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FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7, 8 AND 9, 1890.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

Of the State of Illinois,

Free and Accepted Masons.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, GRAND MASTER.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEDPORT, ILL. :
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1890.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

1890-91.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Grand Master</i>	Godfrey.
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD...	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Marion.
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER, D. D.	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Springfield.
R. W. W. J. CALHOUN.....	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Danville.
W. GEO. L. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> ...	Freeport.
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Paxton.
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Mt. Carmel.
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> ...	Fairfield.
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Jerseyville.
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Chicago.
W. J. W. ROSE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Litchfield.
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON...	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Pittsfield.
W. WILLIAM JACKSON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Godfrey.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,
Free and Accepted Masons,
AT ITS FIFTY-FIRST 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 Fifty-first Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1890, A. L. 5890, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

- M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER, D. D.....*Grand Chaplain.*
R. W. REV. A. T. WOLFF, D. D.....*Grand Orator.*
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Dep. Grand Secretary pro tem.*
W. B. F. MASON.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. R. S. GORDON.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. J. W. ROSE.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....*Grand Steward.*
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.....*Grand Steward.*
W. WILLIAM JACKSON.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

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

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

We adore Thee, Infinite Creator, and our thought aspires to Thee as the Grand Master of the Universe in whom we all live, move and have our being. We thank Thee for the renewed opportunity of thus meeting together as brethren. We thank Thee for the kind providence which has attended our journey in life hitherto. We thank Thee, Infinite and adorable God, for the friends to sympathize with us, speaking words of cheer and comfort to us in the pilgrimage of our existence. We thank Thee, O God, that we may now meet together and gain encouragement and inspiration from one another to think and do all that is right. We meet in the interest of brotherly love, relief and truth; and we meet, Infinite God, to be improved in fortitude, prudence, temperance and justice. We meet to have exalted ideas of Thee, the Infinite Creator and preserver of us all. We ask, therefore, Thy blessing upon us, as we are here assembled, that we may gain inspirations from the occasion, having a consciousness that we are advancing in all the grand qualities of a noble and enlightened manhood, ready to do good to our fellow men, ready to help the fallen, and cheer the fainting, disconsolate and the despairing. We pray Thee that we may grow in these qualities, and present to the world the assurance that this, our order, is for good; that this, our order, contributes to ennoblement and truth and virtue and good citizenship. We pray for Thy blessing to rest upon us in all the deliberations that shall come before us and in which we shall be called to participate, that they may redound to Thy honor, and to Thy praise, and unto Thy name shall be an aspiration of unceasing praise. Amen.

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

COMMITTEES.

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

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith,
Chas. Fisher.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, W. S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

G. H. B. Tolle, Geo. W. Cyrus, M. Maynard, John C. Garver, A. McDonald.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, John L. McCullough, H. N. Greenebaum, H. C. Clarke,
S. F. Connor.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, John A. Ladd, Ed. S. Wahl.

ON FINANCE.

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

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James John, Eugene L. Stoker,
J. E. Evans.

ON CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, D. B. Breed, P. W. Barclay.

ON PETITIONS.

J. A. Rose, A. N. Yancy, C. M. Forman.

ON OBITUARIES.

L. R. Jerome, A. W. Blakesley, Simon Willard.

ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, F. W. Havill, John R. Hodson.

ON RAILROADS.

Wm. Jenkins, Chas. H. Morrell.

The Grand Secretary moved that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren, which was adopted.

GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

The M. W. Grand Master presented the following report, which, on motion of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

I herewith present my annual report. In doing this, I feel very grateful to Almighty God for the kind care He has shown for us during the year. No one of our officers have been called by death away, and we meet to-day under circumstances full of encouragement to continue in our work. No serious confusion has arisen. No lodge has surrendered its charter. No charter has been arrested, and no Worshipful Master suspended. No crying evils have called for any general words of instruction or warning to the Craft.

Our trestle-board has been full of designs, and a vast amount of good work has been done. Another noteworthy feature of the workings of the Craft, is the general desire manifested to secure for themselves better halls, better furniture and facilities. These serve not only to render the work better, but tend to give permanency to the lodge and foster a laudable pride among the brethren, similar to that of the citizen who succeeds in securing for himself a home.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when every lodge can experience the satisfaction of owning a home that is their "very own," and for their exclusive use. A little persevering, consistent planning and saving will accomplish this, as I well know from personal observation. While, thus far, we have been highly favored, and our numbers increased, it further affords me pleasure to believe, as I do, that the quality of our membership has been steadily maintained, and our mutual obligations better and better fulfilled.

For this prosperous condition of our ancient order, I take no credit to myself. The foundation for all this was laid, in faith and hope, years ago, and to this end our fathers labored industriously, and we have inherited the fruits of their labor.

My efforts for the past year have been to conserve these glorious results, and to take care that no damage came to our beautiful fabric, and to see that the work done should be along the lines laid down for us in our Ancient Charges and in the Holy Scriptures.

Before commencing the detailed account of my actions, let us stop a

moment to say a few memorial words. Although no one of our officers, or of our committees, have been called away by death, yet, from our honored permanent members one has been taken—one whom the older members of this Grand Lodge will well remember. R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, Past Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, died at his home in Springfield on the 14th day of September, loved, honored and trusted by all the Craft as well as by the community where he resided. Bro. Matheny was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1857, and for years before and years after was one of our faithful and efficient members. My own acquaintance with Bro. Matheny ante-dates my Masonic life. We met in 1852, and thence onward our acquaintance grew and ripened, and it was sad to me to learn of his decease too late to pay the last tribute of respect over his grave.

And let us not forget those of our brethren in other jurisdictions who, during the past year, have been called to part with honored and trusted ones. While we were in gladness, one year ago, celebrating our fiftieth annual communication, our brethren in Michigan were sorrowing over the loss, by death, of M. W. Salathiel C. Coffinbury, Past Grand Master, and for many years active in all Masonic work. He died September 20th, 1889.

On the eighth of October last, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut received tidings of the death of M. W. David Clark, P. G. M., P. G. H. P. and P. G. C., and a veteran of eighty-four years.

On the twenty-sixth day of November last, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was called to mourn over the departure of M. W. Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, who, for almost forty years, had been their most active and trusted member, and Grand Secretary at the time of his death. Bro. Pierson was also our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

Benj. Franklin Haller, Grand Master of Masons of Tennessee, died on the 4th day of March last, at his home in the city of Memphis. In the prime of life, full of honors, he was called to lay aside his working tools and enter into eternal rest. At the time of his death he was General Grand Scribe of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

John Snowden Tyson, junior Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, was accidentally drowned July 26th. He was Grand Master for five years, and had the affection and esteem of the Craft throughout the State.

I leave to the appropriate committee the sad task of putting on record our testimony of respect and sympathy.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Immediately after the close of our last annual communication, I arranged for the constitution of the lodges to which charters had been granted. The work was done as follows:

October 14th, I visited Pittsfield, in Pike County, and there duly constituted Pittsfield Lodge, No. 790, and installed its officers, aided by R. W. Bro. W. B. Grimes and the Past Masters of neighboring lodges. It is a source of great pleasure to me to know that Masonry is again able and ready to do its beneficent work in this ancient stronghold of our order, and in the hands of its present officers I have no fear for its success.

October 17th, M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, as my proxy, constituted Auburn Park Lodge, No. 789, and installed the officers. He reported everything done in due form, and prospects for success highly flattering.

On the same day, R. W. Bro. Fred. E. Eubeling, D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District, as my proxy, constituted Broadlands Lodge, No. 791, and installed its officers, in due form.

October 29th, R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther, as my proxy, constituted Lerna Lodge, No. 788, and duly installed its officers, representatives from many lodges in the vicinity being present to welcome the new lodge just taking its place among its elders.

November 5th, M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, as my proxy, constituted Calhoun Lodge, No. 792, at Hardin, Calhoun County, and installed its officers in due form, representatives from lodges in Pike, Green and Jersey Counties being present to hail this first lodge in Calhoun County.

November 7th, M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, as my proxy, constituted Morris Lodge, No. 787, in the city of Waterloo, Monroe County, and installed its officers in due form, assisted by brethren from St. Clair and Randolph Counties.

CONSOLIDATION.

On the 10th of January last I visited Charleston, in Coles County, and constituted, in due form, Charleston Lodge, No. 35. This lodge was formed, in accordance with the By-Laws of Grand Lodge, by the unanimous vote of Charleston Lodge, No. 35, and Omega Lodge, No. 775, and a charter duly issued to them under the above name and number. A large number of visiting brethren were present and the occasion will, I venture to believe, be productive of good, not only to the lodge in Charleston but to others around them.

January 29th, R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn, D. D. G. M. of the Fifth District, duly constituted, as my proxy, Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, in the city of Freeport. This lodge was formed, in accordance with law, by the union of Excelsior, No. 97, and Moses R. Thompson, No. 381. The occasion was made enjoyable to all present by the happy manner of Bro. Krohn in performing his duty and in his bountifully feeding the united brethren.

In his annual report says Bro. Krohn: "Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of this step, and I am happy to note the new era of prosperity upon which the brethren have entered." The Grand Master believes that the work of consolidation might be accompanied with similar results in other cities.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

November 1st, R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, as my proxy, dedicated a hall for the use of Bowen Lodge, No. 486, in the town of Bowen, Hancock County. The exercises were public and the occasion one long to be remembered by the Craft in the vicinity.

December 27th, M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., as my proxy, dedicated a hall for the use of J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, at Augusta, Hancock County. Bro. Robbins says: "The brethren of Augusta have commodious, convenient and elegant quarters, all paid for and money in their treasury." The exercises were public, including an oration by Bro. Robbins in the church, and a banquet "for a thousand," with many baskets of fragments.

February 25th, R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., as my proxy, dedicated a hall in the city of Springfield for the use of the four lodges in that city. From personal inspection, I can say that this hall is all that one can wish, and reflects great credit upon the Craft of that city. The exercises were attended by a vast number of brethren from the adjacent towns, and the ceremony was impressively rendered.

June 12th, R. W. Bro. D. G. Wells, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple in the city of Joliet, with the customary ceremonies. The plans of this edifice are a credit to the brother architect, and when completed the temple will be a lasting monument to the industry of the Craft.

April 10th, R. W. Bro. J. M. Willard, as my proxy, dedicated the hall at Indianola for the use of Vermilion Lodge, No. 265. A large company of visiting brethren were present, who were sumptuously cared for by the members of Vermilion Lodge.

July 4th, R. W. Bro. James H. Atkinson, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the new Town Hall in the town of O'Fallon, St. Clair County, with the usual Masonic ceremonies.

July 9th, R. W. Bro. D. B. Hutchison, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of "Soul Chapel," in the town of Waverly, Morgan County. He was assisted by the representatives of seven lodges in that vicinity, and an excellent oration was delivered by Bro. J. P. Styles, of Jackson Lodge, No. 53, in presence of a vast concourse of people.

June 5th, R. W. Bro. Z. A. Enos, as my proxy, dedicated a hall, in due form, in the village of Pawnee, Sangamon County, for the use of Pawnee Lodge, No. 675. About eighty brethren from Springfield, and others from the neighborhood, were present, and the occasion will be long remembered by all who participated.

June 24th, R. W. Bro. Marshall U. Trimble, D. D. G. M. of the Tenth District, as my proxy, dedicated a hall in the city of Princeton, Bureau County, to the purposes of Freemasonry, with the usual Masonic ceremonies. An Occasional Grand Lodge was opened at 4 o'clock p. m., and from that time until the next day the hours were occupied with labor and feasting, with music and dancing—a red letter day, surely, for the Craft. It was a sore disappointment to me that I was, at the last moment, deprived of the pleasure of being present and participating in some of the above exercises. About six hundred and fifty men and women enjoyed it all, “in spite of the heat,” as Bro. Trimble victoriously reported.

September 3d, W. Bro. H. M. Steely, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of “Greer College” in the town of Hoopston, Vermilion County, with the usual Masonic ceremonies. W. Bro. W. J. Calhoun, of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, as Grand Orator, delivered an excellent address, much enjoyed by all who listened. Five lodges, through representative members, participated in the work.

September 9th, M. W. John C. Smith, P. G. M., as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of the Ogle County Court House, with the usual Masonic ceremonies. He was assisted by R. W. Bro. John D. Crabtree, D. D. G. M., as Grand Marshal, and in presence of a large assemblage of people, the county officers, and other associations, the whole escorted by Dixon Commandery, K. T., No. 21. An excellent and appropriate oration was delivered by W. Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle, of Chicago, and listened to attentively.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 4th of November I issued a commission to R. W. Bro. J. W. Iredell, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to represent our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, R. W. Bro. W. S. Phares having resigned the position and removed to our own State.

On the 15th of May I appointed R. W. Bro. W. W. Northcott Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, and forwarded to him his commission.

On the 29th of May I appointed R. W. Bro. Leonard A. Rose Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and his commission was duly forwarded.

I am advised of the appointment of several worthy brethren as Grand

Representatives near our Grand Lodge, but these will properly come before you upon presentation of their credentials.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

In accordance with our custom, Schools of Instruction were held as follows:

- At Duquoin, January 21, 22 and 23.
- At Rockford, January 28, 29 and 30.
- At Urbana, February 4, 5 and 6.
- At Elgin, February 11, 12 and 13.
- At Springfield, February 18, 19 and 20.

The report of the Grand Examiners will show the work done and the attendance at each.

I attended each of these Schools and carefully noticed the work done, and, so far as I could do so, the effect of the teaching. I was much pleased and rather surprised to find a correct knowledge of the work so evidently disseminated. Among the representatives of small lodges, gathered at these schools, are to be found some of our best qualified teachers. I am fully convinced, from careful examination, that in many of these smaller lodges the work conforms to our standard more closely than in the older, stronger and richer lodges of our cities. I mention this not only to encourage the smaller lodges, but also to stir up the officers of all our lodges to a fuller appreciation of our own beautiful ritual and their responsibility. A ritual is a work of art, and like all works of art is valuable not merely for what it represents, but mainly for what it suggests to the mind. This is true, whether the work be a poem, a painting, a piece of music, or statuary. The material representation may be good, and the technique beyond criticism, but if no thought or feeling is suggested, but little value attaches, and we soon tire of them; but a little picture of two poor peasants in a rough field, pausing in their work, with bowed heads, at the call of the bell in the little church beyond, tells the whole story of a life of toil, hardship and devotion. Men do not tire of such pictures and the grand lessons taught by them.

So of our ritual. It suggests to our minds great thoughts, in simple, homely words. To the humblest mind there is a lesson that it can understand, and to the noblest of men, grander truths yet to be learned, are clearly taught. Do not change it by a word. No matter if some of our phrases are quaint, and perhaps passing out of current use, hold to them, fix them in the memory. Let our Entered Apprentices and Craftsmen hear them again and again, until they find them fixed indelibly in the mind, and so ever after to influence their daily life and conduct. Allow no novelties to intrude themselves in any part of the ritual. They may seem at first harmless and even attractive, but, in the end, they tend to lessen the force of the more import-

ant truths we wish to teach. To this end I am ready to approve any plan that will promote among the officers of our lodges a laudable emulation to acquire perfection in the work, and so transmit it to their successors. I deprecate the custom of inviting visiting brethren from other jurisdictions to assist in rendering the work. Their work, in its essentials, is the same as ours, but not identical, and by all means let our initiates hear and see, for the first time in their lives, the pure Standard Work of Illinois.

As a result of the teaching and study, and after due examination by the Board of Grand Examiners, I have issued commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers to the following named brethren:

Emerson Clark, of Farmington.
 Charles H. Martin, of Lawrenceville.
 Charles F. Tenney, of Bement.
 J. R. Hodson, of Chicago.
 G. O. Friedlish, of Chillicothe.
 C. W. Canon, of Chillicothe.
 J. W. Swatek, of Chicago.
 D. E. Bruffett, of Urbana.
 C. Rohrbaugh, of Kimmunity.
 S. D. C. Hays, of Aledo.

These, with those already appointed, make the number of qualified teachers in the State forty-five, and although many of them, by reason of other avocations, do not teach outside of the lodges to which they belong, I feel confident that a strong influence is exerted to secure proficiency wherever they may be. Indeed, I would that in every lodge in this State there were at least one faithful Deputy Grand Lecturer.

LODGES U. D.

November 10—Dispensation issued for a new lodge to be named Tadmor, and located at Karber's Ridge, Hardin County. Bro. John A. Oxford to be the first Worshipful Master, James H. Shipp to be the first Senior Warden, and James R. B. Renfro to be the first Junior Warden, with eleven petitioners.

December 30—Dispensation was issued for a new lodge to be named "Myrtle," and located at Chicago, in the County of Cook. Bro. Irving C. King to be the first Worshipful Master, Bro. William C. Jordan to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. Philip W. Coyle to be the first Junior Warden, with twenty petitioners.

February 26—I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Roodhouse, to be named E. M. Husted Lodge. Bro. George W. Trask to be the first Worshipful Master, Bro. John A. Wolf to be Senior Warden, and Bro. Charles T. Bates to be Junior Warden, with thirty-five petitioners.

April 14—I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Chicago, to be named Normal Park Lodge. R. W. Bro. Edward C. Burr to be the first Worshipful Master, Bro. J. Henry Zeis to be Senior Warden, and Bro. Alfred Grossmith to be Junior Warden, with forty petitioners.

May 23—I issued my dispensation for a new lodge to be called Sidell Lodge, located at Sidell, in the County of Vermilion. Bro. Frank V. Barnett to be the first Worshipful Master, Bro. W. T. Butler to be Senior Warden, and Bro. J. J. Sidell to be Junior Warden, with thirteen petitioners.

Of these I personally attended and presided at the institution of E. M. Husted Lodge, at Roodhouse, in Green County, and am fully satisfied with the hall, the proficiency of the officers and the high moral character of the brethren. The other lodges have been duly constituted and I have had favorable reports. I also, after the close of our last Grand Communication, continued the dispensation of Victoria Lodge for another year. The records of these lodges, with their returns and by-laws, will be laid before the proper committee, and in due time will be reported to the Grand Lodge for its action.

With the consent of a majority of the Committee on Charity, I did, on the 9th day of April, draw an order on our Grand Treasurer for the sum of fifty dollars, in favor of M. W. Harmon G. Reynolds, P. G. M. of Masons of Illinois, which I trust will meet your approval.

During the year, for reasons that seemed satisfactory, I have granted special dispensations for advancement of candidates, to

Hardin Lodge, No. 44, fee paid	\$ 5 00
Dundee Lodge, No. 190, "	5 00
Mayo Lodge, No. 644, "	5 00
El Dara Lodge, No. 388, "	20 00
Orion Lodge, No. 358, "	10 00
Oconee Lodge, No. 392, "	5 00
	\$50 00

Dispensations for elections, installations, vacations, and other purposes, have been granted as follows:

<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fee.</i>	<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fee.</i>
Ashlar	308.....	\$2 00	Trenton.....	109.....	\$2 00
Mason City.....	403.....	2 00	New Holland.....	741.....	2 00
New Boston	59.....	2 00	Paxton	416.....	2 00
Herrick.....	193.....	2 00	Warsaw	257.....	2 00
Wauconda.....	298.....	2 00	Leroy	221.....	2 00
Sigel	541.....	2 00	Lambert.....	659.....	2 00
Shannon.....	490.....	2 00	Mahomet.....	220.....	2 00
Chester.....	72.....	2 00	Jackson	53.....	2 00

<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fee.</i>	<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fee.</i>
Centralia	201	2 00	Irving.....	455.....	2 00
Blackhawk.....	238.....	2 00	Germania.....	182.....	2 00
Eldorado.....	730.....	2 00	D. C. Cregier.....	643.....	2 00
Blaney.....	271.....	2 00	Cyrus.....	188.....	2 00
Gardner.....	573.....	2 00	Mithra.....	410.....	2 00
Kaskaskia.....	86.....	2 00	Waldeck.....	674.....	2 00
Clement.....	680.....	2 00	Home.....	508.....	2 00
Illinois City.....	679.....	2 00	Lincoln Park.....	611.....	2 00
Litchfield.....	517.....	2 00	Galva.....	243.....	2 00
Hinsdale.....	649.....	2 00	Cedar.....	124.....	2 00

RECAPITULATION.

Five Dispensations to form lodges.....	\$500 00
Dispensations to confer degrees.....	50 00
Special Dispensations.....	72 00
	\$622 00

which has been paid to our Grand Secretary.

On the 14th day of February last, in accordance with Section 2, Art. III of Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I granted authority to Miles Hart Lodge, No. 595, to remove from Ash Grove, Shelby County, to Gays, Moultrie County. I think the change of location will prove of benefit to the lodge itself and to the Craft at large, and I hope this action will meet with the approval of Grand Lodge.

I have also granted several special dispensations to lodges where Schools of Instruction have been held by the Grand Examiners, during the year, to enable them to provide means for exemplification of the work. For these, as usual, no fee has been charged or collected.

I have rendered no official decisions; that is to say, when the case has been disputed and statements have been made by both parties relative to any matter then pending before the lodge. On the other hand, scarcely a mail arrived that did not bring a request for an opinion, or a construction of some law. I do not believe these can be avoided, and whoever is acting as Grand Master must be prepared to do a great deal of such work.

On the 12th of September last I received a petition from certain Masons residing near Colfax, McLean County, and formerly members of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, setting forth the facts relative to the suspension of said lodge, and the recall of its charter by Past Grand Master A. T. Darrah. The record is to be found in the proceedings of 1886, pages 26 and 27, as part of the address of the Grand Master, and the approval of same by adopting report of Committee on Grand Master's Address, pages 51 and 52. These

papers, which were favorably endorsed by R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, who made the original investigation, upon which the action of Grand Master Darrah was based, have been placed in the hands of the Committee on Petitions, who will in due time report, so that Grand Lodge will have opportunity to act with full knowledge of the facts.

MASONIC HALLS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Duplicate charters have been issued as follows:

October 17th, 1889, to Noble Lodge, No. 362, their charter having been burned.

June 5th, 1890, to Anna Lodge, No. 520, for same reason.

July 29th, 1890, to Iola Lodge, No. 691, for same reason.

August 2d, 1890, LaCledde Lodge, No. 601, lost their hall by fire, a large portion of the city having burned at the same time. The charter and records were saved.

I have already said enough of our prosperous condition to make glad the heart of every Mason in our State. Do not, however, be misled to think that no infraction of our rules has occurred. We are not yet perfect. Several instances of infringement of jurisdiction have happened during the year. In all these cases but two, upon proper knowledge of the facts, I have referred the erring lodge to our plainly written law, and proper apology and restitution has been made. There remain but two cases as yet unadjusted, but the intentions expressed by all parties, leave no doubt that full justice will be done without resort to any disciplinary force. For this reason I have not reported these cases in detail.

I do not think any good can be accomplished by exposing the errors of any lodge, or any brother, in Grand Lodge, especially when the error has been acknowledged and due reparation made.

I wish to add a word of caution to our lodges on this matter of jurisdiction. It applies especially to lodges in our smaller towns, whose membership embraces brethren living sometimes eight or ten miles away. The investigating committee and the brethren who recommend the petitioner should *know* that the petitioner is within their jurisdiction. Had this been done, but one case would this year have been brought before me. Our law is as explicit as words can make it, and the whole question turns upon the fact of the shortest distance in a "straight line."

I have been called upon to investigate three cases of alleged wrong doing on the part of Worshipful Masters of three lodges, during the year. In each case I have been met by all parties interested, and given them careful con-

sideration. There was in each case some foundation for the charges, and after due consideration I pointed out, as best I could, the proper course to pursue, and the advice was taken. From one of these lodges I have lately heard, that, in the opinion of one brother, I had been too lenient towards one who confessed his fault and promised amendment. It may be so, but I tell you, brethren, I have little heart to severely condemn and punish one for an act done in the heat of excitement, and freely confessed, with assurances that it will not recur. This matter may be brought before you for rehearing, and if so I shall be pleased to lay before you the whole correspondence, the evidence and my action thereon.

RESIGNATIONS.

January 4th I accepted the resignation of R. W. Bro. I. M. McCollister, District Deputy Grand Master of the 22d District, on account of his prolonged absence from the State, and appointed R. W. Bro. A. H. Bell, of Carlenville, District Deputy Grand Master in his stead.

July 8th I received the resignation of W. Bro. A. B. Ashley as one of the Grand Lecturers or Examiners. The reason given was his removal from this State to Indiana. This will, I am sure, be greatly regretted by all the brethren who have witnessed his perfect exemplification of our ritual.

In common with several of my predecessors, I think something can and ought to be done to lessen the expenditures of our Grand Lodge, and thereby lessen the amount collected from the brethren. Last year, in the joy of our fiftieth birthday, the Grand Lodge refused to even second an amendment designed to effect this. But the question cannot always be thus summarily disposed of—it will recur again and again. Last year the finance committee estimated the amount necessary to pay the mileage and *per diem* of this annual communication at \$17,800. This, brethren, is a large amount to pay. When we consider that all the railroad companies give reduced rates equal to 4c per mile one way, I cannot see the propriety of paying our representatives 10c per mile. In this one item of expense a saving of over \$5,000 per annum could be made, and the representatives fully reimbursed for any actual expenses. The funds of the Grand Lodge have been steadily increasing in the hands of our Grand Treasurer for several years, and even if no reduction is made, the amount of annual Grand Lodge dues can safely be decreased from 75c to 65c, and if we reduce our mileage to 7c per mile, one way, the reduction could be doubled. I do not recommend the appointment of any committee to consider this matter. No better committees could be appointed than those who have already given us their conclusions. They substantially agree, and the only question is, will the Grand Lodge adopt any method of lessening the tax and reducing the surplus? My firm belief is that the Grand Lodge will, at some time, do this, and I am equally sure that the sooner it is done the better.

I believe, brethren, this closes my official report. If to your knowledge anything has been omitted that should be placed on record, there will be ample opportunity given to do so.

Most of the work of the Grand Master is done by correspondence, and although sometimes lengthy, it has been to me very pleasant. In cases when differences of opinion arose, the uniformly expressed loyalty and ready submission to what the law was ascertained to be, have made my work a pleasure and not a burden. The only question raised has been, "What is the law of the Grand Lodge?" with a promise of full compliance.

To our R. W. Bro., Secretary L. L. Munn, my warmest thanks are due for the untiring zeal and assiduity with which he has aided me in the duties of my office. Prompt and faithful, he may well serve as a model for all secretaries, grand or subordinate.

Thus we close our fiftieth year, and enter, with the full strength of manhood, the second half of the century of our Masonic life. A glorious past behind us, and a glorious future before us, if we maintain our integrity and live up to our opportunities.

In our land there can be no danger from without, and we ourselves are alone responsible for our future. As our fathers wrought for us, so let us work for our children and for humanity.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. M. PEARSON,

Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins read the following cablegram from Past Grand Master Thomas:

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 6, 1890.

Unavoidably detained in London. Fraternal regards to the Grand Lodge.

JOHN R. THOMAS.

To Dr. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
1889.			
Sept.	28,	1390	Journal Printing Co., Report on Correspondence.....\$ 1,111 32
Oct.	3,	1391	Jos. Robbins, Com. on Correspondence..... 300 00
	3,	1392	R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler..... 100 00
	3,	1393	L. A. Munn, Asst. Gr. Sec'y..... 25 00
	3,	1394	Z. T. Griffin, "..... 50 00
	3,	1395	Harry Breider, Janitor..... 25 00
	3,	1396	John C. Smith, rent of hall..... 400 00
	3,	1397	R. R. Stevens, expense..... 131 36
	3,	1398	W. B. Grimes, dispensation fee..... 100 00
	3,	1399	Richard R. French, organist..... 5 00
	18,	1	John C. Smith, expenses..... 105 60
	26,	2	Knight, Leonard & Co., printing.... 536 50
	31,	3	John M. Pearson, Grand Master.... 125 00
	31,	4	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..... 208 33
Nov.	5,	5	John M. Pearson, expenses..... 10 30
	8,	6	Wm. E. Ginther, expenses..... 3 00
	27,	7	John C. Smith, portraits..... 190 67
	30,	8	John M. Pearson, Grand Master.... 125 00
	30,	9	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..... 208 33
Dec.	6,	10	L. L. Munn, telegraphing..... 2 09
	6,	11	L. L. Munn, expenses..... 5 61
	6,	12	S. D. Atkins, postage, etc..... 112 00
	6,	13	Am. Express Co., express charges.. 385 69
	10,	14	John M. Pearson, expense..... 12 35
	10,	15	Wagner Bros., expense Sec'ys office. 37 60
	10,	16	Journal Printing Co., printing..... 2,278 27
	31,	17	John M. Pearson, Grand Master.... 125 00
	31,	18	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..... 208 34
1890.			
Jan.	6,	19	John M. Pearson, expense..... 20 89
	11,	20	Frank G. Welton, expense..... 9 46
	31,	21	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..... 208 33
	31,	22	John M. Pearson, Grand Master.... 125 00
Feb.	6,	23	M. D. Chamberlin, expense..... 28 55
	6,	24	A. B. Ashley, expense..... 38 30
	6,	25	James John, expense..... 34 20
	10,	26	John M. Pearson, expense..... 33 99
	28,	27	John M. Pearson, Grand Master.... 125 00
	28,	28	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..... 208 33

	28,	29	M. D. Chamberlin, expenses.....	79	50
	28,	30	James John, expenses.....	72	20
	28,	31	A. B. Ashley, expenses.....	39	80
	28,	32	E. L. Stoker, expenses.....	66	00
	28,	33	W. B. Grimes, expenses.....	120	90
March	6,	34	John M. Pearson, expenses.....	32	65
	18,	35	Journal Printing Co., printing.....	83	25
	31,	36	John M. Pearson, Grand Master....	125	00
	31,	37	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	34
April	9,	38	H. G. Reynolds, charity.....	50	00
	30,	39	John M. Pearson, Grand Master....	125	00
	30,	40	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
May	13,	41	John M. Pearson, expenses.....	13	50
	13,	42	W. M. Egan, expenses.....	5	00
	13,	43	L. L. Munn, expenses.....	16	50
	13,	44	John M. Pearson, expenses.....	6	60
	31,	45	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
	31,	46	John M. Pearson, Grand Master....	125	00
June	7,	47	John M. Pearson, taxes and expenses	40	20
	17,	48	E. C. Pace, expenses.....	49	00
	17,	49	Gil W. Barnard, expenses.....	27	10
	17,	50	S. W. Waddle, expenses.....	29	00
	17,	51	Am. Express Co., express charges...	27	61
	17,	52	Smith D. Atkins, postage, etc.....	126	40
	17,	53	L. L. Munn, expenses.....	21	58
	17,	54	H. A. Knecht, pen work.....	7	25
	17,	55	Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery, etc.	28	45
	17,	56	Journal Printing Co., printing.....	150	25
	17,	57	Wm. Koenig, furniture.....	17	00
	30,	58	John M. Pearson, Grand Master....	125	00
	30,	59	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	34
July	7,	60	John M. Pearson, expenses.....	21	82
	31,	61	John M. Pearson, Grand Master....	125	00
	31,	62	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
Aug.	30,	63	John M. Pearson, Grand Master....	125	00
	30,	64	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	33
Sept.	10,	65	John M. Pearson, expenses.....	26	84
	30,	66	Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery, etc.	10	70
	30,	67	Journal Printing Co., printing, etc..	128	65
	30,	68	Journal Printing Co., printing, etc..	791	60
	30,	69	L. L. Munn, expenses.....	37	68
	30,	70	S. D. Atkins, postage, etc.....	82	20
	30,	71	Am. Express Co., express charges...	10	68
	30,	72	W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.....	400	00

	30,	73	John M. Pearson, Grand Master.....	125	00
	30,	74	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208	34
	30,	75	Expense Semi-Centennial.....	373	55
Jan.	3,		Paid prem. on A. A. Glenn's life ins.	150	95
			Total miscellaneous orders paid..	12,878	61
Oct.	6,		By balance to credit Charity Fund...	\$998	54
	6,		By bal. to cr. Gen. Fund, cash.....	45,748	73
	6,		" " " bonds.....	5,000	00
				51,747	27
				882,042	88

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1890.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I submit herewith my ninth annual report as your Grand Secretary.

At the close of the Grand Lodge, one year ago, charters were issued to Morris Lodge, No. 787, located at Waterloo, in Monroe County; to Lerna Lodge, No. 788, located at Lerna, in Coles County; to Auburn Park Lodge, No. 789, located at Auburn Park, in Cook County; to Pittsfield Lodge, No. 790, located at Pittsfield, in Pike County; to Broadlands Lodge, No. 791, located at Broadlands, in Champaign County, and to Calhoun Lodge, No. 792, located at Hardin, in Calhoun County.

A manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printers soon after the close of the Grand Lodge, but owing to the unusual amount of work necessary in preparing and printing our proceedings of last year we were delayed in their issue until the 8th day of November, when we commenced mailing them, and we have had calls for an unusual number during the past year, having sent out 3,267 copies.

LODGES CONSOLIDATED.

December 9, 1889, a charter was issued to Charleston Lodge, No. 35, located at Charleston, in Coles County, it being a consolidation of Charleston Lodge, No. 35, and Omega Lodge, No. 775. Both lodges were formerly located at Charleston, Coles County.

January 7, 1890, a charter was issued to Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, located

at Freeport, in Stephenson County, said lodge being formed by the consolidation of Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, and Moses R. Thompson Lodge, No. 381, both formerly located at Freeport, in Stephenson County.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

A duplicate charter was issued to Noble Lodge, No. 362, located at Noble, in Richland County, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1889, the original having been destroyed by fire.

A duplicate charter was issued to Anna Lodge, No. 520, located at Anna, in Union County, on the 5th day of June, 1890, the original having been destroyed by fire.

A duplicate charter was issued to Iola Lodge, No. 691, located at Iola, in Clay County, on the 29th day of July, 1890, the original having been destroyed by fire.

REPRESENTATIVES COMMISSIONED.

Commissions have been forwarded to the following Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near other Grand Lodges, for the term of five years:

British Columbia—R. W. Bro. W. W. Northcott.
 North Dakota—R. W. Bro. Leonard A. Rose.
 Ohio—R. W. Bro. J. W. Iredell, Jr.

REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year commissions have been received for the following Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

R. W. Brother George M. Moulton, of Chicago, to represent the Grand Lodge of Kansas near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

M. W. Brother John C. Smith to represent the Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

M. W. Brother John C. Smith to represent the Grand Lodge of Florida near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The following lodges failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues on or before Aug. 15th, to-wit: Nos. 106, 115, 177, 409, 410, 503, 528, 541, 630 and 631.

The following lodges have failed to make returns and pay their Grand Lodge dues, to-wit: Nos. 541 and 630.

All the lodges except three paid their Grand Lodge dues before Oct. 1st. Those not paying are: Nos. 177, 541 and 630.

From the tabulated statement prepared from returns of the lodges for 1890 we obtain the following facts:

Rejections.....	549
Initiations.....	2,529
Passed.....	2,254

INCREASE.

Raised.....	2,302
Reinstated.....	334
Admitted.....	829
Added for error.....	103
Total.....	3,568

DECREASE.

Suspended.....	769
Expelled.....	16
Dimitted.....	1,291
Died.....	561
Deducted for error.....	38
Total.....	2,675

Membership in 1889.....	41,476
Net increase for the year.....	893
Membership in 1890.....	42,369
Resident membership.....	38,859
Non-resident membership.....	3,510

CHARITY.

At the suggestion of Grand Master Pearson, I propounded, in the blanks for returns, questions to the lodges, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of money contributed by the lodges for charitable purposes. From the answers to these questions we have ascertained that the lodges in this State contributed to the relief of their own needy members, or their widows and orphans, during the present year, the sum of \$16,043.33, and that they contributed to the relief of those not members of their lodges, during the present Masonic year, the sum of \$5,469.15. They also contributed toward the support of the Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home this present year \$634.50, making the total amount contributed from the funds of the lodges for charity during the year \$22,146.98. But this does not show the whole amount contributed for charity by the Masons of Illinois. Quite a large number of the lodges, in which the tabulated statement shows them as not contributing to any charitable objects, have informed me that while their lodges have taken no funds from their treasury for charity, that their membership had always, when objects of charity presented themselves, taken up collections for that

purpose, each individual member contributing such sum as his ability or inclination might suggest. And many of the lodges who have not contributed to the support of the Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home during the past year, have in former years taken life memberships, and many of the members of these lodges are contributing members to the Home.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer, at and since the last Annual Communication, for the following amounts, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees in attendance at last communication.....	\$17,449 70
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tyler.....	100 00
To L. A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	50 00
To Harry Breider, Janitor.....	25 00
To John C. Smith, for rent of Central Music Hall.....	400 00
To R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses at Grand Lodge.....	131 36
To W. B. Grimes, of Pittsfield, return of fee paid for new lodge to Past Grand Master Darrah.....	100 00
To Expense Semi-Centennial Celebration.....	373 55
To Richard R. French, organist.....	5 00
To John C. Smith, expenses as Grand Master.....	105 60
To Knight & Leonard Co., for engravings and printing invitations, etc., etc.....	536 50
To Wm. E. Ginther, expenses constituting Lerna Lodge, No. 788.....	3 00
To John C. Smith, portraits for Proceedings of 1889.....	100 67
To L. L. Munn, telegraphing.....	2 09
To L. L. Munn, sundry expenses Grand Secretary's office.....	64 87
To Smith D. Atkins, Post Master at Freeport, postage stamps and government envelopes.....	320 60
To American Express Co., express charges.....	432 98
To Wagner Bros., expenses Grand Secretary's office.....	37 60
To Journal Printing Co., printing Proceedings.....	2,278 27
To Frank G. Welton, expenses by order of Grand Master.....	9 40
To Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers, attending Schools of Instruction.....	479 45
To Journal Printing Co., printing for Grand Secretary's office.....	362 15
To Harmon G. Reynolds, from Charity Fund.....	50 00
To Expenses Committee on Printing.....	35 00
To John M. Pearson, taxes and expense on Missouri land.....	40 20
To Finance Committee, visiting Grand Secretary's office.....	105 10
To Harry A. Knecht, pen work filling charters and commissions..	7 25
To Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery for Grand Secretary's office...	30 15
To Wm. Koenig, book case, Grand Secretary's office.....	17 00

To John M. Pearson, postage, stationery and incidental expenses	
Grand Master's office.....	105 44
To Journal Printing Co., printing Report on Correspondence.....	791 60
To John M. Pearson, salary as Grand Master.....	1,500 00
To L. L. Munn, salary as Grand Secretary.....	2,500 00
To W. M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$29,424 59

I now have the pleasure of submitting an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year, also the cash-book and ledger; and would ask that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

L. L. 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 1890.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$75 75	Waukegan.....	78	\$26 25
Equality.....	2	18 00	Scott.....	79	24 75
Harmony.....	3	62 25	Whitehall.....	80	78 00
Springfield.....	4	101 25	Vitruvius.....	81	38 25
Friendship.....	7	66 75	DeWitt.....	84	97 50
Macon.....	8	175 50	Mitchell.....	85	36 75
Rushville.....	9	51 75	Kaskaskia.....	86	29 25
St. Johns.....	13	48 00	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	57 75
Warren.....	14	40 50	Havana.....	88	65 25
Peoria.....	15	127 50	Fellowship.....	89	44 25
Temperance.....	16	44 25	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	114 00
Macomb.....	17	92 25	Metropolis.....	91	51 00
Clinton.....	19	76 50	Stewart.....	92	40 50
Hancock.....	20	64 50	Toulon.....	93	26 25
Cass.....	23	52 50	Perry.....	95	41 25
St. Clair.....	24	89 25	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	18 00
Franklin.....	25	36 00	Excelsior.....	97	129 00
Hiram.....	26	24 75	Taylor.....	98	42 00
Piasa.....	27	63 75	Edwardsville.....	99	59 25
Pekin.....	29	24 00	Astoria.....	100	45 75
Mt. Vernon.....	31	60 00	Rockford.....	102	161 25
Oriental.....	33	188 25	Magnolia.....	103	23 25
Barry.....	34	68 25	Lewistown.....	104	36 00
Charleston.....	35	75 00	Winchester.....	105	36 75
Kavanaugh.....	36	26 25	Lancaster.....	106	21 00
Monmouth.....	37	62 25	Versailles.....	108	35 25
Olive Branch.....	38	198 00	Trenton.....	109	27 75
Herman.....	39	55 50	Lebanon.....	110	34 50
Occidental.....	40	96 00	Jonesboro.....	111	34 50
Mt. Joliet.....	42	96 75	Bureau.....	112	81 75
Bloomington.....	43	95 25	Robert Burns.....	113	47 25
Hardin.....	44	61 50	Marcelline.....	114	30 75
Griggsville.....	45	39 00	Rising Sun.....	115	18 00
Temple.....	46	126 00	Vermont.....	116	39 00
Caledonia.....	47	20 25	Elgin.....	117	168 75
Unity.....	48	26 25	Waverly.....	118	46 50
Cambridge.....	49	38 25	Henry.....	119	31 50
Carrollton.....	50	64 50	Mound.....	122	54 75
Mt. Moriah.....	51	60 75	Oquawka.....	123	32 25
Benevolent.....	52	25 50	Cedar.....	124	68 25
Jackson.....	53	81 75	Greenup.....	125	21 75
Washington.....	55	47 25	Empire.....	126	62 25
Trio.....	57	108 00	Antioch.....	127	40 50
Fraternal.....	58	68 25	Raleigh.....	128	20 25
New Boston.....	59	48 00	Greenfield.....	129	44 25
Belvidere.....	60	73 50	Marion.....	130	45 00
Lacon.....	61	42 75	Golconda.....	131	30 75
St. Marks.....	63	51 00	Mackinaw.....	132	30 00
Benton.....	64	54 75	Marshall.....	133	49 50
Euclid.....	65	42 75	Sycamore.....	134	94 50
Knoxville.....	66	41 25	Lima.....	135	29 25
Acacia.....	67	54 00	Hutsonville.....	136	16 50
Naples.....	68	14 25	Polk.....	137	48 75
Enreka.....	69	32 25	Marengo.....	138	45 00
Central.....	71	33 00	Geneva.....	139	34 50
Chester.....	72	30 75	Olney.....	140	63 00
Rockton.....	74	32 25	Garden City.....	141	255 00
Roscoe.....	75	36 00	Ames.....	142	40 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	55 50	Richmond.....	143	44 25
Prairie.....	77	112 50	DeKalb.....	144	88 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1890—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
A. W. Rawson.....	145	\$35 25	Leroy.....	221	\$42 75
Lee Centre.....	146	26 25	Geo. Washington.....	222	38 25
Clayton.....	147	46 50	Pana.....	226	64 50
Bloomfield.....	148	42 00	Columbus.....	227	22 50
Efingham.....	149	46 50	Lovington.....	228	38 50
Vienna.....	150	45 75	Manchester.....	229	25 50
Bunker Hill.....	151	49 50	New Haven.....	230	27 00
Fidelity.....	152	27 00	Wyandot.....	231	33 00
Clay.....	153	32 25	Farmers.....	232	12 75
Russell.....	154	20 25	Blandinsville.....	233	50 25
Alpha.....	155	93 75	DuQuoin.....	234	42 75
Delavan.....	156	55 50	Dallas City.....	235	37 50
Urbana.....	157	88 50	Charter Oak.....	236	77 25
McHenry.....	158	23 25	Cairo.....	237	78 75
Kewanee.....	159	79 50	Black Hawk.....	238	43 50
Waubansia.....	160	103 50	Mt. Carmel.....	239	53 25
Virde.....	161	40 50	Western Star.....	240	87 75
Hope.....	162	36 00	Shekinah.....	241	71 25
Westfield.....	163	24 00	Galva.....	243	61 50
Edward Dobbins.....	164	42 75	Horicon.....	244	54 75
Atlanta.....	165	31 50	Greenville.....	245	44 25
Star in the East.....	166	119 25	El Paso.....	246	54 75
Milford.....	168	42 00	Rob Morris.....	247	23 25
Nunda.....	169	30 75	Golden Gate.....	248	42 00
Evergreen.....	170	75 00	Hibbard.....	249	36 75
Girard.....	171	45 75	Robinson.....	250	24 75
Wayne.....	172	32 25	Heyworth.....	251	42 75
Cherry Valley.....	173	37 50	Aledo.....	252	55 50
Lena.....	174	42 00	Avon Harmony.....	253	23 25
Matteson.....	175	105 00	Aurora.....	254	114 75
Mendota.....	176	55 50	Donnelson.....	255	21 00
Illinois Central.....	178	68 25	Warsaw.....	257	24 75
Wabash.....	179	34 50	Mattoon.....	260	88 50
Moweaqua.....	180	19 50	Amon.....	261	46 50
Germania.....	182	148 50	Channahon.....	262	28 50
Meridian.....	183	33 75	Illinois.....	263	61 50
Abingdon.....	185	39 75	Franklin Grove.....	264	24 75
Mystic Tie.....	187	27 00	Vermilion.....	265	47 25
Cyrus.....	188	50 25	Kingston.....	266	33 00
Fulton City.....	189	39 75	La Prairie.....	267	26 25
Dundee.....	190	51 00	Paris.....	268	91 50
Farmington.....	192	48 75	Wheaton.....	269	31 50
Herrick.....	193	15 00	Levi Lusk.....	270	29 25
Freedom.....	194	39 75	Blaney.....	271	99 75
LaHarpe.....	195	111 75	Carmi.....	272	51 75
Louisville.....	196	37 50	Mimers.....	273	56 25
King Solomon's.....	197	51 75	Byron.....	274	34 50
Homer.....	199	43 50	Milton.....	275	54 75
Sheba.....	200	22 50	Elizabeth.....	276	24 75
Centralia.....	201	83 25	Accordia.....	277	52 50
Lavelly.....	203	25 50	Jo Daviess.....	278	73 50
Flora.....	204	40 50	Neoga.....	279	45 00
Corinthian.....	205	28 50	Kansas.....	280	33 00
Fairfield.....	206	57 00	Brooklyn.....	282	27 00
Tanarora.....	207	26 25	Meteeor.....	283	59 25
Wilmington.....	208	64 50	Catlin.....	285	28 50
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	180 75	Plymouth.....	286	24 75
Logan.....	210	101 25	De Soto.....	287	35 25
Cleveland.....	211	294 00	Genoa.....	288	28 50
Shipman.....	212	22 50	Wataga.....	291	21 75
Ipava.....	213	36 00	Chenoa.....	292	55 50
Gillespie.....	214	21 75	Prophetstown.....	293	47 25
Newton.....	216	32 25	Pontiac.....	294	52 50
Mason.....	217	37 50	Dills.....	295	13 50
New Salem.....	218	30 75	Quincy.....	296	84 00
Oakland.....	219	50 25	Benjamin.....	297	42 00
Mahomet.....	220	32 25	Wauconda.....	298	20 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1890—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Mechanicsburg.....	299	\$13 50	Gill.....	382	\$19 50
Hinckley.....	301	18 00	LaMoille.....	383	21 00
Durand.....	302	32 25	Waltham.....	384	31 50
Raven.....	303	31 50	Mississippi.....	385	51 75
Onarga.....	305	33 00	Bridgeport.....	386	35 25
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	40 50	El Dara.....	388	22 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	57 00	Kankakee.....	389	87 00
Ashlar.....	308	150 75	Ashtmore.....	390	31 50
Harvard.....	309	77 25	Tolono.....	391	26 25
Dearborn.....	310	219 75	Oconee.....	392	10 50
Kilwinning.....	311	210 75	Blair.....	393	145 50
Ionic.....	312	101 25	Jerseyville.....	394	55 50
York.....	313	22 50	Muddy Point.....	396	21 00
Palatine.....	314	42 00	Shiloh.....	397	18 00
Erwin.....	315	33 00	Kinmundy.....	398	37 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	12 00	Buda.....	399	43 50
J. L. Anderson.....	318	47 25	Pacific.....	400	32 25
Doric.....	319	84 00	Odell.....	401	21 00
Creston.....	320	36 75	Kishwaukee.....	402	49 50
Dunlap.....	321	57 75	Mason City.....	403	58 25
Windsor.....	322	42 75	Batavia.....	404	40 50
Orient.....	323	19 50	Ramsey.....	405	20 25
Harrisburg.....	325	52 50	Bethalto.....	406	27 75
Industry.....	327	37 50	Stratton.....	408	45 00
Altona.....	330	38 25	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	102 75
Mt. Erie.....	331	18 75	Mithra.....	410	80 25
Tuscola.....	332	58 25	Hesperia.....	411	259 50
Tyrian.....	333	90 00	Bollen.....	412	18 00
Sumner.....	334	64 50	Evening Star.....	414	22 50
Schiller.....	335	71 25	Lawn Ridge.....	415	30 00
New Columbia.....	336	34 50	Paxton.....	416	43 50
Oneida.....	337	36 75	Marseilles.....	417	44 25
Saline.....	339	21 00	Freeburg.....	418	32 25
Kedron.....	340	24 75	Reynoldsburg.....	419	22 50
Full Moon.....	341	40 50	Oregon.....	420	41 25
Summerfield.....	342	15 00	Washburn.....	421	13 50
Wenona.....	344	40 50	Landmark.....	422	175 50
Milledgeville.....	345	31 50	Lanark.....	423	40 50
N. D. Morse.....	346	18 75	Exeter.....	424	21 75
Sidney.....	347	17 25	Scottville.....	426	31 50
Russellville.....	348	17 25	Red Bud.....	427	41 75
Sublette.....	349	14 25	Sunbeam.....	428	34 50
Fairview.....	350	45 00	Chebanse.....	429	31 50
Tarbolton.....	351	56 25	Kendrick.....	430	24 75
Groveland.....	352	23 25	Summit.....	431	15 75
Kinderhook.....	353	33 00	Murrayville.....	432	25 50
Ark and Anchor.....	354	46 50	Annawan.....	433	21 75
Marine.....	355	27 75	Makanda.....	434	42 00
Hermitage.....	356	55 50	Philo.....	436	48 00
Orion.....	358	18 75	Chicago.....	437	185 25
Blackberry.....	359	39 00	Camargo.....	440	36 00
Princeville.....	360	22 50	Sparland.....	441	24 00
Douglas.....	361	32 25	Casey.....	442	36 00
Noble.....	362	36 00	Hampshire.....	443	36 00
Horeb.....	363	38 25	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	21 00
Tonica.....	364	33 00	Chesterfield.....	445	27 00
Bement.....	365	57 75	Watska.....	446	82 50
Arcola.....	366	79 50	S. D. Monroe.....	447	18 00
Oxford.....	367	35 25	Yates City.....	448	25 50
Jefferson.....	368	21 75	Mendon.....	449	37 50
Newman.....	369	59 75	Loami.....	450	26 25
Livingston.....	371	40 50	Bromwell.....	451	39 00
Chambersburg.....	373	27 00	New Hartford.....	453	36 75
Shabbona.....	374	18 00	Maroa.....	454	75 00
Aroma.....	378	15 00	Irving.....	455	27 00
Payson.....	379	36 00	Nokomis.....	456	33 00
Liberty.....	380	26 25	Moscow.....	457	15 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1890—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Blazing Star.....	458	\$29 25	Seneca.....	532	\$32 25
Jeffersonville.....	460	31 50	Alamont.....	533	15 75
Plainview.....	461	23 25	Cuba.....	534	45 00
Tremont.....	462	15 75	Sherman.....	535	30 00
Palmyra.....	463	35 25	Plainfield.....	536	43 50
Denver.....	464	23 25	J. R. Gorin.....	537	42 00
Huntsville.....	465	30 75	Lockport.....	538	61 50
Cobden.....	466	35 25	Chatsworth.....	539	31 50
South Macon.....	467	39 00	Harlem.....	540	129 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	31 50	Towanda.....	542	24 00
McLean.....	469	48 00	Cordova.....	543	21 00
Rantoul.....	470	35 25	Virginia.....	544	22 50
Kendall.....	471	33 75	Valley.....	547	34 50
Amity.....	472	38 25	Apple River.....	548	36 00
Gordon.....	473	11 25	Sharon.....	550	32 25
Columbia.....	474	31 50	Long Point.....	552	12 00
Walshville.....	475	17 25	Plum River.....	554	53 25
Manito.....	476	16 50	Humboldt.....	555	46 50
Rutland.....	477	12 75	Dawson.....	556	29 25
Pleades.....	478	184 50	Lessing.....	557	63 75
Wyoming.....	479	45 75	Leland.....	558	12 75
Momence.....	481	33 75	Thomson.....	559	33 00
Lexington.....	482	32 25	Madison.....	560	15 75
Edgewood.....	484	18 75	Villa Ridge.....	562	19 50
Xenia.....	485	17 25	Winslow.....	564	24 00
Bowen.....	486	29 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	26 25
Andrew Jackson.....	487	28 50	Albany.....	566	33 75
Clay City.....	488	37 75	Frankfort.....	567	34 50
Cooper.....	489	23 25	Time.....	569	26 25
Shannon.....	490	23 25	Jacksonville.....	570	72 00
Martin.....	491	22 50	Bardolph.....	572	24 00
Libertyville.....	492	49 50	Gardner.....	573	33 75
Tower Hill.....	493	9 75	Pera.....	574	21 00
Bath.....	494	15 75	Capron.....	575	46 50
Stone Fort.....	495	45 75	O'Fallon.....	576	22 50
Tennessee.....	496	17 25	Viola.....	577	26 25
Alma.....	497	27 75	Prairie City.....	578	23 25
Murphysboro.....	498	60 00	Elbridge.....	579	18 75
St. Paul.....	500	42 00	Hazel Dell.....	580	21 75
Stark.....	501	21 00	Dongola.....	581	24 75
Woodhull.....	502	23 25	Shirley.....	582	28 50
Odin.....	503	27 00	Highland.....	583	27 00
East St. Louis.....	504	63 00	Vesper.....	584	101 25
Meridian Sun.....	505	27 75	Fisher.....	585	23 25
O. H. Miner.....	506	46 50	Princeton.....	587	63 75
Home.....	508	216 75	Troy.....	588	20 25
Parkersburg.....	509	25 50	Elwood.....	589	24 00
J. D. Moody.....	510	15 00	Fairmount.....	590	42 00
Clintonville.....	511	15 75	Gilman.....	591	15 75
Wade-Barney.....	512	78 00	Fieldon.....	592	15 75
Bradford.....	514	27 75	Miles Hart.....	595	25 50
Andalusia.....	516	14 25	National.....	596	96 00
Litchfield.....	517	36 00	Cerro Gordo.....	600	48 00
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	24 00	Laclede.....	601	26 25
Roseville.....	519	20 25	Watson.....	602	22 50
Anna.....	520	30 00	Clark.....	603	30 00
Illiopolis.....	521	39 00	Hebron.....	604	32 25
Monitor.....	522	132 00	Streator.....	607	113 25
Chatham.....	523	28 50	Piper.....	608	31 50
Evans.....	524	188 25	Sheldon.....	609	23 25
Delia.....	525	12 75	Union Park.....	610	123 00
Covenant.....	526	382 50	Lincoln Park.....	611	177 75
Rossville.....	527	48 75	Rock River.....	612	93 75
Minooka.....	528	24 00	Patoka.....	613	44 25
Adams.....	529	31 50	Forrest.....	614	42 00
Maquon.....	530	25 50	Wadley.....	616	19 50
Ashton.....	531	22 50	Good Hope.....	617	38 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1890—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Basco.....	618	\$22 50	Braidwood.....	794	\$96 00
Berwick.....	619	15 75	Ewing.....	795	13 50
New Hope.....	620	26 25	Joppa.....	796	16 50
Hopedale.....	622	28 50	Circle.....	797	57 75
Locust.....	623	14 25	Star.....	799	54 00
Union.....	627	25 50	Farmer City.....	710	44 25
Norton.....	631	48 00	Providence.....	711	43 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	40 50	Collinsville.....	712	33 75
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	63 00	Johnsonville.....	713	41 25
Buckley.....	634	22 50	Newtown.....	714	49 50
Rochester.....	635	18 75	Elvaston.....	715	15 00
Peotone.....	636	25 50	Calumet.....	716	56 25
Keystone.....	639	95 25	Arcana.....	717	121 50
Comet.....	641	30 75	May.....	718	24 00
Apollo.....	642	141 00	Chapel Hill.....	719	43 50
D. C. Cregier.....	643	153 75	Rome.....	721	20 25
Oblong City.....	644	15 75	Walnut.....	722	38 25
San Jose.....	645	21 00	Omaha.....	723	21 00
Somonauk.....	646	30 00	Chandlerville.....	724	25 50
Blueville.....	647	33 00	Rankin.....	725	17 35
Camden.....	648	39 75	Golden Rule.....	726	137 25
Hinsdale.....	649	30 00	Raritan.....	727	22 50
Irvington.....	650	7 50	Waterman.....	728	18 00
Atwood.....	651	36 00	Lake Creek.....	729	15 00
Greenview.....	653	33 00	Eldorado.....	730	27 00
Yorktown.....	655	21 00	Harbor.....	731	110 25
Mozart.....	656	40 50	Carman.....	732	29 25
Lafayette.....	657	17 25	Gibson.....	733	45 00
Rock Island.....	658	41 25	Morning Star.....	734	133 50
Lambert.....	659	65 25	Sheridan.....	735	22 50
Grand Chain.....	660	33 00	Arrowsmith.....	737	16 50
South Park.....	662	48 75	Saunemin.....	738	30 75
Phoenix.....	663	27 75	Lakeside.....	739	96 00
Mayo.....	664	19 50	Grant Park.....	740	16 50
Greenland.....	665	19 50	New Holland.....	741	18 00
Crawford.....	666	12 75	Danvers.....	742	20 25
Eric.....	667	27 75	Scott Land.....	743	13 50
Burnt Prairie.....	668	15 75	Goode.....	744	27 75
Herder.....	669	87 60	Winnebago.....	745	15 75
Hillmore.....	670	60 00	Weldon.....	746	43 50
Eddyville.....	672	30 00	Centennial.....	747	18 75
Normal.....	673	35 25	Alta.....	748	21 75
Waldeck.....	674	67 50	Akin.....	749	27 75
Pawnee.....	675	35 25	Lyndon.....	750	20 25
A. O. Fay.....	676	34 50	Lounsbury.....	751	31 50
Enfield.....	677	36 00	Alendale.....	752	21 00
Illinois City.....	679	7 50	Ogden.....	754	39 00
Clement.....	680	22 50	Pre-emption.....	755	33 75
Morrisonville.....	681	27 00	Hardinsville.....	756	9 75
Blue Mound.....	682	37 50	Verona.....	757	30 00
Burnside.....	683	30 00	Mystic Star.....	758	100 50
Galatia.....	684	18 75	Orel.....	759	24 00
Rio.....	685	47 25	Sibley.....	761	23 25
Garfield.....	686	241 50	Van Meter.....	762	21 00
Orangeville.....	687	30 75	Crete.....	763	30 00
Clifton.....	688	21 75	Sullivan.....	764	34 50
Englewood.....	690	192 75	Palace.....	765	105 00
Iola.....	691	13 50	Littleton.....	766	26 25
Raymond.....	692	39 75	Triluminar.....	767	40 50
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	36 00	Mirzapah.....	768	125 25
Shiloh Hill.....	695	26 25	St. Elmo.....	769	28 50
Belle Rive.....	696	18 75	La Grange.....	770	48 00
Richard Cole.....	697	165 75	Bay City.....	771	15 00
Hutton.....	698	48 75	New Burnside.....	772	31 50
Pleasant Plains.....	700	20 25	Mansfield.....	773	22 50
Temple Hill.....	701	24 75	Lake View.....	774	81 75
Alexandria.....	702	36 00	Grand Crossing.....	776	36 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1890—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Ravenswood.....	777	\$47 25	Stanford.....	785	\$14 25
Gurney.....	778	27 75	Riverton Union.....	786	23 25
Wright's Grove.....	779	47 25	Morris.....	787	21 00
Siloam.....	780	73 50	Lerna.....	788	29 25
Colchester.....	781	42 00	Auburn Park.....	789	39 75
Potomac.....	782	27 00	Pittsfield.....	790	28 50
Constantia.....	783	39 00	Broadlands.....	791	14 25
Beacon Light.....	784	20 25	Calhoun.....	792	16 00

DUES FOR 1889.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
St. John.....	13	\$ 75	Le Roy.....	221	\$49 50
St. Clair.....	24	75	Prairie City.....	578	22 50
Sheba.....	200	20 25	Hopedale.....	622	1 50

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 8, 1890, E. M. Husted Lodge.....					\$11 25
“ 8, 1890, Victoria Lodge.....					7 59
“ 12, 1890, Tadmor Lodge.....					10 50
“ 13, 1890, Sidell Lodge.....					2 25
“ 17, 1890, Myrtle Lodge.....					13 50
“ 17, 1890, Normal Park Lodge.....					18 00

DISPENSATION FEES.

Tadmor Lodge, U. D.....	\$100 00
Myrtle Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
E. M. Husted Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Normal Park Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Sidell Lodge, U. D.....	100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1889.....	\$ 95 25
Dues collected for 1890.....	31,582 25
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.....	63 00
Special Dispensations by Grand Master.....	122 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.....	500 00
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	6 50
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	15 00
	<u>\$32,384 00</u>

CHARITY FUND.

Dues from Defunct Lodges.....	\$ 14 50
Cash from Defunct Lodges.....	114 59
Certifying Diplomas.....	29 00
	<u>158 09</u>
Total.....	<u>\$32,542 09</u>

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Report.

R. W. Bro. William E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Report, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your committee, to whom was referred the M. W. Grand Master's report, beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the same, and recommend that its subjects be referred as follows, viz. :

To the Committee on Obituaries, all relating to necrology.

To the Committee on Lodges U. D., all that pertains to such lodges with respect to their returns and work.

To the Committee on Finance, what relates to fees received for dispensations; and also that part of the report which treats of reduction of expenditures.

To the Committee on Petitions, the prayers of former members of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, whose charter has been arrested.

Your committee further recommend, that the action of the M. W. Grand Master in drawing an order on the charity fund for fifty dollars—the Committee on Charity having assented thereto—be approved.

That there is little work laid out for the committee is owing to the continued prosperity of the Craft, and general harmony and concord among the lodges, which requires no legislation for discipline and force. For this gratifying state of affairs the M. W. Grand Master takes no credit to himself, but magnanimously ascribes all the cause to the industry of our fathers. But as these have also taught us to honor him as truly great who is humble himself, your committee is persuaded that you will find no bar in his generosity to think with gratitude of your Grand Master for at least fostering the means to lasting benefits of this prosperous condition and conserving its glorious results. Aye, your committee commend to your serious consideration and hearty co-operation his earnest and hitherto successful efforts to minimize and dissipate difficulties and disputes in and among the lodges, by appeal to the hearts and consciences of the brethren, whereby passions have been calmed and rebellious thoughts bent to reason and reflection, and thence to nobler aspirations upon higher planes of life—all upon the line of the eternal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM E. GINTHER,
FRANK W. HAVILL,
JOHN R. HODSON.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning moved that the usual appropriation be made to the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CALLED OFF.

At 11:40 o'clock A. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 3 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 7th, A. L. 5890. }
3:00 o'clock P. M. }

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

REPORT—Committee on Semi-Centennial Celebration.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith submitted the following report from the Committee on Semi-Centennial Celebration, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Semi-Centennial Celebration of Grand Lodge, 1889, fraternally report that we deem it unnecessary to enter into any detailed account of the celebration, for the reason, as all know, that it was a great success, such as few Grand Lodges have ever participated in, and such as few members will live to see again. So full an account of the various ceremonies, placing of cape-stone on the Auditorium building in this city, the grand parade, oration and banquet, is to be found in the proceedings of Grand Lodge for 1889, that any additional statement would be superfluous. We content ourselves with a brief recital of expenses and receipts, congratulating this Grand Lodge on its success.

Distinguished guests were present from many other Grand Lodges and from a great distance, making the celebration the more noted.

The medals struck on that occasion will be held sacred as souvenirs of the Semi-Centennial, some three hundred of which have been presented to the Grand Lodges with which this Grand Body is in communication, and to prominent members of the Craft. These medals will be prized the more as the years pass by, and as the die is broken no more can be made. We are pleased to inform this Grand Lodge that there are some three hundred still on hand, which your committee has passed over into the keeping of your Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN C. SMITH,
 JNO. M. PEARSON,
 MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
 LEROY A. GODDARD,
 W. M. EGAN,
 DEWITT C. CREGIER,
 L. L. MUNN,
 GIL W. BARNARD,
 JOHN O'NEILL.

J. C. SMITH, IN ACCOUNT GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. ILLINOIS—SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

CR.

Amount paid out as follows—

For Banquet.....	\$ 900 00
“ Rent of 2d Regiment and “D” Battery Armories....	190 00
“ 2d Regiment Band.....	375 00
“ Columbia Quartette.....	60 00
“ Chairs.....	123 55
“ Doorkeepers, police, etc.....	120 00
“ Postage, expressage, paper boxes, etc.....	67 50
“ S. D. Childs & Co., medals, etc.....	828 00
“ Sundry expenses, livery, badges, flowers, entertain- ment of guests, etc.....	325 00
	\$2,989 05

DR.

To Amount received from sale of tickets to banquet, and medals.....	\$2,015 50
“ Order on Grand Treasurer.....	373 55
	\$2,089 05

Fraternally submitted.

J. C. SMITH.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jurisprudence be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the Constitution, permitting an increase in the per diem rate established by this Grand Lodge.

ELECTION—Of Grand Officers.

M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier moved that we now proceed to the election of Grand Officers, which was carried.

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

COUNTING TELLERS.

Daniel J. Avery, Joseph H. Dixon, Jacob Krohn, C. M. Forman and W. J. Elwell.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

E. T. E. Becker, C. F. Hitchcock, Charles F. Tenney, W. T. Vandever, R. D. Lawrence and A. H. Bell.

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

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith read a communication from M. W. Bro. H. G. Reynolds, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, which was carried.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith moved that the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem place on the roll the following lodges: Nos. 106, 115, 177, 409, 410, 503, 528 and 631.

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, it was

Resolved, That the invitation be accepted with thanks.

INVITATION—From Order Eastern Star.

The following communication was read, and on motion of M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, accepted with thanks:

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

By vote of this body at this p. m. session, the Secretary was instructed to forward invitation to the officers and members of your Grand Lodge to meet with us this evening, at Hall of Oriental Consistory, at 10 o'clock, to witness the floral work of our order.

MARY A. BEALE, Grand Secretary,

O. E. Star State of Illinois.

INVITATION—To Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

W. Bro. George M. Moulton said:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, I desire to extend to this Grand Lodge a most cordial invitation to visit that institution, if for only a few minutes, while the brethren are in attendance upon the communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Home is located on the corner of Carroll Avenue and Sheldon Street, and either the Lake or Randolph Street cars will land you in close proximity to the premises. Brethren, we extend this invitation, not as a mere formality, but we couple it with a most earnest hope and desire that you will accept the same. I can assure you that you will be pleased by a personal visit and inspection of the institution, where some thirty of the dependent orphans of the Fraternity are now safely and comfortably provided for. It is an institution in which we all as Masons can take a just pride, and a brief portion of your time while in the city can be most profitably spent at the Home.

The Grand Secretary moved that the invitation be accepted, with thanks. Carried.

CALLED OFF.

At 5:00 p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, October 8th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 24th, A. L. 5890, }
10 o'clock A. M. }

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

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented an application from El Dara Lodge, No. 388, for remission of dues, on account of destruction by fire of its lodge room and furniture, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, which was carried.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the following preamble and resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The "United Grand Lodge of New South Wales," regularly formed on the 16th day of August, 1888, by a union of the eighty lodges under the English constitution, the fifty-five lodges under the Scotch constitution, and the fifty-one lodges under the constitution of New South Wales, has the allegiance not only of the majority necessary to entitle it to recognition, but of all the lodges in the colony; therefore,

Resolved, That the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales be recognized as regularly and duly constituted, and cordially welcomed into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

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

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

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

————— v.s. O. H. MINER LODGE, NO. 506.	}	No. 1.
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Action of lodge sustained.

————— v.s. CAPRON LODGE, NO. 575.	}	No. 2.
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Action of lodge set aside, and accused expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

ILLINOIS CITY LODGE, No. 679.

No. 3.

Action of lodge set aside, appeal dismissed and accused reinstated.
All of which is fraternally submitted.

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
GEO. W. HILL,
H. J. HAMLIN,
IRA W. BUELL,
W. S. CANTRELL.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R. W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges has carefully examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year 1889-90, as submitted to them by the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, and presents the following condensed report made from the accompanying tabulated statement:

INCREASE 1889-90.

Number raised.....	2,302
Number reinstated.....	334
Number admitted.....	829
Number added for error.....	103
Total.....	3,568

DECREASE 1889-90.

Number suspended.....	769
Number expelled.....	16
Number dimitted.....	1,291
Number died.....	561
Number deducted for error.....	38
Total.....	2,675

Net increase..... 893

Membership in 1889.....41,476
Adding net increase..... 893

Making membership for 1890.....42,369

Resident membership.....	38,859
Non-resident membership.....	3,510
Whole number of lodges reported.....	678

No. 775 consolidated with No. 35, and No. 381 consolidated with No. 97.
Nos. 541 and 630 failed to make report and pay Grand Lodge dues. No. 177 failed to pay Grand Lodge dues.

Total amt of money received by the Grand Secretary for dues.....	\$31,583 50
The lodges contributed for charity.....	\$21,512 48

Rejections.....	549
Initiations.....	2,529
Passed.....	2,254

Fraternally submitted,

G. H. B. TOLLE,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
M. MAYNARD,
J. C. GARVER,
A. McDONALD,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R. W. Bro. L. R. Jerome submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

To the M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Obituaries respectfully beg leave to report:

It is with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to Almighty God, that in our Grand Jurisdiction we have so few deaths to report of members of our beloved Fraternity.

