is satisfied that the "Grand Lodges" of New South Wales and Victoria have been "legally and carefully formed in accordance with the ancient charges, constitutions and established customs of Freemasonry." We do not care to go over this subject again, but take the liberty to refer the distinguished brother to our review of last year, and notably under Montana and Michigan. If he will also consult facts in the history of more than seven-eighths of the legitimate Grand Lodges of both hemispheres, he will find that "established customs" do not point in the direction of his theories.

The Grand Master closes an excellent paper by complimentary notices of the efficiency of the Grand Secretary, and other active officers of Grand Lodge.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are of unusual interest. R. W. Brother J. M. Gibson, a thinking officer, says:

An entire absence of any jarring or discord forms a pleasing feature of the year, and I refer with pride to the fact that the Committee on Grievances and Appeals is so seldom troubled by references from this district. If I have aimed at one object more than another during my official tour, it has been to impress upon brethren the desirability of carrying into every-day life the actual and active practice of the principles that are taught in the lodge rooms—of cultivating the spirit of Masonry as distinguished from its mere profession, and of evincing to the world that our Fraternity means something more than the possession of secrets and the performance of ritual. In these days of social clubs and benefit societies too much stress can not, in my humble judgment, be laid upon this view of the obligations we assume.

R. W. Brother J. G. Burns reports a case of such flagrant disrespect for constituted authorities, that had the offender been a Master of an Illinois lodge, he would have been arraigned and a penalty inflicted (if found guilty) that would have given him a royal conception of his relations to Grand Lodge. It was determined to investigate the affair.

Grand Lodge rightfully sustained Brother Burns in interdicting mixed funerals, and publicly engaging in observances in connection with other associations, not Masonic. He notices irregularities in lodge transactions, and so clearly are they set forth that we leave his report with pleasant impressions of his value to the jurisdiction.

R. W. Bro. John Creasor reports the *protest* of a lodge against the conclusions of the Grand Master, but we do not find a response by the Grand Master—a response that would have certainly given that lodge a great deal of uneasiness had it been located in this region. It is entirely unsafe here to tolerate disrespect for Grand Lodge or its executive authorities.

We were not prepared to find, after reading the stringent construction of the statute by Bro. Burns touching public appearances of lodges, that Masons were permitted to appear in Masonic clothing at *concerts*, and various other entertainments, both public and private. Our experience has been, that such exhibitions of the Fraternity, outside of lodge quarters, has a demoralizing effect, very much detracting from the dignity and respect in which the Institution should be held.

R. W. Brother Arthur McGinnis reports the appearance in his district of one G. Chainey, expelled by the Grand Lodge of Indiana for his atheism, and that several brethren in Belleville had become associated with him in an organization for the diffusion of his infidelity to primary truths that are fundamental to Masonry. A person has an inherent right to think as he is inclined—to make a donkey of himself if so disposed—but an *honorable* man will abandon church or lodge when he finds that his changed beliefs run counter to his professions therein. The Grand Body, upon the report of Brother McGinnis, should have peremptorily ordered an investigation, and if his representations were found correct, the offenders should be promptly expelled.

R. W. Bro. William Rea, records the never-failing results of want of discipline. He says:

In closing my report, I am compelled with regret to mention that to the careful observer, Masonry in Ottawa is not commanding the respect and receiving for itself the approbation of many who are outside of our Order—and who, under other and more favorable impressions, might be induced to join our ranks—that it so richly merits. How many of our lady friends and relatives look with distrust upon our beloved Order, through the forgetfulness of some of its members to carry out the principles upon which it is founded. How often is the following section of our ancient charges violated, which directs, “you must always consult your health by not continuing together too late or too long from home after lodge hours are passed; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your family be not neglected or injured nor you disabled from working.”

It is a matter of regret that the above and other ancient charges are not read as a general rule in open lodge, as provided for by our constitution, once every year, and I have no doubt that were the Constitution carried out in this particular, that members would have their obligations more thoroughly impressed upon their minds, and would not so easily forget the solemn duties they have engaged themselves to perform. As Masons we are enjoined to practice every domestic as well as public virtue—prudence directing us and temperance chastening us, so that by a prudent and well-regulated course of discipline we will conduce to the preservation of our corporeal and mental faculties in their fullest energies, thus enabling us to exert those talents wherewith God has blessed us as well to the welfare of our fellow-creatures.

The time seems to have arrived in this district when it behooves every true lover of the principles upon which Freemasonry is founded, to assist in restoring confidence and esteem for it by encouraging the practice of those virtues which would induce "even monarchs themselves to become promoters of our art."

It is with much reluctance I have written on this subject, but I believe any officer having certain duties to perform should endeavor to do so without fear or favor. Such has been my motive and aim.

Purge your lodges, brethren. Masonry is of too great significance in the welfare of the world to permit slime to gather around its altars. What a comment upon our professions to see a wretched degraded drunkard, a filthy foul-mouthed, licentious profligate, permitted associations with an institution whose pretensions are at the foundation of our entire Christian civilization. Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, God only knows the affection we have for our noble Fraternity. For nearly two-score years we have been actively engaged in its welfare, and yet hope to witness the day when to be known as a Mason, is to be recognized as an *upright man and a good citizen*. This grand consummation is within the reach of every Mason, and he who neglects his opportunities is a *foe* to his lodge and race.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Grand Master.

R. W. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO, 1884.

M. W. Bro. Andrew Sagendorf, Grand Master, presided over a large representation of lodges, September 16. Only three lodges failed to put in an appearance. The Grand Master congratulates his brethren "upon the continued harmony and prosperity which have prevailed throughout" the jurisdiction. We would remind him that the constitution of his Grand Body recognizes its presiding officer as "Most Worshipful," and the Master of a lodge as "Worshipful." He authorized five new lodges, and referred another application to Grand Lodge. Two Masters were suspended for intemperance. Correct. Bro. Sagendorf presents the following case.

During Bro. S. J. Fabian's term as W. M. of Idaho Springs Lodge, No. 26, or about January 1, 1881, petition of James Bowden was received. He was duly elected and initiated, whereupon objections to his advancement were made by three members of the lodge—one filing written objections, the other two verbal. The objections were of a private nature, and the brethren did not wish to prefer charges or have them made public. After two ballots found dark, the third was spread during Brother Fabian's absence and he was elected to receive the F. C. Degree, the objections not having been withdrawn. I at first advised the W. M. to instruct Brother J. W. to prefer charges

against Brother E. A. Bowden and endeavor to obtain the facts in the case. Very soon after I received a letter from Brother P. Brumund, J. W., Idaho Springs Lodge, stating that he had preferred charges against the brother, but the brethren objecting to his advancement refused to give their testimony in the case.

Section 40, By-Laws pertaining to Subordinate Lodges, provides that a brother may object to advancement after initiation or passing, but should be required to prefer charges, so that it may be determined whether he made objections in an un-Masonic spirit, and if so, that he might be punished for un-Masonic conduct; the candidate shall not proceed, however, until such objections be withdrawn or the brother objecting shall cease to be a member of said lodge. Section 39 provides that advancement may be stayed at any time for good reasons by the lodge or the Master.

The Committee on Jurisprudence report upon the questions involved, and say :

Second—In the matter of barring advancement to the second or third degrees, your Committee are of opinion that, under sections 39 and 40, the action of Idaho Springs Lodge, as cited in the Grand Master's address; is proper. The rights and privileges of a *member* of a lodge are paramount to those of a person seeking the degrees of Masonry, and we think that any brother member in good standing in his lodge should have the right to object to the advancement of a candidate without being subjected to preferring charges. These objections seeming sufficient to either the lodge or the W. M. thereof should stop such advancement.

Your Committee recommend that Section 40, By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, be repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 40. Whenever objection is made by a member of a lodge to the advancement of a candidate, which objection appears sufficient to the Worshipful Master or to the lodge, the fact of such objection, together with the name of the brother objecting, shall be entered of record in the journal of the lodge, and the candidate shall not be allowed to proceed until such objection be withdrawn, or the brother objecting shall cease to be a member of said lodge."

Alluding first to the Grand Master's view of the matter. The law of Illinois reads: "Whenever objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a *brother* therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, *if required by the lodge or the Master*; or the matter may be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report thereon to the lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of a majority of the members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degrees in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be deemed to be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon the alleged objections." (Italics ours.)

It is our general practice, under this law, that he (the candidate) be instructed in his rights under it; then, if so disposed, he can act in the premises. We would further say, that if brethren refused to appear before a committee of the lodge, when cited for the purposes of an examination, or if they be summoned to testify in any case, and neglect to respond, they (in Illinois) would be severely disciplined for *contempt*. We do not think it a good plan to compel an objector to prefer charges. If the candidate is grieved, let *him* commence an action for his own vindication.

Our particular objection to the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence is, that, by implication, it is denied that an E. A., or F. C., have any rights that a lodge of Master Masons, or a member, should respect—that "the rights and privileges of a

member of a lodge are paramount." This position is not to be justified upon any *fraternal* grounds. An E. A., is a *Mason*, and as such comes within the scope of obligation. No such doctrine as that implied by the committee was ever suggested prior to transferring the business of the lodge to the third degree. Immemorial usage, on the contrary, coming to us from the progenitors of the Institution, and still recognized by our English brethren, and by Grand Lodges of their colonies, gives to both an E. A., and F. C., unrestrained rights in the welfare of the lodge, always transacting its business in the first degree. They vote therein upon all questions appertaining to its government, and upon original petitions for the degree or degrees which they represent; and more, are *members, de facto*, of their lodges, and *pay dues thereto*. The fact, therefore, that the modern lodge has transferred its government to the third degree, does not remotely justify the inferential position of the committee.

Now to the logic of the amendment, suggested by the committee and adopted by Grand Lodge. If it was intended to hold an E. A., or F. C., to an objection during the pleasure of an objector, or until the latter "shall cease to be a member of said lodge," the fatal mistake has been made in providing that the lodge shall assume control of the question, and decide for itself the validity of an objection. In other words, if Brother Henry is present in his lodge, and finds an objection to the advancement of a candidate, he can, under the law, demand that the lodge (by its vote) determine that the objection be dismissed, notwithstanding that "the rights and privileges of a *member* are paramount to those of a person taking the degrees of Masonry,"—meaning advancements. Are we not correct, Brother Woodbury?

The Grand Master is correct in the general rule, that a visitor cannot be presented in lodge in the *presence* of an objector. This is an accepted regulation, but founded, as we believe, upon an incorrect conception of the universality of the Fraternity. It seems to us that it would be in consonance with the genius of the Institution, that the lodge should adjust such questions, rather than place an iron rod in the hands of a member, to be used as his prejudices shall dictate.

Bro. Sagendorf is interrogated concerning the rights of a Mason, a former resident of Colorado, who had returned to his native State, Virginia, and there received the degrees. Subsequently he reappears in Colorado and asks recognition. Except in rare instances, it is the recognized rule, that a person receiving the degrees in a lawful lodge, is entitled to the consideration of Masons, if, through no fault of his own, he has acquired the distinction. Applying this principle: if the brother referred to, though rejected by a Colorado lodge, had returned to Virginia, and had acquired Masonic domicile therein, and was there regularly made a Mason by a constitutional lodge of that jurisdiction, he is entitled to recognition by Colorado Masons, except in the presence of objections to visitation. If, on the other hand, the brother had gone to Virginia, and had suppressed any fact touching his rejection in Colorado that would have barred out his petition in a lodge of the former, then he could be disciplined for an offense, even though a resident of Colorado.

At the conclusion of the Grand Master's address, M. W. John F. Schrader, Grand Master of Masons in Dakota, was introduced to Grand Lodge.

The Treasury has a surplus of \$7,102.55—\$1,172.16 belonging to library fund.

M. W. Roger W. Woodbury, P. G. M., from the Committee on Correspondence, gives 63 pages of an interesting review. In a conversation with the Grand Master of Alabama, he justly condemns the indisposition of Grand Masters to reply to the multitude of questions ordinarily claiming attention. During the period of two years that we had the great honor to preside in the East of our Grand Lodge, we wrote, personally, nearly six thousand letters. We were then the *Grand Master of Masons in Illinois*, and then believed, as we now believe, that the humblest Craftsman of the jurisdiction had claims upon our attention that would be gross injustice to ignore. If a Grand Master cannot give this kind of fraternal attention to those of his charge, it would be better for lodges and brethren that he had not accepted the position.

Bro. Woodbury is very pronounced upon the temperance question, and thinks that more earnest attention should be given the subject.

He errs in the supposition that we justified (Oregon, 1883) a Master in becoming a petitioner for a new lodge. This was not the point; but we did insist that a Grand Master was warranted in appointing, as his proxy, the Master of another lodge to preside over a lodge U. D.; or over any chartered lodge, in the absence of its Master, or his constitutional successors. In justice to Bro. Woodbury, his views upon the charitable functions of the lodge are given:

Brother Gurney devotes much attention to the question of Grand Lodges prohibiting constituent lodges from exercising charitable functions toward non-affiliates. He argues that it cannot properly be done, because it interferes with a promise made by the individual Mason, and who is represented by the lodge. We differ with Brother Gurney. While a Mason agrees that he will help, aid and assist certain persons, if he finds them "worthy," he also agrees to support and maintain the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge. One is as binding as another; and we can see no reason why a Grand Lodge, which is the highest Masonic authority in the world, cannot properly rule as to *what constitutes* worthiness. The Mason is not prohibited from individually passing upon the worth of a brother. It is his duty to do so; but the power which authorized and enabled him to become a Mason, and which he has agreed to maintain and support, having specified what constitutes unworthiness, he must form his opinion of an application with that definition in mind. Suppose there was a difference of opinion and practice among the brethren of Utah on the Mormon question, would Brother Gurney consider it improper for the Grand Lodge of Utah to declare that polygamous Masons were not worthy, and should not receive recognition? A Grand Lodge considers it necessary to interdict Masonic communication between its subjects and some other jurisdiction? For the time being does this not include the question of worthiness? If this can properly be done, cannot a Grand Lodge just as properly determine directly what shall constitute worthiness, or its reverse? To summarize: 1. To be worthy the applicant must have complied with the regulations. 2. The individual Mason, in determining the question of worthiness, includes these regulations.

He argues his point well, but skips the primary thought of the whole question. In the first place, Masonry is a *charitable* institution, and cannot have ought to do with any regulation that changes, alters or amends our *covenants* in that or any other direction; consequently when the lodge undertakes to impose restrictions upon the charitable impulses of brethren, it assumes the propriety of obliterating a landmark

co-existent with the existence of the Fraternity. Our obligations are fundamental law, and from which the charities of the Institution, and the entire theory of our jurisprudence springs; consequently any regulation of Grand Lodge that makes "innovations upon the body of the Fraternity," is of no fraternal force. To illustrate: If Bro. Woodbury finds a half dozen men, unaffiliated or suspended Masons (or even profanes) suffering from want, would he, as a *Mason*, be exonerated from just reproach if he permit them to perish, because his Grand Lodge did not countenance their necessities? In other words, is it within the lawful province of a Grand Lodge to impose regulations that are positively hostile to the universal law of charity, and upon which the entire fraternal fabric rests?

We should be glad to follow Bro. Woodbury further.

M. W. James H. Peabody, Canon City, Grand Master.

R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, 1885.

Grand Lodge met for the ninety seventh time, January 21st. Every lodge, 111, represented. Membership of the jurisdiction, 14,921. M. W. Bro. Dwight Waugh in the Grand East, confronted by nine Past Grand Masters, together with other dignitaries of the dominion.

One new lodge was permitted, to take place of one that had disappeared. The Grand Master reports a generous fund for the relief of Ohio flood sufferers. A lodge with its Master had gone wrong. The Master was deprived of his official functions. These were restored by Grand Lodge, and both the Master and lodge reprimanded.

The Grand Master refers to a reunion of the Masonic Veteran Association, held in Norwich. An organization of this character was, years ago, suggested as a good thing for the aged of Illinois, but for some cause unknown it did not materialize. We hope the subject will be again talked over, because many of us are getting well along in years—some quite ancient, such as Past Grand Masters Cregier, Robbins and Hawley, particularly the latter. Bro. Robbins appears to endure the struggle of life magnificently, but the silvery locks of Brethren Cregier and Hawley admonishes their friends that a "veteran association," with frequent free lunches, would be far from being objectionable to those tried and tired brethren.

The Grand Master renders several decisions, and all within range of generally accepted law.

The reports of district officers represent the Craft of the jurisdiction harmonious and prosperous. It appears, however, that one lodge had recognized the "Grand Lodge of Ontario." The brethren of that lodge must be *reading* Masons.

The report of Grand Secretary, Bro. Wheeler, is an elaborate production. The trustees of "Charity Foundation Fund" have in their hands \$8,146.44.

This resolution was adopted: "That no communication *whatever* from lodges in this State to Grand Lodges or Grand Masters of other Grand Jurisdictions shall be made, except through, and with the approval of the Grand Master of the State." Thus, presumably, comes of the blunder of a lodge having correspondence with a so-called Grand Lodge, heretofore mentioned.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

The following "unfinished business" was presented, but it does not appear to have been considered: "*Resolved*, That no lodge shall grant a limit to any member until he has been accepted in another lodge." An unwise regulation, we think.

The constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge are published, and looking them over we find many things that will interest the Masonic students of Illinois.

1. Minimum fees for the degrees, twenty dollars.
2. A lodge unjustly failing of representation to annual communications at Grand Lodge, is fined eight dollars.
3. Lodges conferring degrees upon petitioners from other jurisdictions, not only pay a fine of twenty dollars to Grand Lodge, but restores the fee to the lodge having jurisdiction.
4. Lodges are not permitted the distribution of its funds to members.
5. Non-affiliates cannot visit any lodge more than three times, and "cannot receive any of the benefits or privileges of the Order, except relief in actual distress."
6. Blank ballots in elections of lodge officers are not tolerated—not counted.
7. Lodges are not permitted to confer degrees upon candidates from other Grand Jurisdictions, except with the assent of the Grand Master.
8. Feed attorneys are tabooed, not being allowed to appear before Grand Lodge as advocates of claims or petitions of individuals.
9. Grog is prohibited in lodge apartments.
10. "The Master of a lodge has the power to suspend any of its officers from office, pending charges."
11. "The Master, in the exercise of a sound discretion, has the right to temporarily exclude a member from the communications of a lodge, if he is convinced that his presence will disturb its peace and harmony. Charges should at once be

preferred against the excluded member, and a trial had. Such exclusion cannot be justified except upon grounds warranting charges of un-Masonic conduct."

12. "A brother having been elected and installed as Master of a lodge, does not forfeit the honors and prerogatives as an actual Past Master, should he be deposed from office before the close of his official term."

13. "That a candidate having been once accepted, a new ballot can be ordered only upon the request of a brother, and for the purpose of rejecting the candidate. The new ballot is but the first ballot repeated, and the effect is the same as if rejection had occurred on the first ballot."

14. "That a new ballot must be ordered whenever demanded by a member of a lodge objecting to initiation or advancement. The lodge has no right to demand the grounds of objection."

15. A Master Mason of thirty years good standing cannot be disciplined for non-payment of dues. He may, however, be stricken from the roll.

16. An apology for un-Masonic conduct, and acceptance by lodge, does not bar discipline.

There are some curious, and other very objectionable features in the foregoing; but as we have so often discussed the inherent right of a Mason to be heard in his defense before *any* penalty can be inflicted, it will not be necessary to resume discussion here. Numbers 13 and 14 will not find many advocates in Illinois. Number 16 is, as we think, entirely unfraternal.

R. W. Brother J. K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, gives his readers an excellent report on correspondence. It is a pleasure to find, in his review of our jurisdiction, that he continues in accord therewith touching our unreserved hostility to the "Massachusetts departure." He makes liberal quotations from our criticisms of last year upon that subject; and unites in condemning the proposition, that associations of Masons, beyond the lodge, have a right to establish lodges, or usurp any of its rights or functions. We do not have contentions with brethren who are disposed to become associated with bodies of Masons of any name or degree, but we do insist that they are without authority to enter into a membership that avows jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees. The subject has occupied our attention for a number of years, and the more it engages attention the stronger becomes conviction that Masons who knowingly enter into such alliances, should be disciplined for infractions of a necessarily fundamental law of the Fraternity; and we are not certain but that associations of Masons that are in fraternal alliance with bodies that *do* assume governing powers over the Craft, should not feel the force of a craftsman's displeasure. It is a serious question with us, if it is not within the legitimate prerogatives of a Grand Lodge, to order that members of its constituent bodies *shall not* have membership in bodies that acknowledge in others, their cotemporaries, the right of dominion over the degrees of E. A., F. C., and Master Mason. Please give this your attention, Brother Wheeler. We are not the least inclined to revolution, but do earnestly believe that

if encroachments upon the amenities of the lodge were obliterated, that unity among brethren of all associations would never be disturbed.

Brother Wheeler is not disposed to propogate the nonsensical theory that our Institution came to us from Solomon, or his ancestors. If those of our archeological brethren who seem to be so firmly fixed in their conclusions, will furnish their readers with some *scrap* of history as a basis for their conjectures, it will be a real pleasure to recognize it. Masonry is old enough. We are satisfied with the antiquity of which it can legitimately boast, but we will not consent to encourage assumptions that have no foundations, except in the visionary deductions of enthusiasts. Facts regarding our origin are of much more importance than fiction; and neither are of any consequence to the Fraternity in the presence of disregard for our professions. The venerable character of an institution is not the only avenue to the kindly consideration of mankind. Our *strength or weakness* is in the *lives we live*, and the nearer our approach to the line of duty and true manhood, the nearer we shall be to the apex of our usefulness, and the generous sympathies of our race. Don't forget this, brethren. Storms *without* won't endanger our existence, if *within* there is a stern determination to exact "Faith in God; Hope in immortality, and Charity for all mankind."

In the foregoing connection is given a quotation from Bro. Wheeler's review of Ohio. Bro. Richards says :

We beg to differ with our good brother, as we have with other good brethren who mean well, when they assert as a fact that Masonry requires a belief "*in the resurrection of the body.*" We will be much obliged to Bro. Wheeler for pointing out to us where to find such requirements in the General Regulations of Masonry, the Ancient Charges, or in any recognized Masonic authority.

To which Bro. Wheeler responds :

We will endeavor to do so. The first landmark of Masonry reads as follows :

"Belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, in some revelation of His will, *in the resurrection of the Body*, and in the immortality of the soul."—*Lockwood's Masonic Law.*

Dr. A. G. Mackey says : "The doctrine of a resurrection to a future and eternal life *constitutes an indispensable portion* of the religious faith of Masonry, and is impressively taught in the symbolism of the third degree."

Again, he says : "The legend of the third degree is an *important landmark*, the integrity of which has been well preserved. There is no rite Masonry practiced in any country or language, in which the essential elements of this legend are not taught. The lectures may vary, and indeed are constantly changing; but the legend has ever remained substantially the same. And it is necessary that it should be so, for the legend of the Temple Builder constitutes *the very essence and identity of Masonry*. Any rite which should exclude it, or materially alter it, would at once by that exclusion or alteration *cease to be a Masonic Rite.*"

Again : "When a candidate has received the third degree, he is said to have been 'raised' to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The expression refers *materially* to a portion of the ceremony of initiation, but *symbolically to the resurrection*, which it is the object of the degree to exemplify."—*Mackey.*

"The Master Mason's tracing-board, covered with emblems of mortality, reads a lesson to the initiated of the certainty of death, and also *of a resurrection from the dead.*"—*Oliver.*

Again the "Preston Burial Service" furnishes the following: "Unto the grave we resign the body of our deceased friend, there to remain until *the general resurrection*, in favorable expectation that his immortal soul may then partake of the joys which have been prepared for the righteous from the beginning of the world."

Again, the Master says: "We therefore commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the sure and certain hope *of a resurrection* to eternal life."

We might continue quoting authorities on this question without number. In fact, it seems to us more difficult to find any authority opposing it. We will, however, make one quotation from the early constitutions of the operative Freemasons, published in London, England, in 1729, and again in 1731. All of the early constitutions—except Anderson's—begin substantially alike, and as follows:

"The might of the Father in Heaven, and the wisdom of the glorious Son, through the grace and goodness of the Holy Ghost, they being three persons in one God, be with us at our beginning, and give us grace so to govern here in our living, that we may come to His bliss that never shall end. Amen."

Bro. Wheeler is an advocate of the prerogatives of Grand Masters; thinks that suspensions or expulsions from the Fraternity, for N. P. D., is not in sympathy with the spirit of the Fraternity. This depends altogether upon circumstances. Of dispensations he says:

Though he has issued dispensations to confer degrees out of time, yet he is inclined to believe it should not be, and has only yielded against his own convictions on the plea of some good brother to relax the iron rule, and thus assisted in sending another Mason into the world who was unable to tell how he got there. He favors abolishing all dispensations except for establishing new lodges. Perhaps this, even, would be better honored in its non-observance, for the history of Masonry among the older Grand Lodges, proves, that years ago, no new lodge was organized by a dispensation. This was a notion that originated soon after the anti-Masonic times, and was designed for the re-organization of old lodges that went down under the pressure, the Grand Master being authorized by the Grand Lodge to issue dispensation to such as desired to awake to a new life. From this, sprung the entire system of organizing lodges by dispensation. The history of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut demonstrates the fact, that for many years after its organization, no lodge was instituted, except by petition direct to the Grand Lodge, and then, only after due examination of the Master, nominated in the petition, and such other matters as were thought to be necessary for the welfare of Masonry. A lodge instituted after the old style, became a peer among its constituents, while one organized by dispensation from the Grand Master exists only in name, without any authority as a lodge.

He notices the contribution of Oriental Consistory to the "Home," Louisville. Nothing new in the history of that body.

In his review of Louisiana, he expresses sympathy for "Grand Lodges" that have had their origin in Grand Orients. We mean, as we suppose does Brother Wheeler, by virtue of lodges that have been organized by such pretended authority, with a Supreme Council, 33°, governing. We do not believe a lodge has constitutional existence except by authority of a Sovereign Grand Body of the Craft; nevertheless, if such organization can be healed, we will be only too glad to extend the hand of fraternal welcome. As we understand it, there is no power outside of the Craft proper to *make Masons, or to create lodges*.

In his review of Maine, he replies to Brother Drummond, who assumes it to be "arrant nonsense" that Master Masons (meaning the entire Craft) cannot know of the Chapter, Commandery, &c.

Notwithstanding, we cannot change our views, that the Grand Lodge, as such, knows nothing of either of them, for there is not a Grand Lodge in the country that is not composed of a large number of delegates that never received any but the symbolic degrees. Their knowledge depends entirely upon the avouchment of those who have received the higher degrees, and the higher degrees of all classes and grades, whether recognized as Masonic or not, are conferred only upon Masons in good standing, *i. e.*, symbolic Masons. Thus, we find them in the Egyptian Rite, the Rite of Memphis, in the bodies of the Scottish Rite, both genuine and spurious, and in all cases members are advocating their claims for support, and soliciting patronage from the ranks of the Blue Lodges; so that this matter of avouchment, is evidence that is unreliable to the mass of symbolic Masons. We know of Masons in this Jurisdiction, worthy men and enthusiastic members of the Craft, holding positions in the bodies of the York Rite, whose avouchment as to the regularity of the Cernean Bodies of the Scottish Rite, is as potent to many members of the lower bodies, as that of Brother Drummond's would be to his friends and acquaintances; and they are communicating "lawful information," on which the opinions of Blue Lodge Masons are based.

Sorry to find our distinguished cotemporary forinist the sacred right of objection embraced in the propriety of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. See Indiana. He favors a Masonic Congress, and so do we. Attention has frequently been directed to the subject; and we remain of the opinion that if the Grand Masters of the Continent, or their representatives, could meet and promulgate a system of jurisprudence, and give it to the Masonic world (not mandatory,) the questions growing out of Rites, Orders, and the various other problems upon which Masons differ, could be so far harmonized that in a few years there would be practical unity. All that we expect of such a body would be its *influence* upon the Fraternity.

We invite particular attention to the following remarks of Bro. Wheeler:

We have stated fairly our objections to the organization, and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate, except perhaps this much. He says "we forget that *all* subordinate lodges were invited to send representatives to attend the first meeting, at which the question was discussed, &c." Now, *we did not forget this*; and our course has been influenced by the fact that these *sixty-four lodges invited forgot to send representatives to this convention*, thereby giving expression to a sentiment unfavorable to its organization, which sentiment still exists.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut is on terms of friendly intercourse with the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and has a standing resolution in force that prohibits Masons of our obedience, to recognize Masons hailing from lodges existing under Grand Lodges, not recognized by this Grand Lodge. This resolution is general in its force, and thereby cuts off the three or four lodges existing in Canada, to which Brother Weeks incidently alludes, and which exist there solely on account of a compromise between it and England, when recognition from the latter body was obtained. Should the Grand Lodge of Connecticut extend recognition to New South Wales, all lodges existing in the Province, not of its obedience, would by the regulation of Connecticut be ostracised, and as we understand it they still compose the majority of lodges and Masons in the Province.

We have thought, and still believe, that such action on our part would be unjust, not only to those lodges and Masons that constitute a majority, but to the Grand Lodges of their obedience. The brother says "the Grand Lodge is not powerless to maintain her control;" but, we ask, does she? Does she still continue to recognize those Masonic Bodies existing within the jurisdiction, not holding authority from the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, or does she not? Can the new organization safely adopt a regulation like our own, and maintain it? Will Brother Weeks answer these questions?

But we *must* stop, though reluctantly.

M. W. Dwight Waugh, Stamford, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

DAKOTA, 1884.

M. W. Oscar S. Gifford presided over a large representation of lodges, June 10. His address is a superior paper, though brief. On the rapid increase of population, he expresses some anxiety, lest it become an inducement for unreasonable demands for new lodges. He is, however, much gratified with the success of the past, and finds that lodges now in existence, with rare exceptions, are full of promise for the future. He authorized twelve new bodies, and granted dispensations to present petitions for the degrees to lodges outside the jurisdiction. We are of the opinion that the Grand Master, in the exercise of the latter prerogative, trespasses upon rights of lodges; wherein rests authority in the premises, as we think.

The Grand Master represents good progress in dissemination of approved rituals. He had visited fifteen lodges, and given attention to various calls for his presence. Included in his decisions, are several replies to interrogatories that are warranted by general usage. First, that a petitioner is not eligible for the degrees who cannot read or write; and secondly, that a petitioner with insurmountable disabilities, though receiving the degrees, is a Mason notwithstanding the error of the acting lodge—the latter being responsible to Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals were not encumbered with perplexing duties or large responsibilities.

We are very glad to find that a special committee, appointed at a prior session of the Grand Body, to examine a code for disciplinary proceedings that had been submitted for consideration, made the following sensible report:

That they have examined the code presented, and find that the committee has performed the duty assigned it, and the code presented bears testimony of the faithful work of the committee. But as the code entirely revolutionizes our present system of trials and punishments, and relegates to a trial tribunal not only the right of the Grand Lodge to try its own officers, but also contains a code for the trial of all members of the Craft by similar tribunals, clothing it with power not only to try all cases, but to determine the punishment and render judgment, which judgment shall be final, except on appeal. Your committee cannot favor the total revolution of the principle of the trials and punishments as contained in present our code, which is now fairly understood. We so sincerely believe in the right of lodges to try their own members, that we are opposed to the overthrow of what we believe to be a vital principle of our Institution.

The ancient "charges of a Free Mason" declare, that "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 Grand Lodge) and to whom they ought to be referred," &c.

The disposition to impose upon the lodge the rigid methods of civil courts, is not only perplexing, but unnecessary and demoralizing. We do not, however, purpose to assume that there are not many rules of procedure therein that do not trammel Masonic courts; but on the contrary, they are found to be valuable auxiliaries in arriving at facts. Aside from being fundamentally hostile to the ancient and well established prerogatives of the lodge, trial commissions, composed as they generally

are of legal, professional experts, are naturally inclined to follow professional rules in adjudicating complaints; thus depriving the lodge of many avenues to a correct understanding of a complaint. In fraternal investigation, the largest latitude should be given, because there cannot be involved, in our discipline, any penalty that jeopardises civil rights. It is a deplorable but lamentable fact that the vilest of criminals escape the gallows or prison by reason of technicalities in law that do not answer any other purpose than to shield the guilty. Let lawyers exercise their skill in mystification before a civil tribunal, but not in the presence of the lodge. Here let us have the *truth*, notwithstanding it may be at the expense of departing from some rule that is cherished by professional brethren.

We are glad to find the Grand Lodge upon a more substantial financial foundation.

The following was adopted:

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

We most emphatically protest that there is nothing in the primary law of the Institution that authorizes a *fourth* degree; particularly a degree that was fabricated beyond the precincts of the lodge, and for the only purpose of giving color to the idea that other associations of Masons are "duly constituted Masonic bodies." This abnormality has been dispensed with in Illinois. Is the lodge permitted, by any principle of *Craft* organization, to embrace any "*degree*" that is not the common heritage of all, under the customary restrictions of advancements?

The Grand Lodge wisely decided that leasing of lodge rooms for other than Masonic purposes, should be left to the "sound discretion of the subordinate lodges." If a lodge errs in this matter, let complaint be made and investigation follow.

An unwise (as we think) amendment to the by-laws of Grand Lodge was adopted, thus:

To prevent evil consequences, the Masters of particular lodges will permit no Mason to vouch for a brother when visiting a lodge, without having sat in open lodge with him, unless examined by him under the sanction of authority of the Master.

It is doubtless the duty of the Master to become perfectly satisfied that a visitor is a Mason. If A. appears at the door of my lodge, and asks admission upon my avouchment, we do not think the Master has a right to disregard such avouchment by demanding my reasons therefor. He must either accept my statements or give them no attention.

The Committee on Correspondence, Bro. Wm. Blatt, chairman, complains that though Past Grand Master, George H. Hand, had been for two years the appointed

representative of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, his commission had failed to materialize. Bro. Blatt also announced the death of Past Grand Master, James M. Howry, of Mississippi.

After the customary vote of thanks, a Past Grand Master's jewel was ordered for the retiring Grand Master.

In behalf of the committee, Bro. Blatt submitted the report on correspondence. It is a paper worthy of attention. We admire his terse expressions of opinion. He is correct in the view that a vote or order for dismission severs membership, though the certificate issue or not; thinks that authoritative decisions can only emanate from Grand Masters; is of the belief that suspended members should not be chargeable with dues during the existence of the penalty; thinks that, when a lodge finds an offender guilty, and declines to inflict a penalty, its functions should be promptly suspended; favors a single ballot for the degrees; is not favorably impressed with Mormonism; does not concur in the opinion that a Grand Master has aught of authority to determine, for lodges of Grand Jurisdictions, jurisdiction over candidates; thinks that "less lodges and stronger ones, fewer Masons and more Masonry, is not detrimental to the Fraternity;" and is not convinced of the propriety of permitting a Grand Master to suspend from Masonry. In Illinois this penalty can be imposed upon a Master of a lodge during the pleasure of the Grand Body. It is also a pleasure to find him in accord with us touching the supposed *right* of a Mason to pecuniary relief. In his review of Illinois, he is emphatic in his condemnation of the "Massachusetts departure." He says:

We have read all that has been published pro and con upon this important question, and the more we read and think, the firmer becomes our conviction, that the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was wrong. That it is a departure from the safe harbor of Masonic independence into a sea of Masonic chaos, if not anarchy. It was an acknowledgement that Masonry consists of more than three degrees, which we deny. That certain degrees of late manufacture are Masonic, and certain others are not. If the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts can, without endangering the Masonic fabric, do this, other Grand Lodges may take like action, and should they differ from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, (and we know of no reason why they might not) they might declare un-Masonic what Massachusetts declares Masonic, and *visa versa*. They can certainly do so by the same logic. We hold, that there is no Masonry above that controlled by the Grand Lodge, and no Masonic degrees, entitled to recognition by the Grand Lodge, but those of E. A., F. C. and M. M. We are acquainted with nearly all the so-called Masonry, acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We have naught to say against these degrees, but we have failed to receive from them any further light, notwithstanding all due and diligent effort. We will admit that we have learned by them, that Masonry has a practical philosophy, but this lesson is one which a proper and intelligent study of the three degrees would furnish as well. We have in our report of last year, questioned the wisdom and propriety of the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We have to-day, not only become convinced, that the position of that Grand Lodge is untenable, but also of its pernicious effect upon the body of Masonry. If we but for a moment reflect upon a few facts, we must deeply regret that the brain, time and money spent upon the said *higher* degrees, has been diverted from its legitimate source. Had it been made to flow in the channel of Ancient Craft Masonry, how much more glorious would be our record, how much loftier our inspirations, how much grander practical results would have been attained.

Bro. Blatt entirely mistakes the position of the writer, and his Grand Lodge, upon the "unity theory" of our immediate predecessor, Brother Brown. We have

invariably held that unity in Masonry is frank submission to the will of the majority. See our review of Missouri, 1882.

Coming to Brother Blatt's review of Minnesota, we are astonished to find that, "the Grand Secretary, in his report on foreign correspondence, as well as in his list of Grand Lodges, has, as usual, omitted DAKOTA." Can it be possible that our brethren of Minnesota are yet unreconciled to the disposition of a former controversy?

Brother Blatt errs in the opinion that brethren of Europe do not accept the so-called American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty. Make the effort to establish a lodge in any section of the British Empire, or in Germany, and you will soon learn your error, Bro. B. Manitoba undertook the job but a few years since, in Gibraltar, and was promptly ordered away.

We have been highly entertained in reading the report of Bro. Blatt, though finding some things therein that we had hardly expected—particularly in his talk with Brother Richards, of Ohio. We wish to remind him that Masonry does not, neither *has it ever*, taught a belief in a Supreme Being. It does, however, recognize the existence of God, *not a God*.

M. W. John F. Schrader, Rapid City, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE, 1884.

Grand Lodge assembled in Wilmington Oct. 1. Twenty one lodges represented.

The Grand Master, M. W. John F. Saulsbury, reports uninterrupted harmony for the year, and a period of unusual prosperity. He thinks the rule adopted the prior year, demanding efficient Masters, has had a "beneficial effect upon lodges." He is much exercised over the want of uniformity in rituals. Upon this subject we quote him:

Not only am I persuaded that such a course would be proper and right in this jurisdiction, but I am convinced that it would be for the interest and benefit of the time-honored institution of Masonry, if the different Grand Lodges of this country would unite and work by and under one ritual that would disseminate among the Craft a uniform work that would preserve, unimpaired, every ancient landmark of our beloved Institution. While the views expressed upon this subject have been formed after serious reflection, I leave it with you to act, as I know you will, according as your judgment will dictate to you what is for the best interest of the Craft in this State and in this country. I believe, however, that a uniform work inaugurated and sustained would mark a new era in Masonry, and would stimulate a desire among Masons to perfect themselves in the work which would infuse renewed energy among the Craft, that would do much to disseminate and extend the principles of prudence, virtue and morality taught by Masonry.

After such an announcement it will be unsafe for Bro. Saulsbury to come in contact with the ritualistic sharps of our country. Wonder if he was ever guilty of such utterances in Pennsylvania? We have, for many years, advocated an assembly of the English speaking jurisdictions of the Continent to consult upon the varied interests of Masonry, but never dreamed of touching the ritualistic problem. We well remember, though many years ago, the report of a large committee, that the year before had been appointed by the Grand Lodge of New York, to present correct rituals. The committee, of eleven, (as we now remember the number) came together, each conscious that he had the "original Hobensack," direct from the archives of Solomon's Temple. We had never before, nor have we since, witnessed such a combat. The committee was made up of aged brethren presumed to be familiar with ancient work; and being of advanced years, they were permitted the largest range of discussion, until it was feared that prolonged disputation would end in personal animosities, when the report was *discontinued*. From these and other experiences, we can all imagine the tenacity of Pennsylvania for her system, the brethren of Delaware, Illinois, South Carolina, and scores of jurisdictions for theirs. No, Brother Saulsbury, do not attempt anything in such direction. Make rituals uniform in your jurisdiction. This will give you labor for a life-time; but the other effort would reverberate through coming centuries, and only cease, when "time shall be no more."

The Committee on Correspondence, through its Chairman, Brother T. N. Williams, presented a one page report. He could not find time for a more elaborate production. We hope that Bro. Dobb will be more successful.

M. W. Thomas Davidson, Wilmington, Grand Master.

R. W. William S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1884.

A stated communication was held January 9. Special communications were held March 31 and April 9, for exemplification of rituals. The semi-annual gathering assembled May 14.

Upon a representation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, fraternal greetings were exchanged with the "Grand Lodge of Peru." M. W. Brother, Edward H. Chamberlin, was the recipient of a Past Grand Master's jewel. Other specials were held; the first to place the memorial stone of a public edifice, and another for

mortuary services over the remains of Past Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Brother, James Bennett Gibbs.

The annual communication was held November 12, M. W. Brother, Myron M. Parker, in the Grand East. This distinguished brother is large of stature and large of heart. His address is a perfect representation of his generosity and devotion to the welfare of his charge. We are glad of a personal knowledge of him, and can assure brethren visiting the National Capitol, that a call upon Brother Parker will result in gratification to them and pleasure to him.

The Grand Master announces, that the year has been one of signal unity and prosperity. He fraternally notices the demise of R. W. Brother James Bennett Gibbs, of his own jurisdiction; Past Grand Masters, Henry William Murray of Virginia, E. H. English of Arkansas, James M. Howry and William French of Mississippi, and Isaac B. Sharp of Kansas.

Possibly we do not understand the Grand Master. He held (concurring in by Grand Lodge) that it would be "an act of discourtesy" for a lodge to ask waiver of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate of another lodge; holding, as we understand him, that such matters should be adjusted by the candidate. This, to us, is an extreme of etiquette. In Illinois the applicant applies for the degrees, stating the fact of rejection, and asking the lodge to interpose in his behalf. This, of course, is prior to the formal presentation of petition by the Secretary. Bro. Parker further decided that an Entered Apprentice who had, informally, been advanced to the degree of F. C., required *healing*. Our opinion is that no such medication was necessary *or proper*, because the candidate was an innocent party to the transaction. The fault was with the lodge, and a penalty should have been imposed upon it, rather than upon him who was not remotely responsible for the blunder. We insist that a person made a Mason by virtue of the authority of a legitimately constituted lodge, cannot be deprived of any right therein, or made to suffer any penalty except for an offense. If a lodge offends, apply the *screws* thereto but not to the *guiltless*. Of the encyclical letter of his Holiness, the Pope, he says:

During the year the Pope of Rome, standing at the head of the Roman Catholic Church, clothed with the infallible robes of a Roman Pontiff, has been pleased to issue an encyclical letter, in which he denounces Masonry in the severest possible terms, charging us with regarding the solemn marriage ceremony as a business engagement, kept or broken at will by the contracting parties, and that in the education of our children our schools are not under the superintendence of the holy ministers of the church, and that as a consequence nothing is brought in that holds man to God by the holy sanction of religion.

It says we treat as idle fables the redemption of the human race, that we deny the efficacy of prayer and the blessings reached through the sacraments; that we assert our right to say there is a God, or, if fancy should so incline us, there is no God. It says we by every artifice and design encourage and license vice, and lastly, it adds that our ultimate end is to aim to overthrow that discipline and social order which Christianity has founded, and to erect upon its throne a new one after its own principles and foundations of disorder.

Referring to that portion directed against the Grand Orient of France, wherein a belief in the Supreme God forms no part of the prerequisites of Masonry, we stand not here to condemn nor to apologize for the errors of our French brethren—with them rests the responsibility.

But for ourselves, and on behalf of Freemasonry throughout the balance of the civilized world, we enter our most solemn protest. In the name and on behalf of Christianity, the great cornerstone upon which is founded the imperishable principles of our beloved Institution, we denounce it. Let us denounce it in the name of the holy marriage vows, made more sacred by our solemn obligations of protection; let us denounce it in the name of public education and morality and all that goes to make up a good man and citizen. And I would recommend that before the deliberations of this Grand Body shall have been brought to a close a resolution to this effect be made a matter of permanent record.

The Masons of the country will gladly extend congratulations to the Grand Master, for his noble stand in declining a *mixed* ceremonial in dedicating the Washington Monument. Hear him, and give thanks:

I was inclined to this opinion after several interviews had with prominent members of the Monument Committee, who gave it as their opinion that the ceremony should consist of four orations, one by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, one on part of the Army, one on the part of the Navy, and one by the Masons. General Washington having been a prominent Mason and the cornerstone of the monument having been laid by this Grand Lodge, this arrangement would have assigned us a prominent and distinctive duty, one that we could and would have cheerfully performed.

The Monument Committee, however, finally decided otherwise, and voted to have but one oration, that by Mr. Winthrop. In a very recent interview had with the chairman of the committee, he assigned as a reason for a change of programme that as the monument had been completed by appropriations made by Congress, it assumed a national character, and should, therefore, be dedicated under the direction of the General Government; but, added the chairman of the committee, "we have assigned the Masons a position of honor in the line." I replied that the practice of Masonry was not to swell processions, and that as Grand Master I should not invite the Masons of this jurisdiction to take part in the parade; and then added that had the programme been carried out as originally understood, we would have esteemed it a pleasure to have participated in the ceremony, and that to this end we had arranged to invite every Grand and subordinate lodge in the United States to be present and assist us. I have also been waited upon by General Albert Ordway, who is to be General Sheridan's chief of staff upon that occasion, asking that this Grand Lodge participate in the parade by assuming the position assigned us. I replied that under no circumstances could this Grand Lodge be induced to depart from its ancient customs.

It was a gratification to find that the salary of the Grand Secretary, Brother Singleton, had been *elevated*.

The installation communication convened December 27. At this time the finances of the Grand Body receive attention, and Grand Lodge officers installed.

Brother Singleton presented another of his interesting and valuable reports on correspondence. We are glad to get hold of his papers, because he is a brother of research. He is quite *ardent* in sustaining his positions, and liable to present constructions from which most writers dissent; nevertheless he fully believes what he says. He is entirely in accord with the single ballot system; and having addressed Grand Lodges upon the subject, finds that more than two-thirds of them are working under that rule. In the matter of suspension for non-payment of dues, he coincides with the humane and fraternal side of the question, that payment of the obligation should restore to both lodge and Fraternity. It is true that this is the humane, tender-hearted aspect of the problem, but we do not believe that a Mason should be permitted to come and go at pleasure. If some limitation of time barred the right to resume membership at his election, the proposition of Bro. Singleton would not, to us,

be objectionable. He is not a physical perfectionist. We find further on, that he agrees with our suggestion as to limitations of time in which a Mason, disciplined for non-payment of dues, should be permitted to return to membership by liquidating the claims of the lodge. He clings to his old theory, that discipline must take place in the lodge of which the offender is a member, no matter where or in what jurisdiction the offense is perpetrated. Well, if a District of Columbia Mason should be found guilty of an offense against the laws and ordinances of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, he would most certainly be disciplined; and for the reason, that we insist upon supreme penal jurisdiction over Masons domiciled in our territory. To be entirely courteous in this matter, however, it is provided by our by-law, that: "In case of offending Masons who are members of any other lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall first send up charges and specifications to the lodge of which the offender may be a member; and should such lodge waive jurisdiction, or refuse or neglect to take action in the premises within sixty days thereafter, then the lodge preferring the charges may proceed to try the same in the manner prescribed by the laws of this Grand Lodge; and the result thereof shall be communicated to the lodge in which the accused may be or shall have last been a member."

In his review of our jurisdiction, he thinks there was a lamentable failure in reporting, last year, upon the organization of the present Grand Lodge of Illinois, and proposes to dispel the ignorance of our brethren by proving that our statement was incorrect. How he has succeeded the sequel will show. The Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized in Jacksonville, April 6, 1840. *Six lodges* were represented, to-wit: Springfield, Bodley, Columbus, Equality, Far West and Harmony. This meeting was held in pursuance of notice given to lodges of the territory, when the following resolution was *unanimously adopted*: "*Resolved*, That the several subordinate lodges of Ancient Free Masonry in the State of Illinois here assembled, *represented by delegates and proxies properly authorized*, consider it as a matter of right, and as conducive to the general benefit of Masonry, that a Grand Lodge be established in the State of Illinois, and that they now proceed to establish, organize and locate the same accordingly, to be known and designated by the name of the GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS." (Italics ours.)

At the conclusion of the foregoing action, Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, numbers assigned lodges, and *officers elected* by the delegates of the *six lodges in attendance*. (*Vide Reynolds' History of Masonry in Illinois*, pp. 133 and 134; also reprint of proceedings, page 4.)

Bro. Singleton is misleading (*ignorantly*, of course) in his statement, that our Grand Lodge was organized in October, 1840, when in fact it became a Grand Body, *de jure*, the preceding April. The purpose of the statement (*ignorantly*, of course), was to show that the first *annual* communication was the date of our organization, and thus to impress upon his readers that the Grand Lodge of Illinois was brought into being without the assent of the majority of lodges existing within the State, be-

cause, at that meeting but four lodges were represented—the two others, Equality and Far West, endeavoring to back down from their covenants, and without the assent of Grand Lodge assumed to return to their respective Mother Grand Lodges. In this connection, and to show that the assumptions of these two lodges were not tolerated, an extract is given from proceedings of 1840: “The whole membership reported to the Grand Lodge was *ninety-seven*. Add to this thirty for Equality and Far West lodges, *not returned*, and the total number *owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1840, was one hundred and twenty-seven.*” But more of this further on.

The first Grand Lodge became extinct about 1828. Bro. Reynolds says, page 104: “From this time until 1835, all is a blank as regards Masonry in Illinois. * * * The Grand Lodge went down, and with it its constitution. The last to doff its armor was Western Star, the Alpha of Freemasonry in Illinois and Missouri, and for the time the Omega, so far as our own State was concerned.” The Masonry of the State was revived by Bodley, No. 1. Following the advent of this lodge came Equality, Harmony, Springfield, Temperance, Far West, Columbus, Mt. Moriah, Clinton, Franklin, Friendship and Ottawa—twelve lodges. At the organization of the present Grand Lodge (1840) Mt. Moriah, Clinton and Friendship were U. D., and Franklin dormant, leaving eight lodges to participate in the formation of the Grand Body. Franklin was, as it appears, resuscitated by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, but not till 1841—too late to be counted with lodges authorized to establish the Grand Lodge. Brother Singleton mentions two others, Marjon and St. Clair, both *chartered* October 11, 1842, and uniting with Grand Lodge in 1844. Bro. Reynolds does not name them in the list of lodges existing in 1840: it is, therefore, a reasonable conclusion that both were unlawfully authorized, U. D., by some Grand Lodge in 1841. Be this as it may, it is conclusive that they could not, if so inclined, be represented in Grand Lodge at its organization. If we had time we should examine the records at our disposal, and learn more particulars relating to their institution and subsequent history. St. Clair, however, is now in existence.

Bro. Singleton would infer that, after the organization of our Grand Lodge, in which Equality and Far West lodges voluntarily participated in all that relates to such organization, that they were at liberty to withdraw therefrom at their own election. We think too much of his good sense to believe that he seriously entertains a proposition which, if true, would crush the sovereignty of every Grand Body of this country. By appearing in the body of delegates, adopting the resolution quoted, and participating in the adoption of constitution and by-laws, and election of officers, they were, in *fact* and in *law*, members of the Grand Body, and could not be released of their obligations thereto, *not even with its assent*, if it be true that a Grand Lodge is *sovereign* within its territorial limits.

There is another view of the question to which we will make brief allusion, and then drop the subject.

Our only objection to the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales and Victoria," rests in the fact that an insignificant minority assumes to furnish law and organization for the majority; but we as firmly believe that when a majority of chartered lodges of those Provinces, in existence at the time of the organization of those "Grand Bodies," shall give their adhesion thereto, they become, in law, Grand Lodges, and entitled to the fraternal respect of the Grand Lodges of the world, but not before; therefore, if it was true that a minority of lodges assumed the organization of our Grand Lodge, it was just as true that less than four years thereafter a large majority of lodges existing in 1840, had united and *legalized* the formation.

Bro. S.'s remarks upon the "Formation of Grand Lodges," are particularly unfortunate. As an apology for the recognition of Australian "Grand Lodges," he thinks the practices of foreign countries are laws to themselves, and with which Grand Lodges of America have no concern; and at the same time avowing that he does not think that upon the organization of a "Grand Lodge" by a minority of lodges, it "can claim exclusive jurisdiction in that territory." In other words, the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales does not have territorial jurisdiction over that Province. A singular *sovereign* Grand Body, to be sure—a body that cannot estop, for want of exclusive sovereignty, the right of others to go and do the same unclean thing. His logic will not hold water.

In the matter of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, Brother S. well says:

There is much to be argued on both sides of this question. Many very able jurists have advocated the perpetual "personal" jurisdiction, even when compelled to surrender the "territorial," by a permanent removal of the rejected applicant. We would refer those who desire to be well informed on that question to the report on the address of Brother Robbins, Grand Master of Illinois in 1877, to be found in the proceedings of Illinois for 1879, pages 88-90. It is a subject which has given us much thought, and we are not yet fully satisfied as to the right rule. Certainly the ancient rule did not hold a candidate as personal property after his removal from the territorial jurisdiction. Nevertheless, as the original was an arbitrary rule, any Grand Lodge, as a sovereignty, had the power to adopt a contrary rule, and, by comity, other sovereignties were bound to observe that rule toward those adopting it, and they soon introduced the rule into their own constitutions for self-defense. Did time permit, we could go back to the very period when such legislation commenced and trace its growth among the Grand Lodges. However, we refer to Mackey's Jurisprudence, page 149, under the head of "The Consequences of Rejection": "Having been once rejected by a certain lodge, he is forever debarred the privilege of applying to any other for admission." This law is implicitly derived from the regulations, which forbid lodges to interfere with each other's "work," &c. See, also, Chase's Digest, page 231, (in re.)

Hence, dear brother, do not thus reflect upon so many Grand Lodges by branding their legislation, adopted from necessity, as "ridiculous." The law of Indiana says: "No lodge shall receive a petition for initiation from one who has been rejected by another lodge, without the unanimous consent of such lodge, until at least one year after such rejection." Who gave that Grand Lodge the right to fix the "time-limit" at one year? The same authority would give Ohio two, Kentucky four, Virginia sixteen, Maryland sixty-four years, and the District of Columbia and Alabama more than the life-time of any applicant rejected, by again doubling the last, viz., one hundred and twenty-eight years.

He gives his views upon various interesting topics, and but for occupying so much space with his interesting jurisdiction, would be glad to give him further notice.

We will say, however, to home readers, that our good brother is an admirable Mason, and well represents a distinguished jurisdiction.

M. W. Myron M. Parker, Washington, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA, 1885.

The brethren of this jurisdiction assembled in their fifty-sixth annual communication January 20, M. W. Robert J. Perry occupying the Grand East. His practical good sense is found in an opening paragraph of his address :

The real Freemason is eminently distinguished from the rest of mankind by the uniform unrestrained rectitude of his conduct. He restrains his passions, because they cannot be indulged without injuring his neighbor or himself. He gives no offense intentionally, either by implication or direct expression. He contracts no debt which he is not certain that he can discharge, because he is honest upon principle. He would be just, fair and frank in all of his dealings, business or otherwise, with his brothers and the rest of mankind, even if there were no written laws, human or divine, except those which are written on his heart by the finger of his Creator. He would never endeavor to exalt himself, or enhance his interests at the expense of some one else, for he constantly bears in mind that noble injunction : " Be careful, my brother, that thou receive no wages here or elsewhere not thy due, for if thou dost, thou wrongest some one by taking that which in God's chancery belongs to him, and whether that which thou takest thus be wealth or rank, or influence or reputation." With millions at his command, a Mason's word should be as good as his bond ; if this be not so, he would accord protection to neither the one nor the other, if a selfish interest demanded a forfeiture. What response can be made by each one of us to these pertinent and unexaggerated exactions of our profession as Masons ? " Do unto others, as you would that others should do unto you."

Brother Perry has given the representation of a Mason's standard, neither visionary or sentimental. It embodies the grand idea of the Fraternity, and places before the mental vision of any thinking Mason, the very essence of the fraternal compact ; therefore, to be a *Mason* is to be a *man* in entire sympathy with the elementary principles of our God-given civilization. To be obedient thereto is elevation and constantly increasing completeness of the ashlar, while disobedience is decay and destruction. Bro. Weller (Grand Orator) supplements the remarks of the Grand Master thus :

So starts out the life which has come to self-discovery—finding out what it is to do, by finding out what it is. Life becomes a straight line between two points—what it is, and what it is to do. Like the railroad track which strikes across a continent, climbing the hills, bridging the valleys and tunnelling the mountains, straight on through the whirl and confusion of countless other lives, this one life presses on, and will not rest until it reaches the mastery of its purpose. That clear, straight

line of intention and purpose, of push and struggle, right onward to its end, is the length of a man's life. No man is or accomplishes anything in the world without having an end in view, and seeking it eagerly. No man finds less tolerance to-day than he "whose life lies still or swinging like a stagnant pool, instead of flowing straight on as a river."

The business of the session unimportant to outsiders.

The two page report on correspondence is by P. G. M., Bro. D. C. Dawkins. Upon his recommendation, the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" and the Grand Lodge of Arizona were recognized.

M. W. Robert J. Perry, Key West, Grand Master.

M. W. D. C. Dawkins, P. G. M., Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

MEXICO, 1884.

We have a copy of the constitution and by-laws of this "Grand Lodge." Coming with it is a circular letter, bearing date May 25th, asking recognition from the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The first is in Spanish, and an immense document of 180 pages. We are not a Spanish scholar, and will take it for granted that the great length of the paper is necessary. The second (circular) is in our mother tongue, and reads :

A. L. G. D. G. A. D. U.

Grand Secretary General.
Number 2500.

City of Mexico, 5th day of December, 1884.

To the Grand Secretary General of the Very Respectable Grand Lodge of Illinois, Freeport.

HEALTH.

Illustrious and Venerable Brother :

It has been unanimously resolved by our High Chamber, I have the honour to inform you, so that you may do us the favour to inform your Grand Lodge, that on the 25th day of June of the year 1883, the Lodges established in this District, without distinction of rites, using their sovereign powers, agreed upon creating this Grand Lodge as the sole and exclusive authority for governing the three symbolical degrees of Apprentice, Companion and Master of Masonry.

The Lodges constituting our Grand Lodge are the following : "Probidad," "Libertad Simbolica," "Toltecas," "Vicente Guerrero," "Rosa Mexicana," "Gaulon," "Bonito Juarez," "Paz y Concordia," "Javier Mina," "Mazzini," "Cedes," "Alberto Pike," "Popocatepetl," "Carlos Pacheco," "Madre Comun," "Alfredo Chavero," "Fieles de Hidalgo," "Obreros de las Montañas," "Melchor Ocampo" and "Fraternidad."

The basis upon which our Grand Lodge was established, and by which it is still governed, are those of the Ancient Limits of the Fraternity, having adopted the American System of your Grand Lodge, that of a Free and Sovereign Country, with exclusive jurisdiction, in each of the States of our Republic, over the three Symbolic degrees of Primitive Freemasonry.

As a proof of what is stated above, I take the liberty of sending you, for the information of your Grand Lodge, a copy of the existing bi-laws and regulations of this jurisdiction, which will show that Our High Chamber is the only Sovereign and Legal one for governing the Fraternity in this Federal District, as the Very Respectable United Grand Lodges of Colon and the Island of Cuba, with whom we are enjoying the most brotherly intercourse, have informed you by special recommendation for our recognition.

The Great Dignities of our Grand Lodge are as follows :

Grand Master Ven. Bro.....	Carlos K. Ruiz,
“ Deputy Grand Master Ven. Bro.....	Rafael Garcia Martinez,
“ First Vigilant Ven. Bro.....	Jose E. Mota,
“ Second Vigilant Ven. Bro.....	Jose M. Chesio Cortes.
“ Secretary General Ven. Bro.....	Jose R. Cuenca.
“ Master Treasurer Ven. Bro.....	Pedro Galindo.
“ Master Guide Ven. Bro.....	.....Tomas Armendariz,
“ Master Hospitaller Ven. Bro.....	Jesus Aranalde,
“ First Deacon Ven. Bro.....	Juan N. Acosta,
“ Second Deacon Ven. Bro.....	Leandro Rico.
“ Inrier Sterward Ven. Bro.....	Apolinar Gallegos.

In conclusion I have but to beg of you, that you may be pleased to obtain from your Grand Lodge, for which we have the most cordial and brotherly feelings, our recognition as the only legal power for governing symbolically in the Federal District of the United States of Mexico, and that they may favour us with their brotherly relations, and be pleased to propose us, at the proper time, the exchange of credentials of the respective representatives.

Be pleased to accept my greeting and a brotherly embrace.

JOSE R. CUENCA,

Grand Secret. Gen.

The first paragraph of the foregoing will fail to convince the brethren of our jurisdiction that the organization is of a character that should command fraternal consideration. It has become a well settled principle here, that lodges that do not have their origin in a constitutional Grand Body of the Craft, are irregular and without powers in Symbolic Masonry. For the information of the legitimate Masons of our sister Republic, we will say, that we do not, even in a remote sense, recognize the authority of Grand Orients, or of any Rite of whatever name (outside the lodge) to establish lodges of the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. If, therefore, as we understand the foregoing, the “Grand Lodge” is made up, in whole or in part, of “lodges” having paternity in Rites not recognized as Masonic bodies by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, we could not recommend fraternal welcome. If, however, we are mistaken in the character of lodges entering into the organization, we shall be happy to make the correction.

GEORGIA, 1884.

Lodges on the roll, 274; lodges making returns, 257, having a membership of 11,024. If we figure correctly, there is a net gain, during the year, of 164. Grand

Lodge assembled in Macon, October 28th. The address of the Grand Master, Bro. John S. Davidson, is an elegant paper, consequently no apology is offered for the presence of its concluding paragraphs :

And now, my brethren, the past, with its array of blessings and its record of sorrow, its duties performed and its errors disclosed, has been laid within your keeping. The wisdom of the present, and the success of the future, are always born from the experience of the past. Its lessons are those whose value is greatest, and whose benefits represent the largest sum of human happiness, only when they are properly understood and wisely applied. We learn that Masonry is a moral institution ; that its votaries believe in, and profess to practice, the cardinal virtues which have been its pillars of strength through all generations. Let us to-day renew, about our altar, the fraternal pledges which, in years gone by, we made with earnest speech and loyal heart. We are gathered here from different parts of our common heritage. The varied pursuits, the laudable ambitions, the earnest hopes of our several lives we lay aside for the general good of the brethren, whose highest pleasure is found in that unity which, like the cement of the building, binds them in one common purpose. And this unity has always been the leading object of our Institution. Far back, in the ages when man forgot his duty to his fellow-man, when the darkness of ignorance, and the evil of despotism, held mighty sway among the nations, when might was right, when charity, weeping, hid her face, and mercy fled before the assaults of wrong, this Institution taught the sublime lesson, and presented the divine truth, that the noblest type of manhood was determined resistance to evil, and that even life itself should become a willing sacrifice for the preservation of honor.

* * * * *

My brethren, our trust as Masons is one of grand possibilities, and of serious import. Let us not, in the zeal of our advocacy of what we believe to be right, or in the warmth of our resistance to what we conceive to be wrong, forget that we were impelled to seek the benefits of the Order from a desire for knowledge, and that the perfection of Masonic knowledge is how we can best work, and how we can best agree. Then will you realize the elements of strength which have sustained and preserved this Institution for more than a thousand years ; then will you be brought to full comprehension of the fact, that while the world about us has passed through all the phases of political and social existence, while wars and revolutions, persecutions and violence have sometimes led, and often followed, the ages as they rolled away, this Order has remained unchanged and unchangeable ; then you will understand how evil disposed men have assaulted in vain, and vulgar prejudice retired from the presence of its purity as frost-works melt before the warm rays of the rising sun ; then, my brethren, will you indulge the well founded hope that its future, like its past, is secure. You will have no fear, though the tempest burst upon it again, as it did in the days gone by ; for when the shock shall have passed away, when its fury is spent, when the sky once more is clear, higher and grander, and more beautiful to behold, will stand forth firm and unmoved, the pillars of strength which support the temple, giving witness that, so long as human institutions shall survive, this, the greatest and noblest of them all, will still bear upon its brow the light which can only be extinguished when man forgets his Maker. Remembering these things, you will perform your duties here both wisely and well, and leave to the charge of those who follow in the labors you now assume, a fragrance of good deeds, which shall evoke reverential emotions, and grateful words of commendation and applause.

The decisions of the Grand Master are quite numerous. We were not aware, before reading the following, that a single, unfavorable ballot, did not reject :

A ballot is had upon an application for initiation. One black ball appears. Held, first, by unanimous consent, further balloting may be postponed until the next Regular Communication. Second, that the application, by unanimous consent, may be withdrawn. The first ballot failing to elect or reject, was equivalent to no ballot at all.

If we remember correctly, this is the only Grand Lodge of our country in which a like regulation prevails. Are we correct in this interpretation of the decision, Bro. Blackshear ?

Brother Davidson authorized the election of a Junior Warden, to fill a vacancy occasioned by dimission. We have failed to appreciate the law of our own jurisdiction, and that of others, that interdicts dimission or resignation of either of the three first officers of a lodge.

The Grand Master represents the condition of the Craft of the jurisdiction generally satisfactory. Some lodges, of course, are without life; but, as a rule, the brethren are zealous and efficient. The bonded indebtedness of the Grand Body, \$9,500, is being reduced annually, and will soon be liquidated. He reports a claim by a lodge of Georgia, against one of Tennessee. He had addressed the Grand Master of the latter upon the subject, but had not received a reply. The Grand Lodge felt aggrieved because of such neglect, and directed: "That this Grand Lodge officially inform the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, of the manner in which the communication of our Grand Master had been treated, and request said Grand Lodge of Tennessee to ask of their Grand Master the papers in the case for such action as the importance demanded." A little carelessness, probably.

In the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence it is found "that Masonry recognizes no such title as 'honorary member.'" In all our reading we have not found that it was un-Masonic to confer this class of distinction. It may be that it is objectionable to our brethren of Georgia, but as the committee has declared such eminence *un-Masonic*, we would like to know the basis of the *opinion*. We certainly object to an honorary membership that carries with it any lodge rights, because that would be practically dual membership; but a simple distinction, without powers, we cannot conceive to be objectionable to any common law of the Fraternity. The committee further came to the conclusion (under the law providing for a ballot for advancement) that an unfavorable ballot could not be made the subject of an inquiry. That was formerly the rule in our jurisdiction; but in 1874 the law was changed, providing for a single ballot for all the degrees; and upon the ground that an Entered Apprentice was a *Mason*, and should be heard if an objection appeared to his further elevation. It may be insisted that an E. A., or F. C., are not Masons. This position is a perversion of fact, because the *ancient Craft* held them to be members, and transacted the business of the lodge on the first degree; and to this day, in the Mother Country, and in the lodges of her dependencies, the same rules obtain. "What makes you a *Mason*?"

From the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, is found such wholesale expulsions, that, if not for non-payment of dues, an immense collection of decayed ashlar must have been admitted to the edifice. If we correctly counted, twenty-one lodges sent up lists of "exclusions, recommending expulsions,"—one lodge twenty, and others from one to a dozen.

Our distinguished Brother Blackshear submits the Report on Correspondence of 64 pages. It is a pleasure to find him enlarging upon his personal opinions. He has our sympathies in the following: Objecting to affiliation fees; is of the opinion that a vote to dimit is dismemberment of lodge connection, though certificate does not issue; does not think that the presence of an artificial denture, the loss of an eye,

&c., are physical disqualifications under primary law; does not think non-affiliation a Masonic crime; holds that appointments of non-elective officers of the lodge a prerogative of the Master; cannot endure the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts upon the "duly constituted" question; does not concur in the proposition that the penalty for a blunder of lodge, in conferring degrees, should be visited upon the innocent victim of its irregularities, and objects to charging dues against a Mason during the term of suspension. We, however, deny that the "Grand Lodge of Victoria" is a regularly organized body. *Vide* our review of Montana and Michigan, 1884. Regarding the right of a visiting brother to demand an examination of the charter, we have only to say, that, under certain circumstances, he would not only have the right, but duty to the Fraternity (he being an entire stranger in the community), would suggest the absolute propriety of being perfectly assured that the body he proposed to visit was a regular lodge. To illustrate. Many years ago we had occasion to visit a southern jurisdiction on business. As was then, and is now, our custom, we invariably visit lodges if opportunity presents itself. In this instance, we announced ourself for visitation. After a half hour or more patient waiting, a committee appeared, headed by a tall, grim specimen of humanity, "half seas over," who, after asking us from what lodge we hailed, roared out, "We don't take much stock in New York Masonry," and used so much other unbecoming language that we declined an examination, and demanded an exhibition of lodge charter. But for being well acquainted with the signature of the Grand Secretary, the demand would not have been made, and we should have left the premises under the impression that the "lodge" was a bogus affair. This occurrence is mentioned to show that there may be circumstances attending visitation that would absolutely justify a visitor in not only demanding the sight of a charter, but that he would be remiss in duty if he did not employ every means in his power to satisfy himself of the legitimacy of a body representing itself as Masonic. No rigid rule in such matters would be applicable in all cases; nevertheless, no Mason is authorized to demand the presence of a charter unless he has *reasonable* grounds for the belief that the lodge he proposes to visit is a clandestine lodge.

Bro. Blackshear concludes his report with a special mention of our report of last year, denouncing associations of Masons that assume the prerogatives of the Craft. We are exceedingly gratified with his commendations upon the subject, and do not doubt but that all Grand Lodges will be compelled to like action.

M. W. John S. Davidson, Augusta, Grand Master.

R. W. J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon, Grand Secretary.

IDAHO, 1884.

Grand Lodge met in Boise City September 9. All lodges of the jurisdiction represented—eleven. From these Grand Lodge received, for the year, \$1,682.50, as

follows: For "Representative Fund, \$684;" for "Orphan Fund, \$459," and "Grand Lodge Dues Fund, \$541." This is, within a fraction, \$153 paid by each lodge. Further on, it is found that the Orphan Fund amounts to \$8,866. *Total lodge membership, 456.* This is a remarkable showing, and we doubt if there is anything upon this continent approximating it.

From the report of the Committee on Returns and Work, we get a clue to some of the methods of our Idaho brethren for raising money; particularly a charge to lodges of one dollar for each dismission. Here is an idea that had not before occurred to us. We submit if it would not be wise for lodges to charge for dismission, not in excess of its annual dues, and abolish affiliation fees.

One new lodge was authorized.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Chester B. Coburn, is but a brief presentation of his official acts. He notices a claim from the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, against a lodge of his jurisdiction, for charitable contributions to a member. He expresses gratitude for the generosity of the Board, but Grand Lodge concluded that its poverty barred a favorable response to the claim. Speaking of non-affiliation and perpetual jurisdiction, he seconds the suggestion of his predecessor, that the latter is not justifiable. The committee having the question in charge, reported an amendment to Grand Lodge by-laws, striking out the objectionable regulation. If this is adopted, it will be, practically, a positive destruction to the inalienable right of objection. Whence comes this sympathy for a profane? Why is it that we seek avenues to circumvent the *lawful* undertakings of a *brother*? It is quite true that this right of objection may be abused, and the ballot transformed into an engine of malice; but the fact that some Masons are weak, selfish and vindictive, is not an argument against a prerogative that is essential to the welfare of the Institution. See Indiana.

The remarks of the Grand Master upon "physical qualification" are not altogether inappropriate:

I have received several letters of inquiry as to the requisite physical qualifications of candidates, and also if it was necessary to have a dispensation from the Grand Master to initiate a person that had lost a part of a finger of his left hand. I have replied to them all in substance, that although some hold that the Grand Master has almost unlimited power, "yet the better opinion prevails that it is not the province of the Grand Master to say who shall or who shall not be admitted as a member in any particular lodge."

The lodge being the judge of the qualifications of its own members. "Subject (as in all things) to any abuse of its power to the Grand Lodge."

That the old regulations if not followed strictly to the letter they should be in spirit.

The book that we have adopted as the rule and guide of our faith, says "No man is perfect; no, not one."

Then let him that is without spot or blemish cast the first stone.

That the moral and intellectual qualifications should not be overlooked, "always remembering that it is the internal and not the external qualifications that should recommend a man to be made a Mason."

The Master and Wardens of a lodge having removed from its jurisdiction, and not attending its meetings, Grand Lodge *recommended* that the charter be surrendered. We do not know of the particular circumstances of the case, or local law governing, but common law provides that in the absence of these officers, the Grand Master presides in person or by proxy, until their places are supplied by an election.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. John A. Post, Boise City, Grand Master.

R. W. Jonas W. Brown, Boise City, Grand Secretary.

INDIANA, 1884.

Grand Lodge met May 27, M. W. Bruce Carr, Grand Master. Our brethren of Indiana continue biennial communications. Thirteen lodges were dispensed with, five suspended of their functions, and four new organizations authorized.

The Grand Lodge is rapidly reducing its liabilities. The Grand Master is of the opinion that they will be liquidated at the expiration of two years. He decided that a petitioner afflicted with hernia was eligible. He also objected to a continuance of the rule that authorized a single ballot for the degrees.

The Grand Master announces the death of Past Grand Master Thomas R. Austin, in his 74th year.

The flood relief fund amounted to \$7,212.24, and was satisfactorily disbursed. The liberality of Indiana brethren is proverbial.

The annual report of the Board of Trustees shows a gratifying reduction of Grand Lodge liabilities, mentioned by the Grand Master. The Board recommended that when Grand Lodge close, it close for two years; with a pledge that, if the recommendation be concurred in, the brethren would meet in 1886 with their property entirely unincumbered. It was so ordered, and much to their credit for good sense.

We are glad to find that a lodge failed of receiving a remission of dues, that had lost their property by fire, uninsured.

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals is the most able paper of the session. Touching the expulsion of a Mason for inability to pay creditors, the committee wisely conclude:

The accused, if unfortunate in his personal affairs, ought not to be turned out of Masonry on that account. Masonry is not a collecting agency. The courts are open, and the place to advance or assert civil remedies can be found elsewhere than in a Masonic lodge. Masonry does not require one Mason to lend his name as surety on a note for another. He may do so if he chooses, but it is not a crime in Masonry to become so poor in this world's goods that he can not, at any given time, pay all of his debts. It is the duty of a Mason to pay his debts, but it is not just to expel a Mason because misfortune overtakes him at some period of his life. There is nothing in the evidence to show that the accused acted in bad faith.

The report of the committee was adopted.

In another case, the committee say: "A brother making an objection to the advancement of a candidate is not obliged to give his reasons for the objections; but when he does give his reasons, they become the property of the lodge, and the lodge may adjudge them as being captious and insufficient."

There are some points in the following from the committee that will arrest the attention of the reader:

As to the right of a Worshipful Master to arrange the business of his lodge, he may do so in the absence of any fixed order of business in the by-laws or constitution. That is, the Worshipful Master has a reasonable discretion in the matter of arranging priorities in the business to be transacted. His discretion must be what is known in law as a judicious or judicial discretion. If a Worshipful Master were to so exercise his official discretion as to give it the temper of haughtiness, it could not be said to be just or right. In such a case, where the Worshipful Master should overawe the brethren, and become imperious in his dictation, his ruling would be reprehensible. But in this case nothing of the kind appears. Furthermore, when the Grand Master had decided that Donaldson, notwithstanding the fact that he had to wear a truss, was entitled have the third degree conferred upon him, it was the duty of the accused to yield to the constituted authority of Masonry in the State. During the interim between the meetings of the Grand Lodge the decisions of the Grand Master must govern until the Grand Lodge meets and orders otherwise. Obedience to constituted authority is a Masonic admonition and duty.

Your committee, after careful examination and due reflection upon the whole case, report to affirm the action of the lodge.

The committee recognize the approved regulations of Illinois, by determining that a member of a lodge, sojourning in another lodge's jurisdiction, may be tried for an offense committed in the latter. Our statute provides as follows:

"In case of offending Masons who are members of any other lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall first send up charges and specifications to the lodge of which offender may be a member; and should such lodge waive jurisdiction, or neglect or refuse to take action in the premises within sixty days thereafter, then the lodge preferring the charges may proceed to try the same in the manner prescribed by the laws of this Grand Lodge; and the result thereof shall be communicated to the lodge in which the accused may be or shall have been last a member."

The foregoing opinions of the committee received the endorsement of Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Petitions, to which was referred a proposed change in general regulations, emphatically condemned the following: "That any brother failing

to pay his dues at the last stated meeting in each year, shall be declared suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, without further action of the lodge." It is remarkable that an intelligent Mason should suggest the *ex parte* condemnation of his peer. This doctrine may be congenial to some associations of Masons, but should never be tolerated by the freedom-loving Craft. There is not a right in Masonry that should be abrogated except as the result of an impartial hearing.

The Committee on Correspondence advised the recognition of the "Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Victoria" and Arizona. The consideration of the first was deferred, the two latter receiving approval. If the distinguished committee will criticize the organization of "New South Wales," in the light of the recognized law of Grand Lodge institution, it will be found that it has the same claims to consideration (no more) as has the so-called Grand Lodge that is declared legitimate. We may grossly err, but it is our unreserved belief, that, if the committee had set forth the facts in the case, the brethren of our sister vicinage would not have tolerated the presumption that SIXTEEN lodges can lawfully formulate law for NINETY-FIVE of their protesting PEERS of the same territorial jurisdiction. If Indiana was to-day without a Grand Body, would not the brethren thereof insist that an insignificant minority was without power to organize supreme authority for the whole? When will such unprovoked hostility to the fundamental principles of the Institution have an ending?

We are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge made a mistake in having aught to say of the "Masonic Mutual Benefit Society." It is a good institution and doing a good work; but, as we understand it, does not have any official relation to the Grand Body. If, therefore, in time to come, dishonesty or inefficiency should be found in its management, and contributors suffer in consequence, Grand Lodge, in a great measure, would be held responsible for its commendations.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was presented by the entire committee, Brethren Commons, Kiser and Berryman. It is inferred that the production is from the pen of Brother Commons; nevertheless, no positive indications are found that will justify the conclusion. It is a good paper, however, though somewhat heretical in spots. To illustrate. In reviewing Arkansas, it is held:

In another decision he held that "a candidate is always the material of the lodge to which he first applies, if, at the time he made application, he resided in the jurisdiction of the lodge." This decision is in accordance with the Constitution and Rules of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, but is not in accordance with fairness and right reason. The doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" is not in consonance with the best interests of Masonry, nor with the rights of petitioners; and we hope that the various Grand Lodges, which now have it as law, will change their rule.

In various other places in the report the same thought is inculcated. In the review of Illinois, it is said:

We agree with Grand Master Scott in his objections to a law which holds that a candidate, having been once rejected by a lodge, can never thereafter be made a Mason by *any* lodge, without the consent of such rejecting lodge. He says correctly that it is "wrong in principle and does not work well in practice." It is high time that Grand Masters and committees should recognize the

necessities of conforming their laws to the general tenor of jurisprudence, that recognizes every lodge as the conservator of Masonry in its jurisdiction, subject only to the recognized landmarks and the general good of the Craft.

It is but fair that the committee should have noticed the emphatic condemnation, by Grand Lodge, of the convictions of Past Grand Master Scott.

To begin with, we object to the position of the committee, that the lodge is the "conservator of Masonry in its jurisdiction." This expression, several times repeated in the report, is intended to convey the impression that the lodge is supreme in its jurisdiction, and amenable only "to recognized landmarks and the general good of the Craft;" assuming, therefore, to determine (for itself) landmarks, and what is for the good of the local Fraternity. If this be true, Grand Lodges are not, as they have been universally held to be, conservators of Craft welfare within their respective jurisdictions; but, rather, offensive interpolations in the landmarks of the Fraternity. This position of the committee, as fallacious as it appears, is the *only argument* with which we have ever come in contact in objecting to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected or elected candidates. Other brethren, in sympathy with the brethren of Indiana, follow a like line of discussion, by declaring the doctrine hostile to the best interests of Masonry; a humbug; incompatible with the *right (!)* of petitioners, and not justified in reason, common sense, etc., etc. If objectors would rest their denunciations (that are not arguments) upon some law or landmark, we should investigate the matter with much more pleasure.

We frankly admit a former feeling that perpetual jurisdiction was liable to prostitution, by being made subservient to malice or ignorance; but in this connection, it must be borne in mind that an objector is a *Mason*, (indifferent to the welfare or reputation of the Craft, though he is supposed to be,) surrounded and upheld in his rights by the entirety of the covenants of the Fraternity; while a petitioner is without the pale of fraternal obligation in his application for the degrees, except that the lodge is to treat him with the consideration due to any reputable member of society, though it can not interpose such estimation of reputation against the exercise of the inalienable rights and immunities of the member; therefore, in the discussion of the subject, it is to be understood that the judgment of the member is the only rightful Masonic consideration that has claims to fraternal attention. This will be further illustrated by other references to laws and landmark.

If the foregoing is correct, it will be accepted as correct doctrine (1) that a member has an indefeasible right to demur, by *secret* ballot, to the election of a candidate; (2) that it is not justifiable to supplant him in any lawful undertaking; (3) such objection the lodge *assumes* by interdicting any inquiry into such rejection, either as to the person that interposed it, or the cause therefor; (4) it is therefore, and logically, not within the province of the lodge to grant a surrender of jurisdiction, by a less vote than is necessary to elect.

We will now refer to authorities that will interpret the foregoing, and direct to the conclusion that the doctrine for which we are contending has its root in the fundamental principles of the Institution.

The ancient constitutions of 926 provide: "That a brother shall not supplant his fellow in the WORK, unless he be incapable of doing it himself."

In the charges of the lodge of Antiquity, in the seventeenth century, it is found, "that no Master or Fellow supplant others in their WORK." The Charges of a Freemason, 1722, provide that "none shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, nor put him out of his WORK, if he is capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's WORK so much to the Lord's profit unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts OF HIM THAT BEGAN IT." Small caps ours.

Alluding to the foregoing, the late Brother Mackey says: "There has always been a disposition in *modern times* to evade the stringency of *ancient laws*, and notwithstanding the warning cry of *all authority*, that the portals of our Order are not sufficiently guarded, the tendency of our *modern constitutions* is to put facilities rather than obstacles in the way of admission. If the *ancient law* is not in absolute words abrogated, it is often so construed as to become a mere dead letter." Italics ours.

The late Brother Chase, in his digest of Masonic law, says: "An applicant for initiation, who has been once rejected, should never be received in any other lodge without the consent of the lodge which rejected him. The fact that he has removed into another jurisdiction, does not weaken the force of the rule." This author quotes from Bro. Rob Morris, thus: "It is legal for a lodge to recommend, by an unanimous vote, the applicant to a neighboring lodge, even though he has just been rejected."

It will be seen that the entire weight of authority, resting upon the ancient law and our covenants, is in unison with the law ostracised by our Indiana brethren.

Further on (California), the committee warmly rebukes itself, thus:

Again, in answer to the question, "When objection is made to a visiting brother, should the Master require the brother making the objection to give his reasons?" The Grand Master replied that "The Master should require that good and sufficient reasons be given ere he excludes a visiting brother." We would dissent from this answer, because the right of objection is sacred to every sitting member of a lodge, and the brother making the objection is not to be asked why he objects, and it is the duty of the brother, against whom the objection is made, to at once withdraw without being excluded by the Worshipful Master; if he declines to do so he is liable to charges for disorderly conduct; and if the member making the objection does so from selfish and captious motives, he should, upon presentation of proof thereof, be expelled.

If this is not perpetual jurisdiction, we fail to comprehend the meaning or force of language.

Our jurisdiction is reviewed for 1882 and 1883. The annual address of Grand Master Browning is pronounced "business-like."

M. W. Albert P. Charles, Seymour, Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1884.

Grand Lodge met in its tenth annual communication November 4. Seventeen of the twenty-one lodges of the jurisdiction represented.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Edmond H. Doyle, delivered an address embodying more practical common sense than is ordinarily found in such papers. He announces peace and prosperity. He calls attention to the loss of that grand man and eminent Mason, Past Grand Master E. H. English, of Arkansas. Four dispensations have been granted for new lodges.

If any reader should question our estimate of the ability of Grand Master Doyle, his doubts will be removed after reading the following:

FIRST.—Question. When a member of a lodge fails to pay dues, and after being officially notified that he is in arrears, has the Worshipful Master the power to declare him suspended, or does it require a vote of the lodge?

Answer. It requires a vote of the lodge, and like proceedings being had, as it does, for any other Masonic offense, a by-law which declares a brother suspended when he fails to pay his dues is *void*. The failure to pay dues is an offense; charges must be preferred, the party tried and promptly dealt with according to law. Again, my conception of what I believe to be the spirit of the Fraternity brings me in conflict with Article 13 of the by-laws of the subordinate lodge. I have not hesitated to overthrow it for the purpose of challenging your attention to its injustice and wrong. I hold that no brother can be punished until convicted, nor convicted without a fair trial.

DEAR BROTHER: Yours of August 2d is before me. This is a well settled principle of Masonic law: That a candidate, having once been rejected by a certain lodge, is forever debarred the privilege of applying to any other for admission. This law is implicitly derived from the Regulations, which forbid lodges to interfere with each other's work.

Candidates are to be viewed in our speculative system as "material brought up for the building of the temple;" and the lodge which he first petitions is the judge of the fitness or unfitness of that material, constitutes a part of Masonic labor, and when a lodge has commenced that labor, it is considered discourteous for any other to interfere with it.

The "Ancient Charges at Makings," adopted in the time of James II., also direct that "no Master or Fellow supplant others of their work." Most all the Grand Lodges have adopted regulations of what they call "Perpetual Jurisdiction over rejected candidates." The reason for this is obvious: That a rejected candidate could apply from lodge to lodge, until, at last, he might find one less careful than others of the purity of the household, through whose too willing doors he could find admission. You can plainly see the many evils which would arise from this kind of rivalry among lodges.

The proper way for you to do, is to get permission from A-to-ka Lodge, as there can be no doubt of her jurisdiction over her rejected material. Then you can safely proceed, and all will be peace and harmony.

As strange as it may appear, Grand Lodge rejected the first, and without, so far as the record shows, making any effort to change a regulation that would have been spurned by an independent Creek or Choctaw, long before Columbus made his appearance upon the shores of our continent. What, inflict a penalty in the absence of a trial? Some white Masons urge the propriety of this monstrosity, but we never expected its endorsement by liberty-loving Indians.

In the matter of the "Past Master's degree," he is unhappily following the antiquated notion that a *fourth degree* is necessary and lawful to the symbolic system. Is it authorized by the ancient constitutions, that a secret organization can exist *within the lodge*, and to which all Masons can not have a right to aspire under the ordinary rules of advancements? This abnormality has years since been kicked beyond the portals of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. There are but *three* degrees in the lodge, and whatever else is imposed upon it is a reflection upon the Fraternity if tolerated therein. It is quite true that the Craft has submitted to the humiliation of relying upon an association of Masons, outside the lodge, for the qualification of Masters; but is it not time for lodges to make exclusive provision for their own ceremonials? It is just such follies, tacked upon the lodge in the past, that makes it possible for some brethren to insist that there are associations of Masons, not responsible to the Craft, that are "duly constituted Masonic bodies."

R. W. Brother J. N. Moore, Grand Orator, well said:

Brethren, we certainly have great reasons to be proud of such a Fraternity as this. But why boast we of these things; why boast of our antiquity, our prosperity, and our numbers? Why look we only at these *external evidences* for the strength, vitality and purity of our Order? Would it not be well, before we proceed too far on this line, to pause long enough to take a look at the internal evidences and condition of our honored Fraternity?

Let us ask the question: In what does the true and more desirable principles of Masonry consist? Do they consist solely in boasting of her antiquity, her stability, and her prosperity? Do they consist mainly in that of taking degrees, giving signs, and wearing pins; filling stations of honor and wearing badges of distinction? Is it enough that a man has been Initiated, Passed and Raised to the Sublime Degree, and with no other preparation or qualification, assume that he is a Master Mason? I do not so understand the principles of Freemasonry.

It is doubtless true that more attention is being given to the externals than to the internals of the Craft. Not so much, we think, as in former years, but the minds of Masons of to-day are being too much diverted from elementary principles that find a place in thoughts of every *good* man on earth. The entire theory of our Institution rests upon a God-loving, God-respecting civilization. From a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, this has been the ideal of the Fraternity; and whenever Masons lose sight of this basis of their institution, they become an abnormality and reflection upon *Masonic* integrity.

There is, indeed, too much of a tendency to boast of our antiquity—too much of a disposition to boast of relations to an Institution that has its origin amid the mists of the ages. Masons seem to forget that this is a thinking period in the history of the world. Good men, passing through life, earnest in the welfare of our race, will not stop to critically scan a pretentious profession. If there is nothing of it meeting vision that is attractive, they pass it by as unworthy of a serious thought. Our antiquity, therefore, is of no importance to such men, particularly if they see Masons that are a reproach to the Institution. Thoughtful men are certain to estimate the value of an organization *by the lives of its votaries*, and we can not reasonably expect aught else. We must submit to such judgment, whether we will or not; consequently it is the

duty of Masons to honor their professions, rather than to be satisfied with the tinsel of useless speculation or personal decoration. First let us comprehend our professional responsibilities, then turn attention to externals.

Bro. Murrow is to be congratulated upon the advance of his official compensation. His report (Grand Secretary) is an excellent paper.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances were without employment. A good indication.

A proposition is now before Grand Lodge, permitting a single ballot for the three degrees. It will be wise to adopt the rule—so we think. It works admirably in Illinois.

M. W. Brother Murrow, P. G. M., is correspondent. He has other brethren associated with him in the work. Bro. "W. D. K.," in objecting to a law of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia (also the law of Illinois), permitting investigation of an objection to advancement, is both coarse and offensive. He says: "Our observation is that the secrecy and sacredness of the ballot lies at the foundation of the Institution, and that it is being assailed constantly by *unscrupulous spirits*. For ourself, we should prefer that injustice should be done occasionally to a good man, than that this essential bulwark of our Institution should be in the least weakened." Italics ours. Ignorance is not an apology for such displays. We had prepared a curt reply to the accusation of being, with others, an unscrupulous spirit, but feeling that it might have been a hasty expression, we erased our angry criticism. Bro. Murrow should be particularly careful not to admit such fulminations.

Bro. Murrow reviews only our report on correspondence, the printed proceedings of our Grand Lodge not having reached before going to press.

In response to our criticisms upon his "unity" theory in the organization of Grand Lodges, he remarks:

Brother Gurney does not seem to comprehend the main point of our objection to his position. We do not deny the *sovereignty* of a Grand Lodge over its own members—its legitimate territory—all new material in the same, etc., etc. We *do* object to a younger body, *Grand Lodge* though it may be, *forcing* an older body, a *subordinate* (to a still older body) though it may be, into a connection that the latter conscientiously disapproves. For instance, suppose there are five lodges in the Indian Territory—chartered by different Grand Lodges. A few brethren, ambitious of titles and authority, possessing scarcely any knowledge of Masonic law, without ability to govern, without any money, so necessary to success in almost any enterprise, in a country inhabited by a people of different tribes, speaking different languages, and distinct tribal governments, and whites that are only transient, determine to organize a Grand Lodge. They secure the consent of three of these lodges, all of like spirit. They *do* organize. The other two lodges conscientiously believe the time is premature for an organization of such fearfully inherent power and responsibility. They reason the case—they protest—they decline to become parties to such a *scheme*. They are threatened—then declared clandestine—Masonically ostracised. Their own children, whom they brought to light, are forbidden to recognize them as Masons. Do you tell me, Brother Gurney, that such tyranny as this is *right*, and in accordance with the true principles of Masonry? *Never!*

We think we have answered Brother Gurney's question, how we would define the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge which should decline to enter into the organization of a new Grand Lodge, in

our remarks under the head of Canada and England. But we will briefly explain: Just the same as the territorial jurisdiction of all subordinate lodges. For instance, if the lodge at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, still remained in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, we would not allow any lodge belonging to the jurisdiction of the Indian Territory to trespass upon its territorial rights—that is, halfway geographical y between it and surrounding lodges. If a new lodge was to be organized, its rights, its good will and consent would be consulted. Where there is a disposition on *both sides* to do right there would be no trouble.

We will not attempt a reply to the first paragraph, because of having gone over the ground so often. The extract is given, however, in justice to our good brother, and as being as conclusive an argument as his position will justify. Touching the second paragraph, we will remind him that the territorial jurisdiction of lodges, in unoccupied territory, is *concurrent*. All Grand Lodges are authorized, under the common law in such cases, to establish lodges therein, and without regard to location. Brother Murrow has the heart of a Mason. He has also ability that, as we think, abides too closely within the domain of sentimentality. This charitable disposition we are far from condemning; nevertheless, in the propagation of the Fraternity, and in the establishing of governing bodies, we must work by fixed rules, else would soon come anarchy and confusion.

We are glad to find that Brother Murrow records a fine tribute to the memory of the late Bro. Howry, of Mississippi.

He appears to be a determined physical perfectionist. He has no respect for delinquents, and believes that a member wilfully withholding his dues should be expelled. Quite correct.

Bro. Murrow takes the correct view, that there is not any *Masonry* beyond the lodge. The more attention brethren give this subject, the more certain it is that brethren of every grade of the Fraternity will endorse it.

M. W. E. H. Doyle, McAlester, Grand Master.

M. W. J. S. Murrow, P. G. M., A-to-ka, Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY, 1884.

The eighty-fifth annual communication of our venerable neighbor was held October 21. The volume (523 pp.) was gotten up by the "Home," and is much more creditable, in typographical execution, than the large majority of records that it is our duty to examine.

The likenesses of Past Grand Master Charles Tilden, and Brother Thomas L. Jefferson, are particularly valuable. Brother Jefferson was for fourteen years president of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and died with the grateful benedictions of those for whom his great benevolent heart had so often responded in their poverty and afflictions. The Grand Master (Bro. Howard R. French) also notices the loss of Past Grand Masters Thomas Sadler, and Derrick Warner, the latter eighty-four years of age. He makes an appeal in behalf of the Home. It has suffered some losses during the year, but we were pleased to find that Grand Lodge came promptly to its support. If the brethren of Kentucky fully appreciated the fact, that this great charity was the chief foundation stone of their enviable position before the Masonic world, they would never suffer an *appeal* in its behalf.

One new lodge was authorized.

The Grand Master rendered several decisions—some rather incoherent; but, as a rule (if correctly understood), representing acceptable law. He says:

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

4. Where the lodge having jurisdiction rejects a petition for initiation, the applicant may, after the lapse of twelve months, and subject to other restrictions, petition any other lodge having jurisdiction.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, Past Grand Master Rob Morris chairman, does not make clear, but is rather confusing, as to the 3d:

The committee express their hearty concurrence in the views of Grand Master French, as expressed in the eight decisions referred to us. There seems, however, a slight confusion in the verbiage of the third decision, although the purpose expressed is not doubtful. If, after the words "to a different office," we may add the words, "of a lower grade," the meaning will be clear. [Approved.]

To us, it appears that any officer, from Master down, can vacate his position to accept an office of lesser importance. Are we correct?

The 4th is a frank acknowledgment that the inalienable right of objection is without significance in Kentucky. In other words, if a profane is rejected by Lexington Lodge, No. 1, he can, after a probation of one year, go to Paris Lodge, No. 2, and notwithstanding the objection of the first, can receive the degrees and be thrust upon brethren to whom he is entirely obnoxious. The subject is discussed under Indiana, and we will only add, that any regulation that curtly disposes of the right of a brother or brethren to insist upon the pursuit of a "lawful undertaking," is in violation of both principle and obligation.

The Grand Master has been perplexed as to the proper disposition of charges against two Masters. In such cases (in Illinois) charges are presented to the Grand Master, who directs an examination before a commission of past or present Masters. If, upon the testimony, he is of the opinion that guilt is established, he imposes a penalty.

The Grand Master bitterly complains that many lodges do not obey laws touching payment of annual dues to Grand Lodge. He says:

This works a double injury. It prevents the acquisition of good material by live lodges, and deprives many earnest laborers of participation in the privileges of such membership. It also prevents a healthy growth of the Order. If we neglect to sever these dead limbs, that evil ensues necessarily consequent upon a failure to amputate that part of the body where healthy circulation had ceased, and mortification begun. It were better no lodge existed in a community, than one rendered useless by indifference and neglect. It is easier to plant a colony in the virgin forest, than to gain accessions to a feeble and dispirited settlement.

Too many lodges, brethren. Looking over the list "arranged by counties," it is found that the average membership per lodge is less than 31.

We are glad to find the following at the conclusion of the Grand Master's address:

We strive to lay it upon the broad foundation of honesty and sobriety, and cement it with brotherly love. We endeavor to teach men that true happiness is to be found in right living, and that no man can live to himself alone; that he owes it to himself to be a good and true man, and to his fellow to be forbearing, forgiving and generous. If we fail in the accomplishment of this, is it not because we too lightly regard our obligations? If we were loyal to our tenets of friendship, morality and brotherly love; if we better learned its lessons of temperance, prudence, fortitude and justice, each individual Mason would be the pattern of the law-abiding, upright citizen, the just and generous neighbor, and the wise and respected father.

We can only exert this influence and set this example before the world by guarding well the doors of our lodges, and permitting none to enter but such as we believe will faithfully practice our precepts. Fill your lamps with pure oil, that your light may shine with a clear luster. Study "to perform the requirements of, and abstain from the things prohibited by, Masonry."

The report of the Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Bro. Hiram Bassett, is very full in detail. He reports forty-eight lodges without returns to Grand Lodge, commencing as far back as 1874.

The Committee on Grievances had a docket of considerable proportions. The right of the Grand Master to suspend a Master for cause, is clearly recognized. It is found, in one case, that Grand Lodge permits the adjudication of business disagreements.

The sword of Past Grand Master, Gen. Jo. H. Daviess, who fell at the battle of River Raisin, was presented to Grand Lodge, by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, in 1858. Hereafter, by order, it is to be worn by the Grand Tyler, at the communications of the Grand Body.

Rituals seem to have occupied a good deal of attention. The committee upon that subject reported the propriety of establishing the "Webb Work," as promulgated by Past Grand Masters Morris and Bassett, as the authorized rituals of the jurisdiction. The report, however, did not meet the views of the brethren, and it was "laid upon the table." We never were a critical ritualist, nevertheless have been well acquainted with Webb and other "Work," and must say, that there is a consistency, beauty about the latter that we have failed to find elsewhere.

The Committee on Obituaries, Bro. Rob Morris chairman, thus speaks of one of the best men that Kentucky, or any other jurisdiction, has given to the world :

The death of Brother Thomas L. Jefferson, which occurred on the 23d of March last, struck a chord of tender regret throughout the entire jurisdiction of Kentucky. His position as president of the Masonic Home for fourteen consecutive years had made him a fixture in that establishment, whose removal by death can scarcely be replaced. In all the public demonstrations of the beneficiaries before Grand Lodge and elsewhere his kindly form was present. How gentle his voice, how affectionate his manner, those who knew him can never forget. The generation of boys and girls reared under the kindly culture of this man will carry the name of Jefferson even to children's children. Who can estimate the good such a man has done in his lifetime? The gift of a Vanderbilt or an Astor is made to ring through newspaper notices until we marvel at the generosity that is computed by the half million; but what is that to the benevolence of the man who for years has stood as president of our Widows' and Orphans' Home; stood by it in evil report and in good report; stood by it with encouraging words when it most needed encouragement, and with material aid in its worst days of poverty and distress! We may turn proudly from the array of the noble and generous philanthropists of our land and boldly assert that the charities of Thomas L. Jefferson, including not merely money but time and labor and patient endurance under adversity, are the noblest of them all.

We think that the Grand Body erred in not adopting a fixed ritual for burial service. There is often confusion in the minds of Masters as to lawful requirements in such cases, but which an authoritative expression would settle. Our ceremonial embraces *law* as well as formula.

Consolidation of lodges received attention.

Brother James W. Stanton gives us another excellent report on correspondence, of 140 pages. He is a thoughtful, painstaking reviewer, reflecting credit upon his jurisdiction. We wish many more of the guild were as frank in expression of opinion as is Bro. Stanton. He quotes Bro. Munn's statistical table of last year, and otherwise gives our proceedings extended fraternal notice. He looks upon the address of Grand Master Browning as a "fine business document," and approves his view of the "Massachusetts departure." He also mentions the defalcation of a former Grand Secretary, and is of the opinion that his punishment was merited. He quotes the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence on the Massachusetts absorption of the *elevated* degrees and orders, and says that it is the only correct doctrine that can be maintained; and with us thinks that Symbolic Masonry can not be associated with any of the superstructures imposed upon it. More than this, he strikes hands with us in the belief that the esoteric rituals of the lodge can not be lawfully transferred to any other branch of the Fraternity; yet insists that Grand Lodges should not meddle with the subject. In this, Bro. Stanton errs. If the practice is without apology, it is the plain duty of Grand Lodges to correct the error, though so long tolerated. We are willing to wait awhile, and until brethren become educated in correct thought upon the subject; then the lodge will instinctively assert its rights. If Bro. Stanton will refer to the proceedings of our Grand Chapter, 1884, he will find this matter is squarely before that body. We admit that it is better that the usurpers of our heritage voluntarily abandon that which has been unlawfully appropriated, and which is without a particle of significance in their welfare; but if they will not, after faithful and fraternal admonition, heed the coming demands of the lodge in this regard, then there will not be any other course to pursue, but to enforce

law and landmark of the Craft. We do not see why associations of Masons, founded upon principles entirely antagonistic to the fundamental axioms of the lodge, should be permitted to represent (in the name of *Masonry*) a universality that does not exist.

Brother Stanton does not enjoy the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over candidates; does not take "much stock" in the Grand Representative system; is not of the opinion that dues should be demanded of a suspended member during disability; thinks, correctly, that dimission, by vote of lodge, can not be reconsidered; and "asserts boldly" that a lodge at labor can not be "called off." This is something fresh, to us. Perhaps we do not comprehend. Bro. Stanton is far from being a physical perfectionist; properly demands that the ethics of the Fraternity should be enforced; and thinks that examinations for visitation should be under the supervision of the Master. It is our opinion that, when a visitor applies for admission and is vouched for by a well-known Mason, the avouchment should be respected, unless for good reasons, in the mind of the Master, to the contrary. If Bro. Stanton appears at the inner door of our lodge, and I testify, in lodge, to the Master that the visitor is entitled to fraternal consideration, my testimony can not be inquired into. If, however, the Master discredits my veracity in the premises, or arrives at the conclusion that my testimony is valueless, he is at liberty to disregard it, and order an examination. He objects to lodge or committee meetings on Sunday; would exclude Mormons from lodges; does not coincide with Bro. Parvin in his "exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty," meaning, among other things, a jurisdiction over non-affiliates that bars their right to affiliate with lodges of their choice, outside of Iowa, and believes in the right to dimit at pleasure. Notwithstanding Bro. Parvin's dissent, a lodge U. D. *is* the creation of the Grand Master, if organized under *his* dispensation. Bro. Stanton does not concur in making the lodge a collecting agency; does not justify forced affiliation; errs in the opinion that a lodge is warranted in receiving and holding dues from a suspended member, and then disregarding his appeal for restoration; objects to "Masonic balls," and does not fancy "coercive charity." We are glad to find that he does not consent that the "Grand Lodges" of New South Wales and Victoria should be recognized. He fears that such recognition "will prove like the Grand Lodge of Alabama with many of the Grand Lodges that have hastened to recognize, which is like the old saying regarding hasty marriages—'marry in a hurry and repent at leisure.'" In reviewing "New South Wales," we find an item of news, together with right conclusions:

Taking the statements as true, without stopping to examine the records of the Grand Lodge of California, with all due deference to our sister of the "Pacific Slope," we must beg leave to differ. Does the Grand Lodge of California remember the compact made by the Grand Lodge of Canada with the Grand Lodge of England, in which certain lodges were permitted to exist? Does she not know that, after nearly thirty years of existence, trouble is now being had in the jurisdictions of Canada and Quebec, growing out of this unwise compact? If the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is wise she will steer clear of all arrangements for concurrent jurisdiction. The Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky is free to say that he never will recommend recognition to any candidate for this favor who will seek recognition of the mother Grand Lodges upon the terms of concurrent jurisdiction. Independent and unconditional sovereignty is the only recognition that ought to be accorded by any American Grand Lodge, otherwise the "American doctrine" is a farce.

There has not been anything more mischievous and demoralizing in the later history of the Fraternity, than the disposition to recognize "Grand Lodges," without regard to the representative character of the institution, and upon which the fabric has rested from *time immemorial*. More than this, organizations have been taken by the hand that never had authority for existence from the *lodge*. If time and attention by the Craft do not correct such abuses, we are doomed to dissolution. But, we must bow an adieu to Bro. Stanton.

M. W. John G. Orndorff, Russellville, Grand Master.

M. W. Hiram Bassett, P. G. M., Millersburg, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA, 1885.

The first thing to attract attention is a likeness of a distinguished brother, Most Worshipful James L. Lobdell, the retiring Grand Master. Following this is a brief sketch of his Masonic life. Brother L. is a native of Louisiana, born February 16, 1833. He became a Mason in 1865. After occupying many positions of honorable trust in the various branches of the Fraternity, he was elevated to the highest distinction known to Masons, in 1883. He has served two years in his exalted position, and retires with commendations for zeal and devotion to his duties.

Grand Lodge met February 9, and is seventy-three years of age. The address of Bro. Lobdell is very full, embracing much thought, and representing industry in the affairs of his bailiwick. He decided, under the general rule in such cases, that a Mason under suspension could be tried for offenses committed while under such disability. We were taken aback to find, from his decision in a case, that a lodge could not remit dues of a member suspended for their non-payment. The Grand Master thus states the law: "On the 14th June last, I received a letter from the W. M. of Tyrian Lodge, No. 206, saying that, in 1875, that lodge suspended, for non-payment of dues, a member that was in arrears for over three years; and, he having applied for reinstatement on payment of one year's dues, alleging that he was too poor to pay more, I decided that the delinquent should be required to make full payment to date of suspension; that the lodge could not remit any part of his dues, or assist him from its treasury, in violation of law. The point in this which entitles it to be classed as a decision is, whether a brother, who has been suspended under a former law, can only be reinstated by complying with the present one. I have decided that he shall comply with the present law."

There are two points in the foregoing that command attention. First, we hold it indefensible that a Grand Body *dictate* the charities of its constituents. The immutable, unchangeable rule of Masonic charity is found in the fundamental law of our *covenants*, and can no more be (lawfully) disregarded than any other axiom that enters into our organization. If Brother Lobdell will rehearse his stipulations with brethren in the culminating degree of the lodge, he will comprehend our allusions to a law that is co-existent with Masonry. Here is a case where, doubtless, a brother was suspended because he was too poor to meet his obligations. Years roll on, but finding himself yet impoverished, he asks that the lodge accept a portion of his indebtedness and return him to associations that he loves. "If found worthy," the brethren would doubtless relieve him of his necessities; but they are met at the threshold of their charitable inclinations by an extra-judicial mandate of Grand Lodge declaring that they *shall not* relieve the wants of a brother except as it may direct.

The second objection to the conclusions of the Grand Master is found in the concluding sentence of the foregoing quotation. We think that our distinguished brother, Whitaker, a lawyer, will agree with us, not a lawyer, that *ex post facto* law would not be tolerated as against the acquired rights of the citizen. We know nothing of the "former law," but if the delinquent had thereby become vested with any prerogative, it could not be abrogated by a subsequent statute.

The Grand Master reports the financial condition of Grand Lodge encouraging. The "overflow fund" being constantly depleted, he recommended (and so ordered) that the interest on the balance, \$6,252, should be devoted to "Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1," for the special relief of sojourners. Generous donations were also made for various charitable purposes.

Bro. Lobdell had declined to reply to correspondence from Masons, and says :

During the past year, I have received many letters from members of lodges asking questions on almost every conceivable subject.

These letters I have, in every instance, declined to answer.

I did not do so from any disposition to treat a brother Mason unkindly, but from the fact that the Grand Master must, in his official capacity, deal with the lodge as a body, or with its Master, as its legitimate representative. The law has provided every means for appeal of grievances, and specified the power to be appealed to, as well as the forms through which appeals must pass; it does not permit, or recognize, an appeal against the ruling of the Worshipful Master, or the action of a lodge, unless it is sent in formal manner through the lodge of which the complaining brother is a member; and, were a Grand Master to step in and indiscriminately interfere with the affairs of the lodges under his care, upon the complaint of this or that brother, he would soon be called upon to manage them in all their details, Worshipful Masters and Secretaries would become nonentities, and the entire Craft be thrown into confusion.

On behalf of my successors, I would suggest that the Grand Lodge adopt some enactment that will prohibit any official recognition, by either the Grand Master or the Grand Secretary, of any correspondence coming from the members of the lodges of this jurisdiction, except from the Worshipful Master himself, or acting Master, or endorsed by him, or from the Secretary, under the seal of the lodge, or by appeal.

I think such a provision necessary, because many of the brethren think that, because the Grand Master does not at once interfere in their behalf, he is either neglecting his duties, or too exalted in position to pay any attention to a brother's complaint or petition; and yet, in nine cases out of ten, the Grand Master knows nothing personally of the brother or his grievance, and he must either be oppressed with correspondence, or accused of disregarding a brother, or willfully or lazily neglecting his duty.

During our administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge of Illinois (two years) we replied to nearly 6,000 correspondents, a large majority of which came from members of lodges; and not in a single instance, to our knowledge, did we neglect a response, however frivolous may have been an inquiry. With our predecessors, we held to the view that we were the *Grand Master of Masons* within the jurisdiction, and standing in that relation to the Craft, our duty appeared so plain that we did not feel justified in neglecting the most humble member of the Fraternity when appealed to for advice upon any subject. Our distinguished brother, being a Knight Templar, it is easy to understand how he became possessed of the idea that military regulations were as applicable to Masons as to Masonic associations of *semi-military* characteristics. The Grand Master is the presiding officer in Grand Lodge, and from thence some derive the unwarranted idea that he is the Grand Master only of the Grand Body. If this was true, it is possible that the position of Bro. L. is the correct one; but so long as he is also the Grand Master of Masons, and authorized to correct abuses, see that law is correctly administered in the welfare of *every* Mason within his jurisdiction, he can not, with any degree of propriety, as it seems to us, decline to listen to their appeals for *instruction* or *protection*.

The Grand Master declined to approve a lodge by-law reducing annual dues of members. We are glad to approve his conclusions, that a lodge could not be properly conducted without sufficient revenue.

He refers to the medal presented to that exceptionally good man and Mason, Bro. Hamburger, Master of Relief Lodge.

The Grand Master once more refers to the law of his Grand Lodge touching suspensions for non-payment of dues, and objects to the rule thereof that, after payment, the delinquent can not be reinstated except by a vote of two-thirds of members present. He recommends that the law be amended, compelling lodges to reinstate to the Fraternity or to membership; if to the first, a dimit or proper certificate issue. He justly reprobates the practice of receiving the money and then declining to do either. To us, the latter is unmitigated robbery. If a lodge is not disposed to restore, let the money be refunded.

Brother Lobdell takes the fraternal and common sense view, that one lodge does not have any lawful claim upon another for *charities* disbursed to its members. He, with us, thinks that if able, lodges should assist in such matters, but is not disposed to concede the right to demand recompense for *charity*. He closes his address with merited congratulations upon the efficiency of Bro. Batchelor, Grand Secretary.

An unsuccessful effort was made to impose a per capita tax of twenty-five cents for benevolent purposes; and another attempt, quite as unsuccessful, was made to pass the following amendment to general regulations: The delinquent "shall, on the payment to the lodge of the full amount due at the time of his suspension, be *ipso facto* restored to membership and without any action of the lodge." In this connection, the Committee on Jurisprudence thus speak of *ex post facto* legislation :

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence respectfully report that they have had under consideration the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master referred to us and approve of all the decisions made by the Grand Master, and only desire to explain that we approved the decision about the reinstatement of a brother suspended under a law, for the reason that the brother should only be required to comply with that law which is most favorable to him, because if the new law is not favorable the presumption is that the Grand Lodge has remitted a portion of the penalty; while if the new law is more onerous, then it would be wrong to inflict a heavier penalty than that incurred under the law in force at the date of the suspension.

Also approve the decision of the Grand Master on demand for payment of money expended by one lodge for another in charity.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported (adopted) as follows :

1. *Resolved*, That the resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico be and is hereby rescinded, and the matter of said recognition, together with the Masonic status of the Grand Lodge Ruiz, be referred back to your committee with instructions to report at the next Grand Annual Communication.

2. That hereafter no final action shall be taken at the same Annual Grand Communication, at which the resolution for recognition of a foreign Grand Lodge shall be presented.

Other Grand Lodges should emulate the example. There has been too much of hasty recognitions. We would suggest to the committee that it inquire into the *validity* of lodges established by Supreme Councils or Grand Orients, the former governing. The same committee, with the assent of Grand Lodge, reported the following for the consideration of sister Grand Bodies :

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Louisiana, adopts and puts forth, as true enunciations of Masonic law, the following resolutions, to serve as a Code of Masonic International Grand Lodge Regulations :

1st. A majority of the lodges, regularly constituted in a territory, may organize a Grand Lodge, with all the powers usually conceded to a Grand Lodge; *provided*, not less than three lodges do concur therein, and all the lodges within the territory have been duly notified of the intended action to form a Grand Lodge.

2d. A Grand Lodge, thus legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the lodges therein located must yield obedience to her and receive new charters from her or be considered in insubordination and clandestine or spurious. (*Irregular*)

3d. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has exercised the right, and claims that it is her duty, as well as that of every other Grand Lodge, as the foundation and basis of all Freemasonry, to ascertain and declare what institutions or bodies claiming to be Masonic or calling themselves Masonic, are really Masonry, and of the true body of Masonry, or fraudulent, spurious or clandestine, and warn the Craft of Louisiana against such as are not legitimate and true, even by prohibitive edicts, if necessary.

4th. Charges may be preferred to the lodge in whose jurisdiction a brother is sojourning, who has violated any Masonic penal law, though he be not a member of that lodge.

5th. That a profane who had applied for initiation and been rejected by a Masonic lodge, in one Grand Lodge jurisdiction, having removed therefrom, permanently, may, after he has acquired a legal Masonic residence, according to the rules of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has permanently removed, make application for initiation to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he is then living permanently and domiciled—(during not less than three years).

6th. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana agrees that should a matter of contention arise between her and some sister Grand Lodge, if not soon amicably adjusted, it will be referred, her sister Grand Lodge consenting thereto, to arbitration for final determination, and without any issuance of any edicts of non-intercourse.

7th. That no Masonic body or brother may make or seek to enforce a claim for money against another Masonic body or brother for expenses incurred in the performance of a Masonic duty or Masonic relief.

8th. That this Grand Lodge set apart a page of her proceedings annually, for the publication, as an appendix, of the laws adopted by the Grand Lodges of an international character, as a code of universal Masonic law for the government of the several Grand Lodges towards one another.

9th. That an official copy of this report and resolutions be forwarded to each of our Grand Representatives by our R. W. Grand Secretary, with the request that they present them officially to their Grand Lodge, at their next Grand Communication, and fraternally urge them to take the matter under consideration and act upon them.

10th. That each of our Grand Representatives be and is fraternally requested to report to our Grand Lodge the official action of their Grand Lodge thereupon.

11th. That the petition for recognition from the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, Bro. Carlos K. Ruiz, Grand Master, be respectfully deferred.

We call the attention of P. G. M., Ira A. W. Buck, the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to his duties in the premises.

“Freemasons’ Day” at the Exposition attracted much attention from the brethren. The ceremonies of the occasion were conducted by Grand Master Lobdell. His speech, together with the replies of distinguished civilians, Brethren Governors Furnas and Young, are published. We can only say that they are excellent productions, particularly that of the Grand Master.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence, P. G. Master M. E. Girard, chairman, is a brief affair, and particularly distinguished for its objections to the ordinary forms of such papers. Nearly the whole thing is but an exposition of its faith in the propositions heretofore quoted. All else is embodied in three paragraphs, thus :

We mean that we do not intend to, and will not, take up any report, one by one, and seriatim review any in all its parts—tell you not only what style the Grand Master used in his address, but what he was pleased to have put in print, and, in addition to this, everything the brother writing for the Foreign Correspondence Committee has chosen to inflict upon the Masonic world, however right or wrong or un-Masonic it might be—and, upon that, indite a long tirade of review and criticism too often made up of unpardonable abuse—very often couched in language not only un-Masonic, but not fit to appear in a Masonic report, or even an ordinarily decent family newspaper.

Truly, it does seem to us that some Foreign Correspondence Committees think their duty consists in part in abusing generally the other Foreign Correspondence Committees; and the more severe and bitter they can be, the better they seem to think they are performing a *Masonic* duty. Really, they are doing a great wrong to the Fraternity.

We do not wish to particularize, but some reviewers have handled the Louisiana Committee without gloves, Masonic or otherwise.

The great feature of a good (not elegant) report is to give tidings from the Craft—giving transactions, and such expositions of law and legislation as will interest home readers. If this course is pursued, lodges acquire necessary information that could not otherwise be obtained. Our impressions are that the brethren of Louisiana will soon tire of reports that do not contain tidings from other jurisdictions.

M. W. David R. Graham, New Orleans, Grand Master.

R. W. J. C. Batchelor, New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA, 1885.

The tenth annual communication was held February 11, Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, Brother John Headley Bell, in the Grand East. His address is an excellent record of official life, and reflects credit upon the jurisdiction.

Three new lodges were permitted, and Brother Levi Abraham Cohen made Special Deputy Grand Master of Morocco. Wonder how Jew and Mohammedan will *mix*—rather better than Mohammedan and Christian, we reckon.

The Grand Master reports satisfactory condition of lodges.

The Grand Secretary had been instructed (1884) to communicate with the Grand Lodge of Canada, asking for funds to relieve Masons of that jurisdiction who were making constant drains upon the resources of the Masons of Manitoba. Bro. Bell was not over-well pleased with a very conclusive denial of the request.

Representation was exchanged with the M. Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland. It is also a pleasure to know that our distinguished brother, R. W. Jacob Krohn, represents this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Brother K. is an elegant gentleman, and a Mason without reproach. Should he visit Manitoba, the considerable *breadth* of his physical proportions will admonish the brethren of his prominent predilections.

Brother Bell, in his "Retrospective," gives some comparisons. In 1875, Grand Lodge was organized by the three lodges then in existence, with 203 members. In

1885, he finds 28 chartered lodges and three under dispensation, with a total membership of 1,246. He has been an industrious officer, and it was a rare pleasure to have met him a few months since.

The report of the Grand Secretary is an exhaustive document. He shows a balance in Grand Lodge Treasury of \$1,440, and no claims outstanding.

The Board of General Purposes recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Arizona and South Australia, also of the supposed Grand Lodge of Mexico. Concurred in. We know nothing of the latter, and should hesitate a long time before inviting it into the family of Grand Lodges; and for the reason, that we are of the opinion that its lodges are the product of Grand Orients. If such conglomerations are recognized as of authority in establishing Masonic lodges, why not extend such courtesies to a Division of the Sons of Temperance, Royal Arcanums, or Forrestors? We are pleased with the deferring of like claims to recognition by the "Grand Lodge of Victoria."

A Past Grand Master's jewel was ordered for Brother Bell, and a donation made him of one hundred dollars. No report on correspondence.

M. W. Christopher F. Forrest, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

R. W. William G. Scott, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND, 1884.

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Maryland commenced its one hundred and ninety-fifth Stated Communication on this second Tuesday of May, 1884, having met semi-annually for ninety-seven and a half years." Aged, but without infirmity. Most Worshipful Bro. John H. Tyson, Grand Master.

Lodges were well represented, and, as a rule, prosperous. The Grand Master directs attention to the Lodge of Relief (Baltimore), and urges that more attention be given it. Our city once had an organization of a similar character, but the misfortunes of an officer closed up its affairs.

The Grand Master announces the death of a patriarch of the Fraternity, thus:

I have to announce to the Grand Lodge the death of (I believe) its oldest member, Bro. Elijah Stansbury, P. M. of Warren Lodge, No. 51, who departed this life December 19, 1883, in the ninety-third year of his age. For sixty-nine years he had been a Master Mason, and nearly forty-six years a Past Master. He was initiated, passed and raised in Warren Lodge, and continued to be a member of that lodge until his death. He once occupied the honorable office of Mayor of Baltimore, and

was also one of the "Old Defenders" of this city in the war of 1812. His attachment to Masonry continued to the last. He visited his lodge within three years before his death, and attended one of its "Reunions" about eight months before his death. He was widely known and universally esteemed in this community, where the greater part of his long and useful life was passed. His mind was active to the end, and he was interested in all the current events of the day. I know from my own converse with him, that he had long contemplated his death, as an event that would probably occur very soon. But he looked forward to it, and spoke of it, with that perfect serenity and cheerfulness which religion alone can impart to the soul.

Many of the beacons of the Craft are passing away. The life of such a man is of more consequence to us than the mere glitter of distinctions. These latter fade into insignificance, in the minds of those who have the most exalted interests in the real welfare of the Fraternity, when placed in contrast with a character that diffuses the life-giving influences of his professions.

The Grand Master notices the purpose of Bro. E. T. Schultz to publish, in numbers, the history of Maryland Masonry.

The following, from the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, will interest our readers :

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, &C.. }
MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1884. }

To the M. W. Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland :

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER : Believing that the accompanying photographic copy of the original book of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Philadelphia, Pa., dated June 24, A. D, 1731, marked "Liber B.," will interest the Craft of your jurisdiction, as evidence of the first Masonic lodge organized in this country under its Colonial existence, I have the pleasure of presenting it to your Grand Lodge with the assurances of my most fraternal regards.

Yours fraternally,

CONRAD B. DAY, *Grand Master.*

I immediately wrote a suitable reply to the above letter, but the presentation is to this Grand Lodge, and I have no doubt you will make a proper acknowledgment of it. The document is here for your inspection. It shows the account of Benjamin Franklin (among others), and shows a charge against him on June 24th, 1731 :

"To 5 Lodge days omission @ 6 d. per diem, 2 s., 6 d."

This "5 Lodge days omission" would carry the account back to at least February, 1731, as it appears the lodge met but once a month. Besides the fact that this book is marked "Liber B.," indicates that "Liber A." had preceded it, and perhaps embraced a considerable period of time.

The finances of the Grand Body are on the mend. Legislation unimportant.

In consequence of a severe affliction in the family of Bro. Gorgas, Bro. Wroth assumed his duties as correspondent. We don't see how he could accomplish so much in *ten* days. Maryland is to be congratulated upon having so many brethren that can be made useful in emergencies.

Brother Wroth condemns affiliation fees. Long years ago we made an effort to impress upon local lodges the impropriety this bar to affiliation, but without much success. It is the main argument of city lodges, that, because our members have paid large sums for the degrees, those more favored in such disbursements should not be permitted to unite here, except for a considerable consideration. This feeling has

its first origin in the general, but erroneous, presumption that the member has monied *rights* in connection with membership—that his contributions are to insure (!) him some kind of a stipend in the event of indigency—notwithstanding the fundamental law does not direct to any such conclusions. It is not the purpose to renew discussion upon this topic, but we ask the reader to rehearse his covenants in lodge, chapter and commandery, each of which will demonstrate Masonic charity; or, rather, the irrevocable law thereof.

Bro. Wroth speaks of Grand Master Browning's address, 1883, as a paper clear in its statements, etc. He also quotes, approvingly, the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence, of that year, in condemnation of the "Massachusetts departure."

The following is from Kansas :

If the "dimits" are worded as we have generally seen them, and that is—That the bearer is entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and we cheerfully recommend him to the consideration of all good Masons wheresoever dispersed, &c., &c.—we would undoubtedly object to one being given to one under charges. We would never sign a dimit recommending a *man*, let alone a *Mason*, who was, in our opinion, liable to have charges brought against him.

Our law provides for a dimit, if dues are paid, and no charges of record. If, however, proceedings have been instituted, the applicant must wait the issue. The form of such paper should not embrace aught else but a withdrawal, and at the request of the holder.

Bro. Wroth does not object to Masonic fairs. Neither do we, in the absence of gambling and other fraud.

M. W. John S. Tyson, Baltimore, Grand Master.

R. W. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN, 1885.

A portrait of M. W. Brother Arthur M. Clark, Grand Master, introduces us to the record of the forty-first annual communication, of January 27. The writer first saw fraternal light in Union Lodge, No. 28, December, 1848; and subsequently was a party to the organization of Siloam, No. 35. As might be expected, those early days of our Masonic experiences become more precious to memory as the years roll on. All along the pathway of our mystic life we have been encompassed by the fragrance of friendships that have elevated thought, and crystalized aspirations for a life that should not cast a solitary reflection upon the choice of our early years, the joy of our manhood, and the pride and solace of the closing scenes of life.

The elegant address of the Grand Master will attract the attention of cotemporaries. He opens it with fraternal greetings, and announces the past year to have been one of harmony and prosperity. Seven new lodges have been organized, several lodge apartments dedicated, several memorial stones placed, and eight lodges resolved into four.

The Grand Master makes of record a number of decisions. The following will be noticed :

“ Can a brother, under charges, who is notoriously obnoxious to the members of his lodge, be refused admission by the W. M. ? ”

Ans. The W. M. is justified in refusing such brother admission if he was so notoriously bad and obnoxious that members would not sit with him. I would say that the W. M. may act in his discretion, but will be answerable for any arbitrary abuse of his power. Of course, no written law can be found justifying such a course, but a complete justification is found in the necessities of the case. It is a question of the life of the lodge, and that is of more consequence than the assertion of any individual brother's rights.

“ Would it be lawful for a lodge to confer degrees or do Masonic work in a new Masonic hall before it is dedicated to Masonry ? ”

Ans. No ; a lodge room should be dedicated to Masonic uses before its occupancy. Such dedication is especially desirable as being in conformity to ancient Masonic usage, and as being in imitation of the solemn dedication of King Solomon's Temple, of which every lodge is a representation.

A W. M. submits the following : “ A is a member of Lodge 202. B petitions Lodge 314 for initiation, and is elected. A makes objection to the W. M. of 314, before the degree is conferred, that petitioner is unworthy, and not a proper person for admission, and objects to his initiation. Is the W. M. of 314 bound by any law of Masonry to defer the conferring of the degree on such objection ? ”

Ans. No.

“ Can a person who resides within the State of Indiana, but nearer to a Masonic lodge in Michigan than to any lodge within his own State, be admitted to the Michigan lodge nearest his residence ? ”

Ans. No ; Michigan has no jurisdiction beyond its own State lines, and a lodge in Michigan can not entertain a petition from without the limits of this State.

A W. M. asks : “ Can we make a Mason of a man who has lost three of the fingers of his right hand off at the second joint ? He is excellent material in every particular—bright, intelligent, has a good business, etc. ”

Ans. In this case, I recognize no disability, the *real* test being his ability to conform to our ceremonies. This test being clearly shown, I have little sympathy with the idea that a man possessing all the other qualifications, internal as well as external, is to be excluded because of some physical defect in some member.

After reading the first three or four times, we instinctively turned to his portrait, to see if we could find a trace of despotism in his features. Not finding it there, we read again his splendid tribute to the fundamental axioms of the Fraternity, only to suffer further disappointment. We have come to the conclusion, however, that his education had been tinctured with admiration for the brilliant despotisms of the early and middle ages of the world's history, or perhaps, for some of those terrors in

heathen mythology with which our distinguished brother McCurdy is so familiar. In response to the conclusions of Brother Clark, the Committee on Jurisprudence replied :

Sec. 18 of the Penal Code of this Grand Lodge provides that "the Masonic standing of the accused is not affected until after sentence. He is presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty; and he may, at all times before sentence, vote upon all matters not involved in the charges and specifications pending against him: *Provided*, That he shall be debarred from visiting any but his own lodge until after the determination of the case."

This provision expressly declares that no right, or benefit, or privilege, except that of visitation, shall be denied a brother, even under charges, until after sentence. The Master of a lodge is clearly enjoined to enforce proper decorum in a lodge, and he would be justified in declining to admit a brother not properly clothed, or who is in a state of intoxication, and he would be justified in excluding from a lodge an intoxicated brother; but whether or not a brother has a bad character is a matter of fact to be Masonically determined only in the way pointed out by the Code.

The notoriously bad character of a member of a lodge is not a matter of recent discovery. It is very probable that months, and perhaps years, have elapsed since it was known—abundant time within which to have established the bad character in the proper way, and if the lodge has survived its inaction, it ought to be able to survive the time necessary now, after charges have been prepared, to purge the lodge.

We are too apt to enter the verdict in a Masonic trial before the evidence is taken, and we submit that the Grand Lodge should not encourage, but discourage, this practice.

We therefore recommend that this decision be not approved.

We felt a glow of satisfaction as we read the report of the committee, but what was our horror to find that, upon the motion of Brother McCurdy, the report of the committee was *rejected* and the abnormity *approved*! We were not there, but will wager a small amount that Bro. McCurdy, in his speech of opposition to the opinions of the committee, reveled in the glories of Phyrrius and Nero! This will not do, brethren. If a Master in Illinois, under like circumstances, should deny admission to a member, he would be deprived of his official functions immediately upon conviction for the *offense*. If there is any one right of a Mason, in good standing before the law, that is inherent and indefeasible, it is the right to visit his lodge. Every principle of fraternal law—law as sacred as obligation can make it—revolts at the presumption that a Master or Grand Master is permitted to inflict a penalty in the absence of a formal conviction. Is it not passing strange, that well-informed and classically-educated brethren will insist that there is a power in Masonry that can rightfully crush the rights of a brother except upon conviction for an offense? Does such barbarity find a place in our *fellowship* covenants? Stand up, Bro. McCurdy, with Bro. Innes, and rehearse the closing esoteric rituals of the third degree, and then reply to our questionings.

Regarding the second decision, we think it embodies much more of sentimentality than aught else. Dedication of lodge apartments is proper, but we don't imagine that its absence, for the time being, would jeopardize the salvation of its occupants.

The third opinion of the Grand Master is general law; notwithstanding we are of the belief that an objection, under the circumstances, should so far engage the at-

tion of brethren that further examination of the fitness of a candidate should be instituted.

The fourth decision has no place in the Masonry of our jurisdiction. It is here held that contiguous lodges, without regard to State lines, are competent to determine their rights in the premises. If a lodge of Wisconsin desires to confer the degrees upon a candidate residing within the jurisdiction of an adjacent lodge in Illinois, a waiver of claim by the latter is sufficient authority.

The fifth is given for information, that our brethren may be made acquainted with diversities of opinion prevailing.

The Grand Master turns his batteries upon intemperance. He is asked if a petitioner, engaged in the liquor traffic, should receive the attention of a lodge by a formal reception and reference of his application. After bringing before Grand Lodge prior legislation, he concludes thus :

I have a word for you, and I ask you, the keepers and guardians of true and ancient Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, if my recommendation shall meet your approval, to settle the law of this Grand Jurisdiction in this particular beyond cavil, question or discussion, so far as the letter of the law may be concerned.

My advice and recommendation is this : I believe that the Ancient Laws and Landmarks of Freemasonry, the ritual, charges and obligations of the first degree, and of every degree in Masonry, constitute for this Grand Lodge, for every constituent lodge, and for all Masons, an ample and sufficient rule, guide and remedy in this whole field of temperance and of intemperance, of vice and of virtue, of morality and of immorality wherever the human family may extend or civilization prevail.

For a law to lie upon the statute book as a dead letter, a mandate which nobody obeys, is worse than to have no law at all upon the subject. A dead law teaches disobedience, and disobedience breeds vice. It is idle to enact a law which the spirit and opinion of the people, or of the Craft, will not sustain and execute in action. Such legislation is a mockery and a means of social corruption. Let the legislation of our Order, like the legislation of the land, represent the true sentiment, the actual principle and opinion of the great body of Masons as of the people, in civil law in that form and manner which will be enforced and carried into penal execution by the voluntary and conscientious mind and action of Masons as Masons.

Freemasonry is a permanent and conservative, as well as an ancient, Institution. (See Landmark 1st, Record of Ancient Landmarks of Masonry.) Churches, societies, associations and individuals of all names and descriptions, drift hither and thither with every wind of doctrine, and are caught up and blown this way or that by every theory, scheme and "ism"

Not so with Freemasonry. She is forever the same. Her laws are the embodiment of moral wisdom, and they are sufficient for all time and for all men.

They need not to be changed or revised in their moral constitution. The foundations of our Holy Temple were laid for all generations, and they are sufficient for all.

Do you not remember, my brethren, that the foundations of the Second Temple were laid upon the ancient foundations of the first ?

So it is with the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. *Enforce them.* That is your whole duty, and that meets the whole demand.