Yet the pale king has not passed us by. Though the list of our Grand Officers remains intact, a beloved and distinguished brother has been summoned to join the vast and unending procession to the Great Beyond. R. W. James H. Matheny, Past Deputy Grand Master and Past Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge, expired at his residence in Springfield, Sept. 7th, 1890, at the age of nearly 72 years.

R. W. Brother Matheny was a native of Illinois. He was born in Lebanon, St. Clair County, October 30th, 1818. He was brought to Sangamon County at the age of two years, and lived there till his death. After filling various minor offices, he was, in 1848, chosen as one of the members of the constitutional convention, and took a prominent part in its proceedings. He

was elected Circuit Clerk in 1852 and held the office four years. When the war broke out he went to the front and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. After the siege of Vicksburg he was made Judge Advocate, and held military courts until the latter part of 1864, when his regiment, being consolidated with another, he resigned his position and engaged in the practice of law, where his ability won him an immense business. In 1873 he was elected County Judge, which office he continued to hold till his death. He was a Past Master of Springfield Lodge, No. 4; a P. High Priest of Springfield Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; a member of Elwood Commandery, K. T.; a 32° Mason, and in 1857 was elected R. W. Deputy Grand Master of this M. W. Grand Lodge.

No man was more closely identified with the history of Sangamon County than Judge Matheny. He had seen Springfield grow from a few log cabins to a beautiful city; had seen the prairies of water changed to rich fields—wigwams to farmers' homes, the wilderness disappear, and heard the last whoop of the red man.

He was possessed of the gift of eloquence in a remarkable degree. Words and figures of speech seemed to flow from his lips as naturally as the stream gushes from its native fountain. His language was simplicity itself, and though not disciplined in a school of oratory, his eloquence was massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract of fire. He earned a fortune, and yet died poor. Generosity was his distinguishing virtue. His heart overflowed with sympathy for the suffering and the poor. He could not resist the impulse to give. No person ever applied to him in vain. He was willing to divide his last dollar with the needy, and thus unconsciously did he lay up a store where moth and rust doth not corrupt.

Thus wrought our brother through a long and useful life of more than the usual time allotted to man.

“Is there for all this toil through life's long weary week
 No corn, no wine, no oil?
 Ye unseen hovering spirits, speak;
 Has our Grand Master no reward for him who slumbers 'neath the sod?
 I tell you yes; and when the wick of life's poor taper all is spent,
 And the body goes to banishment,
 The soul, the soul, the white-robed soul,
 All earthly dross off-throwing, finds its goal.”

Entered into rest in hope of a glorious immortality, at his residence in this city, August 15th, 1890, Brother Jonathan Adams Allen, M. D.

Brother Allen was born in Middlebury, Vt., 1825. He graduated in 1840.

and immediately came west and settled in Kalamazoo, Mich. In 1850 he came to this city, where he continued to reside till his death.

He was professor in the Indiana Medical College two years, in the University of Michigan five years, and in Rush Medical College, Chicago, since 1850, and since 1877 its President. Brother Allen first saw Masonic light in Ann Arbor Lodge, Mich., in 1851, subsequently receiving the Capitular, Cryptic, Commandery and Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the 33rd.

In 1858 he was M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and while in that office rendered fifty-nine decisions, which, with three exceptions, have since been held as the Masonic law of that Jurisdiction. For nearly a generation he has occupied a commanding position in the courts in this State, and was acknowledged as the head of the medical profession in the Northwest for more than a quarter of a century.

He was a thorough scholar, a gifted writer, an eloquent speaker, a man of letters, and his place in the medical profession and Masonic circles will not be easily filled.

MINNESOTA.

From Minnesota comes the sorrowful intelligence of the death, on Nov. 26th, 1889, of M. W. Brother A. T. C. Pierson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and our Grand Representative near that Grand Lodge.

Brother Pierson was born at Morris Plains, N. J., August 29th, 1817. He was, therefore, 72 years of age at the time of his death. In 1837 he graduated from a medical college in New York City, and in 1857 went to Minnesota, where he continued to reside till his death.

He first saw Masonic light in Painted Post Lodge, No. 117, at Corning, New York, and received the Capitular degrees in Elmira—Union Chapter—at Elmira, N. Y. In 1853 he assisted at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and was secretary of the convention called for that purpose. In 1856 he was elected Grand Master and held that office eight years. He was elected Grand Secretary in 1864 for one term, and was again chosen to that office in 1876 and remained in it up to the time of his death—nearly fourteen years. Brother Pierson was the first Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Minnesota. He was Secretary of the Grand Chapter from 1860 to 1864, and again from 1876 to the time of his death. He was General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter three years. He assisted at the organization of the first Commandery of Knights Templar in Minnesota, Damascus, No. 1, of which he was Eminent Commander for a number of years, and he was for fourteen years before his death Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of his State. He was Grand Captain General of

the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States for six years. He was also a Royal and Select Master and took much interest in Cryptic Masonry. Brother Pierson was an active and distinguished member of the Scottish Rite bodies, being a 33^o member and Grand Prior of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, from 1866 to 1870. He had also for many years been Chairman of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence in his Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, and his reports as such take rank with the best that have been written at any time. He was buried with the honors of Masonry, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, the Grand Commandery and many subordinate Commanderies acting as escort.

M. W. Brother Pierson was one of the most learned, most honored and most widely known Masons in the Northwest. In every department, field and branch of Masonry he was a skilled and master workman. He devoted his life to the good cause of Masonry, and died at his post, almost literally pen in hand, enjoying the title of "The Father of Masonry in Minnesota."

TENNESSEE.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee challenges our sympathy for the loss of its M. W. Grand Master, Benjamin F. Haller, who expired at his residence in Memphis, April 4th, 1890. He was born in Marion, Virginia, March 4th, 1836, and was therefore fifty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was made a Mason in 1863, and subsequently received all the degrees of the American or York Rite, and also all the degrees of the A. A. Scottish Rite, including the honorary 33^o.

He presided over his Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Lodge of Perfection.

He was elected presiding officer of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council of High Priesthood, Grand Council R. and S. Masters, and Grand Commandery of the State, being one of only four who had been thus honored in Tennessee, and at the time of his death was General Grand Scribe of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

As a man, Brother Haller was affable, kind and courteous to all; gentle as a woman, and yet unflinchingly fearless in maintaining what he believed to be right.

As a Mason, he was true to his vows; assiduous in seeking to know all attainable of the hidden mysteries of the Fraternity; zealous in his efforts to promote its best interests, and careful to practice its principles and teachings. In all the relations of life and always, he was the modest, kind-hearted, polite, honest, true, genuine gentleman.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan comes to us in the habiliments of mourning for the death of a beloved brother and distinguished Mason and Patriarch, Salathiel C. Coffinberry, on September 20th, 1889, at the advanced age of 80 years, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and Past Most Excellent Grand High Priest of its Grand Chapter. Over each of these Grand Bodies he presided three years, and it is a significant fact, and shows the great popularity of our M. W. Brother, that no other Grand Master with a single exception had presided over the Grand Lodge of Michigan for more than one term in the past thirty-four years. When he first became a member of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in 1852, that jurisdiction contained but forty-four lodges; when he laid down the gavel in the Grand East, in 1869, there were two hundred and fifty-six, of which number eighty-seven were organized during his administration.

Brother Coffinberry was a lawyer by profession, and held a front rank among the practitioners of his State. He was eloquent as an advocate and brilliant as a public speaker, and his scholarly attainments, together with the great versatility of his mind, conferred on him powers of conversation that were remarkably rare and fascinating.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is in mourning for the loss of a distinguished Craftsman in the person of Past M. W. Grand Master David Clark, who was called from the scene of his earthly labors to the rest eternal, October 8th, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Brother Clark was born in Chaplin, Conn., 1806. In earlier years he was an active worker among the Craft, filling all stations with ability, and was in due time advanced to the position of Grand Master, and afterwards to that of Grand High Priest and Grand Commander.

The lessons taught by Masonry were speedily grasped and interwoven with his life and character, expanding and enlarging, until the better part of his nature was touched by the invisible hand, and he learned well the God-given precept of humanity to man.

MARYLAND.

We were shocked by the sad intelligence of the sudden death by drowning of Past M. W. Grand Master John S. Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland, on July 26th, 1890. After holding various positions in the Grand Lodge he was, in 1880, unanimously elected Grand Master, which office he held five years. He was also prominent in other branches of Masonry, having been Grand

High Priest, and Deputy Grand Commander, and had occupied prominent positions in the Cryptic and Scottish Rites.

In fancied absolute security, Brother Tyson left the shore in his little boat for a few hours' fishing in Gunpowder River and was no more seen alive. Thus in a moment did our brother step from the shores of time to the shore of eternity.

The brethren of these sorrowing Grand Jurisdictions have the profound sympathy of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb console them, and reconcile them to His mysterious dispensations.

“ It matters nothing as to when or where
We find the haven and the welcome home;
What matters whether it be high or low,
It offers rest; what more should mortals know?

Rest from the weariness of burdened days
Of bitter longings and of evil hours,
Of duties leading us through darkened ways,
And into efforts far beyond our powers.
Of dark temptations into secret sin,
Of constant labor, earth's poor gauds to win,
Of spirits deafened by the strife and din.”

L. R. JEROME,
A. W. BLAKESLEY,
SIMON WILLARD,

Committee

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

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. All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
D. B. BREED,
P. W. BARCLAY,

Committee.

CHICAGO, October 7th, A. D. 1899, A. L. 5899.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<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. F. M. SPRINGER, D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. REV. A. T. WOLFF, D. D.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary, pro tem.</i>
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. R. S. GORDON.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. J. W. ROSE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. CHESTER S. GURNEY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM JACKSON.....	<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. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. EDWARD R. ROE.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. CHARLES FISHER.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLEVELAND.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. W. H. TURNER.....	<i>Past Junior Grand Warden.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. K. FORSYTH	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOSEPH H. DIXON	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. W. S. HEWINS	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. E. SANFORD.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. EBENEZER BARBER.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. M. U. TRIMBLE.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. G. W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. WM. R. HOYLE, JR.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. C. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. SAMUEL J. LEFEVRE	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. FAYETTE S. HATCH.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. F. E. EUBELING.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. ALBERT P. GROUT.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. WM. R. HAMILTON.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER H. BELL	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. T. VANDEVEER.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. GEO. W. SMITH.....	<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. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. ELWELL.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN WOOD.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
JOSEPH H. DIXON.....	<i>Arkansas.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
JOHN McLAREN.....	<i>California.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
GEORGE W. WARVELLE.....	<i>North Dakota.</i>
ROBERT L. MCKINLAY.....	<i>South Dakota.</i>
JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Delaware.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Florida.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
CHAS. H. BREMAN.....	<i>Maine.</i>
JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Manitoba.</i>
M. B. IOTT.....	<i>Maryland.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Minnesota.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
MALACHI MAYNARD.....	<i>New Brunswick.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Hampshire.</i>
W. B. GRIMES.....	<i>New Jersey.</i>
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>New Mexico.</i>
WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>New York.</i>
E. C. PACE.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
L. B. DIXON.....	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	<i>Oregon.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
E. T. E. BECKER.....	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Scotland.</i>
W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>South Australia.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	<i>Vermont.</i>
D. M. BROWNING.....	<i>Virginia.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>

COMMITTEES.

Jurisprudence.

DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	Chicago.
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	Dixon.
DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	Benton.
JOHN C. SMITH.....	Chicago.
CHARLES FISHER.....	Springfield.

Appeals and Grievances.

JOSEPH E. DYAS.....	Paris.
H. J. HAMLIN.....	Shelbyville.
GEORGE W. HILL.....	Murphysboro.
IRA W. BUELL.....	Chicago.
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.....	Benton.

Chartered Lodges.

GUSTAVUS H. B. TOLLE.....	Mattoon.
GEORGE W. CYRUS.....	Camp Point.
MALACHI MAYNARD.....	Apple River.
JOHN C. GARVER.....	Rockford.
A. McDONALD.....	Trenton.

Lodges Under Dispensation.

HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	Chicago.
S. F. CONNOR.....	Alton.
JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH.....	Olney.
HENRY N. GREENEBAUM.....	Chicago.
HASWELL C. CLARKE.....	Kankakee.

Correspondence.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	Quincy.
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Mileage and Per Diem.

EDWARD S. MULHNER.....	Quincy.
JOHN A. LADD.....	Sterling.
ED. L. WAHL.....	Vandalia.

Finance.

EDWARD C. PACE.....	Ashley.
GIL W. BARNARD.....	Chicago.
SAMUEL W. WADDIE.....	Bloomington.

COMMITTEES—*Continued.**To Examine Visitors.*

MIL0 D. CHAMBERLIN.....	Freeport.
WILLIAM B. GRIMES.....	Pittsfield.
JAMES JOHN.....	Chicago.
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	Centralia.
JOSEPH E. EVANS.....	Monticello.

Credentials.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK.....	Carmi.
DWIGHT B. BREED.....	Freeport.
PHILANDER W. BARCLAY.....	Cairo.

Petitions.

JAMES A. ROSE.....	Golconda.
A. N. YANCEY.....	Bunker Hill.
C. M. FORMAN.....	Nashville.

Obituaries.

L. R. JEROME.....	LaGrange.
ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	Quincy.
SIMON WILLARD.....	Mound City.

Grand Masters' Address.

WILLIAM E. GINTHER.....	Charleston.
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	Mt. Carmel.
JOHN R. HODSON.....	Chicago.

Railroads.

WILLIAM JENKINS.....	Mendota.
CHARLES H. MORRELL.....	Angusta.

Past Masters.

R. STONE, Waubansia, No. 160.....	Chicago.
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REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES	NO.	NAMES.
1	T. W. Macfall..... W. M.	76	W. H. Behrens..... S. W.
2	Daniel Lawrence*..... "	77	Robert L. McKinlay..... W. M.
3	John A. Schaub..... "	78	J. Frank Kuhn..... "
	Eli W. Crawford..... J. W.	79	Fred P. Bacon..... "
4	Rufus L. Berry..... W. M.	80	Wm. A. Winn..... "
7	Horace Street..... "	81	J. A. Mason..... "
8	James D. Templeton..... "	84	Ellis I. Day..... "
	J. M. Jones*..... S. W.	85	S. L. Johnson..... S. W.
	Ralph Templeton*..... J. W.	86	H. E. Seymour..... W. M.
9	Chas. B. Griffith..... W. M.	88	L. K. Hauck..... "
	John C. Bagby*..... S. W.	89	J. C. B. Smith..... "
13	A. W. Hoberg*..... W. M.	91	J. L. Elliott..... "
14	A. C. Millspaugh*..... "	92	Geo. W. Phillips..... "
15	John M. Simpson*..... "	93	Robert Fell..... "
16	Robert W. Koss..... "	95	John E. Morton..... "
17	Wm. C. Johnson..... "		F. D. Wittaker*..... J. W.
19	B. D. Wright*..... "	96	J. E. McCoy..... S. W.
20	John F. Scott..... "	97	W. W. Harpster*..... W. M.
	Chas. S. DeHart..... S. W.	98	S. V. Weiser..... "
23	Geo. Bley, Jr..... W. M.	99	William Olive..... "
24	John E. Thomas..... "	100	T. W. Price..... "
25	H. T. Burnap..... "		W. H. Emmerson*..... J. W.
26	Augustus Noe..... "	102	John B. Nash*..... W. M.
27	James Brown..... "	103	S. B. Mitchell*..... "
29	Louis Zinger..... "	104	J. C. Wagy..... S. W.
31	Geo. W. Howard..... J. W.	105	Albert P. Grout..... W. M.
34	T. A. Retalick..... W. M.	106	C. N. Knykendall..... "
35	Robert L. Reat..... S. W.	108	S. J. Wilson..... "
	Wm. E. Ginther*..... J. W.	109	W. T. Carr..... J. W.
36	John Bauden..... W. M.	110	C. J. Reuter..... W. M.
37	R. Lahann..... "	111	D. W. Karaker..... "
	A. B. Holliday..... S. W.	112	Leman H. Streeter*..... "
38	J. W. Hamilton..... W. M.		George W. Stone*..... S. W.
39	Wm. F. Bader..... "	113	W. F. Spence..... W. M.
40	Joseph A. Wilson*..... "	114	Elisha Shepherd..... "
	Wm. K. Stewart*..... S. W.	116	E. P. Durell..... "
42	C. A. Noble..... W. M.	117	F. S. Orton..... "
43	Charles F. Webb..... "	118	J. C. Deatherage..... "
44	Francis Keyser..... S. W.	119	C. C. Slygh..... "
45	Pavin Shinn..... W. M.		C. R. Jones..... S. W.
46	D. H. Tripp..... "	122	J. C. McBride..... W. M.
47	John Flinn..... "	123	Louis H. Hand..... "
48	E. C. Cook..... "	124	David Nickel..... "
49	R. H. Hinman..... "	125	Harlow Park..... "
50	F. P. Kergher..... "	126	Jacob Cohenour..... "
51	C. W. Bliss..... "	127	Alex. Trotter..... "
52	Francis A. Nevill..... J. W.	128	V. M. Martin..... "
53	G. M. Moore..... S. W.	129	Ralph Metcalf..... "
55	James A. Anderson..... W. M.	130	John W. Larimer..... J. W.
57	Lucian Adams..... J. W.	131	Penn V. Trovillion..... W. M.
58	L. B. Tinder..... W. M.	132	L. M. Brock..... "
59	Ed. L. Willits..... "	133	T. W. Clark*..... "
60	W. S. Foote*..... "	134	Fred A. Jones..... "
61	E. A. Campbell..... "	135	George W. Erhart..... "
63	E. C. Jewett..... "	136	C. M. Eaton..... "
	I. T. Hoy..... S. W.	137	Wm W. Hall..... "
64	W. R. Browning..... W. M.	138	Lester Barber..... "
65	W. V. Lambie..... "	139	Charles W. Grant..... "
66	J. R. Scott..... "	140	Nathan Niblo..... "
67	John H. Cox..... "		F. J. Stone*..... S. W.
69	Wm. Francis..... "	141	John W. Kleckner..... W. M.
71	Zimri A. Enos*..... "		H. McCall*..... S. W.
	Chas. Fisher*..... S. W.		Frank R. Sherrard..... J. W.
72	C. E. Kingsbury..... W. M.	142	H. W. Booth..... W. M.
74	Wm. Thompson*..... "	143	James V. Aldrich*..... "
75	E. H. Randall*..... "	144	W. F. Pierce*..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
145	A. W. Day.....W. M.		C. F. Watkins.....S. W.
146	Willard A. Salsbery....."		H. T. Jones.....J. W.
147	Joseph V. DeLess....."	210	S. M. Guttery.....W. M.
148	W. T. Hartley....."	211	Joseph H. Macauley....."
149	Wm. B. Wright....."		H. H. Mahon.....S. W.
	Wm. A. Surrells.....J. W.	212	F. R. Kahl.....W. M.
150	W. Y. Smith.....W. M.	213	I. M. VanHorn....."
151	A. D. Wood....."	214	Solomon Lesem*....."
	W. E. Zeilee.....S. W.	216	W. H. Lathrop....."
152	Enos Johnson.....W. M.	217	John A. Gladson....."
	H. C. Kemper.....S. W.	218	John Andrew....."
153	J. L. Frohock.....W. M.	219	John Rutherford*....."
154	Roy O. West*....."		Wilson Rutherford.....S. W.
155	C. E. Allen....."	220	Levi L. Tayman.....W. M.
156	L. W. Lawton....."	221	John R. Ross....."
157	F. E. Eubeling....."	222	G. O. Friedrich....."
158	Charles C. Colby....."	226	James O. Gurney....."
159	Andrew T. Boyle....."	227	H. L. Salthouse....."
160	Morton Sieg....."	228	P. J. Ecord....."
	Fred W. Schultz.....S. W.	229	J. H. Wilson....."
	H. C. Gellatly.....J. W.	230	Samuel T. Smith....."
161	L. T. Becker.....W. M.	231	W. E. Sapp....."
162	W. P. Askins....."	232	O. S. Rush....."
163	James M. DeLong....."	233	Geo. S. Fuhr....."
164	P. J. Anderson....."		S. Thompson.....S. W.
165	H. Crittfield....."	234	J. D. Buchan.....W. M.
166	Henry T. Cherry.....S. W.	235	B. Mendenhall....."
168	James A. McConnell*.....W. M.	236	Fred C. Brown....."
169	Robert Andrews*....."	237	Joseph W. Wenger.....S. W.
170	M. E. Schofield....."	238	Ezra H. Stuart.....W. M.
171	George Ball....."	239	Isaac F. Price....."
	M. J. Harlow*.....S. W.	240	Joseph O'Brien....."
	J. M. Harlow*.....J. W.	241	Edward K. Porter*....."
172	S. A. Graham.....W. M.	243	O. P. Stoddard....."
173	J. P. B. Jones....."	244	Frank Barker....."
174	J. H. Gunsaul....."	245	C. F. Thramer*....."
175	John B. Fithian....."		J. S. Bradtord*.....J. W.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm....."	246	W. H. Gerberich.....W. M.
177	J. R. Ripley....."	247	E. Harris*....."
178	John J. Wonderly....."	248	E. F. Bradbury.....S. W.
179	H. Gardner....."	249	M. Spencer Brown.....W. M.
180	B. F. Ribelen....."	250	Thos. N. Browning....."
182	H. W. Mestling....."	251	Joseph Dorland....."
	Carl F. Hallbauer.....J. W.	252	S. D. C. Hays....."
183	George W. Norton.....W. M.		Thos. W. Bassett*.....S. W.
185	James Bellwood.....J. W.	253	R. B. Predmore....."
187	Frank J. Crawford.....W. M.	254	Henry M. Grant.....W. M.
188	C. E. Grove.....S. W.	255	H. S. Hanner....."
189	C. A. Griswold.....W. M.	257	A. Roessler....."
190	E. C. Hawley....."	260	John F. Kingsolver....."
192	A. G. Morse....."	261	E. M. Taylor....."
193	John Jackson....."	262	Albert T. Randall....."
194	Theo. McClure....."	263	W. H. Eastman....."
195	W. O. Butler....."	264	N. A. Whitney....."
196	W. R. Whitman*....."	265	George Heileman....."
197	Ed. A. Culver....."	266	Q. R. Harris....."
199	Jacob Tindall.....S. W.	267	J. G. Schwartz....."
200	W. H. Watkins.....W. M.	268	David M. Wieder*....."
	Frederic Groff.....S. W.		Geo. F. Howard.....S. W.
201	Henry L. Rhodes*.....W. M.	269	Marcellus E. Jones.....W. M.
203	C. V. McKinney....."		Wm. H. Johnson*.....S. W.
204	George J. Price....."	270	John H. Phillips.....W. M.
205	L. W. Wheeler....."	271	Henry F. Kett....."
206	John M. Rapp....."		A. L. Brown.....S. W.
207	F. M. Ward....."		E. S. Blackall.....J. W.
209	Geo. L. Ayres....."	272	Oscar R. Silliman.....W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
273	James S. Baume.....W. M.	351	T. A. McKensie.....W. M.
274	John H. Helm....."	352	John W. Mooberry....."
275	J. W. Boren....."	353	T. S. Tandy....."
276	John H. Jenkins....."	354	Wm. M. Hill.....J. W.
277	Gustav Mueller.....S. W.	355	John Stevenson.....W. M.
	H. Braunschroieg.....J. W.	356	J. S. Rose....."
278	W. F. Conyne.....W. M.	358	D. A. Hewit....."
279	James B. Singer....."	359	J. W. Harris....."
280	J. W. Winn....."	360	O. B. Slane....."
282	J. P. Johnson....."	361	John T. Gebbie....."
283	George B. Deroll....."	362	Jas. L. McMurtry....."
285	A. Jones....."	363	C. S. Bristol.....J. W.
286	David M. Sapp....."	364	L. A. Kaiser.....W. M.
288	A. N. Hollembeark*....."	365	Geo. W. Poole*....."
291	J. H. Merrill....."	366	T. L. Vradenburg....."
292	W. G. Abbott....."	367	A. T. Forgy....."
293	H. A. Sturtevant....."	368	H. C. Phillips....."
294	James J. Pearson....."	369	James M. Smith....."
295	Oscar J. Reese....."	371	Chas. L. Romberger....."
296	Wm H. Cadogan....."	373	James L. Metz....."
297	James K. P. Little*....."	374	Wm. Husk....."
298	James Monahan....."	378	H. P. Lowe....."
301	G. E. Hobbs....."	379	E. C. King....."
302	P. Patterson....."	380	S. F. McBride....."
303	George R. Schamp....."	382	Thomas Gibbs....."
305	Elmore E. Munson....."	383	George J. Rice....."
306	Andrew Tombs....."	384	Wm. Wilson....."
307	Geo. S. Doughty.....S. W.	385	J. R. Robinson*....."
308	Wm. H. Blackler.....W. M.	386	Jacob Schlenker....."
309	W. C. Wellington....."		W. S. Buchanan*.....S. W.
310	R. F. Mix.....S. W.		T. C. Buchanan*.....J. W.
311	Hugh MacMillan.....W. M.	388	Alonzo Lyons.....S. W.
312	Geo. E. Miller*....."	389	C. R. Starr.....W. M.
	J. C. Hostetter*.....J. W.		F. S. Hatch.....S. W.
313	C. D. Ryerson.....W. M.		W. K. Woodruff.....J. W.
314	Chas. Sigwalt....."	390	J. E. Dudley.....W. M.
315	D. Busse.....S. W.	391	Robert Leslie....."
316	Thomas N. Boue.....W. M.	392	Fred Garber....."
318	John D. Hess*....."	394	David M. Houghtlin....."
	Chas. H. Morrell*.....J. W.	396	Lewis W. Brown....."
319	J. W. McPherson.....W. M.		Simon O. Beals.....S. W.
320	R. M. Hevenor....."	397	John C. Schempp.....W. M.
	A. G. Blanchard.....S. W.	398	C. Rohrbough....."
321	William Riggs.....W. M.	399	James A. Lawson....."
322	G. A. Edwards....."	400	Lyman A. Jackson....."
323	N. J. Cobleigh....."	401	Chas. E. Axt*....."
325	Chas. P. Skroggs....."	402	Lewis M. Gross....."
327	O. V. Beaver*....."	403	Hugh Cooper.....S. W.
330	Levi K. Byers....."	404	Chas. A. Palmer.....W. M.
331	Alex. S. Jessup....."	405	Jesse Mays....."
332	J. A. Sloan.....S. W.	406	P. Greenwood....."
333	Frank Hudson.....W. M.	408	I. J. Lamb....."
334	C. C. Judy....."		John Mings.....J. W.
335	H. Hedrich....."	409	Prentiss M. Nichols.....W. M.
336	Thomas N. Cummins....."	410	Charles Hoya....."
337	T. A. Wetmore*....."		Ferdinand Walther.....S. W.
339	L. Z. Sullivan....."		John Daub.....J. W.
340	Geo. A. Parish....."	411	S. F. English....."
341	J. Tidball....."	412	C. C. Fuller.....S. W.
342	Carl Dreher....."	414	Thos. Eglert.....W. M.
344	F. M. Moulton....."	416	Chas. H. Langford....."
345	Norman Compton....."		E. A. Gardner.....S. W.
346	Adam Wenger....."		J. L. Larkin*.....J. W.
347	S. J. Boyd....."	417	David Samuels.....W. M.
348	John P. Weger....."		M. E. Blanchard.....S. W.
350	M. B. Swegle....."	418	Peter Herman, Jr.....W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
419	J. S. Wittenberg.....W. M.	488	R. T. Duff.....W. M.
420	Hiram L. Currier.....“	489	Charles Thompson.....“
	Thomas Webb.....J. W.	490	I. D. Woodford.....“
421	C. H. Ireland*.....W. M.	491	M. J. Platt*.....“
422	E. T. Doyle.....“	492	John Austin.....“
423	George W. Fleming.....“	493	James K. P. McCullough.....J. W.
424	Rufus Funk.....“	494	G. W. Moore.....W. M.
426	J. A. Turner.....“	495	Josiah H. Blackman.....“
427	Francis Kemp.....“	497	W. H. Stevens.....“
428	John E. Turpin.....“	498	A. B. Gallatin.....“
429	William H. Watson.....“	500	Joseph M. Grout.....“
430	Jay Brown.....“	501	John H. White.....“
431	George F. Towne.....“	503	N. B. Morrison.....“
432	G. W. Miller.....“	504	C. H. Belden.....“
433	R. W. Nilar.....“	505	D. R. Hatch.....“
434	H. E. Ferrill.....“	506	John B. Salkeld.....“
436	C. S. Hunt.....“		W. M. Shrum.....S. W.
437	William Phillips.....“	508	H. S. Hurd.....“
440	D. A. Ward.....“		C. L. Lunt.....J. W.
441	T. Van Antwerp.....“	509	W. H. Griffin.....W. M.
442	D. C. Sturdevant*.....S. W.	510	J. A. Irwin.....“
	Doit Young*.....J. W.	511	Thomas W. Tefft.....“
443	A. D. Tyler.....W. M.	512	F. E. Van Buskirk.....S. W.
444	M. S. Tyer.....“	514	Hermon Phenix.....W. M.
445	J. J. Leach.....“	516	Ira H. Buffum.....“
446	Charles E. Barber.....“	517	William L. Wooster.....“
447	L. C. Conover.....“	518	Jacob Long.....“
448	W. H. Longden.....“	519	George W. Rayburn.....“
449	E. H. Wilkins.....S. W.	520	J. F. Williford.....“
450	Joseph Jones.....W. M.	521	J. T. Milliken*.....S. W.
451	Byron Travis.....“		Roswell T. Spencer*.....J. W.
453	I. N. Winans.....“	522	William S. Hewins.....W. M.
454	William M. Phares.....“	523	W. I. Smith.....“
455	I. L. Gregory.....“	524	M. B. Iott.....“
456	D. H. Zepp.....“		H. L. Belden*.....S. W.
457	L. Shaddock.....“		A. O. Tallant*.....J. W.
458	C. A. Furlong.....“	525	D. L. Wood.....W. M.
460	F. M. Long.....S. W.	526	E. B. Gould.....“
461	H. Thomas.....W. M.	527	George M. Moulton.....J. W.
462	D. B. McLean.....“	529	Charles G. Kerr*.....W. M.
463	Frank Watson.....S. W.	530	J. J. Swarthout.....“
	D. W. Rhodes.....J. W.	531	William Barkhalter.....“
464	E. McClure.....W. M.	532	William Vaughan.....“
465	C. H. Phelps.....“		F. W. Kohrt.....“
466	John J. Ferrill.....“		W. F. Renze.....S. W.
467	S. G. Washburn*.....“	533	F. M. Schilling.....“
	R. H. Woodcock*.....S. W.	534	James Cruisen.....W. M.
468	J. A. Mace.....W. M.	535	William M. Smith.....“
469	C. C. Aldrich.....“	536	A. H. Tyler.....“
470	Ed. Swedberg.....“	537	W. H. Brown.....“
471	George F. Hoadley.....“	538	Cavalier S. Van Horn.....“
472	C. E. Norris.....S. W.	539	W. G. Messler.....“
473	Andrew J. Gullick.....W. M.	540	Frank M. Sherman.....“
475	A. T. Strange.....“	542	F. M. Moats.....“
476	J. A. McComas.....“	547	John S. Corns.....“
477	James Bane.....“	548	S. R. Crawford.....S. W.
478	D. F. Power.....“	550	W. M. Repine.....W. M.
	B. L. Anderson.....S. W.	552	J. H. Fry*.....“
	H. T. Putnum.....J. W.	554	George M. Tyrrell.....“
479	Thomas W. Bloomer.....W. M.	555	Charles Geiger.....S. W.
481	Thomas B. Manning*.....“	557	Philip Maas.....W. M.
482	A. H. Scrogin.....“	558	George J. Herrick.....“
484	Joseph Danks.....“	559	George N. McLendy.....“
485	Charles O. Ramsey.....“	560	F. C. Scheiber.....“
486	C. M. Erwin.....“	562	J. H. Kinker.....“
487	J. W. Carmical.....“	564	N. Tyler.....“

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.		
563	H. D. Fortune.....	W. M.	543	John C. Barmeister.....	W. M.
566	George W. Olds.....	"	544	Clinton Caywood.....	"
567	John A. Baker.....	"	545	Henry Wall.....	S. W.
569	W. H. Pringle.....	"	546	H. F. Hess.....	W. M.
570	L. A. Frost.....	"	547	S. L. Reedy.....	"
572	Nathan L. Miner.....	"	548	M. E. Cady.....	"
574	W. H. Walker.....	"	550	Timothy D. Hunkley.....	"
575	H. E. Kellogg.....	"	551	J. T. A. Edmonson.....	"
576	J. H. Atkinson.....	"	553	Thomas J. Robinson.....	S. W.
577	H. B. Frazier.....	"	555	J. E. Greenman.....	W. M.
578	George B. Willan.....	"	556	Wm Muhl.....	"
579	Stephen Maddock.....	"	557	T. Jenkins.....	"
580	Wallace Young.....	S. W.	558	J. Alex Montgomery.....	"
581	Thomas N. Henley.....	W. M.	559	James P. Montgomery.....	"
582	George L. Jackson*.....	"	560	John D. Bristow.....	"
	G. B. Dozier.....	S. W.	562	R. H. Garrigue.....	"
583	Louis Appel.....	W. M.		Charles A. Loomis.....	S. W.
584	J. L. Hastings.....	"		Enoch Hale.....	J. W.
585	W. B. Lowe.....	"	563	Joseph Brown*.....	W. M.
587	John C. Bannister.....	"	564	James A. McCorkle.....	"
	George H. Sampson*.....	S. W.	565	George W. Tipsword.....	"
	George H. Sampson*.....	J. W.	566	Thomas G. Athey.....	"
588	Elias Burk.....	W. M.		B. F. Buck.....	S. W.
589	W. H. Wallace.....	"	567	John F. Dickinson.....	W. M.
590	A. L. White.....	"	568	William R. Wheeler.....	"
591	Oscar R. Morey.....	"	569	Paul Ziemsen.....	"
592	Elias F. Brown.....	"	570	Delbert Guile.....	"
595	George F. Curry.....	"	572	H. N. Boulden.....	"
	F. M. Beals.....	S. W.	573	Clark L. Gill.....	"
600	Henry P. Martin.....	W. M.	575	George W. Funderburk.....	"
601	R. N. Carroll.....	"	576	D. M. Erskine, Jr.....	"
602	W. M. Abraham.....	"	577	George G. Goudy.....	S. W.
603	Harry Gamble.....	"	579	John A. Miller.....	W. M.
604	Frank Rowe*.....	"	580	J. H. Stafford.....	S. W.
607	G. M. Davidson.....	"	581	J. M. Pence.....	W. M.
608	H. S. Carpenter.....	"	582	Francis H. Mosher.....	S. W.
609	G. S. Hummer*.....	"	583	Peter Jackson.....	W. M.
610	H. M. Seaman.....	"	584	D. B. Grattan.....	"
	J. L. Harvey.....	S. W.	585	H. W. Holmes.....	"
	Joshua Morley.....	J. W.	586	Clark E. Sampson.....	"
611	J. W. Swatek.....	W. M.		J. H. Huyck.....	S. W.
	M. M. Goodale.....	S. W.	588	Peter Wright.....	W. M.
	T. S. Simpson.....	J. W.		A. S. Beardslee*.....	S. W.
612	W. A. Fowler.....	W. M.	590	N. W. Watson.....	W. M.
613	James Simcox.....	"	591	J. T. Moore.....	"
614	William Overton.....	"	592	John Greene.....	"
616	W. P. Hart.....	"	593	William A. Perrine.....	"
617	James W. Lewis.....	S. W.		Thomas J. Samson.....	J. W.
618	William Berger.....	W. M.	595	Thomas J. Cross.....	W. M.
619	Patrick H. Shelton.....	"	596	William R. Ross.....	"
620	W. G. McCann.....	"	597	John D. Toomey.....	"
622	Allen T. Miller.....	"	598	A. N. Rosecrans.....	"
623	T. N. Lakin.....	"	700	William Lynd.....	"
627	James T. Stafford.....	"	701	George S. Dodd.....	"
631	W. A. Colton.....	"	702	R. C. Cabeen.....	"
632	A. J. Stevenson.....	"	7 4	Edward Davidson.....	"
633	Ira Predmore.....	"	705	John W. Hill.....	"
634	W. L. R. Johnson.....	"	706	T. M. McClanahan.....	"
635	R. P. Hunter.....	"	707	Charles G. Weymouth.....	"
636	William Young.....	"	709	Robert E. Smith.....	S. W.
639	John J. Lyon.....	"	710	Thompson Bosler.....	W. M.
	C. C. Hartman.....	S. W.	711	Robert E. Peet.....	"
	Lorenz Kurzka.....	J. W.	712	J. W. Friend.....	"
641	S. H. Johnson.....	W. M.	713	Wm. M. Church.....	"
642	William C. Drew.....	"		A. H. Borah.....	J. W.
	George W. Coss.....	J. W.	714	J. W. Johnston.....	W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
	A. J. Davis.....S. W.	758	Joseph Fournier.....“
715	L. D. Wells.....W. M.		W. W. Sprague.....S. W.
716	H. P. Peirce.....“		Wm B. Tapp.....J. W.
718	M. W. Spencer.....“	759	E. B. Reid.....W. M.
719	John Jack.....“	761	W. A. Bricket*.....“
722	Douglas W. Metzger*.....“	762	I. M. Taylor*.....“
723	H. P. Blackard.....“	763	R. A. Hewes.....“
724	L. M. Dick.....“	764	J. H. Dunscomb.....“
725	John S. Hewins.....“	765	W. C. Brown.....“
726	Wm. H. Salisbury.....“	766	J. W. Lambert.....“
	W. E. Irwin.....S. W.		John Q. Ritchey.....S. W.
	A. J. Sagendorph.....J. W.	769	H. Ebelmesser.....W. M.
	R. L. Taylor.....W. M.	770	Peter G. Gardner.....“
727	H. A. Schermerhorn.....“		Charles W. Deitrich.....S. W.
728	Geo. W. Duncan.....“		Ferd A. S. Hayes.....J. W.
729	James A. Hargrave.....“	771	William S. Moseby.....W. M.
730	Chas. L. Hemig.....“	772	J. A. Smith.....“
731	J. C. Newton.....“	773	J. W. Bateman*.....“
732	C. S. Crary.....“	774	Samuel Vance.....J. W.
733	Chas. J. Main.....“	776	William P. James.....W. M.
734	Albert Gransden.....“	777	Charles W. Bassett.....“
735	T. L. Spoffard.....“		F. J. Allen.....S. W.
738	Judson S. Jacobs.....“		F. C. Ryerson.....J. W.
739	J. C. Cobb.....S. W.	778	Thomas M. Modglin.....W. M.
740	E. H. Buck.....W. M.	779	Fred H. Leiferman.....“
741	G. W. Gayle.....“	780	H. H. Kinne.....“
742	Harvey Parkhurst.....“	781	George C. Trull.....“
	A. W. Nelson.....S. W.	782	John A. Littler.....“
743	A. H. Workman.....W. M.	783	Henry Wink.....“
744	U. Hutson.....“	784	Earl H. Reed.....“
745	G. A. Beatson.....“	785	G. B. Larison.....“
746	Thos C. Bylands.....“	786	T. W. Wilson.....“
747	B. L. Fabler.....“	787	Corry W. Fike.....“
748	C. J. Haller.....“	788	W. L. Funkhouser.....J. W.
749	Enoch Summers.....“	789	James A. Price.....W. M.
750	Geo A. Potter.....“		James S. Wheeler, Jr.....S. W.
751	Chas H. Austin.....“		C. S. Redfield.....J. W.
752	Edward Smith.....S. W.	790	C. W. Patterson.....“
754	T. E. Silkey.....W. M.	791	William N. Dicks.....W. M.
755	J. H. Seyler.....“		John H. Taylor.....S. W.
756	C. P. Carlton.....“	792	John A. Linkogle.....“
757	W. S. Pierce.....“		

*Proxy.

AMENDMENT—To Constitution, Proposed.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier submitted the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence, and moved that the proposed amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the several subordinate lodges for their approval or rejection, which motion prevailed:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence has had under consideration the following resolution, presented by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jurisprudence be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the Constitution, permitting an increase in the per diem rate established by this Grand Lodge.

Your committee is of the opinion that it is expedient to amend the Constitution, permitting an increase in the per diem rate established by this Grand Lodge for its officers, representatives and committees. Your committee is also of the opinion that all constitutional limitations upon this subject should be eliminated from that instrument, and be specifically provided for in the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

To meet the object proposed by the resolution under consideration, your committee recommend that the ninth clause of Section 1, Article XI. of the Constitution be amended as provided by Section 1, Article XVI. of same, as follows:

Strike out the word "*standing*" in the 3d line, and all words occurring after the word "*committees*" in same line to the end of said clause 9, so that the clause will read when amended as proposed, as follows: "9th. Establish a mileage and per diem rate for its officers, the representative highest in rank from each lodge, and its committees."

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
JOHN C. SMITH,
DANIEL M. BROWNING,
CHARLES FISHER.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

"A lodge receives two or more petitions, committees are appointed, and the action placed of record; at the next stated meeting of the lodge, the petitions are called up for action under the proper order of business, and the

Master states that the committees have all reported and gives the nature of the reports. The Master then orders the ballots spread, calling the name of a petitioner out of the order in which the records show they were received and referred; objection is made on the ground that the petitioners are being taken up out of order, the objector stating that in his opinion the good of the lodge requires that the petitions be presented for action in the order in which they were received and referred by the lodge. Objections are ruled out of order, and the ballot ordered spread without reference to order. Is this correct?"

The foregoing is referred by the M. W. Grand Master to your Committee on Jurisprudence, who are of the opinion that the official action of the Master was entirely within the scope of his official authority.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,
 JAMES A. HAWLEY,
 DANIEL M. BROWNING,
 JOHN C. SMITH,
 CHARLES FISHER.

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:

JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.
 MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Deputy Grand Master.
 LEROY A. GODDARD, Senior Grand Warden.
 OWEN SCOTT, Junior Grand Warden.
 WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
 LOVAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

And they were each declared to be duly elected Grand Officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and installed.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each, which was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins:

M. W. Grand Master: I have the pleasure and the honor of presenting here M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, as Representative of the Grand Jurisdictions of Florida and Iowa; Worshipful Bro. George M. Moulton, as the

Representative of Kansas, and Worshipful Bro. George W. Warvelle, as the Representative of North Dakota.

The M. W. Grand Master:

It affords me, as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, great pleasure to receive you in your capacity as representatives from the Grand Lodges which have accredited you hither. Your reputation in the Grand Lodge is such that the brethren of our sister Grand Jurisdictions can safely rely upon your judgment and your fidelity in discharging whatever duties may be brought to your charge, and we feel that they have done us an honor, and have exhibited a large degree of wisdom in making so wise a selection, and as Grand Master I take this opportunity to welcome you here among us. We shall be glad to hear from you at any time of the things that may occur in the jurisdictions that you severally represent. And now, brethren, allow me to present you to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, who will unite with me in extending to these representatives of the various Grand Lodges that you have heard named the Grand Honors of Masonry.

R. W. Bro. Warvelle:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren: I thank you sincerely in the name of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota for this very fraternal recognition of its representative. I feel that I can say but little concerning my constituents, from the fact that my own personal knowledge and experience of them is very limited. I do not now remember that I have ever been within the confines of the State. But I will say, M. W. Grand Master, that the hardy pioneers who, for two centuries, have braved the perils of frontier life, have been, almost without exception, men of sterling worth and character. They have laid the foundations of great states and imperial commonwealths, and built upon that solid structure a fabric that shall endure as long as the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity shall animate the minds of men. I believe, sir, that in a community like that it is not strange that a society, founded on morality and virtue, should exist and prosper and that the light of Freemasonry should illumine the darkness of the wilderness and cheer the dreariness of the prairie; and I feel further, sir, that in this fraternal recognition and acceptance of this Grand Lodge into the sisterhood of American Grand Lodges the Grand Lodge of Illinois has done itself quite as much an honor as it has the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and I trust, so long at least as I am its representative, that no discord or dissension may ever arise to mar the harmony and the amity which now exist. [Applause.]

W. Bro. George M. Moulton:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge: For myself personally, in a small degree, but largely in behalf of the Grand Lodge from which I have had the honor of being appointed as the representative

near this Grand Body, I return to you and this Grand Lodge my sincere thanks for the very cordial welcome that has been accorded to me as such representative. The Grand Lodge of Kansas represents a constituency of over 16,000 Master Masons, who I am sure will reciprocate most heartily the kindly expressions of regard and fraternal sympathy which have been uttered here this morning. I shall take pleasure, at the close of this convocation, in advising the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas of the cordial reception tendered to their representative upon this floor, and assure him and his constituents of the continuance of these bonds of amity and fraternity heretofore and ever existing between the Grand Lodges of Kansas and Illinois.

Past Grand Master John C. Smith:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren: The fraternal ties which bind the Craftsmen of Iowa to their brethren in Illinois are so many and so well defined that little is left for me to do, other than present the fraternal greetings of that sister Grand Lodge of Iowa to this Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The frequent visits of many of the distinguished brethren from "the other side of the river" to their brethren on "this side of the river," have strengthened the ties of fraternity which bind the brethren of both Grand Lodges.

The fraternal fires on the altars of Freemasonry in Iowa, I can assure you, burn brightly. Love abounds among the brethren. Peace spreads its wings o'er all our Iowa homes and plenty is to be found by every Masonic hearthstone. Do you desire to test the generosity of the Iowa Freemason—visit him. Do you wish to see the bountiful products of farm, forest or mine—visit OUR corn palace at Sioux City.

After you shall have tested the friendship and proven the generosity of the Iowa brethren, and as the chilly winds of the far Northwest sweep down upon you through the open gates of the Northern Pacific, left ajar by the loved brother now with us, Louis Zeigler, as he wends his way over that railroad to his far distant home on the Pacific Slope, I invite you to the genial clime of the Sunny South. Then, as he proceeds to his home in the land of the magnolia, the other distinguished Past Grand Master now on this platform, Bro. Fred Speed, I assure you will cast open the gates leading toward the other Grand Lodge which I have the honor to represent, that you may enter therein. There in the land of orange blossoms, the brethren of Florida will welcome you among the gentle zephyrs of winter, and cause you to forget the cold blizzards of your far Northern home.

Come, brethren of Illinois; come, brethren of Iowa; come to my Southern Grand Lodge—Florida.

“ Come to the land of the cedar and vine,
 Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
 Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppress'd with perfume,
 Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom.”

Brethren, I express the fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodges of Iowa and Florida, to the brethren of this great Masonic jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

INTRODUCTION OF M. W. BRO. FREDERICK SPEED, PAST GRAND MASTER
 OF MISSISSIPPI.

M. W. Bro. Cregier:

M. W. Grand Master: Frederick Speed, Past Grand Master of the Fraternity in the State of Mississippi, and the representative of this Grand Lodge near that Grand East, is before you. It is my privilege to present him, I suppose, because I have the honor of being the representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi near this Grand East. I desire not to introduce Bro. Speed formally, but simply in the line of courtesy and politeness, if you please, towards the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, to present a distinguished Craftsman, loved and esteemed at home, respected and always welcome in this Grand Lodge.

M. W. Grand Master:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge: It affords me great pleasure to introduce to you Bro. Speed, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of Mississippi, and to assure him, that speaking for you, we welcome him here. I am very glad to see him, and shall be happy to listen to any words that he may have to offer to us, and I ask you to unite with me in according to him the Grand Honors of Masonry.

M. W. Bro. Speed:

M. W. Sir and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: I am sure that it is not owing to any personal merit of my own that I have been so frequently and so cordially received in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. I know it cannot be because of anything that I may have done, anything that I may have said, for any services which I may have had the privilege of rendering to Masonry, but I attribute it, brethren, to the fact that the proud City of Chicago has for its Mayor a Mississippian, of whom we are indeed very proud to claim as our Grand Representative to this Grand Lodge. It certainly must be owing to some reason which I have assigned, because to the most of you I must necessarily be an entire stranger, not having occupied before in the Craft such a position as would have brought me before you.

But, brethren, I cannot refrain upon this occasion from thinking that perhaps there is another reason, one which goes to the very superstructure, to which I owe this kind reception at your hands. Some of you know that I was Northern born; that I went to the South in arms, an enemy. I went there, it is true, as a Mason; while the embers of the greatest fratricidal strife which the world has ever seen were yet burning; while the smoke obscured the horizon; when we could, neither at the North or at the South, see anything clearly; when the destiny of the country was entirely obscured, and men felt in their hearts an intensity of hatred which we at this day cannot even conceive. I found in Mississippi a Mason's welcome. The first hand that was extended to receive me was that of a brother Mason. The first friendship which I formed was formed in the lodge room, and I owe to Masonry all that I own, perhaps, and all that I can hope to be in Mississippi. It was in the lodge room where we gathered, and we found no bitterness in our hearts; it was there that we forgot that there was a North, a South, an East, a West, and remembered only that we were all brethren, owing a common allegiance and having common ties. Is it not a wonderful thing that that tie which is of so slight a character in the estimation of the world at large, which seems so fragile a thing that even a breath could break it, should yet be so strong that it can overthrow and overcome the most intense prejudices and passions of men? I am always proud when I come before you, brethren, to hear this tribute to my brethren of Mississippi. For, speaking not egotistically, is it not a wonderful thing after all—does it not speak volumes for the strength of the Masonic tie when I announce the fact that two Yankee soldiers have been Grand Masters of Masons in Mississippi since the war? (Applause.) I am one of them, and I feel proud that I am enabled to come before my Northern brethren and bear this testimony of the strength and worth and the character of Mississippi Masons. Not because, indeed, that that State made me Grand Master, for that is a lot which might have befallen any man, but that they could so far forget the fact that we had stood shoulder to shoulder against them; that when they went down in the struggle, after getting home and finding no roof, no fires burning on their hearthstones, a scattered people, recognizing no allegiance, feeling that they were outcasts in their own country, yet they were not outcasts around the altar of Freemasonry.

I thank you, sir, for the cordiality with which I have been received by this Grand Lodge, not only upon this but upon previous occasions. I am proud, brethren, to wear the motto of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in Mississippi; I am proud to represent a Grand Lodge having such a constituency as this one; I am proud to represent a Grand Lodge which is so conspicuous in doing good work, which has always kept alive and burning brightly the fire on the altar of Freemasonry. (Applause.)

INTRODUCTION OF PAST GRAND MASTER LOUIS ZIEGLER, OF WASHINGTON.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley:

Most Worshipful Grand Master: I have the pleasure of presenting to you our old friend and fellow-worker, M. W. Bro. Ziegler, Past Grand Master of Washington.

The M. W. Grand Master:

It affords me great pleasure to welcome you back to Illinois, where we have worked together in Grand Lodge and other bodies years and years ago. We have followed your course in the Masonic order in the new State of Washington. We were glad to see that a Mason whom we had made here was appreciated in your State; and it has been with no little regard that we have watched not only your own personal success in that distant State, but the strides that your Grand Lodge has made in our common great work. And brethren of the Grand Lodge, you will join with me in according to M. W. Bro. Ziegler the Grand Honors of Masonry.

Past Grand Master Ziegler:

M. W. Grand Master, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois: It seems to me that I ought to be at home among you. Brethren, I must admit that I am glad to be with you. I am always at home among Masons; but I must admit on the other hand again, that whilst I now experience a feeling of exquisite pleasure in meeting once more at the shrine of my mother Grand Lodge, I experience likewise a feeling of incomprehensible pain. Brethren, it is twenty-eight years ago to-day that I met with the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the first time. I met her at her annual communication with the brethren of this jurisdiction for nineteen consecutive years without failing once. During that time, my brethren, I formed many ties and friendships and associations, and ties of fraternal brotherhood with men whom I met year after year, and when I look about me to-day, my brethren, after the short space of twelve years' absence from you, I find many vacant seats amongst all whom I have met here year after year in our common cause, with whom I have labored, as your Most Worshipful Grand Master has so kindly said of me, with all my might; many of them are no more. Scarcely one half dozen—yea, not a dozen of those whom I have met—a generation of men since are now living here before you. As I see it, my brethren, while I meet with you with feelings of great pleasure, it is a feeling commingled also with great pain. It shows to us all conclusively the instability of all matters human.

I have traveled, my brethren, some two thousand miles to meet with you to-day. I have business affairs in the East which call me thither, but I must confess that the prospect of meeting with you once more has accelerated my

march to the eastward by several days. I will not entertain you by any long speech, for that is not my profession; moreover I could not entertain you with the eloquence and oratory and the elegant logic which has been presented to you by the brother who preceded me, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. I will not detain you, because you and many of the older ones have heard me talk often. I thank you for the kind reception you have accorded me. I thank you most heartily, M. W. Grand Master, for the honor you have done me. [Applause.]

CALLED OFF.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2.00 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 8th, A. L. 5899, }
2.00 o'clock P. M. }

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

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

W. Bro. A. N. Yancy submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

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

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully and fraternally report on cases referred to said committee as follows:

1. In the case of Henry R. Field, expelled from Sheldon Lodge, No. 609. The petition and recommendation of the lodge being in due form, we recommend that the petitioner be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

2. This case is a very peculiar one. The petitioner represents that in 1874 he petitioned Mithra Lodge, No. 410, for the degrees, and that he was duly elected, and in 1875 received the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, and that from that time to the date of the filing of his petition he repeatedly requested said lodge to confer on him the Master Mason de-

gree, but said lodge has failed so to do, on the grounds that charges had been preferred. That during the present year he has been tried on said charges and acquitted. That he has been informed that new objections to his advancement have been made, but that up to the date of filing his petition no charges had been preferred, but that the time of presenting charges has been twice postponed. We desire to call the attention of the Master and brethren of said lodge to Article 16 of By-laws. We also have before us the special report of R. W. D. D. G. M. J. H. Dixon, who had been commissioned to visit said lodge in reference to this matter, and from said report we are led to believe that the said lodge is violating the law in the manner in which said petitioner is being kept from taking the third degree. We therefore recommend that all the papers in said case be referred to the Grand Master, with a request that he take such steps as will insure the due observance of the law by said lodge in this case.

3. Petition of Isaac Soul, expelled from LaHarpe Lodge, No. 195, for failure to obey summons. His lodge unanimously asks for his reinstatement to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and we recommend that said petition be granted.

4. Petition of Anthony Pennington, expelled from Johnsonville Lodge, No. 713. All requirements are complied with, and his lodge, by unanimous vote, ask that he be restored to all rights and privileges of Masonry; and we recommend that the same be done.

5. Petition for restoration of B. P. Powell, expelled from Greenville Lodge, No. 245, unanimously asked for by his lodge. We recommend that it be granted.

6. Petition of Edward W. Ingram, for restoration to rights and privileges of a Mason. Your committee recommend that said petition be referred back to Carmi Lodge, No. 272, for further action, as we find the certificate of the lodge does not state the number present and voting.

7. Petition of C. M. Gibbs, expelled from Columbus Lodge, No. 227, is properly recommended by his lodge, and we recommend he be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

8. Petition of A. W. Howell, expelled from Columbus Lodge, No. 227, is properly recommended by his lodge, and we ask that he be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

9. W. T. Cagle, expelled from New Columbia Lodge, No. 336, is properly recommended by said lodge, and we recommend his restoration to all rights and privileges of Masonry.

10. J. I. Gray, expelled from New Columbia Lodge, No. 336. We rec-

commend that he be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, as it is unanimously asked for by his lodge.

11. M. H. Williams, expelled from Harvard Lodge, No. 309, is recommended by the unanimous vote of his lodge, and we recommend his restoration.

12. A. J. Humphreys, expelled from Joppa Lodge, No. 706, is recommended by all the brethren who were officers at the time of his expulsion, and we are satisfied that he should be restored to good standing in the Fraternity.

13. Albert J. Blakeslee petitions to be restored to good standing as a Mason. He was formerly a member of Metamora Lodge, No. 82. Said lodge is now defunct. Petitioner does not know of any reason why his name should have been dropped from the roll of said lodge. Owing to the imperfect manner in which the records were kept, it is impossible to tell whether he was or not. His restoration to good standing is unanimously asked for by DuQuoin Lodge, No. 234, and we recommend that the Grand Secretary issue him a certificate of good standing.

14. George Owen Greer, expelled from Scottville Lodge, No. 426. Does not have the requisite number of said lodge voting for his restoration, and the vote being 5 for and 3 against his restoration, we recommend his petition be not granted.

15. Petition of George M. Miller, expelled from Herder Lodge, No. 609. His lodge, by unanimous vote, asks that he be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and we recommend that the petition be granted.

16. Petition of A. C. Thompson, expelled by Creston Lodge, No. 320. Said lodge petitions, by unanimous vote, for his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and your committee recommends that his petition be granted.

17. Petition for restoration of charter, by Bethesda Lodge, No. 661. This is a petition on the part of certain former members of said Bethesda Lodge to have their charter restored, which was arrested by Grand Master Darrah about the year 1886, for disobedience and disregard of a letter written by Grand Master Darrah.

While your committee is of the opinion that it is not necessary to enter into a full detail of the causes leading to the arrest of the charter of this lodge, we have carefully examined all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge relating thereto, and find that while the Grand Lodge in the year 1886 approved the action of the late Most Worshipful Grand Master in arresting the charter of said lodge, yet the Grand Lodge did not revoke the charter of said Bethesda Lodge, but the same has been arrested and held in suspense by the

Grand Lodge ever since, which action upon the part of the Grand Master was, in the opinion of your committee, warranted by the facts at that time existing; but your committee can see no good reason why the charter should not now be restored to such of the brethren of said lodge as have not been delimited by the Grand Secretary, and we therefore recommend that the same may be done, and that the name of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, be restored to the list of lodges.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

J. A. ROSE,
A. N. YANCEY,
C. M. FORMAN,

Committee on Petitions.

ORATION.

THE CHARACTER AND DUTY OF MASONRY.

An address delivered before the Grand Lodge of Illinois, October 5th, 1890.

By REV. A. T. WOLFF, D. D., Grand Orator.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers and Brethren:

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me in being permitted to address this great assemblage, the representatives of the more than 40,000 Masons in the State of Illinois. But what can I say? Our Most Worshipful Grand Master in notifying me of this appointment expressed a wish that I should say something practical and helpful to the members of our Fraternity. This I shall try to do, especially in view of the great number of young men in this Grand Lodge. They are an earnest of the glory, the strength and progress of our Order through coming years. For myself, let me say that I was raised an anti-Mason of the straightest sect. I was told that Freemasons were thieves, cutthroats; that they had murdered more than one inoffensive citizen; would swear to what was not true in courts of justice to shield a brother Mason from just punishment; that they were a menace to society and good government, and could not be trusted. As I grew older, observation taught me that these things could not be true. Wherever I went I saw many of the best men in every community wearing the badge of the Order. Many of these were men who not only would scorn to do a vile or mean act, but they were eminent Christian men. What is true of the present is also true of the past. A few years ago, a ministerial friend in Pennsylvania had in his possession a Masonic apron which he held of priceless value because of its history. He was a descendant of the Wesley family, and the apron, which had descended to him through several generations, had belonged to the illustrious John Wesley, the great founder of Methodism. This apron was worn

by Wesley when present at meetings of the lodge. In 1734 Benjamin Franklin was the Grand Master of Pennsylvania. In 1754 a subscription list was circulated in Philadelphia to erect a Masonic hall. The list of subscribers is a long one, and among the names are Benjamin Franklin, John Bell, James Hamilton and others eminent in the city and Province, and some of them afterwards in the councils of the nation. When General Washington was inaugurated President, April 30, 1789, the oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingstone, the Grand Master of New York, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania sent him an address of fraternal greeting! Time wore on and Washington's administration was drawing to its close. At an extra Grand Communication an address was presented, to which Washington sent a most affectionate reply, closing with these words: "Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my temporal happiness, and to supplicate that we may all hereafter meet in that eternal temple, whose builder is the Great Architect of the Universe." In 1824, when the illustrious Lafayette, the friend of Washington and liberty, visited this country, in the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and of New York he made most earnest, fraternal appeals in behalf of the persecuted Masons of France and Spain. But why enlarge the list? The best men of the past and present have honored the Institutions of Masonry. Let us keep it so by saying that none but the virtuous and the good shall be admitted within our sacred portals. Unworthy and wicked men have sometimes gained admission. "They were with us, but not of us." So has it ever been in the Church of Jesus Christ. When there was only a church of twelve, one was a Judas, and there have been many Judases since. Masonry has her Judases, but they are false to the principles they profess.

Some object to the *secrecy* of our Order, but I remark that secrecy is not in itself wrong. It only becomes wrong when used for wicked purposes. Those who would compare Masonry to Molly McGuireism, the Clan-na-Gael, and other lawless organizations, talk of that which they know not. Every corporation or business house has its secrets. Every family is a secret society, and the husband or wife who reveals family secrets to the world, is justly held up to public infamy. The little flower blooming on the hillside, with its dew-kissed petals, bowing in worship to the rising sun, has its mysteries of life and growth which naturalist has never penetrated. Man himself is a being of mystery. He is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The soul and its attributes, the union of mind and matter, the relations of will and consciousness, are secrets which have never been revealed. Masonry has its secrets as well, which shall not be made manifest till the great day of the declaring of all things.

There exists an organization, with headquarters in this city, which has for its avowed object the overthrow of Masonry and all other secret organizations. It is composed of a few members, mostly in the vicinity of this city,

with a poorly sustained paper and publishing house. No slander is too great, no falsehood too base or malicious for these cranks to utter against our Order and its members. And yet they arrogate to themselves the great, high-sounding title of the "National Christian (?) Association." Their feeble efforts and their big name reminds me of a little story of old Jack Spicer, of Kentucky. Jack was in Paris, and attended a ball at the Hotel de Ville. He was dressed in a resplendent uniform, and sported epaulettes on his shoulders large enough to start four major generals in business. Jack was the observed of all observers, and got mixed up with a party that his friends could not account for. Wherever the Marshals of France went, there went Jack, and when the Marshals sat down, Jack did the same, always taking the post of honor. The next day Jack called on the American Minister, who started up conversation in the following way:

"Well, Jack, you were at the ball last night."

"I was, sir, and had a high old time."

"For which I suppose you were indebted to the high old company you got into. By the way, how came you associated with the Marshals?"

"How? By virtue of my office. They were Marshals of France, while I am nothing else than a Marshal of the United States?"

"By right of your office! What do you mean?"

Jack pulled out a whitey-brown parchment, with a seal big enough for a four-pound weight.

"What is this?"

"My commission of 'Marshal,' which I received when I was Provost Marshal, time of the war!"

"Well, Jack," said the American Minister, "all I've got to say is, you're doing a mighty big business on a mighty small capital!"

And so say we of the Cynosureans, *alias* National Christian Association—in their attempt to overthrow Masonry—they are doing a *mighty big business on a mighty small capital!*

For whatever cause attacked—by the ignorant, the scoffer, the wicked, the faithless, or the false—the brotherhood is pledged to maintain itself now and hereafter as aforesaid. We laugh to scorn the futile efforts of men, ignorant or misled, deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, who seek notoriety or gain by fruitless assaults upon our noble Order. Against all hostile forces, it stands protected in a security consecrated by the centuries.

Masonry is the *oldest* of existing secret fraternities, as well as the mother of all others. Our Most Worshipful Grand Master said to me almost a year ago, "Don't give us a flowery talk about the Antiquity of Masonry, that is

done to death; talk about something else." Which I propose to do. The fact is, I have no sympathy with the claims of a great antiquity. Some say that the apostles were Masons, some trace the institution back to Solomon, some to Noah, and some to the garden of Eden. It is true that Adam made himself an "apron," but I can scarcely believe that he was a Mason, for he had been guilty of grossly *un-Masonic conduct just before!* I have no doubt that the world in all ages has had its secret orders, but *speculative Masonry* is of comparatively modern date. It is an outgrowth of the Guilds of operative Masons of Germany, France and Great Britain in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and more latterly those of Sir Christopher Wren, who erected St. Paul's Cathedral, and rebuilt much of London after the great fire. These guilds beginning to admit gentlemen and noblemen, gradually lost their operative character. The first instance of the admission of gentlemen to these guilds was in 1646, when Elias Ashmole, afterward Herald of Windsor under Charles II., and Col. Mainwaring were accepted. Thus these guilds began to develop into speculative Masonry. Speculative Masonry may really be said to have commenced its present career in London, June 24, 1717. For on that day, the "high noon of the year, the day of light and roses," was instituted the first Grand Lodge of England, which was composed of four subordinate lodges. The leading spirits in the organization were Dezaguliers, a French Huguenot, and Rev. James Anderson, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. Anderson compiled the first Book of Constitutions. In 1721, the Duke of Montague was Grand Warden, the first of a long line of noblemen and princes who have graced our noble Fraternity.

The true glory of Masonry is not in its antiquity, but in the purity of its principles. Feathers, regalia, gold lace, big processions may dazzle the eyes of children and the unthinking, but we shall best commend ourselves and our order to the thoughtful and wise by being more fraternal, and walking by the "great light" which God has given to us, to be a "lamp to our feet and a light to our pathway."

MASONRY PECULIARLY HONORS WOMAN.

Mother, home, wife, sister, daughter—there are no dearer words in the English language. I measure a man's character by the estimate he sets upon woman. No grander testimony to the purity of this Worshipful Grand Lodge could have been given than the unanimous action and enthusiastic applause this morning, when a seducer of woman was expelled from our Order. The Knight Templar of old grasped his trusty sword in defense of the life or honor of his maiden fair. Let every Master Mason never forget that to the wife, the mother, the sister, the daughter of every Mason, Masonry is solemnly pledged to maintain and protect the sanctity of her person and her home. Every precept of Masonry exalts purity of character and life.

Masonry is the *handmaid of religion*. Some commit the grave error of making it their religion. They say, "the lodge is religion enough for me." Masonry meddles not with creed. It is a religious institution, but it is not a religion. It requires a belief in a personal God. No atheist can be made a Mason. All its symbolism points to a higher and a nobler life. The square is to square our actions. The compass is to circumscribe and keep in due bound our passions. But the Holy Bible, God's own word, is to rule and guide our faith. Every true Mason, because of his Masonry, will be a better husband, a better father, a better citizen, a better church member! Peaceable in all its words; fearing God; obeying the civil magistrate, Freemasonry obtrudes neither its principles or its practices upon public notice. Retiring from the gaze of the world, seeking nothing from its favor, independent of its power or opinions, Masonry lives by a law unto itself, which for ages has preserved it to be a light and a lesson to mankind. And while time shall last, it will still go on its quiet mission of fraternity, charity, purity and brotherly love.

But, further, I believe that *Masonry has a great mission to fulfill*. We are on the verge of a mighty conflict which is to determine the civilization of the future.

"We are living, we are dwelling,
 In a grand and awful time,
 In an age on ages telling;
 To be living is sublime.
 Oh! let all the soul within you
 For the truth's sake go abroad;
 Strike! let every nerve and sinew
 Tell on ages, tell for God."

Popery, the mother of superstition and bigotry, the eternal foe of Freemasonry, is seeking to gain control of our Republic. Socialism, Anarchism and Communism, under various names and slightly different forms, are sowing seeds of discord in our land. Every principle of these organizations strike not only at the foundation of our civilization and social fabric, but also at the very root and foundation of Masonry. Their soul is Atheism, and they are conceived and brought forth in reeking filth and impurity. Take for example the platform of the Commune, which is a fair representative of all the others. That platform is not the vaporings of some crazy brain, but one of the most consistent and logical documents ever constructed. Every plank is the link of a perfect chain. 1. The Commune is *atheist*. 2. Majorities rule. 3. We demand the abolition of marriage. 4. Of the Sabbath. 5. Of worship. 6. Of the oath. 7. Of the rights of property. Because the Commune is atheist, there is no higher power than the mob, and marriage, the Sabbath, worship, the oath and property rights are ordinances and institutions of God and point to Him; therefore they must be abol-

ished. Do not these principles strike at the very life of Masonry? Was not the first lesson we learned to put "our trust in God"? And after that the sanctity of the oath and marriage? [These principles were discussed at length by Dr. Wolff, who showed the bearing of each plank upon society in general and Masonry in particular.]

There are a million and a half of Communistic and Socialistic voters in our country, and they are rapidly spreading their doctrines. From the vast masses under their influence comes a cry of discontent, which often develops into riot and murder. Do you say there is no danger? Come with me and behold the city of Pittsburgh in 1877. Twenty squares of the city are in the possession of a howling, cursing mob. The police and militia are cowed. Citizens who at first sympathized with the strikers are filled with terror. Buildings are being burned and railroad property plundered. Men, women and children are plundering cars and buildings, and carrying property to their homes. They thought the Communist millennium was here and the "divide" had come! And the only thing that saved the city from utter destruction was *whisky*. They found a train load of whisky, and the infernal crew got so drunk they could carry their nefarious work no further! But \$9,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, and a debt put upon the city and State which our great grandchildren will not see paid. Do you know anything of the Haymarket massacre? Or of riots and destruction of life and property in other places? I tell you, my brethren, a momentous struggle is before us which will shake the very foundations of our civilization. And the time may come when we as Masons, like the Crusaders of old, will be called upon to grasp our trusty swords and go forth in defense of the truth and our homes.