It appears that Grand Lodge, 1878, had adopted a resolve punishing a Mason, either by suspension or expulsion, for being identified in the sale of intoxicants. The Grand Master refers to this action, and came to the conclusion that, as no attention

had been given it, a repeal was the proper course to pursue. The Grand Lodge was of a like opinion. Now, the whole question of intemperance rests, where it belongs, in the fundamental law of the Institution. An interdict, however, against the favorite beverage of Brethren Innes, Jennings, and their associates (only to be found in its purity in Illinois), will do no violence to the feelings of Michigan distillers.

Sorry, indeed, to know it, but another Masonic financial officer has "gone wrong." The treasurer of our sister jurisdiction has misappropriated its funds—is a defaulter. We had hoped that our experiences in this direction would have been the last.

The Grand Master records a fraternal tribute to the memory of R. W. Brother E. R. Landon.

The special report on correspondence by our distinguished brother, Innes, mentions the organization of the "Grand Lodge of Victoria," but wisely recommends that action upon its recognition be deferred for a year—and we hope until a majority of the lodges of that Province are in accord with the movement.

The Grand Lodge of Australia received cordial welcome. Correct. We regret to see that Bro. Innes alludes to the encroachments of the Grand Orient of Italy upon the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Peru, and requests of that "duly constituted Masonic body" that it desist in its trespasses! We should as soon think of condemning the Knights of Pythias under like circumstances. Either have as much authority as the other over the symbolic degrees. He does well in not recommending attention to the claims of either the "Grand Lodges of Spain or Mexico."

Some brother suggested the propriety of making the minimum fee for conferring the degrees fifteen dollars. This benevolence in the welfare of the profane was not concurred in.

Grand Lodge was in a flurry over the defalcation of its Treasurer, and, as in our case, stringent amendments to by-laws were in order.

At the previous session of Grand Lodge, P. G. M. McCurdy offered a resolution investing lodges with authority to incorporate and hold property now being held in trust by the Grand Body. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, and said:

Under the law, the Grand Lodge exercises no right of management or control; it is simply the legal custodian of the property, and *must* reconvey at the option of the beneficiary. The property does not belong to the Grand Lodge, but is held in trust simply, and the Grand Lodge is pledged to execute the trust for the use and benefit of the lodge conveying.

Your committee know of no system more simple and better adapted to the wants of such a large number of different organizations.

The Act of Incorporation confers no right of control or management over the property of lodges. The only control over lodge property is derived from what we all regard as the higher law

of Masonry. All lodge property is Masonic property, and once Masonic property it is always Masonic property. It has been solemnly dedicated to Masonry; individual ownership in it has ceased.

The lodge's right to management and control over it is absolute, so long as the lodge continues to exist, by an observance of the higher laws of Masonry—the Constitution, Regulations and By-Laws. When the lodge ceases to exist, the property of the lodge does not cease to be Masonic property, nor revert to the individuals composing the lodge, but it continues sacred to Masonic uses only.

Hence, Sec. 43 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge provides that: "If any lodge shall cease to exist, the last Master or Wardens shall transmit to the Grand Secretary all the books, papers, jewels, furniture, funds and other property, or evidences thereof, of the lodge so ceasing to exist."

The repeal of this by-law is the abandonment of this position, and practically concedes the right of individual ownership of lodge property, or Masonic property; it practically concedes that property once dedicated to Masonic uses may cease to be Masonic property; that property accumulated by the care, economy and Masonic thrift of one generation may be perverted to other uses by another and succeeding generation.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its constituents, are corporate bodies. The whole system, to us, is objectionable. It would occupy too much space in this review to investigate the subject, but we hope to find opportunity before the close of the year to present the matter from our standpoint.

The Grand Lodge did a good thing in ordering additional compensation for the Grand Secretary. It was too little, but as the brethren of Michigan are upon the *right track*, *growls* will be withheld for the present.

A proposition was submitted to amend by-laws, by providing that an elected candidate not presenting himself for the degrees within one year from notification of election, must present a new petition, and to "be treated in all respects as an original petition." A limitation of one year was also applied to advancements. A new petition will be required. Laid over under the rule.

A Past Master jewel was ordered for the retiring Grand Master.

The report on correspondence is, of course, by Brother Innes. It is not quite as voluminous as customary, in consequence of the recent earthquake in the affairs of the Grand Treasurer. Bro. I. is an artist in his way-scissors. We raked him up last year, hoping to get his *bile* in motion, but without avail; his only reply being, "to avoid future discord, we will agree to disagree!" We would like to look a Mason in the face who could succeed in getting him angry! He is a good brother, and to our personal knowledge is worthy of the high estimate in which he is held by the brethren of Michigan.

He devotes 16 pages to Illinois, by quoting our "Special Report" and our review of the "Massachusetts departure," for which he has our profound thanks.

M. W. James H. Farnum, Cassopolis, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA, 1884.

A large number of lodges were represented at the thirty-first annual communication, held January 15.

It is rare to find a better paper than the address of the Grand Master, M. W. C. Henry Benton. Three new lodges were authorized. His visitations were not numerous, because of considerable absence from the jurisdiction. He reports faithful work, in this direction, by District Deputies. He submitted several decisions, concluding thus :

In case of Masonic trial, when the lodge passes upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, a majority vote is all that is required. If, however, the Master in such case, under the impression that it required a two-thirds vote to convict, declared the accused not guilty, and acquitted him, when, in fact, a majority voted guilty, that ends the matter so far as the lodge is concerned. The accused was acquitted by the tribunal which sat in judgment on his case; he has been in jeopardy of punishment once, and his acquittal is a bar to any other prosecution, or trial, by the lodge for the same offense.

At our last annual communication I reported, among others, the following opinion: "A lodge whose charter has been destroyed by fire, may meet and work in the absence of its charter. The fact that the lodge has been regularly chartered by competent authority is not changed simply because the best evidence of that fact has been destroyed. Of course, the lodge will, at the earliest opportunity, apply to the Grand Lodge for a duplicate of its charter, as it should not be without that evidence in its lodge room, if it can be avoided."

Touching the first, we are not of the opinion that the error of the Master estopped inquiry. It would appear from the language of the Grand Master, that the matter was submitted for his consideration. If this be true, it would have been held in Illinois that it was his plain duty to have set aside the vote of conviction, and to have ordered a lawful ballot. Brother Benton is, doubtless, a lawyer, arriving at conclusions suggested by an experience in civil tribunals, and which are not, in many things, governing in the administration of fraternal law, if our covenants therein are to be respected. Read the dictum of the Grand Master, and place it in contrast with fraternal stipulations. These latter are *controlling* in Masonry, and can not be dispensed with, though the practice of the courts decree otherwise. If a *brother* had been wronged through the blunder of an officer, it was a *brother's* function, on the part of the Grand Master, to have corrected the error; else our obligations are deluding fictions.

His second proposition has been so much discussed in our former reports, that it is not necessary to renew our dissent from the declaration of Brother Benton, that the parchment (so-called charter) is fundamental to the existence of a lodge.

The Grand Master gives the Grand Secretary a gentle roasting for supposed assumptions. The matter is alluded to because it is not infrequently the case that functionaries of long standing assume, in common parlance, to "run the Grand Body." We have had in Illinois, in times past, like unpleasant experiences.

Included in the recommendations of Bro. Benton, is the following :

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

Twenty years make many changes, but any time, however short, may see any one of us fall into a snare. We are all human; any one of us may fall into a pit to-morrow, and be lost.

The Grand Lodge came to the wise conclusion not to disturb present law and practice.

The Grand Master conveys the pleasing intelligence that lodges, with but few exceptions, are in “a sound, healthy and prosperous condition.”

It is also found from his statements, that the Grand Body is strong financially, and that Bro. Pierson “has proved himself an invaluable Grand Secretary.”

Many applications were made by lodges for remission of dues to the Grand Body; and, in some instances, where apartments were consumed by fire. We here renew our opinion, repeatedly expressed, that lodges that are so negligent, or so parsimonious, as to assume their own risk of such calamity, should not receive a particle of sympathy, in or out of Grand Lodge.

The oration of Brother W. D. Cornish, Grand Orator, is one of the most terse and sensible productions of the kind ever given to the Craft. He starts out with the truism, that, “Whatever has existed through successive generations, and prospered against open opposition, is worthy of serious study.” He next indulges in a little warmth of brotherly and excusable commendation, and reaches the point of interest by showing the needs of the Institution, growing out of the changed conditions of man, as tribe and nation succeed each other. He thus puts it:

A despotic power was vested in the patriarchal head, as best to carry out the smaller needs of youth and personal dependence—the fear of force without increased the force within—but in the safety of their strength combined, this power was modified and tempered by the counsels of the elders and the common sacrifice in which all members of the tribe, by birth and by adoption, joined.

But with the growth of wants came commerce, then wars, and exile, and captivity—the tie of blood and kinship, weakened by excess of fiction, and by absorption into aggregates, lost force and power—the youth threw off the yoke, the tribe rebelled against the absent lord—the principle of local contiguity became established as a basis of union for common ends—and the atoms of humanity became sifted over the surface of the earth, until now the individual is the unit of society, and the family tie is limited to the condition of dependence in childhood, and physical infirmity.

And thus the remedy for his great need, which man so early planned, was dissipated and lost in the advance to modern civilization, and civilization gave nothing in return save only law, and the rule of force, competent enough by combination of the individual units in resistance to save the state from aggression without, but ineffectual to supply all closer needs of those same units in relation with themselves.

The modern laws are founded, it is said, on the wisdom and experience of the world, and are the ripe product of the best human thought. But general rules, as laws must be, will always gall the weaker spot, and often in the name of justice work injustice.

They furnish remedies for wrongs after the wrong is done, and punish for the crime for which no reparation can be made—and here their mission ends.

We cast about to find the harbor of refuge that has supplied the place of the lost family compact.

The tie of kindred blood no longer binds, but in its stead we find our mystic tie of brotherhood.

Brothers by adoption, we draw apart in groups about our patriarchal head, under whose rule we all must bow.

We gather about the common altar, and by our friendly zeal supply the kindred part of sympathy from heart to heart—anoint the bruise, bind up the wound, support the weak, admonish error, and ward off the threatened evil.

We wage our struggle with the world as men; but here we reproduce the kindly graces of the ancient family, with all its ties in semblance and in meaning.

With common aims and common ends to serve, we labor here for the common good, under the common Master, and thus we typify the world's first life and law.

Brothers by adoption, indeed, the fiction of our relation to each other is no more than that which made the alien all of kin, and the tie which initiates could never have been closer in reality.

And then, we, too, are gathered in our councils of the elders, and make our mutual sacrifice and obligation, consider common needs, and make our common rules to regulate the whole.

We do not need to claim a kindred blood, or that our order had its origin in the early dawn of life, before its history began.

If it has filled a primal need and want of man, left out of the problems solved by governments of force and law, then it has justified its being.

Our readers would be interested in the entire production.

The report on correspondence is by Brother Pierson, Grand Secretary.

In his review of California, he says that "*the right* of Masonic burial is an Americanism; in Europe it is not recognized as a *right*." We heartily concur in the opinion; and further insist, that, if a member is accorded vested *rights* in the funds of the lodge, it is in violation of its fundamental principles. The law upon this subject is rooted and grounded in the primary law of the Institution—our covenants.

It is a pleasure to find a brother of so much experience as Brother Pierson, entirely hostile to the "Massachusetts departure." He agrees with us, that a "Grand Lodge knows only the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M., and has no right to legislate upon a matter which it knows nothing about." Quite true. In his review of our jurisdiction he again alludes to the subject, and approvingly quotes the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence. Bro. Pierson will find much attention given to the topic in our last report. Our distinguished cotemporary seems less inclined than usual to discussion. As he is a person of very positive convictions, we regret this indisposition to give us reasonable reasons for the faith that is in him.

M. W. Henry R. Denny, Carver, Grand Master.

R. W. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI, 1884.

This is a magnificent record of more than 400 pp. It is not only grand in its proportions, but grander still in its wealth of Masonic thought, and practical exemplifications of a vigorous, impartial administration.

Grand Lodge convened October 14, and was well attended. The Grand Master, M. W. Lee A. Hall, presented a record of official acts that rarely has a parallel in such papers; and we think that it will be the judgment of our cotemporaries (although they may not be in unison with some of his views) that he has met the embarrassments incident to his position with a dignity and determination that should give him an exalted place in the respect and affections of the Fraternity. We do not know of anything so much to be admired as patient, persevering *pluck*. There is not an impatient word in his address; nevertheless, he points out law and demands obedience thereto, with a force of expression *certain* to convey his want of respect for law-breakers.

He first calls attention to disregard for the plain letter of the statute, interdicting the reception of saloon-keepers into lodges. The law says: "That the business of saloon-keeping is hereby declared to be a Masonic offense, and those engaged in that business are liable to be dealt with for un-Masonic conduct." In two instances, lodges elected officers engaged in the traffic, but installation was denied them. Further on he says:

Just here allow me to define the word Temperance as used in this connection. It is not intended to enforce abstinence in any form, or in any way to interfere with the personal liberty of action of any of the brethren, but to hold each brother responsible for any act that would bring the Fraternity into disrepute or disgrace. As we use the word Temperance (and it was used in that sense by the committee), it is defined to be "That due restraint upon our affection and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice." No one who uses intoxicating liquors to excess is in any sense worthy to be a partaker of our Mysteries, nor should he be allowed to remain among us, if he persists in doing so. This brings us back to the proposition that drunkenness and saloon-keeping are cognate offenses, both alike foreign to our law, and to the spirit and principle of Freemasonry. This being true, the only conclusion to be deduced from the premises was, (1) That Masons who are saloon-keepers are guilty of un-Masonic conduct, for which they are liable to be expelled from the Order. (2) If those already members were liable to be expelled, certainly it was not proper that the petition for initiation of any person engaged in saloon-keeping should be received. I therefore instructed the lodges that no consideration would justify the lodge in making a saloon-keeper a Mason, and that a petition from such a person should not be received. I also instructed our lodges that no brother engaged in saloon-keeping should, under any circumstances, be selected to fill any office in the lodge, or to represent it in any way, on the ground that our officers are our representatives before the public, and will be so regarded. This Grand Lodge therefore can not and will not allow anything to be done that will tend, even in the slightest degree, to bring Masonry into disrepute.

But at this point came an important question. Is a brother, even though he be a saloon-keeper, in good standing until some action has been taken against him, and is he entitled to hold office in the lodge? I confess the solution of this question was a matter of difficulty; but, upon reflection, came to the conclusion that the declaration of the Grand Lodge had virtually placed every Mason who was a saloon-keeper under charges, with only the reservation that would allow a lodge in dealing with them to take into consideration any peculiar circumstances that might surround the

individual case of any brother engaged in the business. At the same time, all lodges were expected to enforce the law in good faith. It is a well-known rule that no brother under charges is eligible to an office in a lodge. If the foregoing solution is the true one, it follows that any brother engaged in saloon-keeping is under a quasi disability by reason of the action of the Grand Lodge, and is not competent to hold an office in a lodge. Mature reflection led me to the conclusion that this was the correct theory of the Grand Lodge order, and in pursuance of that conviction, I acted in the following cases, which are herewith presented for your consideration.

Upon the question of permitting inebriates to continue membership in lodges, he but expresses the truths that lie at the foundation of the Masonic fabric. It is true, that the lodge does not determine that brethren shall not indulge in intoxicants; but it does insist that they shall not degrade themselves by their use; neither shall they bring stigma upon the Institution by any other habit or practice that the *common law* of our *civilization* denounces. Do our brethren of either Illinois or Missouri comprehend the power and influence in the welfare of the race, of the 600,000 Craftsmen of our continent, if found walking through life on the lines of their *professions*? Is it sentimentalism that demands *sobriety* and *honor* among Masons? Our civilization demands this of *every* man. Can the Fraternity, therefore, insist upon *less*, and be of any importance to the world? For what purpose are our civil tribunals, but to enforce rights and morals upon which society is dependent for an existence? One of the grand features of our organization, is not only to be obedient to law, but to exert ourselves to see it respected. If, then, a professed Mason is found to be a licentious profligate, a drunkard or burglar, is not the lodge to be condemned by the world if it permit to remain in its embrace a person who is declared by the civil law to be in antagonism to the well-being of the community and state? Treat the subject as we may, brethren, it is a truth emblazoned upon every Masonic altar, that to be a *Mason* is to be a *man*. The scintillations from that truth appear in every aspiration to manhood; from hearthstones where cluster the beautiful tendrils of affection that adorn the brows of loving, God-respecting husbands and fathers; from the honest toiler in shop or upon roadway, and from the palace of the honorable, charitable and humane.

What does it cost to be a *man*? Does it make a solitary draft upon your purse or good sense? Do you pay money for the precious boon of striving for an honorable manhood that is to mark your consequence to the Fraternity and world? Do you toil in prison, and there branded a felon on return to the world, for the *crime* of duty to family, country, kindred or race? Now look at the other side of the picture, and comprehend, if possible, the fearful sacrifices of money, time and common sense that are made to reach the immeasurable depths of infamy to which the drunkard, liar and dissolute profligate hasten in their mad determination that their only heritage to those that come after them shall be the detestable vestments of their impurities. Is it not beyond comprehension, that human beings of the image of their Creator, will spend money, time, mental powers, and every pleasant hope for the present and future, to reach slums from which every sentiment of manhood instinctively recoils? We are glad that our brethren of Missouri have had a Grand Master who (we know from a brother of that jurisdiction) is a living exemplar of his Masonic professions. Brethren, if you heed his admonitions, the Grand Lodge of Missouri

will soon be a synonym of God's best agencies for the redemption of the land from a degradation that pandering to vice is certain to entail.

We must demur to the "conclusion" of the Grand Master, "that the declaration of the Grand Lodge has virtually placed every Mason who is a saloon-keeper under charges," &c. It was in this view of the law that Brother Hall forbade the installations heretofore referred to. The Committee on Jurisprudence wisely determines the course to be pursued when lodges so far forget themselves as to disregard the statutes of Grand Lodge, and corresponds with methods that, under like circumstances, the Grand Master of Illinois would have been justified in adopting. If a lodge here had elected a Master known to be engaged in unlawful practices, complaint by a member of the lodge, accompanied by an objection, would arrest installation until an investigation could determine the validity of such objection. On the other hand, if the Master elect had been installed, then upon complaint the Grand Master would order a trial before a commission, composed of present or past Masters. If the Grand Master, upon the report of such commission, adjudged the respondent guilty of the offense or offenses charged, he would not only be authorized to suspend him from the functions of his office, but from the rights and privileges of Masonry, and during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. More than this, if the Grand Master becomes convinced that the lodge was guilty of willful perversion of law in the premises, he would be justified in arresting its charter. We hold that there is not any fraternal law that places in the hands of a lodge, Master or Grand Master, the authority to condemn a brother, or lodge, in the absence of a hearing.

Several charters were arrested, or surrendered, and eleven new lodges authorized.

The Grand Master ordered a number of new trials, and in remarks upon the causes therefor, he asserts that the law of the jurisdiction "distinctly prohibits the plea of guilty or not guilty;" and in the next breath says: "Nor is it competent for a lodge to assess punishment on a plea of guilt merely, without a vote by ballot on the question of guilt." Perhaps the scope of his conclusions are not correctly understood.

The Grand Master presents so many topics of interest that to notice them all would consume the *entire space* allotted to this review. He must pardon us, therefore, if we pass on to other features of the session, which, if neglected, would be certain to call out the anathemas of Bro. Vincil and others.

From the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, it is found that Grand Lodge is not disposed to consent that the lodge shall be employed as a collecting agency. In Illinois, in matters of differences growing out of business transactions, it is held (as in Missouri) that the courts should adjudicate them. Our law is very explicit upon the subject. We do not permit an examination into such matters, unless specific acts of fraud are set up in charges. If these are established, the penalty follows; if not, the case is dismissed.

To show the feeling of Missouri brethren touching the liquor traffic, the committee, in affirming the judgment of a lodge that had inflicted a penalty for vending ardent spirits, say :

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

Three hundred dollars was contributed to the fund of the Kansas City Board of Relief.

The Committee on Jurisprudence were not favorably impressed with the opinion of the Grand Master, that the restoration of an expelled Mason to membership should be accomplished by the same vote (two-thirds) that imposed the penalty.

The Committee on Widows' and Orphans' Home reported, that, instead of returning (as has been the practice) to lodges the accumulations in the Grand Treasury, that such surplus should be "set apart as a fund to aid in the establishment of the Home." Concurred in.

The monument to the lamented Bro. Gouley has been completed and paid for.

Past Grand Master, M. W. John D. Vincil, now the active and efficient Grand Secretary, presented his customary review of the transactions of fifty-two Grand Bodies. His paper is not only to be admired for an unpretentious display of its author's ability; but, more and better than all, for his sturdy, unflinching devotion to the ethical character of the Fraternity. Many of his cotemporaries will dissent from his opinions, and without, we fear, presenting any new avenue of escape from the thralldom that holds brethren and profanes in the dark, gloomy pathways of life; but not one of the bright host that are now singing anthems of fealty to the Great King, will utter an unfriendly criticism upon the earnest, conscientious efforts of any Mason who is concentrating his best ability in an effort to save men from that hell-ordained

engine of destruction—strong *drink*. Masons very much differ as to proper methods for the suppression of intemperance, but all will agree that Masonry should be absolutely divorced from its wretched influences. We shall not attempt to follow Bro. Vincil through his voluminous paper. In a word, he gives intemperance a merciless castigation whenever opportunity presents itself; ruthlessly pours out his anathemas upon physical perfectionists; denounces, in unmeasured terms, so-called “prerogatives” of Grand Masters; thinks that expulsion for non-payment of dues is a “punishment out of all proportion to the offense,” &c.

Our jurisdiction receives friendly notice. Grand Master Browning’s address complimented. He also has a kind word for our exemplary Grand Secretary, Bro. Munn. If it was thought possible to excite a *blush* upon his *complacent countenance*, we should give Bro. Vincil’s estimate of him. He is an officer of exceptional ability, however, and does not stand in fear of finance committees.

He rather objects to our present form of reports, and thinks that the alphabetical arrangement is better. We ask pardon for including him among the converts to “dual membership.”

In several places Bro. Vincil objects to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. We don’t have the space, here, for a reply, but will give the matter attention before we close this report. It is quite possible that the doctrine is “at a fearful discount;” nevertheless, we have never seen any *fraternal arguments* against it. Come forth, Bro. Vincil, with reasons “for the faith that is in you.”

He is mistaken in indulging the inference that, only in New Brunswick, are Entered Apprentices permitted to participate in the business of the lodge. It is the old rule, and as old as organized Masonry, that those brethren exercised the principal functions of lodge membership. It is yet the rule in Great Britain, and in the Grand Lodges of the Dominion of Canada. All the business of lodges in these jurisdictions is transacted in the first degree. The transfer of such matters to the third degree is of comparatively recent origin.

In his review of Connecticut, he quotes the Grand Master as follows:

A brother is in good standing in his lodge until he has been disciplined, and is entitled to all the rights and benefits of his lodge and the Masonic Fraternity at large. Though a brother may be years in arrears with his lodge dues, he is still entitled to the benefits of his lodge, and will so continue until his lodge, by vote on his individual case, strikes his name from the roll of membership, or for some misdemeanor suspends or expels him.

To which Bro. Vincil responds:

Which we most heartily approve. If a lodge fails to discipline a brother for any irregularity or delinquency, it should not be allowed to hide behind its own *neglect*, and deny him rights not forfeited by trial and conviction.

Under Tennessee, he utters the correct doctrine, thus:

A Masonic lodge should never commit itself and the Fraternity as favoring drunkenness by burying a man whose excesses sent him to the untimely grave of the suicide. “But he was not

'responsible' for the suicidal act." He was responsible for *getting drunk*. And somebody made him drunk for money, and shares the responsibility of the suicide. If a Mason, *he* should be expelled, and never be "entitled to Masonic burial." It is simple and solemn mockery to stand at the open grave, before God and man, and bury a drunkard or a drunkard-maker, with Masonic ceremonies, mouthing out an insulting slander against heaven by saying "that it hath pleased Almighty God to *take out of the world the soul of our deceased brother.*" We will never compromise truth, Masonry, or our conscience, by making any such false declarations. If a Mason can not be buried *properly*, let the matter alone. If men make a record unworthy of Masonry and of their manhood, let no one ask us to stand at the grave with falsehood in our mouths and shame upon our cheeks, and endorse that record, just because the party is *dead*. We will not build a monument for and over the dead, out of any such material, even though the deceased was a member of a lodge. You ask, "Where is your charity?" We answer, "Where are our *rights*?" Does "Charity" ever ask people to lie? "Charity *thinketh no evil.*" Charity can require no wrong act just for the sake of appearances. We are asked to do wrong in order to palliate the wrong of others. A drunken suicide, made so by saloon-keeping Masons, is to be buried. At the grave we say :

"The lambskin, or white leather apron, is an emblem of innocence, and the badge of a Mason ; more honorable than the crown of royalty, or the emblazoned insignia of princely orders, when worthily worn."

And add that,

"Our brother was worthy of its distinction, and in the grave it shall bear witness to his virtues, and our confidence in the sincerity of his profession."

Would we be telling the truth in saying "our brother was *worthy* of its distinction?" We treat these questions as they look to us. Therefore we would follow the decision of Grand Master McConnell, and the advice of the committee, and say such persons are "not entitled to Masonic burial" and "funeral honors should not be conferred."

M. W. Robert F. Stevenson, Kansas City, Grand Master.

M. W. John D. Vincil, P. G. M., St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

MONTANA, 1884.

This active and important Rocky Mountain jurisdiction held its twentieth annual communication October 1, M. W. Hugh Duncan in the Grand East. We think the law of Grand Lodge requiring the presence (for a quorum) of a majority of lodges, rather dangerous. At the opening of the body there were but thirteen of the twenty-four lodges present. Although jurisdictions differ upon this subject, we are of the opinion that the number of lodges (three) necessary to organize a Grand Body, should be permitted to exercise its functions in the absence of a greater number. Eight other lodges subsequently put in an appearance.

The "General Report" of the Grand Secretary is an able paper. Among other recommendations, he urges attention to the Grand Lodge Library, and asks a more

secure place for its keeping. He also makes a special report, recommending the recognition of the new Grand Lodge of "South Australia." We do not have any official papers from that body, consequently are without data upon which to found an opinion as to its claims to legitimacy. If, as Bro. Hedges states, thirty of the thirty-five lodges of the Province entered into the organization, the Grand Lodge of Illinois would, without question, extend fraternal welcome.

The address of the Grand Master is an interesting document, and is well worthy of careful perusal. In its second paragraph, he alludes to the many talented and exemplary brethren with which the jurisdiction has been favored, making particular fraternal mention of Past Grand Master, Bro. Cornelius Hedges, the present Grand Secretary. Every paper from our distinguished brother is a reflection of his character; and though the Grand Master had not said, "His steady hand has never relaxed its grasp, nor has his interest in us ever wavered for a single moment, guiding us safely at home and giving us a name and standing abroad that might well be envied by older jurisdictions," his cotemporaries could not be mistaken in his great value to the Craft.

The Grand Master reports prosperity throughout his domain—not only in things material, but in the perfect unity of the brethren. He was unfortunate in breaking a leg, otherwise he would have given attention to lodge visitations. He recommends a system like that of Illinois, of District Deputy Grand Masters. It works well here, and has become a necessity in consequence of our large territory and numerous lodges. The advice of the Grand Master was concurred in.

Brother Duncan directs attention to a case wherein a lodge of that jurisdiction had assisted an indigent brother hailing from Illinois, and asking a return of the expenditure. It seems that our lodge did not respond to the demand, whereupon Bro. Duncan asks "representatives of the Grand Lodges of which they are accredited near this Grand Lodge, by what law or rule they are governed as to the expenses of a transient sick brother." Our Grand Body has always taken the position that such claims must be adjusted by lodges, and without its interposition. We have never doubted but that a lodge, under such circumstances, should be liberal, and if without ability to make full restitution, *do the best it can.*

The Grand Master authorized a new lodge. But little legislation was had—the less the better in any Grand Lodge.

The report on correspondence is by Past Grand Master, Bro. Cornelius Hedges. We were, to-day (Feb. 19), introduced to a gentleman from Helena, whose opinion of Brother Hedges confirmed the high estimate we had placed upon his great usefulness as a citizen and Mason.

In his review of Alabama, he condemns the suggestion that representatives from lodges should be restricted to Masters, and says, truthfully, "that Masonry is best disseminated through the instructive tongue and attentive ear;" and, further, that "Masonry depends, more than any other organization, on personal intercourse."

The following is from his review of California, and with the exception of the two concluding sentences, we endorse :

The address of the Grand Master is eloquent, wise and profitable for instruction in Masonry. The reported decisions are not as numerous as in some smaller jurisdictions, but the cases have generally something new in them. It may be presumptuous in us to differ from Grand Master Taylor in any respect, but if a candidate was worthy in character, morals, intelligence, we would not exclude him on account of a *rupture*. While such a man might not be *hale* according to some standards of physical examination, there is certainly no more objection to this defect than hundreds of others that are never considered among Masons. Such an one might prove a credit to the Craft, notwithstanding the physical defect. A candidate's physique is to be judged by the uses that Masonry has for a man. Nor are we wholly satisfied that it is within the power of a lodge to establish a rule that a member in arrears for dues shall not be allowed to vote or be eligible to office. Till such a member has been suspended from his rights by action of the lodge, he is entitled to exercise them, in our opinion. We have met this question before, and see no reason to change our opinion formerly expressed. But we admire the opinion of the Grand Master, that any one whose immoral life was not objected to by members while living, is entitled to Masonic burial. Objection after death comes too late, and is in bad taste.

If Brother Hedges is inclined to aid in formal Masonic mortuary services over a deceased brother whose life was a blister and reproach upon our civilization, and only a representation of vice and degradation, we can not, of course, object. He is the judge of *personal* duty in the premises, not the writer. Neither can his Grand Lodge dictate in the matter. We only insist that lodges and Masons are altogether at liberty (as such) to determine if they will give such a character a public (Masonic) endorsement, or a quiet, unpretentious care for his remains. We will always aid in the latter, but never in the former.

Bro Hedges reviews our jurisdiction twice, first in its regular order, and secondly in his "conclusion." In the first, he notices the dissent of our Grand Lodge from the Massachusetts departure, and approves its action against a defaulting Grand officer. He also makes fraternal mention of our work for 1883.

Just at the closing of his report, our printed proceedings for 1884 were received. He then turns upon us thus :

We had intended to make this conclusion very brief, as there did not seem to us any very serious questions disturbing the Masonic world to require an additional word. But last evening's mail brought us the Proceedings of Illinois, with Montana standing in the front of the correspondence report, and ourself arraigned for teaching heresy and misleading our Grand Lodge into the perpetration of a great Masonic crime—the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Victoria. This was not the first offense of the kind, for at our request recognition had been accorded to New South Wales, Nor was it the last offense, for at the last session, at our further recommendation, South Australia was greeted with equal cordiality and unanimity.

Notwithstanding the fierceness of Bro. Gurney's assault, we do not feel our serenity disturbed in the least, nor can we detect the slightest rising of regret at aught we have done or said on the subject. We have not been deceived ourselves, nor have we attempted to deceive others.

We studied the situation in New South Wales carefully for more than a year, before reaching a conclusion that satisfied us that the movement for independence was right and wise. We had not been indifferent witnesses to the treatment accorded by the Grand Lodges of the British Islands towards the lodges in the American colonies. In no case has there been any graceful, cordial acquiescence in what seemed to the colonial lodges for their best interests. With most of the Grand

Lodges in British American colonies there never has yet been established anything like courteous relations with their parent Grand Lodges; hardly a word of civil intercourse. The parent Grand Lodges opposed at every step, independence, and only at last sullenly acquiesced in a separation that they could not prevent.

For our part, we recognized that the only common law that the British Grand Lodges recognized, was to oppose, from first to last, with all the means they possessed, the establishment of independent colonial lodges.

What is the sense of Bro. Gurney quoting to us, as a common law of Masonry, what has no existence off this continent; a law that neither of the British Grand Lodges has ever acquiesced in. It is law to those who choose to be governed by it, and no further. It has no force or application to regulate our actions with others who do not acknowledge it. As between Montana and Great Britain, it is not the common law of Masonry, and we decline to be judged by it.

There was, in the case of each of these Australian provinces, more than a respectable minority that joined in the organization of independent Grand Lodges. They presented considerations that thoroughly satisfied us that independence was best for all concerned, especially for the general good of the Craft. There was no evidence of an improper spirit, of insubordination, or unholy ambition. On the contrary, the utmost deference to constituted authorities, vastly more than we could have commanded under the circumstances. If we had been in the position of our Masonic brethren in either of these colonies, after exhausting humble petition, we should have done as they did, gone on and declared independence and appealed to the sense of justice in the Masonic world.

Call it Masonic revolution if you will; the name will not disturb us a particle. The right of revolution is part of our common law.

Possibly the time might have come when a majority of the Craft in these provinces would have moved, but we have no idea that the Grand Lodge of England would ever have granted gracious answer to their humble petition.

If Bro. Gurney and his Grand Lodge think nothing can be done rightfully except by the majority, they are at liberty to do so, and we shall not quarrel with them for it. But we have a very different standard of opinion and action. The minority, if we believe they are in the right, shall have our sympathy and support every time. Might and majorities do not settle questions with us. The right, when we are fully satisfied that we see and know it, is the only majority that commands our respect.

We have never entertained any such conception of the sovereignty of an independent Grand Lodge that led us to declare war upon pre-existing lodges that did not care to acknowledge the sovereignty, nor would we call such lodges irregular. After the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge within a state, territory, or province, we hold that it would be irregular for any other Grand Lodge to go on planting lodges there. Further than this we would never go.

West Virginia and Virginia settled their differences much more Masonically, and in better taste, than some other Grand Lodges that have tried to crowd matters, and the end desired was reached more pleasantly and speedily. We have seen nothing since our connection with Masonry so painfully ridiculous as the fulmination of edicts of non-intercourse that have marred the history and fame of some jurisdictions in this country. Friendly representations, or at most a dignified and courteous protest, is about as far as Masonry ever ought to go, in most of the cases that have fallen under our notice.

We think the Grand Lodges of the Australian provinces would possibly have survived if we had withheld recognition. It was a pleasure performed to ourselves as much as an encouragement to others, that dictated our reports and votes in these cases. We were well satisfied with their Masonry, and further, admired their spirit. We do not say that we will espouse the cause of "the under dog" in every fight, but he shall have a fair show while we are in the neighborhood.

We do not care to enter into hair-splitting definitions and deductions on the subject of Masonic sovereignty. There is a higher plane of general equity, where we prefer to dwell, and we shall always claim for our Grand Lodge enough of sovereignty to determine her own actions on the merits of every claim presented for recognition.

To begin with: We never intended to be discourteous, neither do we have an inclination to indulge in denunciation. Give us the benefit of a doubt (!), Brother H. We entirely agree with him, that the Grand Lodge of Montana is a sovereign, independent body, and at liberty to exercise its discretion in the recognition of new Grand Organizations; nevertheless, we do not believe that the well-being of the Fraternity will justify our Montana brethren in ignoring a common law that has the endorsement of more than seven-eighths of the legitimate Masonry of the globe. The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland are to-day the great disturbing elements in the Masonic horizon, and only *because* they are not inclined to concede the force of usages that have crystalized into common law, and so acknowledged by a vast majority of their peers.

Now, Brother Hedges (as we understand) is a lawyer. If this be true, it will be unnecessary to say to him that, in Montana, and prior to legislation, its varied mineral and other interests were regulated by established usage that grew out of the necessities of the early settlement of that community, and that such usage was law until contravened by legislation. He also knows that, in every State of our country, common custom *is law* except when in conflict with the civil statute. In other words, communities, states and nations, recognize the force of common law that is necessary for their protection, and which has its origin in general consent or common practice. International law, however, is a more legitimate illustration of a principle that lies at the basis of the unity of all civilized sovereignties, and is entirely applicable to the relations of Grand Lodges, one to the other. Mr. Wheaton says: International law "may be defined as consisting of those rules of conduct which reason deduces as consonant to justice, from the nature of the society existing among independent nations, with such modifications and deviations as may be established by general consent." Now, we do not imagine that our distinguished brother will deny, that, general principles for the regulation of fraternal comity and intercourse between Grand Lodges are of as much importance to the Craft of the world as is the law that governs the intercourse of civilized nations, and that they must originate in general assent. Last year we published a table, and which showed beyond the possibility of successful contradiction, that general assent had established a *common law* for the organization of Grand Lodges. More than this, such law had its origin in principles that are *only compatible* with *representative* organization. Would the Grand Lodge of Montana consent to recognize a Grand Lodge with an organic law that a "Supreme Council," or other non-elective or elective body, should dictate law for Craft of the jurisdiction? No, he replies; but why not? Because the immemorial, written and *unwritten* law provides, that a Grand Lodge is composed of the Masters and Wardens of its constituent lodges, and that all these stand upon an *equality upon its equal floor*. This is a fundamental law of the Symbolic Craft, coming from common law that had its origin long before constitutional Grand Lodges had an existence, and can no more be ignored than can its "great lights." The ungracious treatment of the Mother Grand Lodges is no justification whatever for palpable assaults upon a regulation that is the basis of international (Grand Lodge) harmony and unity. The Grand Bodies of the world must have some rule of action in the premises, else the power and perpetuity of the Institution would soon come to an end. Suppose that

the accepted law of Grand Lodge sovereignty should be so far disregarded by Illinois, that we should insist upon the right, under local statute, to organize lodges in Montana; would such local law justify us in bidding defiance to a universally recognized *common law*? If the Grand Lodges of the world should reverse the rule, or law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, we should be bound to obey and rest satisfied with confusion, and ultimate disintegration of the Institution. The regulations under which we exist as sovereignties, however, are known from the experiences of the ages in political and other governments, to be the only law that insures safety and usefulness. Why then depart from it? We care nothing for the Grand Lodges of either England, Ireland or Scotland. When a majority of lodges of either New South Wales or Victoria express a wish to become independent, we will gladly extend fraternal sympathy and support, but not till then; because we believe that *they are only authorized* to determine the question. But we must abandon the subject; disclaiming, however, any disposition to disturb the "serenity" of Bro. Hedges, or to charge him with a disposition to practice deception.

Bro. Hedges objects to affiliation fees; don't like perpetual jurisdiction; thinks that lodges should "have good officers—not merely good ritualists, but moral and upright men," and thinks that "there really is very little Masonry that deserves the name, outside the United States and the British Provinces." He is of the opinion that Mormons should not be admitted to the Fraternity; prays that the time may be near at hand "when gambling and intemperance may be unknown among the Craft;" does not admire "prerogatives" of Grand Masters; suggests the propriety of Grand Lodges adopting by-laws for their constituents. It would be inferred from his review of New Hampshire, that suspension from membership is suspension absolute.

M. W. Samuel W. Langhorne, Bozeman, Grand Master.

M. W. Cornelius Hedges, P. G. M., Helena, Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA, 1884.

Grand Lodge met in Lincoln, June 24. Ninety-five of the one hundred and five lodges of the jurisdiction present by their representatives.

The Grand Master, M. W. S. W. Hayes, announces in a brief address the principal features of a successful administration. There has been gratifying numerical prosperity (as a rule) in lodges, supplemented by general harmony. He admits just a little demoralization in a few lodges that tolerate drunkenness. A lodge so indif-

ferent to the axioms of the Fraternity, should be mustered out of service. Such bodies represent nothing but infirmities, that are a curse and reproach; and the only way "to extirpate this evil from our midst," is for Grand Masters to administer "heroic treatment" to such offenders.

The Grand Master authorized SIXTEEN new lodges, "with more to follow." If that class of generosity does not bring with it discontent and disaster, then our experience of thirty-six years will find an exception in Nebraska.

The Grand Master reports a multitude of decisions, but we only give those to which the Committee on Jurisprudence objected:

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

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

7. *Query.* Is it lawful to receive a petition from a saloon-keeper? *Ans.* No.

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

14. *Query.* A brother is suspended for non-payment of dues, whose lodge afterward surrendered its charter. How can the brother regain his standing in the Fraternity? *Ans.* Apply to the Grand Lodge.

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

To these the committee respond, in the foregoing order:

With decision No. 2 we do not concur. When the result of an election has been announced and the candidate elect has accepted the office, it is final. It would be opening the door to great abuses.

To decision No. 3 add, "and with consent of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction within which the petitioner resides."

Decision No. 7 declares it unlawful to *receive* the petition of a saloon-keeper. We see no impropriety in his so petitioning, since, under the declared law of this jurisdiction, the result could not be doubtful.

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

No. 14 is erroneous. By paying his dues the brother *ipso facto* reinstates himself. If his lodge is extinct, let him pay his dues to the Grand Secretary and take his certificate.

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

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

The addenda that the committee tacked upon the second decision quoted, would not be good law in Illinois. Our Grand Lodge has frequently determined that such jurisdiction, in all cases, is inherent in the lodge; although a lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction may be the applicant for relinquishment of title.

As it appears to us, the last conclusion of the committee is but an infinitesimal appreciation of the fundamental, immemorial, *irrevocable* ordinance governing in Masonic and all other charity. Our distinguished Bro. Warren (chairman of committee) has uttered many queer thoughts in fraternal jurisprudence; but this last enunciation, that a Mason can be *compelled* to contribute, either of his time, labor or substance, in the direction suggested, is a phase of *Masonic* charity (!) so repulsive to principle and obligation, that we are amazed that an intelligent Grand Lodge did not dissent. Let the reader consult his obligations as a Master Mason; and if connected with chapter or commandery, let him also review his covenants therein, if he desires to find the immutable, governing law of *charity*.

The Grand Master publishes correspondence connected with the distribution of contributions to flood sufferers. Our Grand Secretary, Bro. Munn, acknowledges receipt of several generous contributions amounting to \$526. Other jurisdictions, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, received \$1,500, making a total of \$2,026 contributed by the generous Fraternity of Nebraska.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Bowen, includes the following recommendations:

1. That hereafter the Grand Lodge do not order the publication with its proceedings of any document or matter that is to arrive that is not in shape at the annual communication. The issuance of our proceedings is sometimes delayed for want of promised reports, much to the discredit of Nebraska. I am not so sensitive regarding my reputation as to publish the reasons for tardy issuance, but I like Nebraska to stand well with its fellow Grand Lodges, nevertheless.

2. That provision be made for a standing committee on the Law, to consist of five Master Masons, one to be appointed annually by the retiring Grand Master, to serve for five years; the duty of this committee to be simply that of codifying the law from time to time, putting amendments, resolutions and decisions into concise form as component parts of the "Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska;" its province to be entirely separate and distinct from our Committee on Jurisprudence, and to be a committee of arrangement and condensation of existing rules and regulations—not in any degree a committee on the manufacture of new ordinances; its work to be subject to the approval of the whole Grand Lodge.

I am impelled to make this recommendation because, in my term of service, I have seen several important rules of action vanish from our law simply because they had not been whipped into shape. It will be difficult, for instance, to find in our law any precept against a Nebraska Freemason retailing intoxicating drinks.

3. That it be made the duty of the Grand Secretary to supervise (under the direction of the Grand Master) the closing up of the affairs of any of our lodges whose charters may be withdrawn. This is necessary in order to secure correct lists of members, etc.

I invite the attention of the Grand Lodge to the doctrine of "relative membership"—that membership in the organizations built upon Ancient Craft Masonry should be dependent upon, and co-existent with, membership in a lodge of Freemasons. So far as we may, we should, I think, give this doctrine our hearty and unequivocal support.

The first was adopted, consideration of the second deferred, and the third adopted.

Grand Bodies seeking recognition—the “Grand Lodge of Mexico,” the “Grand Lodge of Victoria,” and the “Grand Lodge of Ontario”—were referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The invitation was accepted to lay the corner-stone of the new Capitol building. This interesting ceremonial took place July 15, and is so familiar that its presentation here would be unimportant. M. W. Bro. John J. Wemple, Grand Master, presided. In introducing the orator of the day, Past Grand Master Robert W. Furnas, the Grand Master said:

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE AND OF THE JURISDICTION AT LARGE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It becomes my pleasant duty to introduce to you, or “present” would be perhaps the better term, being better acquainted, the orator of the day. The committee to whom was intrusted this part of the programme have made a choice selection in choosing one who is an earnest laborer in public as well as in common life, one who is perhaps better versed in the affairs of state and Masonry at large than any other man in Nebraska, the second of our Governors and fourth of our Grand Masters.

The address is of a statistical character. The first census of the Territory, Nov. 20, 1854, found 2,732 inhabitants; thirteen years afterward, when admitted to the Union, 60,000; in 1870, 129,322, and in 1880, 452,542. The Grand Lodge was organized September 23, 1857, by three lodges. The jurisdiction now has 129 prosperous bodies, with a membership of 5,274.

Mrs. Edwin Davis, with her compliments, presented a portrait in oil of the first Grand Master of the jurisdiction, M. W. Brother R. C. Jordan. The work was executed by the donor, and gracefully presented to Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Lininger.

No report on correspondence. Why are not some of the distinguished brethren of Nebraska assigned to this duty? Can so great and important a jurisdiction afford silence amid the busy, throbbing pulsations of a world-wide Fraternity?

M. W. John J. Wemple, Hastings, Grand Master.

R. W. William R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Secretary.

NEW MEXICO, 1883.

We suppose that the brethren of this jurisdiction will not care much for our complaints; nevertheless, it may not be out of order to ask, if it is not possible that good printers can be found nearer than Alexandria, Virginia?

Grand Lodge met in Silver City, December 11, and in the hall of Silver City Lodge. It will be remembered that this lodge was the bone of contention in the late controversy with the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother John B. Wootten, reports "all is encouraging in the present and hopeful for the future. Within the lodges Masonic good will and zeal prevail, while the number of lodges and of their members have increased very rapidly." * * * He authorized two new lodges, and arrested the charter of another. Bro. Wootten came to the conclusion that it was un-Masonic "for a lodge to occupy a hall in common with another, or other associations, non-Masonic." It may not have been the intention of the Grand Master, or of the committee approving, to say that two or more lodges could not occupy the same quarters, but the language quoted does not convey other meaning. Then, again, it is not *un-Masonic* for Masons to meet in halls occupied by other reputable organizations. It is doubtless unjustifiable under the law of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico thus to do, but it does not follow that such occupancy is an offense, except in jurisdictions where the inhibition prevails. The Grand Lodge did not endorse a decision that a lodge, U. D., could grant dimits.

We dissent from a decision of the Grand Master, that, "in the conduct of funeral ceremonies the lodge is at labor. It is not called off for the procession, but is at work in open lodge." This is fundamentally, radically, an error, and we are not a little surprised that the Grand Lodge should have acquiesced; because, if a lodge is at liberty to *work* without its tiled apartments in one instance, it may do so in others. Both the Grand Master and Grand Lodge appear to be laboring under the delusion of some antiquated theory, that it is possible, under some circumstances, for the lodge to violate an immemorial law by assuming to carry esoteric ceremonial beyond its portals. This will not do. In all mortuary services it is proper for the lodge to meet, open, and then call off to perform public exoteric ceremonial; but we can not conceive of any propriety in the lodge appearing in public, *while open*, whether at a funeral, dance, public banquet, or a game of progressive euchre. If it is proper for a lodge to leave its apartments while open for a funeral, what objection could be offered to its leaving its quarters, while at labor, without either calling to refreshment or closing?

The Grand Master closes his address by expressing an appreciation of R. W. Brother Miller, Grand Secretary.

In a case under review, the Committee on Appeals and Grievances correctly expresses an opinion, thus:

In the face of this authority (Mackey) it is the opinion of the committee that such a rule *under our law* ought not to obtain. Every member must vote at the trial, etc. We see no valid reason why a brother who is a member of a lodge should be deprived of his right (and duty) to vote at a trial simply on the ground that the member has acted as counsel for the accused. Such a rule—with all due deference to the very high authority cited—is in our opinion at variance with the spirit of Masonry and the conduct of Masonic trials. It is unjust to the accused. Your committee therefore recommend that so much of the proceedings as deprived the member, Brother Murphy, from voting be disapproved.

The report on correspondence is an admirable and instructive paper of nearly 200 pages. Its authorship is a puzzle, and probably so designed. Brothers Miller, Huggins, W. B. C., A. J. F., F. J. and M. F. are contributors; the first two leading in this "labor of love."

Brother Huggins does not concur in the opinion, "that three Master Masons can open a Masters' lodge and transact business." We don't know but that a jurisdiction *might* make constitutional provision for such an abnormality. If so, well and good; but under any law upon the subject known to the Craft of the present day, such enunciations appear grotesque.

As Brother Huggins was born within a brief distance of "Mormon Hill," the following scrap of Mormon history will be enjoyed:

This calls us back in memory to our early boyhood. We (H.) were born within fifteen miles of Mormon Hill, in New York State, on the side of which Joe Smith found his Golden Bible, and it is no joke that we have seen the hole from which he exhumed it. The circumstances were thus:

Joe Smith, who was a prophet of the Lord, had taken up his residence with his brother, who owned a farm and lived in a red house at the foot of the hill, since christened "Mormon Hill." One night he was awakened from his sleep by an angel, who appeared in a halo of light, and ordered him to take his spade and depart at once to a spot, to which he would be directed, and dig. He obeyed and was directed to the side of the hill, when he set about his labor; but he was not to succeed without adventure. When he had sunk some three or four feet his spade struck something which gave back a hollow sound, when lo! on the instant the devil appeared and attacked him with such ferocity that he was forced to flee for his life. The next night the angel again appeared and ordered him back to his work with the assurance that his labor would not go unrewarded. He went at once, but the devil again appeared with more ferocity than before, and again he was compelled to flee. The third night the angel was there again, and ordered him to go once more, assuring him that if he would resist the devil he would flee before him, and then he would secure an invaluable treasure. He went and whipped the devil in a regular stand up fight. Then he lifted the cover and lo, the Golden Bible. Now this story is strictly true, or else Joe Smith was a liar and Martin Harris, his head apostle, was a credulous fool. But whatever Joe Smith was, Harris was an honest man, and they both assiduously traveled about the country basing their new religion on this story.

In later years it became public that one Spalding, an Episcopal clergyman, wrote the book, and that Sidney Rigdon, a friend of Smith, having obtained a copy of the manuscript, the two conceived the idea of establishing a new religion upon it. So much for what we know of the origin of this system that is stirring up such a mess in the world.

Bro. Huggins does not have singular affection for the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters. A great deal of eloquence has been wasted on this subject. If Bro. H. is sitting in lodge he submits to the "will and pleasure" of the Master, whether he likes it or not—the gavel he **MUST OBEY**, notwithstanding the Master and lodge are supposed to be under the dominion of *law*. He can appeal from the conclusions of that officer to Grand Lodge, it is true, but that "will and pleasure" must be respected till otherwise ordered by superior authority. Is a Grand Master of less dominion than an officer in subordination to *his* dictation? It is only necessary to reason from analogy to arrive at correct conclusions upon the subject.

Bro. H. is of the opinion that paper ballots should be substituted for the ordinary method of balloting upon applications for affiliation, and that the question of admission should be determined by a majority vote. Rather fresh. He finds that

Scottish "lawful age" is eighteen years; makes a mistake in asserting that our jurisdiction demands a separate ballot for each degree, and objects to the position of Brother Singleton, D. C., that the lodge of which an offender is a member is alone authorized to discipline.

Illinois is reviewed for two years, 1882-3. He (Bro. H.) finds many good things in Bro. Brown's last report, but dissents from his "unity" theory. He also alludes to Grand Master Browning's objections to the "Massachusetts departure," and says:

We are in full sympathy with Grand Master Browning as to the *recognition of any bodies* outside of our own Lodges of the Blue. We have committed ourselves on this matter too often and too positively not to hold and reaffirm that as Blue Lodge Masons we not only recognize no authority above us, but that we *know* no body or bodies as in any way influencing or directing our acts or doings as Masons except our own Grand Lodges or their recognized equals in authority. But we are constrained to think that Bro. Browning has misconstrued or misinterpreted the intent of our brethren of Massachusetts in sending forth their manifesto as to who should be considered as legitimate and who spurious as Masonic bodies.

Now, we can not condemn capitular Masonry, or Cryptic or Scottish Rite or Commandery as *spurious*. They all base their orders upon us. They do not confer the three degrees of the Blue of themselves, but only on such as have received them from us. We are the body of the tree, they are outgrowths. We know no harm of them and can not justly denounce them. They visit our lodges and are our brothers in fact. We know them and receive them as brothers of our own Order, nothing more. But the Order of Memphis is an outside concern altogether. It claims the right to confer *our* degrees as well as its own 93 additional.

This order we can not but denounce as spurious, and we think it right and proper that all Grand Lodges should denounce it as such. This seems to us to be the sole intent of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and as we understand it, it is an act worthy of imitation rather than of denunciation. *We* are not ready to recognize any *rite* as such, but we can not *denounce* anything as un-Masonic that receives its pabulum from its true mother's breast.

Bro. H. has abundant thanks for his generous notice of our work for 1883.

It is a gratification to notice his hostility to the opinion that a penalty is justifiable prior to a trial; but it is not a gratification to find Brother Huggins offering a *quasi* defense of profanity. He says:

Now *we* have *our* word in this matter. We are not going to defend profane swearing, for it is always most displeasing to our ears to listen to it. We never indulged in a profane oath in our life, and it has been our boast that we would use no language in the presence of gentlemen that we would not use in the presence of ladies. But we do not expect everybody else to follow us in everything. No two men are constituted exactly alike. Some are boisterous and hasty in their natures, while others are quiet and retiring, and yet they may equally be good and true men. Masonry does not approve a man merely on account of his religious belief or his assumed virtue. It is integrity and honor that Masonry regards more than everything else. Now every one has an instinctive idea as to what tends to injure his fellow or benefit him, and Masonry can not better judge as to what are proper Masonic qualifications than on this line. A hypocrite we can not trust; a miser we detest; a gossip we abhor; a cheat we can not endure; a backbiter we fear; an irreligious libertine we despise. We have all these in our communities, but they are branded and can not be justly received into our Fraternity because the tendency of their nature is to wrong their fellow man.

On the other hand we find men who may be, through association, addicted to practices which we dislike, but whom we can not but respect and admire when we come to probe their inner natures

and find them pervaded by the highest and noblest instincts. Independence of thought, action and speech is a characteristic of men whom, on intimate acquaintance, we find to be possessed of the noblest principles of which sentient creatures are endowed. Hence we condone the swearer who means no evil but merely lets drop the oath to intensify the force of thought.

If we are to denounce men for this practice, we denounce the greatest and best men our country has produced. We denounce Washington, who, a praying man, swore vehemently at General Lee for retiring, as he thought unnecessarily, from a charge in battle. We denounce General Jackson, who was immoderate in his oaths. We denounce General Taylor, who seemed to save the battle of Buena Vista by the bitterness and profanity of his language. We denounce President Lincoln, who often indulged in the profanest as well as sometimes the coarsest of language. We say, let Masonry condemn *mean* and *selfish* natures, whatever be their pretensions to righteousness, but sustain the high-minded and honorable, even if they have foibles distasteful to our sense of good deportment. Religious questions have nothing to do with us as Masons. The question as to who is good and who is bad can only be properly considered.

It was not our intention, at first, to notice this unjustifiable apology for a practice that degrades, poisons and sets at naught the fundamental thought of our organization and professions. Our Great Light, to which Bro. Huggins so often and approvingly refers, declares: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold *him guiltless* that taketh his name in vain." Our rituals, too, from beginning to ending thereof, inculcate the command by the declaration that, "there are three great duties which, as a Mason, you are charged to inculcate—to God, your neighbor, and yourself. To God, in never mentioning his name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator; to implore his aid in all your laudable undertakings, and to esteem him as the chief good." Yet in the face of commands and injunctions coeval with the history of our race—commands that have been cherished by the Fraternity from its very inception, we find a well-known brother uttering *quasi* justification for desecrating the very foundation and cope-stones of the edifice, and because distinguished public men and Masons have been known guilty of the abomination. O, shame, Bro. Huggins. The vilest criminals upon earth, in and out of penitentiaries, have their good qualities—gamblers, thieves, murderers, drunkards and debauchees—but would our distinguished brother offer as a justification for thievery, in a Mason, that the criminal was possessed of a kindly heart to the poor, and that he was in deep sympathy for the suffering? There is not a professional gambler or robber in the city of Chicago, or upon the continent, that has not some eminently grand and noble manhood qualifications; but do these command respect or admiration, because, having probed "their inner natures, we find them pervaded by the highest and noblest instincts?" Profanity is an offense against *Masonry*, and is the more *offensive* when inflicted upon community by men occupying exalted positions in civil and fraternal life—though the violators of law and obligation be Washington, Jackson or Lincoln. Our good brother would have nothing to do with a hypocrite, miser, gossip, cheat, backbiter or an irreligious libertine, "because the tendency of their nature is to wrong their fellow men;" nevertheless, he has the temerity to apply a soothing cataplasm to brethren whose unfortunate habits of speech smirch the very foundations of our civilization and a pure manhood. Pollution, of one kind or another, *always* follows in the train of profanity; and if it was justifiable to call for testimony from the tomb, as has Bro. H., the world would be astounded with revelations that tell of debauch-

ery and private vice. Men have often attained world-wide distinction as wise and patriotic, but whose inner and more secluded relations to the world are clouded by habits too indecent to make of record. These are the *relatives* of profanity, or other disregard for the laws of our civilization.

Bro. H. justifies the single ballot for the degrees, though his Grand Lodge thinks otherwise; does not appear to be a perpetual jurisdictionist. See Indiana.

M. W. William B. Childers, Albuquerque, Grand Master.

R. W. A. A. Keen, Las Vegas, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA, 1884.

M. W. Andrew Nicholls presided (June 10) over seventeen lodges of his jurisdiction. His address is brief but compact. He announces that intemperance among Masons does not prevail to any considerable extent within his borders, and hopes that it and its twin-sister, gambling, will soon disappear. These crimes would become extinct, in lodges, if rulers comprehended their duties. It is a gross perversion of official obligation for a Master or Grand Master to permit such offenses to exist without an attempt for their suppression. We can soon reach the "standard" enjoined by law, if good Masons will boldly assert their rights under that LAW.

The Grand Master presents a case wherein a Mason of another Grand Jurisdiction, sojourning in Nevada, had perpetrated an offense, but who had left for parts unknown before service of process could be had. Our law provides that the lodge preferring charges shall send up to the lodge of which the supposed culprit is a member, specifications and charges; and if the latter, within ninety days thereafter, does not give attention to the matter, then the former proceeds with the investigation—imposing a penalty if the testimony warrants conviction.

We do not know of the circumstances connected with the case, but the Grand Master, contrary to our convictions of propriety, permitted a re-ballot upon a rejected candidate.

Brother Nicholls says that it is a pleasure to approve the action of lodges "reducing dues." It will not be a pleasure, by and by, to meet the consequences of such folly, particularly when indigent brethren appeal in vain for relief. There are scores of lodges in our own and other jurisdictions without enough in their treasuries to provide for the wants of a hungry chicken; and all because of a reduction of dues that makes them beggars instead of almoners.

A petition was presented looking to the exemption of Masons (in advance of sixty years) from dues. The Grand Body wisely concluded that such matters should be left with lodges.

The reception of Grand Representatives was an interesting affair. An extract from the reply of Past Grand Master Henry L. Fish, to the congratulations of Grand Lodge, will convey thoughts of practical value:

And as whatever of thought, whatever of virtue, whatever of truth and justice possessed by man can be diffused by individual intercourse and united thought and action only, so may the principles of Masonry attain full fruition in no other way than by a diligent use of all the means at our command, to seek and to develop every plan laid down upon the trestle-board by the Great Architect of the Universe, that shall elevate us as men and build up and beautify the grand structure of Masonry. We rejoice that the inventive genius of man displayed in the development of science, and in the adaptation to his necessities of the forces of nature, is slowly bringing about a more perfect understanding, politically and socially, of the civilized nations of the earth; and that the time will soon come "when mountain shall call unto mountain, and sea shall resound unto sea;" when facilities for social intercourse may be so perfected that our Grand Communications shall witness the personal presence of special envoys from every Grand Jurisdiction of the continent, bearing messages of congratulation and good will.

We regret to find that (as we suppose) the paucity of lodge dues has driven Grand Lodge to the necessity of withholding annual publication of its proceedings. We shall get them hereafter *biennially*.

Following this, comes a proposition to hold biennial Grand Communications, and a reduction of the salary of Grand Secretary from nine to six hundred dollars; and yet the Grand Master is pleased to see lodge dues reduced to a scab.

The report on correspondence is by Brother John D. Hammond, Grand Secretary. He is a bold, vigorous writer, and for that reason is held in high estimation by his cotemporaries. He adopts the view that lodges are constituent and not subordinate; thinks well of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and does not admire perpetual jurisdiction. Neither is he a rigid physical perfectionist. He wished that the Grand Lodge of Georgia had given some reasons for its recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Portugal;" at the same time commending (presumably) a welcome to a like institution in Victoria. We have never seen any grounds for the latter, and "sincerely wish" that Bro. Hammond would give us light. See our report of last year upon this subject—under Michigan and other jurisdictions. In the same review he says that "we have no particular trouble in making persistent non-affiliates pay out here." "If they don't pay they are suspended." The day will surely come when some crusty unaffiliate will go to the courts to compel response to this class of *insurance*. Mark the prediction. The unaffiliated or profane have a "right" to insurance for which they pay their money.

We are glad to find Bro. Hammond favoring a Masonic congress. Groundless fears of such an organization will disappear by and by. He thinks the conclusions

of the Grand Master, while Grand Lodge is in session, is "*dictum*." Is this not true of the decisions of the Master of a lodge, under like circumstances?

He thus expresses himself upon the Massachusetts departure:

A second quarterly communication was held June 13, 1883. The committee to whom had been referred the amendment above quoted, made an able report in which the whole position of Massachusetts relative to Masonic grades is defended. Many precedents are cited to sustain said position. We are so thoroughly in sympathy with the end aimed at, to stop the hawking of degrees, that we have not much heart to say aught against the methods employed, but the committee must be aware that in all their citations of the action of Grand Lodges relative to the recognition of other Grand Lodges, this recognition or non-recognition has proceeded upon the principle, *par inter pares*, of a *community of degrees*. Of what avail are such precedents to enable a Master Mason, or a body of Master Masons met to govern Master Masons, to say that the outside degree of Knight Templar, for instance, is legitimate and a good thing, and that some other outside degree is *not* legitimate and a bad thing. Grand Lodges have not hesitated to recognize or denounce any Grand Body, whether called Grand Orient or what not, that exercised control over the symbolic degrees, but it has remained for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts alone to give constitutional recognition to Grand Bodies which never asked for it, and cared not whether it was given or denied. Almost every American Grand Lodge has taken action regarding the Prince Hall Lodges, but what Grand Lodge ever bothered itself about Prince Hall Templary? The committee urge the constitutional right of the Grand Lodge "to investigate, regulate and decide *all matters* relative to the Craft or to particular lodges, or *individual brothers*," as ample power for the action taken, and the position is undoubtedly correct. So a benevolent Grand Lodge might warn its country members against the wiles of the great city, and solemnly ordain many wise edicts for their protection, but the average Grand Lodge has not yet wakened up to its great responsibility along these lines. The whole action of Massachusetts in this matter seems to be aimed at the so-called Rite of Memphis, of which we know nothing and care less. We are not prepared to say that it ought not to be squelched, but, in our simple judgment, the zeal of our Bay State brethren has led them into illogical and unprecedented constitutional enactment. The amendment prevailed by a very large majority—351 to 52.

The following is a queer thing, if taken in connection with the practice of insurance to unaffiliates:

The Grand Master is of the opinion that there is great dereliction on the part of the Craft in their attendance upon Masonic funerals. He is, further, of the opinion that the most sacred right that belongs to a Master Mason is the right to a Masonic burial. Masonic burial is certainly a *custom*, well enough when not made the occasion of mere display, but we can hardly agree that it is a sacred *right*. The whole trend of modern civilization is against lavish display at funerals, and a Mason has much more right to demand that his brother shall faithfully remember the points of his Fellowship while living than that he shall wear a lambskin at the Mason's burial. The Grand Master touches our sympathies when he says, in continuation, that the family of our dead brother need comfort in their sorrow and bereavement. That is true, but let us not forget the substantial kind. We are not adverse to sentiment, flowers and music, and imposing ritual, but pray remember also the coal and the shoes and the school books.

Bro. Hammond concludes his review with a careful digest of decisions collected from the proceedings of various Grand Bodies.

M. W. David E. Baily, Eureka, Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Hammond, Carson, Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1884.

The nineteenth annual communication was held in Halifax, June 4. Lodges well represented. The address of the M. W. Grand Master, J. Wimburn Laurie, is a paper that we had reason to expect from so distinguished a source. The General is a soldier, and comprehends the propriety of well-arranged, succinct statements of official life.

He reports (as we understand him) the case of a Fellow Craft of a constituent lodge, who went to Scotland and there received the concluding degree. He properly directed that recognition should not be extended. The matter is now under advisement between the two Grand Jurisdictions. He also reports, in reply to a question, "that a lodge is not bound to assume the entire support of unaffiliate Masons in its jurisdiction." He should, as we think, have asserted an additional truth, that neither an affiliate nor unaffiliate have any Masonic or other legal claims to the finances of the lodge. Masonry is exclusively a *charitable* sodality, and not in any sense *otherwise*. In consequence of modern surroundings, there has been a general tendency of late years to drift from the well-established principles of the Institution, and engraft thereupon the repulsive thought that the lodge is a *quid pro quo* association, and that, as a consequence of contributions thereto, the member has an investment that he can *command* in the event of indigency. If brethren will consult primary, fundamental law upon this subject (their obligations and esoteric injunctions), it will be found that charity never contemplates any return for kind offices, and that the *law* expressly inculcates the fact, that Masonic charity is administered without remote regard to any *legal claim* from recipients of personal or lodge bounty. The universal statute provides, that I am to relieve the wants of "*worthy*" distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, and to the limit of my ability—the lodge occupying the same relation to this law as the member. Then, again: Masonic benignity is not purely a question of silver and gold. "By the exercise of brotherly love we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family; the high, the low, the rich and the poor. * * * To relieve the distressed, is a duty incumbent upon all men, but particularly on Masons. * * * To soothe the unhappy; to sympathize with their misfortunes; to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the great aim we have in view." Brethren, let us get nearer the truths of the lodge. The sooner this is accomplished, the sooner will be our divorce from the insinuating influences of mutual assurance associations.

We notice, in instructions of the Grand Master, that the fourth (!) degree, Past Master's, is recognized.

The Grand Master was engaged, largely, in official visitations. He found the Craft, as a rule, prosperous. It would be remarkable if he did not find some lodges "off the hooks." He makes particular mention of his very fraternal reception by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but found, as the time for the election of officers approached, that Bay State brethren "were but men." Quite likely. Men appre-

ciate distinction, and sometimes employ methods in attaining their ambitions that do not much resemble the highest types of fraternal ethics. Unfortunate, but too true.

Our opinions upon the propriety and necessity of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty are so sharply defined, that it arouses, in our mind, a want of consideration for a Grand Lodge that indulges a trespass upon her jurisdictional rights. Nova Scotia is cursed (yes, that's the term,) with a lodge acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. We imagine that "Royal Standard Lodge" is permitted an existence in our sister jurisdiction in accordance with a mutual understanding between the two Grand Lodges; nevertheless, if the members of that lodge had any very clear conceptions of fraternal duty and welfare, they would promptly accept the government of the Grand Lodge in whose territory they are located. It is a pleasure to know, however, that the brethren of the two jurisdictions are working in harmony.

The Grand Master presented a fraternal tribute to the memory of H. R. II., Prince Leopold, Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, and Prov. Grand Master of Oxfordshire. Bro. Laurie certifies (from personal knowledge) to the interest of H. R. II. in the welfare of the Fraternity.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters are practical documents, and exhibit both industry and zeal. The position is of much more importance than is ordinarily recognized. If such officers, of other jurisdictions, were to give that attention to duty that the great majority of our Nova Scotia brethren have manifested, the Fraternity would have occasion for gladness. To encourage faithfulness in this direction, and upon the suggestion of the Grand Master, it was unanimously determined that "District Deputy Grand Masters who shall have discharged the duties for two years to the satisfaction of the Grand Master, and who shall be specially recommended by him for the honor, may receive, by vote of Grand Lodge, the rank of Past District Deputy Grand Master."

The report on correspondence is a brief paper, prepared by Rev. Brother D. C. Moore.

In his review of Quebec, he has this to say:

The unhappy, unfortunate, unwarrantable, and we regret to say, unfraternal attitude taken by the Grand Lodge of England towards Quebec is causing profound irritation not only in the latter jurisdiction but elsewhere. Recognized, as she is to-day, by the other fifty-four Grand Lodges on this continent as independent, and sovereign within her own territory, the day may not be far distant when these fifty-four Grand Lodges shall feel it a duty incumbent upon them to make her quarrel theirs. We in Nova Scotia feel deeply interested in the present difficulty. We were the first Colonial Grand Lodge to extend to her the right hand of fellowship, and having recognized her right to exclusive sovereignty over the Province of Quebec, we will be the last to recede from that position. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has complete and undivided control within her own territorial limits, and we claim for Quebec the same status. We have a lodge, it is true, in our midst, not under our obedience, but then this is purely a matter of convenience; its material is ever changing—here to-day—away to-morrow. We permit the existence of this lodge in our midst, because it is to the especial interest of its members to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge at home, and for no other reason. We live in perfect harmony with this lodge, because its members are honorable men, and because our rejected material never has been, and we feel assured, never will be accepted by it, in a spirit of opposition. Of this fine lodge we are quite willing to say: *semper floreat* and it will no doubt flourish and exist here *quandiu se bene gesserit*.

We don't see how it is possible for Nova Scotia to be an *independent, sovereign* jurisdiction, with divided authority over her territory. Will Brother Moore please explain? This apparent anomaly we do not comprehend.

Bro. Moore is an excellent writer, and for this reason our readers would be glad of his discussions. Illinois is fraternally noticed.

M. W. J. Wimburn Laurie, Oakfield, Grand Master.

R. W. Benjamin Curren, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

“NEW SOUTH WALES,” 1884.

We have the printed proceedings of this body for 1882 and 1884—1883 not published.

Our notice of this jurisdiction is for a two-fold purpose: (1) Of correcting an error into which we were led by a correspondent, in the number of lodges in existence at the formation of this “Grand Lodge;” the Grand Secretary, Bro. Weekes, stating the number of lodges to have been forty-five, thirty-three objecting. This, however, does not alter the validity of our dissent from its claims to legitimacy, as an insignificant minority assumed to dictate to an overwhelming majority; (2) To assure the Masons of New South Wales that we are not influenced in our opinions by any hostility to the Masonry of that domain. We are contending for a principle in fraternal law that lies at the *foundation of our entire system*, and *coeval* with our constitutional existence—a like principle of representation that is fundamental to all delegate governments, whether political or fraternal. This axiom, with another primary element in Masonic law, *acknowledged* by N. S. W., that the jurisdiction of a Grand Body is coterminous with the political territory in which it is located, is a positive averment of the rights of majorities therein, if the principles alluded to are of any vitality. We do not resist the recognition of our brethren of N. S. W. as a Masonic power, because it is distasteful to our brethren of either or all of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland; but because the brethren of the Province have an indefeasible right in common law to determine (if a majority of lodges thereof, if not less than three, so elect) to establish a Grand Lodge therein; but we do not admit the right of the minority to dictate to a majority, that lawfully and logically *represents* the Craft of a territory.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Nicholas Weekes, also correspondent, does not bring forth any new or legitimate justification for the regularity of his organization. He continues to quote our late Brother Mackey upon the subject; when, if he

was better informed, must know that that distinguished author never contemplated that *three of three hundred* lodges of a territory could assume jurisdiction over the *whole*. We well know, from personal intercourse with Bro. M., that he never had a remote doubt as to the entire representative character of the Institution, and rested his opinion upon the legal formation of Grand Lodges upon the old civil law touching the formation of corporations. This question was elaborately discussed fifty years ago, upon the organization of the Grand Lodge of Texas—organized by three lodges within that territory. A general assent was then given to the legality of its institution, but not upon the hypothesis that three lodges could organize a Grand Body in defiance of the wishes of a majority, because there were just *three* lodges therein,—no more—and it was only a question of how many lodges were authorized to erect a supreme body—whether “three, five, seven or more.” We can not divest ourselves of the conclusion that the territory of N. S. W. is yet unoccupied by a Grand Body; and should another body appear, comprising a majority of the *regular* lodges of that domain, the present association of Masons would be compelled, in the eye of law and logic, to yield obedience thereto; because, at the date of the association, the territory was the common heritage of *all* the lodges therein—not of the minority that assumed jurisdiction.

We are contending not only for law, but for the only course that is to insure harmony and good will for the future. We heartily wish our brethren success, but until that success embraces the rights of the majority, we must decline to urge their recognition as a sovereign power in New South Wales.

OHIO, 1884.

This pamphlet is embellished with a likeness of Past Grand Master, M. W. Reuben C. Lemmon. Grand Lodge met in Columbus, October 21, Most Worshipful Joseph M. Goodspeed presiding over a large representation of constituent lodges. The Grand Master reports dispensations for the election and installation of Masters. It is quite likely that we do not comprehend his action. The rule has been (as we have supposed) that in the event of a vacancy in the Mastership, the Wardens, in succession, occupied the position. How is this, Brother Richards?

The Grand Master authorized three new lodges. He made sundry official visitations, and at about every point there was commotion in the habitations of turkeys and chickens. No mistaking their fate when an Ohio Grand Master starts upon a junket.

The law of the jurisdiction interdicts meetings of lodges in apartments occupied by other organizations, except in emergencies. There seems to be more of senti-

mentalism in such regulations than of practical good sense. Quite a number of Grand Lodges entertain like opinions, but their propriety is beyond our comprehension. If a lodge has the ability to maintain "perpetual jurisdiction" over its quarters, it may be advisable to do so, but when a weak lodge is without such ability, why impoverish it by expenditures that can be avoided?

A Master informed the Grand Master "that at an election of officers a suspended member was present. I directed the lodge to re-elect officers, and issued my dispensation to that effect. The law is explicit upon the subject that a suspended member should not be present at an election, or when any work is transacted." Approved by Grand Lodge. It is a question with the writer, if the presence of a suspended member vitiates the proceedings of a lodge. It would appear from the remarks of the Grand Master, that such was his impression. It is quite true that if an illegal vote creates a majority, whether such vote be cast by a suspended Mason or non-affiliate, then any conclusion reached by the lodge, by virtue of such vote, is void, worthless. To illustrate: If in the case mentioned, a Master was elected by a majority of one vote, and it was subsequently found that such majority was the result of an illegal ballot, then, of course, there was not an election; but if the majority was such that the error did not change the expression or will of the brethren, then we hold that the election was valid, both in law and equity. We are not of the opinion that the *mere presence* of a suspended or expelled Mason can overthrow the transactions of a lodge, except under the circumstances mentioned.

The Grand Master decided that there was not any law of the jurisdiction that disqualified a member for the official dignities of the lodge while engaged in the liquor traffic. The Grand Lodge settled the question by enacting: "*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Ohio that the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be drank where sold is a Masonic offense, and shall disqualify the offender for initiation or affiliation in any Masonic lodge."

Bro. Richards (correspondent) recommended the recognition of the new Grand Lodge of South Australia. He also reported adversely to a like application from the "Grand Lodge of Victoria." Both adopted, and both correct.

Most Worshipful Brother, Elwood E. Thorne, Past Grand Master, and representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio near the Grand Lodge of New York, was present and introduced to Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary says: "Brother Thorne addressed the Grand Lodge in a felicitous and feeling manner." Any sugar in it?

Brother Enoch T. Carson introduced our special report on Memphian Rites, and adopted at the last session of our Grand Lodge, and asked its submission to the Committee on Jurisprudence. We understand, from private sources, that the introduction of the report excited a lively debate, resulting in a rejection of Bro. Carson's request. We fail to understand why the brethren of Ohio should not desire to investigate the subject, unless it be a fact that there are influences at work that reject the universal law of the legitimate Fraternity, that there does not exist any power that can lawfully appropriate the functions of the lodge. If this be true, it is amaz-

ing that the fundamental thought of the lodge has so slight a hold upon the affections of the Ohio Craft, that embraces so many Masons of deserved distinction. It is to be hoped that Bro. Richards will give attention to the subject in his next report.

Grand Lodge dues were reduced to twenty-five cents. Representatives will generally vote *freely* for any reduction in such directions, but when necessity demands an advance, it comes with an audible *grunt*. A Grand Body is in a miserable plight when expenses are depleting its reserves.

Colored folks were again before Grand Lodge, but it was concluded that "new day and new duty" did not require renewed attention.

A paper was submitted "contemplating representation in Grand Lodge by districts." The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, concluding that the proposition should come in the form of an amendment to the organic law. This opinion was concurred in.

The following novel record is found in the report of the Committee on Grievances :

6. *In the case of Lewis Vermillion v. Gettysburg Lodge, No. 477.*—Appeal. The record here discloses that said Lewis Vermillion petitioned said Gettysburg Lodge, and was initiated an E. A. on January 18, 1883. In the examination and preparation he was not asked the usual question, whether he had ever made application to any other lodge. He was afterward, on February 1, 1883, passed to the Degree of F. C. He then petitioned to receive the Degree of M. M. Before ordering a ballot, it was ascertained that the candidate had, about nine years previously, petitioned Covington Lodge, No. 168, and had been rejected. It was also ascertained, on March 22, 1883, by committees appointed by said lodges respectively, that, at the time the candidate petitioned Covington Lodge, he actually lived within the jurisdiction of said Gettysburg Lodge.

Covington Lodge, having been applied to, refused to grant permission to said Gettysburg Lodge to confer the Third Degree.

Thereupon the W. M. of Gettysburg Lodge refused to order a ballot for the Third Degree, and refused to permit said Lewis Vermillion to sit in a Lodge of E. A., or in a Lodge of F. C.

From this action said Lewis Vermillion appeals.

Your committee are of the opinion, that the questions here raised should be passed upon by, and we ask that the same be referred to, your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. We ask to be relieved from any further consideration of this matter.

If all the facts are disclosed, we are of the opinion that Covington Lodge was without jurisdiction, and its refusal to release that which it could not have acquired, except with the assent of the lodge of original jurisdiction, was without force. We further think, that the disinclination of the Master to direct a ballot for the third degree, quite as unjustifiable as his arbitrary determination that the brother should not sit in lodge working upon the degree to which he had attained. We squarely sit down upon procedure that dispossesses a Mason of any lawfully acquired right, excepting upon a judicial conclusion of his peers, that finds him guilty of an offense. Even if the brother had acquired the distinction fraudulently, he was entitled to an examination *before sentence was pronounced*.

The following were presented for approval :

“The privilege of a member of a lodge to object to the initiation, passing or raising of a candidate is an inherent right, and one that can not be questioned; *provided*, said objections are made in writing and filed with the Secretary and considered by the lodge after a careful investigation of the same to be a valid Masonic objection.”

Resolved, That the Masters of lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall hereafter read, or cause to be read, in open lodge the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, including the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence—the same to be read as soon after distribution as the regular business of the subordinate lodges will permit.

That it is the duty of the committee to accept all testimony offered, and it devolves upon the Master alone to determine what should be admitted or rejected upon the trial. This is a necessary construction of Rule 59. Also, evidence may be admitted of transactions occurring after the charges have been preferred, at the discretion of the Master. Such evidence may or may not be material; the Master should exercise his discretion. The other questions we do not deem it necessary to answer. The good sense of the Master should govern his action in the premises.

“Would it be proper for the committee having charge of the York Rite Masonic Halls to rent the use of the same to the Cernean Scotch Rite Bodies, lately established in Columbus, for the purpose of conferring the A. and A. S. Rite grades?”

To the first and second, Grand Lodge properly dissented. The third was approved. To the fourth, Grand Lodge responded as follows: “In accordance with the regulations of this Grand Lodge, the Hall Committee should be satisfied that the body desiring ‘joint occupancy’ is a Masonic body within the meaning of the Code, Section 79; and in case no such evidence is attainable by said committee their answer would be, No.” If the committee had omitted the words “Masonic Body,” and had inserted therein *Associations of Masons*, its report would have been less objectionable; because it is not a fact that there can exist a “Masonic Body,” except the lodge.

Bro. Carson called for a republication of the laws of 1853, condemning “side degrees.” It is given in full, severely reflecting upon the propriety of classing them as of “*Masonry*.” Correct.

Past Grand Master, R. C. Lemmon, was honored with an order for an “engraved likeness.” Its appearance has been noticed.

A formal introduction of the representatives of Grand Lodges concludes the transactions of an interesting session, except the adoption of the report of a Special Committee on Obituaries. Particular attention is directed to the decease of two brothers, Benjamin and Horace Stevens. The first was ninety-six, and the other ninety-four years of age. Benjamin had been a Mason *seventy-four* years, and Horace *sixty-nine*. They “left nothing but friends and revered memories behind them.”

The committee also place upon record a most fraternal tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master, Brother William J. Reese. He was an energetic and intellectual Craftsman, and a grand factor in the success of Ohio Masonry.

No Mason of Ohio can have a higher appreciation of Brother Richards' work than the writer. His present report on correspondence is worthy of the distinguished jurisdiction he so ably represents before the Masonic world. He opens up, in his review of Alabama, thus:

The Grand Master is correct when he says he "knows of no reason why constitutional limitations are not equally as binding upon the Grand Master as any Master Mason." This was said in answer to a request for a dispensation to do something that the Grand Lodge Constitution inhibited. While the Grand Master is clothed with certain prerogatives, and is authorized to act in certain cases and under certain conditions during recess of the Grand Lodge, and to meet emergencies where the Grand Lodge rules and regulations are silent, yet he is little more than an executive officer, and is as clearly bound to obey the laws as the humblest member of the jurisdiction. Instances do occur, however, where, unmindful or under misapprehension of the law, Grand Masters, as well as others, step over the traces.

In general terms, we do not object to his conclusions; but it is rather significant that his Grand Lodge justifies powers assumed by a Master, in excluding a Mason from his lodge, without the semblance of fraternal authority. If such dictums are tolerated in a Master, why should they not be justified in a Grand Master.

It is a pleasure to find him correct upon two important questions :

The Past Master's Obligation, communicated to the Master-elect before installation, is well enough ; in fact, we would not recommend its omission in any case. Beyond that the Past Master's Degree is of but little value. As a degree, connected with Blue Lodge Masonry, we favor its early abandonment.

It is generally understood, and so held by many authorities, that a dimit takes effect from the moment the vote is passed by the lodge granting the same ; that the document is merely evidence of the action of the lodge, and that a member once dimitted, can not unite with the lodge again, except by petition, reference to committee, and a ballot, as in other cases. Grand Master Roots, however, takes a different view. Under decision 20, he says that "a vote authorizing the granting of a dimit does not constitute a dimittal;" that, in fact, a brother is not actually discharged from membership until the dimit itself has been made out, signed, sealed, and delivered ; that at any time before the execution and deliverance of the printed, or written, and sealed evidence of the lodge's action, by a simple vote, the membership may be resumed. For many reasons, to our mind, the above decision by the Grand Master of Arkansas is not good law, although its approval was recommended by the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, Bro. E. H. English, Chairman. Any official act of any regularly constituted Masonic body, unless otherwise designated, takes effect immediately upon its passage.

If Bro. Richards had gone a little further, and denounced this sham of a *degree*, and characterized it as a "side show," he would have been nearer the truth. Our Grand Lodge has abolished the abnormality.

Bro. Richards thinks the "cube," in balloting, preferable to the "sphere;" holds that appeals, in all cases, stays judgment; thinks that "physical qualification doctrine" is often carried to an extreme—would not object to mild hernia, a rigid toe joint, corns or other mere instruments of torture to the flesh—neither would we. He also is of the unfortunate opinion that a Mason, of any degree of moral delinquency, is entitled to public (Masonic) mortuary services. It is altogether matter of taste whether or not a Mason participates in such demonstrations; because there is not any fraternal law that forces me into public, official, communion with vice. Give the unfortunate a decent burial, but do not give the public the impression that a drunkard, licentious profligate or thief stands upon a par, in the Fraternity, with the Mason whose life has been a practical exemplification of his professions. Brother R. does not take any stock in the Solomonian ancestry of the Fraternity; thinks that if the motion (D. Columbia) to return to lodges a portion of capitation tax had been to

return it to *delegates*, success would have been assured; is of the opinion (Illinois) that the following would be the proper record: "The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, followed with prayer by the Grand Chaplain." Bro. Munn, take notice. He does not object to the conclusion, that "fewer lodges, less Masons, but more Masonry," is an excellent idea; is not inclined to the belief that the absence of the so-called charter of a lodge invalidates its proceedings, and emphatically denounces the "Massachusetts departure." He compliments Grand Master Browning's address as being a "storehouse of valuable Masonic information." He also taps Bro. Munn under the chin. We are entirely satisfied with his explanation touching proceedings in the arrest of charters, and glad to find that arbitrary proceedings against defaulting members have been abandoned. He objects to our opinion that a member is not justified in disclosing a ballot, and asks us what remedy would we accord to an objecting member who had unintentionally, by ballot, approved the election of a candidate for the degrees? Object to initiation, of course. Time enough then to explain, if so disposed. Brother Richards approves our dissent from the assertion, "that Ancient Craft Masonry consisted of four degrees." He will find much more upon this topic in our last report. He favors the single ballot for the degrees; does not tolerate the practice of tacking insurance associations upon Grand Lodges; is in accord with the correct doctrine, that a majority of lodges should determine the question of primary Grand Lodge organization; is opposed to the surrender of lodge property to Grand Lodge, upon return of its charter; gives Grand Lodge, or other officers, a punch, who add 18°, 32° or 33° to their official communications; admits the right of a Mason, asking advancement, to be heard in his defense in the presence of objections, and thinks well of public installations. The brethren of Illinois would be pleased with the entire report of Brother Richards. It is filled with interesting matter, well digested and admirably expressed; but to follow out our inclinations, and notice all his opinions, would *bankrupt* our Grand Lodge, and *send us into private life!* The first would be *painful*, though the latter might not be disadvantageous to the Craft.

M. W. Joseph M. Goodspeed, Athens, Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary.

OREGON, 1884.

Our brethren of this jurisdiction have been fortunate in having men of intellect and worth at the head of the Grand Body. The published transactions for the year, as a consequence, are of customary interest.

Grand Lodge met in Portland, June 10. The Grand Master, M. W., W. T. Wright, assures us that food is abundant, and that phenomenal prosperity blesses the land. He adds the pleasant information, that the harmony and prosperity of the Craft remain undisturbed. Any community should be happy with more than 3,000 Masons, and corpulent pantries.

The Grand Master thinks that railroads and triennial conclaves have been of importance to the Pacific Slope, and is of the belief (as we suppose) that the latter excited the disposition to a higher civilization.

Three new lodges were permitted. Brother Wright declined a lodge request to appear in public July 4. Included in his decisions, is a case wherein one lodge requested another to confer the F. Craft and Master's degree for and in its behalf. The Grand Master held that membership obtained in the lodge that performed the service. We think Grand Lodge erred in concurring. It has been our understanding that, in such cases, membership remained with the lodge making the request. On the other hand, if the lodge had asked *waiver* of jurisdiction, and had conferred the degrees, then the decision would have been correct; but without such waiver, jurisdiction remained with the lodge of original authority. It is not of infrequent occurrence in Illinois, that a lodge asks of another to complete its work upon a candidate who becomes domiciled in the bailiwick of the latter; but it is not here held that such *courtesy* vacates jurisdiction over him. The mere fact, therefore, that Wasco Lodge conferred the degrees on behalf of Salem Lodge, did not sever the relations of the candidate with the latter, unless it had assented to a transfer of jurisdictional rights to the former.

The Grand Master makes another ruling—that it is improper for a lodge to expend money in celebrating St. John's Day, or for any other public entertainment; and notably upon the ground that the funds of the body "should" be devoted to charity. This is all well enough as an abstract proposition, but we do not believe that the Grand Body has a right to determine expenditures of a lodge in disbursing its money in the supposed welfare of the Fraternity. It might be urged, under this rule, that it would be improper for the lodge to purchase a testimonial for a retiring officer, or for any member that had been of great importance to the body. More than this, the Grand Lodge could determine for a constituent the propriety of refurnishing its apartments, or expending its funds for any other purpose not directly associated with relief. It is the better plan, as we think, not to interfere with lodge finances, but trust to its good sense. It is rare, indeed, that lodges overstep the bounds of propriety in such matters.

The Grand Master recommended the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Victoria, and it was so directed. We don't see, from the record, that there was a voice uplifted against that pretentiously attempted usurpation. It is a marvel that such brethren as Earhart, Congle, Patton and others, should sit quietly by and witness the recognition of an organization that has about the same claim to legality or regularity as has any court of Judge Lynch. See Michigan and other jurisdictions, last year.

Bro. Babcock makes a clear, comprehensive report. The net gain of lodge membership has been 197—the largest of any year since formation of Grand Lodge. We are glad to find that our predecessor, Bro. Brown, is a valuable contributor to Grand Lodge Library. Brother Babcock reports having received \$1,510.10 for flood sufferers. He also reports \$950 returned, by Ohio brethren, in excess of their wants. Such righteous demonstrations of fraternal integrity carry us back to the dark days of 1871.

The following regulation was adopted: "That a non-affiliate shall not be elected to membership in a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction without visiting said lodge and satisfying the same that he is a Master Mason in good standing, and was so prior to offering his petition for affiliation." This seems to be a dash at committees on petitions. In this region, it is supposed that such committees represent lodges, and before which brethren should appear if they have information relating to candidates. It appears, however, that Oregon lodges, in such cases, resolve themselves into committees of the whole, and ignore customary committees.

M. W. Brother, Past Grand Master Berryman Jennings, the first Grand Master of the jurisdiction, was the recipient of a fine cane, and other material evidences of the affections of his brethren.

The Masonic Building Association exhibit a prosperous condition of the organization.

The proposed "Masonic Home" does not appear to popularize.

Here is something that we do not comprehend: "That a brother when suspended indefinitely by a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, shall not be permitted to make application for reinstatement in any lodge for a period of one year from the date of suspension. And should the brother making application in accordance with this resolution be rejected, he shall not renew his application for membership for a period of one year after said rejection." It appears to us, from the reading of the regulation, that a suspended Mason can apply to other than the lodge of original jurisdiction for restoration. Then, again, it suggests that a Mason under suspension is a "brother," while in other jurisdictions he can not have fraternal relations with brethren, or lodges, during the life of the disability. Perhaps Bro. Chadwick will explain.

One of the correspondents of the period, Past Grand Master, Stephen F. Chadwick, presents an accomplished report of 107 pages. Illinois receives large attention. We are glad to say that Bro. Chadwick does not indorse the opinion that Masons are invested with pecuniary rights to invade the treasury of the lodge when in want; nevertheless, he makes an unwarranted distinction between that and contributions of members. The fundamental law of *charity* is the same everywhere—in or out of the lodge. It will not do, therefore, to class lodge contributions to the needy a charity, if "compensation" is expected. We believe, with him, that a lodge "should," if possible, reimburse lodges that bury its dead, or if they care for them in sickness; but we do not understand that there is any such *law* of force as a "law of compensation" in Masonic charity, though lodge funds are appropriated instead of

voluntary contributions of members. Cling to the law and the testimony, brethren, though there may be lodges and brethren that have no higher appreciation of duty and responsibility than has a "Hottentot."

Grand Master Browning's administration is favorably referred to—we coming in for a broad share of his good opinions.

Although hotly pursued by many brethren of the legal profession, touching the right and propriety of Grand Lodge permitting a lodge to reverse proceedings in cases where brethren have been acquitted, it is gratifying to find the following endorsement:

We are requested to explain the action of our Grand Lodge in the trial of Brother Froman. The Grand Lodge, on the 13th of June, decided that Brother Froman was not guilty of the charges alleged against him. On the same day the vote by which the charges were not sustained was reconsidered and the matter postponed until the next day. On the 14th of June the case was further postponed until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The point made by Brother Wait is this: How could the Grand Lodge reconsider the case after it had been decided and Brother Froman acquitted? We have an explanation to offer.

After the vote was taken there came before the committee some new evidence, which, if true, or unexplained, would compel the Grand Lodge to take some steps in the matter. In order to hear this evidence in full, the case was reconsidered and referred to Corinthian Lodge, of which Brother Froman was Worshipful Master, to take "such additional testimony," and report to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication. This is the true statement of the case. It is true, when the verdict of a jury is rendered in a criminal case, it is final on the question of guilt or innocence—waiving all questions of fraud. But when the case is one which the Grand Lodge deals with, the defendant must be innocent or he must be punished. If one trial does not bring out the facts another may be had. The verdict of a lodge is not to deprive the defendant of his liberty, or to fine him in a sum of money; but the object of the lodge is to sever connection with the guilty, and if it can not be done at one time it may be done at another. In this view of the case, our Grand Lodge was fully up to the requirements of this matter of charges against Brother Froman, and we think that where the case is one that calls for expulsion, if guilty, or even suspension, that an acquittal should not bar further investigation, if the evidence discovered after the first trial is conclusive of guilt. This is our explanation of this trial, Brother Wait.

All that Masons expect to attain by any charge against a brother, is respect for its laws and their good name. A Masonic trial does not involve any penalty that disturbs the civil right of the citizen as to person or property. If he be expelled, no pecuniary loss follows, because he is without investment in lodge funds, only as the *charitable* disposition of brethren may determine if he come to want. We are more fully convinced than ever, that a Grand Body should not refuse a rehearing in any case when developments made it certain that such course would.

Bro. Chadwick is forinst a law of California, that is supposed to drive a person from the Fraternity if he neglects affiliation for six months. There are no lawful means of abolishing a Mason's rights, except as the result of trial and conviction. If California brethren are to dispose of Masons, affiliate or unaffiliate, they must be summoned to appear and answer to a disregard for the law referred to. Any other disposition of a case will do for the Sultan of Morocco, or His Royal Highness of Persia. Bro Chadwick holds that an appeal stays the execution of the penalty of reprimand; of all social sins, thinks gambling is at the head; does not think any

better of intemperance; does not think a Commandery a Masonic body; says that Oregon holds to perpetual jurisdiction, but does not appear in sympathy with it, though he thinks it might "be modified to meet the spirit of the age;" presumably meaning that *rights* of profanes are growing in importance. We quote from his review of Tennessee:

Among the rulings we find one, stating that a Mason who voluntarily gets drunk and, in consequence thereof, commits suicide, is not entitled to a Masonic burial.

We don't like this. When is the brother tried for un-Masonic conduct? Not until he has committed suicide. Why permit a voluntary drunkard to remain in good standing until he kills himself? Is not the lodge estopped from saying he is not entitled to Masonic burial, if he died in good standing in the lodge? That he died from his own hand should not debar him of Masonic burial, if he was otherwise worthy. If a lodge will hold a member up before the world as a Mason in good standing who voluntarily gets drunk, and beastly so at that, we say bury him Masonically if he dies drunk, or by his own hand.

We do not. If the lodge declines to discipline a drunkard, it is without authority to perpetuate its infamy by endorsing such a character by a public ceremonial. No thoughtful Mason will jeopardize his standing in community by reciting a ritual that is always provided by the Grand Body, and, as a rule, *extolling* the *virtues* of the departed. Our distinguished brother can stultify his professions, in such cases, if he is so inclined, but we "don't want any of it in ours."

He is of the correct opinion that the affirmation of a Quaker will answer, and thinks it a hardship that a rejected applicant for membership should not be allowed an investigation.

He thinks there is reason in the proposition that a candidate for advancement should have opportunity to demand an investigation into character, or qualifications for the degrees. In Illinois we admit such right, holding that an E. A. or F. C. is a *Mason*, and as such should be protected.

Do not trouble your cotemporaries or general readers with apologies, Bro. Chadwick. Your work ranges with the best in a prompt vindication of the underlying truths of the Fraternity. If you do not *faint by the way*, you will not have lived in vain. We may not meet in life; but if for the first time upon the other shore, let it be said of us that we were *good Masons* in Time, and better in Eternity.

M. W. David P. Mason, Albany, Grand Master.

R. W. F. J. Babcock, Salem, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1884.

A quarterly communication was held March 5, 1884. One lodge had surrendered its warrant and another suspended. The second quarterly communication as

sembled June 4. No legislation of importance. From the record of the quarterly of September, it is found that the Grand Jurisdiction had, December 27, 1882, three hundred and eighty lodges, with a membership of 35,829. For 1883, there had been a net increase of 674.

The R. W. Grand Master, Brother Conrad B. Day, announced the death of Past Grand Master, Brother Henry M. Phillips.

The fourth and last quarterly communication for 1884, was held December 3. Officers were elected, and finances reviewed. We are glad to find the indebtedness of Grand Lodge diminishing. Thirty thousand dollars has been added to the sinking fund during the year.

The annual Grand Communication was held December 27, St. John's Day. Sixty-eight lodges represented. Our venerable, and Right Worshipful Past Grand Master, Brother Richard Vaux, was present as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It is a great pleasure to make the record.

R. W. Past Grand Master, Samuel C. Perkins, presented a very fraternal tribute to the memory of R. W. Past Grand Master, Brother Henry Myer Phillips. This notable Mason was born in 1811, and closed his earthly career August 28, 1884. He commenced Masonic life in 1847, and became Master of his lodge in 1850, and in 1859 was made Grand Master. His loss is a severe one, because of his worth and activity in the Fraternity.

Right Worshipful Brother Conrad B. Day, Grand Master, delivered a dignified and scholarly written address. He has also been an energetic Grand Master, administering a reproof here and a reproof there, lest the "modern innovations" of adjoining Grand Jurisdictions, such as New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Ohio, Delaware and Maryland, should obtrude their unwelcome presence. Upon this subject he says:

Freemasonry is a *sui generis* Institution, and while some may complain, and others carp and cavil, at the actions of the Grand Master, experience teaches me that whoever holds the gavel in the Grand Lodge must wield it without fear or favor, with an eye single to the best interest of the whole Craft throughout the jurisdiction.

Located, as many of our lodges are, near the borders of our jurisdiction, adjoining jurisdictions wherein modern innovations and practices of so-called progressive Masonry are permitted, it requires great vigilance and prompt action on the part of the Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Masters, and Worshipful Masters of lodges so situated, to prevent practices and innovations being introduced which are in violation of the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of our Fraternity, and contrary to the rules and regulations of our Grand Lodge. The first innovation which tends to a violation of our ancient usages, customs, and landmarks is like a small break along the banks of a mighty river, scarcely noticeable, but if allowed to go unchecked soon becomes the huge crevasse, which permits the inundation of the surrounding country, and so changes its condition and appearance as to prevent its recognition.

Pennsylvania is a grand old Masonic Commonwealth, but we very fraternally suggest that it is not wise to tell neighboring jurisdictions that their Masonry is in violation "of the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of our Fraternity." We

don't have reason to complain, however, so long as Illinois is not included in the anathema.

The Grand Master gives assurances of harmony and prosperity, and did not think it conducive to the welfare of the Fraternity to authorize new lodges. He notices the exercise of his prerogative, "under the authority conferred upon us by the Ahiman Rezon, or Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and caused a youth under the age of twenty-one years to be made a Mason by virtue of our presence." The candidate was suspected of honest parentage and of physical perfection, but age did not appear to enter into the question of eligibility.

The Grand Master made sundry official visitations, and doubtless pleasant to himself and of value to lodges.

He issued the customary quota of edicts nullifying the work of lodges, and ordering the names of the unfortunate victims of blundering lodges stricken from the roll of membership. As explained by Bro. Vaux, in his report on correspondence, we are not certain but that this class of *heroic* treatment is the better remedy in such cases. In an explanation in his review of Maine, he says to Bro. Drummond: "Our distinguished brother entirely misunderstands the whole proceeding, and his comments, therefore, are wholly inapplicable. None of these brothers are '*unmade*' Masons. All that the Grand Master has done in these cases is to compel the lodges to do the work over again according to the law of our jurisdiction. The work, in these cases, was not done under the law regulating this work of the lodge, and the Grand Master required the lodge *not to do it de novo—but to do it over again*. The remedy in these cases was applied by requiring the lodges to correct *their own errors*." Italics ours. We had heretofore supposed that the error of the lodge was fatal to the rights of parties. This not being the case, we do not see serious objections to the law.

In dealing with irregularities, the Grand Master quotes from Ahiman Rezon, thus: "When a lodge is called out to attend the funeral of a member, it shall have the precedence of all other associations and societies." * * * "The Masonic ceremonies must take immediate precedence after the religious services, and when performed the lodge must leave the grounds."

Good law, and should be enforced everywhere.

An amendment to the Ahiman Rezon was adopted, making two years' service as Worshipful Master of a lodge a prerequisite for membership in Grand Lodge. It must be that Past Masters are permanent members of the Grand Body. We shall see, by and by.

After installation of officers, the successor of Brother Day, the R. W. Grand Master, Brother E. Coppee Mitchell, expressed his convictions upon many points of interest to Pennsylvania Masons. He first admonishes them to avoid modern innovations, and then gives it as his opinion that the Craft of the jurisdiction, in ceremonial, government and discipline, "have more faithfully preserved the features of Ancient Masonry, and resemble more closely the brethren of the days long gone by,

than those of any jurisdiction on the face of the earth." He is entirely justified in the conclusion, that to keep good men in active interest in the Fraternity, bad men must be kept out. "Like seeks like." We hope to see the day when the admonitions of Grand Master Mitchell will have practical exemplification in every lodge of our continent and the world. Why should it not be so? Our strength lies in our Masonic integrity. If we admit poison to the body, sickness and death follow. This is quite as true of the lodge as of the body, or of any human instrumentality established in the welfare of mankind. There is not a lodge upon earth that can survive undisguised treachery to its professions. If a lodge tolerates vice, it cherishes a malignant parasite, necessarily known of all men, and from which good men flee as from a pestilence.

Brother Mitchell closes his paper with a brief allusion to the recent encyclical fulmination of the Román Pontiff. By and by we shall have something to say upon this subject; but for the present we must content ourselves by observing, that, though his estimate of the Fraternity is not warranted by the facts of history, nevertheless there is an apology for his error to be found in much of European, Continental (so-called) Masonry.

The Grand Master announced the illness of the venerable and distinguished Past Grand Master, R. W. Brother John Thomson. We sincerely hope that his indisposition was of brief duration. It was our pleasure, some years ago, to have met Bro. Thomson, and to have been impressed with his high Masonic character.

R. W. Bro. Richard Vaux, Past Grand Master, chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, prefaces his report with suggestions and opinions that must be highly gratifying to the Craft of his bailiwick. He strenuously urges uniformity in rituals (of Pennsylvania), and says:

We must, therefore, be content with the expression of the general principle. Uniformity of work and ritual is so absolutely necessary, that whatever is competent to effect it should be critically investigated, considered, and adopted.

Millions of mankind in other relations, are associates in theologic agreements, in all countries adopting, *in hoc verbo*, an identical ritual. True, it is a written ceremonial. But it does not follow that a carefully considered teaching, the very essence and embodiment of our truths, could not be orally so imparted and absorbed as to secure such uniformity as is now so absolutely necessary in our Craft.

There is in each of our Grand Lodges an organic law governing the administration of its domestic interests. Out of this basis of control, questions arise as to the meaning of its several provisions.

There are local, and if we may be permitted to use the term geographical, or indigenous influences which in some silent way unconsciously tend to affect the interpretation of this fundamental law.

Pennsylvania *stands still* on the eternal foundations of Freemasonry.

It therefore might happen that the jurisprudence of Grand Lodges differ in some sort, and a diversity in the application of the lawful power exist. Take the Craft in Dakota, or Washington, or Texas as examples, and compare their Masonic conditions with those of New York, Connecticut, or Pennsylvania. The application of the same principles of jurisprudence in one Grand Lodge may not

be applied in the other. For this, a growing remedy is to be observed. As social conditions assimilate, the applications of Masonic law will coincide. Thus uniformity will establish itself.

It is a most gratifying consideration that as time rolls on the differences which now exist may disappear.

We will not disturb the equanimity of our distinguished brother, by reciting the early history of his Grand Lodge Athol associations; neither will we remind him of its former suggestions touching the propriety of a General Grand Lodge for this country; but will say, that, if the Masons of our sister jurisdiction have at last found a place where they can "*stand still* on the eternal foundations of Freemasonry," we congratulate them. Illinois has been in unsuccessful search for a like repose, and we would therefore intimate the advisability of directing our Board of Examiners to consult Bro. Vaux upon this important subject. The writer has, years since, ceased to be a critical ritualist. We take it for granted, however, that our R. W. Brother Cook, and his associates, are guilty of recreancy to their trusts, and should be promptly dispossessed of their responsibilities, if they have been aware that the principles of the Fraternity, and the rituals of the ages, have been within their grasp for so many years, and no advantage taken of their proximity to our jurisdiction.

Bro. Vaux continues an unrelenting hostility to public, Masonic, ceremonials. He remarks:

Our Grand Lodge claims to have been established for a century and a half. During this period, outliving six generations of men, it has gained something from experience. It has stored away in its archives the traditions of the past. It has become familiar with the landmarks. It has carefully studied the esoteric and exoteric history of Freemasonry. It has taught the essential truths of the Craft. It has removed from its Temple all dross and reprobate silver which may have been amalgamated with the fine gold of its work, ritual, and ceremonial.

Modestly, without ostentation or phariseism, it presents its views on Masonic law. Believing it is right, it leaves to all true Masons their judgment whether it be so or not. Therefore, when "public ceremonies," "public installations," public meetings at which a lodge in its constituted, or properly termed "lawfully warranted and duly constituted" character as a lodge of Freemasons, enters, unites, and takes part, are permitted and justified as within the domain of lodge action, we simply protest against it as an innovation. It is violative of every Masonic landmark. It is in direct and positive antagonism to every sound conservative teaching. It opens the door that no man can shut, to other and equally dangerous novelties.

There is but very little force in the arguments, if they can be so dignified, which are suggested in support of this "new departure."

We fear the object for all these public ceremonials is mere show—display—to attract the attention of the profane. If Freemasonry is to grow, gain strength, in these days of glitter and ornament, feathers and uniforms, parades, idle curiosity, and shadows for substance, it must retire within its own portals, tyle its doors, convene the thoughtful minds, honest hearts, of earnest men, who form their judgment on their knowledge, intelligence, and convictions.

We most emphatically protest that it is not "violative of every Masonic landmark" to publicly install the officers of a lodge. The facts of history do not justify the assumption. More than this, if Masonic demonstrations, in "character as a lodge," are "innovations," public funeral services and public placing of memorial stones, are equally unjustifiable, and equally offensive, as other so-called "new departures."

Bro. Vaux makes a very satisfactory point in his review of Alabama. He is of the opinion, practically, that new Grand Lodge organizations should not be recognized except it be established that they are founded upon the unquestioned principles upon which the Ancient Institution is erected. Reading his remarks upon the subject, they suggest the thought, that, before making favorable response to such appeals for fraternal sympathy, Grand Lodges should not only demand a legal organization, but should further require that lodges entering into such sodalities should present unquestioned proof of their legitimacy, and that every principle embodied in the landmarks of the Fraternity shall be respected by such proposed Grand Body. It is to be hoped that this position of Bro. Vaux will attract the attention of cotemporaries.

He wisely objects to the conclusions of Bro. Davidson (Florida), that a rejection could be reconsidered (by unanimous consent) at the next regular communication of the lodge.

Included in his review of Illinois, is our special report, in full, upon the right of associations of Masons, outside the lodge, to assume its functions. He failed to notice that it was adopted by an overwhelming majority. We wish to assure our distinguished brother that his generous notice of the writer is amply appreciated.

In his review of Missouri, he thus discourses upon the much controverted question of perpetual jurisdiction:

We entirely disagree with our beloved Brethren Wheeler and Vincil on the doctrine of "*Perpetualism*." It may be that "there never has been a *tenable* argument put forward to sustain the dogma of perpetual jurisdiction," as Brother Vincil claims. But what has Most Worshipful Grand Master Tyson said? We regard the question as susceptible of a very strong defence. We do not propose to argue it. Yet a suggestion may be permitted. When a profane voluntarily selects the jurisdiction, and voluntarily submits to it, praying for its action, which action is taken, there are two parties involved,—the profane and the lodge. The action is by the lodge, one party, and this action is to be final only, if on appeal, *and grounds exist for it*, when it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge. Then the rejected applicant is sent to the regulations governing such cases ordained by the Grand Lodge. The rejected is yet in the hands of the lodge to which he voluntarily submitted himself. Now, it is hardly to be supposed that some other lodge under that Grand Lodge can usurp jurisdiction, for the prior application is not released from the jurisdiction originally sought. To do this would require the same consent which both parties gave on offering and securing the first application. If the lodge and the applicant both agree to abandon the relations existing, it may be worth considering what effect would come from such mutual agreement. Would it be reasonable to believe that one lodge refusing action on Masonic objection, could be overruled by another lodge taking action on the same facts?

Both lodges being in one Grand Lodge jurisdiction, it is hardly reasonable to believe such a proceeding would secure harmony among the subordinate lodges of that jurisdiction. If the rejected went into the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, he would come with a rejection on his petition. This at least would not be a recommendation, it ought rather to be notice that he was not under the tongue of good Masonic report. If so, how could he hope thus to obtain what he had already been lawfully denied? The jurisdiction of the first lodge has placed this objection on him, and if it is an objection, fatal as it must be as we understand the tongue of good Masonic report, that first jurisdiction has not been ousted. But these are only thoughts we offer. We would not presume to argue against the decision of Brother Vincil.

No, in this, (Pennsylvania) jurisdiction, an objection is fatal. We protect all our lodges from the bad influence of *rejected* material; unfit in one lodge, they are unfit for all. We have no degrees of

moral turpitude or physical disabilities. If a profane selects the lodge to which he voluntarily sends his application, and that lodge decides him to be Masonically unfit, unworthy to receive "the rights and privileges of Freemasonry," he must be content till he proves to that lodge it was wrong, and it accepts him.

Suppose a bar-keeper, or a saloon-keeper, both such people being now fashionably exorcised by at least a modern doctrine, should be rejected by a lodge for that reason, and applying to some other lodge accepted, then there would be degrees of moral fitness in the same jurisdiction. Does Brother Vincil think that is wise? Is the moral standard to be zebra-like, striped over alternately with bad and worse? Let the first lodge hold jurisdiction to protect the others.

We are in entire accord with Bro. Vaux, but found our impressions upon ancient law and usage. See Indiana.

In concluding this review, we are glad to find him entertaining the correct doctrine, that "Grand Lodge sovereignty means supreme and conclusive control of the Masonic jurisdiction," and declines to favor the recognition of the "Grand Lodges" of New South Wales and Victoria. We expected as much from a Mason of so large a fund of information and good sense. We do not willingly close this review.

R. W. E. Coppee Mitchell, Philadelphia, Grand Master.

R. W. Michael Nesbit, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1884.

Grand Lodge assembled June 24, in Charlottetown. Seven lodges represented. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. John Yeo, is an exceedingly brief affair. He notices the organization of one new lodge; next, the demise of His Royal Highness, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany; and next, a wish to be relieved of the responsibilities of his position. The latter was not complied with.

R. W. T. A. McLean, Past District Deputy Grand Master, complained that seven or eight brethren had been proposed, balloted for and elected at the same meeting. The Grand Lodge saw an adverse point of law relating to the transaction, and promptly *healed* the irregularity.

No report on correspondence, although Bro. Higgs is chairman of the committee.

M. W. John Yeo, Port Hill, Grand Master.

R. W. B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND, 1884.

The pamphlet before us is embellished with the portrait of a distinguished Mason, Most Worshipful Brother, Lyman Klapp, Grand Master.

Grand Lodge met in special communication, September 25, 1883, to lay the foundation-stone of the "Burnside Memorial Building," being erected in the Town of Bristol. The assembly was large, comprising civic societies, military, naval and fraternal organizations. The President of the United States, Governor of the State, together with civilians and brethren of much distinction, added interest to the occasion by their presence. The record embraces, in detail, the ceremonial, which has been examined with much pleasure. The Hon. LeBaron B. Colt was orator. This paper is of much more than of local importance, but of too great length to transfer to these pages.

The semi-annual communication assembled in Providence, November 19, 1883. The Committee on Grand Officers Reports, say: "He (Grand Master) brings to the knowledge of Grand Lodge the fact that the head of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this jurisdiction has requested that the body he represents may be furnished with an official notice of all expulsions from Masonry by the subordinates of Grand Lodge. This request the Grand Master felt compelled to decline, for reasons which appear to your committee to be sound and judicious." We entirely concur; but what becomes, under such law, of the dictum of our Massachusetts brethren declaring the Chapter a "duly constituted Masonic body." If the Chapter is a *Masonic* organization, and thus entitled to official consideration by the lodge, why decline information of so much importance?

The report of the Commissioners on Trials present a case wherein a Mason had entered a plea of guilty to an embezzlement, and had been sentenced to five years' service in penitentiary. The lodge had also investigated the case, and inflicted suspension. From this penalty the Commissioners dissented, and recommended expulsion. A consideration of the report was deferred for one year. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, in such cases, thus provides:

"Whenever an appeal shall be taken from any constituent lodge, as provided in the foregoing sections, the Grand Lodge shall have *sovereign* jurisdiction over the *whole* case, and may, upon investigation"—"Dismiss the appeal, approve the proceedings, or affirm the decision appealed from—modify or *change* a decision or sentence, or inflict a penalty where the constituent lodge has failed to do so—set aside the proceedings of the lodge for informality, and remand the case for further proceedings; and whenever the Grand Lodge shall modify or change a decision or sentence adjudged by a constituent lodge, the same shall be final; and upon notice thereof, such constituent lodge shall cause the same to be entered upon its records." The Commissioners find a large preponderance of authority in justification of their well-matured conclusions.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence asked and obtained leave to defer a presentation of its report upon applications of the "Grand Lodges of Spain, Portugal and Victoria" for fraternal recognition.

A banquet followed the business of this communication.

The ninety-fourth annual assembly was held in Providence, May 19, 1884. From the report of the Committee on Credentials, it is found that our sister jurisdiction has ceased (with others) to be a representative organization. In this particular case, lodges have 79 representatives, while Past Masters furnish 89, Past Grand officers 10, and present Grand officers 20 votes, making a majority of 40 to rule and govern Grand Lodge as suits *their* inclinations. What would become of a State if legislation was thus in the hands of its present and past officials? It is less than forty years ago that the brethren of New York *revolted* under like circumstances; and it is *certain to come* that lodges will decline to be governed except by their immediate representatives. "Mark well" what we tell you, brethren. Be wise, and prepare for the *future*.

The address of the Grand Master is brief, but scholarly. He notices the organization of "Freemasons' Hall Company," its purpose being to erect an edifice in Providence. In this connection he announces the gratifying fact that the stock of the company has been taken, and ample to finish the structure, exclusive of furniture. The foundation-stone was placed June 7, 1884.

The Grand Master is well pleased with the result of semi-annual communications of Grand Lodge. A large portion of the day was devoted to the social part of the Institution, resulting in "rare enjoyment" to brethren present. His remarks upon "excessive legislation" are worthy of attention. He says:

This evil is apparent in nearly all our social, civil and ecclesiastical organizations, and we also think it will be generally admitted that our venerable Institution has suffered more or less from this law-making epidemic. A few words, therefore, upon this subject will not, we trust, be considered entirely out of place even in this conservative Grand Lodge, which in so large a measure, has been content to follow in the footsteps of the fathers, by taking as its guide to a great extent, the unwritten laws and traditions of our Ancient and Honorable Society.

Freemasonry, in its deep underlying principles, is essentially different from all other human organizations. We are not only a society, but our Order is a grand old Historic Institution; and it is important that we should ever bear in mind this great truth: that *Human Institutions, unlike those of Divine Origin, are not made but grow*. The germs of Freemasonry are of the highest antiquity. As these germs found congenial soil in the wants of our common humanity, they gradually developed under the moisture and sunshine of Divine favor, until this strong, sturdy oak of Freemasonry stands to-day, with its roots reaching so far back into the past, that neither the storms of adversity nor the sunshine of prosperity, can do more than break off a few decaying branches, or wither and dry up some of those superfluous leaves which flutter in the passing breeze.

The first century after the introduction of Masonry into this country, it flourished and spread with wonderful rapidity. During this period, the Craftsmen were busy in genuine Masonic work, and had comparatively little time, and less inclination, for making new laws. It was at the close of this first century in the history of American Freemasonry, some fifty years ago, that the social, religious, and political storm of Anti-Masonry burst upon the States, and raged with a fury seldom if ever equaled in the history of this country. Lodge rooms were closed, active work suspended,

while death rapidly reduced the roll of membership, and for a time it appeared to those outside the Fraternity that our ancient Institution, with all its traditions, legends, rights and conservative teachings and discipline, was doomed to utter extinction. In these dark and troublous days, nearly a generation passed away, during which few found admission to the Order.

Upon the revival of Masonry, the raw recruits soon outnumbered those veterans who had survived the dark days of persecution; and it is not surprising that many of these new recruits, who were men of middle or past middle age, with habits of thought and character already fixed, should have failed to fully appreciate or assimilate the conservative teachings and discipline of such an institution as ours. These brethren influenced, unconsciously it may have been, by the universal drift of the times, enacted a multitude of new laws, many of them not in harmony, and others, we fear, in direct conflict with the spirit of those deep underlying principles of our Ancient Institution.

The truth of this statement is easily ascertained, by an examination of the proceedings of the various Grand Lodges of the country during the past twenty-five or thirty years, which are filled with these new and conflicting constitutions, laws, regulations and approved decisions.

We feel, therefore, that there is grave cause for alarm, and that unless there is some check to this law-making mania, the old landmarks, laws and usages of Ancient Craft Masonry, will be buried under the rubbish of modern so-called improvements, and in place of that grand old historic Institution, Freemasonry, we shall have a modern society, with everything ancient eliminated from it except the name.

We do not wish to be understood as advocating the theory that no further legislation is necessary, for as we have already said, human institutions must have growth; but we do wish to impress upon this Grand Lodge, with all the force and earnestness possible, the necessity of acting with great care and only after mature deliberation, in the adoption of any new laws or regulations.

The reports of district officers represent the Craft of the jurisdiction harmonious and prosperous.

Past Grand Master, Most Worshipful Brother Vincent, was the recipient of a Past Grand Master's jewel. No report on correspondence.

M. W. Lyman Klapp, Providence, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1884.

Grand Lodge held its one hundred and eighth annual communication in Charleston, December 9, M. W., W. W. Humphreys presiding. One hundred and fifty-two lodges represented. The address of the Grand Master is brief, and does not embrace topic or discussion that would interest others than Masons of the jurisdiction. He closes with a review of finances, and thinks the Grand Body should adopt measures to relieve itself of liabilities under which it languishes. Not much attention was given to the subject. The experiences of a number of jurisdictions should deter others from courting similar embargos upon their usefulness.

Lodges contributed \$296.75 for furnishing the "South Carolina Room at Mount Vernon."

The Committee on Charity had a few claims upon its attention.

The Board of Relief (Charleston) reported disbursements, and asked assistance.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters embrace much of the jurisprudence of the jurisdiction; and also show a fair degree of prosperity, and general harmony. R. W. Bro. Laurie T. Izlar, Deputy of the Sixth District, concludes, that, in a case wherein a person represents himself an E. A., but can not furnish evidence corroborating his claims, the lodge can not recognize such relations to the Fraternity upon his application for advancement. The majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence, concurred in by Grand Lodge, sustain Bro. Izlar; but the minority, Bro. Bellinger, makes this singular contribution to the Masonic literature of the jurisdiction:

I concur in all of the above report except so much as relates to the decision in the case of A. B., reported by the D. D. G. M. of the Sixth District. The majority of the committee recommend that the decision be sustained, and then immediately make a second recommendation contrary to it. A. B. claims to be an E. A. Livingston Lodge knows this officially in one way, namely, by a petition for advancement. On that petition a committee is appointed, and they investigate and report. If satisfied that he is an E. A. there is no difficulty; but they are not satisfied. What then? The applicant is either an E. A. or he has made a false statement; if false, he should not be made a Mason, but if true, then he has already received and paid for the degree. He can not be required to pay for it the second time, nor do I know of any Masonic law which allows a degree to be twice conferred upon the same candidate. The report of the majority deals with the matter as though Livingston Lodge were asking the Grand Lodge how to proceed. If this were so, Grand Lodge might well act as they suggest, but the question is: Did Livingston Lodge have the right to proceed to make A. B. an E. A. the second time without authority from Grand Lodge or dispensation from Grand Master? It is hard to conceive of a case in which no evidence at all can be furnished of the initiation of an applicant, but that being the case, my view is that upon the report of the committee appointed upon his petition for advancement, they saying that he is in every respect worthy, a dispensation should be applied for, either to instruct the candidate as an E. A. or to re-confer the degree upon him, he in the first instance applying for advancement and not for initiation. If he has once been made an E. A. (and this he claims to be) he is always an E. A. until advanced.

Bro. Doty, of the Seventh District, is of the opinion that the loss of the third finger of the right hand is an insurmountable objection to eligibility for the degrees. If, as in Illinois, absolute physical perfection is indispensable in South Carolina, there is no objection to his conclusion; but we do not consent that it is warranted by the ancient law. If an applicant has bodily blemishes that absolutely estops his ability to *work* upon the *spiritual* edifice, then he is not eligible; but if such imperfections do not impair his efficiency as a *Craftsman*, then he is eligible under the provisions of the *immemorial law*. To us, this seems to be the proper construction of the early regulation, although some Grand Lodges, like our own, think it wise, to avoid contention, to demand a rigid, unrelenting construction of the rule.

Brother Wilson, of the Ninth District, thus relieves himself:

1st. A member who is in arrears has been notified to appear for trial at next communication, can the lodge by a resolution postpone taking the ballot upon his expulsion? I ruled that the Secretary did not cite the brother for trial, but simply to show cause why his name should not be stricken

from the roll. If he appears, either in person or by a brother representing him, and satisfies the lodge that the non-payment of his dues has arisen from poverty or any other justifiable reason, the lodge can by resolution postpone the ballot and grant the brother further time or remit his dues.

2d. Can a lodge, without request from a brother, remit enough of his dues so that he will not be in arrears? Ans. To remit just enough of a brother's dues so as to keep him from being amenable to the lodge is *prima facie* evidence of intention to evade the law, and, therefore, not admissible.

3d. When a brother E. A. applies for advancement and is rejected, is it the privilege of the lodge to require the reasons for his rejection? Ans. No; and the lodge by doing so would force the brother objecting to reveal his ballot. The ballot is both secret and sacred, and the lodge can not question the right of any brother to use it according to his own convictions.

4th. What course shall the members of a defunct lodge pursue to become members "*bona fide*" of a lodge under dispensation? If they signed the application for the charter, as soon as the lodge is chartered they become actual members of it, the Grand Lodge virtually dimitting them when granting the charter and forbidding dual membership.

5th. In case they did not sign the application, they will have to obtain their dimits from the Grand Lodge. As soon as a lodge forfeits its warrant its property becomes the property of the Grand Lodge, and the applicant must pay up whatever dues have accumulated against him to the Grand Lodge and obtain a dimit from Grand Lodge.

6th. In case an applicant has been rejected by a defunct lodge, he can apply to nearest lodge, stating the facts in his petition.

Grand Lodge objected to the second decision, and presumably upon the ground that the action of the lodge was not evidence of an intention to evade law. The Grand Body thought well of the third ruling of Brother Wilson. It is doubtless justified by local law, but we most emphatically condemn any regulation that deprives a *Mason* of the right to be heard in his defense. Many brethren indulge the fallacy, that an initiate is without claims to fraternal consideration. If they will refer to the early, constitutional history of the Craft, it will be found otherwise; and they will also find that in the mother country, and in the Grand Lodges of her dominions, the legislation of the lodge takes place on the *first degree*. We mention these facts to show that Entered Apprentices were indispensable factors in the welfare of the Fraternity, and are *to-day members of lodges* in the countries alluded to. We therefore hold to the logical conclusion, that an E. A. is a Mason, and as much entitled to *protection* as a Master Mason—so with a Fellow Craft.

We do not, even by implication, deny the right of objection to advancement; but we do protest that one Mason shall not be permitted to assail another except that the assailed shall be permitted the opportunity to defend his good name. It is the law in our jurisdiction, that, when an objection appears to advancement, the party objected to is entitled to an investigation, upon his demand; and should it appear (to the lodge) that the objection is not well taken, the degrees are conferred as though no such objection had appeared. Illinois holds to the secrecy of the ballot applied to profanes; but we will not tolerate the proposition that it is justifiable for one *brother* to secretly assail another except an avenue be provided for vindication.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had a limited docket.

Bro. Inglesby, Grand Secretary, announced the death of M. W. Alfred Price, Past Grand Master. He was an old and honored Craftsman.

An appropriation was made for a memorial stone to mark the last resting place of the late Past Grand Master, Robert Stuart Burns.

The report on correspondence (prepared by R. W. Bro. Inglesby, Grand Secretary,) was presented by the chairman, Bro. Zimmerman Davis. He, with all who have had the pleasure of knowing anything of Bro. Inglesby's work, fully appreciates his ability and sound discretion. The commendations of the committee are correct estimates of his value to the Masons of South Carolina.

He properly dissents from the opinion of the Grand Master of Arizona, that a lodge conferring degrees for and in behalf of another lodge, should demand a petition and other formalities. Conferring degrees, under the circumstances, is an act of courtesy only, and which can be extended or declined.

It is a pleasure to find Brother Inglesby not frightened by denunciations of continuous jurisdiction over rejected candidates. *See Indiana.* He is also of the correct opinion that a dimit once granted, severs membership; that Grand Lodges should interdict intercourse with "Masons or lodges of this continent, made or held in derogation of the American Doctrine;" and believes that a member of a lodge should be permitted to exercise his own discretion touching lodge membership—"protesting against enforced membership, believing that a brother should be as free to go as he was to come."

We are glad to find our distinguished cotemporary very pronounced in his hostility to the presumption that three of one hundred lodges of a territory can usurp the rights and functions of the majority in the establishment or organization of Grand Lodges.

He gives pleasant attention to our jurisdiction, and unites in the sensible opinion of Past Grand Master Browning, that "it was the action of the Grand Lodge that gave them (brethren) existence and authority as a lodge, and unless this authority is surrendered or properly revoked, the lodge does not cease to exist, although the parchment (called a charter) that bears evidence of this action of the Grand Lodge may be destroyed." He also refers to the opinion of Bro. Browning, and quotes the remarks of the Committee on Jurisprudence, on the so called "Massachusetts departure," but does not express his thoughts upon the subject.

The brethren of Illinois will bear us witness, that we have hitherto refrained from mentioning the many complimentary things said of us by our cotemporaries. In this particular instance, however, we must depart from a customary rule lest we incur the *displeasure* of a highly-prized predecessor. Bro. Inglesby says:

Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, one of the best Masonic writers and reviewers in this country, presents the Report on Correspondence, covering 219 pages of nonpartiel type.

The reports presented to the Grand Lodge of Illinois by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins (Bro. Gurney's predecessor) and Brother Gurney's reports, have always commanded the admiration and emulation of the corps reportorial, and this report is entirely up to the highest standard of the Craft. The only fault that we find with it is that the Grand Lodges are not placed in alphabetical order.

He quotes, approvingly, our views upon Masonic charity. We were not a little surprised, however, to find him saying :

We think that Bro. Gurney misunderstands our Grand Master's position. We are, and he is, as much opposed to recognizing Grand Orients and so-called higher bodies, as is Bro. Gurney. The fact that the Supreme Masonic authority in those countries claims more than Ancient Craft Masonry, prevents our recognizing them, because we Ancient Craft Masons know nothing about the *more* that they claim,—but we do know all about Ancient Craft Masonry, and if we find that those living under the jurisdiction of said Orients, are really Craft Masons, we think that we are bound to recognize them as such. The argument of Bro. Gurney fails, because under our constitutions and organization the fundamental idea is that the Grand Lodge is the sovereign, exclusive governing power—but in France and other countries, the constitutions and organizations are different. All that we want to know is that the man is a Mason, regularly made in the country from which he hails. If he proves himself to be a M. M., we will so recognize him—he may claim to be a 33^o Mason—of that we know nothing and care less, but we accept him as what we know and no more.

We ask him to explain the possibility of a person being a *Craft* Mason, not created in a body authorized to confer the distinction. Then, again, how can he recognize the creations (M. M.'s) of Grand Orients, and in the next breath deny the latter Masonic powers, by declining fraternal recognition? All that we insist upon is, that it is beyond the possibility of any body of men, Masons or non-Masons, to confer the three symbolic degrees, except by lodges that derive their powers from a *sovereign, independent* Grand Lodge of the Craft. If our position is not correct, then any association of Masons—Grand Chapters, Grand Councils and Commanderies, are equally entitled, with Grand Orients, to establish lodges and assume their government. Would Bro. Inglesby submit to such usurpation? Would their offspring be legitimate? A Grand Orient, with so-called higher degrees and orders governing, are no more entitled to assume the functions of the Craft than would be a lodge of Odd Fellows composed exclusively of Masons. We hope that our distinguished brother will reconsider this matter, and in so doing divest himself of preconceived opinions, having their origin for a century in unrebuked usurpation.

We are glad to find that he does not “take much stock in the Past Master's degree.” It is a barnacle that should be dispensed with.

Referring to the charge of a Montana lodge upon a lodge of Illinois, for care of a member of the latter, “while sick and an object of charity,” Brother I. does not “see where the charity comes in.”

In his review of New Jersey, he arrives at the conclusion that an E. A. or F. C. is a *Mason*, notwithstanding his Grand Lodge appears to be of another opinion.

The “Grand Lodge of South Australia” is reviewed. We have not had any official information of that organization. Bro. Inglesby gives us this information :

In July last we received a circular letter announcing the formation of this Grand Body, and recently we have received a pamphlet containing a full account of the proceedings. The first meeting in connection with the formation of this Grand Lodge, was held at Adelaide on Monday, July 30, 1883. One hundred and twenty-three brethren attended, of whom 108 formed themselves into a Masonic Union and pledged themselves to aid in the formation of a Grand Lodge. V. W. Bro. H

M. Addison, "D. G. T., E. C." (what these letters mean we do not know), was the moving spirit, and made quite a long address. Many speeches were made, and by a large vote the Union was formed and an executive committee appointed.

On the 16th April, 1884, a convention of eighty-five delegates representing twenty-eight lodges assembled for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge. Grand Officers were elected—the Grand Master being Bro. the Hon. the Chief Justice S. J. Way. V. W. Bro. J. H. Cunningham, Grand Secretary. The installation ceremonies were held April 17, 1884, and were very imposing. After the ceremonies a banquet was laid in the town hall, four tables the whole length of the hall were provided, and a cross table on a platform in front of the organ for the Grand Master, his Deputy and other distinguished officers and brothers. The number present was about 450.

From the proceedings it appears that there were 20 English, 7 Irish and 6 Scotch lodges in the Province. That all the English except one, all the Irish except two and all the Scotch lodges have yielded allegiance to the new Grand Lodge. This is truly remarkable, and in our opinion entitles the Grand Lodge of South Australia to recognition.

If the foregoing be correct, and twenty-eight lodges were *officially* represented, we do not see any objection to its recognition. Will wait for official advices, but not for the recognition by the mother Grand Bodies. Although it would be gratifying to know that they were in accord with the movement, still, if the formation is regular, the new body would be entitled to consideration, notwithstanding their objections.

M. W. J. Adger Smyth, Charleston, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

TEXAS, 1884.

There was a special communication April 17, to dedicate the new Masonic Temple in Galveston, M. W. Brother William H. Nichols, Grand Master, officiating.

The forty-ninth annual was held in Houston, December 9, with a large representation of lodges and past dignitaries.

The Grand Master has been phenomenally active during the year. His address covers *forty* pages of closely printed matter, embracing a mass of topics, and of such huge proportions that a reviewer is appalled at the outset of his efforts. He first quotes the 25th chapter of Leviticus, then with "trumpet and cornet" issues the following proclamation, and asks concurrence of Grand Lodge:

PROCLAMATION.

"With trumpets and sound of cornet make a joyful noise before the Lord, the King"

Thus saith the Grand Master of Freemasons in Texas. The Jubilee year of Freemasonry has come; the time for amnesty and extraordinary acts of brotherly kindness and forgiveness has

rived. Deeds of mercy and charity in abundance should abound unsparingly amongst the Craft. The example of Deity himself, who liberally dispenses his beneficence to unnumbered worlds, forcibly inculcates our duty. Soothe the unhappy by sympathizing with their misfortunes. Restore peace and tranquility to agitated spirits, have clean hands and a pure heart. Forgive the injuries of man, and endeavor to blot them from your recollections. Let not the petty strifes and bickerings, the jealousies and heart-burnings, the small triumphs and mean advantages we have gained survive, but have noble thoughts, speak words of truth, do works of mercy and justice, which shall live for good when mortality is moulding in its parent dust.