But our principles are those of brotherly love and charity. Each one has a work to do in building and beautifying the great Temple of Masonry. You may feel that there so many more able and worthy than yourself that you may wonder what you can do. But be not discouraged. Last year I was in the city of Toronto, where they are building a magnificent new Parliament House. Over acres of ground in the Queen's Park were hundreds of men working on blocks of marble and granite. These stones were of various shapes: some three-cornered, some round on the end. If I had asked a workman in what part of the building this or that stone was to be used, he could not have told me. All that he could have told me was that he was ordered to dress it that particular way. But yonder on one side of the Park, in a small building, sits the architect. Before him are his plans. He keeps a set of books, and in them every stone is numbered. And by and by, when story has been added to story, till the top of the imposing dome is reached, it will be found that there is a place for every block wrought out by the men who have toiled in the field. And so in the ages to come, when the great Temple of Masonic Charity and Brotherhood stands resplendent not only in

the light of the ages but of eternity, it will be found that the Great Architect of the Universe has a place for your work, and your labor has not been in vain!

Brethren, let us ever exemplify these principles. As the operative Mason uses the gavel to remove the inequalities and superfluous parts from the stone, and as he uses the trowel to spread the cement, so let us symbolically use them to divest our hearts, our consciences and our lives of evil, and to spread the cement of true brotherly love.

“ The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above.”

W. Bro. C. M. Forman moved that the oration be printed in the proceedings, and that the Grand Orator receive the thanks of this Grand Lodge for it, which motion was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTER DR. EDWARD R. ROE.

M. W. Bro. Cregier:

M. W. Grand Master: Looking at yonder banner, and more particularly, sir, at the date, 1840, indicating the birth of this Grand Lodge, and looking over this assembly and assuming, not knowing positively, but assuming that very many of the representatives present to-day, representing this ancient Craft in this jurisdiction, have grown at least from youth to manhood, from the year 1840 to the present year of grace, 1890.

This Fraternity has gone on from those early days, growing apace, and many of the older members here, you among the rest, sir, can recall, more or less, the struggle. Coming into this beautiful hall, and viewing this Grand Lodge, numerically and intellectually, it must be a pride to the presiding officer and his associates, and to every Freemason, to know that Illinois is going onward and upward in Freemasonry, and on a solid and substantial foundation. I say this much, sir, without intending to obtrude upon you—and I dare say I am—in order to bring before this Grand Lodge, and especially before the younger brethren, Dr. Roe, a Past Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 1848. It is thirty years since he was in this Grand Lodge, which was before many of us were Masons, but nevertheless, it is a fact. I asked the brother this morning where he had been living all these years, to be so active a man to-day, and a Past Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge in 1848, because he must have been in a healthy atmosphere. The fact is, he has lived in the atmosphere of Freemasonry and in this glorious and healthy Commonwealth of Illinois, and I repeat, and I know it will be a pleasure to you to extend your salutations to this worthy and venerable brother.

The M. W. Grand Master:

Right Worshipful Sir: It affords me great pleasure to extend to you my hand, and to welcome to this Grand Lodge one whose name was familiar to me before I had ever attained a seat within this body with yourself and Bro. Reynolds, Hobbs, Ames and Blaney, those names that were the pride of the history of this Grand Lodge, and some of whom I knew, but some of whom I only knew because they were our Grand Officers, with yourself associated, and I am glad to meet you, and I know that the members of this Grand Lodge will be glad to welcome you. And now, Brethren, let us again extend to him our Masonic Grand Honors. This Grand Lodge did so forty years ago or more, and let us do it again to-day in token of our joy in meeting him here.

R. W. Edward R. Roe:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren: Accept my thanks for this warm reception and my hope for your future prosperity and such memories in the future as I have of the past labors of this Grand Lodge. (Applause.)

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred the reports of R. W. Brothers, the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary, fraternally report, that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of those officers and the vouchers accompanying them, and find the same correct as therein set forth.

During the recess of the Grand Lodge bills have been audited by this committee and approved, for the amounts and purposes below stated, which items are included in the report of the Grand Treasurer as vouchers paid:

For incidental expenses of Grand Secretary's office.....	5	100	05
Postage, express and telegrams.....		643	58
Printing proceedings.....	3,352	04	
Other printing.....	857	25	
Expenses Grand Master Smith.....	105	60	
Expenses Grand Master Pearson.....	143	35	
Tax on Missouri land.....	40	20	
Expense Finance Committee at Freeport.....	105	10	
Dist. Dep. Grand Masters for expenses by order of Grand Master..	12	40	

Expenses Semi-Centennial.....	373 55
Schools of Instruction—	
At DuQuoin.....	\$ 81 60
At Elgin.....	67 15
At Rockford.....	101 05
At Springfield.....	175 30
At Urbana.....	93 60— 518 70
Miscellaneous.....	26 58
 Total.....	 \$6,267 89

DELINQUENT LODGES.

The Grand Secretary's report shows payment in full of Grand Lodge dues by all the constituent lodges with the exception of two, to-wit: Sigel, No. 541; Tuscan, No. 630.

REDUCTION OF MILEAGE.

Your committee have given careful consideration to that part of the address of the M. W. Grand Master referring to a change in the present rate of mileage and per diem paid to Grand officers, representatives and committees in attendance on the annual sessions of Grand Lodge, and a possible reduction in the per capita tax on constituent lodges by reason of a change from the present rate to seven cents per mile. * * *

The M. W. Grand Master makes no recommendations in the matter, and from the action of Grand Lodge last year and on a previous occasion, when the reports of special committees appointed to consider ways and means of reducing expenditures, were submitted to them, we can but conclude that they regard a change at this time as undesirable, and your committee have no recommendations to make.

HARMON G. REYNOLDS.

In the matter of the petition of M. W. Bro. Harmon G. Reynolds, for an appropriation of two hundred dollars per annum, payable in quarterly installments on the first day of November, February, May and August, and to continue during his life, your committee doubt the propriety of the adoption by Grand Lodge at this Grand Communication of any resolution providing for the payment of money, which might be construed, even by implication, as binding upon any subsequent Grand Communication, and therefore recommend that the prayer of petitioner be denied; and suggest if Grand Lodge wishes to contribute again to the relief of the M. W. Brother who for so many years was so prominently identified with Masonry in this Grand Juris-

diction, and for so long a time was one of its most distinguished members, that the donation be made in some other manner.

JOHN T. DICKINSON.

In the matter of petition of W. Bro. John T. Dickinson, of Eric Lodge, No. 667, your committee find the facts to be that Bro. Dickinson was present at the last Grand Communication as the proxy of the W. Master, but failing to present a written proxy his name was not entered on the roll of representatives and his mileage and per diem were withheld.

As this was the result of a misunderstanding on the part of Bro. Dickinson, we recommend that his claim be allowed and the Grand Secretary be directed to issue an order in favor of Bro. John T. Dickinson for \$19.30, the amount to which he would be entitled as such representative.

On the application of El Dara Lodge, No. 388, for remission of its dues on account of destruction by fire of its lodge-room and furniture, your committee adhere to the well settled practice of the Grand Lodge for years past, refusing to allow such claims—resulting, as they do, from careless business methods, and failure on the part of the lodges to insure property against loss by fire.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Your committee recommend appropriations be made for the following items, and the Grand Secretary be directed to draw his warrants on the Grand Treasurer for the same:

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	\$300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler	100 00
Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	50 00
Thomas Vinton, Janitor.....	25 00
J. C. Smith, rent Music Hall.....	400 00
R. R. Stevens, bill of expense at Grand Lodge	101 47

And to the 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 law.

ESTIMATE.

Your committee estimate the expenditures for the ensuing year as follows:

For mileage and per diem.....	\$17,000
Printing proceedings.....	3,000
Stationery, postage and express.....	1,000
Schools of Instruction.....	4,400
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2,000
Total.....	\$27,400

Fraternally submitted,

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

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report for the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation have examined the returns of six lodges working under dispensation, and beg leave to submit the following report:

VICTORIA.

Located at Victoria, Knox County. Dispensation was granted to nineteen brethren September 12, 1889, and was continued in force by endorsement of the Grand Master under date of December 14, 1889.

The record states that the lodge was instituted and its officers *installed* Sept. 16, 1889, by R. W. Bro. Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr., D. D. G. M. 13th Dist., which is probably a fiction originating in the brain of the secretary.

October second, by vote of the lodge, authority was given its officers to borrow one hundred dollars, and to execute therefor the note of the lodge, due in one year after date with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, thereby increasing the liabilities of this Grand Lodge to that amount.

Your committee have, on former occasions, called the attention of this Grand Lodge to this pernicious custom. These notes are the notes of this Grand Lodge, given without authority, but for the payment of which this Grand Lodge is responsible, and we again urge that proper steps be taken to prevent its recurrence.

October 6th by-laws were adopted which conform to the laws of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Petition for degrees received.	9
Elected.	6
Initiated.	6
Passed.	5
Raised.	5

Number named in dispensation, nineteen, of which number fifteen joined in the petition for charter. Present membership, 20.

We recommend that a charter be granted as A. T. Darrah Lodge, No. 793.

TADMOR.

This lodge is located at Karber's Ridge, in Hardin County.

Dispensation was granted to sixteen brethren November 19, 1889.

By-laws were adopted January 29, 1890, and conform to the code prepared and recommended by this committee.

Petitions for degrees received.	4
Elected.	4
Initiated.	4
Passed.	3
Raised.	3
Number named in dispensation.	16
Total membership.	15

We recommend that a charter be granted as Tadmor Lodge, No. 794.

MYRTLE.

Located at Irving Park, Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation was granted December 30, 1889, to twenty brethren.

By-laws are submitted for future government, and meet the approval of this committee in every particular.

Petitions for degrees received.	13
Elected.	10
Initiated.	9
Passed.	9
Raised.	7

Number named in dispensation, twenty, of which number sixteen join in the petition for charter. Total membership, 23.

We recommend that a charter be granted as Myrtle Lodge, No. 795.

E. M. HUSTED.

Is located at Roodhouse, in Green County. Dispensation was granted to thirty-five brethren February 26, 1890.

The records of this lodge are voluminous and interesting; they contain a business directory of the town, and a biographical sketch of the members of the lodge, as well as complete minutes of the work and proceedings.

Among other items of interest we find that there were

Petitions for degrees received.....	7
Elected.....	6
Rejected.....	1
Initiated.....	4
Passed.....	5
Raised.....	5
Number named in dispensation.....	35
Total membership.....	40

We recommend that a charter be granted as E. M. Husted Lodge, No. 796.

NORMAL PARK.

Located at Normal Park, Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation was granted April 14, 1890, to forty-one brethren, and May 9th a code of by-laws was adopted.

The record of work shows

Petitions received for degrees.....	11
Elected.....	10
Rejected.....	1
Initiated.....	10
Passed.....	10
Raised.....	7

Number named in dispensation, forty-one, of which number twenty-nine join in the petition for charter. Total membership, 36.

We recommend that a charter be granted as Normal Park Lodge, No. 797.

SIDELL.

Located at Sidell, in Vermilion County. Dispensation was granted to thirteen brethren May 23, 1890.

By-laws appear in the records under date of June 23, but there is no evidence of their adoption.

Petitions for degrees received.....	5
Elected	3
Initiated	3
Passed.....	3
Raised.....	3
Number named in dispensation.....	13
Total membership.....	16

We recommend that a charter be granted as Sidell Lodge, No. 798.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
J. L. McCULLOUGH,
H. C. CLARKE,
S. F. CONNOR,
H. N. GREENEBAUM,

Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

Chicago, Oct. 7th, 1890.

CALLED OFF.

At 5:20 o'clock p. m., the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:00 o'clock a. m. Thursday, October 9th.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 9th, A. L. 5890, }
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.

R. W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which, on motion, 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.

EDWARD S. MULLINER,
JOHN A. LADD,
ED. S. WAHLL,

Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.	Mileage	Per Diem	Total.	RESIDENCE.
John M. Pearson	Grand Master	252	25 20	\$.	\$25 20	Godfrey
Monroe C. Crawford	Deputy Grand Master	329	32 90	6	38 90	Jonesboro
Leroy A. Goddard	Senior Grand Warden	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion
Owen Scott	Junior Grand Warden	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Wiley M. Egan	Grand Treasurer	114	11 40	6	17 40	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn	Grand Secretary	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport
Rev. F. M. Springer	Grand Chaplain	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Rev. A. T. Wolff	Grand Orator	257	25 70	6	31 70	Alton
Leslie A. Munn	Deputy Grand Secretary	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport
Benj. F. Mason	Grand Pursuivant	103	10 30	6	16 30	Paxton
R. S. Gordon	Grand Marshal	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
N. E. Roberts	Grand Standard Bearer	258	25 80	6	31 80	Fairfield
Joseph G. Marston	Grand Sword Bearer	262	26 20	6	32 20	Jerseyville
John O'Neill	Senior Grand Deacon	231	23 10	6	29 10	Chicago
J. W. Rose	Junior Grand Deacon	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield
Chester S. Gurney	Grand Steward	257	25 70	6	31 70	Chicago
Wm. Jackson	Grand Steward	257	25 70	6	31 70	Alton
Thomas Worthington	Grand Steward	255	25 50	6	31 50	Pittsfield
Robert R. Stevens	Grand Tyler	114	11 40	6	17 40	Chicago

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

W. K. Forsyth	1st District	.....	.....	\$6	\$ 6 00	Chicago
Daniel J. Avery	2d "	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Joseph H. Dixon	3d "	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
W. S. Hewins	4th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Elgin
Jacob Krohn	5th "	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport
E. T. E. Becker	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
E. Sanford	8th "	62	6 20	6	12 20	Morris
Ebenzer Barber	9th "	77	7 70	6	13 70	Marseilles
M. U. Trimble	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton
Frank G. Welton	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge
Geo. W. Hamilton	12th "	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City
Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg
C. F. Hitchcock	14th "	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria
S. J. LeFevre	15th "	110	11 00	6	17 00	Gibson City
Fayette S. Hatch	16th "	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee
F. E. Eubeling	17th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	Urbana
Chas. F. Tenney	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement
R. D. Lawrence	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Albert P. Grout	20th "	235	23 50	6	29 50	Winchester
W. R. Hamilton	21st "	239	23 90	6	29 90	Carthage
Alexander H. Bell	22d "	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville
Wm. T. Vandevceer	23d "	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville
W. W. Bruce	24th "	192	19 20	6	25 20	Casby
Geo. W. Smith	25th "	235	23 50	4	27 50	Flora
Samuel Rawson	26th "	279	27 90	6	33 90	Troy
James Douglas	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester
Walter Watson	28th "	282	28 20	6	34 20	Mt. Vernon
W. J. Elwell	29th "	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawneetown
John Wood	30th "	365	36 50	6	42 50	Cairo

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total ..	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	...	...	\$20	\$20 00	Chicago.
James A. Hawley.....	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
Daniel M. Browning.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
John C. Smith.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
Charles Fisher.....	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas.....	160	\$16 00	\$20	\$36 00	Paris.
H. J. Hamlin.....	195	19 50	20	39 50	Shelbyville.
Geo. W. Hill.....	316	31 60	20	51 60	Murphysboro.
Ira W. Buell.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
William S. Cantrell.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.

CHARTERED LODGES.

G. H. B. Tolle.....	172	\$17 20	\$20	\$37 20	Mattoon.
George W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
M. Maynard.....	144	14 40	20	34 40	Apple River.
John C. Garver.....	78	7 80	20	27 80	Rockford.
A. McDonald.....	278	27 80	20	47 80	Trenton.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton.....	...	\$...	\$20	\$20 00	Chicago.
S. F. Connor.....	257	25 70	20	45 70	Alton.
John L. McCullough.....	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
H. N. Greenebaum.....	...	...	20	20 00	Chicago.
Haswell C. Clarke.....	56	5 60	20	25 60	Kankakee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.....	263	26 30	\$15	\$41 30	Quincy.
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MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

E. S. Mulliner.....	263	\$26 30	\$30	\$56 30	Quincy.
John A. Ladd.....	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
Edw. S. Wahl.....	231	23 10	30	53 10	Vandalia.

FINANCE.

Edward C. Pace	266	\$26 60	\$35	\$61 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	100	.....	35	35 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	35	47 60	Bloomington

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin	114	\$11 40	\$15	\$26 40	Freeport
W. B. Grimes	255	25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.
James John.....	.....	.....	15	15 00	Chicago.
Eugene L. Stoker	253	25 30	15	40 30	Centralia.
Joseph E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello

CREDENTIALS.

James I. McClintock	286	\$28 60	\$20	\$48 60	Carmi.
D. B. Breed	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
Philander W. Barclay.....	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.

PETITIONS.

James A. Rose.....	352	\$35 20	\$20	\$55 20	Golconda.
A. N. Yancy.....	250	25 00	20	45 00	Bunker Hill.
C. M. Forman	277	27 70	20	47 70	Nashville.

OBITUARIES.

L. R. Jerome.....	15	\$ 1 50	\$20	\$21 50	La Grange.
A. W. Blakesley	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy.
Simon Willard.....	365	36 50	20	56 50	Mound City.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther.....	182	\$18 20	\$20	\$38 20	Charleston.
F. W. Havill.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
John R. Hodson.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.

RAILROADS.

William Jenkins	84	\$8 40	\$35	\$43 40	Mendota.
Chas. H. Morrell	227	22 70	20	42 70	Angusta.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	T. W. Macfall.....	263	\$ 26 30	\$5	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	Daniel Lawrence.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony.....	3	John A. Schaub.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Rufus L. Berry.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	Horace Street.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	James D. Templeton.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	Chas. B. Griffith.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	A. W. Hoberg.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	A. C. Millspaugh.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	John M. Simpson.....	145	14 50	4	18 50
Temperance.....	16	Robert W. Ross.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	Wm. C. Johnson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	B. D. Wright.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	John F. Scott.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	Geo. Bley, Jr.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	John E. Thomas.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	H. T. Burnap.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	Augustus Noe.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	James Brown.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Louis Zinger.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Geo. W. Howard.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Barry.....	34	T. A. Retaillic.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	Robert L. Reat.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Bauden.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Monmouth.....	37	R. Lahann.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	J. W. Hamilton.....	124	12 40	4	16 40
Herman.....	39	Wm. F. Bader.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	Joseph A. Ailson.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	C. A. Noble.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	Charles F. Webb.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	Francis Keyser.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	Pavin Shinn.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	D. H. Tripp.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia.....	47	John Flinn.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity.....	48	E. C. Cook.....	31	3 10	6	9 10
Cambridge.....	49	R. H. Hinman.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrrollton.....	50	F. P. Kergher.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	C. W. Bliss.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Francis A. Nevill.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	G. M. Moore.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	James A. Anderson.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	Lucian Adams.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	L. B. Tinder.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	Ed. L. Willits.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	W. S. Foote.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	E. A. Campbell.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	E. C. Jewett.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	W. R. Browning.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	W. V. Lambe.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	J. R. Scott.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	John H. Cox.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Eureka.....	69	Wm. Francis.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central.....	71	Zimri A. Enos.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	C. E. Kingsbury.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	Wm. Thompson.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	E. H. Randall.....	85	8 50	4	12 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	W. H. Behrens.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	Robert L. McKinlay.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan.....	78	J. Frank Kuhn.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	Fred P. Bacon.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	Wm. A. Winn.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	I. A. Mason.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	Ellis I. Day.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	S. L. Johnson.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	H. E. Seymour.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Havana.....	88	L. R. Hauck.....	182	18 20	6	24 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem	Total.....
Fellowship.....	89	J. C. B. Smith.....	326	\$ 32 60	\$ 6	\$ 38 60
Metropolis.....	91	J. L. Elliott.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	Geo. W. Phillipps.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	Robert Fell.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	John E. Morton.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	J. E. McCoy.....	96	9 60	4	13 60
Excelsior.....	97	W. W. Harpster.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	S. Y. Weiser.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	William Olive.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	T. W. Price.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	John B. Nash.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	J. C. Wagy.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lancaster.....	106	C. N. Kuykendall.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	S. J. Wilson.....	240	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	107	W. T. Carr.....	278	27 80	4	31 80
Lebanon.....	110	C. J. Reuter.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	D. W. Karraker.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	Leman H. Streeter.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	W. F. Spence.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	Elisha Shepherd.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Vermont.....	116	E. P. Durell.....	213	21 30	4	25 30
Elgin.....	117	F. S. Orton.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	J. C. Deatherage.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	C. C. Slygh.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	J. C. McBride.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Louis H. Hand.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	David Nickel.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup.....	125	Harlow Park.....	202	20 20	4	24 20
Empire.....	126	Jacob Cohenour.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	Alex. Trotter.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	V. M. Martin.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	Ralph Metcalf.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	John W. Larimer.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	Penn V. Trovillion.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw.....	132	L. M. Brock.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	T. W. Clark.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	Fred A. Jones.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	George W. Erhart.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	C. M. Eaton.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	Wm. W. Hall.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Lester Barber.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	Charles W. Grant.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	Nathan Niblo.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	John W. Kleckner.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	H. W. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	James V. Aldrich.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	W. F. Pierce.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	A. W. Day.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre.....	146	Willard A. Salsbery.....	95	9 50	4	13 50
Clayton.....	147	Joseph V. DeLess.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	W. T. Hartley.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham.....	149	Wm. B. Wright.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	W. Y. Smith.....	339	33 90	4	37 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	A. D. Wood.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	Enos Johnson.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	J. L. Frohock.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Roy O. West.....	134	13 40	4	17 40
Alpha.....	155	C. E. Allen.....	103	10 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	L. W. Lawton.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	F. E. Eubeling.....	130	13 00	4	17 00
McHenry.....	158	Charles C. Colby.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	Andrew T. Boyle.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubesaia.....	160	Morton Sieg.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden.....	161	L. T. Becker.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	W. P. Askins.....	310	31 00	6	37 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES,	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES,	Miles.....	Mileage	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Westfield.....	163	James M. DeLong.....	181	\$18 10	9 5	\$24 10
Edward Dobbins.....	164	P. J. Anderson.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	H. Crikfield.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	Henry T. Cherry.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	James A. McConnell.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	Robert Andrews.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	M. E. Schofield.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard.....	171	George Ball.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	S. A. Graham.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	J. P. B. Jones.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	J. H. Gunsaul.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson.....	175	John B. Fithian.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staubton.....	177	J. R. Ripley.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	John J. Wonderly.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	H. Gardner.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	B. F. Ribelen.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	H. W. Mestling.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	George W. Norton.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	James Bellwood.....	173	17 30	3	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	Frank J. Crawford.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	C. E. Grove.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	C. A. Griswold.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	E. C. Hawley.....	42	4 20	4	8 20
Farmington.....	192	A. G. Morse.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	Theo. McClure.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe.....	195	W. O. Butler.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	W. R. Whitman.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	Ed. A. Culver.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer.....	199	Jacob Tindall.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	W. H. Watkins.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	Henry L. Rhodes.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. V. McKinney.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	George J. Price.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	L. W. Wheeler.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield.....	206	John M. Rapp.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	F. M. Ward.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Geo. L. Ayres.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Logan.....	210	S. M. Guttery.....	150	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	Joseph H. Macauley.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	F. R. Kahl.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	I. M. VanHorn.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	Solomon Lesem.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	W. H. Lathrop.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason.....	217	John A. Gladson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	John Andrew.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	John Rutherford.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet.....	220	Levi L. Tayman.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	John R. Ross.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	G. O. Friedrich.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana.....	226	James O. Gurney.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	H. L. Salthouse.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington.....	228	P. J. Ecord.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester.....	229	J. H. Wilson.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	Samuel T. Smith.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet.....	231	W. E. Sapp.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	O. S. Rush.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville.....	233	Geo. S. Fuhr.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	J. D. Buchan.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	B. Mendenhall.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	Fred C. Brown.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo.....	237	Joseph W. Wenger.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	Ezra H. Stuart.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Isaac F. Price.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	Joseph O'Brien.....	128	12 80	6	18 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Shekinah	241	Edward K. Porter.....	308	\$30 80	26	\$36 80
Galva	243	O P. Stoddard	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	Frank Barker.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	C. F. Thrauer.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso.....	246	W. H. Gerberich.....	113	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	E. Harris.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate.....	248	B. F. Bradbury.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	M. Spencer Brown.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson.....	250	Thos. N. Browning.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Joseph Dorland.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	S. D. C. Hays.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	R. B. Predmore.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	Henry M. Grant.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	H S. Hanner.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	A. Roessler.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	John F. Kingsolver.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	E. M. Taylor.....	139	13 90	4	17 90
Channahon.....	262	Albert T. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	W. H. Eastman.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	N. A. Whitney.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	George Heileman.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	Q. R. Harris.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	J. G. Schwartz.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	David M. Wieder.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	Marcellus E. Jones.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	John H. Phillips.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	Henry F. Kett.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi.....	272	Oscar R. Silliman.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Miners.....	273	James S. Baume.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron.....	274	John H. Helm.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton.....	275	J. W. Poren.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	John H. Jenkins.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	Gustav Mueller.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	W. F. Conyne.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga.....	279	James B. Singer.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	J. W. Winn.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn.....	282	J. P. Johnson.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	George B. Deroll.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	A. Jones.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	David M. Sapp.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Genoa.....	288	A. N. Hollebeak.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Wataga.....	291	J. H. Merrill.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Chenoa.....	292	W. G. Abbott.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	James J. Pearson.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	Oscar J. Reese.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	Wm H. Cadogan.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	James K. P. Little.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda.....	298	James Monahan.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hinckley.....	301	G. E. Hobbs.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand.....	302	P. Patterson.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Raven.....	303	George R. Schamp.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	Elmore E. Munson.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Andrew Tombs.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Geo. S. Doughty.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Ashlar.....	308	Wm. H. Blackler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard.....	309	W. C. Wellington.....	62	6 20	4	10 20
Dearborn.....	310	R. F. Mix.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	Hugh MacMillan.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	Geo. E. Miller.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	C. D. Ryerson.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine.....	314	Chas. Sigwalt.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	D. Busse.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Thomas N. Boue.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	John D. Hess.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric.....	319	J. W. McPherson.....	160	16 00	6	22 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Creston	320	R. M. Hevenor.....	70	\$ 7 00	\$6	\$13 00
Dunlap	321	William Riggs.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	G. A. Edwards.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	N. J. Cobleigh.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg	325	Chas. P. Skroggs.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	O. V. Beaver.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	Levi K. Byers.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erle.....	331	Alex. S. Jessup.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	J. A. Sloan.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Frank Hudson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	C. C. Judy.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	H. Hedrich.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	Thomas N. Cummins.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	T. A. Wetmore.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	L. Z. Sullivan.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	Geo. A. Parish.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	J. Tidball.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	Carl Dreher.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	F. M. Moulton.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	Norman Compton.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	S. J. Boyd.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	John P. Weger.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Fairview.....	350	M. E. Swegle.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	T. A. McKensie.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	John W. Mooberry.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	T. S. Tandy.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	Wm. M. Hill.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	John Stevenson.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	J. S. Rose.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	D. A. Hewit.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	J. W. Harris.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	O. B. Slane.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	John T. Gebbie.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	Jas. L. McMurtry.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	C. S. Bristol.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	L. A. Kaiser.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	Geo. W. Poole.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	T. L. Vradenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	A. T. Forgy.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	H. C. Phillips.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	James M. Smith.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Chas. L. Romberger.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	James L. Metz.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	Wm. Husk.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma.....	378	H. P. Lowe.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	E. C. King.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	S. F. McBride.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill.....	382	Thomas Gibbs.....	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
Mississippi.....	385	J. R. Robinson.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	Jacob Schlenker.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	Alonzo Lyons.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	C. R. Starr.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	J. E. Dudley.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	Robert Leslie.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	Fred Garber.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Jerseyville.....	394	David M. Houghtlin.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	Lewis W. Brown.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	John C. Schempp.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy.....	398	C. Rohrbough.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	James A. Lawson.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	Lyman A. Jackson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Odell.....	401	Chas. E. Axt.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	Lewis M. Gross.....	62	6 20	6	12 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Mason City.....	403	Hugh Cooper.....	171	\$17 10	\$2	\$21 10
Batavia.....	404	Chas. A. Palmer.....	38	3 80	0	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	Jesse Mays.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	P. Greenwood.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	I. J. Lamb.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Prentiss M. Nichols.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	Charles Hoya.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	S. F. English.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	C. C. Fuller.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	Thos. Eglert.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Paxton.....	416	Chas. H. Langford.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	David Samuels.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	Peter Herman, Jr.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	J. S. Wittenberg.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	Hiram L. Currier.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	C. H. Ireland.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	E. T. Doyle.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	George W. Fleming.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	Rufus Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	J. A. Turner.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	Francis Kemp.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	John E. Turpin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	William H. Watson.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	Jay Brown.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	George F. Towne.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	G. W. Miller.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	R. W. Milar.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Makanda.....	434	H. E. Ferrill.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	C. S. Hunt.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	William Phillips.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Camargo.....	440	D. A. Ward.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	T. Van Antwerp.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	D. C. Sturdevant.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	A. D. Tyler.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	M. S. Tyer.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka.....	446	Charles E. Barber.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	L. C. Conover.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Yates City.....	448	W. H. Longden.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	E. H. Wilkins.....	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
New Hartford.....	453	I. N. Winans.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	William M. Phares.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	I. L. Gregory.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	D. H. Zepp.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	L. Shaddock.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	C. A. Furlong.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	F. M. Long.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	H. Thomas.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	D. B. McLean.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	Frank Watson.....	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	John J. Ferrill.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	S. G. Washburn.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	J. A. Mace.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean.....	469	C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	Ed. Swedberg.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	George F. Hoadley.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity.....	472	C. E. Norris.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	Andrew J. Gullick.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	J. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	James Bane.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades.....	478	D. F. Power.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Wyoming.....	479	Thomas W. Bloomer.....	138	\$13 80	\$6	\$19 80
Momence.....	481	Thomas B. Manning.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	A. H. Scrogin.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	Charles O. Ramsey.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	C. M. Erwin.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	J. W. Carmical.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	R. T. Duff.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	Charles Thompson.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon.....	490	I. D. Woodford.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	M. J. Platt.....	179	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville.....	492	John Austin.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill.....	493	James K. P. McCullough.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath.....	494	G. W. Moore.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Stone Fort.....	495	Josiah H. Blackman.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Alma.....	497	W. H. Stevens.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	A. B. Gallatin.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Joseph M. Grout.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	John H. White.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Odin.....	503	N. B. Morrison.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	C. H. Belden.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	D. R. Hatch.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	John B. Salkeld.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	H. S. Hurd.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg.....	509	W. H. Griffin.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	J. A. Irwin.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Clintonville.....	511	Thomas W. Tefft.....	39	3 90	4	7 90
Wade-Barney.....	512	F. E. Van Buskirk.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	Hermon Phenix.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia.....	516	Ira H. Buffum.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	William L. Wooster.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	Jacob Long.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	George W. Rayburn.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	J. F. Williford.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis.....	521	J. T. Milliken.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor.....	522	William S. Hewins.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	W. I. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	M. B. Iott.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	D. L. Wood.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	E. B. Gould.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rossville.....	527	Charles G. Kerr.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Adams.....	529	J. J. Swarthout.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	William Burkhalter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton.....	531	William Vaughan.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	F. W. Kohrt.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	F. M. Schilling.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	James Cruisen.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	William M. Smith.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. H. Tyler.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	W. H. Brown.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport.....	538	Cavalier S. Van Horn.....	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth.....	539	W. G. Messler.....	96	9 60	4	13 60
Harlem.....	540	Frank M. Sherman.....	8	80	6	6 80
Towanda.....	542	F. M. Moats.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Valley.....	547	John S. Corns.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River.....	548	S. R. Crawford.....	144	14 40	4	18 40
Sharon.....	550	W. M. Repine.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point.....	552	J. H. Fry.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	George M. Tyrrell.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Humboldt.....	555	Charles Geiger.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lessing.....	557	Philip Maas.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland.....	558	George J. Herrick.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson.....	559	George N. Melendy.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	F. C. Scheiber.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge.....	562	J. H. Kinker.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow.....	564	N. Tyler.....	133	13 30	6	19 30

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Pleasant Hill.....	565	H. D. Fortune.....	262	\$26 20	6	\$32 20
Albany.....	566	George W. Olds.....	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	L. A. Frost.....	215	21 50	4	25 50
Bardolph.....	572	Nathan L. Miner.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Pera.....	574	W. H. Walker.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	H. E. Kellogg.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	J. H. Atkinson.....	201	20 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	H. B. Frazier.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	George B. Willau.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Elbridge.....	579	Stephen Maddock.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Hazel Dell.....	580	Wallace Young.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Dongola.....	581	Thomas N. Henley.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	George L. Jackson.....	112	11 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	Louis Appel.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	J. L. Hastings.....	103	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher.....	585	W. B. Lowe.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	John C. Bannister.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Elias Burk.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Elwood.....	589	W. H. Wallace.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount.....	590	A. L. White.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	Oscar R. Morey.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	Elias F. Brown.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	George F. Curry.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Cerro Gordo.....	600	Henry P. Martin.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede.....	601	R. N. Carroll.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson.....	602	W. M. Abraham.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	Harry Gamble.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	Frank Rowe.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator.....	607	G. M. Davidson.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper.....	608	H. S. Carpenter.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	G. S. Hummer.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	H. M. Seaman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	J. W. Swatek.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	W. A. Fowler.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	James Simcox.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	William Overton.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	W. P. Hart.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope.....	617	James W. Lewis.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	William Berger.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	Patrick H. Shelton.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	W. G. McCann.....	179	17 00	6	23 00
Hopedale.....	622	Allen T. Miller.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Locust.....	623	T. N. Lakin.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	James T. Stafford.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Norton.....	631	W. A. Colton.....	80	8 00	4	12 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	A. J. Stevenson.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Ira Predmore.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley.....	634	W. L. R. Johnson.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	R. P. Hunter.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	William Young.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	John J. Lyon.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	S. H. Johnson.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	William C. Drew.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	John C. Burmeister.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	Clinton Caywood.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	Henry Wall.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	H. F. Hess.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	S. L. Reedy.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	M. E. Cady.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	Timothy D. Hinckley.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atwood.....	651	J. T. A. Edmonson.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	Thomas J. Robinson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown.....	655	J. E. Greenman.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Wm. Muhl.....	126	12 60	6	18 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Lafayette.....	657	T. Jenkins.....	333	\$33 30	\$6	\$39 30
Rock Island.....	658	J. Alex. Montgomery.....	102	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	James P. Montgomery.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	John D. Bristow.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park.....	662	R. H. Garrigue.....	6	60	4	4 60
Phoenix.....	663	Joseph Brown.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	James A. McCorkle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	George W. Tipword.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	Thomas G. Athey.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	John F. Dickinson.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	William R. Wheeler.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Paul Ziemsen.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	Delbert Guile.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	H. N. Boulden.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	Clark L. Gill.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Pawnee.....	675	George W. Funderburk.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	D. M. Erskine, Jr.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	George G. Gudy.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City.....	679	John A. Miller.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	J. H. Stafford.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville.....	681	J. M. Pence.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	Francis H. Mosher.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	Peter Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	D. B. Grattan.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	H. W. Holmes.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	Clark B. Sampson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	N. W. Watson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	J. T. Moore.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	John Greene.....	220	22 00	4	26 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	William A. Perrine.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Thomas J. Cross.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive.....	696	William R. Ross.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	John D. Toomey.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	A. N. Rosecrans.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains.....	700	William Lynd.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	George S. Dodd.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	R. C. Cabeen.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	Edward Davidson.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	John W. Hill.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	T. M. McClanahan.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle.....	707	Charles G. Weymouth.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star.....	709	Robert E. Smith.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	Thompson Bosler.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Robert E. Peet.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	J. W. Friend.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	Wm. M. Church.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown.....	714	J. W. Johnston.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	L. D. Wells.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Calumet.....	716	H. P. Peirce.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
May.....	718	M. W. Spencer.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	John Jack.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Walnut.....	722	Douglas W. Metzger.....	110	11 00	4	15 00
Omaha.....	723	H. P. Blackard.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	L. M. Dick.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	John S. Hewins.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	Wm. H. Salisbury.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Karitan.....	727	R. L. Taylor.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Waterman.....	728	H. A. Schermerhorn.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	Geo. W. Duncan.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	James A. Hargrave.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	Chas. L. Hemig.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	J. C. Newton.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	C. S. Crary.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	Chas. J. Main.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	Albert Gransden.....	66	6 60	6	12 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Saunemin.....	738	T. L. Spoffard.....	83	8 30	26	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	Judson S. Jacobs.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	740	E. H. Buck.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
New Holland.....	741	G. W. Gayle.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	Harvey Parkhurst.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	A. H. Workman.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode.....	744	U. Hutson.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	G. A. Beatson.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon.....	746	Thos. C. Bylands.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	E. L. Fabler.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	C. J. Haller.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	Enoch Summers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	Geo. A. Potter.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	Chas. H. Austin.....	32	3 20	4	7 20
Allendale.....	752	Edward Smith.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
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	C. P. Carlton.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	W. S. Pierce.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star.....	758	Joseph Fournier.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orel.....	759	E. E. Reid.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sibley.....	761	W. A. Bricket.....	104	10 40	4	14 40
Van Meter.....	762	I. M. Taylor.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	R. A. Hewes.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	J. H. Dunscomb.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace.....	765	W. C. Brown.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	J. W. Lambert.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
St. Elmo.....	769	H. Ebelmesser.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
La Grange.....	770	Peter G. Gardner.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	William S. Moseby.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	J. A. Smith.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	J. W. Bateman.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	Samuel Vance.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	William P. James.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood.....	777	Charles W. Bassett.....	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney.....	778	Thomas M. Modglin.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	Fred H. Leiferman.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	H. H. Kinne.....	.....	.....	6	6 10
Colchester.....	781	George C. Trull.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	John A. Littler.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia.....	783	Henry Wink.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Beacon Light.....	784	Earl H. Reed.....	10	1 00	4	5 00
Stanford.....	785	G. B. Larison.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	T. W. Wilson.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris.....	787	Corry M. Fike.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna.....	788	W. L. Funkhouser.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park.....	789	James A. Price.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	C. W. Patterson.....	246	24 60	6	30 80
Broadlands.....	791	William N. Dicks.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Calhoun.....	792	John A. Linkogle.....	272	27 20	6	33 20

AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Rejected.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther moved that the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws be taken up and adopted, which was lost, which proposed amendment was as follows:

No. 1—Amend Section 1, Article XXVIII., Part Second of Grand Lodge By-Laws, viz.: Strike out all after the word "effected" in the seventh line, and insert "if not more than six of all the members present when such proposition shall be acted upon vote in the negative."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

W. Bro. Z. A. Enos offered the following amendment to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next annual communication:

No. 1—Amend Article XI., Section 1, Paragraph 6, Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, so as to read as follows:

For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, seventy-five cents annually, except such members as are exempted from the payment of dues to the chartered lodges on account of their poverty.

Paragraph 6, of Section 1, Article XI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, which the foregoing is intended to take the place of, reads as follows:

“For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, seventy-five cents annually.”

RECONSIDERATION

of that portion of the report of Committee on Petitions having reference to Bethesda Lodge, No. 661.

R. W. Bro. Yancey said:

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren: In relation to the approval of the report of the Committee on Petitions yesterday, it is thought by many that some question may be involved in the future with reference to this lodge, and with reference to the action of this Grand Lodge, it has been suggested, and I am informed by high authority in this body, that this Grand Lodge should grant a charter absolutely to another lodge, and as that appears to be the safest method of settling this matter, I now move to reconsider the vote by which that part of the report of the Committee on Petitions which had reference to Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, was approved, which was carried.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge issue to such of the members of Bethesda Lodge, No. 661, as may apply for the same, a charter authorizing the formation of a lodge by whatever name they may select and using a new number, which charter to be without fee; which lodge to be located at Colfax, in McLean County.

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced that he had appointed the following Grand Officers:

R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER, D. D.	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. W. J. CALHOUN	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. GEORGE L. MUNN	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. B. F. MASON	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. R. S. GORDON	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. N. E. ROBERTS	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN O'NEILL	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. J. W. ROSE	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM JACKSON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master elect announced that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, assisted by M. W. Bro. John C. Smith as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. John M. Pearson Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, where he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, assisted by M. W. Bro. John C. Smith as Grand Marshal, then installed the following officers:

R. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Jonesboro.
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Marion.
R. W. OWEN SCOTE	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. F. M. SPRINGER, D. D.	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Springfield.
W. B. F. MASON	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Paxton.
W. R. S. GORDON	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Mt. Carmel.
W. N. E. ROBERTS	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Fairfield.
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Jerseyville.
W. JOHN O'NEILL	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Chicago.
W. J. W. ROSE	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Litchfield.
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Pittsfield.
W. WILLIAM JACKSON	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Godfrey.
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Chicago.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

W. Bro. William P. Askins offered the following amendments to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, which, being seconded by twenty representatives, lie over until the next annual communication:

No. 2—Amend Section 4, Article III., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out “fifteen” and inserting “twelve.”

Section 4, Article III., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 4. The salary of the Grand Master shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, which sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire; *Provided*, That for such sums as he may expend for postage and stationery, and incidental office expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Committee on Finance or the Auditing Committee.

No. 3—Amend Section 4, Article VI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out “twenty-five hundred” and inserting “two thousand.”

Section 4, Article VI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 4. For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore prescribed, and for his deputy and all necessary clerk hire and office rent, the Grand Secretary shall receive, as full compensation, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly; *Provided*, That for payment of sums actually expended for postage, express charges, and incidental official expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Auditing or Finance Committee.

No. 4—Amend Section 6, Article XIII., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by inserting “four” in place of “five” in fourth line, and “three” in place of “two” in eighth line.

Section 6, Article XIII., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 6. The Grand officers designated in Article V. of the constitution, each member of a standing committee, and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction, shall be allowed four cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary) three dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its commit-

tees; *Provided*, That no one shall receive mileage and per diem both as a Grand officer and representative; nor shall any one receive mileage and per diem in any two capacities.

No. 5—Amend Paragraph 6, in Section 1, Article XI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out "seventy-five" and inserting "sixty."

Paragraph 6, in Section 1, Article XI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

6. For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, sixty cents annually.

R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery presented the following resolution, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to cause to be printed and properly bound in one volume, 1,200 copies of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the years 1840 to 1850 inclusive, and when so printed and bound to furnish to each officer and permanent member of this Grand Lodge and to each lodge in the State one copy.

R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, for the Committee on Finance, asked further time for the consideration of the resolution referred to their committee, relating to the printing of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1840 to 1850 inclusive. On motion, they were allowed until the next annual communication.

COMMITTEES.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John R. Thomas,
John C. Smith,

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, H. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, Ira W. Buell, W. S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

G. H. B. Tolle, Geo. W. Cyrus, M. Maynard, John C. Garver, A. McDonald.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, S. F. Conner, H. N. Greenebaum, H. C. Clarke,
John C. Banister.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, John A. Ladd, Ed. S. Wahl.

ON FINANCE.

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

GRAND EXAMINERS.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.
 W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.
 James John, Chicago.
 Eugene L. Stoker, Centralia.
 J. E. Evans, Monticello.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington.	James M. Willard, Harristown.
H. E. Huston, Monticello.	C. L. Hovey, Decatur.
G. A. Staddler, Monticello.	Frank Barker, Rochelle.
W. H. Stevens, Steepleville.	Josiah M. James, Decatur.
John W. Rose, Litchfield.	Wilson E. Handy, Tolono.
I. M. McCollister, Whitehall.	Thomas Ockerby, Chicago.
John E. Morton, Perry.	Thomas C. McKinney, Carbondale.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.	D. B. Robertson, Centralia.
Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.	Adelbert J. Newell, Lostant.
F. S. Belden, Chicago.	William J. Holeomb, Centralia.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.	John W. Swatek, Chicago.
Samuel Rawson, Troy.	John R. Hodson, Chicago.
W. J. Elwell, Shawneetown.	Charles F. Tenney, Bement.
James R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.	C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.
N. A. Keeler, Rockford.	S. D. C. Hayes, Aledo.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.	Charles H. Martin, Lawrenceville.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	Emerson Clark, Farmington.
D. F. Flannery, Chicago.	D. E. Bruffett, Fisher.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.	G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.
James Douglas, Chester.	Henry Werno, Chicago.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.	C. W. Carroll, Chillicothe.
Thomas H. Humphrey, DuQuoin.	Thomas W. Macfall, Quincy.
Sylvester Thompson, Blandinsville.	

CLOSED.

At 11.10 o'clock A. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

Geo M. Pearson
GRAND MASTER.



Attest:

S. S. Munn,
Grand Secretary

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1890-1.

Upon careful consideration, I see no necessity to change the territorial limits of any of the districts, and they will therefore remain as now until A. D. 1900, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

JNO. M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth	162 22d 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	Daniel J. Avery.....	Home Ins. Building, 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	Joseph H. Dixon.....	240 Chestnut St., 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	W.S. Hewins.....	Elgin, Kane Co.....	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	E. Sanford.....	Morris, Grundy county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	Ebenezer Barber.....	Marsailles, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	Marshall U. Trimble.....	Princeton, Bureau county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Charles B. Griffith.....	Rushville, Schuyler Co.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	A. B. Holliday.....	Monmouth, Warren Co.	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	C. F. Hitchcock.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	Samuel J. Le Fevere.....	Gibson City, Ford county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	F. S. Hatch.....	Kankakee, Kankakee county...	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	F. E. Eubeling.....	Urbana, Champaign county....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence.....	Springfield, Sangamon county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Albert P. Grout.....	Winchester, Scott county.....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	Charles H. Morrell.....	Augusta, Hancock county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. H. Bell.....	Carlinville, Macoupin Co.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandever.....	Taylorville, Christian county...	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	P. J. Anderson.....	Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co...	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	W. B. Wright.....	Effingham, Effingham Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	H. T. Burnap.....	Upper Alton, Madison Co.	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	Walter Watson.....	Mt. Vernon, Jefferson county..	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Galatin county..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	John Wood.....	Cairo, Alexander county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1849, 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.
1849	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1849	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Abraham Jonas.....	*Meredith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Meredith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Ralsdon.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*Philip Coffman.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*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.....	*Edward R. Koc.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthias T. Taylor.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*Edward R. Koc.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William F. Russell.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1849	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNell.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*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.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*William H. Turner.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*F. O. Wilson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Edjah M. Haines.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	*William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*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.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	*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.....	*John C. Baker.....	*Asa W. Blakesley.....	*John C. Baker.....	*William McMurry.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	*F. M. Blair.....	*John C. Baker.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	*H. P. H. Brownwell.....	*H. P. H. Brownwell.....	*Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	*H. P. H. Brownwell.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	*H. P. H. Brownwell.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Charles Fisher.....	*De Witt C. Cregier.....	*James A. Hawley.....	*Harrison Dills.....	*Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1866	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George F. Lounsbury...	James C. Luckey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George F. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	†John F. Burrill.....
1873	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	*George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	George E. Lounsbury...	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	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Archibald A. Glenn...	John F. Burrill.....
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Louis Ziegler.....	Daniel M. Browning....	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	Theodore T. Gurney....	Rev. William H. Scott...	John R. Thomas.....	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.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
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.....	*Alex. T. Darrath.....	*Alex. T. Darrath.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning....	John R. Thomas.....	*Alex. T. Darrath.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas.....	John C. Smith.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	*Alex. T. Darrath.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886	*Alex. T. Darrath.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1887	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1888	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1889	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1890	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Owen Scott.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....

†Deceased.

*Expelled.

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.....	Joseph H. Dixon.....	Chicago.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	John McLaren.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	Philip Maas.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Kentucky.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Louisiana.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Marion.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brennan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	Eugene L. Stoker.....	Centralia.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Ashley.....	Kewanee.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Brunswick.....	Malachi Maynard.....	Apple River.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	Edward C. Pace.....	Ashley.
Nova Scotia.....	L. B. Dixon.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Scotland.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
South Australia.....	William L. Milligan.....	Ottawa.
South Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington.
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
Washington.....	John R. Thomas.....	Metropolis.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	John Gideon Harris.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	Charles Atwood Fisk.....	
Arkansas.....	Logan H. Root.....	
British Columbia.....	W. W. Northeott.....	
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	David McLellan.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Connecticut.....	John A. Mix.....	
Delaware.....	Samuel W. Kilvington.....	
District of Columbia.....	John H. Olcott.....	Washington.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	James Whitehead.....	Warrinton.
Idaho.....	Thomas C. Maupin.....	
Indiana.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Ireland.....	William F. Black.....	
Kansas.....	Matthew M. Miller.....	
Kentucky.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	Frank P. Stubble.....	
Manitoba.....	John Leslie.....	
Maine.....	Joseph A. Locke.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	John A. Berry.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Frederic Speed.....	Vicksburg.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Howard B. Wiley.....	
Nebraska.....	Harry P. Deuel.....	
New Brunswick.....	J. Henry Leonard.....	
New Hampshire.....	George E. Thompson.....	
New Mexico.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Jersey.....	Robert M. Moore.....	Elizabeth.
New York.....	Wm. J. McDonald.....	New York.
Nevada.....	Charles E. Mack.....	
North Carolina.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	
North Dakota.....	Leonard A. Rose.....	
Nova Scotia.....	Theodore A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	J. W. Iredell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	W. T. Wright.....	Union.
Pennsylvania.....	William F. Slingluff.....	
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	Alexander Chisholm.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Newton D. Arnold.....	
Scotland.....	Colonel Patrick Stirling.....	Kippenross.
South Australia.....	John Trail McLaren.....	
South Carolina.....	John F. Ficken.....	
South Dakota.....	George H. Hand.....	
Tennessee.....	A. V. Warr.....	Rossville.
Texas.....	E. R. Abernethy.....	
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Delos M. Bacon.....	
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Levi Ankency.....	
West Virginia.....	George E. Showers.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	William Daley.....	
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolph Bohme.....	Berlin.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Myles J. Greene.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrugs.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	H. Brown.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	A. M. Wolchin.....	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.....	Archibald St. George, Dep. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Kansas City.
Kentucky.....	H. B. Grant.....	Louisville.
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. Innes.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	C. N. Noteware.....	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.
North Dakota.....	Thomas J. Wilder.....	Casselton.
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.
South Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Aberdeen.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	T. W. Hudson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	T. H. Lempriere.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	Donnelly Fisher.....	Sidney.
Vermont.....	Warren G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William E. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Ladlin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Cheyenne.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	O. Bruchner.....	Berlin.

Proposed Amendments to Grand Lodge By-Laws.

No. 1—Amend Article XI., Section 1, Paragraph 6, Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, so as to read as follows:

For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, seventy-five cents annually, except such members as are exempted from the payment of dues to the chartered lodges on account of their poverty.

Paragraph 6, of Section 1, Article XI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, which the foregoing is intended to take the place of, reads as follows:

“For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, seventy-five cents annually.”

Z. A. ENOS.

No. 2—Amend Section 4, Article III., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out “fifteen” and inserting “twelve.”

Section 4, Article III., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 4. The salary of the Grand Master shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, which sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire; *Provided*, That for such sums as he may expend for postage and stationery, and incidental office expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Committee on Finance or the Auditing Committee.

WM. P. ASKINS.

No. 3—Amend Section 4, Article VI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out “twenty-five hundred” and inserting “two thousand.”

Section 4, Article VI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 4. For the due performance of the duties hereinbefore prescribed, and for his deputy and all necessary clerk hire and office rent, the Grand

Secretary shall receive, as full compensation, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly; *Provided*, That for payment of sums actually expended for postage, express charges, and incidental official expenses, the Grand Lodge may make appropriations, upon presentation of itemized bills, approved by the Auditing or Finance Committee.

WM. P. ASKINS.

No. 4—Amend Section 6, Article XIII., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by inserting “four” in place of “five” in fourth line, and “three” in place of “two” in eighth line.

Section 6, Article XIII., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SECTION 6. The Grand officers designated in Article V. of the constitution, each member of a standing committee, and one representative (the highest in rank) from each lodge under this jurisdiction, shall be allowed four cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile traveled from the location of his lodge, to be computed by the necessarily traveled route, and (except the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary) three dollars per day for each day's actual attendance on the Grand Lodge or its committees; *Provided*, That no one shall receive mileage and per diem both as a Grand officer and representative; nor shall any one receive mileage and per diem in any two capacities.

WM. P. ASKINS.

No. 5—Amend Paragraph 6, in Section 1, Article XI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out “seventy-five” and inserting “sixty.”

Paragraph 6, in Section 1, Article XI., Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

6. For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, sixty cents annually.

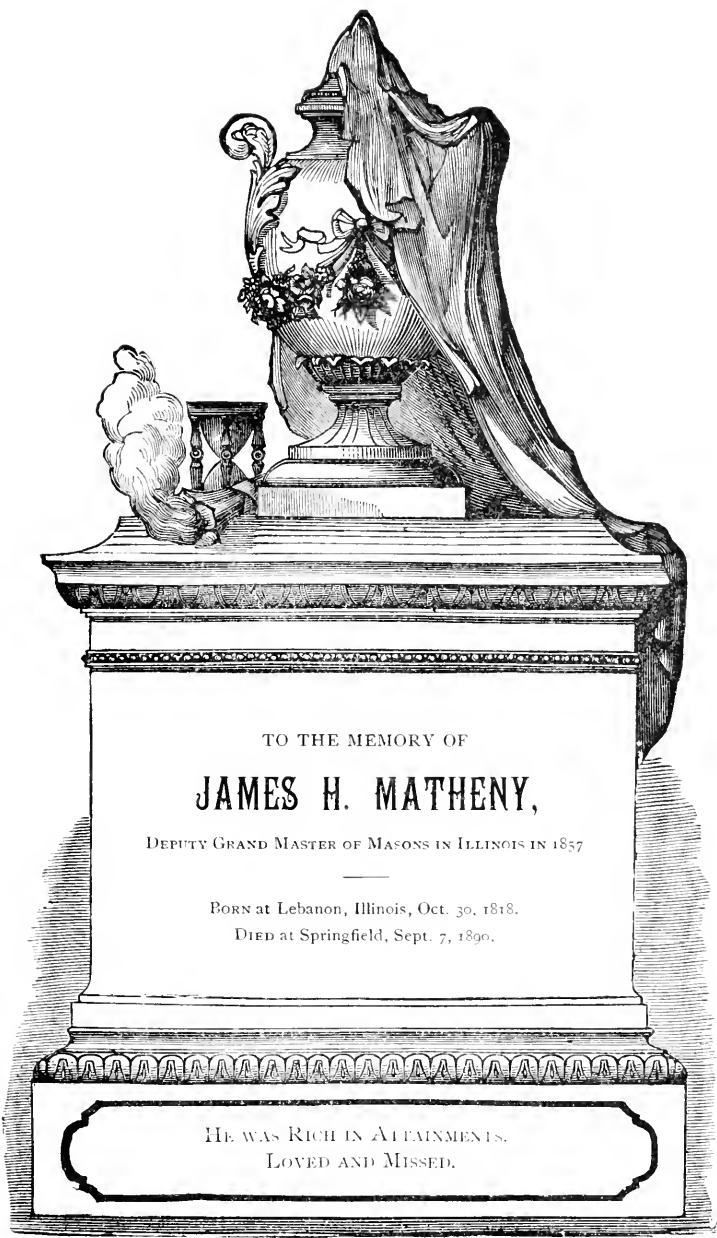
WM. P. ASKINS.

Permanent Members.

- M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
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. John C. Smith, P. G. M., Miners, No. 273.
M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, G. M., Piasa, No. 27.
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. 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. Monroe C. Crawford, D. G. M., Jonesboro, No. 111.
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. 611.
R. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, S. G. W., Marion, Fellowship, No. 89.
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. Owen Scott, J. G. W., Wade-Barney, No. 512.

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 CONSTELLATION—St. Louis, Mo.
- MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.
- THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.
- MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.
- MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Maine.
- MASONIC WORLD—Boston, Mass.
- MASONIC TRUTH—Boston, Mass.
- MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.
- THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.
- VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.
- MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.
- FREEMASON'S JOURNAL—New York City.
- THE MASTER MASON—40 Eastman Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
- THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.
- THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN, Plainfield, N. J.
- THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FREEMASON—Adelaide.
- MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.
- THE TYLER—Detroit, Mich.
- NATIONAL WEEKLY—Chicago.
- TIMES—Chicago.



TO THE MEMORY OF

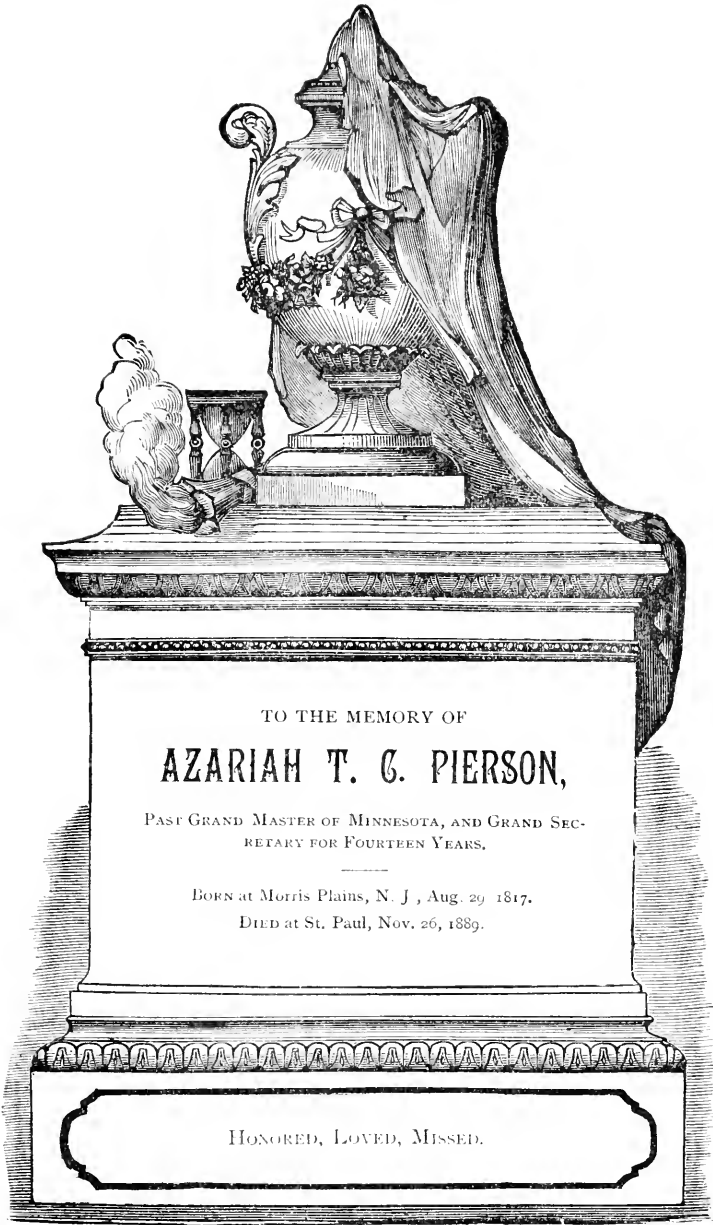
JAMES H. MATHENY,

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN ILLINOIS IN 1857

BORN at Lebanon, Illinois, Oct. 30, 1818.

DIED at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1890.

HE WAS RICH IN ATTAINMENTS.
LOVED AND MISSED.



TO THE MEMORY OF

AZARIAH T. C. PIERSON,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF MINNESOTA, AND GRAND SECRETARY FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

BORN at Morris Plains, N. J., Aug. 29, 1817.

DIED at St. Paul, Nov. 26, 1889.

HONORED, LOVED, MISSED.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENCE.

INDEX.

GRAND LODGE.	PAGE.
Alabama.....	9
Arizona.....	13
Arkansas.....	16
British Columbia.....	21
California.....	23
Canada.....	31
Colorado.....	37
Connecticut.....	42
Delaware.....	49
District of Columbia.....	51
Florida.....	58
Georgia.....	63
Idaho.....	68
Indiana.....	70
Indian Territory.....	75
Iowa.....	77
Kansas.....	97
Kentucky.....	102
Louisiana.....	111
Maine.....	117
Maryland.....	123
Massachusetts.....	128
Michigan.....	131
Minnesota.....	137
Missouri.....	143
Montana.....	147
Nebraska.....	152
New Brunswick.....	156
New Hampshire, 1889.....	158
New Hampshire, 1890.....	164
New Jersey.....	167
New Mexico.....	173
New South Wales, 1887-1888.....	175
New York.....	179
North Carolina.....	187
North Dakota.....	191
Nova Scotia.....	193
Ohio.....	195
Oregon.....	205
Pennsylvania.....	210
Quebec.....	223
Rhode Island.....	225
Scotland.....	227
South Australia.....	228
South Carolina.....	229
South Dakota.....	231
Tennessee.....	234
Texas.....	237
Utah.....	243
Vermont, 1889.....	245
Vermont, 1890.....	247
Victoria.....	248
Virginia.....	249
Washington.....	251
West Virginia.....	253
Wisconsin.....	255
Wyoming.....	257
Manitoba.....	259
New South Wales.....	260
New Zealand.....	262

Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted
Masons :*

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-two American grand lodges (two of them for two years), four Australian grand lodges (one for two years), and the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We regret the absence from our table of Mississippi, Nevada and Prince Edward Island. We regret exceedingly the absence of the Maine proceedings for 1890, now over due, because we very much desired and fully expected to notice in this report the arguments of Bro. DRUMMOND, contained in those proceedings (as shown by some advance pages he kindly sent us), upon a question of difference between him and this committee. Had we foreseen that they would not reach us before the close of this report we should have discussed the question while reviewing Maine for 1889, using the incomplete report of his remarks in the advance sheets above referred to. It is too late now, however, as we find that owing to the use of the same type for extracts as for the body of the text, instead of setting the former in the smaller, eye-ruining type of other years, we have slightly misjudged our space, and exceeded by a few pages the limits which the grand lodge some years ago suggested should be observed in these reports. It is proper to say however, in this connection, that the space required for even a brief review of the grand lodges created since that limit was suggested, is greater than that by which we have exceeded it in the present report.

In going over the field of the year's work it will be found that some questions are like the poor—always with us; and we may add, always will be. There are certain questions that must be discussed by and for every

generation of Masons, and it is not discouraging if it is found necessary to discuss them more or less every year. Masonry is not different from any other field of inquiry in this respect. In all departments of human thought questions that are considered generally well settled are every once in a while agitated anew. Every once in a while some new prophet starts up with a pocket theory of philosophy or sociology that is speedily to cure all human ills and inequalities and inaugurate the millenium in ninety days, or thereabouts. The world, and particularly the pseudo-scientific world, goes all agog over it, until some one or more of the steady plodders for human good who do not forget that the accumulated knowledge of the world, representing the stratified experience of countless generations of men, is the best corrective of visionary notions, pauses from his daily work long enough to point out the kinship or the identity of the new theory with others which at varying but inevitably recurring periods have been resurrected by half-learned enthusiasts who were certain that *now* they had discovered the principle by which it was ordained from the foundation of the world that humanity should lift itself by its boot-straps. It is well to remember this when some one says as a matter of reproach that the reports on Masonic correspondence thresh out the same old straw year after year. It is the same old straw to a great extent, but every year it is in part new faces that watch the flying flails, and prentice hands that gather the wheat from the threshing-floor.

The effect which discussion, and the inevitable thinking which comes with it, has upon questions under consideration is well illustrated by one of the newer subjects which for a number of years has received increasing attention—the subject of “Masonic Homes,” asylums for the widows and orphans of Masons, and the aged and decayed members of the Fraternity. A few years ago, stimulated by the example of Kentucky, almost every jurisdiction was discussing the ways and means for establishing a “Home,” the desirability of possessing one being taken for granted. A few—and it was chiefly those whose duties as reviewers had made them familiar with the history of Masonic colleges, once the craze in this country—raised the warning voice and pointed out the dangers attendant on the attempt to manage large and expensive establishments by a body like the grand lodge, and called attention to the departure from the underlying principle of Masonic charity when any system of taxation was resorted to which did not take into account the relative ability of individual brethren to contribute, and their right, under their primary engagements to be themselves the judges, each for himself, of that ability. Fewer still pointed out specifically the dangers inseparable from lodging extensive “patronage” in the grand lodge, making that body the field of operations of those seeking the salaried positions of such an institution.

The experience of the Craft of Kentucky with their institution, with its history of pressing financial necessities, the attempt to relieve these by assess-

ments on a *per capita* basis, the resistance of lodges on constitutional grounds, the arrest of charters and their final restoration, the Craft "shaken to its foundations" and "well-nigh stranded forever"—all these were a part of the dreary story before the final basis was found on the principle of voluntary support—this experience illustrated all the dangers to which we have referred as having been foreseen, except, possibly, the last, the dangers incident to the creation of patronage. In going over the work of the year we find, however, that reflection on this subject has gone beyond this experience, though doubtless stimulated by it, and that there is an increasing disposition to discuss not only the financial economics involved, but to question whether so far as the moral effect upon the recipient of the bounty is concerned, the establishment of eleemosynary institutions is the most desirable, the most helpful, or the most acceptable form of Masonic beneficence. Some grand masters speak of the disinclination to live in "poor houses," common to Masons and their kindred as to other people, and a greater number point out the greater adaptability of a grand charity fund to the necessities of even the permanently disabled and decayed. The trend of opinion seems unmistakably towards the conclusion that only in the larger jurisdictions—if either their benefits or their maintenance is to be bounded by jurisdictional lines—can such institutions be considered an economical method of Masonic benevolence. It is said with great force that while a charity fund does not appeal to the imagination and the senses like a magnificent pile of brick and stone, with beautiful surroundings, neither does the expense of administration, management, supplies, insurance, repairs and the like, take heavy toll of the givers' bounty on its way to the recipient. This consideration is not, however, entitled to the same weight when applied to homes devoted exclusively to the care of orphans—like the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home—because no question of mere financial economy should stand in the way of doing the best thing for the children. With adults a system which aids them in their own homes, or in homes found for them, is not only possible but has the advantage over the asylum system that it can be managed without publicity; but with children of a tender and plastic age that sort of nurture and supervision which comes nearest to parental care must be had at any cost and is cheap at any necessary price. It is not easy to be sure of securing this with any considerable number of orphan children scattered in separate abodes, without a large waste of time and energy in supervision, over and above what must be expended in supervising a home where a large number are gathered under one roof, involving an amount of personal service that it is hard to get in this busy age and country without compensation.

Abundant evidence will be found in the following pages that questions growing out of the war in the Empire of High-Riteism has largely occupied the attention of grand lodges during the year. Various specious pleas have been advanced by the advocates of intervention in this, to us, foreign war, as excuses for embroiling grand lodges in the wretched business. None of them

save that put forward by the grand master of Pennsylvania are worthy of the slightest consideration, except as they entail the necessity of exposing their sophistical character and of warning the Craftsmen against the conspiracy to which they point—a conspiracy to secure by hook or crook from grand lodges the stultifying and suicidal recognition of the supreme council as a co-ordinate power in Masonry.

When the grand master of Pennsylvania stated that he had lawful Masonic information that the organization known as the Cernean Rite not only claimed but had exercised the power, or authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, we recognized in that charge abundant reason why, if its truth were established, every grand lodge should make common cause against the invader. To verify the charge if it were true, and to give the accused body the opportunity for denial or explanation to which it was entitled if it were erroneous, we addressed an inquiry to the head of the incriminated supreme council, and received in reply a denial of the charge that was both specific and sweeping. The present grand master of Pennsylvania has reiterated the charge made by his predecessor, but has not only refrained, himself, from specifying times, places, bodies or persons concerned in the alleged acts or declarations upon which his charge was predicated, but refused upon petition to set on foot himself, or to permit his grand lodge to enter upon, an inquiry that should verify or disprove the correctness of his conclusions. Neither the withholdings of Pennsylvania, therefore, nor the outgivings of any other jurisdiction, enable us to present any additional evidence to show that either of the warring factions has any advantage over its rival in the degree of respect it manifests for the exclusive authority of the grand lodge to administer the rites of Ancient Freemasonry. As a matter of fact we presume that both, or rather all of the contending factions—for there are several Original Jacobses claiming the imperial throne—are guilty of the same degree of disloyalty in this respect, one no more or less than the other, the disloyalty involved in teaching their members that the rite which they administer does somehow breed power, authority or rights within the domain occupied by the grand lodge. That this is felt to be disloyalty is sufficiently apparent from the alacrity with which each of the contending factions trots to the front to proclaim its own innocence and the guilt of its rivals, in this particular. It is now asserted in behalf of what Massachusetts and Iowa declare to be “legitimate” Scottish Rite Masonry, that it never has claimed any authority in the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. Now whatever may be true as to the action of the two supreme councils in this country which they vouch for as regular and legitimate, with reference to any formal assertion of a right to administer the three degrees of Masonry or to exercise any power or authority over them, it is also true that either ritualistically or traditionally the idea has been inculcated that these degrees are a part of the rite, until it has passed into the common, matter-of-course speech of the imperial domain,

qualified sometimes by the explanation that the right to confer them has been waived in this country. Just now in the eagerness of the crowned heads and those near them to show that they are more solicitous for the recognition of the exclusive jurisdiction of grand lodges over the domain of Symbolic Masonry than the grand lodges themselves, very little is heard from them about the waiving business, because it is manifest that in the presence, even, of waiving a right lies the implied claim of its possession. What little they do say about it is generally in the way of shouldering it aside with as little comment as possible, as a thing of the past. But it takes time for this circumspection to filter down through to the rank and file, and secure the expurgation of the language of three generations. We have before us the "Balustre" of a convention and reunion of the Scottish Rite bodies located in the "Valley of Quincy," held May 8, 9, 10, 11, 1889, in which, for the information of candidates it is stated that "though they [the Scottish Rite degrees] commence with the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, yet in the United States the supreme council has waived all authority over the first three degrees, making the necessary qualification for the Ineffable that of Master Mason."

It is beyond dispute that there cannot be a waiver unless there is a right to be the subject of that waiver, and if the supreme councils do not and have not claimed any authority over the three degrees of Masonry, how does it happen that statements like the above are found in the ordinary business notices of the bodies under their jurisdiction, and that their appearance there excites no comment?

The supreme council at Charleston, S. C., formed in 1801, the mother supreme council of the world, was established in territory fully occupied by the grand lodge exercising full and complete control over Ancient Craft Masonry. It took that body seventy-six years to find out and publish to the world that it probably did not also possess the inalienable right to control the same Masonry. It is to be feared that many of its members who have not the intelligence and the wide knowledge of Masonry possessed by its executive head, Bro. ALBERT PIKE, who made the discovery, have not yet learned this, and the evidence furnished by the "balustre" above quoted from leads us to fear that there are many members of the Northern Supreme Council who have not found it out, although Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, the then head of the latter body, made an absolute disclaimer of the right in 1872, or 1873, in a communication to Grand Master CREGIER, of Illinois.

We fear this because there are so many members of both these supreme councils actually engaged in endeavoring to secure grand lodge recognition for governing bodies created by so-called lodges of Scotch Rite parentage. If these parent supreme councils confessedly never possessed or claimed to possess any authority in the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, how does it come about that other supreme councils

sprung from their loins and governed by the same organic law, can create lodges of Free and Accepted Masons that can in turn organize grand lodges recognizable by grand lodges organized upon and still loyal to the original plan of Masonry?

When all the warring factions of Scotch Ritters in this country now vying with each other in their professions of loyalty to the grand lodge system, shall discontinue their relations of amity with supreme councils elsewhere who are guilty of what they impute to their rivals here as a Masonic crime, and when they shall abandon the propaganda that seeks to secure grand lodge recognition for the fruits of this crime, they will have taken two very obvious and important steps towards removing the feeling that their simulacrum of an empire is a menace to the Commonwealth of Freemasonry.

We cordially reciprocate the kind words and wishes of our brother reviewers.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 20, 1890.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

ALABAMA.

69TH ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DEC. 2, 1880.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, was present.

In his exordium the grand master (HENRY HART BROWN) dwells upon the part Masonry has taken in the assured progress and prosperity of his State, reaching the conclusion that its teachings, when learned and put in practice, fit a man for all the social and active duties of life, and make him a good and useful citizen.

We copy some of his decisions of more than local interest:

2nd. A member of a committee to take testimony in a Masonic trial has no legal right to enforce in the lodge the collection of fees for services rendered or for oaths administered in the discharge of his duties as such committeeman—though a lodge may pay for such services if it sees fit.

5th. A chartered lodge has a right to make, alter or amend its by-laws, and that without submitting the same to the Grand Lodge.

6th. After a dimit has been granted and the dimitted brother moves without the jurisdiction of the lodge granting the dimit, it no longer has con-

trol over the dimitted brother, and could not legally prefer charges against him.

9th. A candidate for advancement may be examined, in open lodge, at a special communication, as to his proficiency in the preceding degree.

10th. A lodge has the right to fix, by its by-laws, a certain length of time before the petition for initiation or advancement of a rejected candidate can be received; but in the absence of such a by-law, such petition may be received at any regular communication.

11th. A Mason who treats his wife cruelly, or abandons her without good cause is guilty of a Masonic offense, and upon the trial of such a case the wife would be a competent witness against the husband.

12th. The W. M. of a lodge has no right, power or authority to convene his lodge in stated communication at any other time than that fixed in the by-laws for the holding of such communications.

13th. When a Warden is definitely suspended his office is not vacated, and when such Warden is, by operation of the sentence, reinstated, he is still a Warden, and must resume his duty as such.

17th. A stated communication can not be legally called off or continued beyond the day on which it is held, pursuant to the by-laws, and a meeting held on a day other than that fixed in the by-laws for stated communications, though it be a called off meeting from a stated communication, should be treated as a special communication, and any business forbidden to be done, except at a stated communication, transacted, would be illegal and void.

18th. A lodge has the right to make a by-law prohibiting the playing of cards for money, or gambling in any way by its members.

19th. It would be insubordination for a member to refuse to sign the by-laws of his lodge because of objections to some particular clause, and for such insubordination, or for the violation of such clause, though he believed it to be wrong, such a member would be liable to have charges preferred against him, and tried and punished for un-Masonic conduct.

If the old proverb is true that "a woman's work is never done," so also it would seem from the novelty of No. 2 that there is no end to the conundrums that may be fired at a grand master. We have never known a charge to be made by a magistrate for oaths administered in the capacity indicated, nor by any other Mason for services rendered to the lodge in Masonic trials, except by stenographers. No. 10 is also novel to us, as we did not know that there was any jurisdiction wherein the grand lodge had not prescribed the minimum limit of time for renewing rejected petitions for initiation. The grand lodge qualified No. 5, at the suggestion of the committee on jurisprudence, by providing that the by-laws so made should conform to the constitution of the grand lodge and the usages of Masonry, and the committee have until next year to report on Nos. 17, 18 and 19. No. 17 accords with Illinois law and with our private judgment, but under their law the committee may have been wise in taking more time to consider it, as we think they were in hesitating to approve the other two. We do not think it wise for the grand

lodge, even, to attempt a bill of particulars as to what constitutes a Masonic offense, because the tendency if not the inevitable effect of so doing would be to establish the doctrine of the civil law which excludes from the category of crimes and misdemeanors whatever has not been defined as such. Still less would it be wise to give each of several hundred lodges the power to legislate on the subject. Referring to No. 19, we do not share the grand master's opinion that the refusal of a brother to sign the by-laws of a lodge should be regarded as an act of insubordination, but think that this step, like those that have preceded it, should be taken of his own free will and accord.

The grand master confessed to having unwittingly violated the law in issuing, in two instances, dispensations for the election of masters. He urged the abrogation of the law, being unable to see any good reason for its existence. In Illinois the law rests avowedly upon the principle that in case of absence or disability of the master, the wardens in the order of their rank *must* succeed to his powers and duties.

He announced the death of ADAM R. BAKER, past grand treasurer and past grand secretary, and of Bro. AUGUSTUS L. MULLIGAN, junior grand warden; and in closing reported that Masonry in Alabama was in prosperous condition.

The grand lodge restored the charters of sixteen lodges forfeited for non-representation or non-payment of dues, granted eleven new charters, continued seven dispensations and granted two new ones, and threw some light on past methods of creating and restoring lodges by ordering that hereafter no petition for a charter for a new lodge should be considered until such lodge should have worked under dispensation, and that no resolution or motion involving the granting or restoration of a charter should be considered until it had been reported upon by an appropriate committee.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized, and the embargo laid on intercourse with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, was removed.

The usual difficulty having been experienced in getting lodges to act upon amendments to the constitution—over two-fifths having failed to report action on an amendment sent out—it was provided that in future the masters of lodges thus delinquent be summoned to appear before the grand lodge and give their reasons for not obeying the law.

We are sorry to chronicle the adoption of the following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for subordinate lodges in this grand jurisdiction to bury a non-affiliated Mason except under the following conditions, namely:

1st. Those who shall have dimitted within six months prior to their death with the intention of joining another lodge or of uniting with others in the formation of a new lodge and die before such purpose can be consummated; and those who are members in good standing of some other lodge whose charter has been forfeited within six months prior to their death, and have manifested an intention to unite with another lodge, provided that if any such shall have within six months after their membership with the former lodge has terminated, made application for membership to another lodge, and such application shall be pending at the time of their death, then they shall be entitled to Masonic burial although more than six months have elapsed since their membership terminated in the former lodge.

2d. Those who have applied for and obtained a dimit because of inability to attend meetings of the lodge by reason of old age or other infirmity, where such inability shall continue up to the time of their death. Provided such dimit shall set out on its face that it was obtained because of such inability.

Even if we admitted that a brother could be lawfully divested of any of the rights attaching to his Masonic character by any process except a judgment rendered after due trial, we should still think this action unwise because the determination of a lodge in any given case as to the propriety of giving Masonic burial is likely to be a safer and a juster guide than any hard and fast rule that can be laid down.

HENRY HART BROWN, of Birmingham, grand master, and MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, Montgomery, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 114) is again from the practiced and able pen of Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS. Illinois for 1888 receives careful and discriminating notice. Referring to the making Masons of residents of Illinois in lodges in Scotland, he says that in consequence of a similar invasion of the jurisdiction of Alabama, many years since, his grand lodge made an edict forbidding any intercourse after his return with one who travels to obtain the degrees.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois might follow the example of Alabama, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and some other jurisdictions in this matter if it lost sight of everything else in the desire to get back at the fellow who travels to obtain the degrees. But it does not feel willing to punish the innocent with the guilty, it cannot deny the fact that the offender has acquired Masonic rights, he having been made in a lodge whose regularity it does not question, and it will not admit that rights so acquired can be alienated without due process of law.

Referring to our notice of his report, he says:

He however mistakes us, when he supposes we hold that the grand master has powers not conferred on him by the constitution. He, with the Alabama committee, held that the constitution of our grand lodge did confer, by implication, very extraordinary powers upon the grand master, all powers

heretofore exercised by grand masters, when not specifically modified or denied. We have never held that this officer was above the constitution he had sworn to support. In this we have been greatly misunderstood, perhaps because of our defect in handling of the words of our language. But the whole question on which that report turned, was as to the powers of the grand master of Alabama under the constitution.

BRO. PILLANS finds that the same rule obtains in Illinois as in Alabama, viz., that a Masonic lodge should not take part in funeral services when conducted by "any other organization;" seems to hold that there is no lodge unless the parchment upon which the fact of its being a chartered body is engrossed is actually present in the lodge room, while our grand lodge holds that while it remains a *fact* that the lodge is a chartered body the absence of the parchment does not invalidate its acts; presumes that few at the present day believe that we are practicing a ritual which had its origin at the building of Solomon's temple, but shows how hard it is to free one's self entirely from the influence of our realistic method of teaching by adding that "the foundation on which the present superstructure is reared may have been partially there prepared," a "may have" that would have equal probability if applied to the building of the Pyramid of Cheops; believes the question of the burial of non-affiliates should be left to the discretion of the lodge; and thinks that if there is one thing more than another in Masonry that needs overhauling and settlement it is the question "What are the real Simon-pure landmarks which are all pledged to support?"

ARIZONA.

5TH ANNUAL.

TUCSON.

Nov. 12, 1889.

This elegantly printed pamphlet is embellished with a portrait of Grand Master ROSKRUGE drawn on stone, a good strong-jawed, sad-eyed face, for which last feature we suspect, however, the lithographing process to be partly responsible.

The grand lodge met at Tucson, Nov. 12. It was to have met at Globe, but the independent order of red men were on the war path in that neighborhood, and the grand master finding that a quorum could not be gathered there, exercised what he said he supposed would be called a new prerogative and called the grand lodge to meet in a place of safety. The grand lodge endorsed and confirmed the action of the grand master, thus showing that

whether that officer possesses extra-constitutional prerogatives or not, emergencies may arise when in the opinion of his grand lodge he is justified in assuming them.

The address of the grand master (MORRIS GOLDWATER) is excellent in style and matter.

Of the environment of the Fraternity in that thirsty land he says:

To the Craft in older jurisdictions it may seem strange that our growth in numbers is not greater and the attendance at our annual sessions is not larger. But to those who know Arizona; to those who have traveled her rough and rugged roads, where steel rails are not yet, nor ever will be; to those who have journeyed across her mountains and deserts, day after day, seeing neither city, town or hamlet, there is no need of explanation. When the former learn that some of you have journeyed four or five days to come here, and notice that neither per diem nor mileage cheers your return, the wonder will be that so many have come up, like their brethren of old, to aid and assist without hope of fee or pecuniary reward.

He announces the death of two members of the grand lodge, Past Master GEORGE LOUNT, of Aztlan Lodge, No. 1, and Rev. Bro. THOMAS H. B. McMULLEN, past grand chaplain and the representative of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; and of four others occupying no official position, yet missed and mourned, he says: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

He reports the appointment of Bro. CHAS. ATWOOD FISK as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The absence of Bro. FISK is sufficiently explained by the fact that he is a member of White Mountain Lodge, at Globe, in the disturbed district. Referring to the nomination of brethren for appointment by other grand masters, he says:

In one case I nominated a worthy brother, but, in reply, was informed that the grand lodge to which I named him had a rule to commission only those who were permanent members of the grand lodge to which they were accredited. As our constitution is silent on this matter, and as our custom has been to appoint those deemed deserving, without regard to their official position, I did not name another brother to the place, believing that a few months would see the brother first named a permanent member of this grand lodge. I mention the matter here, as I think a regulation regarding our grand representatives, both at home and abroad, is desirable. Many grand lodges have adopted regulations limiting the term of this office to three or five years.

The grand master expressed his regret at not being able to accept an invitation to attend our semi-centennial, having in mind his pleasant visit on a former occasion. He reported issuing an order prohibiting lodges from conferring degrees or doing any other work save burying a brother on Sunday, thinking it unwise to do aught that would give the profane an opportunity to speak disparagingly of the Institution, or that would offend some worthy brother whose religious scruples would not allow him to sit with his brethren

on that day. In endorsing this action the committee on jurisprudence thought it necessary to say in view of his remark that he was not himself an observer of Sunday, that he was not an atheist. As he is a Mason we should have inferred as much even if the committee had not let it appear that he observed the Jewish holidays.

Under the lead of the same committee the grand lodge concurred in his decision that when the master of a lodge prefers charges against a brother the papers should be sent to the grand master, and held that when the master is a witness at the trial of a brother the same rule should apply; decided that no legislation was necessary touching the appointment of grand representatives, and ignored the grand master's recommendation that a special committee be appointed to report on the "high rites" with especial reference to Cerneauism. The Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized; Phoenix was selected as the next place of meeting, and the new charters being ready for delivery it was decided that the lodges might retain their old ones as souvenirs of their early trials and struggles.

An interesting and practical oration, broad in spirit, prepared by the absent grand orator, Bro. THOMAS JEFFERSON BUTLER, was read by Past Grand Orator ZABRISKIE. Past Grand Master ISAAC S. TITUS, of California, was a visitor during the sessions. We regret to learn that Bro. MERRILL P. FREEMAN, the grand secretary, was unable to perform the duties of his office, having been compelled on account of sickness to leave the Territory for several months. We observe with pleasure that he had so far recovered as to be able to occupy his place during the communication.

GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE was elected grand master; JOHN M. ORMSBY elected grand secretary, both of Tucson.

The report on correspondence (pp. 50) was prepared for the committee by Grand Master GOLDWATER, who has managed to crowd a deal of interesting matter into a small space. Of this Illinois gets a very generous share and very complimentary mention. Of the refusal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to modify its rules permitting Scotch lodges to make Masons of citizens of Illinois, he says:

The result of these invasions by foreign grand lodges will eventually be the non-recognition, by any grand lodge in the United States, of any Mason hailing from abroad. Of course any such result is much to be deprecated, but since all fraternal efforts and appeals seem to fall, without avail, on the ears of those in high places, why not try at the other end. When the individual brother holding allegiance abroad, and residing or visiting in this country, finds himself deprived of Masonic rights and benefits, he will be very apt to inquire, why? A grand lodge that will not gracefully comply with a fraternal request may be glad to yield to the "kicking" of its own members.

BRO. GOLDWATER corrects the impression which we as well as some other reporters gathered from the Arizona proceedings that their grand treasurer had decamped with their funds. The brother simply moved to another jurisdiction; the money was all accounted for and paid over. We are glad to know that such criminal conduct as we suspected belongs only to a more effete civilization.

He is surprised at the doctrine of our grand lodge that Masonic burial is under any circumstances optional and not compulsory, being at present inclined to hold it the right of every brother dying in good standing.

We find ourselves disagreeing with BRO. GOLDWATER in his opinion that the state of affairs which compelled the Grand Lodge of Arkansas to pass the hat in answer to appeals for charity was discreditable to that body. And as for the rite itself—passing the hat—we consider it most truly Masonic, conforming to the fundamental principle of Masonic relief which takes into account the relative ability of the brethren to contribute, as the disbursing of funds made up by the uniform and hence unequal taxation of rich and poor alike does not do.

A Kentucky committee having reported that the “opium habit” was making sad havoc, our brother pertinently inquires why their proposed prohibitory legislation should not include opium as well as liquors.

On the whole his report is a bright and suggestive one, the work of a broad-minded man evidently sincerely desirous of getting at the truth of things, with a sense of humor which makes his production very entertaining. We leave him puzzling over the question which stumped us last year—What does the Texas jurist mean by “reel-foot”?

ARKANSAS.

50TH ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOV. 19, 1889.

Representatives from twenty-four grand lodges were present. Illinois was doubly represented: first by Bro. D. D. LEVCH, and later, Past Grand Master LOGAN H. ROOTS, a native of this State, was welcomed and accredited as his successor.

The address of the grand master (RICHARD H. TAYLOR) is very creditable

to his heart and shows a practical appreciation of the business of the grand lodge, but it is not a mine of historical accuracy either with reference to the past or present of the Institution at large. It conveys the information that the fraternity which he calls an "order" was cradled with the early stars, but fails to mention the equally demonstrable fact that it drew its first sustenance from the Milky Way.

We sometimes wonder whether there is a sort of heredity running through the generations of an institution as through the generations of men, and whether the Masonic historical conscience has been thus queered as a consequence of the indulgence in fable-making by Anderson and other of the fathers. No other explanation suggests itself of the course of many Masons who are clear-sighted enough and who feel themselves constrained by facts when dealing with any other aspect of Masonry, but who make history without any constraint whatever. For example, when speaking of "Cerneauism," the grand master says:

A careful review of Masonic history will unmistakably disclose the clandestine character of this pernicious growth. They have not only sought to occupy territory already in the peaceful possession of others, but they did once, if indeed they do not secretly now, claim authority to charter Blue Lodges, and those lodges, thus unlawfully warranted, have actually assumed the conferring of the symbolic degrees. This alone is enough for us to hold them forever clandestine. But this is not all. They in part, if not as a whole, affiliate with the Grand Orient of France, a body that not only defiantly struck the august name of Jehovah from their ritual, thus openly avowing atheism, a principle abhorrent to every true Mason, but one recognizing the so-called Negro Lodges of America, thus becoming notoriously clandestine. About 1759 a large number of the people of France organized a commune for the purpose of overthrowing the then existing government. Many of these rebellious citizens were unfortunately Masons, and they, fearing that their nefarious designs would lead to expulsion, timely dimitted from their respective lodges, and then with no show of legitimate authority organized this spurious Grand Orient of France. They propagated this unnatural child of sin among those only who were in sympathy with the commune. The climax of this rebellious scheme was reached in 1792, when the Bastille was destroyed and Louis XVI. was executed. Thus was it born amid the ruins and horrors of war, and rocked in the cradle of fratricidal blood. From France this unholy combination sent emissaries to Louisiana, where about the commencement of this century they organized in New Orleans their lodges, receiving negroes, even slaves, and in fact any element that was in sympathy with an order repudiating God. One of the dire consequences, too, of this grand orient, is the so-called Negro Masonic lodges of America. During our revolution the Grand Lodge of England granted a dispensation to Federal officers to organize in their army a lodge. The lodge continued, however, only about one year, when for non-payment of dues it was discontinued. Shortly after war had ceased, one Prince Hall, who had been a Federal officer and also a member of that defunct lodge started a so-called lodge of Masons in Boston, without any authority whatever, and received into membership even slaves. Hall then instituted another of his lodges in an adjacent town. From these two he formed his first grand lodge, and from this clandestine origin sprang these ignorant and arrogant parasites.

With reference to his opening statements we agree with our brother that if any organization of Cerneau genealogy has assumed by virtue of their Scottish Rite organization to exercise, or, as our own constitution puts it, "professes to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry," then such organization is clandestine. The same is true of organizations of Morin derivation and of all associations of Masons professing to derive their authority, powers or privileges from any source except a regular grand lodge. So far as we have been able to learn, however, neither of the contending factions have assumed to charter lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry. We presume his statement that the Cerneaus in part, if not as a whole, affiliate with the Grand Orient of France, refers to the fact that Bro. GORGAS, of Maryland, who is or was at the head of that concern in the Southern jurisdiction, blundered into a body in Paris, which he supposed was a purely Scottish Rite body but which proves to have been connected with the Grand Orient. Our brother may be right in assuming that the head of a supreme council is the supreme council so completely that his act attained the whole body; but if so we suppose the confession which the Grand Lodge of Maryland accepted as sufficient to purge him of the consequences of his transgression purged also the body to which it was imputed.

But what we particularly desire to refer to is the mixed civil and Masonic history which follows. "About 1759," says Bro. TAYLOR, "a large number of the people of France organized a commune for the purpose of overthrowing the then existing government." Neither at that time nor subsequently was a commune organized for that purpose. A commune is simply the smallest administrative division of France, corresponding in its main features to the municipal borough of England. It is a household word for "Township" or "Corporation," and every town or village in France has its *commune* or municipality. It did not give its name to the struggle which ended in the death of Louis XVI., but over a hundred years later it gave its name to the rebellion against the Versailles government because one of the demands of the red republicans was the communal or corporate independence of Paris. In the second place, the Grand Orient of France was not the creature of dimitted Masons, and so far from that "unnatural child of sin" being propagated only among those who were in sympathy with the rebels, so largely was it composed of the adherents of the court party that when it first met after the Reign of Terror was over it was found to be badly crippled from loss of members. The impression conveyed by the remark that "from France this unholy combination sent emissaries to Louisiana, where about the commencement of this century they organized in New Orleans their lodges, receiving negroes, even slaves, and in fact any element that was in sympathy with an order repudiating God," is not only chronologically but in every other respect misleading. The Supreme Council of Louisiana was not organized until the present century was more than half gone; the lodges established by it did not receive negroes until 1867; the Grand Orient whose "emissaries"

are said to have established it refused it recognition in 1858, and did not accord it until 1868, and did not adopt the amendment whereby the name of Deity was dropped from the constitution, and in consequence of which all allusions to the Supreme Architect of the Universe were eliminated from the rituals, until 1877. Notwithstanding Bro. TAYLOR says the so-called negro Masonic lodges of America are among the dire consequences of the Grand Orient—why he does not also say they are also among the dire consequences of the German Grand Lodge League is not apparent, as that body recognized them only seven years later than the Grand Orient of France—he proceeds in the next breath to show that the negro lodges were organized shortly after the Revolutionary War by PRINCE HALL, a colored Mason made in an English army lodge, in Boston. In this he is correct, but he is incorrect in saying that HALL started his lodge without any authority whatever. He started it by authority of a charter from the Grand Lodge of England, the genuineness of which was attested by a committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts who examined it, and a copy of which was published by Grand Master GARDNER in his address to that grand lodge in March, 1870. We do not know whether Bro. TAYLOR refers to Philadelphia, or to Providence (R. I.) as the “adjacent town” in which HALL instituted another of his lodges. Bro. GARDNER shows that he established lodges at both places, and in 1808 with their assistance organized a grand lodge at Boston.

The grand master spoke eloquently of their dead but without referring to them by name except in the case of Bro. JOHN M. CLAYTON, past district deputy grand master, and twin brother of Past Grand Master W. H. H. CLAYTON, whose cowardly and cruel assassination had filled them with an unspeakable horror.

From his few reported decisions we take the following:

1. Unless fraud or deception is shown, a brother square of the books should not be refused a dimit because he left the State owing another brother a debt.
2. A dead brother, however meritorious, cannot be subsequently affiliated.
3. Conviction and imprisonment are just grounds for expulsion.
5. A lodge has no more right to repudiate its warrant drawn for relief, because there is no money in the treasury, than an individual has for refusing his just note of hand.
6. No libertine, no scoffer of woman's purity should be made a Mason. The true Mason not only holds the wife, mother, sister and daughter of a brother sacred, but carefully guards the honor and welfare of all women, and delights in their chastening influence.

We can only guess that a fact so obvious as that stated in No. 2 needed to be re-stated because a meritorious brother's body had been denied Masonic

burial, or his family deprived of some benefit because he chose, or happened at the time of his death, to be unaffiliated. All decisions were approved except No. 3, of which the law committee properly say:

As to No. 3, your committee are of the opinion that the action of a court of law concerning an individual's conduct, while it is certainly ground for investigation, cannot deprive a Mason of the right to Masonic trial before he can be summarily deprived of Masonic membership, and privileges. And therefore the committee must respectfully disapprove of the decision No. 3, as stated.

Quoting the action of Illinois in limiting the life of grand representatives' commissions to five years, he holds it to be wise because it will keep active Masons at work, while otherwise officers may remain in nominal representation long after they have lost all interest and rarely if ever visit a lodge room.

He strongly advocates the retention of the mileage and per diem system and truly says that the fact that some lodges draw more money from the treasury than they pay into it cuts no figure in the case, but does not explain, as he might, that the reason why it cuts no figure is because the tax which supports the system is not a tax on lodges, but on Masons, and the brother who belongs to a weak lodge pays just as much as he who belongs to the numerically strong one.

He evidently has no suspicion of impropriety in advertising purely business enterprises from the grand east, as he gives an insurance society called the Masonic Relief Association a strong puff. There are some things he does see clearly, however, as witness this pregnant sentence from his concluding remarks:

Of the hundreds of letters received during the receding year, complaining of this brother or that brother, diligently dissecting the microscopic mote from another's eye, while, perhaps, a whole forest obstructed his own vision, not one reached my office asking: "How shall I discharge my solemn duty? How can I gather in fraternal love the conflicting elements of my lodge? How can I make brother counsel with brother in mutual toleration until Masonic so-called trials shall be no more?"

Fifteen charters and one dispensation were granted, and four dispensations continued; the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized; a new digest of jurisdictional law was ordered; a resolution of condolence with Past Grand Master SAMUEL W. WILKINS, absent on account of illness, was adopted, and attempts to repeal the edict allowing joint occupancy of halls, and to change the time of meeting of the grand lodge from November to January, defeated.

In a case which came up on appeal from the action of a lodge in simply reprimanding a brother, a Fellow Craft, who was convicted of holding improper religious views, the accused was expelled by the grand lodge. The gist of the case is thus given by the committee on appeals:

From the proceedings it sufficiently appears that this fellow craft denies the authenticity of the Bible, that great light of Masonry; and, in effect, he denies the immortality of the soul. He denies the future existence of the wicked and their punishment; says, "When the wicked died they were nothing more than brutes; there was nothing more of them." And again the testimony shows that to another brother who asked him "if he believed in the immortality of the soul?" he replied that he "believed when a wicked man died he was just like a brute, there was no more of him; and if there was any future enjoyment for the righteous it was here on the earth."

From this it will be seen that there was no charge of atheism, and presumably there was no suspicion of it, or it would have been brought out. Yet the brother is expelled for holding views regarding the final estate of the wicked which many have held and now hold on scriptural grounds. The doctrine laid down, "in effect," by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas is that a Mason must not only believe in the punishment of the wicked but in punishment of a certain kind and duration, and that it is a Masonic crime to believe as many literalists do that the righteous shall inherit the earth. This shows that the inevitable as well as the logical result of a departure from the unsectarian basis of the institution is to compel Masons to accept the dogmas of the majority, and that there is no safety but in a strict adherence to the fundamental law which imposes one religious test—and excludes all others—belief in God and obedience to the moral law.

J. W. SORRELS, of Mansfield, was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence. The grand secretary acknowledges receipt of the proceedings and a bound copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

18TH ANNUAL.

VICTORIA.

JUNE 22, 1889.

At the opening of the grand lodge Illinois was not officially represented, but during the session the appointment of W. Bro. W. W. NORTHCOTT, who was present as junior grand deacon, as the representative of our grand lodge was announced, in place of Bro. NEUFELDER, who had removed from the jurisdiction. Of the duties of grand representatives the grand master (A. R. MILNE) says:

I hold it to be the imperative duty of each brother who consents to represent a foreign grand lodge, to be present at the "communications" of the body to which he is accredited, and make known to them whatever of importance has occurred in the jurisdiction he represents, and give careful attention to whatever transpires that affects that jurisdiction.

He thinks the representative system is purely theoretical, a thing of diplomas and titles and devoid of practical value, but thinks it might be made useful. He further says:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has fixed its term at five years. Other of our sister grand lodges have adopted a plan requiring that no brother shall represent more than one grand lodge at the same time. If the idea of grand representation means anything, this latter plan is the correct one, and I would recommend to grand lodge that arrangements should be made to define the term of commissions as grand representatives, and also that no brother shall represent more than one grand lodge.

The grand master talks eloquently of the duties of the brethren to each other, of the influences of Masonry, and of the fraternal dead, referring specifically to the death of COOTE M. CHAMBERS, past grand master of British Columbia, and ROE MORRIS, of Kentucky.

We quote the following from his decisions and rulings, by which it will be seen that with a single exception the law is the same in the matters referred to as in Illinois:

By our constitution, clause 14, the authority of the worshipful master (he being absent from the lodge) descends first to the senior warden (both these officers being absent) then to the junior warden, but not to the immediate past master, therefore in the absence of the three principal officers, viz.: W. Master, S. Warden and J. Warden, the lodge cannot be opened; furthermore, the W. Master of a lodge has no constitutional right to delegate his powers to another unless in lodge assembled.

A Mason cannot in this jurisdiction be an active member of more than one lodge.

Brethren, petitioning to form a new lodge, retain their membership in the lodge from which they hail until a charter is granted, when they become members of the new lodge.

Applicants for affiliation, if members under this jurisdiction, must limit from one lodge before affiliating with another.

Freemasonry recognizes no other society when performing Masonic labor.

None but Master Masons are entitled to Masonic burial.

If a lodge has inadvertently initiated a candidate whose residence is within the jurisdiction of another lodge and admits its error, and the matter can be settled satisfactorily between the two lodges, there is no necessity to refer the matter to the grand master.

When a lodge U. D. receives its charter, it becomes responsible to the old lodges for the arrearages of the members who left them to organize it.

All members of a lodge are in good standing until deprived of their rights by due process of law, or by their own consent.

The exception referred to is that in Illinois a lodge U. D. does not become responsible on receiving a charter for the arrearages of members thereby dimitted from other lodges, but it is made the duty of the new lodge to give immediate notice to the old of the names of all members derived from it.

On the morning of Sunday, which intervined during the session, the grand lodge was called to labor and marched in procession to St. John's Church to hear a sermon by the grand chaplain, the Rt. Revd. Bro. A. W. SILLITOE, Lord Bishop of New Westminster.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized.

An effort was made to require lodges hereafter chartered, and to permit existing lodges to decide by majority vote to "open and close, initiate, pass and raise in conformity with the York Rite of Masonry," as is the practice in the lodges under the jurisdiction of the grand lodges of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the several grand lodges throughout the United States of America.

The discussion which ensued brought out the fact that at present lodges may use the English "York" or Canadian rituals as they may elect, but no other. This still remains the rule, as the first proposition was lost on division, and another to make the English ritual the ritual of the grand lodge, requiring all new lodges to adopt it and permitting existing lodges to adopt it by a unanimous vote, was withdrawn.

JOHN S. CLUTE, of New Westminster, was elected grand master; HENRY BROWN, Victoria (P. O. Box 136), re-elected grand secretary.

A brief report on correspondence (pp. 21) was submitted by Bro. JOHN S. CLUTE, in which Illinois is noticed and extracts are made from the address of Grand Master SMITH.

CALIFORNIA.

40TH ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCT. 8, 1889.

Of the representative of Illinois, who was on duty in the southeast, the grand master (MORRIS MARCH ESTEE) who, being one of the delegates of the United States to the International Congress then in session in the national

capital, left his address to be read by the deputy grand master (ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN) who presided, says:

For the past thirty-four years Bro. Alexander G. Abell has been grand secretary of this jurisdiction. During the whole of this period he has faithfully and intelligently performed the duties pertaining to that office; and, not only in this jurisdiction but elsewhere in the Masonic world, he has been recognized as a Mason of eminence and erudition.

During many months past he has been seriously ill, but, notwithstanding my own earnest protest and that of many others of his friends, he has persisted in being at his office most of the time and doing work which he was quite unfitted to perform. It is pleasant to be enabled to say that he has latterly somewhat improved in health. I recognize my obligations to Bro. Abell for the intelligent counsel received from him during my term of office; and in doing this I but echo the sentiments of my predecessors, none of whom have failed to recognize and appreciate the distinguished ability and the useful and willing assistance of our now venerable grand secretary.

The grand master pays a high tribute to the memory and services of Bro. JOHN WERNER SCHAEFFER, who at the time of his death had been eighteen years grand lecturer, and announced the death at a ripe old age of JAMES LAWRENCE ENGLISH who was grand master in 1861, and who had been a conspicuous and leading member of the grand lodge since its organization.

He announced the appointment of Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON—the same who won his spurs by his first report on correspondence the preceding year—to the vacant grand lecturership and recommended a fixed salary for that officer; declined, for the three sufficient reasons that it was contrary to their Masonic law, that he had not the power to grant such dispensation and that it would be establishing a mischievous precedent, to grant a dispensation to a lodge to confer the degrees upon a minister of the gospel without the payment of the fee provided by law, the grounds of the request being that the candidate—for he had been elected—would be a useful member of the Fraternity, and that he had not means sufficient to pay for the degrees; but granted a dispensation to Orland Lodge to re-ballot on the petition of a rejected applicant. It afterwards appeared that the notice of the meeting for re-balloting which the law and the terms of the dispensation alike required should be given to each member, was not even made fairly general, but that a meeting was held at which only the master and five other members were present and the petitioner was elected. Charges were brought against the master, tried by a commission appointed by the grand master, and the master convicted and suspended from office. The grand master recommended the forfeiture of the charter of the lodge because the lodge seemed to be incapable of doing Masonic work, and because that course had been recommended by the commission which tried the master. The committee on jurisprudence, however, showed that the charter could not be forfeited at that time, because the presentation and investigation of charges of which the accused lodge must have previous notice had not taken place; bringing out the

point that the unauthorized inquiry and recommendation of a commission appointed for another purpose was not such a compliance with the provisions of the constitution as would authorize the grand lodge to revoke a charter.

The grand master strongly urged the abrogation of the rule which he characterizes as harsh and sometimes most unwise, that a Master Mason, holding a dimit from another jurisdiction, or from one of their own lodges when the dimit is more than six months old cannot join in a petition for a new lodge without first joining another lodge and dimitting from it for that purpose, stating that one instance had come under his observation during the past year where a lodge would have been organized in a locality at least twenty-five miles distant from any other lodge, had it been practicable for the Masons of that location to have affiliated with some lodge so that they could have petitioned for a dispensation. The matter went to the committee on jurisprudence but was not reported upon, and so the rule devised for the punishment of the rantankerous non-affiliate who unreasonably prefers not to pay for lodge privileges that are too distant to be available, still stands to perpetuate the evil it was aimed at.

The grand master reported a case in which he directed a change of venue when a new trial had been ordered by the grand lodge, without such transfer having been asked for by the master upon whose request the constitution says the grand master may take such action. The transfer was confessedly made without the warrant of any express provision of the law, but as being demanded by the ends of justice and the good of Masonry, and warranted by the constitutional authority of the grand master to "exercise a general and careful supervision over the Craft" and "to discharge all the necessary executive functions of the grand lodge when that body is not in session." The grand lodge approved his action, under the lead of the committee on jurisprudence who cite in support of their position a decision of the committee approved in 1874, of which they say:

That decision was not based upon any express direction contained in our constitution, but upon the fundamental principles of right and justice which underlie and sometimes control the written law, and upon the right of the grand lodge when in session, and of the grand master when it is not in session, to exercise all such authority as may be necessary to carry its laws into effect.

From the grand secretary's report which as usual mirrors in succinct but perfect way the business of his office, we glean the fact that his new commission as the representative of Illinois is a renewal of an appointment made in 1860—thirty years ago.

The report of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco shows that aid to the amount of \$664.70 was extended to seven cases from Illinois, and that there had been refunded by Illinois lodges, \$48.70 by Springfield, No. 4;

§5 by Washington, No. 55, and §110 by Landmark, No. 422, one of whose members, Bro. JOHN J. ROBERTS, was among the nineteen brethren buried with Masonic honors under the direction of the board. The Oakland Board reports §110 disbursed to one case from Illinois.

Grand Master ESTEE arrived from Washington on the second day of the session and was welcomed to his station with appropriate honors. He was in time to hear the annual oration by Grand Orator ADAM CLARK BANE, a production which leads one to inquire, "What's in a name?" and whether there is enough of heredity just in an exegetical name to enable one to tread so sure-footed in the unblazed paths of eschatology and wield its adjectives with such mighty vigor? We can only borrow space for one apocalyptic paragraph:

That power sooner or later will be exercised. The last day will come. The sun unwheeled will drag along the jarring heavens and refuse to shine. The stars will hide their face, and the moon will roll up in the heavens red as blood, and hang her crimson livery upon the wing of the night. Earth will tremble upon her axis, and huge mountains of woe will drift and lodge upon her heart. A mighty angel, with face like the sun, clothed with clouds and covered with a rainbow, will cleave the heavens in his lightning track, and, descending with his right foot upon the troubled sea, and his left foot upon the quaking earth, will lift his hand to heaven and swear by the Judge of quick and dead that time shall be no more. Old Time, the father of centuries and the tomb-builder of generations, will drop his broken scythe and break his glass, careen and fall, a giant in ruins.

The grand lodge appropriated the customary \$1,200 for the support of Past Grand Master STEVENSON, now eighty-nine years of age, \$480 in aid of Past Grand Master TULL, \$300 for the maintenance and education of young master WALTER WILCOX, the New Orleans fever waif, and \$7,700 to the boards of relief of six cities. The revenue which supports this free-handed charity and the other expenses of the grand lodge is derived in the main from a tax of one dollar on each degree conferred and a per capita tax of one dollar for each member of a lodge. Humboldt Lodge, No. 79, proposed an amendment to the constitution reducing the per capita tax to seventy-five cents and issued a circular to the other lodges in the jurisdiction asking their co-operation to secure its passage. The jurisprudence committee to whom the proposition was referred reported strongly against it, but the report was not concurred in; and, upon calling the roll on the amendment a majority favored its adoption. As it did not receive five-sixths of the votes it goes over for a year when it may be adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Five new lodges were chartered, and Anderson's Masonic Manual, prepared by Grand Lecturer ANDERSON, was recommended to the lodges as the best authority on the subjects treated therein.

MORRIS M. ESTEE, grand master; ALEXANDER G. ABELL, grand secretary, both of San Francisco, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 113) is again by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON, and it is high praise to say that it is up to the level of his preceding report. He gives five pages to a discriminating review of Illinois. He finds much to commend in the "very able address" of Grand Master SMITH and copies from his reasons for urging economy in the expenditures of the grand lodge, his circular letter giving notice that while all letters would be acknowledged, no decisions would be rendered except upon questions or statements certified by the proper officers and the seal of the lodge attached, and from his notice that dispensations to appear in public would be granted only on strictly Masonic occasions. He notes the declination of our grand lodge to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Porto Rico on the ground of congenital illegitimacy, the lodges composing it having been created by charters issued by supreme councils or by grand orients wherein the supreme council holds the power of direction and veto, and takes a sample block from the oration of Bro. LORIMER, which he gracefully says possesses all the attributes of its sub-title—"Wisdom, Strength and Beauty."

The Illinois report on correspondence receives generous and flattering notice. He agrees with us that the courtesy which reviewers owe to grand lodges does not forbid criticism of the acts of those bodies, or demand that we should sugar-coat our words if it shall appear that the integrity of Masonry is threatened by those acts no matter how pure and praiseworthy may be the motives which prompted them, and also in holding that there is no necessity for legislation on the part of grand lodges to enable them to sustain their lodges in disciplining members who violate the law of the land, whether it be the law against liquor-selling or any other. He does not agree with us in holding that the grand lodge should be "at labor" while doing public work, but, if we understand him rightly would have the grand lodge at refreshment; nor does he agree with us that the burial of the dead is Masonic work in the sense that would exclude outsiders from acting as pallbearers. He thinks there is a tendency to unduly magnify questions of this kind, and says that these outside species of work must be done and it does not appear to him as making much difference whether we consider the lodge as open, or called off, or closed. In one sense this is true, but where the unities can be preserved it seems well to do so, and if it really makes no difference to him in any other way would it be as well to make as few exceptions as possible to the rule that the work of the Fraternity is done while the Craft is under the direction of the master and not while it is in charge of the junior warden.

Of other matters wherein we disagree, he says:

Our brother does not regard non-affiliates as outcasts. In this we agree; but whilst they are not outcasts, they are, and ought to be, when out of standing, under the constitution, regarded as parties who have voluntarily placed themselves in position not to be able to claim the rights and privileges of the Fraternity—unwilling to contribute or derelict in contributing to the

support of the lodges, they forfeit their right. Should the lodges extend to them the honor of Masonic burial it is a matter of grace, and not of right or benefit that may be claimed.

California believes in punishing non-payment of dues by deprivation of all rights and benefits, but she leaves the duration of this punishment entirely in the hands of the delinquent. A member suspended for this cause has nothing to do but "walk up to the Captain's office" and pay up. This immediately restores him, whether the payment be made at a meeting of the lodge or at any other time or place. Under our constitution his own act, so far as dues is concerned, suspends him; his own act removes the suspension.

Bro Robbins is a believer in the divine, we mean inherent, rights of grand masters. Illinois has not had in this matter such an experience as California has had, else she would find herself under the necessity of being no longer subject to the *old* regulation, but would, like California, institute a *new* one.

He believes that regulations declaring brethren who are delinquent in dues ineligible to office or incompetent to vote, as being at variance with the principles of Masonry. We fail to see wherein.

If our brother will again read attentively the paragraph which we presume suggested his remark about the divine rights of grand masters, he will see that if we are, as he says, a believer in them, we are also a believer in the diviner rights of the lodge and the divinest rights of the individual, as circumscribing any power which the grand master may possess outside of those recognized as residing in him by the various constitutions of grand lodges. If he catches hold of this last idea he will be able to appreciate the reason why we hold that regulations declaring brethren delinquent for dues ineligible to office or incompetent to vote as being at variance with the principles of Masonry, even if from his standpoint he fails to see wherein they are so. The primary definition of the powers of grand masters, found in the regulations coeval with and annexed unto the Charges of a Freemason which we accept as the paramount and unchangeable law of Masonry, plainly recognizes, we think, the right of dispensation as residing in the grand master, by pointing out and reserving certain rights as not subject to the dispensing power. The highest of these reserved rights are the rights of the individual Craftsman; and it is because we hold these rights too sacred to be alienated except by judgment rendered after due trial, by which we mean a real, not a constructive trial and conviction of an offense against Masonry, that we hold that any attempt to alienate them by lodge enactments is inoperative and void.

In addition to what we have copied above with reference to non-affiliates, he further says:

We think the stand taken by the Grand Lodge of California is an equitable one. We give to non-affiliates the period of six months from the time of dimission to connect themselves with some lodge, or, at least, to make the attempt to do so. If, after the expiration of six months, they decline or ne-

glect to apply to some lodge for membership, they cease to be in good standing, and are cut off from all right to charity as Masons. "He that will not work shall not eat." We are unable to see what equity there would be in permitting those who shirk the duties incumbent upon them as Masons to become burdens upon Masonic lodges. Such a line of procedure would have a tendency to bankrupt our Masonic treasuries.

There is another question than whether the stand taken by the Grand Lodge of California is an equitable one from a mere commercial point of view, and that is whether it is a lawful one. Where and when did the Grand Lodge of California acquire the right to assume to absolve even one Mason of its obedience from his irrevocable obligations? A brother dimits from his lodge and for six months thereafter, although unaffiliated, he is held to be entitled to all the consideration to which his Masonic character entitles him. Six months and one day after his dimission, although his life has been such that all Masons might be proud to hail him as a brother, although he may have been mindful of every charitable obligation imposed upon him by Masonry, although he is still undeniably a Mason—and considered so by the Grand Lodge of California, for he is still eligible to affiliate with its lodges without healing or re-making—and, presto! his brethren throughout the Golden State who were bound to him by the same ties *by which he is still bound to them*, are absolved by the automatic action of law from all duties towards him save those they owe to him as a member of the human family!

All will agree that no individual Mason can by saying yea or nay absolve himself from his Masonic obligations. Can he absolve himself any more by saying yea or nay to a legislative enactment? And this brings us back to the same principle upon which we tested the question whether a lodge could by a legislative act divest all who might be in arrears for dues of their eligibilities and their elective franchise. We utterly deny that a Mason can be divested of his Masonic character save by judgment after trial, and we do not think the assumption of the right to so divest him is any the less unlawful because it is coupled with the proviso that he can re-invest himself by "walking up to the Captain's office" and paying up.

As we understand Bro. ANDERSON'S statement of the California law the mere omission to pay dues, without reference to the cause of the omission, whether within or without the control of the delinquent, and possibly because he had used the money due the lodge to answer the call of some needy brother, cuts him off from all right to charity as a Mason. And similarly the mere act of paying re-clothes him with all his rights. The remark with the scriptural flavor, "He that will not work shall not eat," being interpreted means that he shall be fired from the family roof in true boarding-house fashion unless he pays cash.

In other words the relation is, in its essence, a commercial one. We have the most abundant evidence that the Masons of California are a good

deal better than their law, but so far as the law is concerned we don't see that they have left undone anything that could assimilate their Masonry any more closely to a purely mutual benefit basis, something quite unlike the Fraternity into which, uninfluenced by mercenary motives, men were erst-while wont to go that they might enjoy the sacred relation of fellowship.

Some of the considerations which have weight with Bro. ANDERSON in this matter seem to us to be in the nature of non sequiturs. For instance he is unable to see what equity there would be in permitting those who shirk the duties incumbent upon them as Masons to become burdens upon Masonic lodges. In the first place the charitable obligations of Masonry do not rest upon the lodges. They are wholly personal, resting upon the individual, and are not discharged by any effort to shift them upon an organization however convenient we may find it to compound with our consciences by attempting to do so. Those obligations lay upon us the duty of deciding, each one for himself, whether an applicant for aid is worthy and in distress, and the variously quickened conscience of man cannot be made to fit any Procrustean rule of the majority which assumes to absolve it from the duty of so deciding. In the second place most of those who unworthily burden the lodges in the matter of charity are not unaffiliated. The tramps, the shiftless, the dead beats, those who have sought Masonry to prey upon it retain their membership if possible. It is usually the self-respecting, scrupulous man who withdraws from membership from stress of circumstances; it is quite another class of men that seeks to profit by the known willingness of any lodge to extend the charity which will enable a brother to retain his membership. In the third place there are duties owing *by* lodges as well as *to* them, and it is a question whether it is an unmixed evil if the treasury of a lodge is thus bankrupted if that lodge is unable to so administer and exemplify Masonry as to hold the allegiance of all those worth holding, and that too in face of a frank recognition of the principle that affiliation, like other steps in Masonry, should be of one's own free will and accord.

Like Bro. ANDERSON we have known Masons who always had money to spend for their own gratification and yet never had any to pay their lodge dues, and we presume that we don't like them any better than he does. We would like him cut them off from all the privileges for which those lodge dues are an equivalent. But because we don't like his mean ways, we are not justified in forgetting that he has given an equivalent for something else—for the degrees which make him a Mason, and that in that making both he and we are laid under obligations quite apart from the duties and responsibilities of lodge membership, and from which we are not absolved by his meanness and selfishness. We who have been entrusted with the administration of Masonry for the time being have made a mistake in taking him, but we have taken him for better or for worse, and by equity and law he remains of us until he is convicted of some offense against Masonry, some

overt act which involves an offense against the Fraternity and is cut off by due process of law.

We had promised ourselves much pleasure in summarizing such points in this report of Bro. ANDERSON as we did not touch in his report of last year, but we find that the subjects touched by him in his notice of Illinois have beguiled us of all the space we can spare. We can only say that we find in it much with which we agree, less with which we disagree, and nothing that does not command respect by the spirit in which it is said.

CANADA.

34TH ANNUAL.

OWEN SOUND.

JULY 17, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, R. W. Bro. DAVID McLELLAN, was in his place among the diplomats.

The address of the grand master (RICHARD T. WALKER) is a model of clean, direct writing, excellent in matter. Referring to the fraternal dead he regards death as by no means a calamity, and quotes approvingly the philosopher who says it is "the Liberator of him whom freedom cannot release; the Physician of him whom medicine cannot cure; and the Comforter of him whom time cannot console."

Death has been busy in the Province of Ontario, having taken Brethren C. D. MACDONNELL, T. B. BAIN, A. G. MACDONNELL, J. S. LOOMIS and D. CURTIS, past district deputy grand masters; C. DOEBLER, past grand steward; ROB. ROBERTSON, past grand sword bearer, and HENRY BICKFORD, past assistant grand secretary.

Reporting several visitations, he says:

I availed myself of the opportunity afforded by these visits to address the brethren on subjects of interest connected with Masonry, and to impress upon the masters of lodges the necessity for making the lodge meetings instructive and interesting by means of lectures, papers and discussions on Masonic history, symbolism, and kindred subjects. I suggested to them that if these means were used there would be a better attendance at the lodges and fewer suspensions for non-payment of dues—that intelligent men require more than the mere working of the ritual to satisfy the desires of their intellects, and cease to attend the lodge because they do not get what they re-

quire; that undue importance may be attached to ritual and far too little to the great objects of Masonry.

Of his efforts to mediate between the grand lodges of England and Quebec, whose acceptance by Quebec we chronicled last year, he reports:

I do not feel at liberty to say more at present than that I have entered upon the task committed to me, and am hopeful of carrying it to a successful issue. Meanwhile I must ask the brethren, both in Ontario and Quebec, to exercise forbearance, and to refrain from criticism respecting the matters in dispute.

He had had no hesitation in refusing the third application of some brethren at Jaffa, in Syria, for a dispensation for a lodge, deeming it unwise, even if the right is unquestioned, to establish lodges where they cannot be efficiently supervised. He does not accept the "perfect man" theory respecting physical qualifications which prevails in some of our American jurisdictions, having the wit to see that perfection could rarely be found and could only be established by careful medical examination. He therefore adopted the rule laid down by Grand Master HENDERSON in 1880, that the candidate should be in a condition to receive, perform, and communicate all parts of the ceremonies and duties of the Fraternity—must be capable of making himself known in the dark as well as in the light. Construing this capacity to be natural capacity without artificial assistance, he correctly says that this rule commends itself to reason and common sense, is sufficiently liberal and is in harmony with the ancient charges. His strong good sense is shown by the following suggested by by-laws submitted to him for approval:

Some of the by-laws sent to me affecting the conduct of members in the lodge appeared to me to be quite unnecessary and occasionally inquisitorial. The test of sobriety in the lodge by inspection of a brother's countenance, suggested by some by-laws, is not always to be depended upon, and is certainly likely to lead to disputes. Many sinners against temperance carry no signs of their depravity in their faces, while on the other hand, many temperate are unjustly accused by their countenances. Regulations of this character are injudicious and unnecessary. The master has full authority to enforce order in his lodge, and his prerogative in this respect should be carefully preserved, and should not be made even to appear to depend upon a by-law of the lodge.

Referring to recommendations for appointments for representatives from the grand lodges of Delaware and Illinois, he says:

These latter appointments were rendered necessary by the adoption by their grand lodges of the practice of appointing their representatives for limited terms; a practice of which I approve, and which I think we should adopt. I would also recommend that no brother hold more than a limited number of appointments, to be determined by grand lodge.

Of the resumption of reports on correspondence by his grand lodge he wisely says:

The money spent for the publication of this report is, in my opinion, wisely invested. We acquire from it a knowledge of what is going on around us, of the questions which agitate other grand lodges, and we are thus enabled to compare our work and condition with those of our neighbors to avoid what is evil, and adopt what is beneficial in their practice.

And he might have added that they also discharge an obligation to their neighbors by contributing their own share to the common benefits which he recognizes as resulting from these reports.

As usual the reports of the district deputies are full of interest, reflecting minutely the condition of Masonry in the respective districts, and also showing that these officers regard their places as bringing with them responsibilities as well as honors.

The grand lodge concurred in the following from the report of the board of general purposes on appeals, thus in effect declaring that blank ballots should be counted:

Bro. Johnson appeals against the ruling of the acting master of Doric Lodge, No. 316, upon a ballot for the election of W. M. of said lodge, taken on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1888. Bro. Johnson claiming that he should have been declared elected on the first ballot; two ballots having been declared *bad*. The board recommend that, whereas, in the election of W. M. a majority of the votes *present* is necessary to a choice; therefore, the decision of the acting master of said lodge, No. 316, be sustained, and that Bro. Johnson's appeal be dismissed.

The application from a lodge at Hertza, Roumania, setting forth that in Roumania there is no existing grand body and asking to be constituted into lodge under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Canada, was declined because no information was given as to the former allegiance of the petitioners, the authority under which they became a lodge, or as to their present status.

The representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois presented his credentials and was saluted with grand honors; the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota were recognized, and the perennial proposition that the *business* of the lodge be done while open on the third degree, as in the grand lodges of the United States, suffered its regular annual defeat, to again appear among the "notices of motion" for next year.

The initiatory steps were taken to secure the co-operation of all the grand lodges in the Dominion in the fitting observance of the centennial of Masonry in Canada, which occurs in 1892. Let us hope that when that happy day arrives the efforts in which the Grand Lodge of Canada is now bearing so honorable a part will have been successful to the end that no Canadian jurisdiction shall be vexed with the presence of lodges that cannot be permitted to participate in the celebration.

RICHARD T. WALKER, Q. C., of Kingston, grand master, and J. J. MAISON, Hamilton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

We are glad after a lapse of eleven years to welcome Canada and Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON (whose last report we reviewed in 1879) on their simultaneous return to the reporter's table, and in behalf of the Illinois Craftsmen we thank him for the compliment involved in giving nearly ten of the ninety-six pages in which he summarizes the proceedings of fifty-three grand lodges, to the Illinois proceedings for 1888. He quotes two decisions of Grand Master SMITH to agree with them, and copies freely and with commendation from his address, on various subjects, notably on the propriety and equity of grand lecturers being paid by those who employ them, on the social features of Masonry, public parades and the miscellaneous and promiscuous issue of appeals for aid. The entire report on Porto Rico, adopted by the grand lodge, is copied, as is also a portion of the report on jurisprudence and a sample block from Grand Orator LORIMER'S oration.

The Illinois report on correspondence is very generously dealt with, being extensively quoted from with reference to the Scotch Rite conspiracy to secure under various pretexts action on the part of grand lodges, that can be construed into assent to the doctrine that supreme councils and grand orients can create just and lawfully constituted lodges of Symbolic Masonry, with reference to grand lodge legislation on saloon-keeping, and other minor matters. He thus confirms our statement of the genesis of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario:

Bro. Robbins is quite correct. This clandestine organization was incorporated as a grand lodge before it had any subordinates, and the degrees were peddled about the country by one of our expelled members for any sum he could obtain, however trifling. We afterwards, by arrangement, took in all their good members and they surrendered their act of incorporation and delivered up to us their seal and all their documents and disbanded their organization, but this expelled member, whom we refused to take back, still continued his nefarious business. Latterly, however, we have heard very little of him, and his so-called lodges may be considered as nearly all defunct.

He thus explains some other matters:

He thinks that it is an anomaly that the grand master should be a member of the board of general purposes over which he does not preside. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the board has sole control of the funds of the grand lodge and also that the board have to sit in judgment upon the acts of the grand master. They have no power to overrule him, but it is on the reports of the board that all matters of importance come before the grand lodge. Some years ago we decided that an appeal would lie from the act of the grand master to the grand lodge.

As to the powers of district deputies, our rules as to trials provide that an appeal may be had to them for any irregularity in the trial, or any infringement of the right of the accused, *but not on questions of fact.* This

will dispose of the objection of Bro. Robbins that the justice of the sentence should be left to the grand lodge alone.

In one particular he seems to have misapprehended us, quoting our remarks on the absurdity of a lodge claiming jurisdiction over a profane now living elsewhere, because, without ever seeking to become a Mason, he once lived in its bailiwick, as an argument against the persistence of the jurisdiction which a lodge obtains by receiving a petition for the degrees.

Bro. ROBERTSON thinks the practice as to physical disqualifications is now uniform and excludes only those who are not capable of complying with all the requisites of the several degrees, but we fear there are some jurisdictions where the loss of an eye or a toe nail would be held to stamp a man as ineligible because he is not a "perfect youth"; agrees with California that lodges should not be permitted to incorporate; approves the action of the grand master of Colorado in declining to lay the corner-stone of a new opera house on the ground that such duty was not compatible with Masonic work, "the proposed building not being either for charitable, religious or educational purposes," a reason which does not commend itself to us as at all conclusive, because many public structures the laying of whose corner-stones is universally recognized as proper Masonic work, are neither for charitable nor religious purposes and often not so much entitled to be considered as for educational purposes as an opera house, the question of propriety hinging primarily, as we view it, upon whether the structure is a public one.

With Bro. JOHNSON, of Indiana, he doubts the propriety of wearing Masonic clothing at a ball, thinks that a Mason's daughter or sister is entitled to Masonic assistance although married to a profane, and that the tiler, who does not hear the evidence in a trial, should not be allowed to vote on the verdict; does not need the year's time which was granted to an Iowa committee to consider whether the lodge has power to grant the request of the family to have pall-bearers who are not Masons at a Masonic funeral, but promptly answers in the negative; referring to arguments in some quarters as to whether a grand lodge can be lawfully held without a constitutional quorum to lay a corner-stone, discloses the fact that the constitution of Canada has no provision for a quorum; says "No" to Bro. GRANT'S question whether the ancient landmarks justify a grand master in setting aside a statute of the grand lodge, whereas we should say they might justify him in so doing, and in a case where the grand master was satisfied that the landmark was clearly violated in a vital matter he ought to set aside the statute and accept the consequences; characterizes the action by which an obnoxious resolution is postponed to a period when the grand lodge is not in session as giving it "the six months' hoist"; agrees with Bro. SCHULTZ that it is not unlawful for lodges to pay the funeral expenses of an unaffiliated brother, and we agree with them that it ought not to be; agrees with Bro. VINCE (and with the Illinois law) that when a Mason is buried by the Templars, they render-

ing their own service, Master Masons *as such* should stay away; says the distinction made by Bro. VAUX between "lawful" and "legal" is too fine for him, and since we have mentioned it we feel constrained to confess that we have thought we saw the distinction and still think it best, in order to avoid confusion, to restrict the use of the word "legal" to its ordinarily received application as referring to the civil law; shows that the Canadian jurisprudence is rapidly assimilating itself to the American in the matter of the ballot, by the statement that while the Canadian rule is that two black balls are required to reject, most of the lodges have availed themselves of the permission to provide by their own by-laws for a unanimous ballot; opposes the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; in view of the Texas decision "that it was an ancient custom to preside covered," and "that must be complied with," wonders how ancient the custom is, as they have no trace of it in Ontario; gives excellent reasons for the unsoundness of the decision of an Oregon grand master that an officer could not be installed into office while under charges; and on the subject of life membership has the following judicious remarks:

We agree with Bro. Drummond that the courts would hold that the by-law providing for life-membership could be repealed and that the repeal would affect those members who had acquired life-membership under it, because the by-laws themselves provide that they may be repealed, and the member knowingly made that provision a part of the contract. But it is a question whether Masons should take advantage of such a ruling. Vested rights are usually respected, and we think that if any such by-law should be repealed, provision should be made that it should not affect those who had acquired rights under it, in other words, it should be considered as applicable only to the future.

In the case put by Bro. Drummond, where both parties are under a mistake of facts, of course the repeal should apply to all.

In his last paragraph, above quoted, Bro. Drummond raises a new and very discriminative point. Many lodges make honorary members of those who have regularly paid dues for twenty or twenty-five years, but according to Bro. Drummond this is illegal, as the performance of duty is no consideration and it was their duty to pay their dues. That may be so, but still we think that lodges should have some consideration for those who have been so regular in their performance of duty for so many years, and it is nothing more than a well-merited compliment for faithful service, such as is done every day to those retiring from office who have only done their duty faithfully. The average duration of lodge membership is, we believe, considerably less than ten years, and we think that lodges are deserving of credit who honor those of twenty-five years standing by relieving them of any further money payments in the way of dues.

COLORADO.

29TH ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPT. 17, 1889.

This volume contains also the proceedings of a special communication held at Denver, April 8, 1889, to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic temple, on which occasion M. W. Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, past grand master of Illinois, delivered an oration of characteristic beauty and eloquence.

At the annual meeting the grand lodge was opened by the deputy grand master, after which the grand master's entrance was proclaimed and he was received with the grand honors.

HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois, was among the *sixteen* past grand masters present.

The grand master (WILLIAM D. TODD) has some exceedingly sensible and practical remarks on the subject of a Masonic Home, a portion of which we quote:

I can't say I do not believe in Masonic homes, for I do; and yet I have grave doubts as to whether they are the best means of accomplishing the objects aimed at, especially in the smaller and younger jurisdictions.

Suppose we had accumulated a fund of \$50,000, should build a home, and in so doing our pride would force us to erect a building not only suitable for its purpose, but creditable to the Fraternity. After completion, it would have to be maintained, and at no light expense, and perhaps be but partially occupied, until it might become a very serious burden to us. Of course it would be under the control and management of the best board we could select.

In determining its benefit, financially, and the cost of those accommodated, we should count the interest on the \$50,000, say at 6 per cent., then the annual expenses, and added together, divided by the number of beneficiaries, which would show the number we could accommodate and the cost per capita.

Of course such a home is intended for needy brethren, their widows and orphans, either as a permanent home for the aged and otherwise friendless, or as a temporary home for the young and otherwise unprotected.

Now a moment as to another thought: Let us have the same \$50,000, select our board as before, and place this fund in their hands to invest at the best possible rate of interest, having the highest regard to security, and then let them disburse the income with such other funds as we may be able to give them, upon cases that may be presented to them; and how would it work?

He then shows how a few dollars may be sufficient to tide an aged brother along, help a widow to support her half-orphaned children, or assist willing relatives to care for and educate full orphans at a much less cost per capita than if maintained at a home. He cites two cases where the aid af-

forded by such an institution would not be available, one the case of a past master of one of their lodges who needed such care as could only be obtained in a hospital, and the other the case of a young woman who had lost her eyesight and needed the help of an institution for the education of the blind, but was over the age when the State institution would receive her, and whose widowed mother could not afford to educate her in a private institution. Both these cases had been happily provided for by the efforts of a few brethren who raised the necessary funds, and the grand master thus continues:

But I will not multiply illustrations of my idea, as you can all easily imagine them, and many may personally know of such and similar cases. The result of this is to convince me that a board with a Masonic fund can do more good to a larger number than a board with a Masonic home, unless in very large and wealthy jurisdictions.

He was so moved by the earnest protests of two of the lodges whose existence is threatened by the decision of 1888, substantially the same as the Illinois law, that seven members of the lodge must be present to enable it to transact business, that he suggested the possible propriety of permitting the grand master to authorize by dispensation, in his discretion, a less number to transact business. A resolution to revoke the decision on the ground that it is unjust and un-Masonic—unjust in that it prevents many of the weaker lodges from doing any business, and un-Masonic in that it is in conflict with the tenets of the institution as they have come down to us from the building of the Temple—went to the committee on jurisprudence who reported that the decision was neither unjust nor un-Masonic although it might work a hardship in particular cases, and on their recommendation the resolution was indefinitely postponed by a two-thirds vote.

Referring to the fact that his attention had been frequently called to so-called Masonic bodies attempting to do work in Colorado—meaning the Scottish Rite factions, the Egyptian Rite and the Rite of Mizraim—and his opinion asked of them, he says it is not an easy task to express an opinion of anything about which one really knows nothing. While as a general proposition this is frequently true, in this case one need know no more about these bodies than he does to enable him to express an opinion about them. In other words it is not at all necessary to know what these bodies *are* in order to know what they are *not*. He knows that all the Masonry there is in Colorado is organized under the Grand Lodge of Colorado, the supreme authority in Masonry in that State, and that any bodies there professing to derive their authority from any other source cannot be Masonic bodies, although they may be composed of Masons. He is evidently impressed with their pot-and-kettle habit of calling each other black; he says:

Nearly all these so-called Masonic bodies are filled with troubles among themselves or with other bodies of the same name, each claiming the other to be illegitimate, and each claiming the head of the other not to be in good

Masonic standing, and so if we believe the statements of both neither are worthy of respect.

This portion of his address went to a special committee who presented majority and minority reports differing not at all in principle or policy but only in verbiage, the minority report being adopted. Both declare in nearly identical language the power of the grand lodge as the sovereign and supreme Masonic authority to declare what bodies are and what are not "Masonic" bodies, and both declare that the question of exercising that power is one of policy only. Both agree in overlooking the vital point that the question whether a given body not deriving its powers from the one only "sovereign and supreme Masonic authority" which can possibly exist in the State, is a Masonic body, is not a question of policy, but a question of fact. The grand lodge in adopting one of the reports probably overlooked the point in the same manner. At all events in practically re-affirming its action of the preceding year it found against the fact.

The grand master decided among other things that one who has served as master or warden anywhere else brings with him his eligibility to the mastership to Colorado, and that a master of a lodge indefinitely suspended and subsequently re-instated is re-instated to all rights as a past master, with both of which we agree, as we do, of course, with his decision that the loss of the sight of one eye, the other being good, does not render a candidate ineligible for the degrees. We are at loss to understand the grounds of his exception of the master in his decision "that all re-elected officers must be re-installed, except as to the master, and even as to him if practicable." To the Colorado prohibitory law he gives the following ironclad interpretation:

That one engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquors, though not conducted by him personally, or in this State, is ineligible for the degrees.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; listened to an excellent practical oration the introduction of which went to show that in the adoption of object lessons in education the world was adopting the methods long in vogue in Masonry; reversed the action of the previous year and approved the decision of Grand Master KIMBALL—which then failed of approval—that none but Masons could act as pall-bearers at a Masonic funeral, on the ground, as stated by the committee on jurisprudence, that "the burial service is a Masonic ceremony, conducted by a lodge, and one in which none but Masons can participate, the bearers are a necessary auxiliary to this ceremony, and it would be fully as proper to permit a profane to act as Worshipful Master as to act as pall-bearer"; so amended its law relative to rejection as to provide that the sufficiency of an objection to the advancement of a brother may be tried by the lodge, thus recognizing, as does the Illinois law, that a Mason stands on a different footing from the profane; extended by resolution its sympathies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the loss

sustained by it in the death of Past Grand Master DARRAH; and honored itself as well as the recipient of its courtesy by electing to honorary membership M. W. Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, past grand master of Illinois and now a member of Denver Lodge, No. 5, of whom the grand master, in recommending the honor, says:

Many of you know Bro. Bromwell, and those of you who do not are the losers. A brighter Mason, a truer man in its highest sense, a warm friend, more congenial companion, lives not in our borders; one whom it has been my privilege to have known over twenty years. Ever ready and willing to counsel and advise his less informed brethren, and always done in that kind spirit as to make one feel that the favor has been conferred on him than the reverse.

WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL, of Canon City, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELFE, Pueblo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 126) is by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, whom we are glad to welcome again after an absence of three years from the reporter's table. Six and one-half pages of Bro. GREENLEAF'S report are devoted to the Illinois proceedings for 1888. The address of Grand Master SMITH receives careful consideration, and his table of grand bodies throughout the globe looked upon as governing Craft Masonry and so recognized by some one or more of our American grand lodges, but not recognized by Illinois, is reproduced as valuable for future reference.

Because he quotes in this latter connection the special report of the committee on correspondence, declining to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, and cites its adoption by the grand lodge as showing "the position which Illinois seems determined to maintain regardless of the action of sister grand lodges," it seems probable that Bro. GREENLEAF at least considers all the bodies named in Grand Master SMITH'S list as being in the eyes of Illinois of illegitimate parentage. To prevent, therefore, any misapprehension of the position of Illinois in this matter, it is proper to say that the reasons why Illinois is not now, or was not then in correspondence with the bodies there named, are various, as various as the agencies which subverted the original Masonic character of some of them or made others hopelessly illegitimate from their foundation. Only two of them, however, require notice in this connection—New South Wales and Victoria. By reference to Bro. SMITH'S table it will be seen that sixteen grand lodges on this continent had recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and five had recognized the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and probably the inference in the minds of others besides Bro. GREENLEAF, was that Illinois withheld recognition of them on the ground of illegitimate origin. If they had carefully read the Illinois reports they would have seen that there never was any question of the legitimacy of the lodges composing these bodies, but that recognition simply awaited the showing that in either case the new grand lodge commanded the

allegiance of a majority of the lodges in the colony or province. This is the principle which Illinois has applied to the formation of grand lodges in this country, and it applied no other test to their known legitimate brethren in the Southern Seas. Last year, when it was found that the United Grand Lodge of Victoria embraced a majority of the lodges, recognition was gladly accorded, and it would have been accorded to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, of which the same is true, had not the formal application therefor miscarried and failed to reach our grand lodge.

Of the special report, on Porto Rico, he says:

Bro. Robbins' position at first glance would seem to be impregnable, and will be so regarded by all those who are disposed to take a restrictive and conservative view of the questions involved. Nevertheless we think upon a closer and more searching investigation it will be found to be untenable. It virtually declares that all Masonry in the world that cannot trace its origin to the Grand Lodge of England is illegitimate and illegal, and that all Masons in the world except those made under the grand lodge system are clandestine and cannot, therefore, be recognized or permitted to visit the lodges of Illinois. In the face of such a sweeping declaration, what becomes of our boasted claim for the universality of Masonry.