Now, therefore, and by virtue of my power as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasonry in Texas, I do by these presents ordain and proclaim a pardon to all Masons who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, and hereby restore them to all Masonic rights, calling upon the Craft to welcome them as Freemasons with open arms to their lodges.

And it is hereby ordered that the lodges shall appoint committees to gather up worthy non-affiliates and invite them to begin their Masonic careers anew in this jubilee year by affiliation, that they may share with us in our celebration of the semi-centennial of Freemasonry in Texas.

And it is further ordered that two grand rolls shall be prepared by the R. W. Grand Secretary, one roll to include the names of John A. Wharton, Asa Brigham, James A. E. Phelps, Alexander Russell, Anson Jones, J. P. Caldwell and W. D. C. Hall, as the founders of Freemasonry in Texas.

The other roll to be of the original members of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and to include the names of—

Sam Houston, Thomas G. Western, Charles S. Taylor, John S. Black, John Shea, Ben Miller, William G. Cook, Christopher Dart, William F. Gray, Asa Brigham, I. W. Burton, Andrew Neill, L. Fowler, K. H. Douglass, W. R. Underwood, D. F. Fitchett, Jas. H. Winchell, Anson Jones, Thomas I. Rusk, Adolphus Sterne, Henry Mathews, E. Tucker, T. J. Hardeman, Jeff. Wright, A. S. Thurston, Alex. Ewing, H. Millard, Thomas J. Gazley.

It is further ordered that these rolls shall be inscribed on suitable tablets and placed in the East of the Grand Lodge Hall, or as the Grand Lodge may direct.

And finally, it is ordered that we celebrate the memory of these departed brethren at our Grand Lodge of Sorrow, and that their names be published in the proceedings.

Greet all the brethren with a kiss of charity; peace be with you all.

Given under our hand and seal at our Grand East, in the city of Galveston, this, the first day of December, A. D. 1884, A. L. 5884.

W. H. NICHOLS, Grand Master.

The Grand Body wisely dissented from the propriety of universal amnesty, and concluded to leave such matters in the hands of lodges; presuming, without doubt, that it would be better for lodges and the Grand Lodge that delinquents purchase an inexpensive release from their thralldom. Bro. Nichols, "go to the head."

The Grand Master reports the authorization of *twenty* new lodges. Grand Lodge added to the number. Not a wonder that years of jubilee are in demand. In this connection, he affords his readers abundant evidence of a want of wisdom in establishing lodges in communities not prepared for them—particularly in border hamlets. In one instance, he pictures a lodge drunken, profane, and members appearing therein *armed with pistols*. In discussing this particular case, he thought it wise to let the lodge continue an existence, as it occupied a place of darkness, and was liable to be an instrumentality in inducing a better condition of the community. He may be correct but it has been our opinion that Masonry was not designed to be

a reformatory institution, and that it can not have a useful existence except it be in the hands of good men, with ability and courage to *enforce discipline*.

Bro. Nichols holds to the accepted proposition, that the rejection of a petition for affiliation in no wise affects Masonic standing; and further, that the law of the jurisdiction permits a Master to dismiss charges, reserving the right of members to appeal therefrom. He also announces as law, that one elected to office in lodge can not decline service—he must serve or be disciplined for an *offense*. In Illinois the rule is entirely different. Here, the *lodge* exempts from censure, and an officer, elect or appointed, is at liberty to decline installation and service. The Grand Master does not think well of public, Masonic, charities. He closes his address with language that is familiar to other associations of Masons, and in the absence of a reference thereto. He is quite correct in warning the lodges of Texas against fraternizing with the so-called Masonry of Mexico. We have not found anything of information that justifies the conclusion that there is any lawful Craft Masonry in the States of that Republic.

We were not a little surprised at the announcement, by the Grand Master, of twenty-three standing committees. Looking over the list, however, it is found that there is a division of labor. For instance, there are two committees on petitions; two on lodges U. D.; six on chartered lodges, and three on grievances. They are known by their numbers, and reports thus recorded.

On the evening of the first day of the session a Lodge of Sorrow was held, over which the Grand Master presided.

The Committee on Correspondence reported the following paper, and recommended its adoption:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Texas:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence would respectfully report that

WHEREAS, Certain bodies claiming Masonic jurisdiction over degrees of Masonry, claimed and which of right belong to this Grand Lodge and the several Grand Lodges of the several jurisdictions, which is fully set out in a special report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Illinois, and whose status and Masonic standing is proclaimed and declared by resolutions offered by said committee, and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, (see proceedings of said Grand Lodge of 1884, and the report on correspondence of this Grand Lodge, page —) it is therefore

Resolved, That the action taken, and the said resolutions adopted by the said Grand Lodge is the sense of, and that said resolutions are hereby adopted as the action of this Grand Lodge

Consideration deferred one year.

The Temple debt was ordered paid.

Our good-natured Grand Secretary will, after awhile, rebel against the record of Bro. Bringham, on page 148. His name is Loyal L. Munn.

The report on correspondence is by Bro. J. K. P. Gillaspie. We were not a little surprised to find him saying in his opening, that, “there is as good reason for Masonry to claim jurisdiction over the descendants of rejected applicants as for the

state to claim that of the descendants of its subjects." The general inference from this language is, that there are Masons who "claim jurisdiction over the descendants of its rejected applicants." By whom and where? The *argument* of Bro. G. is not very convincing, but as we are not inclined to discuss this subject too often, he is referred to our review of Indiana. He gives his readers a good paper of 112 pp., but indulges rather much in quotation. He is also rather positive in his enunciations, particularly upon topics that demand "reasons for the faith that is in him."

Upon the rum question, he says :

In this case it is shown that the brother violated the law, and therefore we do not dissent from the result arrived at, but in cases where there is no prohibition by the law of the land we can not see where selling whisky or other liquor is an offense *per se*.

We know that we should meet with many an old Miss Nancy who will think us wonderfully wicked in assuming thus to speak. As we said in our last report, one may carry on this business wickedly, and indeed become a common nuisance. Then, and only in such case shall discipline be invoked. If those who cry aloud for the blood of the rum-seller would become more liberal, they might see more grievous faults elsewhere.

We say here, if Masonry as well as the state, would undertake to teach moderation or a wise use of this agency of a healthy pleasure, then indeed could much good be done.

We don't believe that Bro. Gillaspie will be offended if a story is told in illustration of his position.

Some thirty years ago, a great deal of litigation grew out of what was then, and now known, as the "lager beer riots" of that period. In a suit resulting therefrom, it was attempted to be established that lager was intoxicating. One of the witnesses, a Teuton of huge abdominal proportions, was placed upon the stand. After preliminary questions had been answered, the attorney for the state asked :

"Mr. Openheimer, do you drink lager?"

"Yes, I drinks some lagers."

"Do you think lager intoxicating?"

"No, I don't tinks dot."

"How much lager do you drink in a day?"

"Well, sometimes 40, 50, 60 glasses."

"Then you don't think it possible that a person could get drunk on lager, do you?"

"Vell, I don't know about dot. If a man make a d—t hog of himself, he may get too much."

We were never disposed to lay down a rule for others in matters of food or drink,—quantity or kind—but we do not believe, however, that drinking for "healthy pleasure" is remotely justifiable. If there is one hell-ordained engine of destruction upon earth in which devils specifically delight, it is *rum*: therefore, it is a *Masonic duty* to discourage its use, if for no other purpose than to save a weak brother from

degradation and death. We ask Bro. Gillaspie to read the address of Bro. Nichols once more, and then tell us if whisky has been of any advantage to the Craft of Texas. We don't object to the drinks of our distinguished brother, but we do object that he brandish the *cup* as a "healthy pleasure." The influence of such language is always in the wrong direction.

In his review of Illinois, he gives our "special report" to Grand Lodge in full, and commends it to the consideration of the Grand Lodge of Texas. It was laid before the body, as will be seen by a prior quotation.

It is submitted if it is not rash to say, that "this law of Masonry (physical perfection) has no exception, for it means only one thing, and that is, one who applies must be wholly free from maim or defect." The immemorial law referred to reads: "Only candidates may know that no Master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body *that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord,*" etc. Italics ours. Illinois gives a rigid construction to the law, and quite as rigid as do our Texas brethren; but only because it is thought better to make the line sharp and distinct, rather than be pestered with questions relating to the italicized language of the ancient rule. We, personally, do not think that the loss of a tooth or toe nail is an insuperable objection to a petitioner.

Bro. Gillaspie does not concur in the opinion of Bro. Gifford, Dakota, that an ignoramus, so ignorant that he can not write his name, should not be permitted to receive the degrees. Sorry. Upon another subject, we would say to him, that the Grand Lodge of our jurisdiction assumes a Mason innocent till guilt is established. If the Master of a lodge commits an offense, the Grand Master appoints a commission of past or present Masters to take testimony. If, upon its submission, the Grand Master adjudges the respondent guilty, he suspends him of his official functions, or from Masonry, during the pleasure of the Grand Body.

M. W. Benjamin A. Botts, Houston, Grand Master.

R. W. G. H. Bringhurst, Houston, Grand Secretary.

UTAH, 1885.

We are at work upon the proceedings of one of our favorite jurisdictions. We like all without exception, but our brethren of Utah have, from the beginning, displayed so much of courage, and tenacity of purpose to place itself in unmistakable

sympathy with the grander thought of the Institution, that we instinctively turn to their Grand Lodge as one of the best representatives of the Craft upon the continent. This is not idle commendation. If the brethren of Illinois will bring to mind its works of benevolence and charity, and its contest with the foes of civilization by whom the Masons of Utah are surrounded, they will at once recognize efficiency and an indomitable will in the line of their professions that must excite both respect and admiration.

Grand Lodge met in its fourteenth annual communication January 20, Most Worshipful James Lowe, Grand Master, in the Grand East. He is, we are glad to announce, our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Utah. The eight lodges of the jurisdiction were present by their representatives. Five Past Grand Masters, and eight other permanent members of the Grand Body participated in its deliberations. Such devotion to the governing body is ample evidence of zeal and determination.

The address of Brother Lowe, formerly of Bodley, No. 1, Quincy, Illinois, is a terse and interesting paper. He had a slight scrimmage with the Library Committee, by insisting that orders on the treasury in behalf of the library, for appropriations made by Grand Lodge, should have the sanction of his signature. In this he was doubtless correct, notwithstanding the chairman of the committee was of an adverse opinion.

The Grand Master had visited every lodge of his dominion, and had promptly responded to the cry of distress coming up from Ohio flood sufferers. He advised great caution in the recognition of "Grand Lodges," and correctly held that it was necessary to know if such organizations, asking to be accepted into the circle of Grand Lodges, were composed "of legally constituted lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and not tainted with other bodies claiming to be Masonic." Grand Lodge endorsed the admonition of Bro. Lowe. It is passing strange that so many brethren of culture and influence have taken the other position, that it was possible that "Grand Lodges" could be legalized whose foundations are laid in a Rite or Rites that such brethren *acknowledge* are without power to create lodges of the Symbolic Craft. There must be a square back-down from such position, else it will be folly to deny the right or propriety of any association of Masons, beyond the lodge, to appropriate the exclusive rights or functions of the Craft. Brethren of our country, regard this heritage of the lodge, the right to *perpetuate itself*, as a priceless boon; and, as our brethren of Utah have done, should stamp out every proposition that remotely looks to its surrender, *directly or indirectly*. The Grand Lodge of Utah is to be congratulated upon its firm position upon this question, although we had a right to expect as much from a body of recognized ability and devotion to the Craft.

The Grand Master was just a little, but unnecessarily, worried over an exercise of authority in installing a Master elect, of another lodge, in a lodge of Salt Lake City. The candidate for the ceremonial was invariably absent from his lodge jurisdiction, and called upon the Grand Master to perform the service.

The Grand Master advised biennial communications of Grand Lodge. The suggestion was entertained, and will be considered at the next annual. He is not well pleased with the regulations of his Grand Body, permitting suspensions for non-payment of dues in the absence of a formal investigation. He says: "After due notice the member is simply notified that he is suspended, and at any time it so pleases the suspended member he restores himself to full membership by paying to the Secretary of his lodge the dues he owed at the time of his suspension, and his dues become only payable again from the date he has so restored himself to membership." An amendment was adopted placing the authority for restoration in the hands of the lodge where it belongs, but embracing the faulty proposition that, after due notice of delinquency, the Master declares a forfeiture of Masonic rights. Our opinion is, that the power to suspend a member is the inherent prerogative of the lodge, and then only upon conviction for an offense. The Masonic rights of a Mason come from the lodge, not the Master, and for this reason no forfeiture of such immunities can be enforced except upon the judgment of his peers. The Grand Lodge of Illinois provides that a delinquent shall be notified of his indebtedness and payment demanded. If he fail of such payment within the time specified in such notification, or does not offer any apology for his delinquency, he is then summoned to appear, at a subsequent regular communication, and show cause why he should not be suspended for his default. If he does not then appear, the penalty is inflicted without further formality of a trial, if the lodge is so inclined.

The Grand Master thus comes down upon the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:

ILLEGAL LEGISLATION.

When Grand Lodges go outside of their legitimate sphere of legislation they are sure to err. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, by acknowledging that the "Chapter," "Commandery," and the bodies of the "Scottish Rite" are "duly and regular constituted" Masonic bodies, has thrown a fire-brand into all Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, which will not be easily extinguished. The principals who promoted this kind of legislation may belong and hold membership in those bodies, but had they been true to their *alma mater*, they should have hesitated to spread such a resolution on their records. And it is very questionable whether those bodies really ever seriously demanded such a recognition, and if they did, it never officially reached us, for they would have asked it as a universal right. I myself have been for a score of years, and am now, a member of those bodies, and while it is no secret that those bodies admit none into their ranks who have not previously received the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason in a regular constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, yet that is all that is asked. What right, then, has a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which to all intents and purposes can not as a body have any knowledge of any degree outside of the degrees they proclaim to legislate on, to legislate on the acknowledgment of bodies the subject of which must *per se* be foreign to them.

As an individual Mason I believe I have a right, and I am not disloyal to my Grand Lodge if I choose to join any of the numerous charitable associations in existence, and I am as free to acknowledge that I have found no cause to regret that I became early in my Masonic life a member of the Chapter, Council, Knights Templar, or attained the Thirty-second Degree in the Scottish Rite in a just and lawful manner, and I am proud to have remained a member thereof ever since, but I firmly believe I would stultify my membership asking for a recognition where I know I have no right.

All such legislation leads to mischief, and whether that legislation was aimed to squelch the aspiration of some new order also claiming to be Masonic and alleged to be in possession of ninety-

six degrees, or of any other disappointed high-sounding title aspirant, the old adage, "Shoemaker, stick to thy last," is the best advice we should give to such legislators, and I hope the Grand Lodge will be pronounced on this subject.

Next, Brother Lowe alludes to the *damnata* of His Holiness, Leo XIII. Although the anathema of that distinguished ecclesiastic provokes a smile throughout the domain of the legitimate Fraternity, still it should be borne in mind that he lives in atmosphere not all creditable to the lodge. When Masons, so-called, deride God and his government, and thus strike down the immemorial, fundamental law of the Institution, the Pope can not do a better service to the world than to bring such infidelity to the bar of public condemnation. We *can not be made apologists* for such "Masonry"—never. His attacks upon the liberty of conscience is another matter, and will be noticed in due time.

The report of the Grand Secretary is a model paper. He closes it with a tabular statement, to which particular attention is directed :

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Of the work of Constituent Lodges, from Dec. 27, 1883, to Dec. 27, 1884.

Number.....	NAME OF LODGE.	Initiated.....	Passed.....	Raised.....	Affiliated.....	Dimitted.....	Expelled.....	Suspended for un-Masonic Conduct.....	Suspended for Non-payment of Dues.....	Reinstated.....	Died.....	Reflected.....	No. of E. A's.....	No. of E. C's.....	No. of M. M's.....	Grand Lodge Dues.....	Expended for Charity..	Money in Treasury.....	Value of Lodge Property.....
1	Wasatch	5	4	4	1	2	...	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	94	\$292 00	\$150 00	\$2,700 00	\$ 500 00
2	Mt. Moriah.....	7	11	12	4	4	...	...	7	2	1	1	1	1	109	357 00	157 00	5,734 00	500 00
3	Argenta.....	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	71	219 00	120 00	219 00	500 00
4	Story.....	3	2	2	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	35	106 00	34 00	994 00	200 00
5	Corinne.....	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	72 00	21 00	347 40	2,000 00
6	Weber.....	3	4	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	3	61	193 00	166 95	.....	2,000 00
7	Uintah.....	12	10	10	10	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	56	200 00	55 40	470 00	2,500 00
8	St. John's.....	2	5	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	117 00	40 25	742 52	1,200 00

Is it at all remarkable that any thoughtful Mason should admire the Masonry of Utah? Here are eight lodges paying \$1,556 Grand Lodge dues, aside from \$714 expended in charity. More than this, they have \$11,200 in their treasuries, and \$9,400 in lodge property. It is to be hoped that our cotemporaries will give these facts to their readers.

The Grand Librarian, Bro. Diehl, gives figures that are also worthy of more than a passing notice: "January 1, 1884, there were in the Library 5,344 books; during the year we have added 728, making a total of 6,072, of which 91 were acquired by donation, and 637 by purchase." * * * "For home reading have been loaned 16,018 books." His quarters are too small, and we hope that the Grand Lodge will give him the additions he asks.

The Grand Lodge ordered the purchase of an "American flag, to be displayed on all proper occasions from the flagstaff of the Masonic Hall in this city." We admire the pluck of brethren who are surrounded by a gang of lecherous traitors.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, reporting upon the views of the Grand Master relative to the "Massachusetts departure," express the opinion that they are "unable to perceive why it should be made a subject of controversy or contention in this Grand Lodge, or why this Grand Lodge should be called to express any opinion in relation thereto;" nevertheless, the committee recommended that the subject be referred to the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for his consideration and report." It was so ordered, and Bro. Diehl, as will be seen hereafter, leveled his best artillery at the abnormality.

The application for recognition by the Grand Lodge of South Australia was favorably considered; and a like request from the "Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz" declined. From Brother Diehl's report it is found that three "lodges" entered into the organization, receiving charters from the "Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon." About as expected.

Brother Alexander George Sutherland, Grand Orator, delivered a brief oration. As he appears to be somewhat at sea touching the origin of the Fraternity, we recommend him to read Hughan or Gould.

Our distinguished Bro. Diehl, Grand Secretary, furnishes the best report on correspondence that he has ever written. The brethren of our sister jurisdiction are extremely fortunate in having the services of so able and industrious a Craftsman.

In his review of Arizona, he thinks it wise to let non-affiliates alone—just our opinion. It is useless to undertake to legislate them into activity. The time expended upon them is lost. If a Mason has not enough of interest in the Fraternity to unite with the lodge, *let him float*. Flood-wood is always at a discount.

We are not in sympathy with law of his Grand Lodge that dismembers a Past Master of another jurisdiction (though affiliated in Utah) of his rank and prerogatives. The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in defining its membership, says: "And such * * * * Past Masters as shall be present, and are members of subordinate lodges in Illinois." The disinclination to recognize their immemorial immunities is found in the organic law of Utah that makes a Past Master a permanent member of Grand Lodge, with a *vote* in all its deliberations. In our Grand Body, these brethren are permitted a vote *collectively*. In all else they enjoy the customary prerogatives of Past Masters, and are thus recognized as such. There arises a serious question here—a question that, in the past, has been a source of perplexity and contention. So much have we thought upon this problem in fraternal government, and of the reasonable probability that the history of the Grand Lodge of New York may be reproduced in jurisdictions where Past officers, *with their franchises, blot out* our time-honored system of *representative government*, that we raise a warning voice in tables to be found at the opening of this report.

Brother Diehl gives considerable attention to our jurisdiction. He is quite complimentary to our Past Grand Master, Bro. Browning, and Grand Secretary, Bro. Munn. He also notices the report of our Committee on Appeals and Grievances. Brother Dyas, its chairman, is to be congratulated upon this marked attention to his work. His generous reference to our report is more than we had reason to expect. We find him thoroughly in accord with our Grand Lodge on both the question of rights of majorities in the organization of Grand Lodges, and the indefensible proposition that other associations of Masons, outside the lodge, have authority to interfere with its functions. He asks the particular consideration of our report on the "Massachusetts departure," and gives its more important features to his readers. We can not resist the temptation to make a quotation from his remarks upon the subject. His statements may not be, in some cases, technically correct; nevertheless, he is a German scholar, and presumably familiar with the history of prominent men of his country. He says:

And what is there in Scottish Rite Masonry, which, too, has thrown a firebrand in some of the Eastern Grand Lodges. Its works and lectures are based partly on Mythology, partly on History, but by far the largest part of it is romance, and that often appears as if fired out of a rifle. No doubt its teachings are good, its work may be nice and attractive, but neither can be more so than in the lodge.

Where did Scottish Rite Masonry originate? For the information of those of our home readers who may be unacquainted with it, it may not be amiss to answer the question. That done, we can throw the subject to the rubbish of the Temple, for if signs on the Masonic horizon are reliable, nothing will be left of it in a few more years. At present there are two Scottish Rite Grand Bodies in the arena, each claiming to be simon pure. The oldest body, at the head of which, in the United States, stands the venerable brother, Albert Pike, and which is divided in two jurisdictions—North and South—claims as its founder no less a personage than Frederick the Great, of Prussia. The other, which made its appearance within the last few years, and of which we know but little, and care less, originated among the Latin races. One need not to be a very deep student of Masonic history to know that the Latin races, which are mostly adherents to the Romish Church, never were pure Masons, or practiced its teachings in its true spirit. They either used it for political or religious propaganda, or for personal purposes. They manufactured any amount of degrees, and with them church or princely titles, to satisfy their own vanity. It is this organization that has lately separated from the original one, and now styles itself, "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 33^o, of the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies."

Concerning the first body and its origin, the Craft is altogether too far advanced and of too inquisitive a turn of mind to believe that Frederick the Great had founded its thirty-three degrees. His biography has been read too much, and it is too well known that he had neither time nor inclination to trouble himself about Freemasonry. He was not that kind of a man. That he was made a Mason is true, but we doubt whether he had the true principles of Masonry at heart. When asked by his friend Voltaire what Freemasonry was, he answered: "*Ein grosses Nichts*," (a great nothing). He might have, and we believe he did respect Freemasonry, but why? Because he knew that its votaries were peaceful citizens and loyal to his government, and the times being critical he needed them. At one time, in the Rheinisch provinces, the Catholic populace, incited by Jesuits, commenced a warfare against the brethren, insulting them openly and demolishing their halls, and Frederick being informed of the disgraceful affair, wrote a personal letter to the Bishop, saying: "I want you to leave the Freemasons alone; they are my best citizens." These few words show plainly why he protected the Craft; it was selfishness, nothing else. He may have visited once in a while a lodge, but certainly not very often, and he was altogether too much engaged in establishing the permanency of the House of Hohenzollern to create thirty-three degrees in Masonry. For his times, Frederick was a great man, but when it comes to his Masonry we sell him short.

The other so-called higher degrees have no better foundation. Their origin is all smoky and even fraudulent. Take, for instance, the Chapter Degrees. In the last proceedings of Iowa, Bro. Parvin informs us that he has a book in the library, printed in Dublin, 1754, bearing the following title: "A serious and impartial inquiry into the cause of the present decay of Freemasonry in the Kingdom of Ireland," by Fifield Dassigny. Of the contents of this rare book, Bro. Parvin says: "This work contains the earliest known reference to Royal Arch Masonry," and then quotes the following passage: "How comes it to pass, that some have been led away with *ridiculous innovations*, an example of which I shall prove by a certain propogation of a *false system* some few years ago in this city (Dublin) who imposed upon several worthy men under pretense of being MASTER OF THE ROYAL ARCH, which he asserted he had brought with him from the City of York, and that the beauties of the Craft did principally consist in the knowledge of this valuable piece of Masonry." Bro. Parvin adds: "It is curious to read how the learned brother goes on to denounce the 'scheme' and the 'fallacious art,' which he plainly proves to be 'a false doctrine,' for which the scheming innovator was excluded from all benefits of the Craft. 'The stone which the builders rejected!'"

In the early part of the present century Bro. Webb worked the whole thing over, and thus came to hand the three first degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry, the Chapter Degrees, or Royal Arch Masonry, and the Council Degrees or Cryptic Masonry. The very last is Knights Templarism. It was originally formed in that country fond of shows, feathers and titles—France—traveled from there to Scotland, if we remember correctly, and reached its height in the United States of America, where once such plain men as Washington and Franklin stood at the head of pure and simple Ancient Craft Masonry.

Brother Diehl is not a perpetual jurisdictionist; entertains no kindly feeling for the monstrosity, the *degree* of Past Master; is unfortunate in the opinion that the fact of delinquency in lodge dues is a bar to the exercise of the elective franchise. We ask Brother Diehl, how it is possible, under civil or fraternal law, to dispossess either citizen or Mason of any inherent right except upon the judgment of their peers, *judicially expressed*? He favors the single ballot system; does not approve the law of Oregon, that dues should accrue during suspension; does not have any affection for the *way back* Egyptian origin of Masonry; thinks that lodges are *constituent* bodies, not *subordinate*; fires a bomb at His Holiness, the Pope, and thinks that "the nineteenth century is too far advanced" to entertain any fears from that quarter.

We would like to tarry longer with our distinguished brother, but it is too near *Wednesday morning* to further trespass upon hours which should be devoted to "refreshment and sleep."

M. W. Parley L. Williams, Salt Lake City, Grand Master.

R. W. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Grand Secretary

VERMONT, 1884.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Ozro Meacham, presided over a generous representation of the Craft of his jurisdiction June 11. He announces the death of

the venerable Grand Tyler, Brother Joseph H. Walton, aged seventy-six years. A good man has gone to his rest. Other brethren of Vermont have passed away, only to realize the full fruition of a *Mason's* faith in the promises of the Father.

The time of the Grand Master was occupied with the customary routine duties of his position. He authorized one new lodge. He had an application from a lodge to unite with another organization on Decoration Day, but don't tell us whether or not he assented. From the report of a special committee, however, it is found that he is adverse to such displays.

He reports several decisions, none of which excite wrath or indignation. He also recommended an addition to the bank account of the faithful Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge briefly responded.

Brother Meacham thinks that the social features of the Fraternity are neglected, and recommends more activity in that direction. We can vouch for the truth of his statement, "that where the social relations of members of the Fraternity are especially taken into consideration, there the Institution is most successful, and the lodges are the most flourishing."

We are glad to find that special attention was given to the venerable brother, Daniel Patrick, over sixty years a Mason. He was introduced to Grand Lodge, and warmly welcomed. Would it not be a graceful acknowledgment of the bi-centennial services and large devotion of Past Grand Masters Hawley and Cregier, to thus bring them to the attention of the Craft of Illinois? They are about the only veterans of our jurisdiction of Morgan memories (!).

Our distinguished brother, Edward S. Dana, who has been very ill, received the sympathy and condolence of Grand Lodge, in which we heartily unite. An aged brother, David A. Murray, was also a recipient of sympathy from his brethren. It is a pleasure to know that the sick and afflicted have a warm place in the hearts of our Vermont brethren. This is a quality of Masonry that commends itself to thinking men.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Correspondence was accepted, and ordered "printed with the proceedings, after the same shall have been examined and approved by the M. W. Grand Master."

Looking over the finances of the Grand Lodge, it is found that the aged Past Grand Secretary, Bro. Hollenbeck, was again generously remembered.

R. W. Brother, H. L. Robinson, of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was welcomed to Grand Lodge.

We now come to one of the most able and interesting reports on correspondence of the year, and prepared by Past Grand Master L. C. Butler. He reviews the transactions of fifty-two jurisdictions—five for two years. He does not concur in the opinion of Bro. Singleton (D. C.) "that the lodge can not take cognizance of the conduct of a Mason who is attached to any other lodge than itself, wherever that

lodge may be." We have often noticed this unwise and illegitimate conclusion, and hope that our distinguished brother of the Capital may live long enough to find a Grand Lodge or two in sympathy with him.

Referring to the recognition of the "United Grand Lodge of Colon," Brother Butler says :

Brother Gurney quotes approvingly the action of this Grand Lodge in the difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and England, and disapproves of our recognition of the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, but says "Illinois will follow suit when it appears that the organization is made up of lodges constituted by a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry." We see no reason to withdraw our recognition of that Grand Lodge, since, as we understand the facts, the Grand Lodge recognized comprises a majority, if not all, the lodges in that jurisdiction, and we do not learn that the brethren who compose that Grand Lodge are clandestine or suspended Masons. When officially informed that they are, it will be time enough for this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of the continent to mourn their indiscretion in giving countenance to such an imposition upon the Craft.

Bro. Butler does not appear to understand the fact, that but three of the lodges entering into the organization of the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon had legitimate parentage; and that every other "lodge" (some eight or a dozen) participating in that organization, were the offsprings of bodies (Grand Orients) that were never invested, by any legitimate, independent, sovereign Grand Lodge, with powers in Craft Masonry. If, as we stated to the presiding officer of that conglomeration, the three lawful lodges had organized a Grand Body, its constitutional origin could not have been questioned; but, having, unfortunately, permitted a large majority of unlawful lodges to unite in its establishment, it could not maintain claims to recognition. Will Bro. Butler admit that there is anywhere to be found authority for the establishment of lodges of Craft Masonry by any power that does not derive its existence from a Symbolic Grand Lodge, of the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason? Will Bro. Butler contend that if either of the Supreme Councils of our country, or the General Grand Chapter or Grand Encampment, should conclude to usurp the functions of the lodge, would the Grand Lodge of Vermont commune with the bastards? If memory is not at fault, there were three legitimate and eight illegitimate creations that entered into the organization of the "Grand Lodge" being noticed. The eight were the product of Grand Orients, and so admitted; and yet our brethren of Vermont declare, by their recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge, that the Supreme Council, or Grand Orient, of Cuba, did have, and do now have the inalienable right to foist their spurious productions upon the Masonic world as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the case. If not, where is our error? We do not entertain a solitary glimmer of hostility to the brethren of Cuba or elsewhere; but we do insist that recognition of lodges or Grand Lodges, *born out of wedlock*, is placing a *mine* beneath the Masonic edifice.

Upon a somewhat important question, he thus discourses :

The Grand Master again deems it best to withhold his decisions from being published, for the reason "that his decisions apply only to the particular case brought before him and should be considered only for that case, and during his term of office, or until changed by his successor." Besides the Masonic law of the State simply *requests* the Grand Master to report his decisions but

does not *require* him to do it, thus leaving it optional with him to do it or not, without contumacy. The Grand Lodge of Vermont deems it a part of the Grand Master's duty to report his decisions, especially if any new Masonic point is involved, and these decisions, intended always to be in accordance with the "Ancient Landmarks" of the Order and the usages of the Craft, are placed in the form of a Digest of Decisions for the knowledge and government of the Craft. This publication often supersedes the necessity for an appeal to the Grand Master.

We are entirely in accord with Brother Butler. It is remarkable that some intelligent brethren exhibit a decisive hostility to the publication of decisions by Grand Masters. It is doubtless true that many of such fulminations are unimportant, because they are simply reiterations of the statute; but when they are expositions of moot questions, they should not only be published, annually, but given to lodges, *as a whole*, when uttered to the lodge making an inquiry. A case in point occurs to us: The Master of a lodge, in Illinois, asks the Grand Master an important question relating to mortuary services. The Grand Master at once replied, and directed the Grand Secretary to communicate the opinion to each lodge of the jurisdiction. If this course had not been pursued, one body only would have been advised of the law, while others would have continued laboring under false impressions until the succeeding annual communication of Grand Lodge.

Brother Butler has correct views upon questions embraced in the much defamed doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction:

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts holds this doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and declares a person to be a clandestine Mason, and consequently has none of the rights and privileges of Masonic recognition in that State, who having been rejected in any lodge in that jurisdiction changes his residence and becomes a Mason without having first obtained the consent thereto of the lodge that rejected him. None of the lodges in Massachusetts are allowed to recognize such a brother as a Mason till he is healed by due process of Masonic law. The State Grand Lodge is sovereign in its jurisdiction. It has the conceded right to make its own laws and regulations, subject only to the ancient landmarks of the Craft. Should not this regulation be respected by all Grand Lodges? So it seems to us. Let the candidate who petitions for admission in another State after his rejection, so state in his application, and let him wait until the matter shall be brought to the notice of the lodge in which he was rejected, and their consent obtained. A Mason in one jurisdiction ought to be recognized as a Mason wherever he may find Masons. But it can not be so unless this principle of inter-State comity shall be recognized in all Grand Lodges.

Reviewing New Hampshire, Brother Butler concedes, "that a lodge has power to 'work,' in the sense of conferring the degrees, with only three Master Masons present." We do not make any such concession, unless the rituals authorized by a Grand Body expressly provide for that number of officials; but if it provide that the Master, Wardens, Deacons, Stewards and other officers take part in such service, there can not be any justification for saying that "three" is ample for the purpose. If a Grand Lodge was to adopt a ritual looking only to the latter number for its execution, then the position, so far as that body would be concerned, would be justifiable; but where a Grand Lodge establishes a ceremonial, and stipulates the officers that are to perform it, there does not seem to be any propriety in insisting that an abstraction should, under any circumstances, invalidate *latv*.

Brother Butler is of the praiseworthy opinion that it is unjust to demand dues during suspension; justifies our treatment of a defaulting officer of Grand Lodge;

does not think a lodge supreme in determining physical qualifications of candidates; thinks that the "work" of his jurisdiction was laid down on the trestle-board of ancient days; is not impressed with the propriety of a second trial for the same offense; does not think it wise that Grand Bodies should have official relations with Mutual Benefit associations; with us, insists that Masonic relief is entirely voluntary; does not like the tricks of politicians in Masonic elections, and thinks that Masonry was never intended to be a popular institution.

We have examined your report, Brother Butler, with pleasure and profit.

M. W. Ozro Meacham, Brandon, Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Root, Burlington, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1884.

This venerable and distinguished jurisdiction held its one hundred and seventh annual communication on the 8th day of December, M. W. Francis H. Hill, Grand Master, presiding. He opens his address with an announcement of the death of Most Worshipful Henry William Murray, Grand Master at the time of his decease, August 16. It is a loving tribute to the memory of an exemplary Christian Mason, and heartily concurred in by the Committee on Grand Master's Address. From the latter, it is found that Brother Murray was a native of Dublin, Ireland, born in 1826. He came to this country in his boyhood; and without the "golden spoon to his mouth," succeeded in acquiring a liberal education, and at the age of twenty-two commenced the practice of law. In 1849 he was made a Mason, and subsequently Master of his lodge. The committee say of him:

In December, 1876, he was elected Grand Junior Deacon of this Grand Lodge, and after serving in all the subordinate offices by regular promotion, was elected our Grand Master at our last annual communication. How well and how faithfully he discharged the duties of that high office, I need not undertake to tell. The records of half the subordinate lodges in Virginia attest to all who may read them that his promised presence among them was an occasion ever to be remembered, and perpetuate as far as those records can the memory of the affectionate veneration in which, during life, the Craft of Virginia welcomed the presence of that distinguished and exemplary Mason.

But, my brethren, Brother Murray was more than a good Mason—more than a good lawyer—more than a good citizen and a true patriot. He was an humble, sincere and devoted Christian. For more than twenty-five years preceding his death he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years a steward of his church and the superintendent of its Sabbath-school. When Masonic hands, therefore, planted above his grave the sprig of acacia to designate the spot where his mortal remains await the morrow of the resurrection, they had a right to do so, with an assured faith that his body would rise again; that the image of the earthly would bear the image of the heavenly; that this corruptible would put on incorruption, and become as immortal as his soul,

and that through the merits of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, in whom he trusted, that immortality would be an eternity of holy joy.

The Grand Master also announces the death of Worshipful Brother James Alexander Scott, a prominent, active and exemplary member of the Grand Body. He was also largely known and appreciated in other fraternal associations.

The Grand Master (Bro. Murray) decided that the death of a complaining witness disqualified a respondent from testifying in his own behalf. * Grand Lodge, properly, dissented. Bro. Hill came to the conclusion, that, a petitioner for the degrees, and whose election thereto had lapsed under the provisions of a lodge by-law, was permitted to apply to another lodge of concurrent jurisdiction. It would have been held, in Illinois, that the electing lodge retained jurisdiction, and that the second petition must be accompanied by a waiver of its legal claims.

The second decision of Grand Master Hill will be found a gratifying evidence of the wisdom of one Grand Lodge in dismissing the "degree" of Past Master:

Second Question. Is it necessary for Wardens of a lodge, Under Dispensation, to take the Past Master's Degree? If not, are they entitled to receive the Past Master's Degree while Wardens, Under Dispensation?

Answer. Paragraph 1, of Section 3, Chapter 7, of Methodical Digest says: "None but Master Masons can be Wardens of a lodge, and must receive the degree of Past Master before entering upon the duties of that office." While this paragraph, taken in connection with the whole section, was intended to apply to chartered lodges, yet I see no reason why the same rule should not, in the absence of any law or regulation to the contrary, apply with equal force to Wardens, Under Dispensation. And I so held.

There is another matter in connection with the conferring of the Past Master's Degree, in regard to which I think there ought to be some uniform and established rule. I do not know what the practice is in every part of this Grand Jurisdiction, but so far as I know, it is the practice for three or more Past Masters to meet, open a Lodge of Past Masters, confer the degree, and close the lodge. There the matter ends. There is no record to show that the degree has been conferred. I think that the Past Master presiding when the degree is conferred should be required to certify the fact that the degree has been conferred to the lodge of which the candidate is a member, and the certificate should be spread upon the minutes of the lodge at its next stated communication thereafter.

The Grand Master closes a brief paper with a very complimentary reference to the R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. William B. Isaacs. We never hear anything of Bro. "Ike" that is not creditable to himself and Grand Lodge. Getting old, too, eh? A son Assistant Grand Secretary!! As these brethren are of so much importance to the Craft, we suggest that Brother Isaacs, or some other Grand Secretary, get the ages and length of service of these officers (of the English speaking jurisdictions of the world) and give the information in his next report to Grand Lodge.

We are glad to see, from the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, that the Grand Lodge of Virginia has not hesitated to inflict penalties when lodges fail of duty in such cases.

The Committee on Jurisprudence (concurrent in) recommended the following:

PAR. 4. They recommend that Paragraph 13, Section 1, Chapter V., page 263 of Methodical Digest, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

All charges against a Master of a lodge, or against a regular Past Master shall be preferred in the lodge of which he is a member, or in the jurisdiction in which he resides, if he is a non-affiliated Mason, and the Secretary shall immediately certify a copy of the same to the District Deputy Grand Master, who shall notify the accused; but after such charges have been preferred, the trial thereof shall be before the Grand Lodge, or a committee of Past Masters appointed by the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master; provided, however, that the accused may, in a reasonable time, in writing, waive the right to be so tried, and consent to be tried by the lodge in which such charges were preferred. When a Commission issues from a Grand Officer in any Masonic trial, the Commission shall report proceedings within the Masonic year the Commission is issued, which amendment is recommended to meet the inquiry contained in the following resolution referred to the committee:

Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be instructed to inquire and report whether the decision of Grand Master Wellford (1879), concerning the trial of Past Masters, should be made a law, with the following addition:

“But if the accused shall fail to make such election within thirty days after receiving notice as aforesaid, the District Deputy Grand Master shall inform his lodge of such failure and direct it to proceed with the trial of the charges as in the case of any other member.”

In our jurisdiction the rule of procedure varies. The lodge has jurisdiction over Past Masters, except for official acts while in office. The same committee reported adversely upon the petition of a F. C. (seriously maimed) for the 3°. The lodge, conferring the degrees received, had grossly transcended its authority in the premises, and its charter was arrested; the committee wisely insisting that Grand Lodge was not justified in sanctioning a further violation of its law. There are other points in the report of the committee that will arrest the attention of Illinois Masons: “They respectfully report that a dimit is only intended to show the good standing of the brother receiving the same, at the date of issuance, and that he is free on the Treasurer’s books. If a brother is in good standing, pays up, and wishes to sever his connection with the lodge—that is, if there are no charges pending, or about to be preferred, or hanging over his head in their inception, and is free on the Treasurer’s books—he has the right to a dimit, which may be granted by order of the Worshipful Master, if there be no objection, without a vote of the lodge; if objection be made, then by a majority vote of members present.” This, to us, is the correct doctrine, although our Grand Body is of another opinion. We thoroughly believe in the right of a lodge to vote upon dimission, if it so elect.

The following singular regulation was adopted:

The Grand Master elect shall next nominate some skillful brother for the office of Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge shall nominate one or more in opposition, and the member having a majority of all the votes cast shall be declared duly elected, and shall in like manner be introduced, installed and saluted by the brethren.

The Committee on Finance rejected the petition of a lodge (!) asking remission of \$3.50 dues. Too weak to live.

The reports of D. D. Grand Masters represent the Craft reasonably prosperous.

We now come to the report of the Committee on Correspondence, written, as we imagine, by Bro. Drinkard, although we do not find his name appended thereto, nor is there any evidence of its authorship except that found upon the cover of the printed proceedings. If it was not a good paper, this delicacy touching its parentage might

be justifiable. He commences with a brief review of his own jurisdiction. We rather like the idea. In his review of Alabama, he discourses upon the prerogatives of Grand Masters, and is of the correct opinion that written, modern constitutions should not disregard the landmarks of the Fraternity.

He gives our jurisdiction considerable attention, and approvingly quotes the writer's review of the "Massachusetts departure," together with his views upon primary Grand Lodge organization. Of the first, he says:

We reply that we have read with great interest what the distinguished Masonic jurists who have discussed that question have said upon the one and the other side of it, and have sometimes been almost persuaded that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts did only what it had the power and the right to do. But then we recollected that most of the members of that Grand Lodge are, like ourself, totally unacquainted with the forms, ceremonies, principles, and objects of both the Cerneau and Pike bodies, and therefore incapable of having an intelligent opinion upon the subject. We do not understand why a Grand Lodge has not the same right to forbid Masons of its obedience to join the Chapter, the Commandery, or any other organization, whether profane or professedly Masonic. In Virginia not one Mason in five belongs to the Commandery. How could our Grand Lodge intelligently forbid Virginia Masons to become Knights Templars? In Virginia not one Mason in twenty belongs to either the Pike organization or the Cerneau organization. How could we vote intelligently upon the question of recognizing either organization as Masonic, or denouncing either as un-Masonic? If a Grand Lodge can forbid the Masons of its obedience to become members of a Consistory or of a Lodge of Perfection, why can it not forbid them to become Odd Fellows? All three organizations are entirely outside of Ancient York Masonry. Will any brother say that the two first-named claim to be Masonic, and will admit none but Masons into their secrets? But that would be begging the question. You don't know, and as a Blue Lodge Mason, have no right to know, whether these organizations admit other than Masons or not. How can you know? Here in Virginia there is a Masonic insurance company, or rather an organization which insures the lives of none but Masons. Nobody not a Mason can get into that society, or company, or organization. It is Masonic in the same sense in which Lodges of Perfection and Consistories are Masonic. Has the Grand Lodge of Virginia the power and the right to forbid us to join that association? We should answer "No," emphatically. Has the Grand Lodge of Virginia the power and the right to forbid us to join a Commandery? If not, how can it have the power and the right to forbid us to join the Pikeites and Cerneanites?

Let not the reader suppose that Brother Gurney justifies the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in its action. On the contrary, he denies that it has the right to recognize Chapters and Commanderies. He says at the same time that he is a Chapter Mason, Knight Templar, etc.

Alluding to the second, he quotes our review of Michigan and other jurisdictions.

Brother Drinkard is of the "high prerogative" species, but objects to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates; does not sanction the *adjournment* of a Grand Lodge, neither the appointment of Grand Officers except by the Grand Master; believes that an unaffiliated Master Mason has the right to unite with *any* lodge, of any jurisdiction, that will receive him; regrets that Grand Lodges are so hasty in recognizing claims to Grand Lodge distinction—referring to Victoria and New South Wales; holds, with Michigan, that "a lodge can not release territorial jurisdiction over its Masonic material." His opinion upon the latter point runs thus:

We hold, on the contrary, that a subordinate lodge can not possibly surrender jurisdiction over a profane. It has no jurisdiction to surrender. It can not acquire jurisdiction over him before he petitions. Once he has done this, the jurisdiction of the subordinate lodge attaches; not before;

and it can then surrender that jurisdiction. But Grand Lodges fix their own jurisdiction, either by custom or by action. New York may possibly soon be divided into two Grand Lodges. These will fix their own boundaries. If they choose to say that it shall be as with the States above named, surely their power to do so can not be questioned.

We are glad to find a merited compliment to W. Bro. Hamburger, of Louisiana Relief Lodge. Bro. Drinkard correctly insists that a vote to dimit severs the relation between member and lodge; but errs in the opinion that "Order" is applicable to the Craft. If he will refer to the "Charges of a Freemason," he will find that "Fraternity" is the appellation employed. "Order" has its only significance in Ecclesiastics, Knighthood and Architecture. He is of the belief that a Master can not be a Past officer unless he has served the full term for which he was elected. On the other hand, we hold that *installation* makes the Past Master, whether he serves a day or a year. He is of the opinion that suspension for non-payment of dues is a sufficient penalty for the offense. This may be true; nevertheless, it is often the case that an offender should be expelled. For this reason we have contended for the propriety of permitting lodges to exercise their discretion—either to suspend or expel.

It has been a real pleasure to read Bro. D.'s report, because he is a Mason of *opinions*, and courteous in expressing them.

M. W. Francis H. Hill, Madison C. H., Grand Master.

R. W. William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Grand Secretary

WASHINGTON, 1884.

Our first work for the year.

Grand Lodge met at Spokane Falls, June 4, every chartered lodge, thirty six, present by their representatives. Our old time friend, Bro. Louis Zeigler, in behalf of Spokane Lodge, of which he is a member, welcomed Grand Lodge, the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. William H. White, responding. We do not know if it was his speech that brought him to the front, but certain it is that Bro. Zeigler was elevated to the Deputy Grand Mastership. Illinois brethren extend congratulations.

M. W. Bro. Levi Ankeny, Grand Master, delivered himself of an address that must have been a drain upon mental and physical resources. He reports prosperity in lodges, and authorized two additional.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Reed, conveys the sum of intelligence

from the jurisdiction. It is his twenty-second annual paper, very clear and concise. He gives in detail the progress of the Fraternity for which he writes and which he represents.

The Grand Orator, Bro. Edmiston, presented a very sensible disquisition. He has found that all good men are not Masons, and that all Masons are not good men. Bro. G. O. Haller, Grand Lecturer, also came forward with an interesting document, entitled "Thoughts on Masonry."

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Secretary, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the term of office of all Grand Representatives hereafter appointed under authority of this Grand Lodge, near other Grand Lodges, shall be limited to the period of four years, and that all commissions to such Representatives heretofore issued shall terminate at the expiration of four years from their respective *dates of issue*.

Upon the recommendation of the same distinguished brother, the so-called "Grand Lodge of Victoria" was accorded fraternal welcome. To the intelligent reader, his report thereon will be found conspicuous for the absence of facts and law. We do not believe that the brethren of our sister jurisdiction would have assented to the abnormity if Brother Reed had told them that this so-called "Grand Lodge" acted upon the ridiculous, un-Masonic assumption that SIXTEEN LODGES, with a membership of about EIGHT HUNDRED, were justified in assuming to "be the proper Masonic authority of this Australian Province," containing NINETY-FIVE lodges, with a membership of FIVE THOUSAND.

To be faithful to law is the best safeguard against innovations. If, in time to come, discontent should invade the Grand Lodge of Washington—if a few ambitious brethren should, on account of some fancied grievance, attempt the establishment of a Grand Lodge therein, what justification could be offered for resisting the revolt of a miserable minority, if it is a fact that the few have a right to provide law and organization for majorities? If the position of the Grand Lodge of Washington be correct, why withhold recognition to the "Grand Lodge of Ontario?" To put the question in a light more directly appealing to the law of grand organization recognized upon this continent, suppose that, at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Washington, there existed twenty lodges instead of four; would it have received recognition from a solitary Grand Body of our country in the presence of sixteen protesting lodges? Again. If the remaining seventy-nine lodges of Victoria should conclude to institute a Grand Lodge, what would become, in the eye of the law, justice and common sense, of the minority body that now presumptuously assumes to be the "proper Masonic authority" of Victoria? This will not do, brethren. You are "sowing to the wind, and by and by will surely reap to the whirlwind," if you persist in trampling upon every principle of representative Masonic government—a government recognized by the Craft since its earliest organized inception. The following is what Bro. Reed says in justification:

The organization of this new Grand Lodge has been a question of long and mature consideration by the Masons of that Province. For many years past the necessity for this step has been ap-

parent. Masonry has been established in that Colony for about forty years, struggling against many difficulties besetting its harmony, its self-protecting and self-sustaining prosperity. These have arisen chiefly from the *concurrent* Provincial Grand Lodge system peculiar to the English, Scotch and Irish Grand Lodges. Each Provincial Grand "Lodge" is a law unto itself, occupying territory common to all, and being independent, their respective subordinate lodges are alike independent of each other, no general law existing for reciprocal and mutual protection. It is affirmed that an undesirable candidate may be refused under one constitution, and the next day may be admitted under authority of one of the other constitutions. In fact, the evils attending that system, so long and patiently borne, often calling forth earnest and intelligent protest, are many and great. A Provincial Grand Master holds his patent practically for life; the brethren have no voice in the selection of their chief; the right of petition for independency, or to correct palpable abuses in the system of government is stigmatized by those who assume to govern (as of divine right and limitless tenure) as acts of disloyalty and rebellion. Legislation for the local government of the Craft and the settling of questions of Masonic law and jurisprudence must be had and done abroad, causing grievous and most unsatisfactory delays. The difference and conflicts in each concurrent constitution are attended with much annoyance and trouble. "Large sums of money have constantly to be remitted for which there is no return." Many other points might be stated in justification of the action taken by our Victoria brethren toward the establishment of their Masonic sovereignty.

It seems, therefore, that the only vindications offered for a violation of the common law of organization, are the unpardonable representations of SIXTEEN lodges touching grievances, supposed or real (and accepted by Bro. Reed as truth), in the face of SEVENTY-NINE of their protesting peers, who positively, by their dissent to the movement, deny that there are grievances to be redressed, or that any law of the Fraternity has been invaded by the Grand Lodges of the Mother Country. Well, well!!

A grand reception and ball was given by Spokane Lodge in honor of the Grand Body, and, presumably, enjoyed.

An amendment to the constitution was submitted, making Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens permanent members of Grand Lodge. Inquiries had been made, with the following results:

European Grand Lodges, without exception, adhere to landmark, and every Past Grand Warden is a permanent member of a permanent institution called the Grand Lodge.

Of American Grand Lodges:

Of a total list of fifty-five Grand Lodges, fifty-four make permanent members of Past Grand Masters. Forty-eight name the Deputy Grand Masters as continuing Grand Lodge members.

Forty-five include the Past Grand Wardens as members.

Thirty-three name Past Grand elective officers, or include Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

Louisiana includes as members all elective Past Grand Officers, giving a vote only to Past Grand Masters.

Several go further, and include Past District Deputy Grand Masters

We are not entirely clear upon this subject. Although the custom has been universal to give one or more Past Grand Officers permanent memberships, still a doubt lingers as to its advisability. In the fundamental principles of representative government, the custom is wrong, and will, in time to come, particularly in our smaller

jurisdictions, result as disastrously as did the permanent membership of Past Masters in the Grand Lodge of New York, years ago. This is a question worthy of critical attention.

The Grand Secretary was highly complimented, and allowed one hundred dollars for his fine report on correspondence. Like all anti-perpetual jurisdictionists, he meets insurmountable difficulties in establishing his position. He approvingly quotes from Arizona, thus :

Your committee are of the opinion that a rejecting lodge ought not to be permitted to exercise this perpetual jurisdiction over any rejected candidate, and while not according it even a quasi-jurisdiction, we at the same time believe that anything in the life of the candidate that might have a bearing upon his application should be made known to the lodge. If he has been rejected, the lodge should know it, in order that the committee may investigate the circumstances attending such rejection and possibly the reasons therefor.

Italics ours. In Illinois, a Mason would be disciplined if he sought, of an objector, his "reasons therefor." More; an objector would be disciplined if he divulged objections before or after the ballot. Here, it is a cardinal principle that the exercise of this prerogative (the ballot) by a member must be *secret*, not to be divulged under *any circumstances*. We presume that a like regulation obtains in our sister jurisdiction.

Bro. Reed is of the opinion that a Mason, non-contributing, is a violator of obligation. We are acquainted with the ritualistic commands of more than a score of jurisdictions, but have yet to find his proposition embodied in any of them.

We cordially endorse the following :

There is certainly much force in what the committee say. The lodge well deserved the rebuke for its remissness in duty; but still, "two wrongs do not make a right," and turning our sacred ceremonies at the grave into a mere shameless *farce* does not remove the sin and stains from the "notoriously licentious," nor does it render the carelessness and neglect of the members of the lodge in permitting licentiousness to go unrebuked before death the less inconsistent and reprehensible. Again, the Master of a lodge may not be able at all times to give effectual rebuke to sinful practices of members, enforce obedience to moral law, or to make their conduct morally consistent; but he *can* be consistent in his own action and refuse for himself, or his lodge, to engage in that which he knows to be a lie upon its face, and an insult to every moral sentiment of the lodge. Unfortunately there are too many Masons who are ostensibly "in good standing" in the lodge, that are not so in the community in which they reside, and many of whom are "hedged about" with such potent influences that no action of the lodge can disturb their fixed relationship to it. We do not believe, however, in publishing or making bare a man's sins after death. Let them die with him. We commend our Washington law on this subject. It is just and equitable, and easily understood. We quote from our Constitution, Art. XVIII., Part III :

SECTION I. The funeral ceremonies of the Masonic Fraternity are the most sacred in which a lodge may engage. But as vested in the individual Mason the right to these ceremonial obssequies is not absolute. It is a privilege of the lodge to bestow or deny, and may be extended to non-affiliated Masons in good standing as well as to members of the lodge. It is for the lodge to determine; and no worthy brother Master Mason should be denied this most sacred Masonic rite.

In consonance with the law of our jurisdiction, Bro. Reed says :

The lodge *has* the right to relinquish or *refuse* to relinquish its authority over material resident within its local jurisdiction, and no such power rests with any Grand Master. We know of no

possible reason why the Grand Master should be called to act in a matter of this kind, except in giving his counsel and advice in cases of questionable policy or propriety. That comity involving the right to relinquish material is confined to lodges alone, and has, or in our opinion *should* have, universal application, regardless of Grand Lodge limitations or boundaries. We are also amazed at the position alleged to have been assumed by the Grand Master of Oregon. If, as was understood, Wasco Lodge gave its consent to Irving Lodge to confer the degrees on the party in question, he was certainly a regularly made Mason, and the Grand Master's refusal to acknowledge him as such would not change his status a particle, *unless* the Grand Master, under some *inherent* power unknown to us has the *right* to suspend or expel a Mason *at sight*.

Illinois is pleasantly mentioned. He speaks of P. G. Master Browning's address, 1883, as a "tersely written document, comprehensive and business-like."

In his review of our report, he notices our conclusions touching the right of a Grand Master to appoint the Master of a chartered lodge Master of a lodge under dispensation, and says:

We know from personal experience, that instances of this kind are not without precedent, but they are few, and rarely, if ever, justifiable. While occupying the station of Master of a chartered lodge, some thirty years ago, we were appointed W. M. of a lodge U. D., and did the work of both lodges until the latter received its charter. Not only this, but we were the accredited representative of both lodges at the same time in the Grand Lodge. We earnestly protested against what we then believed, and still think an "anomalous position," but the "lawful commands of the Grand Master" had to be obeyed.

We call his attention to this matter simply to say, that a lodge U. D. is without representation in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It is possible, but not probable, that a different rule prevails in Washington.

Bro. Reed complains that we do not correctly quote his remarks in discussing Grand Lodge sovereignty, last year. It is never in our heart to misrepresent a brother; neither is it a purpose to be discourteous. The error of which he complains was the work of our printer, and which was overlooked by his proof reader. This is our apology for the mishap. It is gratifying to know that Bro. Reed is in substantial accord with the jurisprudence of our Grand Lodge.

In his review of Alabama, he remarks:

He seems to think that the action of his Grand Lodge was premature in its recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. In this we think he is mistaken. He looks at the matter, we imagine, from a purely American Grand Lodge standpoint, basing his conclusions upon a *recently formulated* sentiment that nothing less than a *majority* of lodges in unoccupied territory can legally organize a Grand Lodge. Until within a few years past, the question of a "Majority Rule" had never been raised, so far as we are able to discover, but the common law on the subject was that "three or more" lodges in any unoccupied State or Territory could organize a Grand Lodge. This accepted rule or law appears to have had its application exclusively to the North American Grand Lodge system, which differs essentially from the English, Scotch and other Grand Lodge systems of the world.

If Bro. Reed will examine a table upon this subject, published in our last report, he will find the common law of Grand Lodge organization to be as *ancient* as the Masonry of the English-speaking jurisdictions of our continent. Again, there is

not to be found, *anywhere*, in any legislation of Craft Masonry, that which justifies the proposition that the minority is authorized to dictate law for the majority.

Bro. Reed does not think well of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates; thinks a vote to dimit a member establishes a dimital; thinks that a Mason applying for affiliation should be permitted to withdraw his petition at any time prior to the ballot; does not admire edicts of non-intercourse; is of the opinion that the "Massachusetts departure" is indefensible; objects to lottery enterprises by lodges, and does not admire payment of representatives to Grand Lodges.

We have more than exhausted space allotted to your jurisdiction, Bro. Reed.

M. W. William H. White, Seattle, Grand Master.

R. W. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1884.

Three special communications were held during the year. Three corner-stones were laid; one for a female seminary, a city hall, and a Masonic edifice for uses of the Craft. The twentieth annual communication assembled in Wheeling, November 11, M. W. William G. Bennett presiding over a good representation from lodges. Our Grand Representative, P. G. Master Thomas H. Logan, was also in attendance. The Grand Master reports a contribution, by Grand Lodge, of \$300 to flood sufferers. Further on it is found that the Fraternity of the jurisdiction increased the amount to \$2,645.55. The name of Brother Albert Pike appears in the list of contributors.

The Grand Master complains of lack of zeal in many of the district officers. A District Deputy is an important factor in the welfare of a jurisdiction, if he gives reasonable attention to his duties. If he can not do this, it is not only discreditable to himself, but *damaging* to the Institution. It is unfortunate that there are ambitious brethren willing to accept such distinctions, without a thought of their responsibilities.

The following are some of the decisions of Brother Bennett :

That there must be three Master Masons at least, one being competent to preside, and a Tyler, to open a Master Mason's Lodge and transact business

That it is not necessary to install officers who have been re-elected and who were installed under first election.

A Master Mason dimitted by a vote of the lodge, but to whom the dimitt has not been delivered, can be tried upon charges preferred for un-Masonic conduct occurring before the dimitt was granted; and the fact that the brother preferring the charges was present at the time the dimitt was granted, and then had knowledge of the alleged un-Masonic conduct, does not prevent the lodge from receiving the charges and acting upon them.

That dying declarations of the father of a female with whom a Master Mason is charged with having illegal carnal intercourse, are not admissible as evidence upon the trial of such Master Mason.

That in the absence of any regulation to the contrary, the Master of a lodge appoints the Senior Deacon and Tyler, and the Senior Warden appoints the Junior Deacon.

Referring to the first, we hold that, if the Grand Lodge of West Virginia has a ritual for opening and closing a lodge and for practicing its rites, such ceremonies are *fundamental law*, and that all officers, regular or *pro tempore*, and whose duties are defined by such rituals, must be at their stations before a lodge can be opened. We have never known of such an instance; nevertheless, if a Grand Lodge should provide for its constituents a ritual or ceremonial that only embraced Master and Wardens, then there might be justification for the position of Bro. Bennett; but not otherwise. In other words, when a Grand Lodge has a corps of officers provided by law, and to which are assigned ritualistic and other duties, it must be obeyed; and no ritualistic abstraction can be of force that contravenes its provisions.

We insist, that a Mason dimitted in accordance with law, though the certificate does not issue, is absolved of membership obligations. If he remain within the jurisdiction of the dimitting lodge, he is amenable to discipline therein, as though membership had not been severed; but if he removes to another lodge jurisdiction, the latter becomes the tribunal to which he must answer, if charges are preferred, unless its rights in the premises are waived.

Referring to the fourth decision, we are of the opinion that the testimony of a credible witness, under the circumstances, should not be ignored. The object of all Masonic discipline is to arrive at facts. Our trials are not to be conducted in accordance with the rigid rules of civil courts, and all reliable testimony, therefore, informal though it may be, should be given to the lodge, to be weighed as a wise discretion shall dictate.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Brother O. S. Long, is an excellent paper. The reports of other Grand Officers compare favorably with any papers of the kind that come to our table. From the report of the Committee on Returns of Chartered Lodges, it is found that there are 83 working lodges, 78 making returns. Membership 3,518, a net gain of 18 for the year. Finances are easy.

No report on correspondence. Bro. Long is a good writer, and why not induce him to give us a paper?

M. W. Geo. E. Thornburg, Cabell, Grand Master

R. W. O. S. Long, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN, 1884.

The fortieth annual communication was held in Milwaukee, June 10. Lodges largely represented. The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Lewis E. Reed, opens his address by an official announcement of the death of Past Grand Master, Brother C. F. G. Collins. He died December 18, 1883, in the prime of life and of a noble manhood. Aside from the Grand Lodge, he had been at the head of other Masonic associations of the jurisdiction, and died Grand Commander of Knights Templar, very much admired for his sturdy integrity and social qualities.

The Grand Master reports prosperity, and a large increase of membership of exceptionally good quality. We tender congratulations.

Four new lodges were authorized and five constituted.

Two new halls were dedicated, but the Grand Master was not permitted to be present on either occasion. He finds finances in good condition, notwithstanding the unwarrantable depletions of the past. The address of Bro. Reed is not of the proportions that we had reason to expect from his intellectual resources. Past Grand Master, Bro. J. P. C. Cottrill, shied a boulder at the press, by inducing Grand Lodge to interdict members from giving editors or reporters any knowledge of its transactions, notwithstanding its legislation is public property the moment it escapes the hands of the printer.

The report of the Board of Trustees is a valuable exhibit of the finances of the Grand Body. It includes a review of the unfortunate malfeasance of a former Grand Officer, and recommends his prosecution for un-Masonic conduct. Concurred in. We are glad to notice that the Board recommended (adopted) an advance in the salary of the Grand Secretary to \$1,200. Bro. Laffin is entirely worthy of such consideration.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Master M. L. Youngs, is of customary interest. He advised the arrest of one charter—Grand Lodge assenting. The finances of the Grand Body having become crispy, Bro. Youngs was permitted large latitude for duty.

The Committee on Returns show a membership of 12,392, a net increase of 382 for the year.

A committee was appointed to revise the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

We regret to find that a brother of so much erudition as Brother Chapin should ask the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales;" and worse, that a Grand Lodge of so much intelligence should adopt the suggestion. We noticed this and like abnormalities so fully the last and previous years, that we are not inclined to ask further attention to the subject. It does, however, seem passing strange that an insignificant minority should be justified in assuming to be rightful Masonic authority over an overwhelming majority!! We ask the attention of Brother Chapin, and the

Masons of Wisconsin, to a table in our last report relating to facts in the organization of Grand Lodges upon this continent. What apology or reason could be offered for declining recognition to another Grand Lodge, in that territory, if organized by the majority that is now so contemptible in the eye of Bro. Chapin and his Grand Lodge? Please reply, Bro. C.

Although not as clearly stated as it should be, Bro. Hirsch offered an amendment to the constitution, providing that objections to advancements should be investigated by lodge. This is as it should be. An E. A. or F. C. are *brethren*, and in adopting a conclusion so much beyond a question, the Grand Lodge of Illinois provides that an objection to the advancement of either must be met by lodge upon the demand of the brother against which the objection is lodged. If, upon examination, the lodge determine that the objection is not well taken, the degree or degrees are conferred without regard thereto. Brother Hirsch submits the following propositions:

- 1st. An E. A. or a F. C. is a brother.
- 2d. That being the case, should he not be accorded a brother's right, one of which is that of meeting his accuser face to face?
- 3d. Is it Masonic to give one brother an undue advantage over another, although not as far advanced?
- 4th. Is not a secret objection to advancement of an E. A. or F. C. both unfraternal and un-Masonic, and is that doing as you would be done by?
- 5th. Is it not wrong to stop an E. A. or F. C. by continual objections, and allow him no defense whatever?
- 6th. An E. A. having been declared a just and upright Mason, and as a brother should he not be entitled to the same rights, so far as estoppel is concerned, as a M. M.?
- 7th. If the brother E. A. or F. C. is unfit to be made a M. M. he is unfit to remain an E. A. or F. C., and should be duly tried; if proven unworthy, should be expelled.

The Grand Lodge thought so well of the administration of Bro. Reed, that he was presented with a vote of thanks, at the same time something more substantial, a Past Grand Master's jewel.

At the dedication of apartments heretofore mentioned, several speeches were made. R. W. Bro. Philo A. Orton closed a valuable address with the following paragraphs:

Character is the crystalization into mental habits of millions of the experiences, impulses and acts of the individual, all relating to the most commonplace affairs of life.

To be perfect, character must be perfect in every part. A single blemish determines largely the standing of the whole. How many of our race and of our brethren have, in most respects, approximated closely to perfection, while life has been a failure from some single fault or weakness, in significant, perhaps, but incompatible with what the world requires of its favorites.

Past Grand Master Chapin, too, said many wise things, but they are too numerous for quotation. He is also the author of a report on correspondence that will, necessarily, occupy a good deal of attention; otherwise we should be induced to give his address further notice.

He opens his report with customary apologies from the freshmen of the reportorial corps. All we ask of a brother of his acknowledged ability and attainments is, that he make his own impress upon the Fraternity, rather than being content with conveying the thoughts of others. Nothing is more to be admired, in any avenue of life, than a positive individuality.