BRO. GREENLEAF is right as to what the position of Illinois virtually declares, and the truth of the declaration cannot be controverted. Moreover the declaration does not make one hair white or black with reference to the claim of Masonry to universality, which has reference to its catholic basis of fellowship and not to its distribution over the face of the earth. In the latter sense the claim is far from being true to-day; in the former, it was as true as it is to-day although put forward when Masonry is known to have been confined to the British Islands.

The confession of BRO. GREENLEAF that "the grand lodge and grand orient systems are diametrically opposed to each other, the former being representative and the latter without responsibility to the Craft for its government," is fatal to the claim he puts forward for the recognition of the grand orient system, which he advances in face of the statement that he believes the grand lodge system to be the true one for the Masons of all countries. No non-representative, irresponsible system can be identified as Masonry by the tests fixed by the Charges of a Freemason which every Mason made under the grand lodge system is bound to regard as the fundamental law of the Fraternity and which he has solemnly promised to hold fixed and unchangeable. His statement that "the origin of these opposing systems is hidden in obscurity" must have been made without reflection, for the origin of the grand lodge system is as clear as any fact in history, and the origin of the grand orient system is scarcely less so. All we lack is the names of those who made the departures from the original plan of Masonry. The fact of the departures and their nature are obvious, and it is beyond dispute that they were made by men bound by the law which forbids innovations and

which requires us year by year, as often as we install a master, to renew our covenants to discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of the Institution.

We regret that we have not space to give Bro. GREENLEAF'S views on many topics embraced in this exceedingly interesting report. Our grand lodge is not niggardly in the matter of these reviews, but it has intimated that there must be *some* limit.

CONNECTICUT.

102D ANNUAL.

HARTFORD.

JAN. 15, 1890.

Thirty-four grand lodges had representatives present, Past Grand Master JOHN W. MIX representing Illinois. An opening ode was sung, written by Grand Secretary WHEELER, of which it is high praise to say that it is one of the best of his occasional productions.

The grand master (JOHN H. SWARTWOUT) announced the death of Past Grand Master DAVID CLARK at the age of eighty-three. He reported visiting the lately restored Hiram Lodge, No. 1, and healing fifty-six clandestinely made Masons upon affirmative answers being returned by the master to the following interrogatories:

First. Did the candidates reside within the jurisdiction of New Haven lodges when clandestinely made?

Second. Have they again been balloted for, and was the ballot clear?

Third. Have they paid the difference, if any, between the sum originally paid and the minimum prescribed by the grand lodge?

Later he had appointed a committee to investigate all cases which required a release of jurisdiction before healing. The deputy grand master reports visits to Hiram Lodge for the purpose of healing, while the Craft was under his charge during the absence of the grand master from the jurisdiction, and several subsequent visits for that purpose by order of the grand master after his return. The members of Hiram Lodge, eight in number, who were excepted from the amnesty granted by the special grand lodge which restored the charter of that lodge were recommended by the lodge for restoration and were restored by the grand lodge at the meeting under re-

view, with the exception of Bro. JOHN R. HUTCHINSON who is reported by the grand secretary as having withdrawn his petition for restoration for the following reasons:

I was led to petition that the edict of expulsion be revoked, by the positive assurance that *this* only was requisite to secure from the grand lodge, at its special session, to be holden May 8th, 1889, the following action:

1st. The healing of *all* Masons made by Hiram Lodge since the revocation of the State charter.

2d. The revoking of the edicts of expulsion, passed against eight members of Hiram Lodge after the revocation of said charter.

3d. The restoration of said charter to Hiram Lodge, as it would *then* exist, with a tacit understanding that Hiram's ancient work should not be interfered with.

The report of the committee of Hiram Lodge, made May 16th, 1889, clearly showed that, in no particular, had the grand lodge taken such action.

My petition was submitted in good faith, on a specific understanding that it would secure a specific result. As it did not do so, it is respectfully withdrawn.

It is impossible not to respect the sturdy honesty, with all its possible alloy of wounded pride, which can talk thus when it means solitary isolation, whatever may be thought of the judgment which expected the grand lodge to yield the point in controversy after it had won the battle.

The grand master reports but very briefly on their centennial celebration of July 10, 1889, it being proposed to issue a centennial volume giving a full report. Four thousand Masons in line passed in review before the grand master and associate officers. In the afternoon there was an historical address, a poem, an oration and music, and in the evening a concert and banquet followed by speeches. The echoes indicate a highly successful celebration.

In properly deciding that a man who has lost a leg but who by means of an artificial limb is able to walk without a cane is ineligible for the degrees, the grand master quotes as a landmark that a candidate 'shall be a man, un mutilated, free born, and of mature age,' language not found in the Charges of a Freemason. His only other decision shows that Connecticut Masonry has a "Past Master's degree" in it.

Under the head of "Cerneauism" the grand master says:

During the year edicts from the grand masters of Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Florida and South Dakota have been received, declaring the so-called "Cerneau Rite" to be clandestine.

Deeming a matter that had caused the edicts of four grand masters to be issued against it of importance to the Craft, I laid the entire matter before

the chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, whose report in full forms an appendix to this report.

The grand master in announcing his concurrence in the views of the report says that he is himself a member in good standing of a consistory of the Scottish Rite. The author of the report is Past Grand Master LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, author of a work on Masonic jurisprudence, and recognized as one of the ablest Masonic jurists of the country. Bro. LOCKWOOD says:

Perhaps no better declaration could be made defining more clearly the status of a grand lodge in respect to the question, than is to be found in the preamble and first resolution of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, set forth in the edict:

“WHEREAS, a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is an independent and sovereign body, recognizing and having supreme jurisdiction over no other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, as illustrated and taught by the rituals and secret work adopted by such grand lodge, therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, That this grand lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use or legitimacy of any bodies claiming to confer what is known as the Scottish Rite Degrees, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body, or to the recognition of any body conferring any degrees, over which this grand lodge has no control, as being Masonic, or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry.”

Proceeding to show that in the light of this clear declaration and refusal of his grand lodge to recognize either of the contending factions as Masonic, or to even discuss the legitimacy of either, the action of the grand master of Nebraska in recognizing one of them as a “lawfully constituted *Masonic authority*,” to be a *felò de se*, Bro. LOCKWOOD thus refers to the Pennsylvania edict:

And the grand master of Pennsylvania in his edict, commences, “Whereas: all bodies in the Masonic jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, appertaining to or constituting or derived from the so-called Cerneau Rite,” have been *authoritatively ascertained and officially declared to be clandestine*, and follows with an edict prohibiting its members from becoming members of, or continuing membership in the bodies of the Cerneau Rite. By whom it was so “authoritatively ascertained” and “officially declared,” is not stated. Whether it could be so ascertained and declared by a grand lodge, will be considered hereafter.

The chief difficulty in this question lies in the declaration that a so-called rite, over which the grand lodge has no control or jurisdiction, is clandestine or unlawful.

It must be conceded that if any body, by whatever name called, should attempt to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, or should declare that it does confer such degrees, the grand lodge having jurisdiction over such degrees, should at once and rightfully declare such body to be unlawful and clandestine.

As far as I am informed, neither of the opposing bodies confer or claim to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, but while asserting that the rite includes these degrees, and that they have lawful authority to confer them, they assert that they elect not to exercise that authority, but to commence the conferring of their degrees upon those only who have received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in a symbolic lodge.

Now, it needs no argument to show that a body is not Masonic, at least so far as the grand lodge is concerned, because it confers degrees only upon Masons.

That is simply a qualification of a candidate.

Indeed, so far as the grand lodge is concerned, there is nothing Masonic except what pertains to the first three degrees of Masonry. It can know nothing beyond these. It can not therefore recognize anything as Masonic except what relates to these degrees.

It is a body of "Free and Accepted Masons." It is not a body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. It can no more have Masonic knowledge of the Scottish Rite than it can have Masonic knowledge of the numerous secret societies which in great variety surround us on every hand.

By what authority can a grand lodge declare a body which it does not recognize as Masonic, and which does not intrude upon the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry or its jurisdiction, unlawful or clandestine?

Let us see; unlawful is contrary to law or in violation of law. But what law is meant? Is it the law of the grand lodge or the law of these bodies? We know our own laws. We do not know the law of these bodies except by hearsay, and if we did know them what is that law to us! Are we bound to recognize or obey it? Surely not. It can have no jurisdiction over us.

Does such law apply to Ancient Craft Masonry? By no means. It can be enacted and applied only by the body itself and enforced only upon the subjects of its jurisdiction. Do our laws bind the members of these bodies? Certainly not as such members. Our laws apply to and bind only our own members. And if the members of our body are also members of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, our laws operating in respect to all questions affecting the symbolic degrees bind them, because they are within our jurisdiction, being members of our body and so subject to our laws.

So then, when we assert that anything is Masonically unlawful, we must mean that it is contrary to or in violation of Masonic law. And Masonic law, as this term is thus used by us, means the law governing our institution.

And so with respect to the term clandestine. It means as used in Freemasonry, "without lawful authority." But what authority is here meant?

Can it mean any other authority than the grand lodge which has supreme jurisdiction over the subject matter?

Could we say that one of two bodies was clandestine, within the meaning of this well-known term used by Masons, because it has no authority for its existence, from a body other than our own body, when neither of the bodies are within our laws or subject to our jurisdiction?

What right have we to prohibit a member of our lodge from joining any

secret society, the principles of which, and the practice of which, are not in violation of the precepts of Ancient Craft Masonry?

Should "the only legitimate and lawfully constituted Masonic authority of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, presided over by Brother Albert Pike," attempt to apply the law of that rite, or even our own law, and declare a grand lodge, or a lodge, or even the humblest member of symbolic Masonry clandestine, would it be recognized as lawful by any body or member of symbolic Masonry as of any force or validity whatever?

That every body is to be judged and acquitted or condemned, according to its own laws, is axiomatic.

A crime committed in Nebraska is to be judged and punished, if at all, according to the law of Nebraska.

A crime committed in Pennsylvania is to be judged and punished, if at all, by the law of Pennsylvania. It may happen that the act unlawful in one State would not be unlawful in the other. And the punishment in one State might be different from that of the other.

When, therefore, bodies or persons are declared unlawful or clandestine by the grand lodge, it means unlawful because of violation of the laws of the grand lodge, and clandestine, because without authority of the grand lodge.

But the grand lodge neither has nor makes any law to govern any person other than its own subjects.

If it should legislate or adjudicate for other bodies it could not enforce obedience.

If other bodies legislate or adjudicate for the grand lodge they could not enforce obedience.

If the Cerneau Rite is clandestine or unlawful, with respect to the grand lodge, it must be because it is without authority of the grand lodge, or that its action is in violation of its law.

Has the grand lodge any law which that rite called Cerneau has violated?

It has no law but for the government of Ancient Craft Masonry, its law, as to prior right by reason of prior occupancy, which is one of the forms of the legal maxim "*qui prior est tempore potior est jure*," appertains to its own government. Another society could adopt a different rule. It neither claims nor has other jurisdiction. And if it has no other jurisdiction its laws, if passed, would be *ultra vires*, and of no effect.

I assume it is not proved that this Cerneau Rite represents itself as conferring the first three degrees. If it does, it should be declared clandestine for that cause, and not for some other cause.

Jurisdiction to hear and determine the controversy, between these parties, belongs not to Ancient Craft Masonry. No grand lodge, on principle, could have jurisdiction over it, except by the consent and request of both the contending parties.

Would it be wise to exercise such jurisdiction and act as such arbitrator? I think not. If we did, we would go beyond the function of a grand lodge, and we would be subject to appeals from other secret societies to settle differences between them.

We have our energies fully occupied in performing our own duties, and as our pride is that we are broad enough to enable all men to meet upon the common level of the brotherhood of man, and the fatherhood of God, we can not afford, nor have we the power or right to do anything whereby a brother guilty of no moral turpitude, and performing all his duties as a good Mason, and a good citizen, shall be excluded from this guaranteed brotherhood, simply because some other society declares that he belongs to a schism of that body, and is clandestine.

We are obligated to obey the law of Ancient Craft Masonry and no other law whatever. There is no law of Ancient Craft Masonry declaring the status of any but those who make up and constitute Ancient Craft Masonry.

No good purpose can be subserved by such action of a grand lodge, and the fable of the monkey and cat anent the roasted chestnuts, should be a homely but most timely warning to us to avoid a similar result.

In conclusion he says:

I have never been a member of any body "claiming to confer what is known as the Scottish Rite Degrees," but I have great respect for, and high admiration of many of my brethren of the symbolic degrees, who are representatives of that rite. I am entirely satisfied with Ancient York Masonry. They are separate, distinct and independent organizations, and I can see no reason why our grand lodge should, nor, indeed, how it can meddle with either party to dissensions arising in the independent Scottish Rite, or in any other society than our own.

The grand lodges of North Dakota, South Australia and Victoria were recognized.

The grand master declined further service (after re-election), and Grand Senior Warden BREWER declined service in any position for business reasons. CLARK BUCKINGHAM, of New Haven, was elected grand master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is as usual from the graceful pen of Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, who manages to compress his survey of the field into 140 pages. Referring to our semi-centennial, he says:

When we consider that Illinois has only finished its half century, and today stands second in size in this country, it shows the wonderful vitality and healthy condition of the Craft, and we look ahead with wondering eyes to the time when the first century has been rounded out.

He thinks we did not quite understand his position on the Texas question, or we would not have accused him of dogmatism, and thus explains:

We said, the grand master recommended that the following question be propounded to candidates: "Do you believe in the divine authenticity of the Holy Bible?" We replied by saying—"The grand lodge having declared that such a belief is an indispensable pre-requisite to admission, it would certainly be proper to propound the question," not giving any opinion on the correctness of the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Texas, but simply basing

what we did say on the fact that the declaration had been made, and, therefore, proper under such circumstances, to propound such a question. In fact, we would emphasize our statement, that the question *should* be propounded in justice to the candidate.

We are glad to give him the benefit of this explanation not only because it is due to him and to our own sense of fairness, but because of its implication that he does not approve of the dogmatism of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

We are compelled, however, to take direct issue with him in what he says of another matter wherein we said he let his dogmatism get the better of his Masonry, referring to his endorsement of the arguments and conclusions of the Missouri committee justifying a lodge for convicting a brother of "non-belief in the existence of Deity," in the face of the declaration of the accused, quoted by the committee: 'I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things, and made unchangeable laws to govern the same.'

"Bro. ROMANS," he says, "quotes just a little of the expelled brother's evidence, thereby intimating that he had a belief that was Masonically sound; but he did not quote all, *or the main points.*" The italics are ours. He then continues, and the italics are his:

The brother was asked if he believed in the same Deity as when he was made a Mason, and he answered, *I do not.* He also stated that, at the time he was made a Mason, he believed in God and the Bible, as firmly as *anybody*, but *after getting older, he found out better.*

Will any fair minded man, will Bro. WHEELER say, that in determining from a brother's own evidence whether he was guilty of non-belief in the existence of Deity his clear declaration of a belief in God, a Supreme Being, who created all things and made unchangeable laws to govern the same, is not the main point? The other questions were directed not to the main point of belief, but to the minor point whether his conception of the God in whom he believed had undergone any change since he was made a Mason. There is nothing in the answer, "I do not," to the question whether the brother believed in the same Deity as when he was made a Mason, to indicate that his later conception of God was not worthier of the true God than the earlier. There are probably no two persons among those who derive their idea of God chiefly from the Bible who have the same conception of the Supreme Being; and there is nothing in the statement that "after getting older he found out better" to show that his later idea of the God in whom he avowedly believed, and in which the character of their questions shows that his inquisitors knew he believed, was not truer than his earlier conception to the identical God whom Bro. WHEELER, Paul-like, might declare unto him.

Bro. WHEELER says he prefers to be recognized as a dogmatist, rather than an Agnostic, but just why he should make this antithetical statement in a discussion with us is not apparent, no more apparent than is the applica-

bility of the following until he has first pointed out some line or word of ours to indicate that we differ with him as to the proposition with which he closes it:

To use his own words on another subject, which we can as properly apply to this, we quote: "He may whistle grand lodge Masonry down the wind at his own sweet will, but neither he nor any body of men can absolve him from the allegiance which he owes to the law *on which the grand lodge system is based*, and which system alone can be born from it." A belief in Deity is as much and more a fundamental law of Masonry as the question he was discussing when he uttered the quoted language above.

BRO. WHEELER takes occasion in his review of Alabama to refer once for all to the Hiram Lodge matter. He says:

In view of the fact, that the differences have been adjusted, and the lodge by its own volition has been received back into the fold, and the clandestine Masons that were made therein have been lawfully healed, we shall not hereafter allude to the subject in our special notice of grand lodge proceedings. The grand lodge took the only course that was consistent with the dignity and authority of a governing body, and its dignity and authority has not in the least been compromised or impaired. All is peace and harmony, and we know of none who are more pleased than the Hiramites themselves. The lesson has been a salutary one to the Craft in this jurisdiction, as well as all others, inasmuch as the stability of Masonic self-government has been demonstrated as existing within the body of the Craft, and stronger to-day than at any time during the existence of Freemasonry on this continent.

And everywhere the Craft will say Amen.

DELAWARE.

83D ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCT. 2, 1889.

BRO. SAMUEL W. KILVINGTON, the representative of Illinois, was among the ambassadors present.

The grand master (JAMES S. DOBB) announced the death of EDWIN J. HORNER, past grand master; of JOHN R. McFEE, past grand master (unaffiliated at the time of his death), and BENJAMIN N. OGLE, past grand secretary.

The duty must have devolved on him of fitting out his grand lodge with a whole diplomatic corps, as he announced the names of over forty grand representatives appointed by him, among them JOHN O'NEIL, of Illinois. He

seems, indeed, to have been very successful in extending the official relations of the Delaware Craft, as he reports having accepted a very cordial and fraternal invitation received by him as grand master of Masons, to attend the consecration of the Bishop of Delaware at St. John's Cathedral, Wilmington.

We presume the following decision was made under the constraint of local law, as it certainly was not based on general principles or general usage:

I decided that the lodge cannot give the rejected applicant a release to join another lodge in the same jurisdiction, as long as he resides in the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge that rejected him.

In the following he took the common sense view of the situation:

"Can the rejection of an applicant for degrees and membership be declared illegal on the ground that the fee which should accompany the petition was in the possession of the master of the lodge, and not in the hands of the Secretary at the time of ballot?"

I decided that the fee was virtually in the hands of the lodge and that the applicant was legally rejected.

The following indicates that the Delaware practice differs from ours, as in Illinois it is held that the lodges are the sole judges in such cases and have a right to deal directly with each other:

By request, on December 18th, 1889, I released Mr. Louis M. Ritchie, a resident of this city, to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, after having submitted the case to the lodges in this city, who gave their consent to the release.

Of the advantages growing out of grand lodge membership in the General Masonic Relief Association, he says:

It has been demonstrated that almost 60 per cent. of the calls upon our benevolence have been from profanes, and in no way entitled thereto, and this saving effected, and the unfortunate, yet deserving, applicants protected and relieved.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales were recognized, and the following special report from the committee on foreign correspondence adopted:

Your committee on correspondence respectfully report, that they have received through the R. W. Grand Secretary, a paper of "Official Communications of the Supreme Council, 33; Scottish Rite, for the U. S. A., their Territories and Dependencies;" of which we have only to say, we are at a loss to know why such official communications should be addressed to officers and committees of grand lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The three degrees of Masonry, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason of the Ancient York Rite, are all that the Grand Lodge of Delaware knows anything about, or has any control over; and so long as the

different contending bodies of the Scottish Rite interfere not with those or attempt to confer them in this jurisdiction, she has no disposition to discuss their affairs, or to be drawn into their controversies. Your committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Delaware declines the discussion or consideration of any questions relating to the rival claims of the different contending bodies of the Scottish Rite.

JAMES S. DOBB, grand master, and WILLIAM S. HAYES, grand secretary, both of Wilmington, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 48) is a brief review of the American Masonic field by Bro. LEWIS H. JACKSON, in which Illinois finds a place. He thinks the adverse criticisms of the Illinois committee on some of the Delaware proceedings not without foundation.

Of course in so brief a review one finds little to summarize but this is no indication that the report is not a valuable one, or that it is one easy to prepare. Only those having experience know to what an extent it is true that the labor of preparing a report is in inverse ratio to its length.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

97TH ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

NOV. 13, 1889.

This volume also contains the record of the semi-annual communication of May 8, 1889, at which the chief business was the exemplification of the work. The representative of Illinois was not present at either this or the annual communication.

The grand master (HARRISON DINGMAN) announced the death of past masters EDWARD FITZKI and HUGO EICHHOLZ, the latter of whom was the grand representative of Utah.

In the case of a gentleman born in New Jersey, and when of lawful age appointed in the U. S. marine hospital service from Missouri, and, at the date of his application for the degrees had been in continuous service, serving in several states and territories, and during December, 1888, and January, 1889, was on duty in Washington, the grand master made this endorsement on the application of a lodge to receive his petition:

The requirements of section 27, article 20, are dispensed with in this case; Masonic ruling in all similar cases governing in this. The applicant being in the service of the Government, and required by orders to proceed from one section of the country to another, is unable to obtain a Masonic residence in any particular section, and is clearly allowable to apply for the degrees in this jurisdiction.

If the gentleman was a citizen of Missouri when appointed to the government service was he not a legal resident of Missouri until he acquired a legal domicile elsewhere? Several similar cases are reported where the petitioners were in the U. S. naval service.

The grand master announced the commissioning of several brethren as representatives, among them Bro. JOHN H. OLCOTT by Illinois, who subsequently presented his credentials and was duly received.

In a case where all the balls in the ballot-box had been exhausted while yet six brethren stood in line waiting the opportunity to vote, and wherein the master had declared the applicant rejected, the grand master properly annulled the proceedings because the master had not made adequate preparations for a lawful ballot.

He submitted some data referring to the working of the Masonic Board of Relief, showing that of the 28 applicants for aid during the year 16 were found to be unworthy.

On the application of the master of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, for instruction as to whether he could lawfully hold a meeting of his lodge in apartments also occupied by Washington Consistory of Scotch Rites (Cerneau), he having been advised by general report and by circulars received that the consistory had established relations with the Grand Orient of France, the grand master decided that it was proven that Dr. FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS, the grand commander of the Sovereign Grand Consistory, of which Washington Consistory is a subordinate, had established official relations of amity with the grand orient, an act irregular and clandestine in its nature, and the subordinate was necessarily tainted by it, and hence that Hiram Lodge could not occupy apartments in common with the consistory named, and that any contract between the two bodies should be immediately cancelled.

The grand master issued a general edict (Edict No. 1) based on the resolution of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia (Jan. 11, 1870) placing the Grand Orient of France under the ban, and on his decision that the Gorgas-Cerneau Scottish Rite bodies had established incriminating relations with that body. We pass over the resolution here because we shall reproduce it in the report of the committee on jurisprudence. For the same reason we need not reproduce the text of the edict, except part of a single sentence which is not reflected in that report:

We do hereby declare that it is not consistent with the duty of any brother under the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to seek or retain membership in the said Gorgas-Cerneau organization, and any brother of this jurisdiction continuing his membership in any said Gorgas-Cerneau body after the reading of this edict in the Masonic lodge of which he may be a member, renders himself liable to suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for continued disobedience of the resolution of the grand lodge.

He submits considerable documentary evidence to show that Bro. GORGAS ought to have known the character of the body he was received into in Paris, "although subsequent statements by Bro. GORGAS," he naively adds, "would seem to make one think he must have been somewhat absent minded on the evening in question."

The master of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, in order to avoid any misconstruction of the grand master's edict asked instructions, thus:

I desire you to instruct me specifically as to whether the clause which reads "and *whose members* are hereby refused admission into *any lodges* of Free and Accepted Masons within the District of Columbia," is to be understood: First, as precluding the right of any member of this lodge holding membership in said Gorgas-Cerneau organization to attend the meetings of his lodge? And second, whether it necessitates the challenging of every member of this lodge as to his holding membership in said organization?

The grand master replied:

In reply I would say that it is not my desire or intention at this time to preclude any member of Benj. B. French Lodge from visiting his own lodge, or in any manner interfering with the rights given him by the by-laws of his own lodge and the constitution of the grand lodge of this District, that is to say, that unless charges shall have been preferred against the brother for some Masonic offense, his right to visit his own lodge would still exist, even if still a member of the Gorgas-Cerneau Rite, but under no circumstances can he be allowed to visit any other lodge than his own. Your membership need not be challenged.

The remark that "unless charges shall have been preferred against the brother for some Masonic offense his right to visit his own lodge would still exist," leads us to inquire whether the preferring of charges in that jurisdiction interferes with the right of the brother to participate in the meetings of his own lodge, and whether it impairs his eligibility to visit any lodge that is willing to admit him?

The grand master stated that when official notice shall have been received from the Gorgas-Cerneau Rite, showing the severance of all relations with the grand orient, he would deem it the duty of the grand master to issue orders annulling the force of Edict No. 1.

The subject went to the committee on jurisprudence who reported thereon at the installation communication Dec. 27, 1889, saying, among other things:

The next decision claiming the attention of your committee is that made in answer to a communication from the W. M. of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, in regard to the occupancy of their hall "by a body designated as Washington Consistory, No. 7, A. A. S. R., (Cerneau)" in accordance with which decision "Edict No. 1" was issued by the M. W. G. M., under date of July 25, 1880, wherein all lodges in this jurisdiction were prohibited from granting the use of their respective places of meeting for the practice of the "Gorgas-Cerneau Rite," or for holding any communication in any room or rooms occupied by any body known as the Gorgas-Cerneau Rite of Scottish Masonry, and further directing all masters of lodges under the authority of this grand lodge "not to admit as a visitor to their lodges any person claiming to be a Free and Accepted Mason, who is a member of any body of the said Gorgas-Cerneau Rite, either in *this* or any other Masonic jurisdiction, and to include in the recognized and imperative test to be administered to persons examined as visitors to their lodges, the statement by such visitor that he is not a member of any body acknowledging allegiance to the said Gorgas-Cerneau Rite, and whose members are hereby refused admission into any lodges of Free and Accepted Masons within the District of Columbia."

A careful reading of the M. W. Grand Master's communication in response to that of the W. M. of Hiram Lodge, will clearly show that he gave *no consideration whatever* to the question of the legality of the body whose members were to be affected by his decision, notwithstanding the fact that his attention had been called to the action of several grand lodges which had decided said body to be illegal and clandestine. On the contrary, he specially ignored that question, and based his action *solely* upon the resolution of this G. L. of 1870. Therefore your committee feel that it is no part of their duty to consider the question of the legal Masonic status of said body, as that matter has never come before this grand lodge.

Before the decision of the M. W. Grand Master and the issue of his edict in reference to it, the body known as the Grand Consistory, A. A. S. R., (Cerneau) stood, in its relations to this grand lodge, exactly as did other bodies of the so-called higher degrees in Masonry—the Grand Commanderies, the Grand Chapters, and the Grand Consistories of the Scottish Rite, all of which are recognized as Masonic bodies, but outside of what is known as "Blue Lodge Masonry"—between these bodies and our grand lodge the utmost comity and good feeling has existed, although there has been no regular official intercourse with them such as is kept up among the grand lodges, and so long as these bodies recognize the authority of the grand lodges over the first three degrees of Masonry, and do not seek to confer those degrees or invade in any manner the jurisdiction or recognized rights of a grand lodge, there is no reason why kindly and fraternal feelings, and an uninterrupted harmony may not continue to exist between them and the grand lodges of Blue Masonry, our own included; and before taking any action which severs such desirable relations in any particular case, the grounds for such proceeding should be scrutinized with the utmost care, in order to avoid a possible injustice being done, either to a body of Masons, or to an individual brother. Therefore, in connection with the subject-matter of this report, it is necessary for your committee to consider the exact bearing of the resolution of 1870—of this grand lodge—upon other grand bodies and the individual Masons owing allegiance thereto, in case such grand bodies, in their wisdom, should deem it proper and desirable to retain fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France—if such relations existed prior to the passage of said resolution, or should see fit to establish such fraternal relations at any period subsequent thereto.

In order that this resolution of 1870, upon which this whole matter rests, may be thoroughly understood and fresh in the minds of the members of this grand lodge, we will here quote it, although it appears in the address of the M. W. Grand Master.

The antecedent causes which led to its adoption may be found fully set forth in the report of the jurisprudence committee, by whom it was submitted to the grand lodge. (See published proceedings of 1870.) The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, that, until the Grand Orient of France annuls all its decrees, edicts and resolutions recognizing the spurious Grand Council of the State of Louisiana, all Masonic intercourse between that grand orient and this grand lodge be, and is hereby, dissolved; and *all Freemasons* owing allegiance to this grand lodge are forbidden to receive as visitors or hold Masonic intercourse with any *Freemasons* owing allegiance to said Grand Orient of France or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction."

It will be clearly seen that this resolution, which is still in force, applies only to *Freemasons owing allegiance to the Grand Orient of France or any Masonic body under its jurisdiction*.

It cannot properly be construed so as to make it apply to Masons who are not under the jurisdiction of that grand body and who owe no allegiance to it, even though the grand body to which they do owe allegiance should enter into fraternal relations with the grand orient to which the resolution applies.

Suppose the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, for any cause felt constrained to dissolve fraternal relations, say with the Grand Lodge of New York, and should, by a resolution similar to that under consideration, forbid all Masonic intercourse between the brethren under our G. L. jurisdiction and those under that of New York. Can any one for a moment contend that this action of our grand lodge would interdict a member of a lodge under the jurisdiction of—say the Grand Lodge of Maryland—from visiting one of our lodges *because* the Grand Lodge of Maryland saw fit to enter into fraternal relations and exchange representatives with the Grand Lodge of New York? Why, in such an event, and under such a construction, the brethren of this jurisdiction might be cut off from all Masonic intercourse with the whole Masonic world, leaving us completely isolated.

It seems to your committee that the fact of the Gorgas-Cerneau Organization, as it has been called, having entered into fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, is exactly a parallel case to the supposititious one above cited, and therefore they cannot approve that portion of the edict of the M. W. Grand Master which forbids the admission into our lodges as visitors, Masons *from other jurisdictions than our own*, because of their being connected with organizations acknowledging allegiance to the Cerneau Grand Consistory, for they cannot consider the action of this grand consistory in establishing fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France to be of a nature to demand such action on the part of this grand lodge.

In giving his reasons for the issuance of Edict No. 1 the M. W. Grand Master, after quoting a portion of the resolution of 1870, says:

"Some years subsequent to this the Grand Orient struck from all their Masonic works all reference to a Supreme Being, and for both these reasons

we are to-day prohibited from, in any manner, holding Masonic intercourse with any body of the said grand orient or any Masonic bodies that shall allow themselves to have and hold Masonic intercourse with any of them."

Now, if the M. W. Grand Master is right in this; if he has not been misinformed or is not mistaken in regard to it; if there has been any action on the part of this grand lodge which prohibits us from holding Masonic intercourse with "any Masonic bodies that shall allow themselves to have and hold Masonic intercourse" with any body of the grand orient, then your committee are willing to recede from the position they have taken, and to fully uphold in all its points the edict he has issued, but so far as their present knowledge extends, no such action has ever been taken by this grand lodge. The resolution so often alluded to is the only action, so far as they have been able to inform themselves, that this grand lodge has ever taken in relation to the Grand Orient of France, and it is solely upon their interpretation of the force and scope of said resolution that their report is based; and under it they fully sustain and approve the decision and edict of the M. W. Grand Master so far as they apply to Masons owing allegiance to this grand lodge. And, inasmuch as the members of Washington Consistory, No. 7, A. A. S. R. (Cerneau), are all Master Masons, under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge, they come, as such, within the scope of a resolution of this G. L., which prohibits *all Masons under its jurisdiction* from holding Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, for in the opinion of your committee, the said members *are* holding Masonic intercourse with said grand orient so long as they remain connected with another body who holds fraternal relations with said grand orient.

In conclusion your committee would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That 'Edict No. 1,' issued by M. W. Harrison Dingman, Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, be, and the same is, hereby dissolved, so far as it relates to visiting brethren from other jurisdictions, but that that portion of said edict as it applies to Masons owing allegiance to this grand lodge, shall continue in force until such time as this grand lodge shall receive official or other satisfactory information that the Grand Consistory, A. A. S. R. ('Cerneau'), has receded from its action in establishing fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, and no longer holds Masonic intercourse with that grand body."

The report of the committee was adopted.

The letter of the grand master to the master of B. B. French Lodge interprets that portion of the edict which still remains in force to exclude Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia who are also members of the Gorgas-Cerneau body from all lodges save those of which they are members, at the same time that their standing in the latter is not only unimpaired but unchallenged; and to this the committee on jurisprudence take no exceptions.

Certainly this position is most illogical, but our objection to it rests not on that ground alone. A graver objection is the fact that it recognizes the possibility of divesting Masons of their rights without due process of law, i. e. without trial and conviction of a Masonic offense; and that it is an unwarrantable interference with the right of the lodge proposed to be visited

wherein alone the power resides, if it resides anywhere, to deny the right of visit to Masons of the same obedience confessedly in technical good standing. Such disregard of the commonest principles of jurisprudence illustrates a curious mental phase which afflicts grand masters, committees and grand lodges when a certain class of questions come up. Here are Masons who in the opinion of the grand master, the committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge are guilty of a Masonic offense—a violation of the law of the grand lodge respecting Masonic relations. Is there anything in the nature of the offense which makes it more heinous than those offenses against the moral law which are universally recognized as Masonic crimes? If a grand master were to issue an edict declaring that Masons suspected—not proven—to be guilty of any of these violations of Masonic duty the conviction of which is held to be just ground for deprivation of Masonic rights, should not be allowed to visit other lodges but should be protected in all their immunities in their own lodges, the possibility of his mental condition being at least “queered” would at once suggest itself. In a case of this kind the same action attracts no attention.

JAMES A. SAMPLE, of Washington (1344 Riggs St., N. W.), was elected grand master; WM. R. SINGLETON, Washington (609 F St., N. W., Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

At the installation communication the incoming grand master delivered a brief, practical, sensible address, in which he says:

There is a subject of which I wish to speak and which I approach with some delicacy, although I have found many well-informed brethren in accord with my views. We do not ask an applicant for the degrees what his religious belief may be, beyond satisfying ourselves he is not an atheist. In consequence we have among us brethren of all creeds and denominations, and while the great mass of Masons in this country at least are of one faith, it seems manifestly improper to me that there should be any allusion whatever in the lodge room to any religious subject which might give offense to sectarian or denominational prejudices.

Objections have been made to the language of our ritual, and some have desired a change in that particular, but while it is not probable that such a change could be effected, special reference to any dominant faith can and should be avoided.

Let it be understood that the lodge room is the common ground where the children of the Great Father may come together united in adoration of His name, without the use of a word calculated to make any brother feel he is not in harmony with the whole.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized.

The report on correspondence (pp. 75) is from the practiced and ever interesting pen of Bro. WM. R. SINGLETON. We regret that the Illinois pro-

ceedings were not received in time to be noticed. Bro. SINGLETON gives himself little space for extended comment, but many of his brief suggestions are pregnant ones, and as usual he shows his desire to stand by the old ways as far as the changed conditions will permit. Among the things that they will permit, and we copy it to concur, is a return to the old ways in the following:

In the ritualistic part of the *work*, on each degree during the whole ceremony of initiation into the degrees the perambulations should *always* be in the course of the Sun—and *never* contrarywise. Yet, even in the collection of the ballot, while not essential, it would be a good custom to follow the Sun.

In the following it seems to us that what he has always been taught is of the later—not the old:

We have always been taught that a sentence of expulsion requires the confirmation of the grand lodge to make it effectual as to "universality." Such sentence acts as a decree of suspension from the lodge only, pending the decision of the grand lodge, which alone has authority of *general* expulsion from all Masonic rights and privileges.

The oldest authority, the Charges of a Freemason, says that a "brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the *proper and competent* judges of all such controversies (unless you carry it by appeal to the grand lodge)."

The italics are ours. It seems to us that if the fundamental law is complied with the decision of the lodge must be final and sufficient unless an appeal is taken. In this our personal convictions accord with the law of our jurisdiction, the practice here being the same as the Florida practice which suggested his criticism.

FLORIDA.

61ST ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JAN. 21, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master D. C. DAWKINS, was present. In announcing his renomination the grand master takes occasion to say that he fully agrees with Grand Master J. C. SMITH, of Illinois, that it would be better to limit the term of office of these functionaries to three or four years.

The State of Florida "with its equable climate, its beautiful rivers, its silver lakes and immense forests of valuable timber," gets a first-class notice in the address of the grand master (HENRY W. LONG).

From his decisions we select the following:

3. May 8—The secretary of Eustis Lodge, No. 85, submitted the following question: "In the absence of the worshipful master, senior and junior wardens who has the right to preside?"

Ruling—A lodge cannot be opened in the absence of its three principal officers, and in their absence there is no authority for any other brother to preside.

6. June 17—The senior warden of Gainesville Lodge, No. 41, submitted the following questions: "1. Can the senior warden of a lodge confer a degree by permission from the worshipful master, the latter being present?" "2. Is it absolute in all cases that the master must open and close his lodge, or can he delegate his authority to the wardens?"

Ruling—To the first question: The master cannot vacate his authority while present in the lodge, but may call upon the senior warden or junior warden to administer the obligation and give the lecture of the degree. To the second question: The master cannot delegate his authority to the wardens to open and close the lodge. The wardens may open and close a lodge of instruction, when called for that purpose, in the presence of the master.

No. 3 was approved by the committee on jurisprudence as being in accordance with well established Masonic law. We can only presume that the committee meant that the lodge could not be opened even by the grand master. The Illinois law provides that in the absence of the master and wardens the lodge cannot be opened except by the grand master or his special deputy. This we do not understand to be an enactment of law, but a statement of the general law of the Institution.

Of No. 6 the committee on jurisprudence very properly say:

The view of the grand master is doubtless in harmony with Masonic law, but as stated, is not quite clear. The Master cannot vacate his authority, nor can a Warden open or close a lodge unless his position as Warden is vacated; but the Master can always act through any brother whose assistance or skill he desires, and the acts thus performed in his presence, and by his authority, are his acts.

Among the dead of other jurisdictions referred to by the grand master, Past Grand Master DARRAH is mentioned.

Having received a communication from the grand master of Pennsylvania relative to the "Cerneau Rite," the grand master requested the committee on correspondence to look up the matter and report. The report of this committee, signed by Bro. D. C. DAWKINS and Bro. W. A. McLEAN, and presumably the work of Bro. DAWKINS, the chairman, is published as an appendix to the grand master's address.

It is said that nobody can foretell the verdict of a petit jury, but this was not suggested by a class of cases in which the plaintiff constituted the jury. Bro. DAWKINS is generally regarded as the real, if indeed he is not also the nominal head of the Scotch Rite in Florida who adhere to the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, the supreme council that is trying to drive the Scotch Rite who adhere to the so-called Cerneau faction out of that state. Being on the jury, if indeed he did not practically constitute the jury, it might be foreseen that Bro. DAWKINS would have little difficulty in reaching the verdict that the Cerneanites must go: albeit he comes to the point after a good deal of controversial writing, in the course of which he copies a portion of a report submitted in 1870, setting forth what Masonic systems prevailed in the United States. In that report he says: "The Scotch Rite (of which the writer is a thirty-second degree member) embraces, in addition to the three Symbolic Degrees, what is commonly known as the thirty-three Ineffable Degrees, sub-divided into Lodges, Chapters and Councils." This he says would be improved by saying, "What is commonly known above the Blue Degrees as the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, from the Fourth to the Thirty-Second, inclusive," etc.

We have referred to this to show one change which has been wrought since he wrote his report in 1870, and to call particular attention to one clear gain which has come out of this miserable cat-and-dog business of the Scotch Rite factions. Twenty years ago correspondence committees and others writing of the so-called Scotch Rite commonly spoke of it as embracing the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, and explained that it waived the right to confer them in countries where grand lodges existed, for the sake of harmony. Indeed this was common much less than twenty years ago, and down to within a year or two consistories in giving notice of conventions for work in the Scotch Rite degrees were wont to include this "historical" statement in their notices, in their explanation of how Master Masons were eligible to the degrees. When the relations of these bodies began to be discussed in earnest we began to hear disclaimers of any pretence of their possessing the authority to confer the Symbolic Degrees, and as the fight waxed hot between the various factions, each, in denial of the charges of the other, began to deny that they had *ever* claimed such authority. This has become so general now, and so much stress is laid upon it—and properly laid upon it—that Bro. DAWKINS finds it advisable to amend the language of a report in which such a claim was only implied.

But if the claim itself is repudiated, the logical deductions from it have not all been abandoned, as is shown by the persistence with which the attempt to secure recognition for so-called grand lodges created by alleged lodges wholly of Scotch Rite parentage, is being pushed. We shall have occasion to refer to this again. For the present it is sufficient to call attention to the point and to say that it will not be long to wait before it will be seen to be inevitable that the tail must go with the hide.

As we have said, Bro. DAWKINS' conclusions were strongly against the Cerneauites and in favor of the supreme council of which Bro. ALBERT PIKE is grand commander. That Bro. DAWKINS is not a careful writer is disclosed by his speaking of Bro. PIKE as Past Grand Master ALBERT PIKE. Bro. PIKE is not a past grand master. We do not remember whether he has ever been master of a lodge. We do remember his own statement that he is a member of a lodge at Little Rock, Arkansas, and we remember to his credit that he is opposed to the wretched business of invoking the intervention of grand masters and grand lodges in the factional quarrels of the rite of which he is one of the heads in this country.

Following the advice of Bro. DAWKINS the grand master issued an iron-clad edict, a bill of particulars as minute as an anathema of the Mother church when she undertakes to curse a heretic in all his members, as will be seen by this sample:

That all Masons in Florida now or hereafter having any connection, fraternal intercourse, friendly relation or Masonic recognition of any kind or description, direct or indirect, with the so-called "Cerneaunism" in any of its branches, by whatever name or designation, do forthwith renounce the same forever, and communicate the same promptly to the grand secretary, and hereafter stand aloof therefrom forever.

Six of the seven members of the committee on jurisprudence to whom the matter was referred, united in the majority report, which says:

They have made careful inquiry as to whether the organization working under this rite claims the authority to confer the three degrees of Masonry which this grand lodge has within its jurisdiction, and, so far as they can ascertain, no such authority is claimed. This being the case, the committee are unable to see any ground upon which this grand lodge can assume jurisdiction of the subject. They have no means of making an intelligent investigation as to the degrees of this so-called Cerneau Rite, or the A. & A. Scottish Rite, or as to who has the power to confer them. There are serious differences between Masons as to the regularity of the organizations which claim the authority to confer these degrees. It is not to the advantage of symbolic Masonry in this jurisdiction to open the doors of our lodges to these differences. They should be left to our brethren who are skilled in these hidden mysteries, which are not revealed to the brethren of our lodges.

Our Constitution, Article X, Section 30, says that even expulsions and suspensions from the higher degrees do not necessarily work as such in symbolic Masonry.

The committee recommend that no further action be taken in the matter.

This ought to have been conclusive both as to policy and law, but the special report of Bros. DAWKINS and McLEAN, to which we have already referred, had been separately printed and distributed, and the ground was so well salted that the minority report from the jurisprudence committee presented by Bro. McLEAN and recommending the approval of the edict, was adopted.

The grand lodge presented a past grand master's jewel to the junior past grand master (NORVELLE R. CARTER); chartered nine new lodges, continued one dispensation and referred a petition for another to the grand master as the proper authority to consider and decide upon it; listened to a very interesting oration by Bro. WELLER; permanently located itself at Jacksonville, and recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

HENRY W. LONG, of Martel, grand master, and DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 111) is from the accustomed hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master DAWKINS, who has this year constructed it chiefly on the plan of giving what others have said, with but few of his own comments or criticisms. He makes something of an exception to this rule when he comes to Illinois to which he accords very generous notice. The address of Grand Master SMITH is laid under contribution, the proceedings of the grand lodge summarized, and the correspondence report of Bro. *Johnson* ROBBINS noticed at some length. He says that his individual opinion is in harmony with that of Illinois that the temporary loss or destruction of a charter by fire or otherwise should not prevent a lodge from doing its regular work until another can be issued. He also concurs in our opinion that there is no justice in requiring a brother to pay for what he has been deprived of, as a condition of being relieved of such deprivation.

There are some other points, however, in which he does not agree with us. He imagines from our strictures, he says, that we know nothing at all about the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and perhaps it is natural that he should feel so about one whom he knows does not belong to that organization, but he forgets two of the causes which have made it easy to study the Scotch Rite body from the outside. In the first place it has thrust itself into the affairs of grand lodges with such pertinacity that one could not well be entirely ignorant of it, and in the next place the warring factions of the rite have advertised each the other so completely that not much can remain untold. Bro. DAWKINS falls into the error that a good many others have in assuming that the testimony of the members of the Scotch Rite is all one way; saying, for instance, "that Bro. ROBBINS never having been in a Council, knows nothing about it, and therefore his testimony cannot be accepted against that of *so many* witnesses who know better." Now the fact is that our testimony is not in conflict with that of most of the witnesses from the inside. We number among our most intimate Masonic friends a great many who are members of the Scotch Rite bodies, and we think a majority of them, certainly a large majority of the thinking, reading Masons among them, take precisely the same view of their status that we do.

Bro. DAWKINS expresses regret that he feels compelled to copy the re-

marks of Grand Master SMITH criticising the views of this committee and the manner of their expression. Our brother need feel neither regret nor uneasiness on our account, and no apology is needed for quoting anything said against our views or our methods, whether he feels, as in this instance, that the criticism is deserved, or, as he might feel with reference to some other subject, that it was undeserved. He is, or ought to be, writing his report for the information of his grand lodge, and although sympathy with the owner of the ox which is getting gored may for the time being lead him to fear that the grand lodge for whose information somebody else is writing will somehow be committed by it, we think the nature and unanimity of the response to the semi-occasionalists who on the one hand would establish a censorship over the reviewer, or who on the other hand think it necessary to add their special disclaimer to that which everybody else infers, has generally been such that he need not fear that his grand lodge will be compromised.

Notwithstanding the restrictions which he has placed on himself, Bro. DAWKINS makes a highly interesting report which we should be glad to notice further did space permit. For the benefit of our readers' eyes we have stipulated for larger type than formerly and we have not yet been able to determine how much space it will cost us, but we know it will cost some.

GEORGIA.

103D ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCT 29, 1889.

Thirty-nine grand lodges were represented, Illinois by Bro. JAMES WHITEHEAD.

The address of the grand master (JOHN J. DAVIDSON) is characterized by the same qualities which arrested our attention last year. Through the exordium, the peroration and various other portions runs the same strong current of mellifluous euphonious English. Of his many decisions he presented only those of general application, and from these we select the following:

1. A ballot was taken on an application for initiation, and on examination it was dark. A count of the balls disclosed one more ballot than there were members present. Held, that ballot should be declared void by the Worshipful Master and another ballot ordered.

2. When there are two or more lodges within the limits of a city, an applicant for the degrees of Masonry elsewhere, who desires to obtain a waiver of jurisdiction, may obtain it from any one of the city lodges.

6. A Mason holding the certificate of the grand secretary that he was a member in good standing of a defunct lodge, places it in a lodge with his application for affiliation. Before it is acted on he dies. Held, that he is entitled to Masonic burial as a privilege to be granted or refused at the discretion of the lodge. Until actually elected a member of the lodge, he is not entitled to such Masonic services as a right.

7. A Mason holding a dimit granted in 1850, presents it in 1880 to a lodge with his application for affiliation. Held, that he is authorized so to do. There is under our law no limit to the time within which a dimit may be used. This decision in substance has been made thirteen times during the past year.

8. A Mason who received the degrees in a military lodge, and holding the certificate of the master and secretary, but without any seal attached thereto, applies on such certificate for affiliation. Held, that the lodge to which application is made upon being satisfied that the certificate is genuine and the applicant was regularly made a Master Mason in such lodge may entertain his application.

9. A lodge suspends after trial a member for non-payment of dues. He, after judgment and suspension, tenders the amount of his dues. Held, that the lodge must receive said dues and must restore him to membership, unless other charges are preferred against him. See proceedings 1882-4.

10. Charges are preferred against a brother in his lodge. Pending these charges, he is elected worshipful master. Held, that he is eligible to hold the office. The presumption of innocence before verdict against accused obtains in Masonry as in law. Whether it is desirable or expedient for the good of Masonry to elect one to so important an office under these circumstances is a different question.

12. A holder of dimit desiring to affiliate, need not place dimit in lodge nearest his residence. (Proceedings 1884, page 11.) While a non-affiliate he is liable to be tried for any Masonic offense committed, by any lodge within whose jurisdiction he may reside.

13. A member of a lodge is under indictment in Federal Court for alleged violation of Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Held, that his lodge is not bound to try him before his case is disposed of in the Courts but may do so.

These are all in accord with Illinois law save Nos. 2 and 9. Here waiver of concurrent jurisdiction requires the consent of all the lodges on the expressed ground that what is equally the property of all, no one can give away. Here, also, the lodge may elect whether it will reinstate a member suspended for non-payment of dues, to full membership in his lodge, to good standing in the Fraternity only, leaving him unaffiliated, or not at all; but in case of refusal to reinstate the lodge is required to promptly return to the brother the amount of the arrears whose payment or remission is made a condition precedent of reinstatement.

Of our semi-centennial he says:

On October 1st, 1889, the Grand Lodge of Illinois celebrated with song and story and other becoming ceremonies and festivities, the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of its existence. This large and flourishing jurisdiction has much to be proud of in its past and much to encourage it in the present. It will doubtless be for many years to come among the leaders of Masonic progress in our country. I regret my inability to accept the fraternal invitation to attend upon the services.

He thus eloquently pleads the cause of those who are prevented from securing lodges near their places of abode by the mileage restriction of their law:

The member of the city lodge with all the conveniences of modern travel within his reach, with rapid transit to and from his lodge room, with well paved and well lighted streets on which to walk, and companions to keep him company to and from the assembly, cannot comprehend the inconveniences and difficulties which surround him who seeks for light at the altar of a country lodge. Oftentimes weary with the trying labors of the season, contending until the shadows fall athwart the sky, with the oppressing rays of a summer sun or the beating rains of a winter's day, he wearily but anxiously looks for the rising of the moon whose light is to guide him through heavy forests and over uncertain roads to where the compass and the square invite within the walls of the Sanctum Sanctorum. The lengthened miles accomplished and the labors of the lodge performed, labors which have no selfish ends in view, labors which make him a part of that grand brotherhood whose monuments rise up in the hearts of grateful humanity, he turns to retrace his steps over the stretch which separates him from his family and his home. If the sudden change from star studded sky to stormy clouds shall greet him, he gropes his way trusting to the instinct of his steed rather than to his sense of sight; and perchance, after adventure and misfortune reaches late in the night, the place of his abode. He has done all this while the member of the city lodge sleeps in quiet repose, free from any pain or effort or any danger of loss of either health or limb. He has done this without hope of pecuniary gain, indeed, oftentimes at an actual loss of both means and vital energy needed for the season's duties. He has done it for the sake of and from his love for that strange, but powerful association of human hearts men have named Ancient Craft Masonry.

He thinks the experiment of district deputies has proved already a real advance over former methods, and expects still more from it when experience shall have made its duties plainer. He refers to the Cerneau bodies, assuming their irregularity, and recommends the reference of the subject and all proper remedy to the committee on jurisprudence, and the reference was made accordingly.

The grand lodge declined to modify the twelve-mile rule applicable to the establishment of new lodges, holding that it was sufficiently liberal inasmuch as the grand master had discretion in those cases where natural boundaries—swamps, creeks, rivers, mountains, and the like, intervened; declined also to so modify the law as to permit the three principal officers of the lodge to resign in case of removal from the State; granted charters to eleven new lodges and refused the petitions for six others; recognized the

Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and made an appropriation for the relief of the venerable SAMUEL LAWRENCE, past grand master, who is still in condition to need assistance.

The committee on jurisprudence made a lengthy report on Cerneauism, the basis of which is a paper from the report on correspondence made to the Grand Chapter of Georgia in 1888, starting out with the assumption of an American System of Freemasonry and giving an account of the growth and evolution of that system, containing a vast amount of information and also a vast amount of misinformation. The report, which assumes equal regularity for the lodges of the grand lodge system and the grand orient system, is pieced out largely with controversial reports by Past Grand Master THOMAS, of Kentucky, Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS, of Ohio, and by extracts from the proceedings of the grand lodges of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the outset the committee say:

In giving the subject that thorough consideration which its importance demands, we are firm in the belief that it is one which should occupy the careful attention of this grand body, insomuch as it presents the great question of GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY, together with our right of *self-protection* and *self-preservation*.

It is entirely appropriate, therefore, that in recommending for adoption by the Grand Lodge of Georgia—to the end that grand lodge sovereignty may be maintained!—substantially the declarations cut out by members of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction and engineered by them through the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio, the committee should fall back upon the proceedings of the Grand Chapter of Georgia, all three of which organizations are based upon rites of which the grand lodge knows nothing and can know nothing, administered in bodies which the grand lodge does not charter and whose work it does not supervise.

The schedule of bodies declared to be “Masonic Bodies,” promulgated by the Scotch Ritters through the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio, and which the grand lodges of Massachusetts, Colorado, Georgia, etc., have been graciously permitted to copy, is as follows:

The Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the several States and Territories:

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and the Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons of the States and Territories:

The General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States, and the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the States and Territories:

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and the Grand Commanderies of the States and Territories:

The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, of which Albert Pike is Sovereign Grand Commander; and the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer is Grand Commander.

And so in Georgia the boasted "GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY" which the committee writes in capital letters is reduced to the privilege of the grand lodge to act as umpire in a dispute as to who has the right to confer certain degrees which it admits to be legitimate and genuine although they cannot be conferred in bodies of its own creation, certain other sovereigns more sovereign than itself having the sole proprietorship of them.

To the Georgia committee and to the Grand Lodge of Georgia this may be the apotheosis of grand lodge sovereignty, but it is the abdication of the sovereignty of Masonry because it is a breaking loose from the constraint of the law of the Fraternity which created the grand lodge as its sole ultimate conservator and hinged its existence upon the condition that it should *discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry*. Having thus demonstrated its sovereign right to swallow itself for the amusement of the other sovereigns, it further illustrates its sovereignty by promising to dutifully punish all who offend against the other sovereigns with which it is in alliance, the treaty running as follows:

Resolved, That any Master Mason who shall hereafter take or receive any so-called Masonic Degree, or Order of Knighthood, from any man, or body of men, not hereinbefore acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine, shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Resolved, That any Master Mason who shall hereafter confer, communicate or sell, or be present at, or assist in, the conferring, communicating or selling, or solicit any one to take or receive or apply for, any so-called Masonic Degree, or Order of Knighthood, in any assemblage of men, no matter by what name soever it may be called, except it be held under the authority of one of the bodies hereinbefore acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine, shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, of Augusta, grand master; A. M. WOLHIN, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 126) is the work of three brethren—BENJ. H. BIGHAM, W. E. MUMFORD and W. S. RAMSEY, to each of whom was assigned one-third of the whole number of grand lodges. In acknowledgment of the frequent reference by reviewers to the "farming-out plan," Bro. MUMFORD appends after his signature, "*One of the Farmers.*"

The review of Illinois fell to Bro. BIGHAM who gives us a very pleasant notice. He summarizes the address of Grand Master SMITH who he says "seems to be an advocate of good eating, even down to ham sandwiches."

The report on correspondence comes in for appreciative notice, and referring to our suggestion that Grand Master DAVIDSON did not quite take in the scope of the Chicago meeting, he says:

A plain statement, we think, is now in point. This congress has no authoritative call. It is irregular. It has not even the power to settle who are entitled to visit it or to take part in its deliberations when assembled, as Brother Gray clearly showed in his part of the report for Georgia last year. Therefore grand masters are imposing upon good nature when they set forth to their respective lodges the impressions and recollections they carry away from such a congress. They are un-Masonic, and the sooner we all say so, the better.

BRO. MUMFORD uses the scissors more freely than his colleagues, Bro. BIGHAM'S portion of the work being largely from his own pen and Bro. RAMSEY'S still more so. Together they have made an interesting and valuable report, but not so interesting or valuable as either one of them could make alone.

IDAHO.

22D ANNUAL.

BOISE CITY.

SEPT. 9, 1889.

JONAS W. BROWN, the senior past grand master, grand representative, was present in behalf of Illinois.

The address of the grand master (JOHN HUNTER) is a brief report of his official acts presented in a simple, direct style. He reports the defeat of the proposed constitutional amendment striking past grand wardens from the list of permanent members of the grand lodge. He strongly urges the adoption of measures to secure uniformity of work, having had the experience which befalls any one called upon to exemplify the work in new jurisdictions:

When I exemplified the work before the several lodges, I found what was apparent to all—that no two lodges worked alike. Coming, as the brethren did, from nearly every State in the Union, and some from abroad, not only had each lodge a favorite and different work from every other lodge, but in many cases those working in the same lodges differed as widely as the lodges themselves.

The grand secretary, whose report reads throughout both in manner and matter more like a deliverance from the grand east than the report of a

subordinate officer, seems to have taken the initiative in the matter of disseminating the California work, adopted at the preceding session. He sent for the grand lecturer of California, and with the permission of the grand master directed that the masters and wardens attend this communication and receive the work. He also had a resolution prepared covering the appointment, duties and method of compensation of grand lecturer. His executive mode of viewing subjects embarrassed the committee on distribution of his report, because they found themselves called upon to distribute matter which in the grand master's address had been handed over to another committee for the same purpose.

It was decided to create the office of grand lecturer and a committee was appointed to provide for the compensation of that officer and to lay out a systematic plan for disseminating the work, but owing to the limited time the committee was unable to decide upon a plan and it was accordingly discharged and the matter referred to the grand master.

In the case of a brother tried for signing an assumed name to his petition for the degrees, the committee on appeals reported that the secretary of the lodge at the time of the filing of the petition was more to blame than the applicant, and recommended the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the worshipful master of Cassia Lodge, No. 14, be and is hereby instructed to heal Brother J. T. Wilks under his true name of Griffin Stith Marshall, by obligating him in each of the three degrees and his signing the by-laws.

The committee on necrology noticed the death of ALEXANDER ORCHARD, past junior grand warden.

A proposition to amend the law relative to dimitts so as to adopt a modification of the New York plan, reached a third reading and went over for a year for more mature consideration. The proposed amendment forbids dismission until a certificate is presented from some other lodge showing that the brother has petitioned for membership therein, while the New York law, if we remember rightly, forbids the issue of a dimit until the brother produces evidence of having been *elected* to membership elsewhere.

GEORGE L. SHOUP was elected grand master; JAMES H. WICKERSHAM re-elected grand secretary, both of Boise City.

The report on correspondence (pp. 97) is again the work of Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON, who confesses in his introduction that he believes that Masonry received organization and first commenced its active life at Solomon's Temple! We do not know that there is any necessary connection between this belief and his appointment to the newly-created office of grand lecturer, but if he can only hold his belief in the Solomonic origin of the Institution he will teach as one having authority.

In his review of Illinois he salutes M. W. JOHN C. SMITH in his dual capacity of grand master of Illinois and grand representative of Idaho. Unlike some reviewers he refuses at the outset to believe that Grand Master SMITH is in dead earnest in his remarks about the divine rights of kings, and when he comes down to his statement that the "Monroe doctrine" should be applied to Masonry on this continent, he is convinced that "he is an American, sure enough."

Grand Orator LORIMER'S "unusually beautiful oration" is liberally drawn upon, and as a penance for not footing up his columns Bro. MUNN is directed to "see Bro. PARVIN'S 'item.'"

Relative to our strictures upon the action of Grand Master DAVIS in the Akin case, now happily settled, he says that we in the west must protect our young lodges in their material or they will soon go the wall. Protect them by all means, but in doing so we in the west are under no less obligation than our brethren of the effete east to see that our convenient short cuts do not traverse some law of Masonry which is entitled to be respected.

INDIANA.

69TH ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 27, 1890.

This Indiana volume is embellished with a fine steel portrait of the retiring grand master, THOMAS B. LONG, a subject who well maintains the Indiana tradition for good looking grand masters.

The representative of Illinois, M. W. DANIEL McDONALD, assisted with his presence at the opening of the grand lodge.

The address of the grand master (THOMAS B. LONG) is a paper of more than usual clearness and ability.

Referring to the issue of his call to the Indiana lodges through the medium of the Associated Press dispatches, for immediate aid in the great emergency precipitated by the Johnstown disaster, he thus recognizes the responsibility entailed by that method:

This call at once appeared in every daily newspaper throughout the length and breadth of the country, and became our pledge of charity and relief. Had the Craft failed to respond to such a call, so made public to the

world, then, indeed, could Masonry in Indiana have been proclaimed untrue to its professions, inefficient and unworthy of consideration. But the appeal was promptly and generously responded to, though from its means of transmission it necessarily failed to reach many of the lodges of our jurisdiction at once. The Fraternity in Indiana will, I am sure, feel gratified in knowing that the amount contributed to this noble purpose reached the round sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars.

He announced the death of the Rev. JOHN K. PYE, past grand chaplain, and refers to the dead of other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master DARRAH, of Illinois.

Reporting a complaint coming through the grand master of Nebraska that an Indiana lodge had refused to pay more than twenty-five dollars of a claim brought against it for care in his last sickness and the burial of one of its members by a Nebraska lodge, and to the correspondence with the Nebraska executive growing out of it, the grand master concludes that the precedents are overwhelmingly against the liability of the Indiana lodge, and in reporting on the case the committee on jurisprudence say:

The committee find that similar questions have been before this grand lodge on various occasions, and in every instance decided adverse to any and all such claims. No lodge has, or can have, any Masonic claim against another lodge without its consent, previously obtained, for any charitable appropriation it may see proper to make.

This is in accord with the position long maintained by Illinois.

Reporting several cases where complaints against lodges had been made, and upon investigation the lodges exonerated, the grand master justly says:

I have reported these cases, and the results, at some length, because when a controversy occurs, or a charge is made against a lodge, requiring the intervention of the grand master, it necessarily creates an unfavorable impression. It is easy to complain, but it is troublesome to defend. If charges are confirmed the complainant has a triumph that is not soon forgotten; so, if a lodge is, on investigation, wholly exonerated it should be entitled to a record of that fact as against any rumors that might otherwise continue to exist. A verdict of acquittal is more important to Masonry, in such cases, than would be a finding of guilt.

The grand master reports a case wherein Triluminal Lodge, No. 707, of Illinois, complains of the infringement of its jurisdiction by Colfax Lodge, No. 378, of Indiana. Such investigation as he had been able to make in the brief time remaining to him left him too much in doubt to render any decision before the grand lodge met, and the jurisprudence committee to whom the case went say that the facts do not seem to have been sufficiently brought out to enable them to arrive at any definite conclusion in the premises. The spirit in which the matter is approached by both the grand master and the committee is dignified and fraternal.

He tells the story of a dispensation issued:

To Brookston Lodge, No. 66, to elect a Worshipful Master, because 1st, the Master resigned; 2nd, while the Senior Warden was presiding, as successor to the Master, the Junior Warden resigned, and an election and installation was had to fill this vacancy; 3rd, at a subsequent meeting the Senior Warden waived his right to preside in favor of the Junior Warden, recently elected, and while he was presiding the Senior Warden resigned, and a successor to him was elected and installed; 4th, the lodge then asked for a dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master. Under this state of facts I held that neither of the Wardens so elected were or became successors to the Worshipful Master, under Sec. 25 of the *General Regulations*; and that this series of circumstances created a vacancy in the office of Master that could properly be filled by an election. I therefore granted the dispensation.

Having cited the law (Sec. 25), "Should the office of Worshipful Master become vacant, the Warden next in rank shall succeed to his rights, powers and duties," he says:

My interpretation of this is, that it necessarily refers to the existing status of the officers as they are relatively constituted at the time of the occurrence of a vacancy so alluded to. There are three officers elected and installed at a particular time. The law says, in that connection, that if a vacancy occurs in the office of Worshipful Master, the Warden next in rank shall succeed. What Warden? Evidently the Wardens then existing and then in the condition of having been installed when the Master was. Now, if the Senior Warden, as then constituted, succeeds to a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of the Master elected and installed with him, such Warden necessarily *succeeds* and fills such vacancy under the existing circumstances. But if, having so succeeded to the late Master, he himself resigns, then the Junior Warden will succeed such Master and Senior Warden as Master, because he was elected and installed at the same time the Master and Senior Warden were, and has by virtue of that fact, been endowed with the relative right of succession under Section 25, *cited*. But Section 24, of the *Regulations*, authorizes the election of either Warden in case of a vacancy in the office of Warden. Now I contend that an election for Senior Warden to fill a vacancy after the Master has died or resigned can not deprive the Junior Warden of his perfectly secured right of succession when the Master and Senior Warden elected and installed when he was so elected and installed, no longer exist in office. Then, if such Junior Warden, in his turn, also resigns and his place is filled by an election of another to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, there is evidently no Warden existing under these circumstances, who can be, by the terms of Section 25, *cited*, the successor of the Master. Therefore the lodge can ask for a dispensation to elect a Master, when such dispensation could not else be granted.

This reminds one of the old problem of the jack-knife wherein the question is, whether, after the worn-out blades having first been replaced with new ones, and, later, the worn-out handle is similarly replaced, it is still the original knife. The jurisprudence committee decided that it was the knife, and properly so, we think, the law manifestly referring to whoever lawfully occupies the station of warden at the time the vacancy occurs.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges and referred three petitions for dispensations to the grand master; accredited newly appointed representatives from other jurisdictions by vote, among them Past Grand Master

DANIEL McDONALD re-commissioned by Illinois, their practice herein differing from that in this jurisdiction where the grand master is empowered by the constitution to receive and accredit, as well as to appoint; took steps looking to a reprint of its earlier proceedings; recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria; commended the grand master's efforts to suppress begging circulars; refused to abolish the Past Master's degree; and sent the following proposition through the jurisprudence committee to the waste basket:

That Masonry will recognize an order to be known as Sons of Masons, providing the ritual will not conflict with Masonry, and said organization be composed *strictly* of sons of Masons, and that said order be a junior or preparatory order of Masonry.

JACOB J. TODD, of Bluffton, was elected grand master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 119) is again from the virile pen of Bro. SIMEON S. JOHNSON, and reviews the proceedings of fifty-four grand lodges. Of his limited space Bro. JOHNSON gives Illinois nearly five pages. Grand Master SMITH'S address is carefully examined, and his remarks on suspension for non-payment of dues thus referred to:

A brother was suspended for non-payment of dues; his dues were afterwards paid in full. The brother asks re-instatement to good standing or to membership. Request refused. No one will prefer any charges, and no charges are known. The grand master says the law is wrong; so say we. It has long since been, by a majority of Masonic writers, claimed that the non-payment of dues is not an offense, like *other offenses*, against Masonic law—not a crime in itself; but here they punish a brother failing to pay dues, inflicting the same penalty that could be inflicted had he violated any law or regulation. The Grand Master suggests taking this out of the list of suspensions, and "making it *exclusion* from all lodge privileges." This is better than the present rule, but, in our opinion, does not meet the case in the true spirit. If the brother has done enough to be excluded from lodge privileges, he certainly ought to have charges preferred and be punished, so that he might have a definite punishment. In all respects we prefer Indiana's rule—payment of dues restores the brother. The committee decides that he must abide by the law, and if not restored the money paid should be refunded to him.

He gives Bro. SMITH'S views on the recognition of alleged grand lodges without comment, but permits himself to say of another matter:

The grand master says he does not care to enter into a discussion of the "Cerneau" question, as there are none of these alleged bodies in Illinois, and then proceeds to hit the committee on correspondence a "rap," showing that he has some feeling on the question; says "his [the committee] premises are false and have no foundation in fact"—a mild expression for equivocation. We quote the grand master's words, so that we may not be misunderstood.

He then quotes the remarks referred to and the report of the committee on grand master's address on the same subject. He appropriates, with proper credit, at the close of his report the tabulated statement of grand lodges for periods of ten years since 1800, prepared by Grand Secretary MUNN. Bro. LORIMER'S oration at the semi-centennial celebration is highly complimented, and appreciative and discriminating notice is made of the report on correspondence.

In our review of Indiana last year we noted the fact that the grand master reported "having *in pursuance of law* issued citations to twenty-five lodges delinquent in grand lodge dues for 1888, or in making their returns, or in both, suspending their functions until they should pay up or make their reports, citing them to appear and show cause why their charters should not be annulled, and informing them that they would be refused representation in grand lodge until their reports were made and their dues all paid." Continuing we said what Bro. JOHNSON quotes as follows:

"Indiana is one of the jurisdictions that does not believe in the prerogatives of grand masters, but Indiana can discount the most pronounced believers in the possession of extra constitutional powers by the grand master, when that officer by his dictum can suspend the functions of a lodge beyond the recess, and by his nod deprive a lodge possessing an unrevoked charter of its representation on the floor of the assembled grand lodge."

Of this he says: "Exactly what is referred to we do not know, but we have failed to find where our grand master has usurped any authority. What powers have been exercised by our grand officers have been authorized by law."

The italics we use above show that neither did we discover that the grand master had usurped any authority. But we thought we discovered that the Grand Lodge of Indiana strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel when it denied to the grand master the possession of any power not expressly granted by its Constitution, but recognized in him or clothed him with the power to suspend the functions of a lodge beyond the time of its own sitting, and to deny the right—rooted in the structure of the grand lodge under the Constitutions of Masonry—of a lodge possessing an unrevoked charter to be represented in, and thus a component part of the grand lodge when formed.

The guild will miss Bro. JOHNSON'S spiey report next year, as he gives place to Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

15TH ANNUAL.

PURCELL.

NOV. 5, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, was on duty in the southeast, and during the session his reappointment under the new Illinois five-year rule was announced.

The first business transacted was the reading of the minutes of a special communication held at Muskogee, June 24, to lay the corner-stone of the United States court house, on which occasion an oration of unusual merit was delivered by R. W. ROBERT W. HILL, senior grand warden, on "Masonry and Citizenship."

In his annual address the grand master (JOHN RENNIE) announced the death of the grand tiler, CALIEB M. BECK, past senior grand warden.

The grand master properly thinks that the business end of Masonry should be conducted on business principles. He says:

In 1883 a regulation was enacted requiring the R. W. grand treasurer and secretary to each give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars. Through some sentimental cause this regulation has not been enforced for some years. I would recommend that it be complied with hereafter and that these officers be required to give bond as contemplated by the regulation. I have directed the grand secretary to have the necessary blank forms prepared.

There were, it seems, some indications that the time had arrived when the lines should be tightened:

I have had occasion during the year to draw warrants on our grand treasurer for various amounts, but for some cause, for which he has not given me any explanation (although I have repeatedly written to him on the subject), he has failed to pay them. I have therefore notified our R. W. brother to bring the grand lodge funds or a certificate of deposit for the amount from some bank to this meeting. I think that it would be as well to require the treasurer to bring the funds to each meeting of grand lodge and turn them over to the finance committee with his books and vouchers, they to be returned to him or his successor when installed and bond filed.

The usefulness of the grand lecturer had been greatly impaired by his inability to secure from the grand treasurer the warrants issued to him for his mileage and per diem. The delinquent treasurer did not attend the grand lodge, or send any statement of the grand lodge funds, and a committee was appointed to settle with him.

Several of the grand master's decisions were on questions relating to lodges under dispensation of which seven had been created during the year, two of them in Oklahoma. He decided that lodges U. D. have no right to

receive petitions for advancement from Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, and repeating it substantially in another case couples with it the statement that such lodges cannot receive petitions for affiliation, evidently confounding the business of making Masons with that of receiving members by dimit. The jurisprudence committee set him right, thus:

It is clearly the right of lodges U. D. to initiate, craft and raise Masons. This is specifically mentioned in the letter of Dispensation. This may be done upon candidates in a partly finished condition by and with the consent, that is the waiver, of the lodge that begun the work as well as upon first candidates.

He had refused the modest request of an Arkansas lodge situated within sight of the Territorial line, for a waiver of jurisdiction over ten miles of the Territory! We take it that this was one of the straws which led him to express the suspicion that in some cases the brethren organizing lodges in Arkansas so near the line did so fully expecting to draw their material from Indian Territory.

The grand secretary reports that they have the nucleus of an excellent library.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; authorized the grand secretary to purchase past grand master's jewels for each of the past grand masters; decided that a lodge has the privilege of changing its name provided the consent of the grand master be first obtained; and chartered the seven lodges under dispensation.

The committee on charters and dispensations found great irregularities in the returns of Guthrie Lodge at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and recommended that the lodge be put on probation for another year; and in the case of North Canadian Lodge, at Oklahoma City, which had sent up nothing, recommended the recall of the dispensation. After long discussion the report was amended by granting a charter to Guthrie Lodge, leaving the Oklahoma City brethren out in the cold. We can read between the lines that this was felt to be an unsatisfactory condition in which to leave two rival cities, and hence the action which the grand secretary chronicles under the heading of "An Oklahoma Boom," when a brother in an eloquent speech convinced the grand lodge that as it had laid aside certain laws and usages in granting a charter to Guthrie Lodge, it was its duty to further disregard them and show a like favor to North Canadian Lodge, at Oklahoma City, and so the law was knocked into flinders amid a whirlwind of applause.

LEO E. BENNETT, of Muscogee, was elected grand master; JOSEPH S. MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 98) is from the accustomed hand of Grand Secretary JOSEPH S. MURROW, a very interesting paper in which unhappily Illinois finds no place.

IOWA.

47TH ANNUAL.

OCEANOGRAPHY.

JUNE 3, 1890.

A speaking likeness of Grand Master GAMBLE, on steel, forms the frontispiece of this elegant volume.

M. W. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, the representative of Illinois, was not present at the annual communication.

The address of the grand master (JAMES D. GAMBLE) is a clear, strongly written paper, having the special merit of being temperate in language even where most strongly controversial.

He reports the arrest of two charters, in the first instance the cause of arrest having its root in the unwise action of the grand lodge in taking up the cudgel in behalf of one of the contending factions of Scotch Ritters, the lodge having unanimously adopted resolutions characterizing the action of the grand lodge as "extra-judicial," "illegal," and "unjust." A duly certified copy of the resolutions was forwarded to the grand master, who says:

After a careful examination of our constitution and laws, I was unable to find any warrant or authority whatever for such extraordinary proceedings on the part of a subordinate lodge, and was therefore forced to the conclusion that such action was an unwarranted assumption of authority, and wholly at variance with the powers and duties conferred and enjoined upon subordinate lodges, and was absolutely inconsistent with the spirit of loyalty due from a subordinate to the grand lodge.

Whether an expression of opinion by a lodge relative to the action of the grand lodge in a given case is an unwarrantable assumption of authority is a question not to be settled by finding or failing to find the authority set forth in the constitution and laws. In the nature of things the authority is to be assumed unless it is forbidden in terms. The right might be exercised—and may have been in this case—in such a manner as to warrant the grand master's conclusion that the lodge intended to express contempt for the expressed will of the grand lodge, and defiance of its authority. Of this the grand master must judge from the circumstances surrounding the case, and act accordingly.

In the other instance where a lodge had run down to a hopeless condition of disuetude, the order to the master to forward the books, papers and funds of the lodge to the grand secretary was not obeyed because he had been enjoined from so doing by the civil court in the interest of a commandery of Knights Templar, in an action brought to recover for rent claimed to be due. The grand master animadverted upon the bringing of this suit as entirely unnecessary, the grand master being empowered by the law of the grand lodge to devote, in such cases, that part of the effects of a lodge as may be consist-

ently disposed of to paying the indebtedness of the lodge. We quite agree with the grand master that the action of the Templars was neither courteous nor fraternal, but since the Grand Lodge of Iowa has recognized Templarism as a co-ordinate Masonic power in that jurisdiction we don't see but he will have to pocket the affront.

In a case of alleged trespass wherein the grand master decided in favor of the plaintiff lodge and ordered the defendant lodge to pay over to the plaintiff the fee wrongfully received, together with the penalty of \$20 imposed by law, the defendant lodge by resolution declined to pay the money over, and after further correspondence with the grand master finally served him with notice that it had appealed from his decision to the grand lodge. Of this act the grand master says:

Entertaining, as I then did, and now do, very serious doubts as to the right of the defendant to appeal, because of the failure of the law under which the proceedings were had to make any provision therefor, yet, knowing that it could work no harm or injustice to either of the parties, I decided to allow the appeal, and report the whole matter to the grand lodge for such review or disposition as may be thought proper.

On account of the question of law involved the grand master asked that it go to the committee on jurisprudence; but it was sent to the committee on appeals and on the report of that committee disposed of. The interest in the case centers in the fact that the grand lodge entertained the appeal from the decision of the grand master, notwithstanding the case had been referred to him for final determination, at the meeting of 1889.

The grand master reports no decisions, nearly all the many questions propounded to him being readily answerable by a reference to the new code.

He enters into quite a lengthy argument to show that unaffiliated Masons ought to be required to take membership in the lodge where they reside within a year after moving into its jurisdiction, or else forfeit the right to all the privileges and benefits of Masonry. He thinks there is now no valid excuse for remaining unaffiliated in Iowa, since the adoption of the new constitution and code requiring only a two-thirds ballot to elect to membership. He complains that the non-affiliate may enjoy all the immunities and rights that the affiliated Mason does, except the right to vote and hold office, and it seems to count nothing with him that this is satisfactory to the brethren of the lodge where he resides, whatever he does enjoy being enjoyed by their sufferance. The stock argument that Masonry has no place for drones still continues to do duty, cropping out in all its perennial freshness, notwithstanding it has come to be perfectly understood that drone simply means one who don't pay cash. Many lodges are carrying members on their rolls whose Masonic activity is indicated solely by the payment of dues. They do not go to the lodge, possibly even though there is a banquet on hand, and unless the deceased is a man of unusual prominence they are rarely seen at Masonic

funerals. Unless the experience of Iowa masters are different from those elsewhere, most of them have been called upon to officiate at funerals where but for the presence of the despised non-affiliate the attendance had been so meagre that they could cry out for very shame, the diligent members—differentiated from the “drones” by the payment of dues—being ‘conspicuous because of their absence,’ as Grand Master GAMBLE says of the non-affiliate.

The estimate put upon a brother's value to the Institution by the brethren of the lodge where he resides is pretty sure to be approximately correct, and if in their judgment what one gives in the way of personal service and good fellowship counts for enough to make him as welcome in the lodge as another who contributes only money, why should the grand lodge legislate to forbid the lodge to enjoy the society of the former even if he be unaffiliated?

There is one other point made, or asserted by the grand master which invites comment. He says that “when it becomes necessary to make some personal sacrifice for the relief of suffering humanity, they (the unaffiliated) are generally ‘conspicuous because of their absence.’” If this be true in any locality we do not believe it is the fault of the non-affiliate. It has not been true within our experience and observation. In the city of our home when disasters of appalling magnitude such as the Chicago fire and the Johnstown flood appealed to the Fraternity for general self-sacrifice, the unaffiliated Masons have not been backward or niggardly in their responses, and the contributions from the brethren here stand in the records not as credited to the different lodges, but to the “Craft of Quincy.”

The grand master refers to the presence of himself and other Iowa Masons at the Illinois semi-centennial, closing his account of the occasion as follows:

We were royally entertained by the grand officers and craftsmen of that jurisdiction, and we herewith return thanks on behalf of the Iowa delegation for the courtesies shown and favors extended, with the hope that we may all live to see the time when we can return the compliment.

A year's experience with the new code of laws already discloses some points in which it needs amending, although on the whole the grand master says it has given very general satisfaction.

He had carried into effect the order of the grand lodge requiring lodges incorporated under the State law to dissolve the corporation, save in one instance where a lodge was incorporated in connection with a Royal Arch chapter, and where their financial matters might be complicated by requiring immediate compliance. In two instances he was compelled to use the fraternal thumbscrew, arresting the charters before compliance was secured and restoring them afterwards.

He details his methods of enforcing the legislation of the grand lodge against the Cerneau branch of the Scotch Rites, and his efforts to discover who was affiliated therewith throughout the State, and gives the history of two suits brought by the Cerneau grand consistory of Iowa, seeking to enjoin the grand lodge, the grand master and grand secretary from interfering with that consistory. In the first the grand lodge was temporarily enjoined and on subsequent hearing the injunction was dissolved, and at the time of final trial the suit was dismissed by the plaintiffs, but another similar suit immediately brought. This was thrown out on a demurrer, but was subsequently appealed to the supreme court of the State, and was still pending.

The committee on jurisprudence, in compliance with the resolutions of the preceding year, on the subject of Scottish Rite Masonry, reported legislation to carry those resolutions into effect, in the shape of amendments to the code. As amended the code declares that the Grand Lodge of Iowa has heretofore recognized the grand chapter, the grand commandery and the grand consistory (S. J.) of Iowa, "and has established, and now holds, fraternal relations with each of said bodies." After setting forth the jurisdiction of the grand lodge over symbolic Masonry, it declares that the grand chapter and the grand commandery, subject respectively to the laws, rules, and regulations of the General Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment of the United States, have sole jurisdiction over, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate chapters and commanderies for the conferring of their respective degrees in Iowa, the code declares:

SECTION 429. The Consistory of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, of Iowa, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the Supreme Council of said Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, has sole jurisdiction over the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second, inclusive, in Iowa, and the exclusive right to confer said degrees and establish and maintain subordinate bodies for conferring said degrees upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

The code proceeds to forbid any and all members of Iowa lodges and all unaffiliated Master Masons residing in Iowa from being present at the conferring, communicating, taking, or receiving within the State any of the degrees belonging to the bodies above-mentioned unless conferred under their authority, or from receiving any of them without the State unless conferred under the authority of bodies recognized by the Iowa bodies of corresponding grade who have been taken into partnership with the grand lodge as above described. Further, that any member of an Iowa lodge who has heretofore taken any of the degrees referred to either within or without the State, unless conferred under the authority of, or under authority recognized by the body of corresponding grade in the inchoate Iowa grand orient, must file a written renunciation with the grand master before August 1, 1890.

It is made the duty of the grand master to enforce these provisions of

the law, which he may do by ordering the junior grand warden, or any other member of the grand lodge to prefer charges.

We have referred to the inchoate Iowa grand orient and we desire to refer to it more specifically, for Iowa has definitely taken the first step in the process by which grand orientism is evolved, by recognizing several governing bodies within her territory as regular Masonic bodies having in charge Masonic degrees. If they are recognized governing bodies in Masonry, why should they not have a share in the governing business? The absurdity of a body undertaking to legislate on something which it knows nothing about must ultimately force itself upon the most obtuse, just as it did when the practice of doing the business of the lodge while it was opened on the Entered Apprentice degree, was finally abandoned for lodge legislation by Master Masons only. Concede, as the Grand Lodge of Iowa does, that more *Masonic* degrees have been added, and why should not the last addition be the governing degree of all? This is the genesis of such irresponsible oligarchies as the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors' General of the Holy Empire. Modify this by keeping up the fiction of a grand lodge in order to make a pretence of satisfying the landmark, but which is only a fiction, having no ultimate authority, and we have a grand orient. We have seen that the Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes as governing bodies in Masonry the grand chapter and the grand commandery as well as the grand consistory, but this deceives no one. If they had been the only bodies in Iowa besides the grand lodge, professing to have in charge Masonic degrees, this legislation never would have been had. The journal of the grand lodge and the jurisprudence committee who report the amendments to the code, including those recognizing these bodies, refer to the subject under the general heading of "Scottish Rite Masonry," thus showing the parentage of the enactments. It is in the interest of this body whose structure is the denial of the principles of Masonic government as defined by the landmarks, that the Grand Lodge of Iowa proceeds further to amend its code and to deny the commonest principles of Masonic jurisprudence by taking original jurisdiction from the lodge where the landmark lodges it. The lodges may be trusted to try felonies and all other acts which offend against the moral law and scandalize the Fraternity, and with the exception of cases wherein the offense proven is atheism or liquor-selling, to fix the grade of punishment; but for offense of questioning the legitimacy of the reigning dynasty of the Holy Empire of Dissent from the Original Plan of Masonry, for which offense Masonic death is decreed in advance to be the only adequate penalty, the infliction of the penalty cannot be entrusted to a "jury of the vicinage." In all cases involving such a degree of moral turpitude the amended code declares the grand lodge to have exclusive original jurisdiction, with the grand master, as we have seen, for prosecuting attorney.

We had occasion in our review of Iowa last year to say that since the

expulsion of Bro. PEREZ SNELL by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1841 for adhering to the supreme council at Charleston instead of to the supreme council which held sway in New Orleans at that time, we knew of nothing so humiliating as the edicts of outlawry issued by the grand masters of Pennsylvania and Ohio against their own brethren and kin, divesting them of their Masonic rights without due process of law, barring the parental door against them by means of the test oath, not for any offense against lawful Masonry, but because it had been decreed by an organization whose chief claim to be considered Masonic was the fact that it had stolen the Masonic name. But the Grand Lodge of Iowa has sounded a lower depth of humiliation than did the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1841. That was a single sporadic case engineered through the grand lodge in defiance of the laws of that body; but the Grand Lodge of Iowa deliberately amends its law in order to make itself the lackey, and the grand master's office a detective agency of the supreme council of the Holy Empire.

After a protracted discussion respecting which the grand secretary inserts into the record the fact that none of the four brethren speaking in the affirmative were Scottish Rite Masons, the amendments were adopted by a vote of 583 to 475.

The resolutions which this legislation is designed to enforce were last year adopted by a vote of 587 to 343. It will therefore be seen that while the vote in favor of grand lodge interference in the factional quarrels of the Scotch Rites fell off 4 from last year, the vote against it increased 132, indicating clearly that the longer and more fully the subject is discussed the more fully the suicidal character of the policy on which the grand lodge has embarked will become apparent.

The interpolation in the record above referred to may have the effect it was designed to have by the grand secretary, and impress the unwary with disinterestedness of the Iowa Scotch Rites, but to most it will serve the different purpose of making apparent the consciousness of that functionary that the average common sense of the Fraternity is in danger of laying the responsibility for the Iowa ruction at the door where it belongs.

We had occasion last year to criticise the provisions of the new Iowa code whereby the master of a lodge delinquent in making its annual returns, was to be punished first and tried afterwards. Of this law the grand secretary says in his report:

It is an absolute failure, and cannot be enforced. Secretaries and Masters will not comply with it, and had the Grand Master this year strictly enforced the law he would have been kept busy arresting jewels of Masters and charters of delinquent lodges.

The attempt to carry out the provisions of the law has involved not only much cost, but an amount of labor that this office cannot and will not again try to bestow upon a task that cannot be accomplished.

Referring to the appointment of a large number of representatives, made necessary by the expiration of all commissions by limitation, the grand secretary says new commissions were issued as soon as nominations were received, with one exception, and continues:

The exception referred to is that of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The commission renewing the appointment of Dr. Joseph Robbins, Past Grand Master, Quincy, who had for upwards of twenty years been the honored and trusted Representative of this Grand Lodge, had been made out and signed but not forwarded, when the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, containing the "Report on Correspondence" by Dr. Joseph Robbins, was received by the Grand Master (Gamble). He regarded, as all loyal Iowa Masons will, the review of Iowa by our grand representative as not only a gross betrayal of his trust, but a libel upon the good name and action of this Grand Lodge, and promptly *ordered* "the commission *cancelled*."

Later a commission was forwarded, by order of Grand Master Gamble, to Past Grand Master General John C. Smith.

This the Grand Secretary did, and it is proper to state, without again asking the intervention of the Grand Master of Illinois.

In view of this action, quite unusual and new in Iowa, it is proper to cite here, as we do in a foot-note, some extracts from the address of the Grand Master of Illinois to his Grand Lodge (1), touching the language and sentiments of Dr. Robbins as contained in his objectionable review of Iowa.

1. "I cannot overlook the fact," says Grand Master Smith, "that the Committee on Correspondence (Dr. Robbins) in discussing this *Cerneaism* in such a manner, that it may be questioned if views of the committee are not being quoted [they are by the Cerneaus] as views of the Grand Lodge."

We give only a portion of the foot-note—that portion containing one of Bro. PARVIN's parenthesis—but may later have occasion to quote it all.

Grand Master SMITH speaking on the first day of the session, in his annual address, says: "It may be questioned if views of the committee are not being quoted as views of the grand lodge," and Bro. PARVIN interpolates, ["they are by the Cerneaus."]

Of course Bro. PARVIN's interpolation was written months after the sentence was spoken of which he makes it a part. If it is a correct statement then Bro. SMITH enjoys the distinction of being associated with those with whom he will hardly consider it an honor to agree, in the joint proprietorship of an opinion which so far as we know does not, or, at least, did not then prevail elsewhere. It is *generally* understood, and by no one better than by Bro. PARVIN, that reports on correspondence, so far from reflecting the views of the body for which they are written, reflect what is going on in other jurisdictions for the information of that body; and we may add that so far as we remember the only instances where a reporter has ever been criti-

cized by any officer of the grand body for which he was writing, on the ground that his opinions were in danger of compromising his grand lodge, have been where his expressions indicated that he was not sufficiently impressed with the pinchbeck empire of the Scotch Ritters. Of the extent to which "the language and sentiments of Dr. Robbins as contained in his objectionable view of Iowa" could have been quoted as views of the grand lodge at the time the grand master spoke, it may be permissible to state that the report on correspondence was not then in the hands of the brethren, that it did not arrive for distribution until the following day, and that so far as we know advance sheets had been supplied, in part, only to the grand master, deputy grand master, grand secretary, and Past Grand Masters CREIGER and HAWLEY of the jurisprudence committee, all of whom are, we believe, loyal anti-Cerneau Scotch Ritters.

Touching the action of the grand master of Iowa in cancelling the commission of the brother nominated by our grand master for representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, we have no complaint whatever to make. He was acting entirely within the bounds of propriety in declining to commission one whose nomination was not acceptable to him. The fact that he did not, as Bro. PARVIN deems it of sufficient importance to state, again seek the intervention of our grand master, raises a question of courtesy which we are not authorized to discuss; and our personal relations with the distinguished brother upon whom his choice fell are so cordial and unrestrained, however our views may differ on certain points, that we can heartily rejoice at any preferment which comes to him. All this being true, we regret that the truth of history compels us to say that the following which Grand Secretary PARVIN quotes as the language of Grand Master GAMBLE is disingenuous in statement and libelous in its implications:

"The Grand Lodge of Iowa has no use," says the Grand Master, "for any representative in sympathy with those in rebellion, much less those whose words and actions are designed to encourage and sustain them in their efforts to destroy its supremacy and the exclusive right to legislate for Masonry within this jurisdiction without interference by the *civil courts*."

To explain and give point to this language of the grand master, the grand secretary prefaces it with these remarks:

There is now pending in the *civil* (supreme) *courts* a suit (the second) against the Grand Lodge of Iowa and its grand officers, in which the grand consistory (*Cerneau* faction) and its officers petition the courts for a "permanent injunction to restrain and enjoin the grand lodge from enforcing its laws against the *Cerneaus*," in open rebellion against the sovereignty of this grand lodge.

We have said that the grand master's statement was disingenuous, and we say it because he must have known that our review was written before there had been any appeal to the civil courts. Its implications are libelous be-

cause there is not a line in that review—and we have just carefully re-read it—which indicates that we could be in sympathy with rebellion anywhere, much less that we were in sympathy with a rebellion which we did not know to exist! Moreover we defy him to put his finger upon a syllable of ours in that report or elsewhere that gives a shadow of color to his implication that either our words or our actions are designed to encourage any effort to destroy the supremacy of the grand lodge. On the contrary he can find abundant evidence of our unwavering opposition to all attempts to interfere with its exclusive powers, whether they be attempts to curtail those powers from without or abdicate them from within.

Past Grand Master GUILBERT moved the reference of so much of the grand secretary's report as related to the matter of the grand representative of Illinois to a special committee, but the motion was ruled out of order and the report sent under the law to the committee on grand master's address.

Six new lodges were chartered; the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized; a new compilation of ceremonials was presented and adopted, in whose table of contents we were surprised not to find any ceremonial for a lodge of sorrow, but at the conclusion of the report we find a recommendation that one be added in the event that the others were found acceptable and printed; Cedar Rapids was selected as the next place of meeting, and the grand master presented with an album of photographs of himself and his associate officers for the year then closed.

JAMES D. GAMBLE, of Knoxville, grand master; THEODORE S. PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 250) is from the accustomed hand of Grand Secretary PARVIN, and is highly charged with his personality. He devotes fifteen and one-half pages to his review of Illinois.

After noticing the presence of Gen. ELY S. PARKER and other celebrities at our semi-centennial, coming down to the address of Grand Master SMITH, he says:

The jurisdiction of Illinois is one of the largest in the land, and requires a master mind at the helm to rule and govern its multifarious affairs, and in this, in the past year, the grand lodge has been highly favored. Most naturally, this being a jubilee occasion, Grand Master Smith goes back through the dim vista of three-quarters of a century, to the period when the altar of Freemasonry was first erected in Kaskaskia, then a flourishing city of the Northwest—"the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years." Notwithstanding its antiquity and former renown, this city has long since faded out of view. During the past summer, returning from a trip to New Orleans, our steamer passed through the inner channel, and anchored in sight of the city, now located upon an island caused by the wayward course of the Father of Waters in his changing current of years.

The early history of the Grand Lodge in Illinois, by Grand Master Smith,

possesses, to our mind, at least, unusual interest. In looking over the names of the earlier members whom he mentions, we find that of Shadrach Bond, who was not only the first governor, but also the first Grand Master of Masons of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, organized in 1822; and then among many others prominent in national affairs, we find that of Henry Dodge, who was Governor of Wisconsin territory (1838) at the date of its division and the organization of the territory of Iowa, when we first crossed the Mississippi. He afterwards became United States Senator, and sat in Congress with his distinguished son, Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa. Few grand lodges—none, indeed, within our recollection—can present so distinguished an array of historical names in connection with the earlier years of its history.

Quoting the remark of the grand master that “the inflicting the same penalty for the non-payment of dues that may be voted one who is guilty of gross un-Masonic conduct, is of questionable propriety,” and forgetting Mrs. Partington’s admonition that “comparisons are odorous,” he says:

We have been mortified and disgusted year after year, as we are the present year, in reading over the reports of the committee on grievances, to find in juxtaposition a suspension, and sometimes an expulsion, for non-payment of dues by a brother, when the next name in the list has no greater punishment inflicted for a nameless crime that should damn the perpetrator for all time; but so long as Masonic jurists shall exist in our midst with minds no more fit than a —— to distinguish between this and that, we may expect these things to continue.

He refers in highly complimentary terms to the tables embodied in the report of Grand Secretary MUXX; to the reception of the Iowa visitors; the placing of the “cap-stone” upon the Auditorium building and the exercises connected therewith; to Bro. LORIMER’S oration and the banquet which followed it. Less complimentary is his notice of the report of the committee on appeals, of which he says:

The report of the committee on grievances is one of the most remarkable documents of the kind we ever read. It is within the limits of two pages, and consists of a single line for each case, giving only the name of the lodge with an entry: “action of lodge set aside, and accused expelled;” “action of lodge set aside, and accused re-instated;” “action of lodge sustained;” “action of lodge set aside, and remanded for new trial;” all of which is short and sweet, definite and conclusive, but whether satisfactory or not dependent cannot say.

We add for information that the report is satisfactory to the body to which it is made. It is by direction of the grand lodge that the names and details of appeal cases are omitted from the printed journal. The report is usually sufficiently full to be acted upon understandingly, and if it is not, question is raised and a full statement of the case in question is given by the committee. Our grand lodge reached the conclusion some time since that no good purpose was subserved by printing in detail the cases, oftentimes unsavory, that come up on appeal.

Of the action of our grand lodge on the application of certain alleged grand lodges for recognition, he says:

Past Grand Master Robbins presented a special report on correspondence in relation to the recognition of new grand lodges, which was discussed by Brothers Browning, Stevens, Thomas, Pearson, and others, and which, on motion, was adopted. The whole tenor of this report is in direct opposition to the liberal and enlightened views presented by the grand master in his address. The sum and substance is, that all grand lodges are spurious in their character which are not founded and constituted after "the American plan," and this construction will rule out of the pale of Freemasonry all the lodges in Christendom except those of English-speaking peoples. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has by this action banished and publicly declared to the world by direct and positive inferences that the Grand Lodges of Germany, Sweden (in which the Prince of Wales was initiated), and all other European countries, all the South-American countries, and the Republic of Mexico are spurious, and yet each and all of these countries have for a period older than our Masonry, which in turn is older than that of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, been recognized as governing and teaching legitimate Freemasonry.

Castellar has recently declared, in view of the political action of Brazil, that within fifty years all European states will become republican in government. There are ten chances of this occurring where there is one that the Grand Lodges of Europe will ever give up their organization and reorganize on the American basis, wherefore they must remain in the eyes of the Grand Lodge of Illinois spurious in their character. And notwithstanding this action of the grand lodge, which is no new thing in Illinois, for it was inaugurated years ago by the lamented Gurney, and adhered to since, we personally know that Illinois Masons in their European tours have visited and held Masonic intercourse with these spurious Masons and clandestine grand lodges; and that they will continue to do so notwithstanding the decision of this grand lodge is a fact that will not admit of reasonable doubt. Chicago is moving "heaven and earth" (and we hope to herald her success) to secure the World's Fair for 1892, but if that grand event shall be celebrated, the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the Chicago lodges must see to it that no Mason of the land of the birth or of the country that sent Columbus forth to discover America, or any other land, indeed, outside of England, her colonies, and the United States shall be received and recognized as Masons. Indeed, they cannot be unless the Masons of Illinois go back upon their public utterances that all such Masons are spurious, and their grand and subordinate lodges clandestine.

The preamble of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is as follows:

"WHEREAS, Every grand lodge is the representative of all the Fraternity in communication therewith, and in that behalf is an absolute independent body with supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority; *Provided*, always, that the ancient landmarks of the Institution be held inviolate. Therefore upon these principles, which are indisputable, the Grand Lodge of Illinois does hereby ORDAIN, ESTABLISH AND PROMULGATE the following Constitution for its future government."

To the Grand Lodge of Illinois these are not mere sounding phrases, but at once a statement of principles that are indisputable, and a statement of the law of its being by which it is bound to square its action. In consonance with these indisputable principles and by the express terms of its own su-

preme written law, a grand lodge must be an absolute independent body, with supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority.

In 1879 the Grand Lodge of Illinois *unanimously* made the following declaration:

“ We utterly deny that any body save a representative grand lodge can by warrant or charter create a lodge that has any claim whatever to the name of Masonry, or that can administer its rites; and as emphatically deny that any body which establishes as a condition of eligibility to membership therein any distinctions save those known to ‘ The Charges of a Freemason,’ viz.: Master, Fellow and Apprentice, or which admits that any organization based upon distinctions other than these may supervise, veto, or in any manner restrict its action within the sphere circumscribed by those charges, is a grand lodge within the meaning of Masonic law.”

Will Bro. PARVIN point out some particular in which this, which was the key-note of the report whose whole tenor he says was “ in direct opposition to the liberal and enlightened views presented by the grand master,” fails to hew precisely to the lines scored by our organic law? Failing in this, will he point out how the grand lodge can, without repudiating its own law and the landmarks whose constraint is expressly acknowledged by that law, do otherwise than deny the legitimacy of lodges assumed to be created by charters issued by supreme councils (which do establish as a condition of eligibility to membership therein, distinctions unknown to The Charges of a Freemason), or by grand orients wherein the supreme council holds the power of direction or veto. And since there is in his opinion danger that alleged lodges of such parentage will remain spurious in the eyes of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, will he point out the principle of law by which they can convert themselves into lodges of Free and Accepted Masons by simply inserting the words “ Free and Accepted Masons” in the title of the body they unite to create.

His closing remarks on this subject recall the pressure which was brought to bear on the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania at the time of the centennial at Philadelphia, in the vain attempt to move her from her loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry. Because she would not receive in her lodges as visitors any save those who had been made Masons under the authority of absolute independent grand lodges, with supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority, her action was characterized as unfraternal and illiberal. That we may look for still greater pressure to be brought to bear upon the Grand Lodge of Illinois is indicated by the fact that Bro. PARVIN is already complaining that it has failed to recognize the “ Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain” and the “ Grand Lodge of Italy,” notwithstanding these bodies are creations of the Rite of Memphis, an organization that is not on the schedule of Masonic bodies as laid down by Iowa or any of the other jurisdictions that have gone into the grand orient business, but on the contrary is the very body that served as a stalking horse in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,

the pioneer in the grand orient line in this country, when the Scotch Rites annexed that body to the Holy Empire, just as Cerneauism served their turn in the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The Rite of Memphis was the only one specifically named by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, affiliation with which would be un-Masonic and unlawful and render the offender liable to expulsion, although the words "or by any other name" put all the competitors of the Scotch Rite in the high degree line under the ban, leaving the monopoly of the Holy Empire complete and its revenues undiminished.

We have said that Bro. PARVIN's report was strongly charged throughout with his personality. To say that this is especially true of his notice of the Illinois report on correspondence is sufficient to indicate that the dozen pages which he devotes to it is not dull reading.

Our distinguished brother has long been noted for his idiosyncrasies, the chief of which would have subjected him to the ducking-stool if he had had the misfortune to have been born a woman in the seventeenth century instead of the good fortune to be born a man in the nineteenth. Masonry, however, has done a good deal to tone down the original Xantippe within him and to make it possible for the many admirers of his ability and the many friends which his really sterling qualities have won to him, to live with him. But the spurious Masonry of the Holy Empire with its interminable factional broils has left its impress on his vernacular and made him remember to forget the injunction of the ancient charges, "to avoid all ill language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but Brother or Fellow."

We have no disposition to imitate the imperial manners and withhold the title of Brother from a Mason because he disagrees with us, or because he chooses to forsake the language of courteous debate for the facile vernacular of the fishwife.

After saying that we devote to our review of Iowa twenty-five pages of as bitter, hostile, unjust and un-Masonic a caricature of the truth as was ever in a Masonic document crowded into so many pages, Bro. PARVIN says:

We have neither the time, space, or inclination to follow Dr. Robbins through his long and labored attempts at argument to show by insinuations, misrepresentations, and bold but untruthful statements that the Grand Lodge of Iowa is wrong and the *Cerneaus* are right, and refute each and all of them, as easily we might: That the grand secretary was a party to the controversy, as he says, between the contending factions of the Scottish Rite; that the grand master in his address, title "Impending Danger," did not tell the truth; that the committee of five lied when they reported that the *Cerneau* element had caused and was causing trouble and dissension in the lodges; that the grand lodge was striving to build up the Pike Supreme Council etc., etc., etc. There is no truth in his statements upon these subjects. That "red flag" of *Cerneauism* which Dr. Robbins continually flaunts to every breeze has had the same effect upon him that it has on a bull in the Mexican arena—made him crazy; and he throws his bombs with

all the recklessness that the anarchists of his chief city did in the Haymarket riot.

Perhaps no better example of reckless statement—not to call it by a harsher name—could be desired than that encountered at the outset of this, that we sought to show that “the Grand Lodge of Iowa is wrong and the *Cerneaus* are right.” It by no means follows that the *Cerneaus* must be held to be right before it can be shown that the action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa is wrong. Neither does it follow that as between the two factions of Scotch Rites the *Cerneaus* must be held to be right before it can be shown that the supreme councils which Bro. PARVIX holds to be legitimate, are committing a flagrant wrong in dragging Ancient Craft Masonry into the mire by invoking the intervention of grand lodges to crush a rival body. We did attempt to show that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had stultified itself and committed a wrong against Masonry in assuming and in acting on the assumption that because it has the power to legislate to the utmost needs of the Craft on the subject of Masonry, it also possesses the power to declare that Masonry which is not Masonry, or, in other words to recognize as Masonry anything inconsistent with that which gave the body birth and whose preservation unchanged is the sole excuse for its existence. We not only tried to do this, but that we succeeded in showing it, if not to his satisfaction, at least to his clear apprehension, is shown by his careful avoidance of the core of our arguments and his devoting several pages of frantic writing to prove that certain passages credited by us to the alleged secret constitutions of the Scottish Rite are forgeries, and that although he does not believe we knew they were forgeries our ignorance is willful and inexcusable because we might have read and probably did read an expose of that fact by ALBERT PIKE, in the “Voice of Masonry,” and because we didn’t know enough to consult any authorized publication of these constitutions to find something which we believed to be secret, *et cetera*, when if everything charged by him were true it would still leave that core untouched.

No assault of ours, however “wanton” and “malicious;” no charges of ours, however “vile,” or “slanderous,” or “libelous,” could alter the fact that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had recognized as Masonic that which in structure and essence is the antipode of the free commonwealth of equal eligibilities which every grand lodge represents and upon which it rests. Indeed we need go no further to show this than the following which Bro. PARVIX vouches for as “Article III., extracted from the genuine constitutions of 1786”:

“The first two who received this degree [Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Holy Empire] in any country whatever shall be the presiding officers. In case of death, resignation, or absence from the country (not to return) of the first officer, the second shall take his place, and will appoint an Inspector to succeed to his own place.

"If the second officer should die, resign, or leave the country forever, the first officer will appoint another Inspector-General to succeed him.

"The Most Puissant Sovereign shall in like manner appoint the Illustrious Treasurer, the Secretary-General of the Holy Empire, the Illustrious Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Illustrious Captain of the Guards, and shall also fill all the vacancies that may afterwards occur."

This is the "highest class" in the system thus described and characterized by Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD, the Masonic historian:

"A Hierarchy is formed, each superior degree directs without appeal those below it, and the highest class rules all the others. Each class is self-elected, that is, it receives into its sacred circle those only whom it pleases, so that those of the lower classes have no voice whatever in the administration of their affairs or in the election of their rulers. This one consideration alone precludes these systems from calling themselves Masonic. They are not and never can be Freemasonry. They are simply separate societies, all of whose members happened to be Freemasons."—*Hist. of Freemasonry, Vol. III., p. 348.*

Bro. PARVIN says the 'Secret Constitutions,' whatever they may be, are not now and never have been any part of the law held by the supreme councils of the Northern and Southern jurisdictions of the United States, or any other supreme council of English-speaking peoples, nor have they ever been held as law by any Scottish Rite body in the world. In republishing from our review of Iowa our quotations from them, he places them in parallel columns with the correspondingly numbered articles of the printed "genuine" constitutions, heading each with "Dr. Robbins' forged articles" or some equivalent expression. This parallel column business may be vastly effective to the eye, but as no one would think of finding the language of a secret instrument identical with that which does parade duty as a regular thing, the proceeding is perhaps ingenious rather than ingenuous. In other words the printing of the "genuine" in parallel columns with the other affords no evidence either of the truth or falsity of the latter.

It serves one good purpose, however, that of showing that Bro. PARVIN conveniently ignores our quotation from Article XIII. of the constitution of the A. and A. Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, the same from which (Sec. 4) Bro. GURNEY in his last report quoted the following: "Every Lodge of Perfection must have one copy of the ritual of the BLUE DEGREES, with the secret work, and may have FOUR COPIES of that ritual."

Our quotations from the same article were, first (Sec. 2)—

"Each Inspector General, Active Member, and each Deputy of the Supreme Council or of an Inspector General, shall have issued to him one copy of each Ritual of the degrees *from one to thirty-two;*" and, second (Sec. 13) — "No body of the Rite shall be established until it has paid for, or made

arrangements to have at once sent to it, and pay for, the books which bodies are required to have, that is to say:

“Lodge of Perfection.”

- “4 Rituals of the degrees conferred by it.
- “1 Ritual of the Blue Degrees for instruction.
- “1 Secret work of the degrees conferred by it.
- “1 Secret work of the *Blue Degrees*, etc.”

These quotations, like those which Bro. PARVIN displayed in parallel columns, were made by us to show that when Bro. GURNEY, with reference to his quotation which we have copied above; to the departure of Massachusetts and other grand lodges in the direction of grand orientism, and to the efforts making to secure recognition of so-called grand lodges of Scottish Rite origin as legitimate governing bodies in Ancient Craft Masonry, he said, “There is some recondite mysterious meaning to all this,” the suspicion he then expressed that a conspiracy existed which threatened the integrity of legitimate Masonry was neither unfounded nor premature.

None of the points brought out in the quotations which Bro. PARVIN fraternally calls our “forgeries” were of more than subsidiary importance when compared to that involved in Bro. GURNEY’S and our own quotations from Art. III. of the “genuine,” yet while Bro. PARVIN gets into such a white heat over the former that he comes dangerously near forgetting the courtesy which should obtain between gentlemen—to say nothing of the amenities which fraternal relations are supposed to impose—there is still enough method in his madness that he can remember to forget the latter. He repels for himself and for his grand lodge the “insinuation,” or “misrepresentation,” or “bold but untruthful statement,” involved in our deduction from the events we were narrating, when we referred to “the capture of the Grand Lodge of Iowa by the supreme council” of which he is the deputy for Iowa; but nothing less than italics and small capitals would adequately express his joy when the amendments which recognized as Masonic and having lawful jurisdiction in Iowa, a body which he does not deny handles the rituals of the grand lodge and the secret work of its degrees *within its territory*, were “declared ADOPTED, and a part of the Code of Laws of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.”

We recur now to what at the outset of his discussion of our review of Iowa we cited as an example of reckless writing when he said that we sought to show that “the *Cerneaus* are right.” This statement is not confined to his review of Illinois, but crops out under other heads, as under Idaho, Missouri and other jurisdictions and finally is sought to be sustained by the following from our proceedings, and by the subjoined letter from the grand secretary of Illinois. “For the first time,” he says, “in the history of fraternal correspondence has a reporter been rebuked in such terms by his grand

master as the following extract from the address of Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, of Illinois, October, 1889. The italics are ours":

"I cannot, however," says Grand Master Smith, "overlook the fact that the Committee on Correspondence is discussing this *Cerneauism* in such a manner that it may be questioned if the views of the committee are not being quoted, if not accepted, as views of the grand lodge. It is therefore proper that the grand master should, *on your behalf, and in your name*, put on record the fact that this subject is unknown to this membership, and has in no way been officially presented to you.

"We desire to say that *the Committee on Correspondence (Dr. Robbins) does not voice the sentiments of this grand lodge upon all subjects, and particularly as to this Scottish Rite matter.* Speaking from a personal knowledge of the facts, *we know his premises are false and have no foundation in fact.* If it be said that these reports on correspondence 'express nobody's views but the author's,' and are not 'intended in any way to commit the grand lodge,' then they fail to serve the purpose for which intended, and ought to be abolished. Grand lodges ought not to incur the cost of printing the *idiosyncrasies and dogmatic views of any committee the reports from which are not in consonance with the sentiment of the grand lodge* and not subject to review and action of same."

In connection with this we are authorized to publish the following letter from the grand secretary:

"GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.)
 "OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,)
 "FREEPORT, ILLINOIS December 27, 1889.

"T. S. Parvum, Esq., Grand Secretary, Cedar Rapids.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: YOURS of the 20th inst. is before me, and noted. In reply would say that in relation to Brother Robbins' report, I call your attention to what Grand Master Smith says (above) on the fifty-first page of our Proceedings for 1889, in relation thereto. Brother Robbins did not desire the matter brought up in the grand lodge. He proposed to let the grand master's remarks stand. It being our semi-centennial communication, the grand master was perfectly willing that it should stand as his address left it, because he said (as grand master) *he was authoritatively speaking for the Masons of Illinois, and it places Brother Robbins' report right where it should be.* Brother Robbins should be aware of the fact that the Masons of Illinois are not in sympathy with him in his position in relation to *Cerneauism.*

"With kindest regards and good wishes,

"Very cordially and fraternally yours,

"L. L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary.*"

Upon which he comments:

It is pleasing to know that Grand Master Smith's, and not Dr. Robbins', views are the views of the Masons of Illinois. *The sentiments of a reviewer as expressed in his report on correspondence are never regarded or considered as the sentiments of his grand lodge, unless expressly adopted or endorsed by it.* On the contrary, the utterances of the grand master in his address are always considered and regarded as the sentiments and views of the grand lodge, *unless negated by positive legislation.*

Here the italics are ours.

If it is true, and it *is* true, that “the sentiments of the reviewer as expressed in his report on correspondence are *never* regarded or considered as the sentiments of his grand lodge unless expressly adopted or endorsed by it,” was it kind to the grand master whose utterances he quotes with so much apparent satisfaction—for the record shows it was the grand master and not the deputy of the supreme council for Illinois who was speaking—was it kind to place the remark we have quoted so closely in juxtaposition with the fear expressed by him that the views of the Illinois reviewer were being quoted as the views of the grand lodge, in which fear he found an excuse for forgetting an unwritten rule of fraternal courtesy so universally recognized that according to Bro. PARVIN it had never before been ignored?

In face of the fact that nearly all grand lodges find their purpose served by maintaining the system of reports on correspondence, was it considerate to follow the grand master's remark that if these reports were not intended in any way to commit the grand lodge they fail of their purpose and ought to be abolished, with the comment that they were *never* regarded as reflecting the sentiments of that body? Because it is true that the committee on correspondence does not voice the sentiment of the grand lodge on all subjects, there would seem to be no good reason why Bro. PARVIN should remind the grand master that his remark to that effect was a truism.

But Bro. PARVIN had a reason for doing so whether it was a very good one or not, and that was to set the fact that the reporter's utterances were personal, over against the statement that when the grand master speaks in his official capacity his words are held to reflect the views of the grand lodge, “the utterances of the grand master in his address,” he says, being “*always* considered and regarded as the sentiments and views of the grand lodge unless negated by positive legislation.” We have italicised the word “*always*” to show why we say that this is nonsense, sheer and simple. There are certain executive matters in which the grand master's utterances are law until negated by constitutional limitation or by positive legislation, but in matters of opinion on a great variety of subjects they simply carry the weight which their intrinsic value gives them. Every year every reviewer finds numerous illustrations of the fact that the grand master's opinions are not regarded as voicing the sentiments of the body over which he presides, many in which the grand master is avowedly conscious that they do not reflect those sentiments. If Bro. PARVIN had not been conscious of the extreme gauziness of his statement that in uttering what he had quoted the grand master must necessarily be regarded as reflecting the sentiments and views of the grand lodge, indeed if he had not before the end of the session had abundant evidence under his own eyes to the contrary, he would probably never have sought, and but for the same reason probably never would have obtained the remarkable letter of the grand secretary with which he seeks to strengthen a bantering manifestly too weak to stand alone.

We have spoken of the letter as a remarkable one. It is remarkable in that while assuming to understand our "position in relation to Cerneauism" it betrays either an utter failure to comprehend it in the face of the most abundant means of knowing what it is, or a conscious purpose to assist Bro. PARVIN in misstating it; more remarkable in that it assumes to give out for publication by a foreign reviewer what the usage of every legislative body in the world forbids to go into its own journal of proceedings—the secrets of the committee room, or what occurred in private conferences between the presiding officer and the members; most remarkable that it should have received the official signature of the grand secretary.

Neither the misapprehension by the grand secretary of the scope of his official duty or the limitations of his authority, nor the subject matter of his letter releases us from the obligation imposed by legislative courtesy not to publish here the details of the conferences between committees and the grand master on this subject, nor of results of those conferences far more significant than anything given out by the grand secretary. But since he has stated that we proposed to let the grand master's remarks stand, it is proper to state that in this he is correct. While we did not like the implication of the first paragraph that our manner of discussing Cerneauism was such as in any possible way to commit the grand lodge, yet considering the position held by the grand master in the Scottish Rite body in this State, we were willing to pay the price of silence for the sake of the declaration with which it was coupled, amounting substantially to the assurance that it was not a proper subject for the consideration of the grand lodge.

With reference to the second paragraph, while we considered the statement that we did not voice the sentiments of the grand lodge on all subjects as uncalled for, because we had taken frequent opportunity in our reports to enforce the view that grand lodges could not be held responsible for the opinions of reviewers; and while the Scottish Rite matter was equally with all others one on which we did not assume to speak for the grand lodge, yet the implication that we had especially misrepresented the grand lodge in that matter was one under which it was not easy to keep silent.

We were willing, however, to let the second paragraph stand without comment, because we knew that in our special report on the application of certain grand lodges and alleged grand lodges for recognition, which required action on the part of the grand lodge, the whole question of the relations of genuine Masonry to the so-called Scottish Rite and all the other rites that have been builded by dissenters from the original plan of the Institution, would be brought out so plainly that that action would answer the question—not of our raising—whether we had so misrepresented the Masons of Illinois that we ought to be brought to book for it. Moreover, and what was most desirable, it would answer it in such a way that the personal equation would be entirely eliminated.

BRO. PARVIN was present during the discussion and vote on that report, and he knows how thorough and searching that discussion was. It took hold of first principles and of their application to the problem presented by the application of those pseudo-Masonic bodies for recognition; and BRO. PARVIN (who is pleased to know that our views are not the views of the Masons of Illinois) will bear witness that on the question of the adoption of that report the negative hardly amounted to a respectable "scattering."

One last word about BRO. PARVIN's misstatement, conscious or otherwise, of our position relative to Cerneauism. We say conscious or otherwise, because it sometimes seems to us that he and many others of the faction of Scotch Rites to which he belongs are so blinded by their hatred of the other factions that they forget all about genuine Masonry except as it occurs to them to use it as a make-weight in their fight for empire. And when any body objects to their using Masonry for this purpose instantly they set him down as a defender of their enemies, a "Cerneau," a "Jack Cerneau," just as he would be an *Egyptian* or *Jack Egyptian* if it chanced that the Egyptian Rite was the one at that moment threatening the integrity of their Holy Empire or the revenues of the imperial exchequer.

BRO. PARVIN and the other distinguished brethren who by direct statement or by implication class us as a defender of Cerneauism will look in vain for anything in any report we have written to indicate that we have any more interest in Cerneauism than we have in Morinism or any other ism bearing the same relation to Masonry that they do. With the quarrels of the various factions of the Scotch Rites between themselves we as a Free and Accepted Mason have nothing to do. We have no interest in them except to deplore the scandal their broils bring upon the Fraternity by their unwarrantable use of the Masonic name, and to inquire how long this scandal must continue before it will become the duty of the grand lodge as the conservator of Masonry and of its good name to suppress them all as a common nuisance.

It goes without saying that it is the duty of a reviewer to read a report before he criticizes it. In the very report which BRO. PARVIN makes the occasion, not the excuse for it furnishes none, for charging us with upholding and glorifying Cerneauism, we said in so many words that in so far as either of the factions might claim to have any authority whatever in Masonry we were "impartially and unalterably against both." Beyond this aspect of the matter neither Cerneau nor anti-Cerneau has any right to ask us to embroil ourselves in their quarrels.

But our fixed determination to permit them to skin their own cats without intermeddling on our part, does not relieve us of the duty of observing and reporting for the information of our grand lodge anything that may occur as the war progresses, which threatens the integrity of the Masonry

which it is the function of that body to preserve inviolate. We don't expect any one to discriminate between this and taking sides, who cannot understand the difference between the attitude of a nation which becomes an active belligerent in a war which is raging on its borders, and its attitude when under like conditions it simply maintains an armed neutrality to preserve the inviolability of its own territory. There may be those who like Bro. PARVIN are abundantly able to make the discrimination, but who find their account, or think they do, in doing otherwise. Between these two extremes lies the great body of the Craft, and we are quite content to abide the judgment of its honesty and its common sense.

KANSAS.

34TH ANNUAL.

SALINA.

FEB. 10, 1890.

Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (GEORGE C. KENYON) announced the death of WILLIAM COWGILL, past grand master, and ALBERT D. MCCONAUGHY, past deputy grand master, and referred to the losses of other jurisdictions, among them the loss sustained by Illinois in the death of Past Grand Master DARRAH. In his report on necrology Past Grand Master SHELDON referred to the arduous and important positions which Bro. DARRAH had held and to the lofty example he had set in them, not only of great skill, but also of enduring manhood.

Among the commissions issued by the grand master he reported that of Bro. GEORGE M. MOULTON as the representative of Kansas near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

We copy the following decisions of general interest:

2. A subscription, by a Mason, of stock, or to a fund for the erection of a building, for Masonic purposes, is a civil contract, which can be enforced only by the laws of the land; and any refusal or neglect to pay such subscription does not subject the subscriber to the disciplinary jurisdiction of any lodge or association of Masons.—Approved.

3. Collars, such as have been worn to a great extent by officers of lodges, as jewel hangers, are uncouth, unornamental, and not symbols of Masonry. A Mason should not display any ornament, or wear any clothing,

in a Masonic sense, which has no Masonic symbolism. Our laws prohibit the use of collars by prescribing how the jewels shall be hung.—Modified.

4. The trial, of a Mason, comes within the definition of the term business; and at every stage of the proceedings, and more especially at the time of deliberation and balloting upon the question of "guilty or not guilty," the lodge should not proceed, unless seven Master Masons, being members of the lodge, and qualified to sit and deliberate on the question, are present.—Approved.

5. When the lodge has received a petition for the mysteries of Masonry, the master cannot entertain the objection provided for in Section 44, Chapter II., of the by-laws, until after the candidate has been accepted. The petition can be received by unanimous consent only; if any one thereafter has any objection, he can make it known to the committee of investigation, or vote by ballot for the rejection of the candidate.—Modified.

The reference accompanying the statement of how each decision was disposed of is to the report of the committee on jurisprudence, as indicated by a foot-note. The plan enhances the value of the proceedings to those who consult them to find out what the law is, and prevents trouble likely to arise from masters following decisions that have been modified or disapproved. The modifications noted above did not change the substance of the decisions, but made plainer the intention of the grand master.

All the decisions are in harmony with Illinois law or practice. We have had no decision on the subject of collars, but they have been largely, perhaps generally abandoned.

The grand master reported that he had called on the lodges for contributions in aid of the erection of a monument to the memory of ROB MORRIS. This action the grand lodge commended. Moreover a monument of another kind was erected to the distinguished and lamented brother by giving his name to one of the new lodges chartered.

The grand secretary announced the completion of Volume I. of the reprint of the early proceedings, covering the period from 1855 to 1865 inclusive, without abridgement.

The grand lodge chartered eleven new lodges and continued two dispensations; gave, in conformity with a provision of its by-laws, a valuable advertisement to an insurance company which prefixes "Masonic" to its name and we judge from the report of the committee finds it profitable; recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria; listened to an excellent practical "exhortation," as the speaker called it, delivered by Brother the Rev. Enoch POWELL, who being appointed grand orator at the eleventh hour had not time to prepare what he considered an oration; wrestled with the subject of the dissemination of the work, and on the report of a special committee whose investigations showed the system of schools of instruction too expensive both to the grand lodge and the lodges,

directed the committee on jurisprudence to devise some more economical and equitable plan; and fixed upon Fort Scott as its next place of meeting.

The report on correspondence (pp. 196) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, reviews the proceedings of fifty-four grand lodges, Illinois being included and receiving a twelve-page notice. He quotes extensively from the address of Grand Master SMITH which contained much matter of general interest. Of his remarks relative to crowding too much ritual into one evening, the too late hours of work and the neglect to cultivate the social side of the Institution, he says:

The neglect to cultivate the social element by lodges is a serious drawback, if not a positive obstacle to their progress and healthy growth. Favored as it is by the Masonic authorities of Kansas, private lodges are slow to comprehend its utility, and too often pursue only the old routine of opening, rushing the business through, closing quickly and then hastening home.

As far as our information extends, such in a great measure is the practice in most jurisdictions, especially outside of cities and large towns. There should be a change, and lodges can affect it by devoting a part of each meeting to friendly conversation and the interchange of opinions on Masonic subjects. On proper occasions the wives and daughters and other female relatives should be assembled and participate with the brethren in the enjoyment of a modest feast; all be profited, while the lodges would gain in esteem within their respective jurisdictions.

He quotes at length the arguments of the grand master in favor of recognizing such alleged grand lodges as are ascertained to owe no allegiance to any higher body, and to be governing bodies of symbolic lodges teaching only the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and says:

Well, with the conditions stated by Grand Master Smith, the Latin Grand Bodies might be safely recognized. But we should want stronger proof from such grand lodges than their mere assertion that they had disavowed and abjured the Grand Orients and Supreme Councils of their respective countries. They should be able to present constitutions and by-laws and rituals agreeing in all its essentials with those adopted by English-speaking grand lodges and show that such were understood and used to utter exclusion of all other systems or parts of systems in vogue in their several countries. The mere permission of Grand Orients and Supreme Councils to grand and private symbolic lodges to work the three degrees is not enough. They must openly relinquish all control and supervision over such bodies and cease to give them protection however opposed or menaced. Let Latin Grand Lodges attain to all the foregoing requirements and English-speaking Grand Lodges will accord them recognition if desired.

We infer from this that Bro. BROWN is ready to accord recognition to such grand lodges in Latin countries as can demonstrate their independence of control or interference on the part of other bodies without reference to the legitimacy of the lodges which unite to create them. We do not think he would be ready to accord recognition to an English-speaking grand lodge whose individual constituency was known to be composed entirely of law-

fully-made Free and Accepted Masons, without inquiring whether their lodges which united to create the new grand lodge were charterless, unconstituted bodies, or whether they had derived their warrant of existence from some legitimate source; and we know of no good reason why those who are possibly if not probably dissenters from the original plan of Masonry should be granted immunity from the same inquiry which we insist upon when dealing with those whom we know to be of the household of the faithful.

Notice is taken of the ceremonies at the Auditorium and of the proceedings incident to the semi-centennial celebration, reference being made to Dr. LORIMER'S "very able oration" on 'The Dignity of Labor.'

The report on correspondence is characterized as somewhat warlike and our remarks strike him as at times somewhat pragmatical for a Masonic review. He continues:

In his introductory, we think he travels a long ways to criticise and abuse a Masonic organization, one that he knows nothing personally about, one that is supported and governed by Masonic brethren possibly the equal of Bro. Robbins in point of Masonic intelligence and general information concerning the history of Freemasonry; and know quite as much as he about the legitimacy of Scottish Rite Masonry. It would seem to a casual observer that the brother is giving himself a great deal of unnecessary trouble about an organization that is not in any manner obtruding itself upon him or his grand lodge, or for that matter York Rite Masonry, so far as is recognized by the grand lodges in this country. For that reason, we see no occasion for his losing sleep about other folks' concerns, so long as such organization does not in any manner trench upon the sacred domain of York Rite Masonry; and for the life of us, we cannot see wherein it does.

One would think from reading this that the innocent and much-abused Scotch Riteers were pursuing the noiseless tenor of their way and attending strictly to their own business like their brethren of the Capitular Rite, the Cryptic Rite and the Templar Rite, who like them require their members to be Master Masons. Bro. BROWN has been over the same field in the preparation of his reports that we have in preparing ours, and he hasn't heard of the obtrusion of Scotch Riteism in any of the grand lodges of this country, notwithstanding its concerns have frequently occupied more space in the proceedings of grand lodges than the entire business of the body apart from that. How did its concerns come to occupy the attention of grand lodges?

BRO. ALBERT PIKE, whom Bro. BROWN credits us by implication with having unwarrantably attacked, though he has not furnished and will not furnish any bill of particulars to sustain the implication, says in the very last pamphlet we have received from his pen, and for which we presume we are indebted to the authorities of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, that he has publicly denounced and privately advised against the policy of seeking the intervention of grand lodges in the present quarrel, and we have confidence enough both in his sagacity and his truthfulness to believe that he has done so in good faith. Pray, whom did he advise?

Has he publicly denounced the policy of invoking the intervention of grand lodges when no one was seeking to embroil them? Has he, too, like the Illinois reviewer, peopled the Masonic air with spooks which really have no existence save in his disordered fancy, or set up straw men as objects of attack because he was spoiling for a fight?

Let Bro. BROWN possess his soul and patience and he will have all the evidence he requires to convince him that there is abundant reason why neither he nor any other Mason loyal to grand lodge Masonry should shut his eyes to what is going on around him, and that he need not in the excess of his charitable impulses seek the solution of our "trouble" in the suggestion of our Dakota brother who attributes it to our having been black-balled in some imperial body.

Of what we last year had to say about his cuttle-fish style of warfare—darkening the elements about him with personalities instead of argument—he has this to say:

The way he comes for us, he is evidently not well pleased with what we had to say of his lame defense of the action of the grand lodge in the Crum case. So much has been said by the various writers on correspondence, and all in opposition to the doctrine laid down by our Illinois brother, that it would seem that the discussion of this case has gone about as far as it is likely to prove profitable. For that reason we regret that the brother has persisted in his efforts to make us pay further attention to this question. Such controversies are by no means of our seeking, and we never care to indulge in them, more especially when we differ so widely with a worthy confreere, as we now do. Nor do we propose to continue this unpleasant discussion without end, simply to gratify a little personal ambition, or to have the last word. In our judgment such discussions are not likely to produce good results. The case under discussion is now well understood by a very large majority of the reading and thinking Masons, and we apprehend it would be a difficult task to find any very considerable number of Masons who have given the subject any thought, that will concur in the views of the learned chairman of the Illinois committee. Hence, we do not deem it necessary to say more than to give his sarcasm simply passing notice, and if he so desires, we are willing that he should end it, or in other words, he may have the last word if he thinks it will afford him any pleasure. His methods and style of discussion, in many respects, are not unlike that of a whilom celebrated would-be religious reformer, than whom no more plausible demagogue ever lived, whose chief argument consists mainly in ridiculing and belittling those who may presume to differ with him on any mooted question. In view of the space we have already used we do not feel inclined to discuss Bro. Robbins' pet case, and if he can find a *Crum* of comfort, he is welcome to it.

The persistence of which he speaks refers to our renewed but vain attempt to induce him to publish that portion of The Charges of a Freemason which we quoted as applicable to the subject upon which he opened a discussion, or rather the subject which he made the basis of an attack first upon our grand lodge and then upon us. Considering the jaunty, not to say "pragmatic" way in which he opened the subject and his sudden loss of in-

terest in it when he finds that we want to discuss that and not persons, we are reminded of the witness whose friend was on trial before a criminal court for inability to distinguish between what belonged to him and to the man on whose premises he was caught. The witness was very glib and positive in his testimony in behalf of his friend, and suffered the common fate of finding himself getting badly tangled. As the prosecuting attorney plied his questions in a way that was fast pinning him down he hesitated more and more and finally in answer to a poser, said: "Well, I don't know. I don't care much about this case, anyhow."

We observe with his decline of interest in this case a notable decline in his disposition to indulge in innuendoes and shrugs for which nothing which we have ever written gave him any warrant, although our quotations above show that he has not wholly exorcised the spirit which prompted them. However, if he will only publish the first of The Charges of a Freemason side by side with the declaration with which we last year asked him to couple it, "all will be forgiven."

We regret that the few minutes which remain to us before this copy must be in the express office will not allow us to refer to many interesting points in his report wherein we find ourselves in accord.

KENTUCKY.

90TH ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCT. 22, 1889.

Past Grand Master E. B. JONES, the representative of Illinois, was absent.

The address of the grand master (JAMES D. BLACK) perpetuates the Kentucky fad of calling the communication of the grand lodge a "general assembly." The following will give an idea of the rhetorical style of his exordium:

Out in the rushing, struggling world, the *gleam* of a thousand goals beckon on the stirring multitudes. There, in the midst of activity and fierce contention, the *greed* for *personal* aggrandizement pursues its unsatisfied lust. Commingling there with the clamor of effort, the thought of self and selfishness are the most potent incentives of life.

But here, around our sacred altar, where gather the glintings of a purer

life, personal ambition is subordinated to the higher attraction of a common cause and a common glory. Here the human soul, quickened by a faith that lifts above turmoil and struggle, delights in contemplating a loftier destiny.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT M. FARLEIGH, who succeeded to the grand east in 1876, at the age of thirty-six. He was a classmate of ours at Jefferson Medical College in 1860, and died when he had but just fairly entered upon his forty-ninth year.

Believing that inactive, dormant lodges are an injury both to their individual membership and to the body of Masonry, he had cited no less than fifty-eight lodges, delinquent in returns and dues, to show cause why their charters should not be arrested. Thirty-four of them were wiped out.

From the thirty-seven decisions reported by him we select the following:

1. The power to excuse a brother from voting is not in the worshipful master alone but in the lodge, and rests with the majority. The lodge may excuse him without requiring his reasons for asking to be excused.

4. The fact that a lodge owes a debt evidenced by note does not abridge the right of a brother to dimit. The debt is against the lodge and not the individual brethren.

8. The present grand master will not decide questions injuriously affecting the individual Masonic standing of a member of a subordinate lodge upon *ex parte* statements of one side only, but will require that a chance first be given the accused to be heard in his own defense.

12. The installation ceremony is part of the "labor" of the lodge; it is therefore improper to perform same while the lodge is called from "labor to refreshment."

15. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky has never recognized the degree known as "Eastern Star," nor established any chapter to confer it.

17. The power to receive and commit, or reject a petition for initiation presented to the lodge is not in the master alone, but the lodge, and rests with the majority. The vote on this question may be taken *viva voce*.

24. The fact that the petition for initiation states that the applicant is a saloon-keeper does not *per se* deprive the lodge of the right to receive the petition, or initiate the candidate. The *character* of the business, in this case as in all cases, is a matter appealing to the sound discretion and judgment of the lodge, and is to be taken into careful consideration in passing upon the eligibility and fitness of the applicant for Masonic honors.

25. A lodge in Kentucky having jurisdiction of a petitioner, elected him to take the Entered Apprentice degree. The petitioner afterwards being absent in Missouri on temporary business, the Kentucky lodge may request a lodge in Missouri to confer the degree. The request should bear the seal of the lodge, and be accompanied by a certificate under seal showing his election to take the degree.

26. If a candidate for initiation is afflicted with such deformity or impaired sense "which would prevent him from being perfectly instructed in

the art and mystery of Freemasonry, and, in his turn, instructing others, according to the ancient landmarks" (Constitution, Sec. 4, Article viii.), he should not be initiated. But, whether or not such defect exists, the lodge is the sole judge.

28. A lodge opened and at work in the third degree may call off and open in the second degree. But cannot call off the Fellow Craft lodge and close both second and third degrees in a Masters lodge.

31. The charter of a lodge was destroyed by fire and a new one granted naming the officers then governing the lodge. The lodge under the new charter was, to all intents and purposes, the same as under the old. It had not ceased to exist, only the convenient, tangible evidence of its authority to work was, for a time, wanting. This authority the new charter restored and no other formality is required. The officers need not be re-installed.

32. The treasurer of a lodge was elected secretary and another brother was elected treasurer. The treasurer is an officer of higher grade than secretary, and the treasurer elect must be installed before the old treasurer can be installed secretary. The treasurer elect declined to be installed and no one else being elected secretary both the old treasurer and secretary hold over.

33. A past master of a lodge in another jurisdiction, but who is now affiliated with a lodge in Kentucky, is a member of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky within the meaning of Section 3, Art. i., Constitution.

The committee on jurisprudence suggest that No. 25 should require that identity be fully established; and after a full consideration of No. 33 conclude as follows:

We are unable to find any clause in the constitution or digest giving a past master from another jurisdiction any rights in this grand lodge, and are therefore compelled to dissent from this decision of the grand master and recommend that it be not approved.

The grand lodge concurred, as we think it might properly have done had the committee reached the same conclusion on the broader ground of general principles.

We question both the premises and the conclusion of No. 12, regarding the ceremony not as a part of the 'labor' of the lodge, but as the work of a representative of the grand lodge and that it is immaterial whether he performs it while the lodge is open, at refreshment, or closed, so that he takes care to secure a proper record of the fact of installation.

In Illinois the decisions and the practice carry the doctrine of No. 31 to its logical conclusion. If a lodge loses its charter by fire or otherwise a duplicate charter will be issued, but meanwhile the proceedings of the lodge had in conformity with its own by-laws are held to be valid; it being the action of the grand lodge that gave it existence, and it does not cease to exist because the parchment bearing evidence of this action of the grand lodge may be destroyed. The records of the grand lodge furnish a higher grade of evidence to the same end.

We agree with No. 26 that the lodge is primarily the sole judge whether an applicant for the degrees is physically eligible, but it must exercise that judgment at its peril, being itself liable to judgment by supervising authority for its manner of applying the law whose constraints apply equally to the lodge and the grand lodge.

If No. 28 is based on a Kentucky regulation it of course invites no criticism of the grand master. But if it is simply his deduction from the relation of things as he sees them, we can see no good reason for the latter clause having been put forth as law, no practical benefit accruing to anybody from such technicalities. When the *lodge* is closed we don't think there is anything left open, no matter how many degrees it has been opened on during the evening. Unless the regulations require some set order of procedure in the matter—and we know of no reason why they should—the convenience of the lodge and the common sense of the master ought to be the guide.

The grand master notes the fact that dismission goes on to an alarming extent, but singularly enough does not follow in the beaten path of recommending more stringent legislation, but states as the result of his reflections his conclusion that if lodges were made more attractive it would go far to relieve the unpleasant situation.

The grand master discusses the "Cerneau" question with reference to the pending amendments to the constitution by which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky takes sundry bodies into partnership in the business of governing "Masonry" in that jurisdiction, on condition that those bodies (grand councils, encampments, etc.) shall first so amend their constitutions as to require that the members of their subordinate bodies shall henceforth be in active affiliation with some subordinate blue lodge. In closing he says:

If the grand lodge has not the right to interfere and the power to restrict the Masonic conduct of its membership, where does repose that authority? It certainly does not belong to either party to the controversy, for the contending Scottish Rite bodies have no control beyond their respective membership. The power is alone in the grand lodge, and it is there even independently of written constitution or statute.

It is believed that a nicer regard for the facts will not be deterred nor frightened by the sophism that asserts that a recognition of this authority in the grand lodge abridges the liberty of the individual Mason. Here it suffices to remember, that as a matter of fact, it is not an uncontrolled or an uncontrollable liberty that the individual enjoys either in state or Masonic sovereignty. But each individual surrenders some of his hitherto unrestrained personal rights in turn for the protection and benefits, real or supposed, vouched to him by the combined authority. I am avouched the immunities of an American citizen, and in turn am held to acknowledge and obey the laws of my country. I am avouched the privileges of a Mason so long as I acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as my sovereign in Masonic matters.

Brethren, whatever course your wisdom may pursue in dealing with this question, suffer not the wily insinuations of the partisan to commit you to the mistake of admitting that your grand lodge has any Masonic superior.

The mere fact that any organization makes it a necessary qualification of its candidates that they shall be Master Masons, does not of itself warrant any inquiry even, on the part of the grand lodge into its operations. When, however, such organization calls itself Masonic, and professes to teach and practice Masonry, the grand lodge has a right to inquire. But it derives its right to inquire solely from the fact that itself is the only body that has any right, or shadow of a right to provide for or regulate the practice and teaching of Masonry within the territory occupied by it. By its own constitution it provides for the practice and teaching of Masonry only within what are known as blue lodges of its own creation; and by the law of its existence which is inextricably rooted in the ancient landmarks whose constraint it acknowledges and from which it can escape only by ceasing to be a grand lodge, it is forbidden to provide for the practice and teaching of Masonry elsewhere and estopped from admitting the possibility of its being practiced or taught elsewhere. If any other body is practicing or teaching it within the jurisdiction of a lawful grand lodge, that body is of necessity clandestine. If any organization save itself establishes bodies for the alleged purpose of practicing or teaching Masonry on its territory, it can relieve itself of the duty of immediate warfare against such bodies only by assuming that they are not touching in any way the Masonry whose undivided custody it not only possesses but has entailed upon it in such a way that it cannot live without it.