He reviews the "Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon," and concludes by saying :

If it be true that both branches of this Grand Lodge insist upon chartering lodges and thus come in conflict with the unity of the Grand Lodge, some action should be taken thereon. It may be that Wisconsin, like some of our sister Grand Lodges, has been too soon in recognizing "Colon and Cuba." We hope that our fears will end in surmises only.

The bickerings and strife to which Bro. Chapin alludes, are but the outcropping of the illegitimacy of all so-called Grand Bodies that do not have their origin in constitutional Masonry. This "Grand Lodge" never did have a solitary claim to legitimacy, except it be confessed that Grand Chapters, Grand Commanderies, the A. and A. Rite, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and any and all associations that may be exclusively made up of Masons, are authorized to establish lodges of the Craft. Bro. Chapin may not remember, that of the dozen or so lodges that instituted this abnormality, but three were lawful bodies of the Fraternity—the remainder coming from *Grand Orients*. Our brethren who have so inconsiderately extended fraternal recognition to such institutions will yet regret their want of wisdom. So we think.

Illinois is reviewed for 1882 and 1883. Brother Chapin takes "an interest in Brother Scott, from the fact that we were present at his first election, and saw the *man* and Mason at the time he was declared elected." His kind words for the writer are abundantly appreciated.

He refers to his decision (1882), and says :

He disapproves the decision that, "in the absence of any constitutional provision, three Master Masons, members of the lodge, one of whom is at least a Warden, may open a lodge, and when so opened may transact business," and says, "that he has on various occasions given his reasons for such protest." But the Grand Master in giving this decision was supported not only by Kentucky, but by such high authority as Brother Drummond, of Maine, who gave "his written opinion upon the subject to Brother Chapin before his decision upon that question was rendered." Brothers H. L. Palmer, Bouck and Cottrill, Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, who are considered good authority, also endorsed the decision.

We are not aware of the existence of any Grand Lodge without a constitution ; neither do we bring to mind any such paper that does not define lodge organization with customary quota of officers. The constitutions of 1721 provided for these, except Deacons. When they were added has not been determined. We look, therefore, upon the whole question as an abstraction, and without any relation to our system since its constitutional organization. What might be recognized as lawful in a community with but three Masons, and entirely inaccessible (!) to a Grand Lodge, is a question that can be adjusted when such a case presents itself.

Bro. Chapin is, properly, entirely hostile to the practice, in some jurisdictions, "of affixing grades, such as 14°, 18° and 32° after official names." Brethren are

sometimes guilty of this unwise, unlawful nonsense, not comprehending the fact that the lodge embraces all there is of Symbolic or Craft Masonry. Degrees and order, beyond the lodge, are well enough in their places, but their signs, symbols and figures appended to our signatures, in lodge communion, is but a display of vanity and ignorance.

Bro. Chapin is intensely hostile to electioneering in Masonic bodies, and thinks it is un-Masonic for Masons to be engaged in peddling whisky.

We hope to hear much of him in his next paper. Put a few chips on your shoulders, Bro. C.

M. W. Oliver Libbey, Green Bay, Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Latlin, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary

KANSAS, 1885.

The elaborate production before us is embellished with two likenesses of Past Grand Master, Brother John H. Brown, Grand Secretary and Correspondent. One, doubtless, being intended for family use, it has been appropriated.

Grand Lodge met in Emporia, February 18. M. W. Bro. J. Jay Buck occupied the Grand East. Five Past Grand Masters, two Past Deputy Grand Masters, two Past Grand Wardens, and *seventy-one* Past Masters were present, all and *each* with a *vote*. The inquiry naturally presents itself: How many years will transpire in the life of our sister jurisdiction (not yet thirty years of age) before its representative character will be entirely obliterated? Brethren, we are drifting from our landmarks in this matter, and the sooner lodges give attention to the subject the easier it will be for them to resume their normal powers and influences in the Grand Body. Many of our readers can not have forgotten the consequences of like *courtesies* extended to Past officers in the Grand Lodge of New York, less than forty years ago. We should be glad if Bro. Brown would give the subject attention.

The Grand Master authorized twenty-three new lodges. Including these, there are 278 working lodges in the jurisdiction. He received a gratifying letter from R. W. Bro. O. S. Long, Grand Secretary of West Virginia, returning a generous contribution for flood sufferers. It was not needed for immediate relief, hence the Masonic act of our brethren of that jurisdiction. Such evidences of integrity merit honorable mention.

The Grand Master suggests that the "useless ornament," the "Past Master's Degree," be dispensed with. Why not? We have never heard of a good, much less a lawful, reason for its retention.

In the matter of visitors demanding an examination of a charter, Brother Buck gets off a good thing. He says: "A Mason has no right to attempt to visit any but a 'just and lawfully constituted' lodge, and his presence there should be deemed evidence that he is satisfied on that point." He rendered a multitude of decisions, in accord with good law, local and general. Fraternal mention is made of losses by death. Past Grand Master, Isaac B. Sharp, passed away March 5, of last year, respected for his good qualities as a man and Mason.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows the growth of the Craft "steady and substantial," and finances in good condition.

In reply to interrogatories, it was found that 61 lodges owned their halls; 134 met in brick or stone, and 67 in wooden edifices; 172 had carpeted halls, and 29 were contented in the absence of such luxury; 103 had their property insured, and 121 met in halls with other societies. One hundred and twelve lodges had contributed for charitable purposes \$5,755.16.

A veteran Craftsman, Brother William Scott, 90 years of age, was introduced to Grand Lodge; and besides receiving a hearty welcome, was made happy by a generous contribution from the brethren.

The Committee on Correspondence (Bro. Brown) made a special report, declining to recognize the "so-called" Grand Lodge of Victoria. Not being in possession of particulars relative to the organization of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, Bro. Brown thought it wise to defer action for another year. He will find a brief review of the latter in this report, with the leading particulars of its formation.

We have been particularly interested in the able report on correspondence by Brother Brown. He is both a good thinker and writer. More than this, his thoughts are always in the direction of the highest welfare of the Fraternity. In his review of California, he expresses considerable tenderness for the sisterhood of the Eastern Star, and thinks Masons should not "attempt to deny our wives and daughters, mothers and sisters, the right to enter on the great domain of Charity, nor discourage them in the attempt to accomplish beneficent deeds." Just so. Turning to his likeness once more, his bowels of compassion in this direction are readily discerned. He has a valuable coadjutant in *our* venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Munn.

Bro. Brown is uncompromising in hostility to the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters, and perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates; though both are founded in reason and the common law of Masonry. He appears to have less sympathy for an E. A. or F. C. than the profane. Why not permit either, after having received such degree or degrees in Kansas, to finish up in Illinois, without regard to the initiating lodge? His argument upon the subject is as follows:

No, it is not the old Masonic doctrine; neither is it the new in Europe, and at least in one American State—Indiana. The American doctrine is founded on the doctrine, "We do not want you, and no other body shall receive you." Self protection did not originate the dogma, though selfishness, and sometimes outrageous meanness, give it countenance and insist on its being obeyed. If, however, we judge the times aright, this dogma with its few remaining congeners, will be banished from the realm of Freemasonry, and if ever mentioned it will be to illustrate an argument against the adoption and practice of some other petty, un-Masonic tyranny.

He compliments Past Grand Master Browning for his "clear, compact statement of his official acts," and gives his readers our views upon several topics that are agitating the Craft; particularly as regards the "unity theory" in the organization of Grand Lodges. We are glad of his concurrence. The following is his apology for recommending the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales:"

We assure him that, in so far, his belief was not "well founded." At the time, we were in possession of a letter from a Grand Officer of that jurisdiction—who yet holds the same position—*informing us that a majority of the lodges in that Province had come, or had promised to come, into obedience to the new Grand Lodge.* The committee then had reason to believe that the information was correct, and since has not had cause for distrust. On the contrary, the committee is firmly of the opinion, founded on later developments, that but for promptings by British Grand Lodges, the recusants would long ago have become constituents of Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Italics ours. He is pronounced in the opinion that Masons are not compelled to stultify themselves by giving a notorious profligate formal burial. He says to G. M. Cowgill, Iowa:

He agrees with the Grand Master of California that "if a Mason is not too licentious to maintain good standing in his lodge, nor too licentious to be received and acknowledged as a brother in life and health, he ought not to be considered as too licentious for Masonic burial when dead," and adds:

"This is good law. The Master has it in his power effectually to 'cleanse the Augean stables' by *advising* his Junior Warden to prefer charges against the 'notoriously licentious' members. If he will not do *his* duty first, he can not decently refuse to perform it at last by refusing to give Masonic burial to such characters, if they, in life, or their family, when dead, request it, and in all such cases such requests are sure to be preferred. Notwithstanding this, the moral portion of the membership have the right, which, in self-respect, they will exercise, to refuse to appear in public procession with the white apron—the badge of innocence—following such characters to their final resting-place."

But when a brother becomes so disreputable as to be a stench in the nostrils of his brethren, the lodge should promptly deal with him. A notoriously licentious member is a dead weight on any society of men, and a lodge thus loaded, that lacks the courage to rid itself of such encumbrance, should without delay be relieved of its charter. And, should such a character die while a member, we hold that no brother is bound to appear in public procession, clothed as a Mason, to attend his burial. We have no patience with hypocrisy in anything, more especially in the burial of the dead.

Bro. Brown is of the opinion that a Master-elect should be whitewashed with the degree (!) of Past Master; that lodge quarters should not be used for other than Masonic purposes; does not believe that brethren should be twice tried for the same offense; thinks that lodge officers should be permitted to resign, holds that a "charter" is merely a certificate of the act of Grand Lodge, and that its loss does not impair the powers of a lodge; denies the right to collect dues during suspension of a member; denies the right of Grand Lodge to dictate disbursements of its constitu-

ents, provided that outlays are within the domain of the purposes of the Institution; thinks that the indiscriminate organization of lodges is a source of great weakness, and is of the opinion that a Master should not be installed except he exhibit qualifications for the position.

M. W. Matthew M. Miller, Clay Center, Grand Master.

M. W. John H. Brown, P. G. M., Wyandotte, Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1884.

A special communication was held in East Saugus, February 22. The new hall of William Sutton Lodge was dedicated. M. W. Bro. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., was in charge of the ceremonies of the occasion. W. Bro. Fielder Israel delivered an elegant charge. It is a great misfortune that we can not give it to our readers. The Grand Master was happy in his remarks. The Grand Master also presided at the dedication of new Masonic apartments in Millbury, February 28.

The first quarterly communication was held March 12. The Committee on Annual Address of Grand Master Lawrence does ample justice to that distinguished brother. It is rare, indeed, to find an executive officer of his ability and determination. We noticed, last year, his success in relieving the Grand Body of a large indebtedness.

It was voted, "that the Committee on the Amendment to the Grand Constitutions as to the Grand Charity Fund be authorized to procure an amendment to the Act of Incorporation of this Grand Lodge, for the purpose of establishing trustees," &c. The amendment was secured and trustees elected.

An amendment to Standing Regulations was adopted, authorizing honorary membership in lodges. Except in cases where the proposed distinction is proposed to be conferred upon members, a unanimous ballot is required. In all other respects, however, a like procedure is required as in petitions for the degrees or membership.

It was determined to prepare a medal "in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Freemasonry in the State of Massachusetts"—1733-1883. It may be a little out of order, nevertheless we will remind Bro. Nickerson that we will gladly pay for one, either in *bronze* or *silver*.

Brother Lawrence was the recipient of a Past Grand Master's jewel from his brethren of Mt. Hermon Lodge.

The Grand Master announced the death of R. W. Brother William C. Plunkett, Past Senior Grand Warden.

A special communication was held in Tisbury, and a lodge hall dedicated, March 27.

The record of the quarterly communication of June 11, embraces the ceremonial of laying a corner-stone in Milford, May 31. Transactions of the session unimportant to those of other jurisdictions. The same may be said of the quarterly, of September 10.

The annual communication of December 10 was largely attended, M. W. Bro. Abraham Hathaway Howland, Jr., presiding. He again alludes to the death of R. W. Brother William C. Plunkett, at the age of 84 years; also to the death of Bro. Azel Capen, 88 years of age. The latter was made a Mason in October, 1821, and died February 15, 1884. These both were brethren that stood firm during the days of injustice and persecution. The Grand Master says of them: "Their memories are precious and fade not. May their example inspire us to walk no less worthy of our vocation, and to prove no less loyal to our ancient Institution." Amen

Brother Howland made numerous visitations, and was royally received and entertained all along the line. He went through a large supply of "genuine Havanas, pure Connecticuts and cabbages?" New names for mixed drinks? No wonder that an "aching head and unrest" followed. "Morning trains!" Too early in the day for us.

Included in the dispensations of the Grand Master, are several for mortuary services. It is the general rule, as we think, that lodges are not required to ask special authority in such cases.

One new lodge was authorized, to be located in the city of Concepcion, Chili, South America. We are glad to see legitimate lodges springing up in communities where other rites assume jurisdiction over the Craft. This abnormality will disappear with the establishment of Constitutional Grand Bodies.

From the reports of District Deputies, the Grand Master finds lodges in a prosperous condition, and, as a rule, without indebtedness. He concludes an able address by asking attention to the needs of aged Masons, the widow and the orphan.

The Commissioners on Trials report upon a case wherein a brother was charged "with 'conduct unbecoming a Master Mason,' and the specification was that the brother cast a black cube on a ballot for a candidate, and gave, and presumably had, no other reason for so doing, than a return of 'certain favors rendered to him by other parties in the past.'" We are not conversant with law of our sister jurisdiction upon the subject, but by our regulations, a member making revelation of his ballot would subject himself to discipline. An enforcement of this rule avoids all contests in such cases. We are not of the opinion, however, that a member should be

permitted thus to vote by *proxy*. He can express *his* opinion of the candidate, but not that of *another*. So it seems to us. The general law of Masonry makes ample provision for just such emergencies, in providing for an objection after an election. As well, as we imagine, might a juror express his conclusions through an associate.

The committee to which was referred the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of South Australia," make an extended report, but are of the opinion that it should not be acted upon until the action of the parent Grand Bodies is known.

If, as the committee say, "they (lodges) have met and formed a union of these lodges holding under different constitutions, they have almost unanimously agreed to become one jurisdiction for the Province. Having thus organized themselves, they present to the world the elements of harmony, unity and self-government, and are in a condition to receive of the Masonic world recognition as the just and legal sovereign authority of the Colony." We can not comprehend the propriety of resting recognition upon the pleasure of the parent bodies.

After an appropriation for charity, Grand Lodge closed.

A stated communication was held December 30, for installation of officers elect, and celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist, Past Grand Master Samuel C. Lawrence officiating. A few paragraphs are given from his address :

You are now, Most Worshipful, exalted to the head of an Institution which aims to extend benevolence, to promote virtue, and to unite its members in the closest bonds of fraternal love. Its purposes are the noblest to which men can devote themselves; and let me say that the honor with which you are invested, and the trust to which you are consecrated, are not unworthy of a man of the most conspicuous virtues and the most distinguished abilities. Let me also remind you that a faithful attention to the duties of your office, and an efficient discharge of them, will enable you to render most valuable service to the Craft, and entitle you to the lasting gratitude of its members.

Let me again heartily congratulate you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, upon your exaltation to this high office, to which the love and confidence of your brethren have raised you.

May the Father of Lights invest you with his choicest gifts; may heavenly wisdom inform your mind; may heavenly power give strength to your exertions; may heavenly goodness inspire your breast; may your feet rest upon the rock of justice; from your hands may streams of beneficence continually flow, and may your head be illuminated by the rays of honor. May the years of your usefulness be long extended, and, when at last you have completed the circle of life, may you be transmitted from the fading honors of an earthly lodge to the mansions prepared for the faithful in a better world.

And now, Right Worshipful Grand Officers and brethren, let me felicitate you upon this auspicious event. In the election of your beloved Grand Master you will see not only the consummation of your wishes, but a sure promise of a wise and dignified administration of the affairs of the Craft. While the obligations of his office impose upon him the duty of direction and command, you will yield to him that obedience which is offered instinctively where there is cordial sympathy and an unquestioning trust. Who can doubt that, from such a spirit of mutual confidence and co-operation, our beloved Institution will enjoy a full measure of prosperity?

Therefore, brethren, in this our new departure, let us lift up our hearts in love and gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who has watched over the progress of our beloved Institution, protected it in the perils of the past, and now permits it to enjoy a position of the highest honor and usefulness. Let us renew our vows of fidelity to Masonic duty, and, with love to God and to our fellow-men, let us follow unwearied the ways of well-doing, until, having finished our work on earth, we shall be admitted to the Temple above, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

The "Grand Feast" followed. Many fine speeches are of record, but too many to give each a notice.

M. W. Abraham Hathaway Howland, Jr, Boston, Grand Master.

R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, Grand Secretary

MISSISSIPPI, 1885.

Grand Lodge assembled in Jackson, February 11. The Grand Secretary, Bro Power, furnishes his readers with a likeness of M. W. Bro. Robert C. Patty, the presiding officer. He opens his annual address with an allusion to the death of several distinguished brethren, including Past Grand Masters James M. Howry and William French. He introduces a question of considerable importance, by deciding that a member of "Grand Lodge forfeits his right to a seat therein by becoming a member of a lodge U. D.," Grand Lodge concurring. The language of our statute upon the subject would lead to another opinion. It says: "No brother shall be eligible to hold office in this Grand Lodge who is not, *at the time of election or appointment*, a member in regular standing of a chartered lodge subordinate to this Grand Lodge." Italics ours. We are not acquainted with the language of the law of our sister jurisdiction, but we do not comprehend the propriety of a regulation that trenches upon an acquired right, except for cause. A Past Master is a member of the Grand Body. In Mississippi he is a member with all the franchises of any member therein. This position is assigned him for services rendered the Craft, and by virtue of the constitution of the Grand Body, and we don't see the possibility of abrogating his rights unless it be that he has committed an *offense*. The Grand Lodge of New York (1849) cut off Past Masters from active participation in the affairs of the Grand Body without disturbing prerogatives acquired by those under a prior law. Then again, though the selection of officers for a lodge U. D. is by the brethren, they are in law the appointees of the Grand Master; consequently we do not imagine that such appointment could be made at the expense of pre-existing rights.

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence say :

About seven years ago, A petitioned Lodge B, was elected and initiated, failed to apply for advancement, removed from State, returned again to jurisdiction of Lodge B, then again removed out of said jurisdiction, but applies for advancement in said Lodge B. Can said Lodge B act on his application for advancement?

Ans. Yes. Lodge B alone has jurisdiction. *He is their maternal until a Master Mason*

Italics ours. We give the foregoing for the edification of those who are content that an E. A. or Fellow Craft shall be everlastingly under the yoke of the lodge (if it so elect), while at the same time the rejected profane has their profound sympathies if a lodge is permitted to exercise like authority over material brought up for its inspection.

The same committee further report :

H, initiated in Lodge Z, in Alabama, moved into jurisdiction of Lodge A, in Mississippi. Leave granted by Lodge Z to Lodge A to confer remaining degrees of Symbolic Masonry, but before H avails himself of the leave granted, he moves out of the jurisdiction of Lodge A into that of Lodge B. Can Lodge B confer the degrees? or has Lodge A the right to do so?

Ans. Neither lodge can confer them. H is the material of Lodge Z, and the leave granted by said Lodge Z to Lodge A, is null and void after removal of H from jurisdiction of Lodge A. Lodge B can confer said degrees only by leave granted them direct from Lodge Z. Lodge Z is principal, and Lodge A an agent for special purpose. Agent can not delegate authority without leave of principal, and principal can not authorize an agent to do an illegal act.

We have always supposed that when a lodge releases unqualified jurisdiction to another, the conveyance is absolute, and can not be recalled except with the assent of the latter. This is the law of Illinois, and we imagined it general.

The report of the Grand Secretary is an elaborate paper, replete with recommendations in the welfare of the Body; and, strange as it may appear, *his* proposition that *his* compensation might be reduced to meet necessities growing out of financial stringency, is looked upon with favor; while the other suggestion, that representatives receive four cents mileage each way (all it costs), was "hove over among the rubbish!"

Bro. Powers reports a net loss of lodge membership, 112. Three lodges have been authorized during the year, and twelve charters surrendered. Others are dormant, and will receive the attention of the Grand Master.

A few paragraphs are taken from the report of the "Committee on State of the Order:"

In reply to question 7—"What effect has the existence of benevolent insurance orders on Masonry?"—twenty-five lodges say, a damaging effect. Some say they have kept worthy and good young men from petitioning for Masonry; others say that members become apathetic toward Freemasonry, and cease to attend lodge meetings and neglect lodge duties generally in proportion to their interest and zeal in connection with these other societies or organizations.

About fifty lodges report no experience on the subject, as there are no such societies within their bounds. The balance of the lodges ignore the question.

We are profoundly impressed with the very large amount of funds applied to the relief of widows and orphans. At least 25 per cent. of the subordinate lodges apply one-half of their net receipts in this way, and the universal practice of all the lodges is to respond promptly and freely to every meritorious call for help. In a majority of the lodges, however, they have no system for dispensing relief. There has been reported, on an average, without going into details, about two widows and five orphans of Masons within the jurisdiction of each subordinate lodge, but we are happy to state that very few of these—not more than 3 per cent.—are classed as indigent.

Only about half the lodges comply with Regulation 71, by appointing Sick and Destitute Committees at every regular meeting. The remainder appoint a committee to serve twelve months, giving as a reason for non-compliance with the letter of the law, that they see no use of it—that all wants receive attention as the necessity arises. While it may be true, as stated by this latter class, and no doubt it is so, your committee are of the opinion that the law ought to be enforced as long as it remains among our statutes.

The report on correspondence is submitted by Brothers John T. Buck and John M. Stone. Brother Buck appearing first, we take it for granted that he is the author. He opens with a feeling tribute to the memory of his immediate predecessor, Past Grand Master James M. Howry. He was, indeed, a grand man—grand as a Mason, grand as a citizen, and grand as an exalted type of fraternal purity and business integrity. Brother Howry felt as did the good old Quaker—that he was to pass through the world but *once*; consequently whatever contributions he was to make in the welfare of humanity, must receive his *daily* attention.

Brother Buck is entirely unfriendly to the "Massachusetts departure." We are glad to find him so uncompromising upon the subject. He objects (B. Columbia) to the Grand Lodge going to church on Sunday and listening to a sermon by the Grand Chaplain. Bro. B. thinks it a desecration of the day. Rather tough on that dignity.

Bro. Howry reviewed California. We like his views of delinquents: "Settle every year; make the brethren all pay up, if able—if not able, forgive them the debt; deal with those who refuse to pay; suspend them if obstinate; expel them if necessary."

Bro. Buck quotes approvingly from the address of Grand Master Spry (Canada), who expresses the opinion, "that Masonry, though not religion, is allied with and can not be divorced from it."

Masons have been tender-footed upon this question (we among others), that denominations should not have opportunity to charge the Fraternity with usurpation of their theological functions. Mr. Webster defines religion to be a "recognition of God as an object of worship, love and obedience." The same authority in our language defines the church as "an organized body of Christian believers—a collective body of Christians," and the synagogue as an assembly of Jews, each for worship. It is the general opinion, therefore, that "religion" only alludes to church organizations of believers, Hebrew and Christian; when, in fact, any association of men that, officially and personally, recognize God as the Creator and as worthy of adoration and worship, are *religious*, though not professedly an assembly for devotional exercises exclusively, or for the propagation of theological dogma.

Masonry, however, is "religion," and all that would be necessary to transform it into a denomination are rules to that end; but which every Mason knows to be inhibited by the fundamental law of the Fraternity. The ancient law says: "But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only

to oblige them to be of that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves." * * * * We invite attention of cotemporaries to this subject. In this connection, he says in another place :

We believe with the committee. How any man can deny that the Bible is the word of God and yet believe in the God of the Bible is not at all clear to us. The Mohammedan theology accepts the inspiration of most of our Bible, but claims that it is superseded by the Koran, and the God of that system no more resembles the God of the Bible, than does Mohammet resemble our Saviour. Faith in a God and faith in *the God* are very different. All men have faith in a God, or in many Gods, but only those who accept the Bible as divine, either in whole or in large part, can have faith in *the God* therein set forth.

The danger is that some brethren in attempting to make Masonry cover all religions (unintentionally no doubt), make it cover *no religion*. In our land the man who affirms his faith in God is understood to mean the God of the Bible, and if he does not believe in the Bible as the word of God he should be required to tell what he knows about God, and where and how he learned it, for faith must be founded upon evidence. The man who has no religion can not be a Mason, and the man in this land who does not believe in the God of the Bible, as a rule, has no religion and no God which Masons would recognize as such.

Bro. Buck, in reviewing our jurisdiction, rather objects to our conclusions (Kentucky, 1884,) as to the "right" of a Mason to the charities of lodge or Fraternity. If such a right is recognized in Mississippi, it is a perversion of the underlying thought of the Institution. He in the next breath, however, admits "that our granting charity depends upon the worthiness of the applicant and our ability, but not our disposition." This is all for which we have ever contended. Any Mason (or profane) has a "right to apply" for aid, but neither are mantled with authority to enforce their supposed claims by virtue of any law of the organization, unless, as in some of our Western jurisdictions, lodges demand contribution to their treasuries from the unaffiliated. This unauthorized practice is practically, and to all intents and purposes, insurance, and is both a legal and logical claim upon the lodge in the event of the indigency of the *insured*. Neither is our good brother fully in sympathy with our suggestion, of last year, that an election or appointment of officers in the constituent lodge is without force, in making the officer, the power resting with the Grand Body to confirm the selection by installation; or, through its executive, to set aside both elections and appointments. In thinking this matter over, he will find that only members of Grand Lodge are permitted to install; hence it has been held that installation is the act of the Grand Body, through its authorized representatives. He will also bring to mind the fact, that a Grand Lodge is alone empowered to determine its own membership. A lodge may elect a brother Master, but it remains with the Supreme Body to determine if the selection shall be confirmed by installation. Why is the performance of the ceremonial confined to its members, if our position be incorrect?

Bro. Buck concurs in our opinion, that an E. A. or F. C. should not be estopped of advancement except for cause.

We do not think that he has given any considerable thought to the subject, when he says: "Under Massachusetts, considerable space is given to the discussion of the power of Grand Lodges to forbid the conferring of degrees not recognized as

Masonic. The writer (Bro. B.) contends that the Grand Lodge has such power. We certainly see very little use in having a Grand Lodge without such authority." In Ancient Craft Masonry, the degrees F. A., F. C. and Master constitute the *entirety* of the degrees of its system. Associations of Masons have instituted various degrees and orders, and from the fact of their being fabricated, organized and controlled by Masons, has given color to the supposition that they were Masonic, and that Grand Lodges were justified in recognizing them as such. That is all there is of the question. If any one of these creations is to have the protecting arms of the Grand Lodge thrown around it, or if any are to be condemned, make a clean sweep. Discrimination in favor of any is not justifiable, because *all are the creations of Masons*. Perhaps we do not comprehend Bro. Buck.

He does not justify too much clipping of the powers of Grand Masters; agrees with the brethren of Alabama and Missouri, that those engaged in the liquor traffic should not be permitted to hold position in lodges; thinks that in extraordinary cases, change of venue should be allowed; is of the opinion that the "degree" of Past Master is not absolutely (or necessarily) a qualification for the Mastership; objects to the opinion that a vote to dimit is dimission; asks why an applicant for membership should not be permitted to withdraw his petition; is not a perpetual jurisdictionist; does not think well of outdoor displays; is not of the belief that lodge jurisdiction is not affected by its suspension; can not understand how a lodge can know anything of degrees conferred beyond its portals; thinks well of a Masonic Congress. In this connection he says:

We doubt not that the gathering would be pleasant, as to the profit in it we are not so sure. From all we have heard and seen of the workings of the General Grand Sprees, we are not impressed very favorably with the proposition, and would advise that Mississippi let it alone. If it is vested with any authority it will be to that extent superior to a Grand Lodge; if it is vested with no authority then it amounts to nothing.

We understand that it is proposed to have a meeting and consult, etc. now we submit if that is all that is to be done, it is not necessary to have accredited delegates; any number of brethren can get together whenever and wherever they please and "argufy and sputfy" to their hearts content, and the Grand Lodges will not trouble themselves about it. If the delegates to this assembly carry with them authority to commit the Grand Lodges to any doctrine or policy, it would place the Grand Lodges largely in the hands of these delegates. If we have misunderstood the matter and been led to wrong conclusions thereby, we would be glad to be corrected, and doubt not we will be.

He objects to the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Victoria," because a majority of lodges therein do not concur. He has not much sympathy for lodges or churches that suffer their apartments to be destroyed by fire without insurance.

Brother Buck is a person of opinions, we are glad to say. We should be better pleased, however, if he would give more "reasons for the faith that is in him." In all that appertains to Masonry in its relations to the present and future, we want to congratulate the brethren of Mississippi upon so able an advocate of *the right*.

M. W. J. B. Morgan, Hernando, Grand Master.

R. W. John L. Power, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1885.

The best representation of the business efficiency of Brother Ehlers, Grand Secretary, is the fact that Grand Lodge opened on the 2d day of June, and on the 28th day of the same month we receive printed transactions of 286 pages. As a German friend said to us a few days ago, "*dis be peesness.*"

We are pleased to find an engraved likeness of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Wm. A. Brodie. He is quite young in appearance, and so good looking that we don't imagine he would be a successful president of a sewing circle, notwithstanding his success as Grand Master. Lodge attendance was large. Thirteen Past Grand Masters put in an appearance, aside from scores of other dignitaries of the jurisdiction.

The Grand Master congratulated his audience upon the harmony within the jurisdiction. He fraternally alludes to the dead of the jurisdiction, and to others that have passed away during the year. One name brings up memories of our young manhood. Brother Isaiah Rynders was then a politician, and largely known over the whole country. He was a man of indomitable energy, and although, necessarily, incurring the enmity of rivals and opponents, he was not, to our knowledge, implicated in injustice to any one. He had a rough exterior, but a *warm heart*.

The Grand Master consented to the organization of two new lodges. Other applications declined. He reports an adjustment of misunderstandings with society "Veritas," to which allusion was made in our last report.

Bro. Brodie refers to a case wherein a brother had been unaffiliated for non-payment of dues, who had previously, under a by-law of the lodge, become a "privileged" member, or, as we term it in Illinois, a life member. The terms of the contract being, that "a brother who *shall have been* a faithful member of this lodge for ten years consecutively, shall be a *privileged member*, and entitled to all the benefits of the lodge by paying Grand Lodge dues only." Subsequently, three years thereafter, the lodge rescinded the regulation, and, as we understand it, after the brother had fully complied with the provisions of the law. He was then called upon for dues, and paid them until 1875. Later, the lodge dropped him from the roll for delinquency. The question in regard to the brother came up in 1875. The Grand Lodge then properly decided, that "a member of the lodge has complied with 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." At the present session, the question came upon a memorial from the brother. The Grand Master was not quite certain upon the questions involved, and asked the opinion of the Grand Body, which endorsed the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence, thus: "That a privileged member, under a by-law relative to payment of dues for a period of years, and to be thereafter exempt, acquires thereby, necessarily, no vested interest; the contract, if such it be, between him and his lodge being ex-

ecutory only, and subject to an amendatory clause of the by-law of the lodge, by which it may be at any time amended, changed or repealed."

We frankly confess to a large range of astonishment that Grand Lodge should tolerate the violation of a contract that embraces all the *force of any* civil or Masonic covenant. The terms of the agreement with the brother are clearly, sharply defined; yet, *after the fact*, a lodge is permitted to declare its obligations "executory" only, and to be dispensed with at its pleasure, and without regard to rights lawfully acquired by virtue of its *own* voluntary act. It is quite true that the lodge was justified in the repeal of the law, if so inclined, but we can not comprehend the most remote justification for disregarding immunities *gained under it*. We are not a lawyer, yet we know that a civil tribunal would promptly turn its back upon any complainant who would attempt to enforce payment upon a contract that had been once lawfully *adjusted*.

Every true-hearted Mason will commend Bro. Brodie for the following :

A VITAL QUESTION.

Of late there has been considerable discussion in the public press and in Masonic circles, in relation to a case of discipline in a Masonic lodge in Toronto, in which the question of belief in God as requisite to Masonic good standing was involved. It is unnecessary herein to review this particular case, but I believe that the honor of our grand old Fraternity demands that in these days when infidelity is rife and when even some so-called Masonic periodicals make light of that foundation-stone of Freemasonry—belief in the Supreme Being—there should go forth, from official sources, words on this subject of no uncertain sound. If there be no God in Masonry, aye, if belief in God be not the corner-stone upon which Freemasonry is founded, then indeed is it in its decadence and its days are numbered. But, brethren, we have not reached this low plane. I know that as I here and now put the question to the more than seven hundred representatives of lodges in this great jurisdiction—"In whom do you put your trust?"—that your hearts throb back the answer—"In God." Freemasonry is neither Godless nor anti-Christian, nor is it sectarian. It embraces in its membership men of all creeds and no creed—Jew, Mohammedan, Christian, all are found within its broad fold, but none who do not acknowledge the existence of one Supreme Being, who ruleth all things and to whom all owe allegiance. To my Hebrew brother, it is the God of Israel—to the Mohammedan, the God as revealed in the great open book of the starry-decked heavens—to the Christian, the God and Father of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

It has been charged that "had they (the Masons) courage of their convictions they would pluck the name of the Supreme Being out of their ritual." Nothing could be farther from the truth than such an assertion. To eliminate the name of the Deity from our ritual would leave it but an empty shell. Yes, there is room within our broad fold for those of all creeds and no creed, but our doors are not open to the atheist, nor is there room within our portals for him.

He urges great caution in considering applications for recognition by supposed Grand Lodges, and refers approvingly to a special report by Bro. Simons. It is as follows :

The resolutions recorded on page 105 of the proceedings of 1884, and referred to this committee for report at this time, have received all possible consideration, and the committee respectfully reports that in its judgment a mere statement of the facts will place the matter in its true light, and leave this Grand Lodge free from any further claim to recognition.

The facts are as follows :

At the time of the foundation of this so-called Grand Lodge there were some seventy-five lodges holding under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. Out of these, thirteen called a meeting and proceeded to establish a Grand Lodge, having invited the others to participate in the deliberations; the others not having done so, as in fact they were not obliged to do, it follows that the assumption of authority by the minority was and is simply an act of impertinence, and has no possible claim upon our recognition.

The mother Grand Lodges have paid no attention to this bogus arrangement, and it is not likely they will do.

Personally we believe that every State, Province and Territory should have an independent Grand Lodge of its own; but according to our way of thinking, at least a majority should concur in its establishment.

We therefore recommend that recognition be denied to the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

A precisely similar state of affairs exists in the Province of Victoria, where there is an organization claiming to be a Grand Lodge, but having no right to be recognized.

We trust that these matters may be laid aside until further advices.

Brother Brodie is much gratified with the success of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. Geo. H. Raymond. He meets brethren in district conventions—a system that prevails, substantially, in Illinois. We are glad to know that Grand Lodge Hall has been restored. The Grand Master closes an interesting address with generous reference to the aid afforded him by R. W. Brethren Lawrence and Ehlers.

The Board of Relief is gaining strength in finances and general popularity. A long list of scalawags is published, including one William Doddridge, said to hail from (our) Gardner Lodge, No. 573. On the other hand, six applicants for bounty (from Illinois) have been cared for—five male and one female.

The corner-stone of the pedestal upon which the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty is to rest, was laid by our brethren of New York, the Grand Master presiding, August 5, 1884. Several addresses were delivered, and all worthy of special notice.

The reports of Grand Officers are all excellent documents. From them we gather the gratifying information that the Temple is once more itself, and the finances of the Grand Body encouraging.

A proposition to contribute one thousand dollars of Grand Lodge funds, for the Bartholdi pedestal construction, was not concurred in. Correct.

Our distinguished brother, Past Grand Master John W. Simons, is the author of a brief report on correspondence. He has wonderful vitality, physical and mental; and though his paper is of less proportions than usual, it displays all the intellectual vigor of his earlier manhood.

He dissents from the California proposition that it would not be proper for one of its lodges "to receive and act upon an application for affiliation from a Mason" resident of another Grand Jurisdiction. He further takes the correct ground, that, should occasion require, he would "not hesitate an instant to confer the last rites of

the brotherhood upon a worthy deceased Craftsman, lodge or no lodge, opened or not; which, by the way, we have already several times done." In his review of Colorado, he enunciates the correct doctrine, that a person made a Mason in a constitutional lodge can not be dispossessed of his rights notwithstanding irregularities at making; does not think that meeting of a person in Grand Lodge would, of itself, be sufficient avouchment; does not believe that a candidate can be declared rejected in the absence of a ballot, and that "when a ballot is begun, it must then and there be completed, and neither by unanimous consent or otherwise can the petition be withdrawn." Endorsed, every one.

Bro. Simons is well pleased with Grand Master Browning and Grand Secretary Munn; and thinks our table of last year, showing organization of Grand Lodges, a valuable paper. Referring to the tendency to multiply lodges, he says: "With our teeming population of five millions, we have not created half a dozen lodges in ten years; while, on the other hand, the failure of an established lodge is about as rare as a white blackbird." We are sorry to find Bro. Simons a little tender on the question of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. We firmly believe in the doctrine, and shall respect it so long as we have any respect for the inalienable right of objection.

The following (if we understand Bro. Simons) is not correct:

In the case of a brother who received the first degree and then removed to another jurisdiction where, after remaining many years, he applied for the other degrees. The initiating lodge gave its consent, and the question arose whether the second lodge should confer the degrees without careful examination. The Grand Master thinks not, and so do we, because a great many things may happen in the course of twenty years unknown to the first lodge. But at the same time we do not think any ballot necessary, but only that those who are to make the applicant a member should know that neither the first lodge nor themselves are making any mistake.

Our opinion is, that if the initiating lodge releases jurisdiction (unequivocally), the second lodge can not act except by petition and ballot; if, however, the first asks the latter to confer the degrees *for and in its behalf*, a ballot would not be permissible.

In reply to Bro. Drinkard (Virginia), in the matter of jurisdiction over profanes, he remarks:

We most certainly do not, but only this, that where a party having a legal residence in New York removes his domicile to Virginia, he must live there one year to acquire a legal residence; but if the New York lodge choose to waive jurisdiction, at least such jurisdiction as it had up to the time of removal there, then Virginia need not wait any longer than it wants to—but as to following a profane for twelve hours, we do not believe in it.

Our position is, that a lodge does not have any jurisdiction over a profane except in the event of a petition for the degrees. When he makes application, then jurisdiction asserts itself, but not before; therefore, if a candidate remove from Illinois and becomes domiciled in Indiana and presents his first petition therein, the law of the latter governs, and Illinois can not object. Perhaps we do not fully under-

stand Bro. Simons. He concludes his paper with a customary and valuable notice of foreign jurisdictions.

M. W. Frank B. Lawrence, New York, Grand Master.

R. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, 1885.

Printed proceedings are embellished with likenesses of Past Grand Masters Robt. Rusling and Hamilton Wallis. The ninety-eighth annual communication was held in Trenton, January 28. Referring to the table at the commencement of this report, we find that the representative character of lodges of the jurisdiction is, practically, a nullity. If we have not erred in figuring, there were 137 lodges represented by 265 delegates; while present and Past Grand Officers, together with Past Masters of lodges, numbered 187, each entitled to a vote. We assume that, if all Past Masters of a jurisdiction ninety-eight years of age had been present, lodges would have been in minority, and *in the hands of past officers*. The ancient regulations (1721) say, that a "Grand Lodge consists of and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head." Nothing is said of franchises now extended to Past Masters. Please give these figures and facts to the brethren, Bro. Hough.

M. W. Brother Henry Vehslage, Grand Master, notices the decease of two Senior Past Grand Masters, Brethren Isaac Van Wagoner and Joseph Trimble. Each served several terms, and to the honor of the Craft.

The Grand Master authorized one new lodge, and recommended the organization of another. He reports reasonable prosperity. He announces that "an unaffiliated Mason can not act as counsel in a trial for un-Masonic conduct." In accord with some local law, probably. His closing words need not disturb the sensibilities of any good Mason:

It is also gratifying to know of the general prosperity that has marked the year's history, and more than all to note that a higher standard of qualification is held, both for securing and retaining membership in a lodge, because it is better understood that profanity and intemperance, and other vices, are totally inconsistent with the teachings of Masonry and the pledge of a Mason. It is a good thing to know the text of the ritual—but far better to know and exemplify the grand truths it teaches. Masons lips may and should be silent in the world as to Masonry's mysteries, but the spirit of its teachings will make men's lives vocal. Let us remember that of this fair structure, whose strength and symmetry are a theme of rejoicing, we each form a part, and then we shall more watchfully guard against every personal weakness, every failure in the upright, square and level

course of conduct, and then also shall we contribute, by positive endeavor, to extend and confirm the application of those vital principles of which this venerable Fraternity is the exponent.

The Committee on Unrepealed Resolutions found several of considerable age. We quote four:

December 7th, 1791.

1. *Ordered*, That any expense which the Grand Officers may be put to in visiting lodges, shall hereafter be defrayed from the funds of the Grand Lodge, on an account produced to the Grand Treasurer, under the hand of such officer.

July 31, 1791.

2. *Resolved*, That the Masters of lodges within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be hereafter installed in their own lodges, a resolution heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

January 9th, 1799.

3. *Ordered*, That the Grand Secretary, as soon as possible, furnish the Committee of Correspondence, and forward to every lodge, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

November 10th, 1812.

4. *Resolved*, That the lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall not initiate into the mysteries of the Craft, any person of this State, or of any of the United States, or a foreigner, unless, before he be so initiated, he shall satisfy said lodge, by a test or otherwise, that he hath not at any time made application to a lodge for admission, and been rejected or otherwise refused admission into the same.

A committee was appointed to prepare for the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge. This brings to memory the maternal branch of our ancestors, whose home was in Morristown. So far as we know all are gone, the majority resting in the old cemetery of that venerable locality.

The report on correspondence was presented by R. W. Brother James A. Norton. His review is only intended to furnish information relating to the transactions of Grand Bodies. He follows this plan unrelentingly, and does not much indulge in discussing the various problems that come to the surface from year to year. He is very pronounced, however, in his opinions, and fires effective shots now and then. It is a pleasure to find him of the opinion that objections to advancements should be considered by lodge. He is also of the opinion that Bro. Singleton errs in the position that, after the reception of a petition for the degrees, "it is the duty of the Worshipful Master to appoint an investigating committee without the action of the lodge." It is true that the Master does not consult the body as to the personnel of committee, but he can not organize such body unless by direction of the lodge. In Illinois, it is the customary motion to "receive and refer." He is as firm as a rock in hostility to the "Massachusetts departure." In his review of that jurisdiction is found the following pithy paragraphs:

If the committee had a desire to produce a parallel to the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts among churches, it should have selected some church organization which, without knowledge on the subject, has passed upon the character of Freemasonry. There are such church organizations. The citation of the action of Congregational churches in the matter of fellowship was an fortunate. Congregational churches know all about the organizations to which they extend or from which they withhold fellowship.

The committee then goes on reciting page after page of recognitions or refusals, and closes with the following refreshingly cool assumption :

“After these, which are but a few of the hundreds of illustrations that might be arrayed, the clamorous assertion that no such power exists to pass on the Masonic pretensions of other bodies who, or whose members, seek intercourse with the brethren this Grand Lodge represents, or to restrain its Masons from intercourse with bodies which it holds to be clandestine, spurious or hostile, comes either from deplorable ignorance of Freemasonry, or from a desire to deceive unwary Masons and debauch their integrity.”

A sufficient answer to this is, that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts doesn't know, or if it does it oughtn't to know, anything about what it professes to *confirm*. That is the beautiful consistency of the situation. The committee goes on talking very learnedly about, and Grand Lodge votes upon and decides, a question of which, logically, neither can have any knowledge—of which, as a matter of fact, many of the members of Grand Lodge have not a particle of knowledge.

Our jurisdiction has fraternal mention. Bro. Norton quotes largely from our paper of last year; particularly noticing our special report on Memphian Rites and the Massachusetts folly, together with Bro. Robbins' views on the latter topic. All we ask touching these questions is, that the mass of brethren shall be advised of the *facts*. If correspondents will give these to their readers, they will not be long in arriving at correct conclusions.

M. W. Joseph W. Congdon, Paterson, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1885.

The ninety-eighth annual communication was held in Raleigh, January 13, M. W. Bro. Robert Bingham presiding.

There are 208 lodges in the jurisdiction, and 119 represented. One hundred and eighty-six made returns, 22 failing. Membership, 6,086; to which is added 1,983 resident Masons, not included in membership.

The Grand Master announces the death of Past Grand Master, Brother H. F. Grainger, also Brother James H. Moore, P. J. G. W. Brother Bingham speaks of the first as an able, Christian gentleman, gentle, and with conspicuous fidelity to duty. The general condition of the Craft is reported encouraging. One Master was suspended of his official functions, and cited to appear before Grand Lodge for trial. He finds the Orphan Asylum meeting expectations, and urges the continued co-ope-

ration of women, and recommends that committees of ladies be appointed in every section of the State to further general interest in the institution. Just as it should be. The suggestion was referred to the directors of the asylum, with power to act.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Bain, is a very clear paper. He reports ten new lodges by dispensation. Two lodges, after a brief revivification, collapsed. Nine others about dried up.

The Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum makes a satisfactory exhibit, although an increased revenue would not impair its usefulness.

A special committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of introducing "some system of endowment." Referring to the report of the committee (too lengthy for a quotation), it is found to be substantially like the organizations of the benevolent associations of Illinois and other jurisdictions, with the exception that these are outside organizations, and for which Grand Lodge is not remotely responsible. On the other hand, our brethren of North Carolina have an organization within Grand Lodge, and to which they must look for accruing claims and general accounting. Our *actual* experience in such matters is, that our brethren have made a mistake. If any of those interested in the movement will consult the history of these organizations, and positive insurance *facts* that *uncompromising* figures display for the *future*, it will be found that they have entered upon a scheme that, some day, will induce disappointment, *exasperation*. More than this, it is an entering wedge, which, if it could be perpetuated, would crush out the voluntary charities of the lodge, of which Masons so much boast. Our advice is, that Grand Lodge wash its hands of the enterprise, and let the brethren conduct it; then, when disaster comes, responsibility will rest elsewhere. Past Grand Master, Dewitt C. Cregier, of this city, would be a safe person to consult, because of a long connection with such organizations.

Bro. Bain (not for the first time) is mentioned as an admirable Grand Secretary.

The following sensible resolution was adopted :

"That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that a *limit* take effect at the time the application for the same is acted upon by the subordinate lodge, and that the time of its actual delivery by the Secretary has no bearing on its status."

Grand Lodge wisely declined to reduce fees for the degrees, also to change the date for Grand Lodge meetings.

Last year a report on correspondence was promised. Bro. Bain says that the report, by Bro. James W. Reid, will appear in pamphlet—by and by. Can't wait.

M. W. Fabius H. Busbee, Raleigh, Grand Master.

R. W. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1885.

A special communication was held in Stanbridge East, July 1, 1884, where the memorial-stone of a Methodist church edifice was placed with Masonic ceremonies, under the direction of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, Bro. E. R. Johnson.

The fifteenth annual communication was held in Montreal, January 28. Lodges largely represented. It is a pleasure to record the presence of R. W. Brother Alex. Chisholm, the representative of our Grand Lodge near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The address of the Grand Master has been read with a great deal of pleasure. His earnest declarations will impress his readers with the conviction of a well directed, intellectual zeal for the welfare of his charge. We think him, perhaps, a little over cautious. He declined installation to a brother (though the request from lodge was unanimous) who had been elected Master "from the floor." There may have been other objections that do not appear upon the surface; but in Illinois, if the request of the lodge had been accompanied by a declination of brethren, eligible under the law, the wishes of the lodge would have been respected.

The Grand Master represents lodges fairly prosperous, with growth gradual but sure. In 1871, membership was 1,379, and in 1884, 2,840. Our Quebec brethren have labored under many difficulties that are familiar to the Masonic reader.

Brother Johnson reports the appointment of a Senior Grand Warden, to fill a vacancy. It had been our impression that it was the general rule that upon the death, or removal, of the Grand Master from his jurisdiction, the duties of the position were transferred to the Deputy, and in absence of both, upon the Senior Grand Warden, and in the absence of all, upon the Junior Grand Warden. It seems, however, that the rule is not entirely universal.

Conforming to the directions of Grand Lodge, voted last year, the Grand Master issued his edict severing fraternal relations with three recusant lodges holding authority from the Grand Lodge of England, to-wit: St. George, No. 440; St. Paul, No. 374, and St. Lawrence, No. 640. It will be remembered, that upon the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada by the mother Grand Lodge it was agreed to (unfortunately) that the lodges named might remain under the jurisdiction of the latter. Subsequently, the Province of Quebec was established, and taken from the territory of the Province of Canada. Very soon thereafter the Masons of the new political division of the Dominion organized a Grand Body, embracing the lodges in question. The Grand Lodge of England continues to insist that the stipulation with the Grand Lodge of Canada remains in force, and that its covenants should be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is useless to waste breath over a claim that does not find any justification in law or common sense. It has been discussed for fifteen years, in the hope that England would recede from her position; but in the face of repeated fraternal solicitations, she yet remains obdurate, leaving Quebec to choose

between dishonor in submission, or honor and dignity in maintaining her inherent rights. The following proclamation, therefore, will meet the just expectations of Grand Lodges in fraternal fellowship with the Grand Lodge of Quebec :

PROCLAMATION.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. & A. M.

Grand Master's Office,

Stanstead, P. Q.

To all Brethren in obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec :

Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Quebec A. F. & A. M. was regularly organized on the twentieth day of October, 1869, a majority of all the lodges then existing in this Province having been represented at such organization :

Whereas, This Grand Lodge immediately thereafter declared itself to be the sole legally constituted Sovereign Grand Masonic Body, exercising Masonic jurisdiction within the limits of the Province of Quebec, and has strenuously adhered to the principle contained in this Declaration up to the present time.

Whereas, Sixty-three Grand Lodges have recognized this Grand Lodge as their peer and equal, a Sovereign Grand Body.

Whereas, Every effort pointed out by Masonic law and usage, or suggested by fraternal spirit, has been put forth to make this Grand Lodge in fact, what in theory it has professed to be

Whereas, Notwithstanding these circumstances, there have existed from the date mentioned, and still exist, certain lodges within the territory of this Grand Lodge who do not recognize its authority, but hold allegiance to a foreign Grand Lodge, and obey its behests

And, whereas, The existence of these lodges of a foreign register within this Province has occasioned great confusion and discord ;

And, whereas, That foreign Grand Lodge still maintains her foothold in this Province, though repeatedly solicited, urged, and recently notified to withdraw therefrom ;

Therefore, Be it known unto you all, that, in vindication of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons ; and in vindication of a principle which is generally recognized throughout the Masonic world ; and of the interests, rights and prerogatives of our ancient, loyal and honorable Fraternity ; and in justice to all those Grand Lodges whose recognition has been extended to her, painful though the action may be, as fond Masonic ties will thereby be severed,

I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and by virtue of the action taken by this Grand Lodge at its last annual communication (30th and 31st January, A. L. 5884, A. D. 1884), do hereby declare and proclaim all lodges holding allegiance to any foreign Grand Lodge to be Masonically, irregularly and illegally existing in this Province ; and I hereby further declare and proclaim all Masonic intercourse to be suspended, and to cease, between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges, and all brethren in obedience thereto, and such other lodges and all members in obedience thereto, holding allegiance to any foreign Grand Lodge.

And all Brethren acknowledging the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are hereby commanded to hold no Masonic intercourse with any member or members of any lodge existing in this Province enrolled on the register of any foreign Grand Lodge, in so far as Ancient Craft Masonry is concerned.

And this proclamation and edict shall be and remain in full force and effect until revoked by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

And it is hereby further ordered, that due proclamation of this edict be made to all brethren in obedience to this Grand Lodge, of all which they will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly; and also that the same be communicated to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this 1st day of January, 1885

E. R. JOHNSON,
Grand Master G. L. of Q.

(Attest)

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

In view of the foregoing, this committee has requested that M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, Grand Representative of our sister jurisdiction, present the subject for our consideration.

The report on correspondence was presented by R. W. Brother John H. Isaacson, Grand Secretary. His apologies will not be permitted to detract from a meritorious paper. He quotes, approvingly, the writer's views of the controversy with the Grand Lodge of England, and directs the attention of the Craft of his jurisdiction to our remarks upon the subject. Now that the Grand Lodge of Quebec *has acted*, there will come up, from every legitimate Grand Body of our continent, hearty congratulations. There is nothing more vital to the peace and prosperity of the Masonic world than the *independent sovereignty* of Grand Lodges, and which Mother England maintains with as much tenacity as does the Grand Lodge of Illinois. We have so much confidence, however, in the manhood, justice and fraternal integrity of our English brethren, that we now expect an early adjustment of present difficulties. They must recognize the fact that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is the *peer of every and any* Grand Lodge upon earth, notwithstanding the youth of her organization. The fact that Quebec is a province of the political empire, should not induce the belief that her Grand Lodge occupies any relation of Masonic subordination to home authorities.

We regret to find that Bro. Isaacson is hostile to continuous jurisdiction over rejected candidates. See Indiana. He is also of the opinion, with many others, that the Grand Lodge of Canada should abandon a title that conveys the idea of territorial jurisdiction not in accord with facts.

We are under renewed obligations for the good opinions of our distinguished brother; but we are not a person of "leisure." Our fraternal labors are necessarily confined to hours generally devoted to rest.

M. W. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have received the printed record of the organization of this new Grand Lodge, April 16, 1884. There existed thirty-four lodges—twenty one English, seven Irish, and six of Scotch origin. One English and two Irish lodges did not assent to the new order of things, but subsequently the former surrendered, and it is sincerely hoped that the two latter will soon fall into line. Whether they do or do not, a Grand Body has been legitimately established, and is the *only* source of Masonic authority in that Province. From the quarterly communication of January 21, 1885, we gather the impression that the Grand Lodges of the Mother Country are inclined to recognize the new Grand Lodge as a sovereign power; except that the Grand Lodge of Ireland objects, unless her lodges (the two that did not enter into the organization, as we imagine) are permitted to remain with the parent. Let our brethren of South Australia spurn any such qualification of its *inherent sovereignty*. Their Grand Lodge is the peer of any Grand Lodge upon earth, and of right is *supreme* within its territorial jurisdiction. If there are lodges therein that decline submission to rightful authority, bottle them up at once and save the Masonic world from humiliation.

We shall take great pleasure in recommending fraternal recognition by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

M. W. S. J. Way, Adelaide, Grand Master.

R. W. J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide, Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1885.

The seventy-first annual communication was held in Nashville, January 27, M. W. Brother, Benjamin R. Harris, presiding. Three hundred and thirty-four of the four hundred and nine lodges of the jurisdiction represented. There was also a large attendance of Past Grand Officers and Grand Representatives.

The Grand Master congratulates the Craft that so few, during the year, have passed to the other shore. His visitations were numerous, and no doubt appreciated. The Committee on Jurisprudence take exceptions to the action of the Grand Master in appointing a commission with plenary powers to try, and inflict a penalty, upon a Master. In the absence of such authority from the organic law of the jurisdiction, the Grand Master doubtless erred; because, as we understand it, the Grand Lodge has inherent, exclusive jurisdiction in such cases. In Illinois, the

Grand Master being the executive head of Grand Lodge, and its judicial representative during recess, if charges are preferred against a Master, he appoints a commission of three present or Past Masters to take testimony under the customary forms of law. All findings of this commission are reported to him; who, if in his opinion guilt is established, imposes a penalty *during the pleasure of the Grand Body*.

The following is from the report of the same committee :

The committee have examined so much of the address as relates to the dispensations granted by the Grand Master, and recommended that his action be approved [except in two cases—he says : February 28, he granted a dispensation “to Spring Hill Lodge, 124, to elect and install a W. M., the Master elect being ineligible, not having served as Warden ;” and again, April 26, to Calcedonia Lodge, 96, to elect a W. M. and J. W. and install officers, the Master and J. W. being ineligible.” The committee find that former Grand Masters of this jurisdiction have exercised similar authority and taken the same action in like cases, but we are of opinion it is irregular and contrary to the best Masonic law. There is some conflict of authority, however, upon the question, and after carefully examining the authorities we are of opinion that the Grand Master has not the power exercised in these cases. It is assumed that the W. M. elect was ineligible. This being true, the conclusion must be that the old Master holds over, or if for any reason he does not do so, then the Senior Warden, by virtue of his office, succeeds as Senior Warden to the duties of the Master, but not to the title, and he proceeds to appoint a Senior Warden *pro tempore* at each meeting. Inasmuch as no complaint has been made in these cases, we recommend that the action of the Grand Master be approved in so far as to declare said officers legal.] *The portion of this item inclosed in brackets was non-concurred in by the Grand Lodge.*

If we correctly understand it, the Grand Lodge objects to the proposition that a Grand Master has not the right to order an election of Master in the event of ineligibility or vacancy. The common law provides, that in the absence of the Master the Senior Warden supplies the vacancy, and in the absence of both, the Junior Warden. The committee, however, do not state the case quite clearly. If it was a fact that an election had been held, and prior to installation it had been found that the Master and Junior Warden elect were not eligible, then it was the duty of the Grand Master to have ordered a new election; because, brethren eligible to the Mastership, and others eligible to Wardenship should not be deprived of the opportunity to occupy such positions if the members should so determine. In other words, the simple fact of an election, is not a bar to the higher aspirations of a brother in the event of another election being ordered. On the other hand, if officers had been installed prior to a knowledge of the ineligibility of the Master and Junior Warden, then the Senior Warden succeeded under the common law to the East, and the Junior Warden becomes a *pro tempore* appointment by the presiding officer, or that vacancy could have been filled by an election.

Although it is a common practice, still it is not our opinion that a Grand Master, or Master elect, is authorized to make appointments of officers or committees. A simple election to the Grand Mastership does not mantle him with any powers whatever.

The Library Association made an encouraging report, and received an appropriation of three hundred dollars.

It is something new to find that lodges are permitted to certify to the good character of *profanes*. The Grand Master says :

When an application is made to a subordinate lodge for a certificate of good character for a profane, it is not necessary that the petition remain on file from one stated meeting until the next, if the members of the lodge are sufficiently acquainted with the character of the applicant at the time certificate is asked for.

Bro. Harris mistakes the law of Grand Lodge organization :

1. The territory must be unoccupied ; that is, it must be a State, Territory, or Province within which no Grand Lodge has been established.
2. There must be at least three active, chartered lodges of Symbolic Masonry within said State, Territory or Province.
3. A majority of all the lodges in said territory, said majority to consist of a number not less than three, must unite in the formation of said new Grand Lodge ; or
4. The mother Grand Lodges, by authority of which said subordinate lodges were constituted, must assent to the formation of said new Grand Lodge, and relinquish their claim upon the territory.

If the above conditions exist, and the proper preliminary and final proceedings are observed, such a newly organized Grand Lodge is entitled to our cordial and fraternal recognition as supreme within its territorial jurisdiction.

The above rules have practically been observed in the formation of every Grand Lodge in America, and constitute the recognized "American Doctrine" governing the formation of new Grand Lodges.

The first three paragraphs are correct. The fourth not so. Three lodges of a territory, being a majority, have the inherent right to organize a Grand Body, with or without the assent of the Grand Lodge, or Grand Lodges, from whence they sprang. It is rather remarkable that the Committee on Jurisprudence did not dissent from the suggestion of the Grand Master, that Grand Lodges had "claims upon the territory" beyond their immediate jurisdiction. He is entirely in error if he imagines that any Grand Lodge has, or can have, an iota of territorial jurisdiction beyond its fixed limits ; or that it can require any such additional authority by virtue of chartering lodges in unoccupied domain.

He reports one charter surrendered. Speaking of intemperance, he says :

That any Mason, much less the Worshipful Master of a lodge, who ought to be a pattern of sobriety and moral rectitude, should be guilty of drunkenness is humiliating to every member of the Fraternity who is loyal to its precepts. It is to be regretted that we have brethren living in localities who imagine the wants or necessities of the community require them to engage in saloon keeping. God grant that the day may speedily come when there shall be no longer a supposed want or necessity in any community in this broad land of ours, which will require any man, be he a Mason or not, to engage in an occupation, the chief business of which is to produce premature and dishonorable deaths, injured widows' moans and tears, and hungry orphans' cries for bread.

There has never been a period in the history of the Fraternity when this unpardonable and disgusting vice is receiving so much attention as at present ; and it is a real pleasure to say that the brethren of our southern jurisdictions are, as a rule, much more active in this direction than their cotemporaries of the north. Between *Masonry* and debauchery their cannot be unity—one is of God, and the other of

perdition. It is true that good people differ in methods for the suppression of intemperance, but it is equally true that the lodge cannot have a useful or legitimate existence with its altars degraded by the presence of the viper. Past Grand Master, Brother Wilbur F. Foster, correspondent, is very emphatic in his condemnation of this iniquity. His report therefore, is of exceptional interest, because upon every page can be seen an earnest purpose to strengthen the ethical foundations of the Craft. He appreciates the fact that our organizations would be useless burdens upon mind and purse if they disregarded the fundamental laws of our civilization upon which the *entire Fraternal fabric rests*. Masonry demands of her votaries that they shall be *men*—nothing more, *nothing less*. It demands of her children a *manhood* that shall represent a reasonable conception of human possibilities in the line of our professions, that every Mason may be a factor in the welfare of our common humanity; at the same time fitting us for “living stones” in the spiritual architecture of time and eternity. Brother Foster says :

In these stirring and progressive days, Masons cannot afford to be exclusive. It will not do to assume that our way is always the best way, and that it matters not what others think or do. Such a spirit is unwise, and unworthy the enlightened character of the Institution. As the representatives, annually assembled in Grand Lodge, by consultation and interchange of thought and experience become more enlightened Masons and more worthy citizens; and by the attrition, so to speak, of personal contact remove blemishes and imperfections, so that all are more polished material for the noble edifice; so should Grand Lodges, by close observation of each other's proceedings, difficulties, achievements and mistakes, be led to emulation of all that is worthy, and, perchance, avoid many an unfortunate blunder. This can only be done by a patient study of the printed proceedings of nearly sixty Grand Lodges, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand pages of printed matter. We have endeavored to so compress and analyze this mass of material that our brethren may with little trouble be fully informed upon all matters of importance pertaining to the Craft.

In his review of Arizona he condemns (with us) a law of that jurisdiction declaring the suspension of those who fail of affiliation or contribution for one year. He reasons thus: “First, because no Mason, whether affiliated or not, can be punished without a trial. Second, because the mere fact of being non-affiliated is not a *crime* for which a Mason can be tried and punished.” Bro. Foster could further and truthfully say, that when a Grand Lodge grants dimission it becomes a party to crime, if non-affiliation is an offense.

The brethren of Arkansas who do not recognize the validity of a dimitt until the certificate issues, are thus scored by Bro. Foster: “Marriage certificates are common; and in many cities, where board of health laws require it, physicians' certificates of the death of a patient are required. In one case we suppose, by the Arkansas rule, a man is not married, and in the other case not dead, until the official certificate is properly made out and signed!”

Illinois receives marked consideration. Bro. Foster quotes liberally from our special report upon rites assuming authority over the symbolic degrees, and from our review of Massachusetts, the position of our brethren of that jurisdiction in determining that other associations of Masons, outside the lodge, were “duly constituted Masonic Bodies.” In both we have his cordial sympathy and support. He also gives and extended notice of Brother Munn's report upon the incomes and expenditures

of Grand Lodges. He further refers, approving, to our views on primary Grand Lodge organization.

Brother Foster is liberal in his estimate of physical qualifications, and is unwilling to concede that defective "tooth" or other minor imperfection of the body militates a petitioner for the lodge; does not think that a Grand Lodge has ought to do with the conclusions of lodges in exempting certain members from non-payment of dues; concludes that an ignorant petitioner for the degrees (without ability to write his name) should not be made a Mason; is not of the opinion that the so-called degree of Past Master is a necessary qualification for Mastership; is of the belief that a member can be tried twice for the same offense; objects that lodges should indulge in fairs and dances clad in the paraphernalia of the Fraternity; denounces the practice of permitting legal quibbles of the courts to interpose obstacles to a full and clear development of facts in Masonic trials; holds that the death of a Master does not necessitate an election to fill the vacancy; thinks that a Grand Master is vested with power to correct errors in lodges; is of the opinion that a plea of guilty does not waive the necessity of a vote upon the question of guilt or innocence; does not think well of the withdrawal of petitions for the degrees after reception by lodge; does not concur in a recommendation that lodge ritualists should be permitted to gild authorized rituals with emanations from the poets, or from other sources of intellectual supply; concurs in the opinion that Grand Lodges should not interfere with the jurisdictional rights of adjacent lodges, though separated by Grand Lodge boundaries; does not doubt but that a majority of lodges is necessary to the organization of a Grand Body, and approves the position of Quebec in its controversy with England. To all the foregoing we assent, but not to the following.

We cannot indorse his opinion (California) that a lodge should be compelled to accord funeral honors to a member, under any circumstances, but particularly to one who has in life, been an embodiment of pollution. It is the doctrine of our California brethren:

In giving my decision I felt constrained to say that if a Mason is not considered too licentious to maintain his good standing in the lodge, not too licentious to be received and acknowledged as a brother while in life and health, he ought not to be considered (all at once) as too licentious for Masonic burial when dead. Un-Masonic conduct should and will subject him to suspension or expulsion, and if his brethren and lodge countenance him while living, and refuse or neglect to suspend or expel him, or perhaps even attempt to do so, they should not in effect do so after his death by refusing his body burial with Masonic honors. 'Tis no more a mockery to bury the dead who have been licentious, than to maintain and uphold the living who are so. Let the war against licentiousness and vice of every nature be made against the living and not against the dead.

There are two points in this quotation that we will, once more, briefly notice. In the first place, *enforced charities* are misnomers and unknown to the Fraternity. In the second place, it is in direct conflict with common law and immemorial usage to force a Mason into any service that is to take place beyond the portals of his Masonic house. In other words, a Grand Master can lawfully order a lodge summoned to meet in its apartments, but he cannot take the brethren *one inch* beyond their outer

door, except they assent thereto. This being true, whence the propriety in *assuming* a right that does not exist; particularly when directly hostile to governing and elementary principles of fraternal benevolence. We have never objected to giving dissolute characters a decent burial, but we are unalterably opposed to *honoring* a man in death, by a formal funeral ceremonial, who has been a living stigma upon his professions. It is bad enough that a Grand Master, or Grand Lodge, wink at vice in constituent bodies; but worse, that after death, the Fraternity should be compelled to dishonor itself in consequence of such neglect. Grand Lodges are *primarily* responsible for the good name of the Craft of their jurisdictions, and have no right to expect that lodges will rise above the level of the parent.