When the grand lodge interferes with rival organizations not created by itself, but existing on its territory, it must do so on the ground that one or both of them are Masonic bodies; because it goes without saying that the jurisdiction of the grand lodge is restricted to the field of Masonry. If it decides that one of these bodies is rightfully there and that the other is not, it recognizes the former as a Masonic body and consequently a second source of Masonic authority in a field wherein it has heretofore professed as a condition of its existence to be itself the *exclusive* source of authority. Such recognition is *necessarily* a confession that it is sovereign no longer. It is abdication of the supreme power and on the humiliating condition, in the case before us, of promising to use its remaining power to compel the Craftsmen of its obedience, on pain of Masonic death, to respect the pretender with which it has shared its heritage. Is anything more required to constitute an admission that the grand lodge has found a 'Masonic superior'?

The grand master reports that during the year 223 beneficiaries have been maintained in the Kentucky Masonic "Home" at an average cost of \$97.78. This expense includes food, clothing, salaries of superintendent, matron, teachers, and repairs, etc., and aggregates something more than

\$20,000, the money being obtained from interest on the endowment fund, grand lodge assessment, and proceeds of festivals on St. John's Day in June. Since the practically voluntary system of support has been relied upon, the Masons of Kentucky are substantially a unit in devotion to this splendid charity.

The grand secretary's report shows that the constitutional amendments relative to saloon-keeping which we noticed last year, one making the business of saloon-keeping an offense against Masonry, the other making the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the owning and use or renting of property for their sale as a beverage as such, failed of adoption by the lodges through non-action. Coming up in grand lodge they were both laid on the table.

We quote the following from the record relative to a case of appeal, coming up on the report of the committee on grievances:

Bro. J. Proctor Knott offered the following resolution as a substitute for the recommendation of the committee:

Resolved, That the action of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, in expelling Brother Charles F. Hill from the body and the rights and privileges of Masonry, be and the same is hereby reversed, and that said brother is hereby restored to all his rights and privileges as a Master Mason in said lodge.

Past Grand Master C. H. Johnson made the point of order that the resolution was in violation of Masonic law, in that it was not in the power of Grand Lodge to reinstate an expelled Mason to membership in a subordinate lodge.

The grand master decided that the point was well taken.

We know of no grand lodge which assumes to restore an expelled Mason to membership in his lodge after the judgment of expulsion has been confirmed, but we were not before aware that the powers of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky sitting as an appellate body were so restricted that it could not declare that a brother had not been lawfully expelled and make that declaration good. We suppose its powers are thus limited by the terms of its own constitution, as they certainly are not by the law of Masonry.

The library committee reported that at the sale of the Morris Library they had bid \$175 for a lot of books selected by them which included a large lot of books known as the "Mnemonics," consisting of between 400 and 500 copies of the same together with the stereotype plates from which they were printed. The holders of the mortgage on the library of Bro. MORRIS bid a greater sum and became the purchasers. Bro. H. R. COLEMAN, administrator, and we presume also one of the mortgage holders, offered to sell the books to the grand lodge for \$180, and the "Mnemonics" (including plates) for eighteen cents a copy, and the offer was accepted. An order to destroy

the plates was subsequently reconsidered, and they were placed in the hands of the library committee to be disposed of as they might deem best.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges, continued two dispensations and granted one; recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; wrestled mightily with the report of the grievance committee, and did a good deal more business than it wot of in the line of arresting charters, so that through a failure to understand the details and true status of some case before them, the special committee recommended the arrest of many lodges who had either committed no adequate offense, or were chargeable with no sufficient delinquency, or in whose cases the necessary preliminary steps had not been taken to justify the proceedings. Accordingly we find a "Dispensation Extraordinary," issued after the grand lodge closed, authorizing twenty-five lodges, wrongfully included in the list, to continue their labors until the last day of the next grand lodge.

WILLIAM W. CLARKE, of Hopkinsville, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 176) is from the hand of Bro. JAMES W. SEATON, who will receive a most cordial welcome all around the board on his return to the reporter's table. Illinois for 1888 receives very thorough and discriminating notice. He approves as sound all the decisions rendered by Grand Master SMITH and copies his remarks relative to the burial of an immoral Mason as sustaining views expressed by him in a former report, and forcibly says:

We have no patience with the high moral sentiment after the lips are forever sealed in death. Let it come in the lifetime of the brother, and let discipline be enforced fearlessly, and regardless of who or what the brother is, enforcing it alike on the rich and the poor, those high in social or political position as well as on those not occupying such prominence—let all fare alike.

He is not prepared to endorse the views of the Grand Lodge of Illinois relative to the recognition of grand lodges of Scottish Rite origin, evidently believing that somehow somebody outside of a grand lodge can create legitimate lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. He says the position of Illinois would confine legitimate Masonry almost exclusively to English-speaking nations and thereby our boasted universality of Masonry falls to the ground. We have elsewhere in this report referred to this point when raised by another and we think we have shown that the universality of Masonry referred to by the fathers of the first grand lodge was intended to apply not to the distribution of the Fraternity on the earth's surface, but to its catholic basis of fellowship; the claim of universality being made when Masonry confessedly had no existence outside of the British Islands.

He thus deals with a question we asked him:

We have only this to say, that if it be true that the Mason's God created all things, and governs all things, and it is to Him that we must look for every needed blessing, we cannot believe that such a just God would place intelligent beings in the world and not give them a written code of laws for their government. God could not expect obedience to His will if He failed to inform man of what is expected of him. If this view be correct, then God has given us a code, and if emanating from God it must be inspired, because it could not emanate from Him unless it was inspired. Then if it be true that God has given us a written code for our government, we must believe that the Bible is the written code unless some other is produced. The enlightened nations of the earth all have written codes for their government, and it is hard to believe that the God who has created us would be less beneficent to His children than are the nations of the earth to their subjects or citizens.

Bro. Robbins asks this writer if any one asked us our views with reference to the divine authenticity of the Bible at the time of our initiation, to which we can only reply, no; but if they had asked us we would have replied in about the same manner that we have spoken our views above. We do not believe any government is just without the will of the ruler is made known to those who are governed, and we cannot consent for one moment that God is an unjust ruler. It does not seem hard that all Masons should believe that God has revealed His will for the government of men, and this is all we insist upon. We leave the Jew, the Christian and the Mohammedan to their own peculiar views, religiously speaking, because all believe in the same overruling Providence.

As to what he says would have been his reply we have only to say that it would have been a very proper reply if the question had been asked, but that does not in the least controvert our position, which was that the question was not asked, and that the fact of its not being asked indicated the *Masonic* view of the latter-day proposition to impose tests unknown to the fundamental law. It is possibly a significant fact that Bro. STAROX and Bro. Brown and others who make a virtue of holding certain views, are careful not to quote the law of Masonry on this subject although we have frequently placed it at their disposal. Of course both have the law within reach, but it is more convenient to have it in the report one is reviewing. For Bro. STAROX's convenience, should he wish to lay it before his readers, we reproduce it here, from The Charges of a Freemason:

"A Mason is oblig'd, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charg'd to be of the religion of that country or nation whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguish'd."

We are warranted in saying that it is possibly significant that Bro. STAROX does not quote the law, because in various places in his report when re-

ferring to this subject he speaks of it as the "God and Bible question," as though the two questions were synonymous. There is no "God question" in the discussion. Bro. STAYON, Bro. BROWN and all the other brethren who darken counsel by such references know that we all agree as to the requirement of a belief in Deity. It is only when they go beyond that and insist on enforcing upon the Fraternity their particular notions about the God who is the common and equal heritage of us all, that discussion and dissension begins. No sophistry can controvert, and no loud exhortation can obscure the fact that it is just at this point in religion, the world over, where divergence begins and it becomes no longer possible to say that "all men agree."

The framers of the first of the ancient charges, the charge "Concerning God and Religion," the most of which we have quoted above, saw this clearly beyond a doubt, and hence explained in the remaining portion, which we now quote, why it was deemed expedient to leave the particular opinions of the brethren to themselves, requiring conformity only in the one particular of belief in God and obedience to the moral law, "whereby," they say, "Masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance."

Bro. STAYON quite misapprehends our badinage about the necessity of "the step-ladder process," as Bro. DRUMMOND calls it, of opening and closing, and in dissenting from what he thinks we meant, expresses very completely what we did mean, as follows:

He is inclined to take the ground that a lodge cannot be legally opened without beginning with the Entered Apprentice and ascending regularly to the Third degree. We are unable to see the use of all that except at stated meetings, and we do not think then that it is absolutely indispensable, but it is doubtless much better to do so. At called or emergent meetings we do not think it at all necessary to open except on the degree in which the lodge is expected to work. We do not see that the degrees would be lying around loose, or in any danger of becoming a prey to the ravages of the profane.

Bro. STAYON disagrees with our grand lodge with reference to the recognition of "grand lodges" of Scotch Rite parentage, and seems to rejoice at every instance where dissenters from the original plan of Masonry get any sort of recognition. We refer him to our remarks under the head of Iowa where we have referred to this subject at some length.

There are many points in this interesting report wherein we find ourself agreeing with the writer, and we regret that we have already been betrayed into so extended a review of Kentucky that we have had time and space only to notice points on which we disagree.

LOUISIANA.

78TH ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEB. 10, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. F. P. STUBBS, sent regrets for enforced absence.

The grand master (CHARLES F. BUCK) announced the death of Past Grand Master MICHEL ELOI GIRARD and paid a comprehensive and eloquent tribute to his memory. He was a native of France, though his mother was from Louisiana, and came here an infant, returning to that country for his education. The grand master reports also the death of Bro. GIOVANI BATTISTE SEARBARO, grand sword bearer, a native of Italy. Notice is also taken of the decease of distinguished brothers in other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master DARRAH, of Illinois.

He regards the grand representative system as a beautiful exchange of courtesies, but thinks it is in danger of failing to accomplish its objects mainly through lack of zeal and attention on the part of the grand representatives themselves, who he thinks should be active mediums of intercourse and association—not mere silent figures. We do not think the system will ever amount to much in a diplomatic way, and we apprehend that a system in which the appointments have come to be regarded as patronage belonging to the grand master of the jurisdiction to which they are accredited, cannot long survive the dry rot.

The grand master refers to "The Status of Cerneauism" as an illegitimate, clandestine body, and says:

I have received important circular letters from the grand lodges of Pennsylvania, Iowa and South Dakota, and a "special report" on the subject by the committee on foreign correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Florida, and I think the time has come for us to "fall into line" and give our support to the essential principles of Masonic grand lodge jurisdiction and *Masonic identity* which are necessary to the maintenance of Free and Accepted Masonry in its perfect and untainted integrity.

In doing this we will not only give expression and effect to an important and vital principle of Masonic discipline, but at the same time aid those of our sister jurisdictions who are more directly affected in their struggle to eject this illegal pretender. I would suggest a reference to the committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence, with a request that it submit a special report and, if their views accord in the main with those herein expressed, that they submit to this grand lodge the appropriate resolutions to put them in force.

Neither the grand master nor the jurisprudence committee say anything to explain what the grand master meant by "Masonic identity." The committee did not, however, think further legislation necessary. They say:

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana had occasion many years ago to take the position and act in regard to similar, if not the same organizations, and had no doubt then, nor has it ever since had doubt, as to its capacity and right to act upon and determine the legitimacy of any body pretending to be Masonic and claiming recognition, directly or indirectly, or which might pretend to establish bodies in Louisiana. It has, by resolution, condemned and refused to hold any Masonic intercourse or to recognize the legality of several bodies claiming to be Masonic, which has encroached in any way upon the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, or upon any of the sister grand lodges with which it is in fraternal correspondence; and has a long time since recognized those organizations of Masons whose acts have been favorable to the due exercise of full sovereignty by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana within its jurisdiction. It has acquiesced in and frequently asserted the doctrine that two grand bodies, without at least the concurrence of both, cannot exercise or hold jurisdiction in the same territory at the same time; and hence it follows that it cannot recognize any body claiming to be Masonic which encroaches upon the jurisdiction of any other Masonic body which it has previously recognized as legitimate.

Having in view the past action of the grand lodge, and seeing no reason why the grand lodge should now reverse that action, your committee cannot see why the Cerneau supreme councils should be regarded as legitimate Masonic bodies, they being in jurisdictional conflict with Masonic bodies heretofore directly or indirectly holding the grand lodge as legitimate, and feel bound to consider the Cerneau supreme councils and all bodies of Masons holding under them as illegitimate, and not to be recognized by this grand lodge as entitled to receive any recognition whatever.

Your committee do not deem it necessary for the grand lodge to adopt any further legislation upon this subject, deeming this formal expression of opinion sufficient to guard our brethren against any recognition of the Cerneau bodies as claiming to be Masonic, and against having any Masonic intercourse with them.

Acknowledgment is made of the invitation to attend the Illinois semi-centennial and the Connecticut centennial, and the hope is expressed that those jurisdictions may have taken even stronger life and power of growth and activity for the future from the inspiration of their festive communion. From his decisions we take the following:

2. Incident to a trial in a lodge I was asked by the W. M. to give my opinion on a ruling he had made in the progress of the case. I answered that under such conditions, the question being one not of usurpation of power or otherwise violative of the master's duty and authority, but merely whether he correctly ruled on a point of law arising during the trial, the grand master could not and ought not to give a decision. If the whole proceeding were illegal and unauthorized we doubt not the grand master could arrest them; but, subject to this power, the trial belongs exclusively to the constituent lodge until it comes on proper appeal to the grand lodge, where the grand master may be forced into a position to review the proceedings. He might as well constitute himself at once the trial judge as direct the presiding W. M.'s rulings.

3. In one of the constituent lodges the committee on investigation on an original application reported the candidate as "ineligible by reason of ex-

treme deafness." The question submitted to me was whether the application could be withdrawn in the face of section 71, general regulations, which provides in general terms, without allowance or exception, that "applications cannot be withdrawn after they have been referred to a committee, but the ballot shall be taken thereon," etc.

I unhesitatingly decided that this article had no application to a clear case of *ineligibility* for want of proper "qualification." The reason is obvious: the ballot if in his favor could not benefit him; the degrees could not be conferred upon him.

4. Downsville Lodge made application for a dispensation to act on the application of a candidate who had not resided the full "one year" in this State as required by section 65, G. L. regulations. As it was not claimed that he was a "mariner" I felt constrained to refuse the request. Whatever may be the so-called "Prerogatives" and "extra-legal" powers which the grand master is believed by some to have, I consider him, under the jurisprudence which obtains in this jurisdiction, divested of all discretionary power where the written law is clear and unambiguous. His sole duty in such a case is to *know* the law, obey it and see that others do so likewise.

The decisions were approved, but with reference to a remark of the grand master in No. 4, the committee on jurisprudence say, the grand lodge concurring:

The committee cannot agree with the grand master, that that officer is "divested of all discretionary power where the written law is clear and unambiguous;" that is the case perhaps with regard to the constitution, but it is otherwise relative to the general regulations, edicts, etc. By the nature of our order it is absolutely necessary that the grand master be clothed with certain discretionary powers, which it is impracticable to particularly and accurately define, and by this fact we recognize the utter impossibility to reduce the law into writing so as to cover every possible case that may arise; and the further fact that "times change, and men change with them," in reality, constantly changing, perpetually changing, and power must be lodged somewhere in order to obtain that almost perfection in the equitable administration of the law which is never seen except in Masonry. Hence the reason for expecting the grand master to report to us what he has done relative to the application and interpretation of the law; the reference of the same to this committee, and the final approval or disapproval thereof by the grand lodge. A striking instance of the truth of these suggestions is found in one of the decisions of the grand master himself (No. 3), where he reports a case which he held did not come under the provisions of the very peremptory clauses of section 71 of the general regulations, which, as he says, "provides in general terms, without allowance or exception," but not more so than section 68, to which he also refers (No. 5), and very properly declines to relax.

The language of Sec. 68, referred to by the committee, is that "in no case shall an unfavorable ballot be reconsidered."

The grand master strongly urged legislation on the subject of joint occupancy of halls with other organizations, but the committee on jurisprudence advise otherwise for the following reasons:

Your committee have very carefully considered the remarks of the grand master relative to "joint occupancy," and they have strongly influenced us in believing that the law as it now stands, and as it has been heretofore administered, is the very best practical solution of the difficulties of the subject. We think that it cannot be too often reiterated that the policy of the order is to prevent joint occupancy, but realizing the straightened conditions of some few of our subordinates we recognize the necessity of some exceptions being made to the rule, and the discretion to be exercised cannot possibly be confided otherwise than in the wisdom of the grand master.

The views of the committee prevailed.

The report of the grand secretary acknowledges the receipt of bound copies of Illinois proceedings and of the Illinois semi-centennial medal for the library.

The report of the Louisiana Relief Lodge shows that \$17.50 was disbursed to applicants from Illinois.

The edict of 1865 providing that no final action should be taken at the same annual grand communication at which the resolution for recognition of a foreign grand lodge was presented, was repealed, and the grand lodges of New South Wales, Puerto Rico, Victoria, and North Dakota were recognized. Five new lodges were chartered, and provision made for celebrating the festival of St. John the Baptist in New Orleans, under the auspices of the grand lodge, on June 24, 1890.

CHARLES F. BUCK and JAMES C. BATCHELOR, M. D. (Drawer 81), both of New Orleans, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 50) is again the work of Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, who as usual pursues the topical plan.

The topics noticed in this report that were not included in the preceding one are—"Fees for Degrees," "Landmarks," "Grand Representatives," "Australia." Of the form of his report he says:

We continue this (our fourth) report in the same form as the three preceding reports. Though requiring more labor and greater care and much more time in its preparation, we think it more satisfactory and nearer the requirements of what these reports should be. We dislike the usual form, having an antipathy, so to speak, towards the gossip frequently found in them, and which can be of little or no interest to any one except those immediately concerned, and these are confined to the reporters and probably grand masters and grand secretaries, and as to them only so far as something may be written as to their own grand lodges. We write for the fraternity of our own jurisdiction. They pay the expenses of these reports, and are or should be interested only in what concerns the general welfare of the Craft, and the movements of a general nature throughout the Masonic world, and especially as the same may affect us. The reading Masons among us will seldom look through the reports State by State, and thus will miss, unless they do, many utterances that may be made and reported which are of real interest to them.

But when we collate, with comments more or less freely made, the various sayings of grand masters and others, and important proceedings of grand lodges, under separate heads, properly indexed, any subject treated of which is thought interesting will be read and considered.

In conclusion under this head we would suggest to masters of lodges, whenever the meeting is not consumed in working the degrees or other important business, that they read or cause to be read what has been collated under some one head (or part of it, if found too long); and we think they will find this a spreading of light among the Craft, and will make the lodge meetings more interesting than they otherwise would be. A division of the report into subjects renders this practicable, which would hardly be in the other form of making these reports.

Referring to his previously expressed views in opposition to legislation by grand lodges on the saloon question, he says he has seen no attempt by argument to refute his position. Quoting Bro. BARKLEY, of Mississippi, on this subject, who he says seems desirous of rivaling Bro. VINCELL, and must be classed among the one-idea men, with all their peculiarities attached, he says:

We are at a loss to understand how any man could make the mistake which Bro. Barkley has done—quoting our grounds of what constituted a Masonic crime, and then limiting those grounds to one. (There were two, as stated by us: first, the statute laws of the State; second, the Masonic obligations.) Any just grammatical or logical interpretation of the words of our statement is directly the contrary of what Bro. Barkley assumes. Anything forbidden by the laws of the State is a Masonic crime; anything contrary to the Masonic obligations is a Masonic crime. There may be things forbidden by law which are not included in the Mason's obligations, and things contrary to the obligations upon which the laws are silent. But Masonic offenses embrace all that is forbidden in both, nor does one depend upon the other, further than that the Mason's obligation makes a Masonic offense everything that contravenes the laws of his country.

Concerning non-payment of dues he thinks the fact that the question is still occupying the attention of the Craft in most jurisdictions, shows that a satisfactory conclusion has not been reached, and can be reached only by further discussion and experiment.

On the subject of life membership he has the following comments on the remarks of Grand Master REED, of Wisconsin:

The dues are not for the privilege of enjoying the benefits of *Masonry*, but the particular benefits of the lodge. We would ask Bro. Reed (and others) here, how it is that as each brother has been a contributor to the funds of the lodge sixteen or twenty *consecutive* years, and thereafter is relieved from his forced contributions, the lodges can be seriously crippled? Are there no new members coming in during those sixteen or twenty years, and are not all such contributing members to the expenses of the lodge? As we have said before in former reports, a lodge that has ceased to do any work or to affiliate any Masons for ten, fifteen or twenty years, ought to cease to exist. It is a dead branch. But experience proves the contrary. In the first lodge in Louisiana which adopted life membership, the largest in the

State for years, a quorum was not had if the life members failed to come. The rule is the opposite of what he states—the old members are not as able to pay dues as the young members, and the tendency is that as soon as a member becomes unable to pay dues he is excluded from lodge membership, although in their young and prosperous days they may have contributed thousands of dollars in the shape of charity.

He thinks there has been a good deal of unnecessary legislation on the subject of grand lodge representatives, so much so that in many instances the original idea has been wholly lost sight of, and another thing substituted for what was originally a very simple thing, the whole being at first—"1st. An exchange of formal brotherly courtesies." "2d. The bestowal of a mark of honor and recognition of Masonic worth in the recipients of the honor."

Tracing the process of change down to the present time when the prevailing tendency is for the practical lodging of the appointments in the grand master of the jurisdiction receiving the representatives, and forbidding any one to hold a commission from more than one grand lodge—to the end that the patronage shall be made to go as far as possible—he says:

But enough of this, though what we have written is in the hope that a return will be made from the political method of making appointments, and induce a return to the true principles upon which the whole is based, or a repeal of the whole system, which would be far better than engrafting a system of offensive politics upon the institution.

Bro. FELLOWS appends his usual valuable table of statistics.

The Louisiana volume contains the proceedings of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of WASHINGTON as president of the United States, by the grand lodge, the exercises being held in St. Charles Theater, April 30, 1889. The opening address of Grand Master BUCK, which was worthy of the occasion, was followed by a strong oration by the Rev. and W. Bro. WM. A. SNIVELY, D. D., pastor of Trinity Church, and this in turn by eloquent addresses by the Rev. and W. Bro. LUDWIG P. HEINZ, in German; W. Bro. MANUEL CASTILLO, in Spanish; W. Bro. ANATOLE A. KER, in French; W. Bro. JOHN ROCCHI, in Italian, interspersed with appropriate national airs of the different countries. The brilliant and effective affair closed with a grand banquet, spiced with toasts and speeches, the latter unreported, but from the speakers' names we may safely say they abounded in eloquence, wit and gallantry.

MAINE.

70TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 7, 1880.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. GEORGE W. DEERING, was absent.

The grand master (FRANK E. SLEEPER) announced the death of Past Junior Grand Warden OLIVER GERRISH, the oldest Mason in the State. His keen eye and fine frank face looks out of the excellent line and stipple engraving, after a photograph taken at 91, which makes the frontispiece of the volume—the face of the man whom Bro. W. H. SMITH in his memorial effectively paints with a few strokes:

He was a thorough mechanic; as a citizen he was one of the best; as a Christian, consistent; rigid in his views upon subjects that his mind accepted as right, for he was slow to receive opinions; when he did, it was the conclusion of the whole matter. In his judgment of others, perhaps he did not always "*gently* scan his brother man" as he should. He was so much the embodiment of the old time Puritan that he hewed to the line regardless of consequences. This led him at times to appear stern; but as he neared the setting sun of life, most of this disappeared and he became imbued with a tenderness akin to that of his Master whom he had so faithfully served. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school, and an honest man in his warp and woof. In this community he was looked upon as a model in every way. Old and young revered him. He was active in every effort that had good in it. He applied the touchstone of honesty and right to all measures, and if they stood the test according to his standard, he gave them a generous support.

The grand master reported four decisions, one of which we copy as being in accord with Illinois decisions and with the practice we have uniformly followed:

2. Does Section 99 of the Constitution *require* the tyler to ballot upon applications?

Answer. No. The tyler being placed outside the door is not properly present. But at elections and upon applications he should, if a member, have an opportunity to ballot if he desires, the Master ordering some other brother to tyle for him while he is within the lodge for that purpose.

He further decided that a rejection by a lodge not having jurisdiction was a nullity; that an active member who has been elected an honorary member and thereby released from the payment of dues is eligible to the office of master, unless some lodge by-law prevents; and that a brother is not liable for dues during the term of his suspension as a condition of reinstatement.

The grand secretary reported that the number of registered brethren [unaffiliated] does not vary much; most of them keep up their payments promptly—a few let them run behindhand.

Relative to lost and defaced charters the following was adopted.

1. That when a charter is destroyed or lost, a copy of the original be issued, with the vote of the Grand Lodge authorizing its issue, duly attested, endorsed upon it.

2. That if it is not practicable to issue a copy of the original charter, a special charter of confirmation, reciting the grant and any issue of the original charter and its loss, and confirming the lodge in its rank and all its powers and privileges under its original charter.

3. That when the Grand Lodge issues a copy of a charter in place of one already existing; the action of the Grand Lodge be endorsed upon both and the lodge be allowed to hold possession of both.

The representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of New York, Bro. ELOX G. BROWN, dropped in to see what manner of body he represented and its methods of business, was welcomed by the grand master and invited to participate in the deliberations.

The grand lodge granted one charter and issued one dispensation for a new lodge; transferred \$1,000 to the charity fund; decided that lodges *v. d.* are not required to pay *per capita* dues to the grand lodge; that the membership of the brethren named in a dispensation is suspended while the lodge *v. d.* is in life, and that if suspended for one purpose it must be for all purposes, and hence they are not liable for dues to their former lodge, nor that lodge liable to the grand lodge for dues. This differs radically from the Illinois law by the terms of which both lodges are liable for dues, and the members of lodges *v. d.* are liable to their former lodge until the lodge *v. d.* receives a charter.

A proposition to require secretaries to report at each annual meeting the names of all members who are in arrears, and the junior warden to prefer charges against the delinquents within sixty days, was negatived for the excellent reasons given by the committee on jurisprudence that its adoption would be "contrary to sound policy as well as an unnecessary restriction upon the rights and privileges of the lodges."

ALFRED E. CHASE was elected grand master; IRA BERRY, re-elected grand secretary, both of Portland.

The report on correspondence (pp. 199) by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND is now something over a year old, but Bro. DRUMMOND'S reports are something that neither custom nor age can stave and so get themselves read whether they come early or late. This (1886) is equal in interest to any of its predecessors, and as usual makes those of us who have not large libraries within reach largely his debtors.

Reviewing our proceedings for 1888, he says:

The address of the Grand Master (John C. Smith) with a few accompanying papers, takes up over forty pages in the proceedings, and yet every subject is treated with almost wonderful brevity and conciseness. We speak of this to give an idea of the immense amount of business that falls to the lot of the Grand Master in this immense jurisdiction. In its total membership it ranks next to New York, which it largely exceeds in the amount of business coming before the Grand Lodge, probably on account of the large number of new or young lodges.

He regrets that Illinois recognized the regularity of the work of a Scotch lodge in making an Illinoisian sojourning in Scotland, because he thinks if the grand lodges of this country would stand together in refusing to recognize such work the *practice* would cease even if the *law* remains unchanged.

He thus comments on Grand Master SMITH's views on the mileage question:

He says that the mileage paid *to* representatives is more than double what is paid *by* them, and he, therefore urges its reduction, so that the *per capita* tax may be reduced from *seventy-five* to *fifty* cents. But we regret to find that, in arguing the matter, he assumes that each lodge must pay dues enough to cover the expenses of their own representatives; the representation of a lodge in the grand lodge is of more importance to the Craft at large than to the lodge; in some jurisdictions the grand lodge was formerly "put on wheels," so that the expense of representation might, in the long run, fall equally upon the lodges; but that system did not work very well, and now grand lodges are generally located and mileage paid to the representatives, whereby the expense falls equally upon every member in the jurisdiction: we in Maine have found that the payment of mileage alone operated unequally, and we now pay about the same gross amount as formerly, but by paying *both mileage and per diem* we make the system operate quite equally. Of course any system that pays more than the expenses is unequal and unjust, as Grand Master Smith says.

There is no doubt that a more equitable result would be reached in our jurisdiction if the mileage were reduced and the per diem increased. We agree with Bro. DRUMMOND, however, that the representation of a lodge in the grand lodge is of more importance to the Craft at large than to the lodge, and we do not think there is any injustice involved in the drawing of a greater amount from the treasury by a representative than his lodge pays into it, because the members of the weak lodge pay just as much *per capita* as the members of the strong.

Referring to the non-recognition of Porto Rico by Illinois, he says:

The grand lodge re-affirmed its previous position, that it would not recognize as Masons any who hail from lodges which have not sprung from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain. We cannot perceive any valid reason for distinguishing between lodges springing from different sources, of equal antiquity, and recognizing each other from their origin down to the present time. The application of the principle would require the distinction, formerly existing between the so-called "Moderns" and "Ancients," to be per-

petuated, and we do not see how the Grand Lodge of Illinois can consistently avoid doing so.

BRO. DRUMMOND could see a valid reason for not recognizing the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, and recognizing other lodges not as old—for the conclusive reason that it was working without authority from any legitimate source, notwithstanding it had for a hundred and fifty years been recognized of all.

Quoting to agree with, in the main, our remarks relative to the powers of grand masters, he dissents from our remark that ‘Grand masters did not exist prior to 1717,’ saying that “the proof so far goes merely to the *manner of election* and not to the *existence of the office.*”

We used to believe in the existence of grand masters prior to that time, but we have given up the idea there was anything answering to the office of grand master.

Quoting our remark that we were in accord with the Illinois law which holds that as the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge, so there it is full and complete and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this grand jurisdiction, he asks: “But after all, should not the correspondence pass through the grand masters’ hands, in order that they may see that the proceedings are in accordance with the law of their respective jurisdictions?” and adds, “The practice seems to be tending in that direction.”

We doubt not that if papers relating to waiver in favor of a lodge within the same grand jurisdiction were required to pass through the grand master’s hands many blunders would be avoided, but we think it much more important that the lodge should be required to apply the law for itself, than that absolute immunity from complications should be purchased by keeping the lodges in leading strings.

In speaking of the fact that when residents of Maine go elsewhere and get the degrees the grand lodge regulations forbid their being recognized as Masons by Maine lodges, we said that while a *lodge* might deny a regular Mason the privilege of visiting, we did not think the grand lodge could lawfully divest a Mason whom it admits to be regularly made and in good standing, of any of his rights without due process of law—that is, by judgment after due trial. This leads BRO. DRUMMOND to remark:

But while the grand lodge cannot divest him of *rights*, it may prohibit the granting to him of *privileges*; it may prohibit his admission as a visitor or member and prevent his enjoying the privileges incident to visitation and membership.

We acknowledge that some grand lodges do this, and we infer from his suggestion that they do it by virtue of a distinction which they discern between divesting a brother of his rights, and forbidding the extension of the privileges upon which the value of his rights depends. There is not *much* practical difference, to the victim, between shutting off his breath by squeezing his windpipe, and putting him in an exhausted receiver. But this goes only to one point of our criticism. Conceding that the "right of visit" is "not a right, but a privilege," it fails of being a right only because of the principle which holds the rights of a sitting member of a lodge superior to the rights of a non-member. It is the objection of the sitting member of the lodge which the brother proposes to visit, which alone comes in, doubtfully, to limit the right of a regularly-made Mason in good standing to visit any regular lodge. And so too the control of the *personnel* of its own membership lies in the constituent lodge, and we do not think the grand lodge has any more right to forbid a lodge to affiliate any regularly-made Master Mason in good standing than it has to require a lodge to affiliate a member against its will.

BRO. DRUMMOND had looked with some interest for what we would say about the Vienna Lodge case, but as we referred to it but once he preferred to wait until he should see what we had to say about his previous criticisms. He however refers to it occasionally under other jurisdictions, as for instance, under Pennsylvania, where he says:

We do not quite agree with him (Bro. VAUX) in his view that the action of Illinois was "cowardly;" we believe it was the result of modern theories in relation to Freemasonry boldly announced and maintained; and it is all the more dangerous because it was not cowardly, but earnest and bold.

Under Texas he refers to the case at greater length, and one of his statements we shall notice here, and one only because we think it involves the only point not included in his report for 1890, judging from the advance sheets he has kindly sent us. As these sheets do not contain all of his remarks we shall reserve what we have to say of his rejoinder until we receive the full report in the Maine proceedings. The remark to which we referred in his review of Texas is involved in the following:

It may be that a Mahomedan may be made a Mason upon the Koran; but if he should be, and then should ridicule the Bible *in its capacity as the Great Light in Masonry in American lodges* (as was the fact in the Illinois case), he would deserve expulsion for his un-Masonic conduct in ridiculing and denouncing the Book upon which his brethren were made Masons.

The statement that in the Illinois case the brother "ridiculed the Bible in its capacity as the Great Light in Masonry in American lodges" is wholly unwarranted. There was no charge or claim by any one that Bro. CROM ever referred to the Bible in that capacity, nor any pretence that within the lodge he ever said anything to indicate whether or not his views of the Bible in *any* capacity differed from those of his brethren.

Noticing the fact that some committees have criticised the tardy appearance of the Maine proceedings, he vouches for the innocence of both the grand secretary and the printer; denies as we had already done in referring to the same case (Alabama) the power of a member to destroy the eligibility of another member to office by filing charges against him on the night of the election; admits that the burial of an unaffiliated Mason with Masonic honors cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but says there is nothing in the general Masonic law prohibiting it, while long usage sanctions it; thinks the lodge may properly take charge of the body of a deceased Mason after it arrives at the grave and perform the burial service, and in this we are glad to have his favorable judgment on what we have more than once done when for family or other reasons it was desirable to have for pall-bearers those who were not Masons; says a Dakota committee in discussing the question, 'What is legitimate Masonry?' adopt the blunder that the grand lodge cannot know of anything being Masonic beyond the Master's degree, forgetting that *voucher* is, and always has been, an officially recognized means of *Mason's knowledge*, and that for some one hundred and twenty-five years the bodies of which they speak have been vouched for as *Masonic bodies*, and been recognized as such by all grand lodges and all Masons, until the 'new lights' of recent days have undertaken to deny facts and history, whereat we confess our regret that he did not anticipate and clear up the difficulty which old-fashioned people like ourself have in understanding, *even by voucher*, how those can be Masonic bodies which practice something other than the Masonry whose recoil places those who attempt to make innovations in its body outside of the pale of the Institution; mentions, incidentally, the fact that in Maine they open on the degree in which work is to be done—without climbing up, or climbing down; holds that when a constitution provides that an officer shall be elected by ballot, and that each member has one vote, a *viva voce* vote authorizing one member to cast the vote of the grand lodge, whether for a person named or not, is a violation of the constitution, and that if it appears of record the election is illegal; has always supposed that usage sanctioned the laying of corner-stones with the grand lodge open on the first degree, because in all the forms of procession for such purposes that he has seen, a place is assigned to Entered Apprentices, and he took it for granted that in doing work of an *operative* character the grand master needs his workmen of all grades; fears that the provision of the Iowa code which permits petitions for affiliation to be determined by a majority, instead of a unanimous vote, will prove disastrous to the harmony of the Craft; is surprised, as we were, to learn from Bro. GRANT that in Kentucky, if the master and wardens of a lodge die or move away, so that no one of them can be present, the lodge can never again be opened, and of course must become extinct, and it is not strange that he regards this as the greatest case of the 'tail's wagging the dog' of which he has ever read; holds, anent life membership, that for debts incurred by an unincorporated lodge, all its members are holden to a third person, whatever may be their

rights among themselves, and shares the doubt of the Michigan committee that a lodge can, *under the superior law of the State*, exempt its members from future liability in all cases; says with reference to the 'Prerogative question' that the assumption that all the law of Masonry is the 'written' law, is as erroneous as would be the assumption that all the civil law is the *written* civil law; holds that any law that puts non-affiliates, as a class, outside of the pale of Masonry is un-Masonic; had contended for many years for the old law in that section of the country, which made membership a contract, and the non-payment of dues a breach of that contract, but the doctrine that non-payment of dues is a crime has been so universally adopted that he has been silenced, though not convinced; says that when the *personnel* of the representative of a grand lodge is to be taken as the expression of *any* opinion as to any measure of the internal policy of the grand lodge to which he is accredited, the system should be abolished as a most dangerous enemy of the sovereignty of grand lodges; confesses with reference to the Texas decision that it was an ancient custom to preside 'covered,' and must be complied with, that he has *practically* held that the usage is not so universal and binding that it may not be temporarily departed from when comfort or convenience require it; notes a Virginia case where an expelled Mason petitioned the lodge for restoration, which was refused by one negative vote, but who on appeal to the grand lodge by members of the lodge was restored, and says that he has never before noticed the procedure but does not see why it does not fall within the principle regulating appeals, but it seems to us that if the law of the grand lodge requires him to achieve a certain vote (two-thirds, or unanimous) as a condition of asking the grand lodge to act, it is bound not to act unless that vote is secured; and has always understood that unlike the usual rule in parliamentary bodies whereby one who is called to the chair may preside during the remainder of the day's session, that in lodges one called to the chair can preside only in the presence of one qualified to preside in his own right.

MARYLAND.

103D ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOV. 19, 1889.

We have before us two volumes, one covering the annual communication of 1889, the other the semi-annual of 1890. Illinois was not among the forty grand bodies represented at the annual communication.

The grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) says that the past six months' term had been an uneventful one outside of the interest the great fair to be held in 1890 has excited. The fair is to be held in October and is to be a part of what is hoped to be, and which we have no doubt will be a final effort to pay off the Temple debt which has harassed the grand lodge for twenty years.

The grand master announced that he had appointed Bro. M. B. LOFT as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He had made but one decision during the year, which was that an applicant who had not full use of his eye-sight could not be made a Mason. What a keen-eyed set of Masons they must have in Maryland! No use for a grand spectacle-maker in that happy jurisdiction. In the case out of which the decision grew the grand master granted a dispensation to return the petition without a ballot, and we notice that he did this in several other instances where applicants were found to be physically disqualified. One section of our own somewhat ambiguous law would seem to contemplate that this should be done without a dispensation, but another section seems to forbid it.

The Lodge of Relief recommend the renewal of the membership subscription (\$40.00) to the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, whose good work they say is gradually spreading to all points of the compass.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized.

The following, relating to a matter to which we have referred elsewhere in this report, explains itself:

The following communication from Brother F. J. S. Gorgas was received and read:

BALTIMORE, NOV. 14, 1889.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, ESQ., *Grand Master of Masons of Maryland.*

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: As a past senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and in view of the fact that from time to time during the past year, accusations have been published to the effect that during a recent visit to Europe I officially visited the Grand Orient of France, with which fraternal relations have been suspended by the grand lodges of America, and thereby shown disloyalty to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, to which I owe allegiance, I desire to make the following statement:

During my visit to Paris, France, in April, 1888, I visited an informal meeting of the Council of a Body which I understood to be, and which I was informed by what I considered to be good authority was, a purely Scottish Rite Body.

Since my return home I have learned, greatly to my surprise, that the Official Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France has published a statement to

the effect that my visit was to a Body connected with the Grand Orient of France, and having authority over Symbolic Masonry in that country.

If such is the case, I have unintentionally visited a Body of whose functions and authority, so far as Symbolic Masonry is concerned, I was ignorant, and I therefore disown any intention to act contrary to any duty I owe my grand lodge.

I can conscientiously say that I have beheld with regret the effect upon Symbolic Masonry which the dissensions of rival Scottish Rite organizations have occasioned, and have, therefore, determined to do all in my power towards preserving that harmony and fraternal feeling which Masonry inculcates; and in furtherance of this purpose I have fully determined to sever my connection with the A. A. Scottish Rite at the earliest period possible, and to devote my time to Symbolic Masonry.

Several pleasant interviews with you, the Grand Master of Masons of Maryland, have strengthened this determination, and made me more than ever desirous to relieve you of a pressure which, I am well aware, has been brought from many sources to induce you to interfere, in your official capacity, in a matter which you have always considered to be foreign to Symbolic Masonry, and which you honestly desired to exclude from the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Very truly and fraternally,

FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS.

Brother E. T. Schultz, addressing the Most Worshipful Grand Master, said:

If I have correctly understood the reading of the communication of Bro. Gorgas, he admits having visited a Body or Chamber of the Grand Orient of France during his visit to Paris last year, but says he was under the impression that it was a Scottish Rite Body, and had no connection with the Symbolic Masonry of the Grand Orient. Ascertaining, however, that the Body visited is a part of the system of the Grand Orient of France, and that he thus violated the Standing Resolution of 1870 of this grand lodge, he now disclaims any intention of having done so knowingly or wilfully.

It appears to me, Most Worshipful, this disclaimer should be accepted, and therefore, with a view of ending, so far at least as this jurisdiction is concerned, an unhappy controversy that has existed among the Craft for some years past, I beg leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the communication of Brother F. J. S. Gorgas, addressed to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and by him referred to this grand lodge, be received in the spirit in which it is offered, and that the explanations and acknowledgments therein contained be and they are hereby accepted as satisfactory for an offense unwittingly committed against this grand lodge.

The resolution was adopted.

The ban laid upon fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France in 1870 was based upon the recognition by that body of a supreme council in Louisiana which had assumed to plant blue lodges in that State, and the resumption of those relations was by the terms of the interdiction made conditional on the withdrawal of that recognition by the grand orient. In view of this status of affairs the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Grand Orient of France has eliminated from its Constitution the name of Deity—the belief in and recognition of whom, from time immemorial, has been a fundamental principle of Freemasonry, as also a most essential pre-requisite for any one who desires to enter her portals; therefore, in order to be more emphatic in the severance of our relations with the Grand Orient of France,

Resolved, That all Masonic communications and intercourse by the Freemasons of Maryland with the Grand Orient of France, its subordinates, or any Mason who owes allegiance thereto, is hereby prohibited by this grand lodge.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK and JACOB H. MEDAIRY were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary, both of Baltimore.

The volume contains a memorial tablet to Past Grand Master DARRAH, the representative of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of Illinois at the time of his death. It also contains a "Roll of Honor," embracing the names of those who have been active members of the grand lodge for twenty-five years, from which, singularly enough, the grand secretary has omitted the name of JACOB H. MEDAIRY, who has served the grand lodge in the southeast for a longer time than that.

The semi-annual communication was held May 14, 1890. The representative of Illinois was absent.

The address of the grand master, the chief burden of which is the coming Masonic Fair, presents a most flattering picture of the prosperity of the Craft.

Among the dispensations reported by the grand master we notice one authorizing a lodge to elect officers at the stated meeting occurring two weeks before their annual, which fell on Christmas. We have before given our reason for refusing to authorize a lodge to *anticipate* the regular date for electing officers, by which absent members who might time their return with the election in view would miss the opportunity to participate in it. Another dispensation was issued to a lodge to perform the burial service over a brother who was a member of a lodge in Providence, R. I. There is nothing to indicate whether a dispensation is necessary under the Maryland law to enable a lodge to bury one of its own members. In either case we think a special dispensation ought to be as superfluous as would one authorizing a chartered lodge to make Masons.

The grand master announced that Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY had been re-appointed representative from Illinois for five years.

Two new lodges were chartered.

The report on correspondence (pp. 78) is a very condensed review of the proceedings of fifty-one grand lodges. The reason for the extent to which the "boiling down" is carried are thus given:

It having been intimated to your committee that in view of the strenuous efforts that are being made to pay off our Temple debt, a brief report this year would be desirable, they have used their best endeavor to condense and boil down their report. But to give, however brief, a review of the proceedings of fifty grand lodges, aggregating fully eight thousand printed pages within the limits of a sixty or seventy page report is no slight task. They have found it about as hard as any they have ever attempted. They trust their efforts, while not satisfactory to themselves, may in view of the circumstances be acceptable to the members of the grand lodge.

Illinois gets a generous share of his limited space. He notes and commends a 'new departure' at our semi-centennial banquet—the fact that the ladies were present "and sat with their *Lords* at table." Of our criticism on the trial of offending members of the lodge which in defiance of the grand master engaged in a lottery scheme, he says:

The constitution of our grand lodge does not in specified terms lodge original jurisdiction over offenses committed by others than masters, but there is nothing either in our Constitution, Forms of Trials, or in the *general regulations* of Masonry that would render a grand lodge incompetent to take cognizance and try Masonic offenses, especially as in this case, where they were committed against itself, in the person of the grand master. The committee were in no sense of the term the "jury," for they, as well as the counsel for the accused retired when the jury—the lodge—delivered their verdict.

Brother Robbins probably did not observe that Friendship Lodge had declined to exercise jurisdiction in the case, and that its charter having been arrested in consequence, the lodge therefore was not in fact in existence.

It is not the general regulations, but the ancient charges (VI.) which rests original jurisdiction for offenses in the lodge, recognizing the fact that they are "the proper and competent judges of all controversies," and recognizing no other method of getting them into the grand lodge than by appeal. In Illinois such an emergency as arose in consequence of the arrest of the charter of Friendship Lodge is provided for, the law recognizing the fact that the members implicated are subject to discipline by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction of the vacated territory.

Bro. SCHULTZ elsewhere says that so far as he has noticed we are the only writer who has questioned the propriety of the action of his grand lodge in that action. This is not surprising to us, or disquieting, nor do we presume it was intended to be. We have more than once found ourselves alone at the outset when we had company enough afterwards.

The space which Bro. SCHULTZ has allotted to himself allows but little opportunity to give his own views. We find, however, that his opinion with respect to the rights of lodges in their relation to unaffiliated Masons has undergone no change, and he is impelled to say that it is unwarrantable interference with those rights for a grand lodge to forbid its constituents (he says subordinates) to bury a worthy non-affiliated Mason, and adds that "such a

regulation may perhaps be permissible in a modern beneficial association, but not in the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry," which shows that he has struck the true inwardness of the crusade against this class.

He disagrees with the decision of the grand master of Georgia, which we have elsewhere commended, that the election of a brother as master against whom charges were pending, was valid. He confesses to some curiosity to know if *every brother* under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Indiana (which in 1844 declared the *use* of intoxicating liquors as a *beverage* "a gross Masonic offense") who is *known* to have indulged in the use of liquors as a beverage since 1870, has (as the law has required since that time) been 'first admonished' to quit their use and on failing to do so, been suspended or expelled; commends the conclusion of Iowa that their present method of caring for widows and orphans by the lodges of which their deceased husbands and fathers were members, is preferable to building a widows' and orphans' home; holds, as we do, that a lodge has a right to instruct its representatives how to vote on any question that may come before their grand lodge; does not think a lodge can excuse a brother from voting on the petition of an applicant for admission into the fraternity; and while admitting that the view which regards the action of a lodge as not invalidated by the absence of the charter is correct from a legal standpoint, thinks that as the rituals of Masonry require its actual presence, a dispensation is necessary to enable the lodge to continue its labors in case of its loss.

MASSACHUSETTS.

155TH ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON.

DEC. 11, 1889.

Besides the quarterly communication in December we have before us the proceedings of four quarterly, the stated and several special communications.

At the quarterly communication of June 12, 1889, the ban was lifted which had been laid on Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut.

A special communication was held at Plymouth to dedicate the Pilgrim monument. The ceremonies were performed in the midst of a pouring rain, and the grand secretary's record reflects the discomforts as well as the pleasures of the occasion.

At the September quarterly the death of ALBERT H. SWEETSER, past junior grand warden, was announced, and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota were recognized.

At the December quarterly the grand master (HENRY ENDICOTT) presented his annual address. He reports the condition of the lodges as one of unimpaired prosperity. He remembered Bro. BONUM NVE, the oldest Mason in the State, who but a few weeks before completed the ninety-fourth year of his life and the seventy-third of his Masonic relations, and feelingly referred to the death of Rev. FIELDER ISRAEL, grand chaplain; and of Past Junior Grand Warden SWEETSER, whose death occurred at the early age of forty-one, he appropriately said, "He liveth long who liveth well." Among the visitations reported by him was that to Revere Lodge where he witnessed the installation of the officers by Past Grand Master CHARLES C. DAME, it being the twenty-eighth consecutive time he had performed that duty for that lodge!

Ten thousand dollars were appropriated out of *the surplus revenues of the last year* to "The Masonic Education and Charity Trust," and action was taken looking to the extension of substantial aid towards the erection of a Washington Memorial Temple at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A report was rendered on an appeal from the decision of a master, referred at the September quarterly. The appeal is thus stated:

At a regular communication of Olive Branch Lodge, of Millbury, Mass., held June 10, 1889, the name of A. B. was returned approved by the committee to whom it was referred, and, a ballot being taken thereon, he was declared by the W. Master to have been elected to receive the degrees conferred by the lodge, the ballot being clear. A brother who had retired from the lodge-room, and was not present at the time the ballot was taken, declared subsequently (but not in the lodge-room), that the W. Master, having changed to the second degree for the purpose of lecturing on that degree, had no right to change the lodge back, from the Fellow Craft's degree to the Master Mason's degree, to ballot upon said candidate. Said brother also brought such influence to bear upon the W. Master that, at the subsequent regular communication held July 8, said W. Master declared the ballot, whereby said candidate had been accepted, to have been informal and, therefore, null and void, and gave notice that he should order a new ballot to be taken at the next regular communication, to be held August 12.

Thereupon the undersigned, C. D., a past master of said lodge, immediately gave notice that he appealed from said ruling of the W. Master to the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Neither of the questions involved—the right of the master to return to the third degree under the circumstances and for the purpose stated, or his right to declare that action irregular—were met by the committee. They say:

Your committee is not prepared to express any opinion regarding the

course pursued by the W. Master, further than to say that they believe he was actuated by the highest motives. We think, however, the time has come when this M. W. Grand Lodge should define how far a W. Master may go in declaring the action of his lodge irregular or informal.

Finding that the name of the applicant had not been borne on the notification of the meeting at which he was balloted for, as required by law, they found that the ballot was irregular and illegal, and recommended that a new ballot be ordered by the grand master.

One new lodge was chartered.

SAMUEL WELLS was elected grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON (Masonic Temple) re-elected grand secretary, both of Boston.

A special communication was held Dec. 21, to *assist* in laying the corner-stone of the extension of the State House, when Gov. AMES, Ex-Gov. LONG and Grand Master ENDICOTT each took a hand in spreading the cement in which the stone rests. The corner-stone of the main building was laid July 4, 1795, by Gov. SAMUEL ADAMS, assisted by Grand Master PAUL REVERE. The remarks of both Gov. AMES and Grand Master ENDICOTT are scarcely surpassed in eloquence and the strength born of simplicity, by the words of SAM ADAMS himself.

At the stated communication of Dec. 27 the grand officers were installed, a past grand master's jewel was presented to the retiring grand master, and the Grand Feast, which the record says was no 'bare imagination of a feast' but one that amply satisfied the wants of the one hundred and sixty-four hungry brethren who sat down to it, and in the disposition of which "they proved themselves most valiant trencher-men."

At half-past seven the feast of reason and flow of soul began with the drinking of the four regular toasts of the feast, and then the grand master called up the senior past grand master, WILLIAM PARKMAN, who told what for forty years and more he had found to attract him to the dear old grand lodge. He was followed by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, of Maine; the Rev. WM. R. ALGER; Past Grand Master and present Grand Secretary SERENO D. NICKERSON, who eloquently recalled the memory of CHARLES W. MOORE who took office on the 27th of December, 1833, when the anti-Masonic excitement was at its height, and the number of votes cast at his election was only twenty-five, and who 'for thirty-four successive years filled the office of grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, showing himself a masterly expert, a man of strong will, a clear intellect, a full memory, a ready hand, a most watchful eye, and a brave heart full of tender affection overlaid with iron firmness.' Several other speeches followed, and when we note that at 9:45 the mystic circle was formed and the brethren joined in

singing Auld Lang Syne, we wonder how so much eloquence, wit and wisdom could be crowded into so short a time.

Massachusetts has no reports on correspondence.

At the March quarterly (1890) Grand Master WELLS announced the death of Bro. WILLIAM H. L. SMITH, past district deputy grand master; an unused appropriation of \$1,000 for the Washington Monument was ordered to be applied to the proposed memorial at Fredericksburg, Va., and a message of sympathy was sent to Bro. WILLIAM F. SALMON, past senior grand warden, absent on account of sickness.

At the June quarterly the death of Bro. SALMON was announced. An excellent steel portrait of him adorns the June pamphlet.

The death of Bro. BRADFORD L. WALES, past senior grand warden, eighty-six years of age and sixty-six years a Mason, was announced. He was the last survivor of the forty-two signers of the Masonic declaration of 1831, from the town of Randolph, and at the age of twenty-six carried the banner in the procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the first Masonic temple in Boston in 1830.

MICHIGAN.

46TH ANNUAL.

DETROIT.

JAN. 28, 1890.

Past Grand Master HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The address of the grand master (W. IRVING BABCOCK) a fine steel portrait of whom forms the frontispiece of the volume, represents the condition of the Craft as most satisfactory. The most important public work reported was the laying of the corner-stone of the Michigan Masonic Home, with its accompaniment of a great procession under Templar escort, refreshments for the brethren and an eloquent address by Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY. The grand master says:

Brothers of the Grand Lodge, this was no ordinary occasion that brought together the Craft from all parts of the State. It was a gathering of our best minds to see and participate in the laying of the corner-stone of a building dedicated to charity, and in time to become a home for the aged and infirm Masons, their widows and orphans.

Michigan Masons, ever ready to carry out their obligations to succor the needy, comfort the sick and bind up the wounds of the afflicted, have started in this grand work, and we most earnestly wish them godspeed. We rejoice to know that the broad love of Masonry that pervades the hearts of our Michigan Masons has taken root among the Craft, and that this Masonic Home has now become a reality, and that its prospects of ultimate success are assured.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. COFFIN-BERRY at the age of eighty years. An acquaintance with him formed at the Templar conclave of 1868, at St. Louis, enables us to appreciate the statement of the grand master that his scholarly attainments, together with the great versatility of his mind, conferred upon him powers of conversation that were rare and fascinating.

Notice is also taken of the death of Past Grand Master DARRAH of our own jurisdiction, and his name is borne on an appropriate memorial tablet. The committee on obituaries report also the death of R. W. Bro. JAMES FENTON, who retired from the grand secretaryship in 1873 after a service of twenty-five years.

They have a Rupert case in Michigan that bids fair to rival the famous "Spight case" in Mississippi which tangled the brains of half the Masonic jurists in the country and all but one in the jurisdiction which it afflicted. From the letter of RUPERT, presented by the grand master, it would appear that he had been expelled prior to 1888 (from the report of the special committee we infer it to have been in 1877), as he states that in 1888 he was, after due notice to everybody, restored by the action of the grand lodge, to all his Masonic rights and privileges but without affiliation; and that in 1889, without notice to him and without a re-hearing of his case, but solely on the ground that it had no power to restore without affiliation, the grand lodge had declared the action of 1888 illegal. He naturally thinks that if the action of the grand lodge in 1888 was erroneous only because the restoration was without affiliation, a correction of that error would restore him to membership in Dryden Lodge. The special committee to whom the case went, after what appears to be an exhaustive examination of the law says:

The legal effect of reversing a decision of expulsion is to restore the accused to the position, rights and privileges which the sentence deprived him of. He is *ipso facto* restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry and to membership in his lodge, and why should it not? If he has been wrongfully convicted why should he not be restored by a reversal of that conviction to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, including his privileges and rights as a member of his lodge? For grand lodge to restore him to the rights and benefits of Masonry, and at the same time to deprive him of his affiliation with his lodge, is like granting him a pardon and a ticket-of-leave, to wander through the Masonic community branded as a Masonic felon, whose fellowship is contamination.

Grand lodge has no such power. It may change or modify a decision,

but when it reverses it both the accused and the lodge are restored to their former relations, rights, duties and obligations. Grand lodge has no power to make Masons-at-large; nor has it the power to deprive a constituent lodge of its inherent right to personal jurisdiction when its decision is reversed and set aside by grand lodge. There is but one door through which an expelled Mason may again enter the Masonic family upon restoration, and that is through the door of the lodge which expelled him. This door may be opened by the lodge which expelled him, or by grand lodge on appeal. In this way and no other, can the harmony of the lodge and the reciprocal rights, duties and obligations of the lodge and its members be preserved.

These conclusions they say result from such a construction of the various provisions of the constitution, regulations and penal code as make them comprise a harmonious system and safeguard to the rights of all parties. They conceive the effect of the rightful action of the grand lodge in setting aside the restoration without affiliation, was to leave RUPERT'S application for a rehearing undisposed of and recommended the sending of the case to the committee on appeals to be heard on its merits, but in lieu thereof the grand lodge resolved—

That the committee on the Rupert case, Past Grand Masters Champlin, Durand and Mitchell, be continued for the purpose of investigating the merits of the case, and that all the records, files and proceedings of the last trial of Rupert, including the evidence, be referred to said committee, with instructions to report their opinion thereon at the next annual meeting of grand lodge.

The grand master reported seventy-seven decisions, nine of which elucidate the law of objection; of these we select three as of general interest, and, we think correct:

1. No objection made before the election of a candidate for any degree can be entertained.

4. The effect of an objection, whenever made, depends upon the law now in force. Although made prior to the adoption of the present law, it has the force and effect only of a black ball, and a lodge may grant a release of jurisdiction over material to which objection has been made as over rejected material.

7. No brother has the right to object, after rejection, to receiving a new petition, and the lodge has the right to receive and ballot upon the new petition, notwithstanding such objection. To have force, the objection must be made after the election of the candidate.

Others of general interest are:

25. A lodge has no right to take a note for a brother's dues upon granting a dimit, but having done so, the note does not change the character of the debt; it is simply another promise to pay, and if not paid, the brother may be proceeded against as for non-payment of dues.

27. A lodge may, at its discretion, give Masonic burial to an unaffiliated Mason, whatever the age of his dimit.

28. A lodge properly takes charge at a Masonic funeral, after all other services are concluded, after which no other services should be intermingled with the Masonic service, and the Masonic service should conclude the burial. This understanding should always be had in advance, so as to avoid friction.

29. Grand lodge has several times decided that the loss of one eye, the other being good, disqualifies a candidate, and I feel obliged to follow the rulings of grand lodge, although I question the soundness of this ruling.

38. A vote granting a dimit once had, cannot be "reconsidered," nor can a dimit be "cancelled" so as to restore a dimitted brother to membership, nor can the brother now a resident of another State petition a lodge here for membership.

46. If the master is a witness upon a trial, he should call another to preside over the trial.

50. Where an accused has two attorneys defending him, a member has the right to object to the admission of one of them who is not a member of that lodge, and having objected, the master is bound to refuse admission to such person.

53. Counsel for an accused and absent brother appointed by the master to defend, has no authority to enter a plea of guilty for the accused, and inasmuch as this was done, there must be a retrial. In such case the master should direct the entry on the records a plea of not guilty.

67. One who has been a warden in a foreign jurisdiction is eligible to the office of master in his lodge here.

71. Where one has been elected to take the first degree in lodge A, and more than a year has since elapsed, and he has not received the degree, but has been a resident within the jurisdiction of lodge B for the necessary twelve months, the election in lodge A has ceased to have any force, and lodge B may receive and act upon the petition.

No. 25 is just the reverse of an approved Illinois decision which is that the acceptance of such a note places the obligation for arrearages on a purely business basis, and its non-payment cannot be made the basis of charges with a view to penal discipline. No. 50 is also the reverse of an Illinois decision on the same subject. No. 46 alone failed of approval, the committee on jurisprudence saying:

Under our law the only members of a lodge not allowed to sit in judgment upon a trial are the accuser, the accused and their counsel.

The rule that would exclude a master because a witness would prevent every other witness, as well as the master, from voting upon the question of guilt or innocence.

Masonic law presumes that one elected as master of a lodge will be fair enough, although a witness, to see that an accused has a fair trial.

The presumption is not strained. It is the natural one. When it operates injuriously it is the fault of the lodge in electing such a master, and grand lodge can correct the error or unfairness if any there be. It would be

unwise to curtail the master's powers, or to take from that officer any of his prerogatives or privileges; rather let us exercise more vigilance in the election of an officer vested with such large and important powers.

We have a sincere respect for the grand master for questioning the soundness of No. 29. No. 53 has a precedent in an Illinois decision, and with the others quoted we personally agree, except with the last statement of No. 38, if it is meant as a statement of general law.

The grand secretary reports two cases of consolidation of lodges.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales were recognized, and Grand Rapids selected as the next place of meeting.

The special committee on the Michigan Masonic Home made a lengthy report, ending with the following recommendations:

1. That this grand lodge make an appropriation of \$5,000 at this time to the Michigan Masonic Home, and such other appropriations from year to year as, in its judgment, its financial condition will warrant.
2. That this grand lodge recommends to the Michigan Masonic Home Association a change in their articles of association and by-laws, making the grand master, deputy grand master and senior grand warden *ex officio* members of the board of trustees of that association
3. That the Most Worshipful Grand Master in his annual address each year, give to the grand lodge such matters of information concerning the condition and workings of the home as, in his judgment, will be of interest to the Craft and for the good both of the Fraternity and of the home.
4. That this grand lodge recommends and urges upon every lodge in the State to make as liberal appropriations to the home as their financial condition will warrant, and that each lodge become voluntarily interested to at least the amount of one life membership in the association.
5. That St. John the Baptist's day, June 24, in each year, be designated as Masonic Home day, and every lodge in this jurisdiction be requested to devote that day to the work of raising funds for the support of the Michigan Masonic Home, by entertainments, solicitation, donation or otherwise as may seem best adapted to the circumstances of the individual lodges.

These went to the finance committee who approved the proposition to make an appropriation, but feared that \$5,000 could not be spared without reducing the surplus to too narrow a limit and recommended that the amount be \$3,000, reporting the rest back without recommendation; whereupon the following offered by the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Michigan donate from its surplus fund, to the Masonic Home Association of Michigan, located at Grand Rapids, the sum of three thousand dollars, this grand lodge assuming no responsibility for its control or management; the grand lodge reas-

serting the doctrine so long held by it, that it is not competent to assess Masons or lodges for charitable purposes.

To appreciate the full significance of this wise action it should be borne in mind that the special committee put forth a feeler in their report on the subject of a special annual assessment upon the membership in the State. The experience of Kentucky with the assessment plan ought not to be lost on any grand lodge contemplating any large expenditure for charitable or building purposes.

The brethren of the grand lodge gave abundant evidence of their appreciation of the true method of Masonic charity in the case of a poor widow of a worthy brother who at his death left her forty acres of land encumbered with a mortgage which threatened her with the loss of all. The ancient rite of passing the hat realized \$262 for her in a few minutes.

JOHN S. CROSS, of Bangor, was elected grand master; WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence this year gives way to a re-publication of the "Compiled Law of the Grand Lodge of Michigan," which includes The Charges of a Freemason, the General Regulations of 1721, the constitution, regulations, by-laws, penal code, and rules of order of the grand lodge, by-laws for lodges under dispensation, blank forms, and a digest of decisions, the latter, most admirably arranged, being the work of Past Grand Master JOHN W. McGRATH, chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, making in all a volume of 218 pages, supplemented by an incomparable analytical index.

With such a mass of law one wonders not that the grand master reported seventy-seven decisions, but that he did not render one hundred and seventy-seven; nor does he wonder that the jurisprudence committee say that they are "not inclined to criticise the Craft for asking questions nor the grand master for answering them." "It is the privilege," they continue, of a master or other officer of a lodge, and it ought to be the privilege of any brother, to get the best light attainable upon any question affecting him or his lodge Masonically, and the grand master should be the judge as to whether the connection of the questioner with the subject matter justifies the inquiry and a reply."

Not much imperialism or red tape about that.

MINNESOTA.

37TH ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JAN. 15, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, alas ! was not present. Past Grand Master AZARIAH T. C. PIERSON had gone over to the majority. It was our good fortune to meet him—for the first time—at the Templar conclave in St. Louis in 1886. He then looked so frail that we thought he was probably right when he told us that he did not expect to live to see another tri-ennial. Happily he was mistaken. He lived to participate in the conclave at Washington in October, 1889. He was then near his end, for in the early hours of the twenty-sixth of the following month he passed away. "The morning of that day," says the grand master (JACOB A. KIESTER), "broke, for him, on the other shore—the dawn, we can confidently hope, of a brighter day than this earth can ever know." Of the place filled by him in life the grand master truly says:

Among all the dead of those who have held official position in this grand lodge, and among all the deceased of the Craft in this jurisdiction, his demise is the one of largest significance in a Masonic sense.

His name has been a familiar one throughout the American Masonic world for many years, and he has been connected in a prominent way with all the Masonic organizations of this State from their beginning. Yet he was not always thus known; but in the families of many of the brethren in our large jurisdiction even the children were familiar with and kindly spake the name of Grandfather Pierson.

And of his burial by the grand lodge:

He was buried on the twenty-ninth day of November last in Oakland Cemetery, near this city. I deem it unnecessary here to enter into all the detail of the funeral. It is sufficient to say that he was interred according to our solemn ceremonies, under the auspices of this grand lodge; the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and many subordinate commanderies, under command of R. : E. : Sir W. H. Sanborn, Grand Commander, acting as escort to the grand lodge; the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State, and many lodges, and hundreds of Masons, and many citizens, joining in the largest and most splendid funeral procession ever known in the State—a grand and most impressive tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother. And as the sun of that day was setting and the shades of evening rapidly gathering we laid him to his final rest. His life on earth was done, the day was done, and our solemn labors also done.

He was born in Morris Plains, N. J., August 29, 1817, and was consequently in his seventy-third year when he died. He was a graduate in medicine, but if he ever practiced his profession we infer that he abandoned it before he came west. He came to Minnesota in 1851 and fixed his residence at St. Paul where it ever afterward remained. He was connected with the Indian bureau as confidential clerk of the superintendent, and was at

different times with the Winnebagoes, Chippewas and Sioux, remaining with the latter until the uprising in 1862. After the outbreak he was appointed chief draughtsman in the surveyor general's office, in St. Paul, and held that position a number of years.

He was secretary of the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in 1853, became grand master four years later, and held the office for eight years. He served a term as grand secretary in 1864, resumed the office in 1876 and held it until his death—nearly fourteen years. During this fourteen years he was also grand secretary of the grand chapter, and grand recorder of the grand commandery. He was the first high priest of the first chapter organized in Minnesota, and the first grand high priest. He was general grand king of the general grand chapter for three years, and grand captain general of the national Templar body for six years. He was also active in the Scottish Rite bodies, and was grand prior in the Southern Supreme Council from 1866 to 1870. He was most widely known through his reports on correspondence to the grand lodge, grand chapter and grand commandery, particularly the former. Many years since he published a work entitled *The Traditions of Freemasonry*, and also prepared an elaborate work on masonic jurisprudence, but the manuscript was unfortunately destroyed by fire and was never re-written. It was through his correspondence reports to the grand lodge that we knew him most intimately, and those we always read with interest and profit. It was not alone their learning, which was wide, nor their ability, which was great, but the strong personality which always got into them, that so interested us and that made our only meeting with him like the renewing of an old acquaintance. It is this which will bring to many who never met him a sense of personal loss at the announcement of his death. Peace to his ashes.

The grand master also announced the death of Past Junior Grand Warden J. W. MORFORD, of whom he said that on 105 occasions he had stood at the east gate of the temple and there taught symbolically that solemn and impressive lesson which all must learn in its reality sooner or later.

The grand master reported his action in approving many amendments to lodge by-laws, and in one case under peculiar circumstances. The section relating to amendments provided that any alteration or amendment could only be acted upon when a majority of the members of the lodge were present. Of the one hundred and forty-six members many were so scattered about the world that it was impossible to get a majority together, and the lodge applied to the grand master to help them let go. At his suggestion the amendment was proposed (to the hampering section), sent with full explanations to the non-resident members with a request to send a written ballot for or against, ample time being allowed for the returns. On final action thirty-one votes of members present and fifty-one votes of members absent were cast for the amendment, making eighty-two, a majority; none

against. He then approved the amendment thus adopted. It is a nice question in this instance whether the Gordian Knot was cut or untied with the teeth.

In announcing the appointment of representatives near other grand lodges—among them Bro. E. C. PACE for Illinois—the grand master referred to the action of Illinois and some other grand lodges in limiting the life of representatives' commissions and expressed the opinion that it would be wise to follow suit. The committee on jurisprudence, however—the grand lodge concurring—negatived the proposition, as they did also his suggestion to engrave a statute of limitations upon their penal code, and another, doubtfully presented, to agree to concurrent border jurisdiction with Iowa whose regulation providing for it awaits the concurrence of her neighbors.

The twelve decisions reported were all approved. With few exceptions they are in accord with the law as enacted and interpreted in Illinois. Exceptions are the first, which declares that a member stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues without due notice must be restored to the rolls "on demand," the Illinois law not permitting striking from the rolls; and so much of the fifth as holds the loss not of the sight of an eye, but of the eyeball, to be a bar to initiation. The following indicates that the peddler is abroad in Minnesota:

11. It is a Masonic offense for any brother to place in the hands of an E. A. or F. C. a cipher work, or key to the degrees, alleged to be the private work and lectures of this jurisdiction (which it is not, and not authorized by this grand lodge), for the purpose of instructing himself, and that the printing, purchase, sale, or use of such work is a violation of a Mason's O. B.