We disagree with Bro. Foster in the opinion that the single ballot system is objectionable, and for reasons that we have heretofore set forth. If he will bring to mind that an E. A. or F. C. are *Masons*, he will not be a great while in coming to the conclusion that they have fraternal rights that should be respected. He tacitly commends our position that a Mason should, or can be, disciplined for offenses perpetrated prior to his union with the Fraternity. He is not quite settled, however, on this point.

The following is commended to the consideration of our readers:

This does not strike us favorably, especially the clause referring to "public receptions." Of course the Grand Lodge of Maine is competent to interpret her own statutes, but in our opinion it is unwise to declare that lodges may be allowed to participate in political gatherings. Our good brethren have been carried too far, doubtless, by the memory of a great calamity—when the nation shuddered at the foul blow struck at its Chief Magistrate, and when with one voice people of all creeds were eager to express their sympathy and sorrow, as well as their detestation of the infamous crime. We have no objection to offer to the resolution so far as it applies to an occasion of mourning; but to say that a lodge of Masons may be allowed to take part in a public reception in common with profanes of all kinds—forming part, necessarily, of a promiscuous assembly, political in its character, and political in its purposes—is rather more than our old foggy notions can approve. Again, the lodge *must* discuss and vote upon the proposition to join in the proposed demonstration. It would be an extraordinary lodge, having members sufficient to make any creditable appearance, that did not have brethren of different political opinions among its members. The discussion and the vote must inevitably be influenced by the political opinions of the members, and to us it seems that on that account, if no other, the proposition should be as promptly ruled out of order and out of place as would a motion to commit the lodge to the support of this, that or the other candidate in a coming election.

We entirely agree with Bro. Foster. We never but once so far forgot ourselves as to unite in a Masonic demonstration over the remains of a public officer, not a Mason.

We have been largely interested in our brother's valuable report.

M. W. Henry M. Aiken, Knoxville, Grand Master.

M. W. John Frizzell, P. G. M., Nashville, Grand Secretary.

SCOTLAND, 1885.

The record commences with minutes of the quarterly communication, February 5th.

The first business consummated was the establishment of fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Nevada. The next was the introduction of several "alterations in the Constitution and Laws," and which had been recommended by Grand Committee. Included in those adopted is a provision that "the Grand Master, or other brother occupying the Throne, shall have a deliberative and a casting vote."

Other alterations followed, to-wit :

"Representatives of sister Grand Lodges be qualified members of Grand Lodge."

"A fee of two guineas shall be exigible on renewal of commissions to Provincial Grand Masters."

Would it not be a good plan for our Grand Lodges to exact a liberal fee for dignities? It would be certain to lessen competition in such direction.

It was also ordered that the charters of lodges should "be present at every meeting, in view of and open to the inspection of the brethren." Consolation for Brother Drummond.

The Grand Committee had several meetings, and adopted several regulations and recommendations for the consideration of the Grand Body. Some enterprising publisher had given to the world, as orthodox, ritualistic matter, as we understand it. The following action was had :

In terms of notice, Brother James T. S. Elliot submitted and read a printed circular announcing the publication of a so-called "Complete Ritual of the Craft Degrees," signed by Brother John Crombie, Junior Grand Warden, and A. I. M'Connochie, Proxy Senior Warden, No. 150 Aberdeen, which is being extensively circulated among the Craft, and in which the signatories intimate as a guarantee of the correctness of their book, that they "are both Past Masters," "have been officers in Provincial Grand Lodge," and "one of us is a Warden of Grand Lodge." Brother Elliott said that, as the preparation of a ceremonial with a view to establish a uniform system of working through all the lodges had been remitted to Grand Committee by Grand Lodge, he would not further allude to the publication to which the Aberdeen circular refers, than to draw attention to the fact that it bears to have been "entered at Stationers' Hall." It was then moved by Brother Elliott, seconded by Brother Colonel James T. Stewart, "That, having considered the circular sent out from Aberdeen, signed 'John Crombie' and 'Alex. Inkson M'Connochie,' in reference to a Masonic publication by them, Grand Committee are of opinion that the said circular is absolutely opposed to all Masonic law and precedent, and degrades official status and Grand Lodge rank, by prostituting them to commercial advertising purposes." Several members spoke to the motion, which was put from the Chair, and unanimously adopted.

It was also resolved :

It was reported, verbally, by Brother James Berry, Provincial Grand Master Depute, that at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held on the 28th instant, measures were adopted with the view of eradicating the evils attending Masonic drinking clubs.

Brother Thoms, Provincial Grand Master of Caithness, Orkney and Zetland, seconded by Brother Colonel Stewart, moved "that Grand Committee approve of the report by the Depute Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire, as to the Provincial Grand Lodge's working for the year, and more especially its endeavors to put down drinking clubs in connection with lodges in that province—and in order to strengthen the action of that Provincial Grand Lodge in that direction, recommend that such clubs in connection with it and all other Provincial Grand Lodges should be as speedily as possible discontinued." The motion was carried unanimously, and it was remitted to Grand Secretary to communicate this resolution to each Provincial Grand Lodge.

"Masonic drinking clubs" are something new to us. They may exist, however, in this country, but not by that name.

M. W. Col. Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Bart., Grand Master.

R. W. D. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh, Grand Secretary.

IOWA, 1885.

In justice to ourselves, it is necessary to say to the reader, familiar with this jurisdiction, that time and space required for a full review of its proceedings, is *not at our disposal*. If the brethren of Iowa expect of us a reasonably fair notice of their transactions, they must select rulers and advisers of less intelligence and less familiarity with the English language. Will do the best for them possible, under the circumstances.

Grand Lodge met in Cedar Rapids, June 2d, M. W. Grand Master Charles T. Granger, presiding, in the presence of a large representation of lodges and past dignitaries. He makes an unnecessary apology for the length of his address, and truthfully says: "Letters of inquiry and complaints in great numbers, in a single year, lead me to believe that true merit lies in the direction of a faithful and zealous calling of your attention to the causes of the inquiry and complaints, and in some particulars to suggest remedies therefor." If a presiding officer does less than this, he is an injury rather than an advantage to his constituents.

Passing matters of lesser moment, we come directly to some of the more important conclusions of the Grand Master. He found that there was an absence of any provision of law for the affiliation of brethren of extinct lodges. This supposed defect was remedied by Grand Lodge. This brings to attention one phase of dimission worthy of notice. We have never been entirely satisfied as to the *absolute* necessity of written evidences of dimits; neither have we objected to such papers. As a matter of convenience they answer a good purpose, in some instances, but at other times are misleading. A brother coming from Iowa, seeking admission to one of our

lodges, presents his certificate of dimition. It is represented to have been issued by Ottumwa Lodge, No. 16, with the declaration that the party named therein was, at the date of the paper, in good Masonic standing. As is customary, unless there are present evidences from the personal character of the candidate to the contrary, the paper is accepted as conclusive testimony to his standing, while not a solitary member of the lodge can testify as to the *validity* of the document; neither as to the possible presumption that, subsequently, he may have suffered discipline for an Masonic conduct, or had become disobedient to the common law of the Craft. We take it, therefore, that a candidate for affiliation should be compelled to show, from the lodge issuing certificate of dimition, and by other written or oral testimony, that at the date thereof he was a worthy Mason, *and had so continued* to the date of his application for membership. Lodges too often dimit members to *get rid* of them; we therefore believe that a formal dimit should simply declare that "Brother — was discharged from membership, at his own request," and not permit Secretaries to issue so-called diplomas, or other papers, that represent the personal character of an unworthy brother as above reproach, except it be done upon the *unanimous* approval of the lodge by secret ballot.

The Grand Master next calls attention to lodge discipline, and suggested a change in the law that would permit a majority vote to convict. His reasons for the change is, that vice is so prevalent in frontier lodges, that the guilty escape. He says: "I call your attention especially to that class of offenses known as social vices, notably among which is drunkenness. There are lodges in the State, and I think not a few, in which the evil is beyond correction with our present law, and this fact is so well understood that no effort in that direction is made. In the western part of the State, where the membership is small, numbering only in many instances from twenty to thirty, it is easy, in many cases, for an accused to secure enough members to defeat a conviction when the facts are unquestioned."

This is a sorry condition of things, and not at all creditable to the jurisdiction. Following the foregoing quotation, is the action of the Grand Master in suppressing a lodge that had failed to convict a member of an offense upon conclusive evidence of guilt. If Brother Granger had acted as promptly with other offending bodies, his record would have left a brighter page in the history of his Grand Lodge. In our younger Masonic life, the present *refinement* of Masonic jurisprudence was comparatively unknown. It was enough, forty years ago, that a Mason was known to have violated the moral law, or some rule of obligation. He was then summoned to appear for trial, and if found guilty, punished. Written codes of procedure were rarely to be found. Lodges executed the *common law of the Fraternity*; but we now find a Grand Master appealing for specific rules of procedure, through which to reach *specific* vice, but the guilty escape, and the Craft left to suffer reproach because of the absence of an authorized formula that should meet an attorney's conceptions of propriety. As we imagine, our sister jurisdiction has law enough. If she has lodges that won't convict a drunkard or licentious profligate, in the presence of positive evidence, and by a two thirds vote, wipe it off the map of the jurisdiction. There are abundant provisions established in inmemorial law of the Fraternity for

its protection. The Grand Lodge did not concur in the view of the Grand Master that a majority should convict.

A very important question arose touching the authority of a Grand Master over errors in the legislation of the Grand Body. To get the matter squarely before the reader, the action of the Grand Master, and subsequent conclusions of Grand Lodge, must be given unabridged :

SECTION FORTY-EIGHT OF BY-LAWS.

This section provides for action by the subordinate lodges in case of non-payment of dues. At the last communication of the Grand Lodge the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence recommended the striking out of the section as it before existed, and the enactment of a substitute therefor, which recommendation was adopted. After the adjournment of Grand Lodge, and while the proceedings were being published, the Grand Secretary discovered what was evidently a clerical mistake, and that the section as enacted—judging it by the manuscript report—did not express either the intention of the committee or of the Grand Lodge. Unmistakably assured of this, I thought it advisable, in the interest of all, to check its operations as law, and on the 5th of August I issued my edict as follows :

EDICT NO. 1.

GRAND LODGE OF IOWA, A. F. & A. M. ,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.
Waukon, Iowa, August 5th, 1884. }

To the Worshipful Masters of the Constituent Lodges of Iowa, Greeting :

WHEREAS, much confusion and misunderstanding exists among the different lodges of this jurisdiction in the construction and application of Section No. 48 of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as adopted at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa ; and

WHEREAS, it is apparent from the second sub-division of said section, that it does not express the intention and purpose of the Grand Lodge ; and

WHEREAS, the real intention and purpose of the Grand Lodge cannot be deduced or understood from the language there used :

Therefore, to the end that such confusion and misunderstanding may be avoided,

It is ordered, that until further orders or action by the Grand Lodge in the premises, the second and third sub-divisions of said section be regarded and treated as of no force or effect.

Given under my hand and seal at Waukon, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1884, A. L. 5884

C. T. GRANGER,

Attest :

Grand Master.

T. S. PARVIN, *Grand Secretary.*

The effect of the edict was to stimulate such inquiries as : What is now the penalty for non-payment of dues? Are the second and third sub-divisions of Section 48 as they were before the action of the Grand Lodge, now in force? What action can the lodge take in case of conviction for non-payment of dues? I realize that my action in meeting this emergency may be somewhat open to criticism, and this especially from a legal standpoint. The necessity of the hour seemed to be to leave the Craft without any expressed law on a matter of almost vital importance, and each lodge to determine in each case what a reasonable punishment would be, with a prospect of dissensions and disputes in many cases, or give to the Craft something definite and authoritative. Prompted by this, and believing—yes, knowing—that the Grand Lodge only struck out the old to make way for the new, and that but for the substitution the old would have been retained, I held, if not upon sound logic, with good results, that the old section with regard to penalties was still in force. If the wisdom of your councils shall condemn my judgment, I feel sure it will not assail my motives. I hardly need call your attention to the necessity of rendering the law definite in this respect.

To which the Committee on Grand Master's address responded, thus :

Your committee, while believing that the action of our Grand Master in issuing "Edict No. 1" was prompted by the best of motives, and in the utmost of good faith, beg your leave to suggest a few thoughts which occur to them.

In the opinion of your committee, the act of issuing such edict was not only improper, but the "edict" itself, and was, absolutely void, and of no force or effect whatever. We assume the position that no officer of this Grand Lodge, nor any other person, can undo what this Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, sees fit to do. Much less could the "edict" of the Grand Master revive a repealed by-law of this Grand Lodge.

We think that every Mason must and will concede that this Grand Lodge is a self-constituted organization; that as such it becomes incorporated, and for its own management adopted a constitution and by-laws; that in such constitution and by-laws it provided the officers by whom it should be presided over, and defined their duties. If this be true, then the acts of this Grand Lodge are final, and binding upon all Masons who may be members of it; or of the constituent lodges whose officers form a part of it.

This Grand Lodge, in the opinion of your committee, has reserved to itself, by express provisions, and not by delegating it to others, all legislative authority, and all appellate judicial authority, over all lodges of Masons within its jurisdiction, as well as the sole and exclusive power to constitute new lodges within that jurisdiction.

On the contrary, the Grand Master is created by the Grand Lodge, and is given certain definite duties to perform. Nowhere has this Grand Lodge delegated to any person or officer the right to legislate for it, or the right to annul or abrogate its legislation. If the Grand Master may declare null and void any one law, why may he not so declare them all, and thus at one stroke render nugatory every article of the constitution and every section of the by-laws?

Your committee are aware that some clerical error occurred in the construction of Sub-division Second, of Section XLVII, of the by-laws, as adopted by this Grand Lodge at its last Grand Annual Communication, and that the intent and purpose of this Grand Lodge does not appear clearly therein, and are of the opinion that this Grand Lodge should hasten to correct such error.

Your committee are also of the opinion that no harm has been done by any lodge obeying "Edict No. 1," if any have obeyed it, and might not have spoken their views so freely but for the fact that our present Grand Master has seen the evil of such edicts, and has called in question one issued by his predecessor; and the further fact that in these late days, in these thinking days, in these times when all men, and all organizations, and all acts, must stand or fall upon their merits, and an excess of power is granted to no one, there seems to be a growing disposition towards unwarranted assumptions of authority and power by Grand Officers.

The question raised by the committee was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but no report is found. We can only say that we are certainly in accord with the Grand Master in setting aside a paper that did not express anything, but will wait for the report of the committee before going into detail.

The Grand Master gives much attention to a case wherein a lodge had initiated and passed a candidate minus his right arm. We give the gist of his conclusions:

In July last, I received notice from the Master and Wardens of Home Lodge, at Des Moines, that Mt. Nebo Lodge, at Avoca, had initiated and passed one J. K. Powers, and was about to advance him to the third degree, and entering their protest, for the reason that he had but a left arm. I at once addressed an order to the Master of the lodge at Avoca to desist from advancing the brother until further orders. The receipt of the order was acknowledged with a fraternal expression of obedience. I am aware that at first view, with many, a further inquiry would seem unnecessary, and that the order staying advancement should have been final. Such, however, was not my conclusion, and on the 3d day of December I revoked the order staying advancement, guarding my action, however, by an expression that the order was in no manner to be construed as an approval of the action of the lodge in making Brother Powers a Mason. And here the question

will arise, is a person thus physically disabled eligible to the degrees of Masonry? I answer no. Then why revoke the order and permit advancement? Prior to June, 1882, a candidate for Masonry was entitled to each particular degree as he was elected thereto. It was the right of the candidate to refuse advancement, and it was the right of the lodge to refuse it to him, without assigning reasons therefor. So far as the law was concerned, in accepting the first degree, he did it with no misunderstanding that he was unqualified for, or entitled to, advancement. Under such a law the order should have been final. Under the present law, enacted in June, 1882, a candidate is elected for the three degrees, and his advancement (barring the question of proficiency) can only be stayed upon conviction on charges duly preferred. Once obligated and he has passed the threshold of inquiry as to fitness, and upon the most solemn assurance he "*stands a just and upright Mason.*" As to the past, he may challenge inquiry. As to the future, he is under renewed and increased obligations. From a Masonic standpoint, he has commenced life anew—an infant in fraternal embrace. Masonry indulges in no presumption that profanes are familiar with its laws. They may petition, the lodge determine.

The new law to which he refers is as follows:

"*Second*—When an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft applies for advancement, and objections, other than one relating to his suitable proficiency, are made, the Worshipful Master shall then and there announce in open lodge, that unless the objector shall cause charges to be presented against said candidate for advancement at the next ensuing regular communication, the objection shall be deemed waived; and if charges are not then preferred, the Worshipful Master shall proceed to confer the degrees.

The law of Illinois upon the same subject reads: "When an objection is made by any member of a lodge to the advancement of a brother therein, to the second or third degree, the reasons therefor must be made known, if required by the lodge or the Master; or, the matter may be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into such reasons, who shall report thereon to the lodge as soon as practicable. Upon the reception of such report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of a majority of members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled, upon application, to trial upon alleged objections."

It will be seen that both the Grand Master and committee *condemn* the action of the lodge, but the former permits the conclusion of the work upon unlawful, unfit material upon the fallacious assumption that, under local law, the candidate could only have been stopped by charges and conviction for an offense. His first order in the premises was correct. The Grand Master then obeyed law, but *disregarded* it when he permitted the lodge to resume labor upon a candidate who could not, under any circumstances, have had any claims to either initiation or advancement. The error of the lodge was not a justification for the offense of the Grand Master. He says the candidate *was* ineligible, nevertheless he permits an offense—broad and unequivocal—because the candidate was otherwise unobjectionable, and could not have been arrested in his progress on account of any defect in his character. Singular reasoning, truly, in the face of a law as old as the organized Fraternity, and in which neither a *Grand Master* or *Grand Lodge* are permitted to *abrogate* or *disregard*. It is our opinion that the local law quoted is defective in that it demands charges to be preferred; while under our system we leave the matter with the candidate.

But we must conclude our notice of Brother Granger.

There are pages of reports from the Grand Secretary upon his various and onerous duties, and like all his papers clear and comprehensive.

We now turn to his report on correspondence, one of the most entertaining of his many able papers.

In his review of Alabama, he comes gallantly to our rescue upon the "Massachusetts departure," and elsewhere sanctions the action of our Grand Lodge in condemning the assumptions of associations of Masons, outside the lodge, arrogating the right of jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees. It is very singular indeed that there can be found a Craftsman on this continent who will not concur in the self evident proposition that the lodge has *exclusive* jurisdiction over the three degrees of Craft Masonry, E. A., F. C., and Master Mason. Brother Parvin well says, in a mention of this subject, that the question, ere long, will "have to be met and decided by Grand Lodges." Not only is this true, but these governing powers will have to further determine if it is justifiable in the membership of a jurisdiction that they shall be associated with an organization, or organizations, of any name, that *tolerate in others a crime against the Craft.*

Brother Parvin is not of the opinion that bodily injuries, sustained after initiation, are bars to advancement. We concur, if there is enough of the body left to meet ritualistic requirements. He is also of the opinion that lodges U. D., should be permitted to dimit members. We have never come across an objection to his position, and that is rooted in reason. He is a little tender footed on the question of Grand Lodge organization by majorities, and asks, "if four, being then a very large minority of the lodges then existing in England, had the right to organize a Grand Lodge, why have not a minority of the lodges of any given jurisdiction the same right to day?" It is not necessary that we again (at present) renew discussion upon this subject; and will only say, that the peace, dignity and welfare of the Masonic world demands the rule we advocate—it is a *necessity* that has crystalized into an international common law of Masonry; and to disregard it, is to invite anarchy into the domain of every Grand Lodge upon earth. Masons are but human, Bro. Parvin; and in time to come greed or ambition may assume, for a score of falacious reasonings, that the Grand Lodge of Iowa has failed of its legitimate functions, and declare a necessity existing for an organization that shall better represent the primal purposes of the Craft; then will conspirators call, as a witness for their authority, to institute a REFORM GRAND LODGE IN IOWA, the views of that "distinguished jurist, Theodore S. Parvin, Past Grand Master and correspondent," a "law giver in Israel," whom the Masons of his age regarded as the great light of their jurisdiction—that three or more lodges are qualified for the departure, without regard to the fact that five hundred are interested in the movement. When the Grand Lodge of England was founded, there were doubtless other lodges that had a nominal existence, but without life, *dead*. Then again, there was no law in existence upon the subject;

but when the Institution was being rapidly disseminated over the earth, the absolute necessity arose for some uniform line of action in the premises; hence arose the present common law of organization.

Bro. Parvin sympathises with us in the position that it is an error to give a degraded, erring brother formal mortuary services at his burial.

In dissenting from the Massachusetts departure, he quotes Brother Albert Pike, thus: "IF THE GRAND LODGE HAS A RIGHT TO DECIDE A GRAND BODY OF ANY RITE OR GRADE LEGITIMATE, IT HAS THE SAME POWER TO DECIDE IT ILLEGITIMATE. THE RIGHT TO RECOGNIZE AND TOLERATE IMPLIES POWER TO CONDEMN AND PROHIBIT." Just so.

He takes us to task for saying that "the Royal Arch degree was a part of, and eliminated from, the Master's degree." The quotation conveys a meaning that is not justified by what we have written upon the subject. The totality of our report for 1884, and subsequent notices of the topic contributed to the *Voice of Masonry* of this city, will show that we agree with Bro. Hughan, that the true word of a Master was never "lost," but that it was taken from the Ancient Craft, and is now "found" to be the word of the so-called seventh degree.

Bro. Parvin is flatly "down" upon the prerogatives of Grand Masters. He will find our views in other parts of this report.

He gives Illinois fraternal and extended notice, and we are glad to find that our distinguished brother is in unison ("in a great majority of instances") with our expressions. He is not of the opinion that Grand Masters can remit dues of members of extinct lodges; does not think it commendable that Masons appear in regalia at balls, etc.; denies the right of any Masonic Court, or power, to deprive a Mason of his rights except in the presence of a fair trial; no saloon-keepers, for him, in Masonry; he thinks that neither the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland, recognize the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba, but a few years since, brought up the question by establishing a lodge in Gibraltar, where no Grand Lodge existed, and was promptly told to *get out*. Please don't forget these reminders of what our European brethren think of their *sovereign rights*. Make the undertaking to establish a lodge in any province of any foreign power, and give us the result.

We are not nearly through with Bro. P.'s report, but must quit without a review which his production merits. It is too much like "riding a poor horse to death" to insist that such a paper be critically examined.

M. W. Charles T. Granger, Waukon, Grand Master.

M. W. Theodore S. Parvin, P. G. M., Cedar Rapids, Grand Secretary.

MAINE, 1885.

Grand Lodge met May 6th. A very few lodges unrepresented. We are given a portrait of Past Grand Master, Henry H. Dickey, who died in May of last year.

The Grand Master, M. W. Wm. R. G. Estes, delivered an address of exceptional interest. He announces prosperity in his jurisdiction, with a net increase of membership in lodges of 211. Some minor disturbances have occurred in small lodges. A small lodge in an obscure place, where it should never have been planted—without work—is not liable to be heard from, except its members are engaged in a row.

Bro. Estes compliments D. D. G. Masters, who, as a rule, seem to have been vigilant.

He granted the customary quota of dispensations for election of lodge officers—the “full moon” regulation having caused considerable difficulty. Dispense with the sentimentalism.

The Grand Master comes down with a heavy hand upon “Masonic Balls.” Upon this subject, the following paragraph is good sense :

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

Italics ours.

Grand Lodge adopted a standing regulation touching the matter, thus :

Resolved, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect with the lodges or use the name of the lodges in reference to Masonic Balls, so-called, or to advertise them or sell tickets of admission thereto.

We gladly quote a couple of paragraphs from his “conclusions :”

Masons should not forget that the daily life of a man is the index of his character.

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

The keeping of Masonry, then, is in our own hands. Its prosperity and glory rest with us. As Masons, we should feel that we have a duty—a high duty—to perform in trying to maintain the dignity and glory of Freemasonry as handed down to us from the fathers. It stands before us to-day, as it has stood from time immemorial, unsullied and unscarred by vandal hands, though its

would-be destroyers have continued for ages to hurl their anathemas against its fair proportions; and as such it will continue to stand, if Masons will be true to their professions, because the Institution was founded upon the eternal principles of TRUTH, and TRUTH will live forever, for
 "The eternal years of God are hers."

Grand Lodge, upon the report of Bro. Drummond, adopted a resolution which Masons everywhere should approve:

Resolved, That no one hailing from the Province of Quebec, and claiming to be a Mason, shall be recognized as such unless he hail from a lodge under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of that Province.

This disposes of the English lodges that have so long defied the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Let all Grand Lodges do likewise.

This is written August 13th, while suffering from malarial troubles. We are obliged to go north, and shall leave in a day or two for Lake Superior region, and hope to return next month benefitted.

We could have given much more attention to the jurisdiction, but ill health forbids.

We have the report on correspondence by Brother Drummond, in advance of the printed proceedings of the jurisdiction. We are under obligations for this courtesy; because, to get *at him* requires more time, patience and research than is often at the disposal of a reviewer.

Growing out of the discipline of a Mason who had united with Mormonism, he says:

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

We think he misapprehends the circular of Bro. Diehl (1882.) Be that as it may, we cannot consent to his position, that a Mason can, under any circumstances, be justified in entertaining views that trespass upon the groundwork of the Institution, even though unaccompanied by "outward" acts. The *fact* that he is known to entertain them is an offense, although he may not *practice* his *professions*. If Bro. D. admits that declared, unlawful opinions are outward acts, then there is no disagreement between us.

In reply to Brother Blatt (Dakota), he assumes three propositions:

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

In this we understand that Bro. Blatt (as well as Bro. Gurney) concurs.

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

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

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

We do not understand that Bro. Blatt denies this last proposition.

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

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

Bro. Drummond seems perverse; for with all our definitions of Masonry, he insists, by implication, that we recognize something beyond the portals of the lodge as of the Fraternity. This is untrue. "Bro. Gurney" *does not* concur in the opinion that a Grand Lodge of the symbolic degrees "has the power to define what Masonry is," except as concerning that Masonry alone authorized by the immemorial, fundamental law of the Craft—the degrees of *Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason*. If our distinguished brother is not yet quite clear as to our position, we will additionally explain, that we are a member of a lodge working by and under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. This body, like the Grand Lodge of Maine, assumes to derive her powers from the constitutions, charges and landmarks adopted by the primal Grand Lodge of the world, and which could not have known anything of degrees and orders *not then in existence*. We, therefore, are of the opinion, often expressed, that there is not any *Masonry* in either of the jurisdictions mentioned, or elsewhere, except that practiced by their lodges in conferring the only authorized degrees of Masonry, to-wit: E. A., F. C. and M. Mason. If Bro. Drummond does not yet comprehend our definition of Masonry, we must subside.

His second proposition is completely demolished by the third. The sophistry of his argument will not save him; because there is no *right* admitted in civil law except that which involves a right to life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of lawful

avocations. Rights at law do not refer to social, religious or fraternal life, except where material interests are involved, and never have. We are not a lawyer, nevertheless we never heard of a civil statute that demanded of the Presbyterian a continued recognition of the Methodist as a Christian organization, simply for the reason that for a century or centuries such recognition had not been questioned. The former, so far as the civil law is concerned, is at perfect liberty to denounce every other ecclesiastical organization upon earth as unchristian, notwithstanding former declarations to the contrary.

The worst feature, however, of our good brother's position is, that neither Chapter, Council, Commandery, bodies of the Scottish Rite, or any other association of Masons, has ever asked official fraternal recognition by the lodge, and it remained for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to make a tender that has thus far been ignored by the bodies named.

We agree with Bro. Drummond, that a vote directing a Secretary to issue a dimit upon the applicant's payment of dues, does not constitute a severance of relations to the lodge until the terms of the vote are complied with; but we do not concur in his opinion that an unconditional vote to dimit can be reconsidered, except it had been taken in violation of some law of the jurisdiction.

In his review of Illinois, he is not quite careful in stating the position of the writer and Bro. Robbins. After giving to his readers the concluding resolution of "special" report of last year touching the encroachments of the Rites of Memphis upon the prerogatives of the Fraternity, he says: "Thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path. We suspect that the opinions of Bros. Robbins and Gurney will not be so approvingly quoted hereafter by some who have heretofore lauded their utterances!" Strange it is that Bro. Drummond should be so careless in his representations. There is not an iota of analogy between the two cases—not one. The action of our Grand Lodge rested *entirely and exclusively* upon the assumption of the Egyptian bodies that they were mantled with authority to establish, control and work the degrees of the Symbolic Craft. On the other hand, the action of Massachusetts was condemned because it recognized as "duly constituted Masonic bodies" associations of Masons of which the Fraternity can not know anything except the fact of existence through a small minority of its membership. Doubtless our good brother designs to be fair, but we would advise greater caution in representing the opinions of others.

Discussing our review of last year anent the propriety of confining procedure in discipline to the rules established by the civil law, he presents a suggestion that we hope will engage the attention of his cotemporaries:

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

This principle was not introduced into the civil law merely to protect the weak against the strong: that was only one of the incidental reasons. The main reason was that continued litigation

disturbs the public peace, as well as destroys private interests. "*Interest reipublice ut finis sit litium*"—the public interests require that there should be an end of strifes—is an old maxim, the wisdom of which all modern codes recognize. Allow charges to be brought again and again, and the prosecutor will avail himself of the right, and keep the accused and the lodge in a state of perpetual excitement and vexation.

We have not given the matter sufficient thought to justify very positive opinions, but our first impressions are that lodges should be permitted plenary powers in discipline.

The following discussion is found under Iowa :

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

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

Lodges do not organize Grand Lodges. If these exist in an unoccupied territory, they determine if a Grand Body may be organized. If they come to the conclusion that a Supreme Body is advisable, the common law steps in and points the formula for organization and who are to be the organizers. Lodges do not have a voice in the transaction; but certain of their officers, designated by the common statute, consummate the wishes of the Fraternity, establish and perpetuate a Grand Lodge, sovereign *over all*. A territory may embrace ten thousand of the Craft, but until they are organized into lodges by the authority of a constitutional Grand Body, no supreme power therein (over such territory) can have an existence.

He objects to the conclusion of California that it would be improper to admit to lodge membership an unaffiliate of another Grand Lodge jurisdiction: and that it would also be an infraction of law to call a meeting of lodge, outside of apartments, for funeral services. We entirely agree with him in both conclusions. The first has been noticed elsewhere. We well remember two occasions while presiding over a lodge in a neighboring Grand Lodge jurisdiction, where mortuary services were per-

formed at special meetings held in the apartments of the deceased brethren, because, under the circumstances, no other course could have been pursued, if the requests of the departed were to be gratified. Aside from this, we do not know of any change that would be more appropriate than to meet, open and close a lodge around the remains of one who had participated with us in the duties of our professions. Grand Lodges, too, (with permanent domiciles) set us the example of meeting, upon special occasions, wherever ritualistic ceremonial is to be observed. If it is not objectionable in a Grand Lodge, why in a constituent?

We hardly comprehend Bro. Drummond in his assent to the propriety of permitting officers to introduce "extraneous matter" into lectures. If he means by this that liberties may be taken with rituals while conferring degrees, we object. If it is desirable, and an officer is qualified, there is no possible objection to his making a speech after the conclusion of the degree. We have had too much actual experience in such matters to endorse his views, if we understand them.

He endorses California in the opinion that an E. A. or F. C., maimed after receiving one or both degrees, should be permitted advancement. Why not?

He is correct in the opinion that the practice of reimbursing sums expended in *charity* is rapidly making this virtue a "business" transaction.

In his review of New Hampshire he replies to a criticism of Brother Wait upon the declination of Past Grand Master King to "dedicate" a soldiers' monument, Bro. Wait saying: "We see no difference in principle between the public laying of a corner-stone and the 'dedication' of a completed public edifice." With Bro. Drummond, we see a vast difference. Our experience and education in such matters may be incomplete, but we have never known of a dedication by a Masonic body, except in the consecration of its own edifices or apartments. Upon another subject we differ, radically:

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

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

He holds that in such case the election is void; but that the conferring of the degrees, without any election, makes the candidate a legitimate Mason. He likens the case to one in a court, *having no jurisdiction*, but which proceeds to execute its sentence. We do not take precisely this view. Cases often occur in which a court, having primarily no jurisdiction, acquires it by the act of the party, *so far as he is concerned*. Now lodges have jurisdiction to confer degrees, not indeed upon all comers; nevertheless, if a man submits to the jurisdiction of a lodge, it has jurisdiction enough to make him a regular Mason, and we hold that if one submits to the jurisdiction of a lodge and is rejected, he is estopped to deny its jurisdiction. In another respect, our brother's illustration seems to us to fail; while it is true that if a man is hung under the order of a court having no jurisdiction whatever, he is as completely dead as if he was hung legally; yet it is equally true that a man *cannot acquire rights or a status* by the action of a court having no jurisdiction whatever; for this reason we hold that the lodge, by his action, does acquire a degree of jurisdiction that prevents its action from being wholly void. It has violated the law, but its action is valid. We would say here

that we utterly repudiate the idea that "candidates are the property of a lodge," and the notion, that the law of jurisdiction was made for the benefit of lodges; but hold that the law is established to protect the Fraternity from the admission of unworthy men. To point our argument more precisely, we would ask Bro. Wait if he would hold that a man was legally naturalized, who should take all the oaths and go through the complete ceremony of naturalization in a court having no jurisdiction? Of course not. So we say that because, when a man is initiated in a lodge, he *does* acquire rights, the lodge is not absolutely without jurisdiction and the same consequences follow its decision, whether favorable or adverse.

It will be seen that he rests his argument upon a repudiation of the proposition that a lodge has vested rights in candidates within its jurisdiction.

If a lodge is not invested with proprietary right in the material within its jurisdiction, then such territorial jurisdiction is a misnomer. It is understood the world over (where lodges have territorial boundaries) that when a profane applies for the degrees he must apply to the lodge nearest his domicile, at the same time the law prohibiting lodges from receiving applications from persons not within their bailiwicks, except upon the waiver of rights by lodge within whose realm the candidates reside. If such law (and so universal) does not sanction the "idea that *candidates* are the property of the lodge," then we fail to comprehend the force of language. From his position, therefore, he assumes that if a candidate submits to the jurisdiction of a lodge other than the one in the jurisdiction of his residence, and is rejected, he is estopped of renewing his petition to the lodge of his home, claiming that such submission is of his own election, and he must not be permitted to take advantage of his own wrong. He then cites the civil law to establish his position. The cases are not parallel; because, in the first instance, a candidate is not presumed to know the law of jurisdiction, and is consequently guided in such matters by the advice of Masonic friends. If they err, he is not responsible, and can not be said to forfeit rights that he did not voluntarily, of his own knowledge, jeopardize. In Illinois, if a lodge accepted and acted favorably upon a petition and conferred the degrees, knowing that it had no jurisdiction, and if the candidate was implicated with the lodge in the fraud, the first would be squelched, and latter expelled by the lodge of rightful jurisdiction. There is no question in the mind of the writer, but that a candidate made a Mason, in an authorized lodge, can not be shorn of his Masonic status if through no fault of his own he acquired the distinction—the blunder of the lodge affecting membership only.

It was our intention to have replied to his criticisms upon our report of last year, particularly touching our views of the Massachusetts problem, but so much space has been otherwise occupied that we are compelled to forego our inclinations in such direction, and will only say in conclusion, that his "frozen truth" relating to the recognition by lodge of other associations of Masons as "Masonic bodies," is being so rapidly developed into a delusion, that every Craftsman will soon comprehend the error that has been so persistently inculcated in the past. Every reader well understands the fact that Brother Drummond is at the head of the reportorial corps, nevertheless his opinions are often open to criticism.

M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Lewiston, Grand Master.

R. W. Ira Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary.

CONCLUSION.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 14, 1885.

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

Just as my report has been written, I am obliged to go from home on account of overwork, made worse by a malarial trouble. I leave a few jurisdictions to be read by the printer and Bro. Munn. I had intended to refer at considerable length to the opening table, but must leave my intentions concerning it to the discernment of the reader. It has been referred to in the body of my report.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,

Correspondent.

TABULATED STATEMENTS,

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS'

AND OTHER REPORTS

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of Lodge.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1884.....	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1885	Dues 1885	Dues previous years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
					Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error								
102	Rockford.....		Winnebago.....	218			4	5	2					4	210	164 25			1	2	205	
103	Magnolia.....		Putnam.....	36	1		1	3		1				1	36	27 00			1	1	30	
104	Lewistown.....		Fulton.....	50		1		3	3					2	50	33 75			3	3	44	
105	Winchester.....		Scott.....	71	2			3	1					2	71	53 25	3		2	2	63	
106	Lancaster.....		Peoria.....	32	1			2	1					1	31	23 25			1	1	31	
108	Versailles.....		Brown.....	48	1			2	1					2	50	37 50			2	1	48	
109	Trenton.....		Clinton.....	52	2			2	1					2	51	38 25			2	2	43	
110	Lebanon.....		Union.....	45	2			3	1					2	43	33 00			1	1	39	
111	Jonesboro.....		St. Clair.....	42	3			3	1					3	42	31 50			3	3	30	
112	Bureau.....		Bureau.....	101	6	1		8	2					3	107	80 25			6	6	93	
113	Robert Burns.....		Merced.....	55	2	1		4	1					2	57	45 00			1	1	52	
114	Marcelline.....		Adams.....	35	1			1	1					1	33	24 75			3	3	33	
115	Rising Sun.....		Lake.....	35				6	2					2	31	23 25			1	1	30	
116	Vermont.....		Fulton.....	67	2			4	1					1	72	54 00			3	1	68	
117	Elgin.....		Kane.....	108	4			5	6					3	103	67 50			2	5	100	
118	Waverly.....		Morgan.....	57	2			2	1					1	57	42 75			2	3	49	
119	Henry.....		Marshall.....	83				2	1					1	83	33 75			2	2	81	
122	Mound.....		Christian.....	84				2	4					4	80	60 00			2	2	74	
123	Oquawka.....		Henderson.....	39	2			2	1					1	40	30 00			2	2	35	
124	Cedar.....		Quincy.....	98	6			9	2					3	104	78 00			5	8	100	
125	Greenup.....		Grundy.....	76	2			3	1					2	78	21 00			1	1	77	
126	Empire.....		Cumberland.....	24	6	1		2	1					2	28	21 00			1	2	27	
127	Antioch.....		Tazewell.....	76	2			3	1					2	76	57 00			2	2	74	
128	Kaleigh.....		Lake.....	45				1	1					1	44	28 50			2	2	42	
129	Greenfield.....		Saline.....	24				1	5					3	23	16 50			1	1	23	
130	Marion.....		Greene.....	66	1			2	1					1	66	49 50			1	1	65	
131	Golconda.....		Marion.....	54	3	1		5	2					2	59	44 25			1	3	53	
132	Mackinaw.....		Pope.....	52				1	3					3	47	35 25			1	1	43	
133	Marshall.....		Tazewell.....	44				1	1					1	43	32 25			1	1	43	
134	Sycamore.....		Clark.....	70				1	3					1	66	49 50			1	1	65	
135	Lima.....		De Kalb.....	111				4	1					3	111	83 25			1	1	111	
136	Hutsenville.....		Adams.....	40				2	1					1	35	26 25			3	3	33	
137	Polk.....		Grawford.....	17	1			1	1					1	20	15 00			1	1	17	
138	Marengo.....		Hamilton.....	59	1			1	1					1	60	45 00			1	1	53	
			McHenry.....	74	2	1		5	1					1	78	58 50			2	2	72	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1885	Dues 1885.....	Dues previous Years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	
				Raised.....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error									
192	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton.....	2		1		3							60	45 00				2	57	
193	Herrick.....	Pontosse.....	Hancock.....												21	15 75					18	
194	Freedom.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....	3		1		3							43					5	39	
195	LaHarpe.....	LaHarpe.....	Hancock.....	4		1		5							133	99 75				0	117	
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	Clay.....	5		1		5							36	27 00				4	35	
197	King Solomon's.....	Kane.....	Greene.....	1		1		1							66	49 50				1	55	
198	Grandview.....	Dudley.....	Edgar.....												36	27 00					35	
199	Homer.....	Homer.....	Champaign.....	7		1		8							58	43 50				6	7	
200	Sheba.....	Grayville.....	White.....	3		2		5							40	30 00				2	2	
201	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	Marion.....	6		8		14							123	92 25				6	7	
203	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....	4		1		5							39					1	101	
204	Flora.....	Flora.....	Clay.....	1		1		2							54	40 50				3	43	
205	Corinthian.....	Paw Paw.....	Lee.....	1		1		2							56	42 00				2	43	
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....	1		1		2							73	54 75					66	
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....	40				40							81	30 00					40	
208	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	Will.....	1		1		2							84	64 50				1	76	
209	Wm. B. Warren.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	6		1		7							12	178	133 50				163	
210	Lincold.....	Lincold.....	Logan.....	1		3		4							10	72	54 00				7	
211	Cleveland.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	7		10		17							8	343	257 25				9	
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....	29		1		30							31	23 25				2	324	
213	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	Fulton.....	6		1		7							2	59	44 45				1	
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....	3		1		4							34	25 50				1	52	
215	Newton.....	Newton.....	Jasper.....	1		3		4							51	63	47 25				1	
216	Newton.....	Newton.....	Fifingham.....	64				64							52	30 00				1	57	
217	Mason.....	New Salem.....	Pike.....	51		2		53							48	36 00				4	3	
218	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	Coles.....	2		2		4							57	42 75				3	45	
219	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	Coles.....	4		1		5							43	31 50				1	2	
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	Champaign.....	4		1		5							4	31 50				1	49	
221	Leroy.....	Leroy.....	McLeah.....	64				64							1	63	47 25				1	62
222	Geo. Washington.....	Chillicothe.....	Peoria.....	32				32							2	36	22 50				1	26
223	Keeney.....	Edgington.....	Rock Island.....	20				20							18	13 50				3	15	
226	Pana.....	Pana.....	Christian.....	4		2		6							4	62	46 50				1	61
227	Colum bus.....	Coatsburg.....	Adams.....	2		2		4							3	27	20 25				2	26
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....	52		1		53							6	50	37 50				1	44
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	Scott.....	24				24							24	18 00						24

230 New Haven.....	Gallatin.....	28	3	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	4	27	20 25	.....	1	4	4	27
231 Wyanet.....	Bureau.....	39	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	6	48	31 50	.....	1	1	4	34
232 Massac.....	Pellonia.....	30	1	2	1	.....	5	1	.....	6	36	21 00	.....	1	1	1	26
233 Blandinsville.....	McDonough.....	77	4	1	.....	5	1	.....	5	2	80	60 00	.....	4	3	1	69
234 DuQuoin.....	Perry.....	51	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	53	39 75	.....	1	1	1	40
235 Dallas City.....	Hancock.....	60	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	57	.....	.....	1	1	1	53
236 Charter Oak.....	Montgomery.....	116	3	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	10	117	87 75	.....	1	5	0	81
237 Cairo.....	Alexander.....	95	1	1	4	4	4	1	10	95	07 50	1	5	0	81
238 Black Hawk.....	Hancock.....	64	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	4	62	46 50	.....	1	1	1	53
239 Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash.....	52	5	1	1	.....	7	.....	1	5	119	89 25	.....	2	2	1	11
240 Western Star.....	Champaign.....	118	3	1	2	.....	6	1	.....	3	84	63 00	.....	1	.....	.....	80
241 Shekinah.....	Jackson.....	85	2	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	6	68	51 00	.....	2	.....	.....	95
242 Galva.....	Henry.....	62	4	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	6	79	52 50	.....	2	.....	.....	64
243 Horicon.....	Ogle.....	71	3	1	1	.....	5	.....	1	5	48	36 00	.....	1	4	5	43
244 Greenville.....	Rand.....	50	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	5	7	50 25	.....	1	1	1	63
245 El Paso.....	Woodford.....	73	1	2	.....	5	3	.....	1	8	67	50 25	.....	2	4	3	33
246 Rob Morris.....	Minonk.....	37	2	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	2	46	35 25	.....	2	4	4	44
247 Golden Gate.....	McDonough.....	43	4	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	4	47	35 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
248 Hihbard.....	Brighton.....	47	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	29	21 75	.....	.....	.....	27
249 Robinson.....	Robinson.....	30	1	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	67	59 25	.....	3	3	6	64
250 Heyworth.....	Crawford.....	62	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	4	2	6	56	42 00	.....	4	3	53
251 Aledo.....	Mercey.....	59	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	33	24 75	.....	1	7	6	113
252 Avon.....	Fulton.....	33	5	2	7	14	1	2	4	133	101 25	1	7	6	113
253 Aurora.....	Kane.....	125	5	2	7	.....	14	1	.....	2	38	28 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
254 Donnison.....	Montgomery.....	38	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39	24 50	.....	.....	.....	24
255 Warsaw.....	Hancock.....	31	1	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	3	4	139	114 00	.....	1	6	136
256 Warsaw.....	Coles.....	42	10	1	2	.....	14	.....	3	1	11	48	36 75	.....	.....	.....	42
257 Amon.....	De Witt.....	58	1	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	2	44	39 75	.....	1	1	4	40
258 Channahon.....	Will.....	42	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	44	39 75	.....	1	1	40
259 Illinois.....	Peoria.....	75	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	7	57	75	.....	1	5	75	47
260 Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....	52	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	4	50	37 50	.....	.....	2	2	47	37
261 Vermilion.....	Indianola.....	43	.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	5	40	36 75	.....	.....	2	.....	39
262 Kinross.....	Fairweather.....	50	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	2	48	36 00	.....	.....	3	3	36	36
263 La Prairie.....	Adams.....	39	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	59	23 25	.....	1	9	119	119
264 Paris.....	Edgar.....	142	8	1	.....	9	.....	4	2	1	145	103 75	.....	1	10	9	119
265 Wheaton.....	Paris.....	35	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	36	27 00	.....	.....	1	2	52	52
266 Levis Lusk.....	Bureau.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	31	23 25	.....	.....	1	1	17	17
267 Levis Lusk.....	Cook.....	139	.....	3	.....	6	.....	3	.....	5	136	102 00	.....	1	.....	.....	118
268 Levis Lusk.....	White.....	67	2	1	3	.....	6	.....	2	1	72	54 00	.....	2	2	78	78
269 Carmi.....	Galena.....	75	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	6	71	53 25	.....	1	.....	.....	64
270 Mirmers.....	Byron.....	44	8	1	.....	0	.....	2	1	2	51	38 25	.....	1	9	1	49
271 Milton.....	Ogle.....	62	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	67	51 75	.....	3	3	2	59
272 Elizabeth.....	Wheaton.....	46	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	1	45	33 75	.....	3	3	43	43
273 Accordia.....	Chicago.....	84	7	7	2	3	8	79	21 25	1	6	74	74
274 Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	39	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	5	54	4 50	.....	1	1	1	52
275 Neoga.....	Neoga.....	48	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	45	33 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
276 Kansas.....	Edgar.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	45	33 75	.....	.....	.....	41
277 Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	45	33 75	.....	.....	.....	41

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1884.....	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1885	Dues 1885.....	Dues previous Years	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
					Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled	Dimitted	Died.....	Ded. for error.								
283	Meteor	Sandwich.....	DeKalb	89	3		3	6			1				2	93	69 75		1	3	3	84
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	53						1					1	52	39 00					50
286	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Hancock	34	1		1								1	36	25 50					33
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	37	3			3							1	39	29 25			3	3	33
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	DeKalb	49	1		1			2					2	49	56 75					46
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox	18	1		1								2	19	14 25					16
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	53	1		1								2	52			2	1	1	46
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside	81	6		6	12							2	71	53 25					67
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston	65	1		1			4					2	65	48 75					61
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge.....	Hancock	27	1		1			2					4	24	18 00					23
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	75	1		3			4					1	76	56 25					65
297	Benjamin.....	Camp Point	Adams	55			1	2							1	54	46 50					58
298	Waconda.....	Waconda	Lake	37	1		1			3					3	35	26 25			1	1	28
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	27			5			3					3	19	14 25					17
300	Hanover.....	Hanover	Jo Daviess	17						2					3	14	10 50					14
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	DeKalb	23	2			2		1					2	23	17 25					21
302	Durand.....	Durand	Winnebago	48	2		2			1					1	47	35 25					39
303	Raven	Raven	Kendall	46	2		2			3					2	47	35 25					43
305	Onarga.....	Onarga	Oswego	51	2		2			2					7	46	34 50					40
306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Eureka	Iroquois	47	1		1								4	46	34 50					40
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell	Woodford	83			3			1					4	89	60 00					70
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	236	8		8	10		6					10	245						199
309	Harvard.....	Harvard	McHenry	100	2		2			3					1	91	68 25					69
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago	Cook	164	10		10	22		6					6	173	129 75					155
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago	Cook	259	8		8	10		2					3	266	109 50					153
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	126	5		5	6		4					1	127	85 25					120
313	York	York	Clark	32	2		2								3	33	24 75					31
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	49	1		1								2	46	34 50					40
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	41						1					4	40	30 00					35
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda	Iroquois	66	1		1								1	69	51 75					58
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta	Hancock	90	1		6	1		1					2	104	78 75					95
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	90	12		3	24		4					2	104	78 75					8
320	Malta	Malta	DeKalb	23											1	23	17 25					21
321	Dunlap	Morrison.....	Whiteside	74	2		2	3							4	72	54 00					58

322 Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelly.....	5	1	2	2	3	77	57 75	5	68	
323 Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....	1	1	1	1	2	30	22 50	2	28	
325 Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Sahne.....	1	1	3	1	4	68	51 00	1	66	
327 Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....	1	2	1	1	4	47	35 25	1	43	
330 Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....	1	1	3	1	1	41	30 75	1	37	
331 Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	1	2	4	1	7	32	24 00	1	2	
332 Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	5	2	4	1	7	92	61 50	2	70	
333 Tyrian.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	3	9	3	3	3	98	73 50	2	81	
334 Sumner.....	Sumner.....	Lawrence.....	2	1	1	1	1	77	67 75	3	74	
325 Schiller.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	4	4	4	1	6	52	39 00	1	51	
336 New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	Massac.....	4	1	2	2	1	6	56	42 00	3	47
337 Onida.....	Onida.....	Knox.....	2	2	2	2	2	30	27 00	3	30	
339 Saline.....	Goreville.....	Johnson.....	2	1	1	1	2	28	21 00	1	27	
340 Kedron.....	Mt. Auburn.....	Christian.....	2	1	1	1	2	54	40 50	1	47	
341 Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....	5	2	1	1	2	23	17 25	1	23	
342 Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....	2	3	2	1	2	47	35 25	1	42	
344 Wenona.....	Wenona.....	Marshall.....	1	2	1	1	1	24	18 00	4	21	
345 Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....	2	2	1	1	2	33	17 25	1	22	
346 N. D. Morse.....	Concord.....	Morgan.....	1	1	1	1	2	23	24 75	1	27	
347 Sidney.....	Nidney.....	Champaign.....	3	1	1	1	2	32	19 50	3	23	
348 Russellville.....	Plat Rock.....	Crawford.....	4	1	1	1	1	3	24 00	1	26	
349 Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee.....	1	1	1	1	5	52	30 00	2	49	
350 Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Fulton.....	1	1	4	1	4	86	64 50	1	68	
351 Farbolton.....	Farbolton.....	Livingston.....	3	2	3	1	3	32	24 00	1	32	
352 Grove and.....	Groveland.....	Tazewell.....	2	2	1	1	4	41	30 75	1	34	
353 Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	Pike.....	3	2	2	1	3	65	38 75	1	62	
354 Ark and Anchor.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....	6	3	5	2	11	65	38 75	2	32	
355 Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison.....	1	1	1	1	4	62	46 50	1	61	
356 Hermitage.....	Albion.....	Edwards.....	6	6	4	4	4	62	46 50	1	26	
358 Orion.....	Union.....	McHenry.....	1	1	1	1	1	29	18 00	3	42	
359 Blackberry.....	Blackberry.....	Kane.....	4	4	4	1	4	36	25 00	3	32	
360 Princeville.....	Princeville.....	Peoria.....	3	3	2	1	3	44	18 00	3	22	
361 Douglas.....	Mascoutah.....	St. Clair.....	1	1	1	1	5	50	37 50	1	43	
362 Noble.....	Noble.....	Richland.....	1	5	1	2	4	47	35 25	3	44	
363 Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	Peoria.....	3	3	1	1	3	54	40 50	1	50	
364 Tonica.....	Tonica.....	LaSalle.....	1	1	1	1	3	37	27 75	2	38	
365 Bement.....	Bement.....	Platt.....	1	1	1	1	4	73	54 75	2	73	
366 Arcola.....	Arcola.....	Douglas.....	1	1	2	4	6	63	45 00	5	57	
367 Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	Mercer.....	4	4	4	4	4	42	31 50	1	41	
368 Jefferson.....	Ondyke.....	Jefferson.....	1	1	1	1	3	30	22 50	30	30	
369 Newman.....	Newman.....	Douglas.....	1	2	1	1	1	82	61 50	1	73	
370 Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	Livingston.....	3	3	3	3	3	45	33 75	2	39	
371 Shalburna.....	Shalburna.....	Pike.....	1	1	1	1	3	35	20 25	2	32	
372 Archonites.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	3	5	1	1	2	27	20 25	3	25	
373 Aronia.....	Waldron.....	Kankakee.....	1	1	1	1	1	51	38 25	1	45	
374 Layson.....	Layson.....	Adams.....	1	1	1	1	2	53	19 75	2	27	
375 Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Adams.....	1	1	1	1	2	56	27 00	2	52	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of Lodge.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1884.....	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1885	Dues 1885	Dues previous years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....	
					Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....		Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....									Ded. for error
463	McLean.....	McLean	McLean	37	1			1						1	37	27 75		1	3	6	33	
470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul	Champaign	36	3			3						3	36	27 00		1	0	0	33	
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville	Kendall	32	2			2						2	32	24 75			3	2	30	
472	Amoy.....	Turner	Du Page	59	2			2						2	59	44 25			2	2	53	
473	Cordova.....	Pocahontas	Bond	17											17	11 25					13	
474	Columbia.....	Columbia	Montgomery	58	2			2						2	58	43 50			2	2	50	
475	Walshville.....	Walshville	Mason	21	1			1						1	21	18 00			1	2	21	
476	Manito.....	Manito	La Salle	22	1			1						1	22	16 50			1	2	21	
477	Rutland.....	Rutland	La Salle	20											20	13 50					15	
478	Pleades.....	Chicago	Cook	208	5			8	12					25	191	143 25			2	11	168	
479	Wyoming.....	Wyoming	Stark	71				3						4	69	51 00					57	
485	Logan.....	Logan	Logan	62	2			2						2	60	45 00			2	3	56	
481	Momence.....	Momence	Kankakee	41				1						1	40	29 25					37	
482	Lexington.....	Momence	McLean	47	1			3						2	45	30 50			1	1	45	
484	Edgewood.....	Edgewood	Effingham	30	2			3	2					2	28	26 50			1	2	37	
485	Xenia.....	Xenia	Clay	30	1			3						1	42	31 50					39	
486	Bowen.....	Bowensburg	Hancock	41				1						1	35	26 25					33	
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth	Williamson	35	1			1						1	35	26 25					33	
488	Clay City.....	Clay City	Clay	41	3			4						4	44	33 00			2	3	42	
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill	Jasper	26											26						26	
490	Shannon.....	Shannon	Carroll	25	1			3						3	25	18 75					23	
491	Marion.....	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	36											36	27 00			1	1	27	
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville	Lake	55	2			2						2	51	38 25			2	2	48	
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill	Shelby	18	3			5						6	21	15 75					33	
494	Bath.....	Bath	Mason	33	1			4						7	31	23 25			1	1	27	
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort	Saline	67	1			5						10	61	45 75			3	1	61	
496	Tennessee.....	Tennessee	McDonough	42	1			2						1	43	32 25					42	
497	Alma.....	Steele's Mills	Randolph	52										2	49	37 50			1	1	48	
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro	Jackson	70	2			4						2	72	53 25			4	5	67	
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield	Sangamon	58	4			5						1	63	47 25			2	2	56	
501	Stark.....	LaFayette	Stark	28											28	21 00					1	25
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull	Henry	42				1							42	32 25					37	
503	Olin.....	Olin	Marton	33	2			2						2	33	24 00					2	26
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis	St. Clair	64	6			9						3	61	53 25					5	68

595 Meridian Sun.....	Ogle.....	43	5	1	6	2	1	2	47	35 25	6	7	42
596 O. H. Miner.....	Iroquois.....	72	5	1	4	1	1	1	25	50 25	5	4	69
598 Home.....	Cook.....	276	5	2	4	1	11	26	1	195 00	3	5	254
599 Parkersburg.....	Richland.....	31	3	1	6	3	3	5	37	27 75	1	1	33
590 J. D. Moody.....	Iluka.....	30	1	2	3	4	1	9	24	18 00	1	1	23
591 Clintonville.....	Kane.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21 00	1	1	45
592 Wade-Barney.....	Bloomington.....	95	4	8	12	5	5	11	96	71 25	1	4	85
594 Bradford.....	Stark.....	41	1	2	3	2	3	3	39	29 25	1	1	37
595 Dement.....	Creston.....	27	1	1	1	3	1	3	25	18 75	1	1	22
596 Andalusia.....	Rock Island.....	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12 00	1	1	13
597 Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....	65	2	4	2	4	1	5	57	42 75	2	2	47
598 Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood.....	44	3	1	4	1	2	2	40	34 50	5	3	36
599 Rossville.....	Warren.....	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24 75	1	1	30
590 Anna.....	Union.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	3	34	25 50	1	1	32
591 Iliopolis.....	Illipolis.....	34	1	1	3	2	1	2	37	27 75	1	1	35
592 Monitor.....	Elgin.....	107	1	3	4	1	2	3	108	81 00	1	3	95
593 Chatham.....	Chatham.....	39	1	1	1	1	2	2	38	28 50	1	2	36
594 Evans.....	Evans.....	147	13	2	13	4	10	14	161	120 75	2	12	150
595 Della.....	Elliotstown.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	17 25	1	1	23
596 Covenant.....	Chicago.....	398	31	5	30	1	3	4	480	322 50	29	28	411
597 Rossville.....	Rossville.....	56	5	1	5	1	2	1	58	43 50	2	0	7
598 Minooka.....	Vermillion.....	35	3	1	3	1	5	6	32	24 00	2	2	31
599 Adams.....	Stone's Prairie.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	24 00	2	2	31
590 Maquon.....	Maquon.....	53	1	1	2	1	2	5	26	37 50	2	1	38
591 Ashton.....	Ashton.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	24 00	1	1	27
592 Seneca.....	Seneca.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	18 25	1	1	25
593 Altamont.....	Altamont.....	44	2	1	2	1	19	19	25	18 75	2	2	34
594 Cuba.....	Cuba.....	34	2	1	2	1	1	3	34	25 50	1	2	34
595 Sherman.....	Henry.....	44	1	1	1	1	3	3	42	31 50	1	1	29
596 Plainfield.....	Will.....	48	8	1	9	1	2	5	41	25	5	7	53
597 J. R. Gorin.....	Champaign.....	61	3	1	3	1	2	2	61	45 75	2	2	71
598 Lockport.....	Lockport.....	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	73	54 75	2	2	76
599 Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	41	2	1	2	2	2	2	39	49 25	2	2	51
590 Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	123	4	1	9	5	6	6	126	94 50	2	4	113
591 Sigd.....	Cook.....	32	1	1	1	3	1	1	27	21 75	1	1	23
592 Towanda.....	Shelby.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	3	36	27 00	1	1	22
593 Cordova.....	Towanda.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	20 25	1	1	20
594 Virginia.....	Cass.....	36	4	2	6	2	2	2	40	30 00	3	4	37
595 Elkhart.....	Logan.....	36	1	1	1	1	1	3	33	24 75	2	2	29
596 Valley.....	Rock Island.....	44	1	1	1	1	1	3	43	32 25	3	3	43
597 Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....	46	5	1	6	1	2	2	50	37 50	2	5	57
598 Apple River.....	Bureau.....	42	2	1	3	1	3	4	45	33 75	1	4	41
599 Warren.....	Tiskilwa.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	9 75	1	1	14
590 Darwin.....	Clark.....	21	3	1	3	1	1	1	24	18 25	1	1	24
591 Long Point.....	Livingson.....	55	5	1	5	1	2	3	57	42 75	1	7	44
592 Plum River.....	Jo Daviess.....	55	3	1	4	1	2	3	41	32 25	1	4	44
593 Humboldt.....	LaSalle.....	56	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	51 75	1	1	44
594 Dawson.....	Dawson.....	56	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	51 75	1	1	44
595 Pawson.....	Sangamon.....	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	51 75	1	1	44
596 Lewising.....	Cook.....	71	6	1	6	1	3	3	72	45 51	1	7	75

597	Lostant.....	LaSalle.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	21 00	1	2	2	26
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Platt.....	54	3	1	4	1	1	42 75	1	2	2	55
601	Laclade.....	Fayette.....	40	1	1	1	1	1	30 75	1	2	2	39
602	Watson.....	Efingham.....	32	2	1	2	1	1	25 50	1	6	4	34
603	Clark.....	Clark.....	33	4	2	6	1	1	27 75	1	6	4	35
604	Hebron.....	McHenry.....	44	1	1	1	1	1	32 25	1	1	1	18
605	Alin.....	McLean.....	33	1	1	1	1	1	22 50	1	1	1	26
607	Streator.....	LaSalle.....	102	5	2	7	1	1	79 50	2	3	4	102
608	Piper.....	Ford.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	35 25	1	1	1	35
609	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	35 25	1	1	1	35
610	Union Park.....	Cook.....	105	9	6	18	1	1	36 50	1	1	1	40
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	179	12	0	18	3	1	118	1	6	7	110
612	Rock River.....	Whitehall.....	132	7	1	5	13	6	144 00	1	12	12	186
613	Patoka.....	Marion.....	55	1	1	1	1	1	102 75	6	5	4	122
614	Forrest.....	Livingston.....	52	3	3	3	1	3	39 00	1	1	1	52
616	Wadley.....	Franklin.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	46 45	1	4	3	43
617	Milan.....	Good Hope.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	20 18 75	1	1	1	20
618	Basco.....	Hancock.....	30	2	1	3	1	1	23 25	1	1	1	35
619	Berwick.....	Warren.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	31 23 25	1	1	1	31
620	New Hope.....	Clark.....	33	2	1	3	1	1	15 75	1	2	2	10
621	Venice.....	Madison.....	20	2	1	1	1	1	26 25	1	2	2	20
622	Hopedale.....	Tazewell.....	36	1	1	1	1	1	16 50	1	1	1	20
623	Locust.....	Christian.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	18 00	1	1	1	34
627	Union.....	Union.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	18 75	1	1	1	23
630	Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	37	2	1	3	3	1	25	1	2	2	24
631	Norton.....	Cabery.....	42	2	1	3	3	2	37 27 75	1	3	2	34
632	Ridge Farm.....	Vermilion.....	42	1	1	1	1	1	33 00	1	2	2	42
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	109	2	1	1	1	1	30 75	1	2	2	34
634	Packley.....	Winnebago.....	44	1	1	1	1	1	82 50	1	2	1	100
635	Rochester.....	Iroquois.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	29 25	1	1	1	38
639	Keystone.....	Sangamon.....	27	1	1	1	1	1	24 00	1	1	1	26
641	Comet.....	Will.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	49 25	1	1	1	36
642	Apollon.....	Cook.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	39	1	2	2	85
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Tazewell.....	141	8	1	10	2	3	72 00	1	8	5	85
644	Oblong City.....	Chicago.....	109	6	1	10	2	8	59 00	1	2	2	42
645	San Jose.....	Chicago.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	103 50	1	11	9	122
646	Somonauk.....	DeKalb.....	45	4	1	5	1	1	103 50	1	11	9	122
647	Blueville.....	Christian.....	43	1	1	1	1	1	107 75	1	5	0	147
648	Camden.....	Schuyler.....	58	1	1	1	1	1	21 75	1	1	1	27
649	Hinsdale.....	DuPage.....	18	3	1	3	1	1	14 75	1	1	1	15
650	Irvington.....	Washington.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	14 75	1	1	1	15
651	Centre Star.....	Atwood.....	45	1	1	1	1	1	34 50	1	1	1	43
652	Polar Star.....	Mulkeytown.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	15 75	1	1	1	19
653	Greenview.....	Menard.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	34 18	1	1	1	43
655	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	53	1	1	1	1	1	24 18	1	1	1	29
656	Mozart.....	Bloomington.....	53	1	1	1	1	1	39 00	1	1	1	42
657	Lafayette.....	Grand Tower.....	17	2	1	2	1	1	13 63	1	1	1	10

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1884.....	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1885	Dues 1885	Dues previous Years	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....
					Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....		Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled	Dimitted	Died.....									Ded. for error.
658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Rock Island...	72	1			1	1						69	51 75			2	1	49
659	Lambert.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	67	5	1		6							71	34 00			5	5	63
660	Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....	46	2		1	3							45	33 75			2	0	38
661	Bethesda.....	Potosi.....	Livinston.....	16	3	1		4	1						20	15 00		1	0	0	18
662	South Park.....	Hyde Park.....	Cook.....	38	2	1	2	5	3						33	24 75			1	1	33
663	Phoenix.....	Kingston Mines.....	Peoria.....	27	1			1	3						27	20 25			1	1	27
664	Mayo.....	Winterrowd.....	Efingham.....	28	1	1		2	3						17	12 75			1	1	17
665	Greenland.....	Beecher City.....	Efingham.....	22	4	2	1	7							31	25 50			1	4	31
666	Crawford.....	Annapolis.....	Crawford.....	13											12	9 00					12
667	Erie.....	Erie.....	Whiteside.....	45											43	32 25			1		40
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....	26					2						22	16 30					20
669	Herder.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	94	1			1							93	69 75			6	1	87
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery ..	57	2		1	5	6						57	42 00			2	2	53
672	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	Pope.....	50			1	1							49	36 75					48
673	Normal.....	Normal.....	McLean.....	54	2		1	3	1						53	56 25			4	2	31
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	92	7			7		3					90	72 00			12	7	95
675	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....	37	1	1		2	35						39	29 25			1		35
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....	40	3	1		4							42	31 50			4	3	39
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....	48					2						46	30 75			2	1	39
678	Sheffield.....	Rockbridge.....	Greene.....	25					4	2					23	17 25			1		19
679	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....	20	1			1	1						19	14 25			4	3	18
680	Clement.....	Cleveland.....	Henry.....	36					1						35	26 25			1		27
681	Morrisville.....	Morrisville.....	Christian.....	41	2	1		4							45	33 75			1		42
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	54	2	1	3	6	1						57	42 75			2	2	55
683	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Hancock.....	36	1			1							34	25 50			1	1	34
684	Galatia.....	Galatia.....	Saline.....	36					4						31	23 25					30
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....	38	4	2		6							42	31 50			2	0	39
686	Garfield.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	29	7	4	3	14	3						26	19 50			6	0	29
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....	23	1			1							22	16 50			2	2	24
688	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	25		1		2							22	16 50			1	3	22
690	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	Cook.....	119	7	1	12	20	8						131	98 25			3	10	127
691	Iola.....	Iola.....	Clay.....	21	4			4							15	18 75			3	4	24
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery ..	46	7		1	8	2						51	38 25			6	7	49
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Williamson.....	52	3			6							58	43 50			3	4	58

694 Centre	Pana	Christian	20	1	1	1	13 50	2 18	16
695 Shiloh Hill	Shiloh Hill	Randolph	36	1	4	1	24 75	4 33	32
696 Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	50	2	4 7	1	33 00	1	41
697 Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	175	17	19	12	135 75	10 14	15 168
698 Hutton	Dionax	Coles	60	2	3	3	43 50	1	55
699 Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	39	2	2	7	27 00	7 36	2 3 32
700 Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope	40	2	1	1	31 50	42	3 39
701 Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	43	2	2	1	34 50	1 46	1 39
702 Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	108	4	5	6	78 00	9 104	3 90
703 Fwing	Ewing	Franklin	33	1	1	3	24 75	33	32
704 Loppa	Shelby	Franklin	28	1	1	1	19 50	3 26	25
705 Circle	Coles	Coles	84	3	4	2	65 75	7 81	61
706 Lemont	Vermillion	Vermillion	89	1	2	2	20 25	2 27	25
707 Star	Hoopeson	Vermillion	29	7	7	5	63 00	5 84	7 69
710 Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt	63	1	1	5	43 50	5 58	55
711 Providence	Jefferson	Cook	53	6	7 2	5	38 25	9 51	5 48
712 Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	52	2	1	1	39 75	1 1	2 48
713 Johnsonville	Wayne	Wayne	55	1	2	1	39 75	1 1	2 48
714 Pilot	Pilot	Vermillion	50	1	1	1	42 00	1 54	50
715 Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	29	1	1	7	42 75	1 57	1 37
716 Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	58	5	3	2	43 50	5 58	5 56
717 Arcana	Chicago	Cook	115	16	1 19 6	4	93 00	11 122	18 144 111
718 May	Norris City	White	23	1	1	1	18 00	1 24	1 23
719 Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	54	2	2	1	42 00	5 2	50
721 Rome	Dix	Jefferson	34	1	1	1	26 25	35	1 33
722 Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	44	6	7 6	1	33 00	8 44	9 6 43
723 Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	32	1	4	3	18 00	1 21	1 24
724 Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	34	2	2	1	26 25	1 35	2 35
725 Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	21	1	1	1	15 75	1 14	14
726 Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	110	5	7	2	85 50	3 114	5 106
727 Karitan	Karitan	Henderson	38	1	1	1	29 25	30	30
728 Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb	46	1	1	1	33 00	2 44	41
729 Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	37	1	1 3	1	24 75	1 32	1 32
730 Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	37	2	1 1 5	1	28 50	4 38	1 1 35
731 Harbor	South Chicago	Cook	102	8	9	3	81 75	4 107	2 6 8 22
732 Carman	Carman	Henderson	40	2	3	4	39 25	4 49	1 1 31
733 Gibson	Gibson	Ford	78	2	2	4	58 50	4 78	58 50
734 Mer-ning Star	Canon	Fulton	155	3	5	3	117 00	4 156	1 4 2 144
735 Sheridan	Sheridan	Clark	38	1	1	3	27 00	3 36	31
736 Dennison	McKen	McKen	24	1	1 6	1	14 25	6 19	18
737 Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	18	1	1	1	13 50	1 1	15
738 Salivans Centre	Salivans	Livingston	28	1	2	4	19 50	2 26	1 26
739 Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	113	5	7 2	3	55 50	6 114	5 6 111
740 Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	24	1	1	1	17 25	1 25	23
741 New Holland	New Holland	Logan	20	1	2	3	16 75	3 20	22
742 Danvers	Danvers	McLean	26	1	1	1	16 75	1 25	25
743 Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar	39	1	1	2	27 25	3 27	27
744 Google	Presperity	Franklin	39	1	1	1	29 25	1 27	27

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1885	Dues 1885.....	Dues previous Years.....	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois.....
				Raised	Reinstated....	Admitted.....	Add. for error		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error								
745	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Winnebago	5	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	32	24 00	.....	.....	.....	5	5	28
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
747	Centennial.....	Philo.....	Champaign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
748	Alta.....	Alta.....	Peoria.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
749	Akin.....	Akin.....	Franklin.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	Whiteside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	16 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
751	Loumsbury.....	Barrington.....	Cook.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
753	Cornell.....	Cornell.....	Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
754	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
755	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	Champaign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	Merced.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	23 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
757	Verona.....	Verona.....	Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
758	Mythic Star.....	Chicago.....	Grundy.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	26 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
759	Hickory Hill.....	Keenoveille.....	Cook.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	69 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
760	Belle Flower.....	Belle Flower.....	Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	27 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
761	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	McLean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	18 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
762	Van Meter.....	Cantral.....	Ford.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
763	Crete.....	Crete.....	Sangamon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
764	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	Will.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	35 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
765	Palace.....	Pullman.....	Moultrie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Cook.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	56 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
767	Trilummar.....	So. Chicago.....	Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
768	Mitpah.....	Un. Stk Yards.....	Cook.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
769	St. Elmo.....	St. Elmo.....	Cook.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
770	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
771	Bay City.....	Bay City.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
772	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	Pope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
774	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	Piatt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		Cook.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
				197	544	1102275	513	301264	384	322223	40015	\$29,342 75	.....	355	1559,1467	36,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS
OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: The duties devolving upon me in this district for this Masonic year have been of pleasant nature, mostly confined to installing the officers elected for the year, and a number of them public, which permitted the families and friends of the brethren to enjoy a pleasant evening, and receive a slight insight into what Masonry teaches by seeing and hearing its ceremonials of installation.

One of the most entertaining was in Ashlar, No. 308, at which our worthy brother, Rev. Henry G. Perry, gave an address, which would be interesting to many who live in sections infected by anti Masonic malaria.

By direction, on the evening of October 20, 1884, I constituted Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, and installed their officers. This is one of the most flourishing lodges that it has been my privilege to constitute—commencing with a membership large enough to give it support without taking a single applicant for degrees. The ceremonies were public, and their new and commodious hall was filled with an intelligent audience.

November 7, 1884, with the assistance of W. Bro. W. R. Forsythe, W. Bro. J. T. Richards, of Dearborn, W. Bro. R. C. Griffiths, of Ashlar, W. Bro. C. J. Mande-

ville, of Lakeside, and others, I visited South Chicago, and instituted and installed the officers of Triluminal Lodge, No. 767.

On March 20, 1885, St. Andrews Lodge, No. 703, surrendered their charter and effects to me (of their own accord), all of which were forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

Blaney Lodge, No. 393, and Home Lodge, No. 508, on receipt of notice of my appointment as Deputy of the First District, requested that I should make them an official visit at my own convenience—Blaney sending me my transportation and Home drawing an order for the same; but peace and harmony reigning within their respective temples I have not deemed it my duty to visit them, thus saving them the amount to their treasuries.

On all occasions when I have visited I received a fraternal welcome.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. STEVENS,
D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1885.

R. W. BRO. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

R. W. BRO.: Upon receiving notice of my appointment to the office of D. D. G. M., I duly notified the lodges in this district, and have the pleasure and satisfaction of reporting that nothing has occurred during the year to disturb the harmony so essential to prosperity.

The lodges in this district are all prospering and doing a fair amount of work, and I feel warranted in saying that the material presenting and which is accepted is of the best character.

Pursuant to directions, I had the pleasure of constituting La Grange Lodge, No. 770, on the evening of November 25th, 1884, assisted by Worshipful Bro. John T. Richards, W. M. of Dearborn Lodge, No. 311, after which we installed the officers and saw the new lodge fairly at work, and am pleased to report that, from the character and amount of work done, am satisfied that no mistake was made in establishing a lodge in that part of the Second District, and I look forward with confidence to the time when La Grange Lodge will take high rank among her sister lodges in this great and growing Grand Jurisdiction.

I beg the privilege of calling your attention to the last section of the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, published on page 99, proceedings of

1884, relative to the construction of Sec. 3, Art. XVI., Part 2nd, Grand Lodge By-Laws. As this construction of the by-laws is novel, and as the committee has assumed the power of legislating for the Grand Lodge, we naturally inquire whence their authority to make law for the Grand Lodge?

For ten years the letter and spirit of the law was followed by the lodges in the Second District—when objections to the advancement of a brother to the second or third degree were made in writing, and the brother demanded a trial upon the objections, such trial has invariably been granted, sometimes resulting in a verdict of the lodge that the objections were sustained by the evidence, and the brother was stayed in his further advancement; in other cases, the brother has been able to show to the satisfaction of the brethren that the objections were not founded in fact, but were simply the emanations of malice, spite or prejudice, and a verdict rendered accordingly, when the brother was advanced as in cases where no objections had been interposed.

This practice seems to have been well settled in this, as well as other districts of this Grand Jurisdiction, and, I am satisfied from personal observation, has tended to promote harmony and concord among the brethren, and am unable to find any reason for changing the present law, much less for a committee of the Grand Lodge to go outside and beyond the law and insist "that the objections must be formulated into charges, and the trial thereof is to be conducted as laid down in the Grand Lodge By-Laws."

But the committee go further, and say: "The status of an E. A. or F. C. would depend upon the result of such trial, viz.: acquittal, expulsion, suspension or reprimand." What becomes of the objections under this rule of practice? If the brother is expelled, that disposes of the case of course, but if he is acquitted on the ground that the acts complained of were committed before he petitioned the lodge, and before he was amenable to Masonic law, and still the evidence shows a depraved mind, and a character obnoxious to every upright man, does the "acquittal" entitle him to advancement? Or, in case of suspension or reprimand for conduct which antedates his petition, does such punishment render pure the material which we are putting into the Masonic Temple? Clearly not. No repentance seems to be required, but the road is open to foist upon the lodges impure and objectionable men through the technicalities of that law, which it is the duty of every Mason to uphold. Better, a thousand times better, will it be for us to return to the old and wise plan of balloting for each degree, whereby a lodge may protect itself, than by the operation of this new departure, to disrupt our lodges by forcing upon them a class of men whom the members have ascertained to be unworthy, but who by technicalities of the law may demand advancement.

I fully appreciate the force of the remark so frequently made, that we should be careful before the election, and I know that the lodges in this district exercise great care in that respect, yet it has happened that with all reasonable diligence exercised by the committee upon the petition, fraud and impositions have occurred, and in such

cases the law, as written and practiced in this part of the jurisdiction, has promoted great good to the Craft, while the only experiment made under the "new construction" threatened for the time the very existence of one of the most useful lodges in the State.

As this is a matter of very grave importance I trust it may receive proper attention at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, Sept. 1, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Once more I give an account of my stewardship, and as Deputy for this, the Fifth District, make this my report of the state of our Order during the past year.

By request, I with pleasure again performed the annual ceremony of installing the officers of my home lodges on the evening of December 19, A. D. 1884.

But one other official act, and that to my sorrow of an unpleasant nature, was performed by me during the year. On the 26th day of August, A. D. 1885, pursuant to the orders of your esteemed self, I proceeded to Chemung, and there found their lodge, Chemung Lodge, No. 258, in a disorganized condition, the lodge somewhat in debt, and the members desirous of surrendering their charter. At the hands of Bro. S. L. Puffer, Secretary of the lodge, I received its charter, books, seal, ballot-box, three gavels, Senior and Junior Wardens' columns, regalia, consisting of twelve collars and ten aprons, and turned the same over to Grand Secretary L. L. Munn. The lodge owned some personal property, carpets, chairs, etc., etc., which I turned over to Bro. S. L. Puffer to his satisfaction in liquidation of the lodge indebtedness. While I regret to be compelled to report such an unpleasant transaction, I am pleased to be able to state that it is for the best interest of the Order to arrest its charter. Aside from this, I have heard or learned of nothing calculated to interfere with the usual peace and harmony which so generally animates our lodges and members.

Thanking you for favors received at your hands, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M., Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, Sept. 1, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: My report for the current year does not differ from prior ones—peace, prosperity and happiness still characterizing the Craft in this district. No discordant note has been heard.

Among the most pleasant incidents of the year was the celebration of the sixtieth Masonic anniversary of Bro. Peter Holman by his lodge, No. 559, at Thomson, July 19th, 1885. Bro. Holman is one of the oldest Masons (if not the oldest Mason) in the district—born in 1802, made a Master Mason in Olive Branch Lodge at Sutton, Mass., July 19th, 1825. He is an old settler, having resided in the vicinity of Thomson more than forty years; has always been an active, consistent Mason, and is well worthy the respect and esteem which his brethren and the community in general honor themselves by bestowing upon him.

I wish to emphasize my hearty approval of the Schools of Instruction as held in the different sections of the State by the Grand Examiners, believing that their cost bears small proportion to their value, and hope that whatever changes may be made in our present system, that feature may be retained.

With sentiments of esteem for yourself, and confidence in the future prosperity of the Order,

I am, fraternally, &c.,

E. T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, ILL., Aug. 31, 1885.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.*

M. W. BRO.: The position so kindly given me at the commencement of the Masonic year has been unproductive of results, harmony and good will being so prevalent throughout my district that no duty of an official character has been required.

Thanking you for the honor conferred,

I remain, fraternally,

J. V. THOMAS,
D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, Sept. 1, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: Another year has nearly passed, and I have to report my slight attention to my official duties.

You have already received reports as to my action at Hinsdale and Newark. During the year I have visited several (but not all) of the lodges in my district, and found the best of feeling prevailing.

Owing to the hard times, work has been dull with a good many of the lodges and a lack of interest among the brethren in some localities has been the consequence; but with the return of more prosperous times it is to be hoped that there will be an increase of work and attendance.

I thank you very kindly for the honor conferred upon me, and hoping that my action in fulfilling your orders have been satisfactory,

I am, fraternally yours,

CHENERY PUFFER,
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

LASALLE, ILL., Sept. 2d, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *W. G. Master.*

DEAR BRO.: I am happy to report that harmony and good will prevail among the Craft in the Ninth District, and our venerable Order is having a healthy growth.

Many thanks for courtesies shown me. I remain, with great regards,

Yours fraternally,

R. D. McDONALD,
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

HENRY, ILL., Aug. 28, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

I have nothing of an official character to report other than the usual routine of lodge visitation, installation of officers, and duties of a like uneventful nature. The

few points of Masonic law submitted to me for decision were readily disposed of by reference to the proper section of the Grand Lodge Constitution and By Laws.

Believing that brevity should be a characteristic of these reports, I cull from my notebook a few only of the most salient observations taken upon visitation of lodges and from correspondence and intercourse with the brethren.

In one very essential particular, the character of the material admitted into the lodges, it is gratifying to note a decided advance. While the number admitted during the year compares favorably with the record of recent years, a more rigid standard of personal qualifications is believed to have been adhered to in the consideration of applications. In view of the far reaching importance of exercising a vigilant discretion in this particular, this is a most propitious indication.

That there is a deplorable lack of good Masonic literature, was one of my earliest observations. The number of brethren who regularly subscribe for a Masonic periodical is lamentably small. It goes without saying that the most useful and enthusiastic Mason, who endeavors to convert symbolism into reality—the speculative into the operative—and who loves Masonry for the good it brings to him, and, through him, to society, is the reading Mason. There is a reflex action in reading, which, while it inevitably augments and quickens respect for the “innermost man,” feeds, too, the very enthusiasm which impels to the act of reading. It follows, then, that to the extent to which we can promote an increase in the circulation of wholesome Masonic literature, do we widen our horizon as an institution and multiply our channels of usefulness.

I deem it worthy of special mention that there has been a very noticeable increase of desire to attain proficiency in the work; and in view of the possible action of the Grand Lodge in the matter of holding “Schools of Instruction,” I make reference here to a suggestion volunteered in my initial letter to the lodges comprised in this district. Alluding to the advisability of lodges calling meetings for the exemplification of the “standard work” under the direction of either some member of the Board of Grand Examiners or one of the Assistant Grand Lecturers, I said: “I would suggest that in some cases it might be advisable for two or three neighboring lodges to unite in holding such meetings, in which manner expenses could be reduced to a minimum. The beneficial results of these gatherings are always found to outweigh largely all considerations of expense incurred.” I am glad to be able to say that in the instances in which my suggestion was acted upon, the gatherings were marked by an unusual degree of enthusiasm on the part of the brethren present, and attended with far more than the anticipated degree of success. The result has been a gratifying improvement in the rendition of the work. Might it not prove a matter worthy of serious consideration, whether an authoritative and sustained effort to induce lodges to hold such meetings, would not offer a welcome solution to the vexed question of how to disseminate, in an economical way, a more general acquaintance with the work and lectures as adopted by the Grand Lodge?

In conclusion, I quote again from the letter already referred to:

“It is a matter worthy of congratulation, that the Craft in this sub-jurisdiction has ever been distinguished for the prevalence of peace and harmony, for an intelligent zeal in behalf of our ‘ancient and venerable Institution,’ and for a ready response to worthy appeals for charitable aid. Let us hope that by an effort toward a more general dissemination of Masonic literature, by a closer adherence to the spirit of our symbolic teachings, and by the cultivation of more intimate and cordial social relations, we may be enabled to make still greater strides towards the higher walks and nobler aims so beautifully and impressively portrayed in the lessons of the several degrees.”

Please accept assurances of grateful appreciation of the confidence enjoyed at your hands.

Courteously and fraternally,

W. H. KISTER,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting M. W. Grand Master.*

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BRO.: My official duties during the past year have not been onerous; the Fraternity are harmonious, prosperous and happy, and nothing of moment has occurred to disturb their tranquility.

By your direction, I visited Rock Island and investigated the complaint made by Miss Elnora Carroll against Bro. W. L. Sweeny and the brethren of Trio Lodge, and made full report to you at the time, and can only add that the matter is still in the condition then reported.

As your proxy, I dedicated the beautiful new hall of Doric Lodge, at Moline, on the 24th of June, and formally reported shortly thereafter.

I have visited a number of the lodges, and find evidences of the benefits derived from the “Schools of Instruction” held by the Grand Examiners. It is evidenced in the general interest and increased attendance, the nearer approach to the “standard work,” a more complete and correct record of the proceedings, and in many lodges by a manifest desire to become “the best working lodge in the district.” I am satisfied these schools have been productive of much good, and that their day of usefulness is *not* yet ended. Think their efficiency would be increased if held with greater frequency—instruction being the great desideratum in most lodges.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

LITTLETON, ILL., Aug. 25th, 1885

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: I take great pleasure as your deputy to report that peace and unity prevail throughout the Twelfth District.

No official acts have been performed except at your order, which were reported to you at the time.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

LEWIS C. SEELEY,

D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

OQUAWKA, Sept. 8, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master, Bloomington, Illinois.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Shortly after receiving my commission as D. D. G. M., I notified the lodges of the Thirteenth District of my willingness to meet with them if necessary, and am happy to inform you that such is the harmony among Masons in this district I have not been called upon to act officially during the past Masonic year.

In closing this short report, let me congratulate you on a successful administration. I am,

Yours fraternally,

JAMES PETERSON,

D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 8, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master, Bloomington, Illinois.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: The time has been so short since my appointment as your deputy for the Fourteenth District, as the successor of R. W. Bro. A. W. Mar

tin, deceased, I have nothing especial to report. So far as I am informed, peace and prosperity prevail in all the lodges in this district.

The several lodges in this city are doing excellent work, and are in good, prosperous condition.

My time has been so limited I have been unable to visit other lodges in the district; but from inquiries made, believe that I can say that all are in harmony and prosperous.

The evening of July 26th Bro. Albert W. Martin, District Deputy Grand Master for this district, died at his residence, and was buried at Knoxville, Ill., by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, assisted by Temple Lodge, No. 46, and Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, Bro. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, acting as Grand Master.

Bro. Martin was a zealous, active Mason, and in his death Temple Lodge lost a worthy member and faithful worker, his family a kind and devoted husband and father. He was a quiet, Christian gentleman, strictly honorable in every business transaction.

Bro. Martin received the degree of Master Mason in Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, July 29, 1864; was elected W. M. in 1871; affiliated with Temple Lodge, No. 46, April 28, 1881; elected W. M. of Temple Lodge in 1881; was appointed District Deputy Grand Master in the fall of 1882, and reappointed in 1883 and 1884.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Faternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 10, 1885.

R. W. BRO. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Immediately upon receipt of my commission I sent the usual notices to the several lodges.

I have, as in the past, visited each lodge in the district, believing this to be the only way to arrive at a correct knowledge of their condition.

To say that I found everything satisfactory and desirable, that the Institution is flourishing in every respect, that peace and harmony reign supreme, and that no irregular work is done, would be making a statement not substantiated by the facts; yet I am pleased to state that a decided improvement is plainly noticeable in several instances since my first visit three years ago.

I found a few glaring irregularities practiced, which would have probably been avoided had the brethren availed themselves of the privileges of the Schools of Instruction.

At one place during the "heated term," the brethren were in the habit of meeting in stated communication, declaring the lodge opened without ceremony, transacting the business, and then without ceremony declaring it closed.

At another, the brethren met for the purpose of burying a deceased brother, and the lodge was declared opened, in the presence of quite a number who were not Masons, several of that number being ladies. This same lodge, while opened on the *second degree*, examined an *Entered Apprentice* as to his proficiency. How he was admitted, I could not learn—no one could say how it was done.

Another lodge had a woman for a Tyler. This beats having no Tyler at all, as was the case in a lodge not far from where I am writing.

In the absence of this officer the Worshipful Master proceeded to open the lodge without taking the precaution to know that the outer door was closed.

Another case came to my notice, which is rather interesting, if not novel, and deserves at least a passing notice. At this point the Knights Templar are erecting a magnificent and commodious temple. The day was appointed for laying the corner-stone with the ceremonies of the Commandery. The hour fixed was 7 P. M. The time arrived, and the Sir Knights and brethren assembled in due season, when, at 6:30 P. M., the important discovery was made that the Commandery had no ceremony for such service. The *lodge* was then called upon to perform the ceremony. Neither the lodge nor Commandery was opened. The brethren donned their Masonic clothing, the officers their jewels, and under the escort of the Sir Knights who were in full uniform and headed by a brass band, proceeded to the foundation of the temple where the corner-stone was laid by the Worshipful Master, and to all appearances, well laid.

While this may be A SAMPLE of how things are done in some other Grand Jurisdictions, it could hardly be recognized as regular in this.

It may be foreign to the subject, yet it can be said that this lodge can boast of a MASON fifty-five years old, and also of as large and fine-looking HALL as can be found in the State.

That irregularities of as great, if not greater magnitude are being practiced throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, I know from personal knowledge, but being in other districts I leave them for their respective Deputies to discover and correct.

The condition of a few lodges in this district is all that could be desired. Their records are correctly and neatly kept, business is conducted in a business-like manner, discipline, order and decorum enforced; consequently a large attendance is invariably had, and the best of feeling exists among the brethren.

This very satisfactory condition is largely owing to the right men being in the lead, and to their conformity to the standard work, thus enabling them to confer degrees in a correct and impressive manner, and thereby leaving upon the mind of the candidate a far more exalted opinion of our time-honored Institution.

In regard to the standard work, allow me to say, that my position as Assistant Grand Lecturer has given me an opportunity of meeting with quite a number of lodges in different parts of the State, and in every one I found a commendable disposition upon the part of the brethren to acquire the adopted work. There is a wonderful and increasing desire among the thoughtful and intelligent Masons whom I have met, to have the Schools of Instruction continued. These brethren are thoroughly convinced, and so express themselves, that the good resulting from these Schools can not be estimated in dollars and cents. Can the Grand Lodge of Illinois afford to dispense with the Schools of Instruction for the purpose of saving the paltry sum of two and a half cents to each Master Mason? is a question to be considered at the coming session of that Grand Body—a question of vital importance to every Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Aside from visiting all the lodges in the district, my labors have been very light. I installed the officers of the following lodges:

Rossville Lodge, No. 527, at Rossville, December 3, 1884.

Bromwell Lodge, No. 451, at Assumption, December 27, 1884.

Mt. Joliet Lodge, No. 42, at Joliet, December 30, 1884.

Matteson Lodge, No. 175, at Joliet, December 30, 1884.

Apollo Lodge, No. 642, at Chicago, January 5, 1885.

Hampshire Lodge, No. 443, at Hampshire, January 6, 1885.

Plainfield Lodge, No. 536, at Plainfield, January 15, 1885.

At Assumption and Joliet the installations were public. Sumptuous banquets were given, and a large number were present, many of the number being ladies, and a very enjoyable time was had.

On Tuesday, August 4th, I accompanied the Acting Grand Master to Stanford, where he went for the purpose of arresting the charter of Allin Lodge, No. 605, for disobeying an order from the Grand East. This lodge, for a year or more, has been noted for its many bitter contentions and the immoral character of some of its members, and the arrest of its charter seemed no longer a question of propriety. It was equally noted for the promptness with which what transpired in the lodge-room was communicated to the public.

On the 30th of September, it was my sad privilege to perform the funeral service over the remains of Bro. D. M. Scott, of Belleflower Lodge, No. 760. Bro. Scott

was by profession a school teacher, and had been employed a second time to teach in the town of Belleflower, where he died. On the day of his funeral all his pupils were present, each bringing a floral offering to lay on the grave of their dead teacher.

Bro. Scott had a bright and active mind, and gave much promise of a brilliant career in his chosen work. He was a most worthy and exemplary man, a loving husband and father, a zealous, devoted Mason, and a true, sincere and earnest Christian. Just and generous, whole-souled, kind and genial—well qualified to live, he was well qualified also to die.

" His sunny life was like a stream
In whose calm depths the beautiful and pure
Alone are mirrored."

His sickness was of long duration, his sufferings great, but in all those weeks of pain, as he was drawing nearer to God, God drew nearer to him. Conscious of approaching death, he arranged his worldly affairs with the calmness and composure of one about to enter upon a long journey. Bidding his family an affectionate farewell, he passed peacefully and calmly away—closing his eyes upon the scenes of earth, upon the limpid moonlight, upon the fast-receding world, to open them in the glow of an eternal sunlight. God's finger touched him and he slept. The gates were opened and he entered in.

On Sunday, August 2nd, I performed the last sad rites of our Order at the grave of Bro. John Weedman, of Farmer City Lodge, No. 710. A touching and appropriate sermon was preached at the home of the deceased by R. W. Bro. Rev. W. S. Hooper, after which the remains were followed to their last resting-place by the largest funeral procession ever seen in that locality—a procession nearly two miles in length.

Bro. Weedman was honest in the fullest meaning of that good old Roman word. Public-spirited, enterprising, and successful in every undertaking, he became possessed of abundant wealth, with which he was ever ready to assist those who were less fortunate. He was a man of undoubted integrity—honest in his opinions, sincere in his convictions, warm in his friendships. A faithful and consistent member of church, his benevolence and liberality in the cause of religion knew no bounds. His death was not only a sad bereavement to a loving family, but a great loss to the community where he lived so long and was known so well. His worldly affairs arranged, he patiently awaited the final summons and calmly submitted to the inevitable, even greeting it with a happy smile.

In all the relations of life these brethren were good men. They were good citizens, good husbands, good fathers, and acted well their part in the drama of life; busy, active, useful till the dark curtain fell and hid them forever from our view.

In closing this report, I have no suggestions to make, and only one question to ask, and that is, What are the duties of a District Deputy?

Thanking you for inflicting upon me such high honors, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. C. DILL,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, ILL., Sept. 7, 1885.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

MOST WORSHIPFUL BRO.: Immediately after receiving my commission as your Deputy, I issued circular notices to all the lodges of the district notifying them of my readiness to attend all calls and correspondence pertaining to the welfare of Masonry in the district.

On January 4th and 5th I visited Elbridge Lodge, No. 579, for purposes of instruction, and some good was accomplished. The brethren of this lodge, though small in numbers, are as hospitable, zealous and true a band of brothers as you will find anywhere; genuine brotherly love, peace and harmony prevail.

On the evening of February 23d, under your special proxy, I instituted Omega Lodge, U. D., at Charleston, with a membership of twenty or more. Eight petitions for the degrees were received and referred.

On the evening of August 31st, I visited this lodge and witnessed work on the third degree, which I am pleased to say was done in a very creditable manner. Worshipful Bro. Ginther, especially, deserves great praise for the good working condition of this new lodge. He is a good and correct ritualist, and presides with dignity, ease and grace; is earnest, zealous and faithful in his labor. Eighteen petitions for the degrees have been received, all finished except six or seven. The character of the material is of *the* best. This seems a remarkably good showing. I confidently expect this new lodge to receive a charter.

February 24th, 25th and 26th a School of Instruction for this district was held at Champaign by the Board of Grand Examiners, ably presided over by R. W. Bro. Edward Cook, with R. W. Brothers Douglas, Chamberlin, Grimes and Tenney, of the Board, ably assisted by the following Assistant Grand Lecturers: R. W. Brothers Evans, Stadler, Huston, Rose, Dill and Ashley. Although the attendance from the district was not as large as desired, yet the results were highly satisfactory, and

among those in attendance expressions for their continuance seemed to be unanimous.

August 10th, in obedience to your instructions, I visited Camargo Lodge, No. 440. The W. M., under instructions, summoned the members and held a special communication of the lodge at 3 p. m. that day. The results, together with my suggestions, were reported to you at the time. I have since addressed a letter of inquiry to the W. M., but to date have received no reply. I trust, however, that peace and harmony prevail.

In closing this, my first official report, I am pleased to say, that, while my duties have not been burdensome, I must testify to the uniform kind and fraternal greetings received at the hands of all the Brethren with whom it has been my pleasure to meet.

Thanking you for the kind, fraternal courtesies extended in all our correspondence, and for the honor bestowed, I am,

Fraternally yours,

D. M. WEIDER,

D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

LINCOLN, ILL., Sept. 3, 1885.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

M. W. BRO.: I am pleased to report that the utmost peace and harmony prevail among the lodges comprising the Eighteenth District. I have not been called upon to investigate any irregularities or settle any differences. With the exception of installing the officers of several lodges, I have performed only one official act, to-wit:

On the 28th day of November, 1884, by order of the Grand Master and the assistance of Bro. J. E. Evans, Assistant Grand Lecturer, I duly constituted Mansfield Lodge, No. 773, located at Mansfield, Piatt county, Illinois, and installed the officers thereof, of which act due returns were made to you. I am under great obligations to Bro. Evans for the assistance rendered upon that occasion.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. F. BROMFIELD,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 7, 1885.

M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, M. D., *Acting Grand Master of Masons.*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: Soon after the receipt of my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master for the Nineteenth District, I notified the several lodges within my jurisdiction of my willingness to respond to any calls of the Craft, and of my desire to promote the good of the Order therein.

On the evening of the last day of December the membership of the four Masonic lodges gave a sociable and banquet at their hall, in Springfield, to the Craft and their families, both in and out of the city and within the county of Sangamon. By invitation, I presided on the occasion, and, in over a quarter of a century of Masonic experience, I never beheld a more enjoyable assemblage. Every one vied with his neighbor in making the country members and their good families feel at home. I commend these fraternal and concordant gatherings of the Craft and their households—in the winter, in the towns and cities of a county, and in the summer at some pleasant grove, when the people may enjoy the social side of the Royal Craft. Think of the time of Burns when Craftsmen met, and let us be more social!

On the 13th of January I installed the officers of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, and six days later the officers of Tyrian Lodge, No. 333. Both lodges I found to be in a prosperous and healthy condition. I have not had requests for any other public duty to the lodges or the Fraternity, and have no official knowledge of any discord among the workmen. So far as I know, peace prevails.

On Thursday, August 27, 1885, our venerable brother, ARNOLD R. ROBINSON, Grand Tyler of the Grand Chapter, and Grand Sentinel of the Grand Council of Illinois, departed this life, surrounded by his family and neighbors, in this city, full of years and honors, and in the peace and serenity of the gospel. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, 11th December, 1807, and removed with his father's family to Springfield in 1835, where he remained. Thus are the pioneers of our beloved Illinois fast passing away to the still country, and soon those, like our brother, of a half century's manhood amongst us, will be gone—and forever!

His funeral was from the Second M. E. Church, of which he was long an official member, on Sunday afternoon following his decease, by St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, and visiting members, including the M. E. Grand High Priest of R. A. M., John A. Ladd, of Sterling, and the M. P. Grand Master of the Grand Council R. & S. M., Harvey E. Houston, of Monticello, who came to pay their tribute to his memory, under escort of Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T., with R. W. Bro. Z. A. Enos in charge of funeral obsequies, assisted by R. W. James H. Matheny, Past D. G. M., and myself. Rev. Bro. Geo. E. Scrimger, his pastor, preached from Job 17-11 a beautiful and comforting discourse. At its close, the infant class of the Sunday School—the old man belonged to it from choice—moved many eyes to tears when

they surrounded his casket, and after singing an appropriate song, each little one placed a bouquet of flowers thereon with soft and tender ways, so that there was scarcely room for the floral offerings.

Our aged brother was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, almost under the shadow of the monument erected to the immortal memory of his early and trusted friend, Abraham Lincoln. The Sabbath afternoon was beautiful—"a bridal of the earth and sky;" the attendance was vast of Masons, old friends and neighbors, and the services at the grave solemn and impressive. The old veteran Mason has tyled his last lodge, and is sleeping his last long sleep. May his

"Waking be supremely blest!"

Bro. Robinson was raised in Springfield Lodge, No. 4, on June 5, 1844; was exalted in Springfield Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., December 30, 1844; received the Cryptic degrees in Springfield Chapter, No. 1, in 1845—the Chapter had authority to confer the Council degrees *before* Springfield Council, No. 1, was created; was Knighted in Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, Alton; and, when Elwood Commandery, No. 6, of this city, started on its career, he became a charter member. At his death he was in good standing with all these bodies of Masonry.

He represented Lodge No. 4 in Grand Lodge at Peoria in 1846; was Grand Pursuivant in 1846; was Grand Tyler from 1851 to 1862, inclusive; and was Grand Steward, in 1868, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He was Secretary of both No. 4 and No. 500, for several years, and was Tyler, under many titles, of all the bodies to which he belonged here.

For several years he has been quite infirm, but performed his duties as Custodian of the Government Building up to his last illness. He was best known to the State as Crier, for many years, of the State and Federal Courts, and led a useful life.

I respectfully recommend that a page in the Grand Lodge Proceedings be set apart to his memory, "as a just and upright Mason."

Fraternally submitted,

L. W. SHEPHERD,

D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 1, 1885.

R. W. BRO. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND ESTEEMED BROTHER: I am only too glad in making up this, my fourth, report to the Grand Lodge as its District Deputy; and in so doing, I can say that the prospects have been much better this year than they were in the past,

and a great many have been received into our mysteries who will be a credit to the Craft. To me this is very encouraging, and proves that there are bright days and a glorious harvest in the near future.

Trusting that the All-Wise Providence will continue to bless and guide us by His wisdom in all our acts as brothers in the Craft, I am,

Fraternally yours,

T. J. BRONSON,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

MENDON, ILL., Sept. 8, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In making my report, I desire to express my appreciation of the honor conferred in making me Deputy Grand Master for this district.

Having been in communication with all the lodges of the district, and having reports from most of them, I am pleased to say that peace, harmony and prosperity generally prevail. No calls for official visits have been received. Nothing of importance out of the regular course has transpired. A few minor differences have been reported: In one case of expulsion for un-Masonic conduct, I am informed an appeal has been taken. It is unnecessary, and perhaps out of place, to more than allude to the matter here, but, if my information is correct, I trust the Committee on Appeals will go into the merits of the case, and not allow any unimportant technicalities to defeat Masonic justice.

From reports received I think the lodges of this district have done less work than in some former years, but am of the opinion that care is being taken that none but those who are likely to make good Masons, and prove a credit to themselves and an honor to the Order, are being admitted.

Yours fraternally,

S. H. BRADLEY,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-First District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARROLLTON, ILL., Sept. 10, 1885.

ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

RIGHT W. AND DEAR BROTHER: From this, Twenty-Second District, there is little to report. Harmony prevails among the lodges and peace within them.

Although but little work has been done, owing, in a measure, to the "hard times," most of the lodges are fairly prosperous. The exceptions are those lodges located in sections of the country too sparsely populated to support them.

Dorchester Lodge, No. 598, surrendered their charter and it was sent to the R. W. Grand Secretary, together with the property of the lodge, January 21, 1885.

I have answered a few questions in Masonic law, installed the officers of several lodges, and assisted in conferring degrees when called on.

Fraternally,

GEO. W. DAVIS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Second District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OLNEY, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: My relations with the Craft in this district during the past year have been entirely of a social nature. As soon as I received my commission as your Deputy, I immediately notified the lodges in my district of my appointment and holding myself subject to call when occasion should make it necessary, and I am happy to say that my official services have not been called into demand for other than the installation of officers. To the best of my knowledge, peace and prosperity are "within our walls." Zeal, unity and harmony have characterized the officers and brethren of this district, and continue to prevail.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on the success of your administration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN VON GUNTEN, Jr.,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Sept. 7, 1885.

A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

In appointing me your Deputy for the Twenty-Fifth District, to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Worshipful Bro. H. W. Hubbard, I have but little to report. So far as I can learn, peace and prosperity prevail in this district.

Thanking you for conferring upon me the honor, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. A. DE LANCEY,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

TROY, ILL., Sept. 3, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master, Bloomington, Illinois.*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: Now that the close of another Masonic year is at hand, when law, custom and the good of the Craft require District Deputy Grand Masters shall make to you a report of their stewardship, so that you may the better report to the body of the Craft in Grand Lodge assembled, as to the general condition of the entire jurisdiction—in accordance therewith I take pleasure in submitting my report of the Twenty-Sixth Masonic District.

Immediately on receiving the commission which kind partiality honored me with, I forwarded one of the accompanying notices to each lodge comprising this district, and such has been the prevailing peace and harmony throughout this entire Masonic year that not even a murmur of discord or confusion has been heard by me, and as a consequence the duties of my position as your District Deputy have been honorary and nominal rather than useful or onerous. My business relations precluded the possibility of mingling in person with the lodges constituting this district. I have, however, had some correspondence of a social and semi-official nature, and have rendered some assistance in conferring degrees, and always in strict accord with the "Standard Work;" and wherever I have been, or from whatever portion of this district tidings have reached me, "Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love" stand forth as the "most excellent tenets" of our beloved Institution. While there doubtless has not been a large amount of work done in this Masonic year—and as numbers are not always strength—yet I have ample reason to believe that the Craft is in a healthy and encouraging condition, and am happy to thus report it. That bond which "unites them into one common band or society, among whom no contention exists but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree," has a firm and encouraging hold among us here.

In my report of last year I made certain suggestions in relation to the usefulness of District Deputy Grand Masters, which I regarded of much importance to the efficiency of said officers, but which the Grand Master, in the multiplicity of his im-

portant duties—or, perhaps, the period of my report—failed to advert to in his address. The age and experience of another year in this capacity, has but tended to increase and deepen their wisdom, and I would most earnestly refer you to them, and ask that you give them at least a thought. I am most decidedly of the opinion that the office can, and ought to be, made much more useful than it now is; in fact, its purposes, properly and more fully developed by wise legislation, and then rigidly enforced, would render it productive of the good results originally intended. Let us “look well” to this.

Tendering you, M. W. Sir and Brother, my most hearty thanks for the honor thus gratuitously bestowed upon me, and regretting that my ability has not been commensurate to the importance of the exalted position to which you were pleased to elevate me, but with the consciousness of an unfaltering purpose to bring to the discharge of its duties the best efforts of a limited experience, and with an eye single only to the upbuilding of our “Ancient and Exalted Craft,” and with expressions of my high personal esteem and regard, I am,

Most respectfully and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Aug. 24, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Immediately after the receipt of my commission as District Deputy Grand Master, I notified the lodges in my district of my appointment, and my readiness to visit them when required, and am pleased to inform you, that, during the past year, I have not been called upon by any of the lodges to make an official visit, consequently this speaks well for the brethren in this locality.

Some few of the lodges I called upon of my own accord, and the remainder I could not visit on account of business matters, and as far as I can ascertain, peace, harmony, unanimity and concord reign supreme in our midst.

During the year I have installed the officers of some of the lodges, and at the same time gave them some instruction in the standard work of this Grand Jurisdiction. I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Seventh District.

 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 11, 1885.

 R. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois.*

The past year has been one of unusual interest to me. The Masonic Fraternity, with but few exceptions, have been at peace in this district. My official services have not been required, much to my satisfaction.

I have concurred with the brethren of Carterville, Illinois, and Shekinah Lodge, No. 241, in recommending the establishment of a new lodge at Carterville, Williamson county, for the good of Masonry.

Fraternally,

E. J. INGERSOLL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Eighth District.

 TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., Aug. 22, 1885.

 M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-Ninth Masonic District.

My official duties have been rather limited during the year. I have, however, visited several of the lodges in the district and have corresponded with a majority of them. Generally, I find them prosperous and working very harmoniously. Several lodges, notably Warren, No. 14, New Haven, No. 230, Hermitage, No. 356, and Eldorado, No. 730, have reported as being rapidly increasing with good and true material. These are among some I have visited, and in all I have found great interest in the standard work of Illinois, and peace and good will among the brotherhood.

New Haven Lodge, No. 230, had the misfortune of being burned out, losing their entire paraphernalia and charter. They have, however, applied for a duplicate charter, and are resolved to revive as soon as possible. With sincere regards, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. J. ELWELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Ninth District.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., June 8, 1885.

ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

M. W. AND DEAR BROTHER: I herewith submit my report of the several Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, during the present Masonic year, pursuant to order and notice from the Grand East.

CENTRALIA.

At the School of Instruction held at Centralia on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of January, 1885, there were present R. W. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. L. A. Goddard, S. G. Deacon, and R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President of the Board, W. B. Grimes, Secretary, M. D. Chamberlin, James Douglas and C. F. Tenney, members; also R. W. Brethren H. E. Huston, W. H. Stephens and J. W. Rose, Assistant Grand Lecturers.

Forty-five lodges were represented, and one hundred and twenty three names registered.

Our lamented brother, R. W. H. W. Hubbard, was conspicuous among those who kindly greeted and welcomed us on our arrival, and spent the first day and night sessions with us in our labors, endeavoring, in his fraternal and courteous manner—characteristic of his Masonic life—to secure the greatest pleasure and comfort for all, and promote the interest of the School. But before morning of the second day, he lay prostrate from an attack of the dread messenger of death; and in one short week, he was called from his labors on earth to eternal refreshment and rest in the Grand Lodge above. Farewell, dear brother, farewell.

LITCHFIELD.

At the School held at Litchfield, on the 27th, 28th and 29th days of January, there were present R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; M. D. Chamberlin, James Douglas and C. F. Tenney, members; also R. W. Brethren I. M. McCollister, J. W. Rose, J. E. Evans, J. E. Morton and W. O. Butler, Assistant Grand Lecturers.

Forty-one lodges were represented, and one hundred and forty-four names registered.

STERLING.

At the School held at Sterling, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of February, there were present R. W. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; M. D. Chamberlin and James Douglas, members; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, assistant, and R. W. A. B. Ashley, Assistant Grand Lecturer.

Owing to the snow-storm and general blockade of the railroads, great difficulty was experienced in reaching that place, and nothing was done on the first day; consequently, only twenty lodges were represented, and ninety-one names registered.

CHAMPAIGN.

At the School held at Champaign, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of February, there were present R. W. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; James Douglas, M. D. Chamberlin and C. F. Tenney, members; R. W. Brethren J. H. C. Dill, H. E. Huston, A. B. Ashley, J. W. Rose, J. E. Evans, G. A. Stadler and J. E. Morton, Assistant Grand Lecturers.

Fifty-four lodges were represented, and one hundred and twenty-four names registered.

ROCKFORD.

At the School held at Rockford, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of March, there were present R. W. A. T. Darrah, Acting Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren Edward Cook, President; W. B. Grimes, Secretary; M. D. Chamberlin, James Douglas and C. F. Tenney, members, and R. W. J. H. C. Dill, Assistant Grand Lecturer.

Sixty-three lodges were represented, and three hundred and thirteen names registered.

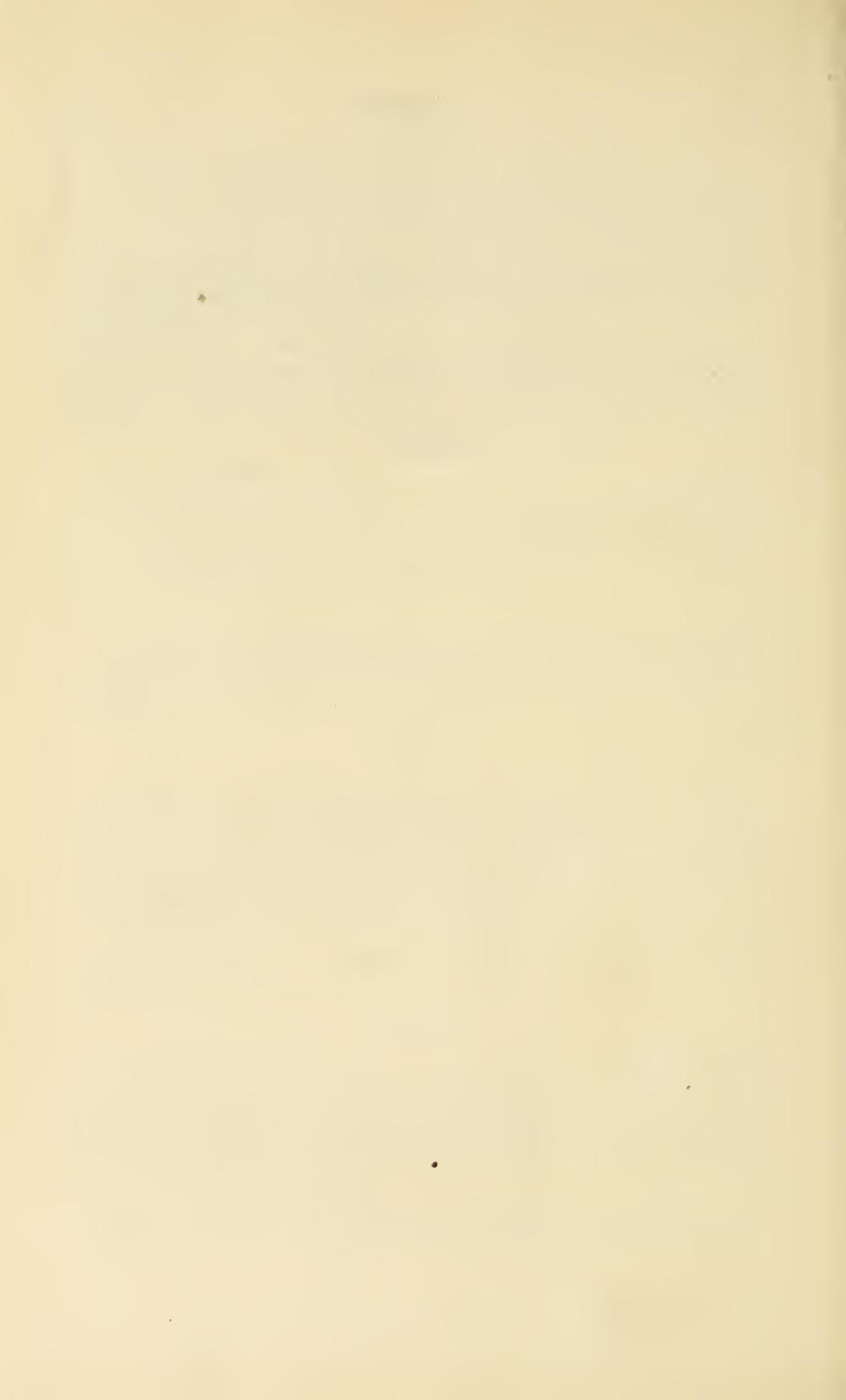
At each of these Schools the work in each of the three degrees was fully exemplified, a general course of instruction and the lectures given, and each of the three degrees conferred on actual candidates for the resident lodges.

In conclusion, M. W. Grand Master, permit me in behalf of the Board, to tender you our most profound thanks for honors conferred and courtesies extended.

We also desire to acknowledge our obligations to the Assistant Grand Lecturers, and to Grand Secretary Munn, for their valuable services at our several Schools; and to the officers and members of resident lodges where Schools were held, for their uniform kindness; also to the representatives in attendance for the great interest and zeal manifest in their desire to acquire the *Standard* and *Uniform "Work."*

Respectfully and fraternally,

W. B. GRIMES, Sec. of Board.



REPORTS
OF
ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.

LAHARPE, ILL., Sept. 15, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.: I have the honor to report my official labors, as Assistant Grand Lecturer, as follows: I instructed the brethren of

Carman Lodge,	No. 732,	4 days, ending	Jan. 15.
Bowen Lodge,	486,	3 "	Jan. 20.
Raritan Lodge,	727,	2 "	Feb. 3.
J. L. Anderson Lodge,	318,	3 "	Feb. 16.
Bowen Lodge,	486,	3 "	Feb. 25.
J. L. Anderson Lodge,	318,	3 "	Feb. 28.
Ipava Lodge,	213,	6 "	March 14.
LaPrairie Lodge,	267,	5 "	May 22.

I attended the School of Instruction at Litchfield, and assisted in exemplifying the work. In addition, I have spent many evenings with neighboring lodges, conferring degrees, installing officers, etc.

R. W. Bro. W. B. Grimes has given several weeks' instruction to the lodges in Hancock county, and I feel we are doing "good work, true work, square work," just such work as is wanted for the building up of the Fraternity.

Fraternally yours,

W. O. BUTLER.

PERRY, ILL., Sept. 7, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I herewith send you my report as Assistant Grand Lecturer :

I have lectured Kendrick Lodge, No. 430, Mound Station, commencing February 4, 1885, four days; Hardin Lodge, No. 44, Mt. Sterling, commencing Feb. 9, four days; also on April 18, one day; Benevolent Lodge, No. 52, Meredosia, commencing March 9, five days.

Have also assisted in conferring degrees in several neighboring lodges. I also attended Schools of Instruction at Litchfield and Champaign.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JNO. E. MORTON,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, Aug. 25, 1885.

A. T. DARRAH, M. D., *Acting Grand Master of Masons, Bloomington, Ill.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: As one of the Assistant Grand Lecturers, I would report that during the past year the extent of my labors as such has been to attend the meetings of the Grand Examiners held at Centralia and Champaign, and assist in exemplifying the work to the brethren there present.

I regret that my business is such as to preclude me from the pleasant duty of lecturing individual lodges.

Fraternally,

H. E. HUSTON.

BLANDINSVILLE, ILL., Sept. 15, 1885.

M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: As Assistant Grand Lecturer, I would report that I have lectured the following lodges during the past year :

Milan Lodge, No. 617, January 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. On Saturday, Jan. 24, I again visited this lodge and conferred the third degree, at which time a large number of the brethren were present.

Milan Lodge is in a healthy condition, the brethren working together in peace and harmony. During the week of instruction, notwithstanding stormy weather, a majority of the brethren were present at each meeting, and all manifesting an earnest desire to learn the standard work.

On Tuesday, March 10, I visited Valley Lodge, No. 547, and instructed the brethren, commencing Tuesday evening, March 10, also the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

Valley Lodge does not comprise a large membership, but the brethren are earnest and sincere lovers of Masonry, among whom no contention exists, but that "noble contention or rather emulation of who best can work and best agree."

The brethren entered into the work with spirit, and made splendid progress during the four days' instruction.

I also lectured the brethren of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233, during the evenings of August 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th.

I had several calls to lecture the brethren of Raritan Lodge, No. 727, but on account of sickness, I was unable to respond to the call.

I did not have the pleasure of attending any of the Schools of Instruction held the past year. My absence was not due to indifference or neglect, for I am well aware of the great good accomplished by the Schools of Instruction; but at each date of meetings sickness or other unavoidable cause prevented my attendance.

I have visited a number of lodges during the year past, and wherever I have gone Masonry seemed to be moving forward, while there is a growing desire among Masons everywhere to become proficient in the work and lectures of our noble Institution.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

GEO. S. FUHR,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 18, 1885.

R. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I have the honor to herewith submit my report as Assistant Grand Lecturer. During the past year I have lectured as follows:

Homer Lodge,	No. 199,	9 days, ending	Dec. 22, 1884.
Rossville Lodge,	527,	5 "	Dec. 26, 1884.
Bromwell Lodge,	451,	3 "	Dec. 29, 1884.
Hampshire Lodge,	443,	8 "	Jan. 14, 1885.
Plainfield Lodge,	536,	7 "	Jan. 21, 1885.
Bromwell Lodge,	451,	4 "	Jan. 26, 1885.
Marengo Lodge,	138,	6 "	Feb. 3, 1885.
Danvers Lodge,	742,	3 "	Feb. 7, 1885.
Forrest Lodge,	614,	8 "	Feb. 21, 1885.
Hampshire Lodge,	443,	7 "	March 10, 1885.
O. H. Miner, Lodge	506,	5 "	March 18, 1885.
Richard Cole Lodge,	697,	15 "	April 8, 1885.
Sheldon Lodge,	609,	6 "	May 9, 1885.
Richard Cole Lodge,	697,	6 "	July 3, 1885.
Brethren at Grand Crossing,	37	"	July 20, 1885.

I have conferred the first degree on eleven, the second on thirteen, and the third on nineteen candidates. Was also at the Schools of Instruction at Champaign, Sterling and Rockford, and took an humble part in the exemplification of the work.

The increased demand for instruction, and the desire of so many brethren to become proficient, shows the popularity of the Standard Work, and is a strong argument in favor of Schools of Instruction.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. C. DILL,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Sept. 17, 1885.

M. W. A. T. DARRAH, *Acting Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Another Masonic year has come and gone, and by it I am reminded that a report is due from me as Assistant Grand Lecturer. I have lectured the following brethren and lodges:

Kinmundy Lodge,	No. 398,	6 days, ending	Feb. 7, 1885.
Center Star Lodge,	651,	6 "	Feb. 14, 1885.
Brethren at Charleston,		3 "	Feb. 18, 1885.
Fillmore Lodge,	670,	5 "	March 27, 1885.
Brethren at Arthur,		6 "	April 11, 1885.
Brethren at Wheeler,		10 "	April 30, 1885.
St. Elmo Lodge,	769,	4 "	May 7, 1885.
Brethren at Arthur,		5 "	May 15, 1885.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Fraternally,

JOSEPH E. EVANS,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

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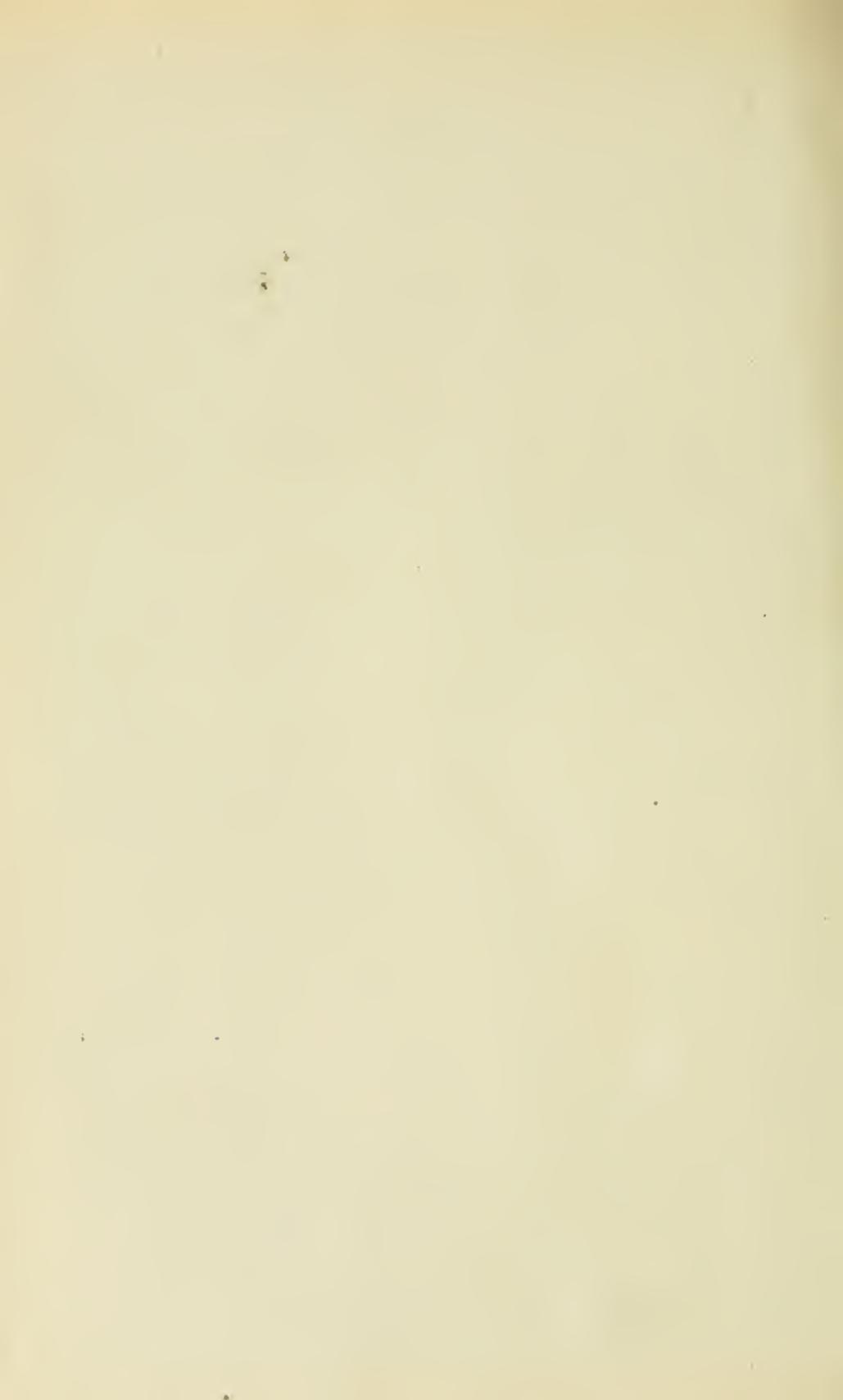
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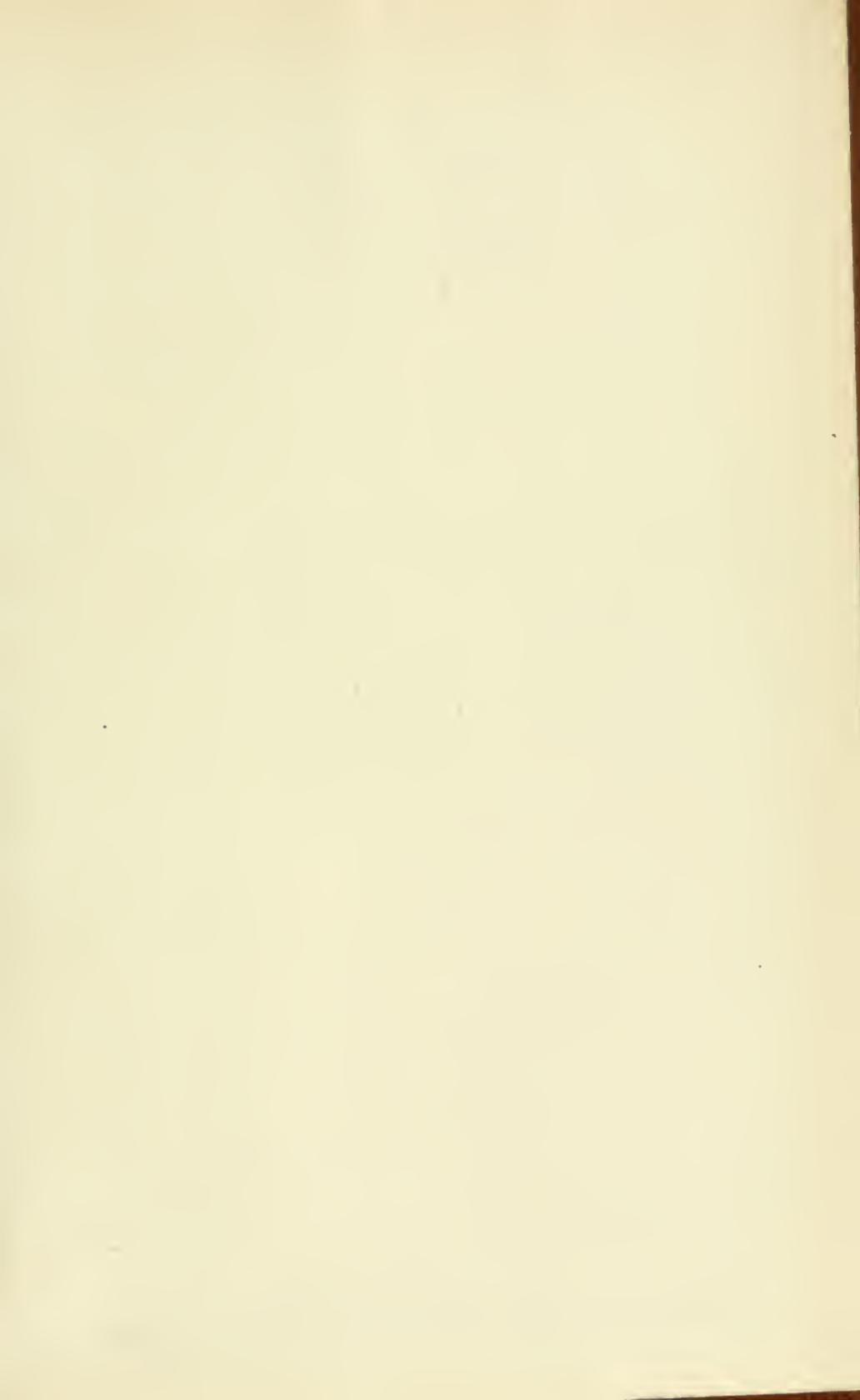
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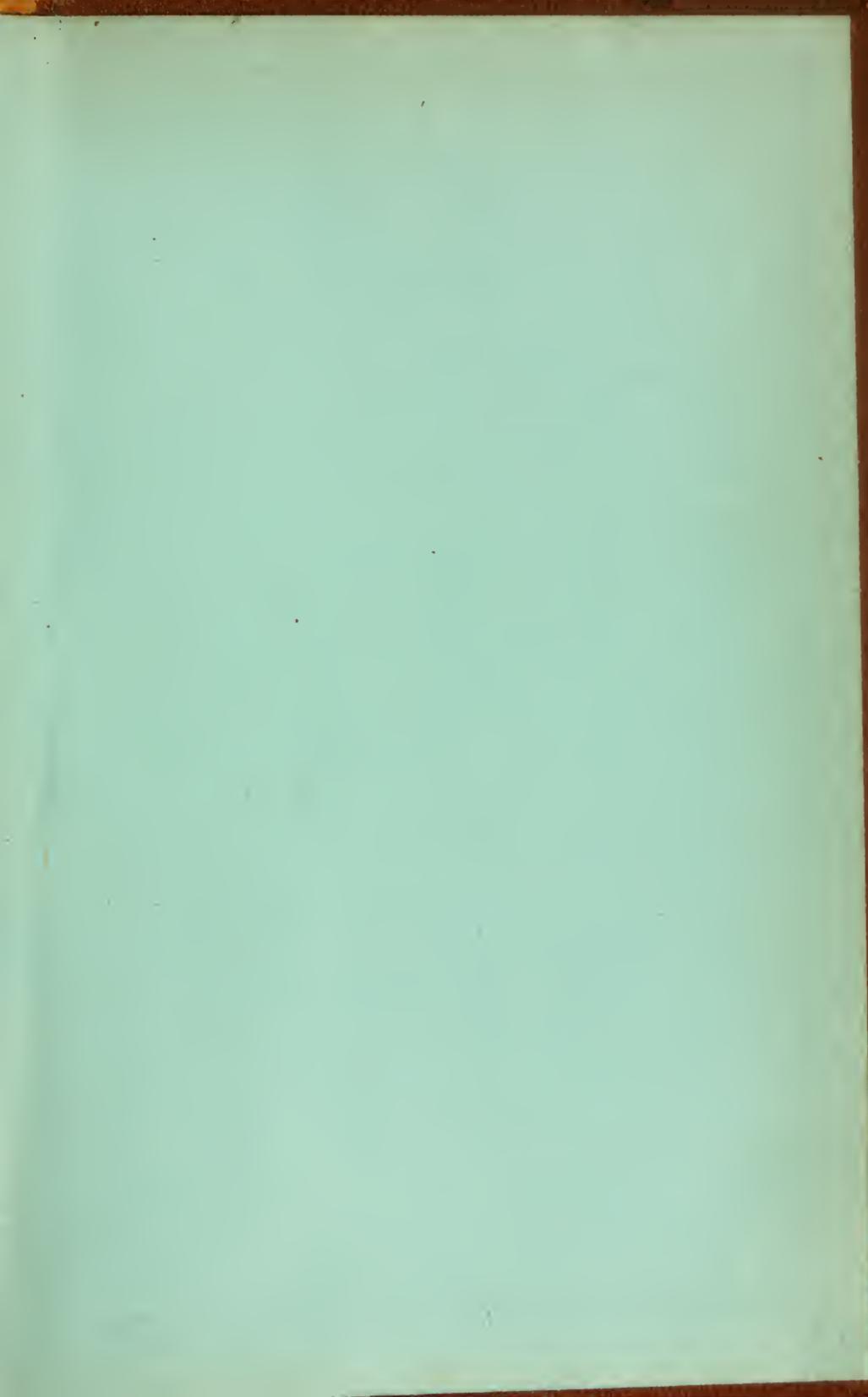
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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