The grand master enters into a long dissertation on Cerneauism, his argument being what might be expected from a party in interest—he being affiliated with another faction of the Scotch Rite as we infer for other reasons than his statement that he can testify from personal knowledge of the beautiful and impressive lessons contained in what are usually termed the high degrees. He does not recommend action on the part of the grand lodge, but if the grand lodge should happen to want to take a hand in the fray he will evidently give them all the reasons he can think of why they should. In closing he professes great regard for Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry, to which he kindly says every Mason's primary original allegiance is due, and due because Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry takes precedence of all others in age, universality, dignity and power. Just what advantage it is to Symbolic Masonry to take this precedence, when he declares that all these varied branches of the Masonic system—Capitular, Cryptic, Templar and genuine Scottish Rite Masonry are a necessity just as they are now constituted, and are 'genuine Masonry'—is not apparent unless it is an advantage to be permitted to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the other "branches."

The special committee to whom the subject went made a report wherein after recommending that the grand master's argument be endorsed and approved by the grand lodge, they submit eleven numbered propositions, mostly but not wholly in the language of the grand master's address, as a basis for the resolutions reported. We take one of them as a fair specimen of the statements put forward to befog the minds of the brethren:

“These two Scottish Rite bodies [the supreme councils of the thirty-third degree for the northern and southern jurisdictions of the United States] are to-day recognized as legitimate by every Masonic body in the Masonic world with which this grand lodge is in fraternal communication.”

This is not true. They are not recognized as legitimate by more than a small minority of the grand lodges of the United States if by legitimate is meant that their system is any part of genuine Masonry. They have been tolerated because their members were Masons, just as the order of the Mystic Shrine has been tolerated in all the jurisdictions, including Minnesota, down to the day when the action we are now considering was taken, and where it doubtless would still be tolerated but for the fact that its operations tended to lessen somewhat the revenues of the Holy Empire. Those bodies were never formally recognized by any grand lodge as being regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies until the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts took its departure towards grand orientism in June, 1882, and now are only recognized as such by the few grand lodges that have followed that mischievous precedent.

The resolutions offered by the committee begin by declaring “that this grand lodge recognizes as Masonic the following societies or organizations now existing in the State of Minnesota,” name the general grand, grand and constituent chapter, council and commandery bodies and the southern (PIKE) supreme council, and continue as follows:

And that, as they have so long done so in the past, without objection from this grand lodge, they may continue to adopt the first three degrees of Masonry, named by us respectively, Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, as the base upon which to erect their so-called higher degrees, *and may, within their duly organized bodies, with the usual Masonic obligations and precautions to preserve the same, use so much of the esoteric ceremonies of the first three degrees as may be necessary for the purpose.*

Resolved, That no other society or organizations, except only the lodges subordinate to this grand lodge, whether styling themselves Masonic or not, now existing in the State of Minnesota, or which shall hereafter exist, or attempt an existence therein, is Masonic, or has, or shall have, any of the rights or privileges mentioned above; and that any society or organization not named in the foregoing list, which exercises or attempts to exercise any of those rights or privileges, is hereby declared to be irregular; and,

Resolved, That the following laws be, and they are hereby, enacted, and published and declared to be in force as such, from and after this date:

I. No Mason within this jurisdiction or of its obedience shall join or be initiated in, or in any manner, or to any extent, affiliate, associate or connect himself with or take upon himself any obligation of the so-called Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of the United States of America, by whatever name it may be known, or of any man or body of men of its obedience or acting or claiming to act under or by virtue of its authority, or of any Cernean Council or body.

II. No Mason within this jurisdiction or of its obedience shall be present at the conferring, or shall confer or assist in conferring any degree or obligation or any of the rights or privileges of the so-called Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of the United States of America, by whatever name it may be known, or of any man or body of men of its obedience, or acting or claiming to act under or by virtue of its authority, or of any Cernean Council or body.

III. Any Mason who disobeys the above, or who violates any of the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of un-Masonic conduct, and shall upon conviction thereof be punished therefor by expulsion from Masonry.

The italics are ours, and call attention to the fact that one of the propositions laid down by Bro. GURNEY, of blessed memory, when discussing in 1884 the Massachusetts departure, is no longer true, viz.:

“That there is nowhere to be found in the history of any sovereign and independent grand lodge, authority given to associations of Masons, outside the lodge, to practice any part or portion of its rituals.”

When Commodore MORRIS was told that the United States frigate Congress, commanded by his son, had struck her flag to the Merrimack, he exclaimed, “Joe’s dead!” When reading this Minnesota record by which the grand lodge ostentatiously vacates the right of its lodges to the exclusive use of the rituals of Symbolic Masonry within its jurisdiction, one need not turn elsewhere in the volume to learn that AZARIAH T. C. PIERSON is dead. Scotch Riter though he was, one did not need the assurance of his last report, in which he held that the question of the legitimacy of either party in this controversy was barred by the simple question of jurisdiction, to feel sure that he was too loyal to his primary obligations ever to have consented to this stride towards grand orientism.

We have not time or space to discuss this action further here, and can only refer the reader to what we have said regarding it in our review of Kentucky. Beyond this we only desire to call attention to the significant fact that while all organizations other than those named are declared to be irregular, the penalty of the law is denounced only against those individuals who offend against the majesty of the supreme council.

An amendment to include the Order of the Mystic Shrine among the de-

degrees or orders reported by the committee as legitimate Masonry, was lost, as was one to have included the Order of the Eastern Star. The following substitute for the report, offered by Bro. GEO. H. DAVIS—honor to his name—was defeated by a vote of 126 ayes to 255 noes:

Resolved, That this grand lodge recognizes no degrees as authorized by ancient and primitive Craft Masonry excepting the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; and further, that this grand lodge declines to recognize as duly constituted Masonic bodies any other than the Grand and subordinate bodies properly having such degrees in charge.

The report of the committee was then adopted by a vote of 202 ayes to 110 noes.

Bro. George D. Emery (112), who led the discussion in opposition to the report of the committee, as soon as the report was declared adopted, stepped forward and verbally protested against the action of the grand lodge in adopting said report, as being unconstitutional. He at the same time stated that as a true and loyal Mason he would acquiesce in the decision of the grand lodge on this question, and gave public notice that henceforth he would have nothing to do with Cerneauism (applause) until such time as the grand lodge should see fit to reverse its action.

He then filed with the grand secretary the following protest:

I respectfully protest against the action of the grand lodge on the matter of "Cerneauism" as unconstitutional and not warranted by the facts or by Masonic law.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; ordered seventy-five dollars per month to be paid to the widow of Past Grand Master PIERSON during the ensuing year or until her death if previously occurring, and two hundred dollars annually to be paid to Miss LIDA PIERSON, his daughter, for services to be rendered in writing up the grand lodge proceedings; welcomed Bro. WM. GEORGE BELL, deputy grand master of Manitoba, as a visitor; and indefinitely postponed a motion to prohibit the granting of a dimit unless the applicant designates the lodge with which he wishes to unite, the dimit to be directed to said lodge.

JACOB A. KIESTER, of Blue Earth City, was re-elected grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 71) is by Bro. IRVING TODD, whose 'prentice hand shows much promise. It is condensed, and though bright and sparkling by no means destitute of more solid qualities. In his notice of Illinois he says Grand Master SMITH's address is pre-eminently a business document, just what one might expect from his portrait, with its original placed in so extensive a field of operations. Of our grand secretary he says:

A portrait of Bro. L. L. Munn, the grand secretary who gets out a pam-

phlet of four or five hundred pages in six days from the close of the grand lodge, faces the official attestation of their labors. No wonder that vegetation is somewhat scanty upon the apex of his pleasant countenance; it's a greater wonder that he has any left at all.

Of our presumption, based on their portraits, that the unwritten Montana law that only fine, striking-looking men should be grand masters prevailed also in Minnesota, he says that when we see a few more of them we will know it to be a fact instead of a mere presumption. Two elegant phototypes in this volume lend color to his claim—one of HENRY R. DENNY, grand master in 1884 and 1885, and one of R. H. GOVE, grand master in 1886.

Bro. TODD says the Scotch Rite seems to be the burr in our sandal, and asks if it can be possible that at some time or other we have sought after the unattainable. From certain ear-marks about his report we infer that he got *àz* mess of imperial pottage, but from his still having the grace to be apparently half ashamed of the insinuation, we judge that he cannot have been long a subject of the Holy Empire.

MISSOURI.

69TH ANNUAL.

ST. LOUIS.

OCT. 15, 1880.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. MARTIN COLLINS, was not present.

The grand Master (JAMES PERRY WOOD) says the year has been one of unusual activity in Masonic circles. He announced the death of Dr. ALLAN L. MCGREGOR, past senior grand warden, and of E. P. LINZEE, district deputy grand master.

He decided—seven being the number necessary to a quorum—that the failure or refusal of the master to invite the tiler in to vote on the question of advancement, does not vitiate the ballot, and although only six balls appear in the box if they are all white the candidate is duly elected.

Of saloon keeping he says:

A few lodges in the State reported the names of saloon-keepers in the list of members. On their attention being called to the positive provision of our law on this subject, and the emphatic utterances of the grand lodge, to the effect that saloon-keeping Masons will not be tolerated as members of our lodges, they promptly enforced the law, and in almost every case the

objectionable member took his dimit "without privileges," which rendered him a non-affiliate from the date of his dimit. So far as I know, every lodge has cheerfully complied with the law, and none have refused to enforce it. And I may safely say that there is not an affiliated saloon-keeper in our State to-day belonging to a Missouri lodge.

The master of St. John's Lodge, No. 28, at Hannibal, having engaged in the business of saloon-keeping after his election and installation, the grand master suspended him from office and the grand lodge expelled him.

The grand master reported that the Widows' and Orphans' Home had been formally set to work under the most favorable auspices. The records of the "Inaugural Day," June 15, when the Home was dedicated, shows it to have been a veritable day of jubilee. The Home was formally presented for dedication by the president of the board of directors, Past Grand Master NOAH M. GIVAN, in an eloquent address, pitched and sustained in a lofty key, but marred with the outworn anachronism of Solomon figuring as a grand master of Masons. The grand master received the Home for dedication in a short but comprehensive and exceedingly appropriate speech, and the dedicatory ceremonies were followed by a beautiful address from the grand orator, Past Grand Master XENOPHON RYLAND. The ceremonies and speeches were interspersed with music of a high order, and "The Ajax of Missouri Masonry," the silver-tongued grand secretary, contributed, in the capacity of master of ceremonies, his mite and might to the enjoyment of the occasion. After so auspicious a day the deputy grand master was quite excusable for closing the grand lodge—as the record says he did—"in AMPLE FORM."

The grand lodge made the usual appropriation of \$5,000 to the Home, and urged upon the lodges the importance of contributing to the institution.

The duties of the returning board which canvassed the votes of the lodges on a proposition to amend the constitution, sent out to them for action, were not onerous. Three lodges certified their action in favor of the change, and two voted against it. The grand master's declaration that the proposition to change had failed, seems warranted.

Past Grand Master PEABODY, of Colorado, was welcomed as a visitor; the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales were recognized; an oration characterized as earnest, practical and eloquent by the resolutions of thanks, was delivered by Bro. CHAMP CLARK, and twelve new lodges were chartered.

THEODORE BRACE, of Jefferson City, was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCH, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 223) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master VINCH, as usual bristles all over with his characteristics. He had intended, he says, to write a conclusion, but as time and circumstances

forbid he refers to the closing portion of his report as grand secretary for what he would have said in the conclusion. He says:

The Grand Lodge of Missouri is happily exempt from the presence of those annoying and pestiferous elements which have caused much confusion among the workmen elsewhere. Our members are actuated by a true and intelligent loyalty to Symbolic Masonry, and have not become infatuated with a desire to "follow after strange gods," and give pre-eminence to modern "Riteism." No occasion has arisen for this grand lodge to make deliveries for or against claimants for recognition as to their legitimacy, thereby perpetrating the folly of endorsing or condemning systems about which we can know nothing as York Masons. Our happy freedom from all complications and disturbances will continue so long as we pursue our line of duty, and sturdily withstand all appeals from any source to champion systems foreign to our "Ancient and Honorable" Fraternity. If such systems are all that their votaries claim, surely they need no recognition from York Rite grand bodies. If they are *not* what they assume to be, the less we have to do with them the better it will be for our own peace and harmony. Let them severely alone.

He gives nearly fifteen pages to Illinois. Grand Master SMITH's address is characterized as an able paper, and he refers in warm terms to Past Grand Master LAVELLY whose death was announced therein. The grand master's decisions are commended for their form as well as for their substance, although he intimates that he himself should take to the woods rather than attend the funeral of a brother whose life had not been moral and upright. Grand Master SMITH had said that the question of a brother's moral standing should not be questioned after death if it was unquestioned before; and if questioned before and no action taken, the lodge ought not to be permitted to do after death what they had not the moral courage to do while the brother was living. Of this Bro. VINCEL says:

The Grand Lodge of Missouri has held the same views for a number of years. Our latest decision on the subject declares, that refusal to bury a Mason who died in good standing is equivalent to trying him after death. To the mind of this writer the whole question turns upon the point, whether a lodge is absolutely bound to bury its members Masonically. The Illinois committee declared, and the grand lodge affirmed the deliverance, "That Masonic burial of a deceased brother by a lodge, under any circumstances, is optional and not compulsory." The Missouri rule is, that "Such cases must of necessity be left to the sound discretion and common sense of the Master," as to giving burial to an unworthy and immoral member of a lodge. Still this does not settle the question of RIGHT to Masonic burial. I fail to find anything in our modern regulations or in the old laws of Masonry which absolutely requires Masonic sepulture to be given to members of lodges. The *custom* of doing so falls far short of creating an imperative obligation. I therefore assume the ground of the Illinois committee to be the correct one, that a Masonic funeral is "optional, and not compulsory." Upon this ground I have declared, and still maintain the purpose, never to perpetrate a wrong by participating in a funeral which is an insult to decency, an outrage upon Masonry, and a solemn mockery in the sight of Heaven. If my lodge wishes to humiliate itself, and degrade the order by burying some members whom they may fail to cast out of the synagogue, as unworthy of

my association, and a place in Masonry, I will stay away, as the funeral is "optional."

We repeat what we have elsewhere often said, that we fail to see how Masonry is outraged by burying a brother whose life has not been right any more than the church is compromised by doing the same thing. Some branches of the church at least, say their unvarying ritual alike over saint and sinner and with no suspicion on the part of the world that in so doing they apologize for, commend or uphold anything in his life that was not right. They bury him not because he has been profligate or sinful, but simply because he was a brother man. So Masonry in extending the last rites to a deceased Mason is not a whit more fairly chargeable with endorsing whatever may have been wrong in his life. It buries him not because he has been bad, but because he was a brother Mason.

Of Grand Master SMITH's decision that in the case of a candidate who on being asked the constitutional question, "Do you believe in the existence of God?" answered "No," it was the duty of the lodge to return his petition fee and inform him that so long as he holds such a belief he cannot be made a Mason, he says:

I am gratified to find this question so positively settled by the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. And his ruling was approved in the following strong language by the committee on jurisprudence: "Decision seven is, in the opinion of your committee, in strict conformity to the by-laws of our grand lodge, and the fundamental principles of the ancient law and regulations of Masonry, and should therefore be approved by this grand lodge." Be it remembered that this is the same grand lodge that was led, unfortunately, to declare by its committee on jurisprudence in 1887, that the consideration of such questions as are here mentioned must not be tolerated in lodges, characterizing such proceedings as "mischievous." Grand Master Smith said that a man holding just such views as the one acquitted by the committee in 1887 could "not be made a Mason." The "no-belief" party could not be made a Mason, said Grand Master Smith, but to try a "no-belief" Mason for such disbelief of the Bible was "mischievous," said the committee the year before. Why this difference? If a man in 1887 could be allowed to pronounce the Bible "a falsehood," and publish his slander to the world, why should a man in 1888 be rejected, holding the same views? Perhaps the Grand Lodge of Illinois had learned something.

There would seem to be no particular reason for this expression of gratification "to find this question so positively settled by the Grand Master of Illinois," because it was no new expression for an Illinois grand master or for the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and neither Bro. VIXEN, nor anybody else had ever seen anything in law or the action of the grand lodge that in the slightest degree savored of inconsistency with this re-statement of its by-laws. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has always stood firmly by the landmark in this respect, neither setting it aside by the admission of atheists on the one hand like the Grand Orient of France, nor by the expulsion of avowed believers in God, on religious grounds, on the other like the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

There might be the excuse of ignorance for some reviewers in confounding disbelief in the divine authenticity of the Bible with disbelief in God, but there is no excuse for Bro. VINCE, who has received the degree of doctor of divinity because of his researches in theology, in attempting to blot out the sharp distinction which the whole religious world, orthodox as well as heterodox, agrees in making in this matter. He knows it is one of the strong arguments of theologians in favor of the existence of God, that it is difficult to find an atheist the world over; and he knows equally well that only a small minority of the human race acknowledges the divine authenticity of the Bible. We reciprocate his remark that it affords him "no pleasure to mention the mistakes of a sister jurisdiction on a question of gravity," but we assure him that much as we regret the un-Masonic acts of the Grand Lodge of Missouri and its flagrant defiance alike of the letter and spirit of the ancient law, we should still more keenly regret our own individual act if in our animadversions we had found ourselves consciously attempting to blot out a distinction universally recognized, in order to justify an attack on a sister jurisdiction.

MONTANA.

25TH ANNUAL.

GREAT FALLS.

OCT. 30, 1889.

The representative of Illinois was present.

The grand master (ARTHUR C. LOGAN) announced the death of the senior grand deacon, Bro. JOHN MCGINNIS, at the early age of forty years.

He reported that he had issued a circular letter requiring the practice and teaching of the Webb work and no other, the grand lodge having adopted it at the last annual communication, and reports encouraging progress towards uniformity. He recommended the abolition of the past master's degree, considering it unnecessary and unreasonable that masters elect should be compelled to go long distances to get it. The grand lodge declared that it was a useless formula and that it should no longer be obligatory. Referring to a pending motion to require but one ballot for all the degrees, he says:

I may be treading on dangerous ground if I again refer to the practice indulged in by the Masons of this jurisdiction of balloting in each degree.

I can say with knowledge that more mischief arises from this source than from any other requirement of the grand lodge. It is not universal nor can hardly be called Masonic.

The committee on jurisprudence reported in favor of the one-ballot system, but after much discussion the subject was indefinitely postponed. We regard it as only a question of time when the one-ballot system will prevail not only in Montana but in the other jurisdictions that have adopted the innovation of a ballot for each degree. Illinois formerly had the three-ballot system, but recognizing the injustice of a law that permitted an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft to be practically deprived of his acquired rights without a hearing, but by a stab in the dark, the grand lodge returned to the old ways sixteen years ago, and we think there is no considerable number, if any, who regret the change.

The grand secretary thus concludes his general report:

Our returns show less work done than last year, though three additional lodges, work-shops, have been opened. The large increase of suspensions for non-payment of dues indicates a neglect of duty somewhere that has rendered amputation necessary. More vigilance and persistence on the part of secretaries would reduce the waste and loss.

Three lodges were chartered; the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota were recognized; the question of the minimum fee for the degrees was wrestled with, resulting in fixing it at fifty dollars; an excellent practical oration was delivered by the grand orator, Bro. CHAS. H. GOULD; the master of a lodge who had openly renounced his duties as such, taking possession of the books and funds and refusing to deliver them to the proper officers, and who had been suspended from office and cited to appear for trial before the grand lodge by the executive, was tried and indefinitely suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, the grand lodge balloting in detail on the question of guilt under each specification and on the grade of punishment.

The following, approved by the committee on jurisprudence, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Montana, the printing and publication in "cipher or mnemonics" of any portion of the ritual of the degrees of Masonry not purely monitorial, or the use of such work by any Mason in this grand jurisdiction is a departure from Masonic propriety and a violation of Masonic obligation, and receives the unqualified condemnation of the grand lodge.

The following, reported unanimously by the committee on jurisprudence, was adopted:

Whereas; The Gr. L. of A. F. and A. M. of Montana and the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the

United States, have for many years occupied the jurisdiction of Montana with full understanding and accord, respecting each other's claims of jurisdiction.

And; Whereas there is another so-called Masonic organization, commonly known as the Cerneau Rite, claiming to confer the degrees of the A. and A. Rite, and further, as is currently and credibly reported, claiming the right to confer the degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry.

Therefore; Be it resolved by this grand lodge, that all members of lodges under its obedience be warned to have nothing to do with said Cerneau Rite in any way, shape or form whatever, to the end that Montana may hereafter and forever be free from the bitter strife and deplorable divisions that have rent other Masonic jurisdictions.

We find no reference to this matter elsewhere in the proceedings of the grand lodge, and therefore presume it to have originated with the grand secretary, as we find him advising action on his report on correspondence, where he quotes the following resolution passed by the Grand Lodge of Montana three years before:

"Would not assume to pass upon the claims of any other organization claiming to be Masonic or otherwise, or dictate to the members of its lodges what other associations or organizations they may connect themselves with, so long as its rightful and exclusive control of Blue Lodge Masonry is not infringed or interfered with or the allegiance of its members perverted."

He then says:

Pennsylvania occupied nearly the same position until the evidence was laid before it that the Cerneau organization did claim the right to confer the degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry. Then it was put under ban, and adherence to our standing resolutions would require similar action at our hands. A single bucket of water at the right time is enough to have extinguished the largest conflagration. Prevention is better than cure. Masonry, no more than the Turk, allows "a rival near the throne."

Profiting by the experience of others and to avoid the demoralizing controversies in which they have been involved, we would advise such action that Cerneau Masonry may never get a foothold in our jurisdiction. If it comes, let it be as an open and mortal enemy.

We last year tried to get at the true inwardness of the Pennsylvania statement that the Cerneau organization claimed the right to confer the three degrees of Masonry, by calling the attention of the chief of that organization to the statement and asking an explanation. The party addressed, the R. W. JOHN J. GORMAN, of New York, signed himself as "Grand Commander" of the "Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-Third and last Degree A. and A. Rite, for the United States of America, their Territories and dependencies," and thus we understand sufficiently identifies him as the head centre of that aggregation. His denial of the Pennsylvania charge was flat and sweeping. If Montana has informa-

tion that is "current and credible," tending to disprove Bro. GORMAN'S statements, all grand lodges ought to be put in possession of it forthwith.

The grand lodge closed with the singing of Burns' Aden with much vigor, but as the record says with only "fair success" we imagine that memories of HUGH DUNCAN got tangled with the notes which he managed as only one could who was to the manner born.

In the report on correspondence (pp. 95) Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES gives us another of those delightful reviews for which he is so justly noted. Illinois gets generous mention. The address of Grand Master SMITH is carefully examined and the *bon bons* picked out for Bro. HEDGES' readers, served for the most part with piquant sauce, like the following:

A member of Harmony, No. 3, inflated with the idea that he was a bigger man than the grand master, served notice of an appeal from his decision, and notified him to furnish the grand secretary with all the papers in the case. That chap ought to have a special diploma, embellished with a picture of a government mule trying to blush.

Bro. HEDGES refers to our belief that the appointment of grand representatives belongs to the grand master in a way to indicate that we believe this as a general principle of law. We were not, however, discussing the question in that view; the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Illinois enumerates it among his powers, as follows: "To appoint representatives by warrant in any other recognized grand lodge, and receive and accredit such representatives."

Of matters whereon our opinions differ, he thus discourses:

We have tried faithfully to disincorporate ourselves and see our heresies as Bro. Robbins sees them, but before we know it we slide back into the old ruts as easily as did Galileo after recanting the heresy that the world was round and revolved about the sun. We still find ourselves incredulous of the reputed fact that Masonry straddled across the centuries between Solomon and Anderson and over a quarter of the earth's circuit without ever having touched terra-firma or left a foot-print in history or tradition. Why! bless your heart, dear brother, there has been a distinct thread of Masonry interwoven in all the woof of history. There certainly is a soul as well as body to Masonry, a central truth as well as a husk and outer wrapping. There surely is something typified and symbolized in the types and symbols of Masonry. We could pick a hundred men who are ready to swear that they have the pure original Webb work, letter for letter, and yet no two would exactly agree. Probably each one of this hundred would confess that Webb himself was more likely to be wrong than himself.

If there is room for so much honest difference of opinion about matters so recent, is it not barely possible that some of the seed of genuine Masonry might have got spilled along the way from Jerusalem to London? We can't get it out of our crop that there is good Masonry outside of the York Rite. There is strength enough in the conception of one God, when it gets a full

grip on the universal human heart, to raise it to the kindred recognition of the brotherhood of mankind.

If we could believe that only English Masonry was the genuine thing and worthy of the name, we should be ready also to accept the "perfect youth" dogma and reject a candidate who has a decayed tooth.

It is substance that is shadow, changeable and perishable. But there is a living soul, too, born of God, and imperishable.

Masonry, like all other human institutions, has its externals and internals, and some will think more of the first, while others regard chiefly the latter. It is well to pay due regard to both, but we confess our preference for the internals, and our ambition is that they become universal and eternal.

If our brother has been hunting for the footprints of Masonry between Solomon and Anderson it was not at our suggestion, because we have'nt the remotest suspicion that Masonry ever straddled backwards from its origin to the time of Solomon. If it did not it couldn't have carried its apron full of seeds from Jerusalem to London. We cheerfully admit that Masonry has achieved a grander result than was ever compassed by any other institution, whether such institution were regarded as human or divine—that of bringing men of the most diverse religious and political views and of all degrees of intelligence and culture into harmonious relations on the simple basis of a common manhood. It has done more. In addition to this it has gathered them into a free commonwealth of equal eligibilities wherein the least and the greatest stand on an equal footing both in respect of their rights as members and of their possibilities of preferment. Neither the equal fellowship of Masons as the equal of children of a Common Father, nor the free, representative government—the idea and consummation of which were evolved and reached within the Fraternity far in advance of the world without—were possible in the time of Solomon, nor for centuries later. The conception of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man came first; for without this the conception of a free, representative government, a commonwealth of absolutely equal rights, resting upon a recognition of the necessity and the worth of human fellowship would have been impossible. These, not the forms, not the symbols or the names, are the internals. The process by which so-called Masonry has come to exist which denies the equal fellowship and the equal eligibilities, and which substitutes for the free, representative government based thereon, a government based on the worn-out dogmas of Privilege and Divine right of aristocrats and kings, is not, *cannot* be a part of the evolution of mankind into higher forms, but is manifestly a process of involution or retrogression from the higher to the lower. It belongs to the partial and the evanescent, not to the universal and eternal.

The applicability of Bro. HEDGES' remark about the 'perfect youth' dogma and the decayed tooth to the question under consideration is not apparent, and leads us to wonder whether by "English Masonry" he refers to

the Masonry of The Charges of a Freemason. Those charges do not require perfection, but only that degree of perfection involved in having no such maim or defect as "may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord, and of being made a Brother and then a Fellow Craft *in due time*;" or, in other words, that he shall be able to receive and impart the rituals on an equality with his fellows.

We wish we had time and space to give our readers the many bright things with which this report of Bro. HEDGES sparkles, and the many profound reflections and kind expressions for his brethren everywhere, which give to it its deepest charm.

NEBRASKA.

32D ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 19, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master HARRY P. DEUEL, was among the *sixteen* past grand masters present.

The address of the grand master (GEORGE B. FRANCE) is an elaborate, methodically arranged and able paper. Of the condition of the Craft he says:

I call your attention to the condition of the Craft in this State with pleasure, for we have had a year of prosperity; the lodges have increased their membership, and strengthened the Fraternity in general, by bringing within it good, true and worthy workmen, who are desirous of learning its sublime principles, and practicing more perfectly the living truths of Freemasonry.

He tightened up the lines at the outset:

At the beginning of my term of office I issued a circular and sent the same to our lodges, informing them that I would answer no questions except those which were sent directly through the officers of the lodge, and by this means I have no doubt saved myself a large amount of time.

He submitted seven decisions, all but one of which properly passed muster at the hands of the jurisprudence committee. The exception, as follows, was properly disapproved, "for the reason that it undertakes to control the action of a civil officer in the discharge of his official duties under the law of the State":

7. Is it un-Masonic for the officers and members of a Masonic lodge as

members of a board of trustees in a village to grant license to sell intoxicating liquors? *Answer.* Yes; it is un-Masonic for any Mason to do any act which is an injury to the community and tends to degrade humanity.

We copy also No. 5 because it seems strange that one should have so far forgotten the terms of his primary engagements as to have asked the latter part of the question propounded:

5. A petition for affiliation, properly signed, accompanied by dimit, the same is referred to a committee who report favorably; can the petition be balloted upon? and if the brother is elected can he sit in the lodge without being vouched for or a regular examination? *Answer.* The brother must be vouched for or examined before he can visit a lodge or be elected a member of it.

Referring to the Cerneau question he confesses to knowing but little about it, and suggests that the true method of escaping hasty and indiscreet legislation is to go it blind:

I have not been able to give this matter the study which it demands, but I desire to protect the Craft of this jurisdiction against the results which always follow hasty and indiscreet legislation; and I, from a sense of duty, desire to call the attention of the grand lodge to the danger which now threatens to demoralize the fraternal relations which have heretofore prevailed among ourselves, and also between the Craft of Nebraska and that of fellow jurisdictions.

I will not undertake to discuss the question as to the legality or regularity of the body commonly called Cerneau. That question has been settled already by a large number of our neighboring grand jurisdictions, and their action taken is of such a nature as to compel other jurisdictions to protect themselves and the Craft by similar action.

He lays down the premises:

Two laws of jurisdiction are universally recognized and adhered to by loyal Masons of all rites:

1. That two grand bodies of the same grade cannot lawfully exist in the same State at the same time.

2. That the first lawfully constituted body established in a State and duly recognized by corresponding bodies, thereby obtains exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and that any other body of the same grade or rite entering later within such territory, is in itself unlawful.

These axiomatic propositions have never, to my knowledge, been denied by any intelligent jurist.

And dimly sees the possible *non sequitur* involved in the proposition to which he is about to give birth, that it is therefore the duty of a body of Masons to apply this law for other sodalities instead of contenting itself with applying it to the field wherein it has jurisdiction:

It may be claimed that this grand lodge has no right to take any action

with reference to the higher degrees and higher orders of Masonry. However this may be, many grand jurisdictions have established a precedent by which it seems to me we can be safely guided. Among these are the grand lodges of Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Colorado, New Hampshire, Louisiana, and the grand masters of Illinois, Iowa and Alabama, and I am informed, also, that some of the grand chapters and grand commanderies have also taken action in this matter.

The grand master of Illinois hadn't mentioned the subject at that time, but he did mention it some months later; however if this was a case of second sight on the part of Grand Master FRANCE the vision was illusory, for when Grand Master SMITH did speak of it, it was only to say that it could not be officially presented to any lodge in this jurisdiction.

But, "with distinguished authority," the grand master says—and without referring to the undistinguished authority of the four dozen grand lodges that had not acted—"it seems a plain duty incumbent on this grand lodge to take some action in the premises." The committee on jurisprudence reported the following and it was adopted:

WHEREAS, A Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is an independent and sovereign body, recognizing and having supreme jurisdiction over no other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, as illustrated and taught by the rituals and secret work adopted by such grand lodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That this grand lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use or legitimacy of any bodies claiming to confer what is known as the Scottish Rite degrees, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body, or to the recognition of any body conferring any degrees over which this grand lodge has no control, as being Masonic, or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry.

That we cordially endorse the law as recognized and promulgated by our grand master.

First, That two bodies claiming to be Masonic, of the same grade, cannot exist in the same State at the same time.

Second, That the first lawfully constituted authority established in a State thereby obtains exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and that any other body of the same grade or rite, entering later within such territory is in itself unlawful.

Complaint having been made that the master of a lodge was almost continually intoxicated, attended lodge in that condition and by his conduct prevented the lodge from having its regular meetings, the grand master satisfied himself of the justice of the complaints and then suspended the master from office. No amendment following, he next suspended him from all his Masonic rights, when, proving still incorrigible, the grand master convened an occasional grand lodge before which the brother was tried, and expelled. Of these proceedings the committee on jurisprudence say, the grand lodge concurring:

That the action taken by the Grand Master in suspending the master of Wayne Lodge, No. 120, from the exercise of his official duties, was proper and is approved; but that the grand master had no power or authority to suspend the said master from "all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

That the action of the "occasional grand lodge" not having conformed to the law of this jurisdiction, is disapproved as an irregular exercise of authority.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the action of the grand master in thus suspending the master of Wayne Lodge, No. 120, from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and the action of the "occasional grand lodge" in expelling him be set aside, disapproved, and held for nought.

That said case be remanded to said lodge for action, and for the trial of Bro. Childs in said lodge, upon charges for un-Masonic conduct.

Of the progress made by the Nebraska Masonic Home he says:

Large donations and generous subscriptions have been made, and the committee have deemed it expedient to take steps to fully establish and locate a Masonic Home. It deserves assistance and recognition by this grand lodge. The burden of this common blessing should be borne by all, and a small amount from each of the eight thousand Masons in Nebraska would go far toward putting the Masonic Home on a good financial basis.

The committee appointed to consider the matter of establishing a Masonic Home have given the same thorough consideration, the result of which will be submitted to this grand lodge, and I ask your earnest and careful consideration of the same.

The committee referred to reported the articles of incorporation and the election and organization of the trustees. After considerable debate the following was adopted:

Resolved, That this grand lodge recommend to the trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home that no part of the capital stock of said association be used for the construction of buildings until the subscriptions thereto shall reach the sum of \$50,000, and then only the excess above that sum.

The master of each lodge was appointed as the canvassing agent of the grand lodge to secure subscriptions of stock.

Past Grand Master JOHN FRIZZELL, of Tennessee, was welcomed as a visitor; the committee on credentials reported the defeat of the proposition submitted to the lodges to so amend the constitution as to require twenty or more petitioners for a new lodge instead of eight as at present; the lodges were advised to celebrate the festivals of the Saints John, in order to promote sociability, cement friendship and possibly provide a penny for the poor, with the reminder that the "Home" would be glad to receive the proceeds; twelve new lodges were chartered; an amendment seconded and laid over under the rule, providing for the one-ballot system; the grand master

admonished that the grand lodge thinks he ought to require the signatures of not less than fifteen resident Master Masons to a petition for a new lodge before granting a dispensation; a proposition to raise the annual dues to the grand lodge from "sixty cents" to "one dollar," was adopted after having achieved the unanimous consent necessary to its immediate consideration, which seems to us almost unprecedented; an excellent practical oration was delivered by Bro. HENRY H. WILSON; and Omaha was agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

JOHN J. MERCER was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, re-elected grand secretary, both of Omaha.

There is no report on correspondence, but we may look for one next year, the grand lodge returning an affirmative answer to the following query:

Your committee on foreign correspondence asks if the grand lodge desires a report next year from this committee reviewing the transactions of fellow grand lodges. This year none has been provided because the grand lodge has even less funds than usual.

The chairman of your committee has several times written full reports, which have not been ordered published for want of funds; for this reason the above question is asked, that time and labor may not be wasted.

So mote it be.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

22D ANNUAL.

SAINT JOHN.

APR. 23, 1880.

BRO. J. HENRY LEONARD, the representative of Illinois, was not present.

The grand master (JAMES McNICHOL) says of their general condition:

By reference to the returns in the grand secretary's office, I find that there is a gratifying increase in the membership as compared with last year. This is encouraging, as I think we have for the present seen the last of the long list of suspensions and withdrawals mainly consequent upon non-payment of dues. I think that the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues might be materially reduced and the lodge membership retained if the secretaries would endeavor to, as far as possible, make prompt collections of dues. And when occasion required they might be allowed a little discriminating power in settling with delinquent members.

His remarks relative to the part borne by secretaries of lodges in this matter are worthy of consideration everywhere.

He announces the death of Bro. SAMUEL FOSTER, past master of Midian Lodge, No. 9, of which lodge he had been a member for over sixty years.

He notes the appointment of Bro. MALACHI MAYNARD as the representative of New Brunswick near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, vice J. W. ESTABROOK, removed from the State, and of his re-nomination of Bro. J. H. LEONARD as the representative of Illinois under the new five-year rule.

Of the little use made of their library, he says:

The library has been kept open during the year for the accommodation of brethren and visitors, but I am sorry to say not much use has been made of it. This is regrettable, as many useful and valuable Masonic works are on its shelves, a perusal of which would greatly benefit the Masonic student. As, however, the library committee have not sufficient funds at their disposal to put the room in an attractive form and make it comfortable for the reception of visitors, which, I think, is the principal reason why it is not more made use of, and as grand lodge funds will not permit of a sufficient grant to make it so, I would suggest that the committee by circular or otherwise, request the city lodges to join them with a view to making the library room more cheerful and attractive.

The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin called attention to the complaint made by one of its lodges of an infringement of its jurisdiction by a New Brunswick lodge, whereupon the grand master manifested a desire to make amends in the promptest manner. He says:

On making inquiries, it appeared that one William Alexander, formerly a resident near Campbellton, but for some time past residing in Hayward, Wisconsin, while home on a visit, took the opportunity of being initiated in Campbellton Lodge. Feeling that it was due to a misunderstanding of our constitution, and that no wrong was intentionally intended, I directed the V. W. Grand Secretary to write to the lodge at Campbellton, calling their attention to the case in point. I also requested him to write to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin stating the facts and assuring them that the initiation of Mr. Alexander by Campbellton Lodge was due to a misunderstanding of our constitutional requirements.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized and accorded an exchange of representatives; the routine business of the grand lodge transacted, and a cordial congratulatory telegram sent to Grand Master FRANK R. LAWRENCE and the Grand Lodge of New York on their jubilee over the extinguishment of the Temple debt.

THOMAS WALKER, M. D., was elected grand master; EDWIN J. WEIMORE re-elected grand secretary, both of Saint John.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

100TH ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 15, 1889.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held at Manchester, as usual, Dec. 27, 1888. The absence of the representative of Illinois both from the semi-annual and annual communication was explained at the latter, when the death of Past Grand Master NATHANIEL WENTWORTH CUMNER was announced as having occurred Aug. 13, 1888. The grand master (GEORGE W. CURRIER) says of him:

Would that mine was the power to speak all that my heart prompts me to express in regard to Brother Cumner. But words at best are weak to tell what the heart may feel.

Abler pens than mine have traced in fitting eulogy the outlines of his pure and useful life.

He was one of the few men to whom was given the power to impress all with whom he came in contact, either in the business world or the social circle, with a sense of true manliness.

Such was his dignity of character that he was sure to inspire respect and admiration from all with whom he mingled.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world: This was a man!"

His death occurred at Nantasket, Mass., we presume during his annual summer sojourn by the seaside. Our heart is full as we remember his great kindness to one near to us, thirteen years before, as she sat near the same spot in weariness and pain, listening for the last time to the voice of the sea she loved, and catching in it, perhaps, with her prophetic ear, the echo of breakers on the other shore of that wider sea on which the shadowy sails all go thitherward, returning nevermore. Later it was our privilege to meet him personally and thank him as best we could for the gentle and considerate ministrations of himself and family, which had made brighter the smile that no suffering could ever wholly banish. Later still—in 1878—it was our privilege to commission him as the representative of Illinois near his grand lodge, an honor that becomes more honorable since worn by him.

The grand master also announced the death of WILLIAM BARRETT, past grand master, who succeeded Bro. CUMNER to the grand east, and who survived his predecessor scarcely a month, following him on the 14th of September, 1888, to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

It was our good fortune to meet Bro. BARRETT in St. Louis, at the triennial Templar conclave of 1868, and we recall quite vividly the impression made upon us by his courtesy, his ability and his decision of character.

Another prominent brother deceased was WILLIAM BARBER KIMBALL, past district deputy grand master, an active Mason for sixty-five years, an honored citizen holding from time to time many offices of public trust.

The grand master notes the appointment of GEORGE E. THOMPSON to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. CUMNER as the representative of Illinois.

No decisions were reported.

The work of the committee on trials and appeals was very thorough. In a case where a brother was tried on a charge containing three specifications, found guilty on the first and third and indefinitely suspended, the suspension was approved and confirmed upon the first specification, but the finding upon the third specification was abrogated because the specification did not set forth a Masonic offense.

BRO. GEORGE E. THOMPSON presented his credentials as the representative of Illinois and was duly accredited.

One dispensation was granted for a new lodge, and the following amendment to the constitution adopted, which we are inclined to regard as a wise measure:

If any lodge shall unreasonably refuse its approbation and recommendation for the establishment of a new lodge, the petitioners may apply to the grand master, who shall appoint a commission of three past masters of lodges not in the immediate vicinage, who shall receive such statement in writing as the petitioners may see fit to make; and such statement in writing as the lodge, after due notice, may see fit to make; shall hear such testimony on each side as the petitioners and the lodge may offer, and reduce the substance of the same to writing; they shall make such investigation on their own part as shall enable them to form an intelligent judgment of the question, whether the good of Masonry would be promoted by the formation of such new lodge; and shall report the statements on either side, the testimony and their own investigations and conclusions, to the next annual communication of the grand lodge, which shall consider the same, and may thereupon refuse or grant a dispensation or warrant for such new lodge, as the good of Masonry may seem to them to demand, notwithstanding the refusal of such lodge to approve or recommend the same.

The committee on jurisprudence reported that nothing had been presented for their consideration since the last meeting of the grand lodge, and drew the reasonable conclusion that harmony everywhere prevailed.

The centennial anniversary of the organization of the grand lodge was celebrated on the evening of the first day of the session by an elaborate banquet served in Phenix Hall, with plates for three hundred, the finest ever served in the city. The record says:

After the viands had been discussed to the end of the menu, addresses

were made by the Grand Master, R.: W.: Brother Albert S. Batchellor, M.: W.: Brothers John J. Bell, Andrew Bunton, John Francis Webster, R.: W.: and Rev. Brother Henry B. Smith, W.: Brother Harry C. Waldron, and Rev. Brother Augustus P. Rein. Letters and telegrams were read from several distinguished brethren without the jurisdiction.

The exercises were interspersed with songs by the Mendelssohn Quartette. The exercises were brought to a close by all rising and repeating the Lord's Prayer, followed by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

GEORGE W. CURRIER, of Nashua, grand master; GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 194) is from the familiar hand of Bro. ALBERT S. WALL and bears on every page the impress of his attractive style, his great ability and his unflinching courtesy. Nearly ten of his pages are given to Illinois. The address of Grand Master SMITH is appreciatively examined. He calls attention to a deliverance from the committee on appeals as worthy of consideration, viz.: "That 'a lodge is clothed with a sound discretion as to whether or not they will accept charges preferred against one of its members, and unless it appears that such discretion has been abused the action of the lodge will not be disturbed.'" He does not doubt the soundness of the doctrine.

He quotes without comment the decision of Grand Master SMITH that the question of a brother's moral standing should not be raised after his death if it was unquestioned before, and the comments of the committee on jurisprudence thereon.

Quoting almost *in extenso* the special report of the committee on correspondence on the application of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico for recognition, he says:

By a list given by the grand master in connection with another subject, we observe that the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba is recognized by thirty-two American grand lodges, leaving only eleven, including Illinois, by whom such recognition is withheld. In these circumstances it seems to us that, as a practical question, the legitimacy of that grand body ought to be considered as having passed beyond the bounds of proper discussion. We regret that our brethren of Illinois cannot think it right to recede from views upon this question which we do not now insist may not have been originally well founded, but which have failed to impress themselves upon the great body of the Craft in this country. Why not accept the recognition as practically settled, although they may not assent to the technical correctness of the conclusions reached?

Bro. WALL's interrogation point and the wide scope of the question behind it warrant us in asking him a question, viz.: Whether in his judgment there ever was a time when it was not consistent with loyalty to the fundamental law to give countenance to any irregular lodge or to dissenters from

the original plan of Masonry, and if there was, whether the burden of the obligation not to do so is now lifted?

The Illinois report on correspondence gets extended and very appreciative notice at the hands of Bro. WARR. Quoting a paragraph of ours called out by his expression of the opinion that in order to preserve her consistency it was necessary for the Grand Lodge of England to resent the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in reference to the lodges still maintained by England in the Province of Quebec, he says:

The comment is extended to much greater length, but all going to the point, that, having recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the American grand lodges must, in order to be consistent, declare non-recognition of its three English lodges and their members. And it is insisted that the maintenance of those lodges by England is a menace to the supremacy of all the American grand lodges.

We do not so view it. England has never, so far as we have heard, attempted to charter a lodge within the territory of an existing American grand lodge, and has never intimated the purpose or claimed the power to do so. It claims no right, and intimates no intention, to charter new lodges in the province of Quebec. The three lodges in question were chartered by the Grand Lodge of England before the establishment of any grand lodge for that territory, and when the act was perfectly legitimate. What it does, and all it does, now, is, to allow those lodges, so long as they choose, to continue to exist under the authority by which they were created. The right of England to maintain these lodges is not by her placed upon the ground of any right to create lodges within the territory of Quebec, nor does it imply any such claim. The difference between such a claim and the attitude it assumes is too familiar to require to be restated, or to justify us in entering upon a re-argument of it. We content ourselves with simply stating what to our minds is too plain for argument, that the maintenance of the three lodges in question is no attack upon or menace to the independent sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, clearly none to the other grand lodges of the American continent, and there is no inconsistency in the latter recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and refusing to enter actively into the quarrel between the latter and the Grand Lodge of England.

If we knew just what Bro. WARR means by Sovereignty we might find that the difference between us was one of definitions merely, but as we do not know we can only feel our way along to some acknowledged common ground.

If prior to the settlement of our northwestern boundary question one or more colonies of Englishmen—say three—had been established within what by that settlement was acknowledged to be one of the territories of the United States, and subsequently had denied that they were amenable to the civil or criminal law of the Territory; defied territorial sheriffs; slapped their plethoric pockets at territorial tax collectors and paid tribute to the English exchequer; tried their causes and their criminals in courts whereof the appellate body was the court of last resort in England; and made their pre-emptions cities of refuge for such citizens of the Territory, unsavory or otherwise, as

either had or from their habits of life feared they might have some misunderstanding with the local conservators of public order, would the world consider the sovereignty of the United States within its world-acknowledged boundaries, intact? Would its integrity be any the less menaced or destroyed because England and her apologists insisted that she was taking no active hand in the matter, and proposed to levy and collect taxes within the territory of the United States only so long as her former colonists there preferred to maintain their allegiance to the British Crown?

We should like to have Bro. WATT approach the Quebec question along the lines indicated by this analogy and then, unless the analogy is a misfit, tell us what he thinks of the sovereignty of that grand lodge.

As for "entering actively into the quarrel" between the two grand lodges, we don't think that is the most obviously just way to speak of the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but we won't quarrel with Bro. WATT about that. The fact is that when the Grand Lodge of Quebec gave notice that there were three clandestine lodges within its jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Illinois having already recognized that grand lodge as the supreme Masonic authority in the province, simply gave to its acts the faith and credit to which that recognition entitled them, and warned the Masons of its own obedience accordingly.

In answer to our question whether he would say that he believes the grand lodge has the power to say that *any* bodies except lodges of Ancient Craft Masons, commonly called blue lodges, may lawfully practice the ritual of Symbolic Masonry, he says:

In our observations which suggested this question we did not intend to assert precisely the affirmative of this interrogatory. There is reason to believe that several bodies calling themselves Masonic, and composed exclusively of symbolic Masons, make use of the ritual of the symbolic lodge as a part of their own. Should this come to be certainly known, however it might be discovered, we suppose it would be in the power of the grand lodge to forbid its members making use of its ritual in connection with those bodies, and to visit disobedience to such a prohibition with expulsion. That prohibition could be lawfully extended to some of those bodies and withheld in respect of others, we cannot doubt, and we do not see that such action would lay the grand body open to criticism as the governing power in symbolic Masonry.

Whence would come the power to punish if it did not rest on the fact that such use was unlawful? If it is unlawful it is so not because it violates a statute of the grand lodge, but because it violates a law whose constraint rests upon the grand lodge with the same force that it does upon the individual brother, and which is no more subject to abrogation by a thousand Masons than by one.

Bro. WATT still insists that the election of an alleged brother to affiliation forecloses the question of his being a Mason without further evidence:

There being no question raised as to the identity of the candidate, the dimit is a sufficient voucher from his former lodge, the election is an acceptance of that voucher by the electing lodge, and an election to membership which the Master has no right to set aside. The elected brother has just as much right to enter the lodge as has the Worshipful Master himself.

We don't understand that temporary exclusion in this case would be setting aside an election, any more than the refusal to admit a genuine Mason who proposed to visit for the sole reason that he could not prove himself one, would be annulling the work of the lodge that made him; but call it by what name you please, neither the master nor any other member has a right to sit in a lodge with any one whom he does not *know* to be a Mason by having *found* him to be, in one of the ways pointed out by the immemorial, unwritten law.

Surely no one will claim that the simple possession of a dimit, even if the one holding it is known to be the person named therein, furnishes the proof which that law requires before Masons can communicate with him Masonically. A resolution of the lodge declaring him to be a Mason on the strength of the evidence furnished by such possession, would be considered an absurdity altogether apart from its being unprecedented, and yet its value as indicating the general consensus of the members would be greater than a clear ballot for membership, had under the circumstances, because most of the members would presume in the latter contingency that he had either been proved or avouched for. Neither of them in themselves would add a whit to the actual knowledge possessed by any individual before such vote was taken. Practically, therefore, the question is whether the possession of a dimit with proof of identity is sufficient of itself to warrant the admission of a strange brother to the lodge, and this question would doubtless be answered by Bro. WARR in the negative.

Of the doctrine maintained by the Grand Lodge of Illinois that one made a Mason in a regular lodge, although he may be clearly ineligible, is nevertheless a lawful Mason, he says:

We have on more than one occasion given our distinct and decided approval of the doctrine of the Grand Lodge of Illinois mentioned in the above quoted paragraph, and we still think it sound and just. We much incline to favor its application to persons born in slavery, though it is possible that some distinction may be found between the two cases. In their origin, the reason for the exclusion of the two classes was not the same, still it is certainly a general rule in Masonry that the work of a legitimate lodge cannot be spurious.

We are sorry that we have neither the time nor space to summarize this valuable report for the benefit of our readers in Illinois. We still have another volume from New Hampshire to examine, and we do not know what important matters we may find between its covers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

101ST ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 21, 1890.

BRO. GEORGE E. THOMPSON, the representative of Illinois, was present at both the semi-annual communication and the annual. The first was held at Manchester, as usual, on the usual date, Dec. 27, for exemplifying the work and the consideration of certain gastronomical problems, and the grand lodge seems to have been delighted with the results in both directions.

The annual address of the grand master (GEORGE W. CURRIER) is chiefly of local interest. He had made no decisions of such importance as to require them to be reported. He was again called upon to report the death of two past grand masters: JONATHAN EVERETT SARGENT, who was grand master in 1864 and 1865, and JOHN CHRISTIE, who occupied the grand east from 1847 to 1850 inclusive. BRO. CHRISTIE was in his eighty-sixth year when he died. Also deceased were EDWARD HENRY ROLLINS, past district deputy grand master, whom our readers will recall as a member of congress from New Hampshire, and as commissioner of internal revenue; and URBAN SHOREY, past district deputy grand master.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; and dined with the brethren of Concord.

FRANK DANA WOODBURY was elected grand master; GEO. PERRY CLEAVES, re-elected grand secretary, both of Concord.

The report on correspondence (pp. 196), by BRO. ALBERT S. WAIT, is fully up to his usual high standard. He reviews Illinois for 1889, paying a warm tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master DARRAH, and touching some of the salient features of our semi-centennial celebration. He quotes at length the remarks of Grand Master SMITH on the recognition of grand lodges in foreign countries, as worthy of careful consideration.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives appreciative mention and its views are quoted for endorsement on several points. He thus refers to one of the matters mentioned in our introductory remarks:

In the introductory part of the report Brother Robbins devotes some space to a discussion of the Cerneau controversy, and he very plainly informs us that he is not in sympathy with those grand lodges who have denounced the Cerneau body. A very vital reason for this absence of sympathy may be that which we learn, as well from Brother Robbins, as from the address of Grand Master Smith, namely, that no Cerneau bodies have been established within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and therefore there is no occasion to deal with it practically as a concrete question. Should an attempt be made by those bodies to gain a foothold there the subject

would be presented in a different aspect, and we suggest that our brethren of Illinois might not be found a unit in winking at the movement.

We in Illinois are not wholly without experience of the concrete kind growing out of the contention of the Scottish Rite bodies. About the year 1866 when the Holy Empire was undergoing one of its periodical convulsions the war cries of the contending factions were heard on our prairies, and recruiting parties from both camps were actively proselyting among the members of the Craft. The bounties offered under the guise of cut rates and rebates were very liberal. One party offered us individually the whole string of degrees, with all the titles thrown in, right on the ground for twenty dollars, or about sixty-four and a half cents each, with trimmings. The rival concern in a neighboring city offered the same job lot for one hundred and twenty dollars with a rebate of one hundred dollars for traveling expenses which would have been trifling.

On a visit to Boston during the period of that ruction we were offered equally favorable terms as those prevailing in Illinois, by both parties. We had just then emerged in a somewhat battered condition from a bitter fight which convulsed our jurisdiction over the subject of the work, and were not then buying quarrels at any price.

During that war of the rival imperial dynasties, the body of Masonry—what Bro. WATT would call Ancient Craft Masonry—was not disturbed, because nobody dreamed of dragging the grand lodge into the fray. So far from doing this were they, that if Scotch Riteism ever colored a vote in our grand lodge during that period the color was so faint that none but those who wore imperial spectacles could see it.

So much for our experience with the concrete. For aught we know that may have been a Cernean war like the present. As it did not disturb or threaten the integrity of the body of Masonry we did not take interest enough in it to inquire as to the pedigree of the rival Tichbornes. But the practical question involved was the same then as now, and there is no more excuse for embroiling the grand lodge and setting brother against brother and bringing scandal and disgrace upon the body of Masonry to-day than there was then.

In his "conclusion" Bro. WATT speaks further of this subject and in a spirit worthy of imitation:

Judging from the position heretofore assumed by our grand lodge upon the subject, we suppose it not probable that the interdicts against these bodies, which have been promulgated in other Masonic jurisdictions, will be repeated in New Hampshire, nor, as at present advised, should we wish to have our grand lodge commit itself to such a procedure. But, speaking from a position involving no responsibility but for ourselves, we present this subject to the better judgment and the fraternal candor of our brethren who are identified with this movement. If the object is truly Masonic, why seek its accomplishment by divided effort when union would be sure to accomplish

better and more speedy results? But, brethren, when experience has shown that your movement is fraught with discord and confusion in the Fraternity, what is the responsibility, as Masons and men, which you assume in still sustaining the cause of the evil? In New Hampshire it is only to your own consciences that you must answer; but, brethren, realize that that is the most fearful, the most inexorable tribunal before which you can appear.

We should be glad to quote all that Bro. WAIT says in discussing the Maine regulation which forbids the recognition of those who go elsewhere and obtain the degrees—a regulation upon which we have more than once animadverted—but must content ourselves with a portion:

We do not doubt that Brother Drummond will assent to this proposition as a general doctrine, and the difference between us is only as to its application to the case in question. We think it fundamental in Masonry that a person made a Mason in a lawfully existing lodge, under whatever jurisdiction, thereby becomes a Mason, and goes forth with that character wherever he may afterwards reside or sojourn. It is so necessarily incident to the institution that nothing can be more plainly among its landmarks. A Mason anywhere is a Mason everywhere. This is admitted by Brother Drummond, but he says: "While the initiation of a citizen of Maine in another State makes him a Mason, we hold that our grand lodge may rightfully enact a law that one who goes abroad to be made a Mason with intent to evade our law, shall not be recognized in this jurisdiction, and that if he is made a Mason abroad the presumption is that he *did* intend to evade our law." We dissent from both these propositions. It is not, we insist, within the lawful authority of any grand lodge to say that a person is a Mason, and in the same breath deny him recognition as such. The two propositions are irreconcilable—in a word, they falsify each other. We make no question of the right, or even the duty, of lodges and Masons, in the case supposed, to use all proper precautions and to adopt all available means to ascertain whether the person has in truth received the degrees in a lawfully constituted lodge of the Fraternity; and when that has been ascertained neither Masons nor lodges have any further discretion in the matter. We do not think that receiving the Masonic degrees abroad raises a just presumption that the brother went abroad with the intention of evading the Masonic law of his domicile. What the Masonic law of his jurisdiction was he was not bound to know, and there is no presumption that he did know it. For all such matters he had a right to rely upon the lodge which received and acted upon his application. But, if he should be shown in fact to have done the very thing supposed, it would be no factor in the determination of the question. If he shows himself in possession of the qualifications which are distinctive of Masonry, and produces the proper credential from a lawfully constituted lodge, he has shown himself to be a lawful and legitimate Mason, entitled by the fundamental principles of the institution to recognition as such.

We regret that we cannot draw further upon this interesting and able review.

NEW JERSEY.

103D ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JAN. 29, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, ROBERT M. MOORE, junior past grand master, a fine steel portrait of whom forms the frontispiece of the New Jersey volume, was present among the twenty-six representing thirty-six grand lodges. His fine frank face assures us that Illinois is handsomely as well as ably represented.

Three original odes were sung—at opening, installation and closing—all of which are worthy of preservation did space permit; possibly we may find room for one of them.

The address of the grand master (CHARLES M. MANN) is a clearly cut, well written paper.

“Death—or shall we not say,” to quote the grand master, “‘The kind messenger sent from our Supreme Grand Master’”—had not been idle, and among the deceased were two who had held official station in the grand lodge: BENJAMIN B. AYCRIGG, past senior grand deacon, and JOSEPH LORIOT DE LA COUR, past deputy grand master. The distinguished dead of other jurisdictions are mentioned, among them Past Grand Master DARRAH, of our own.

Of their progress in the matter of a Masonic Home, he says:

The Committee on Masonic Home have had few replies to the circular letter they mailed to the lodges, and not enough subscriptions have been pledged to warrant the belief that the Craft is now ready to make the sacrifices necessary for the procurement and establishment of such a home as is deemed desirable by many; and yet, in conversation with brethren throughout the State, I find that all with whom I have conversed acknowledge the necessity for some organized grand lodge charity, to act until such time as the Craft is ready to establish a home.

He gives reasons from his official experience why such an organized charity should be established, but they are more cogent as showing the necessity for a grand lodge charity fund, a cogency which he evidently felt, for he recommended the immediate formulating of plans for such a fund. Plans were reported, but pending their consideration the grand lodge resolved:

That action upon the report of the special committee on grand lodge charity fund be deferred until our next annual communication, and that copies of this report be sent to the subordinate lodges, with the request that the matters therein presented be brought to the attention of the members of such lodges and their views ascertained thereon, in order that the representatives of the lodges may be enabled to act intelligently thereon in grand

lodge assembled, and in accordance with the wishes of the Craft as ascertained in the lodges.

We have copied this language not only to show how the subject was disposed of, but to show that even in New Jersey where their iron-clad statutes and copper-fastened traditions are supposed to leave the constituent (they call them subordinate) lodges little independence, it is still held that the representatives of lodges should reflect the wishes of the Craft as ascertained therein. Here is a good field for Ohio missionaries to preach the imperial doctrine now prevailing in that State, that the old-fashioned notion that representation represents is all a mistake, and that it is the master's duty when acting in his alleged representative character to disregard the wishes of his lodge.

The Masonic Home matter also went over for another year.

Under the sub-head of Masonic Discipline the grand master tells this harrowing tale:

The deceased brother was a member of Mystic Brotherhood Lodge, No. 21, located at Red Bank; he resided and died at South Amboy, and his family requested that the Masonic burial service be conducted at the interment. The worshipful master of Saint Stephen's lodge notified the worshipful master of Mystic Brotherhood Lodge of the family's wishes, and by request of the worshipful master of Mystic Brotherhood Lodge, he summoned the members of his own lodge to meet for the purpose of attending the funeral. The worshipful master of Mystic Brotherhood Lodge also notified his lodge to assemble; but neither he nor the warrant were present—in fact only five members assembled—and these five (one of whom was a past master) went to South Amboy as a lodge, where they were joined by the worshipful master, and a number of the members of Saint Stephen's Lodge, and, together, these brethren accompanied the remains of the deceased brother to the grave and conducted the Masonic services.

Although Masonic clothing was worn by the brethren and the officers appeared in their respective jewels, yet neither lodge had been opened; thus, to my mind, making a farce of the solemn Masonic burial services for the dead, which can be conducted in the Jurisdiction of New Jersey only by a regularly-constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, duly opened, and, as such, prepared to do lawful Masonic work.

Great Scott! A brother buried without the presence of the WARRANT! It was bad enough that he should be buried without opening the lodge, but to subject the deceased to the risks of being buried without a charter was a refinement of cruelty to him. Perhaps it was because the grand master thought he had already suffered enough, possibly because he was dead and couldn't be reached, that he escaped the punishment which is always visited on the living victims of irregular work in New Jersey. At all events the grand master did not declare the burial to be "null, void and of no effect," but he did properly reprimand the guilty masters.

The grand master gives the details of two cases wherein Entered Apprentices were summarily deprived of their rights by his edict because in one case the brother had "a visible physical defect," and in the other case because he made a mistake and applied to the lodge not having jurisdiction. There was no claim in either case that these unfortunates were not entirely innocent, but all the equities as well as what to our mind is one of the plainest principles of Masonic law had to give way before the inexorable demands of blended New Jersey "law, custom and usage." In the case of the "visible physical defect," the horror-stricken master hastened upon its discovery to inform the grand master of his confessedly grave but unwittingly-committed error. With Brutus-like firmness the grand master put his head temporarily in his little basket, but afterwards restored it to the shoulders it was originally made to fit.

The grand master made but one decision, viz., that pending an appeal a dimit cannot be granted an accused brother, and that although a written notice of appeal should in all cases be given, verbal notice of intention to appeal bars the granting of a dimit to the accused until after the period during which such appeal may be taken.

Of the Cerneau matter the grand master says:

During the year I have received numerous copies of edicts which have been issued by various grand lodges against a body known as the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," commonly known as the Cerneau Rite.

The grounds taken against the brethren who compose the membership of this so-called Rite are various, and an examination into the merits of all the arguments for and against such actions on the part of the grand lodges would consume more of the time of this grand lodge than I consider the whole body of the said "Cerneau Rite" deserving; but the question must be met and decided, whether the brethren who owe allegiance to this grand lodge are doing right or committing wrong by joining or continuing in membership with it.

It is not my intention to enter into long details, nor do I think it necessary or expedient to report all the facts which have come to my knowledge concerning the matter; but I simply desire to state that after making a thorough investigation, my conviction is that every Master Mason acknowledging fealty to this grand lodge will commit a serious and grave error, by joining or continuing in membership with the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies," of which Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas is, (or was), the Grand Commander, and for the following reasons:

The reasons are, briefly, that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey had interdicted Masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France for having ceased to make a belief in God a prerequisite to initiation; that GORGAS had visited one of the bodies composing the Grand Orient; that the GORGAS body first tried to blind others and possibly themselves with the idea that the body

visited had no connection with the Grand Orient, and afterwards repudiated connection with that body; but he says:

The repudiation of the action of their leader and the withdrawal of their fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France comes too late; the violation of Masonic obligations has been committed, and every Master Mason who is a member of this "Cerneau Rite" is (whether intentionally or unintentionally) equally guilty with Gorgas and his "Supreme Council."

Having received positive and reliable information that bodies of this "Rite" have been established in Jersey City and Newark, and that an unsuccessful effort had been made to institute a "Consistory" in Camden, I regarded it my duty to call your attention to the facts above stated, and respectfully recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with a request for them to report to the grand lodge at this annual communication, recommending such action as the circumstances seem to require.

The grand lodge concurred in the following report of the committee on jurisprudence on that subject:

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey, having never formally recognized as Masonic what is commonly known as "Scottish Rite Masonry," cannot, therefore, enter into a discussion relative to the regularity or irregularity of the said Cerneau Rite, or take any part in the determining of the questions in controversy between what is known as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and that known as the Cerneau Rite; but, in justice to this grand lodge, and those of the members of its obedience who hold membership in and who are in allegiance to any body claiming to be Masonic, which has entered into and continues in fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, such members are thereby in violation of their obligation to this grand lodge, and are thus making themselves liable to Masonic discipline.

The report of the grand secretary acknowledges the receipt of and describes the Illinois semi-centennial medal.

W. Bro. LEON ABBETT, P. M. of Lodge of the Temple, No. 110, governor of the State and representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, was appropriately received and conducted to a seat in the grand east.

BRO. ABBETT had been in correspondence with the grand master relative to a case wherein a resident of Paterson, New Jersey, who was made a Mason in St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 602, Ireland, while there on a visit. The grand master forbade his being recognized as a Mason in New Jersey, and the appeal of the brother to his lodge and a protest against the action of the grand master was forwarded through the Grand Lodge of Ireland to its representative, BRO. ABBETT. Of the outcome the grand master says:

I also informed him that there were only two ways by which Young could be relieved of his disability. One was, for Young to commence *de novo*, and petition a lodge in Paterson for initiation and membership; the second (and the course I fraternally recommend) was, for Saint Patrick's Lodge to ask waiver of territorial jurisdiction of Ivanhoe Lodge over Young; and, if

the said lodge waived jurisdiction, then Young could, by request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ireland, sent to me, be healed and placed in possession of all the rights and privileges of an unaffiliated Mason.

Under date of December 20th, Worshipful Brother Abbett advised me that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had been informed of my ruling, and that the Board of General Purposes, existing under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, had *decided that Young must submit to the rules and customs of the Grand Lodge of the State in which he resides*, and therefore advises him to adopt the second course suggested by me, viz., to request Saint Patrick's Lodge to ask Ivanhoe Lodge to waive jurisdiction.

Papers have been forwarded to Ireland, by Worshipful Brother Abbett, on behalf of Young, and I have no doubt but what the final result will be a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

The difficulty between New Jersey and New York was almost as simple as this in its beginning. DANIEL E. LEMM, who it is claimed by New Jersey was a resident of Weehawken, N. J., was initiated by Fort Edward Lodge, at Fort Edward, N. Y., after a waiver of jurisdiction had been asked of Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weehawken, and had been refused. Upon the matter being brought to the attention of Grand Master LAWRENCE, of New York, he replied through his grand secretary that it had been found that no waiver was necessary, as LEMM was in reality a resident of Fort Edward. Failing to reach an understanding in the matter, Grand Master MOORE, of New Jersey, finally informed Grand Master LAWRENCE that no course was left for him "save to declare all the proceedings taken by Fort Edward Lodge, in the initiation of DANIEL E. LEMM, at that time and now a resident, in the fullest Masonic sense, within the jurisdiction of New Jersey, to be irregular, unlawful, without Masonic virtue, and hence null, void and of no effect, and (discourteous as it may seem) this I have done, laying the said LEMM under interdict as far as New Jersey Masons are concerned." The discussion between the two grand lodges has continued until the closing installment furnished by the committee on jurisprudence at the communication under review brings the aggregate up to fifty-two pages of the proceedings, it having all been published agreeably to the second of the recommendations with which the committee closes its report, viz.:

1st. That the M. W. Grand Master of New York be informed that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey is ready at any time to submit this question to arbitration in any way equally fair to both parties.

2d. That all correspondence and documentary proofs relating to this case, now in possession of this grand lodge, be printed with the minutes of this annual communication, so that the brethren in general may be fully informed in relation thereto.

3d. That the edicts of the M. W. Grand Master be not recalled.

The present status of the matter is, in a nutshell, that both parties profess willingness to submit the matter to arbitration, but New York insists as

a necessary preliminary that the interdict laid on LEMM by the grand master of New Jersey shall be raised, while New Jersey insists that the interdict is required by the law of that jurisdiction and followed as an absolute and inevitable necessity from the state of facts which it assumes as the basis of its case, and hence cannot be raised without yielding the point at issue. Of course the two grand lodges will ultimately find some way of submitting the case for final adjudication, because the present condition of affairs is too intolerable to be contemplated as a permanent possibility.

Without undertaking to say that the conditions did not require the issue of the interdict under the law of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, we think the resulting complications ought to have the effect to call attention to the manner in which the law that permits the issue of such an edict violates two just principles, viz.: that the Masonic standing of a Mason is not attained by irregularities in making if the lodge is a lawful lodge lawfully at labor, and that a lawful Mason can only be deprived of his Masonic rights for some Masonic offense whereof he has been duly convicted after a fair trial.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized.

CHARLES H. MANN, of Haddonfield, grand master; JOSEPH H. HOUGH, Trenton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 132) is from the practiced and discriminating hand of Past Grand Master HENRY VEHLAGE, a sufficient guarantee for its ability, courtesy and general excellence. Illinois is included in his review, and the proceedings incident to our semi-centennial, as well as the address of Grand Master SMITH, the work of Grand Secretary MUNN, and the report on correspondence receive appreciative notice.

The grand lodge closed with the singing of the following ode:

Come, brothers of the mystic tie,
 Join in a parting hymn
 Of gratitude to God on high,
 The Architect supreme;
 The glorious Architect supreme,
 To whom all praise is due,
 For blessings rare vouchsafed by Him
 And mercies ever new.

We part, perhaps, no more to meet
 The brothers whom we love;
 But let us hope each one to greet
 In the Grand Lodge above.
 Adieu! adieu! each brother dear,
 Each craftsman tried and true;
 With kindly grip and love sincere,
 A heartfelt, fond adieu!

NEW MEXICO.

12TH ANNUAL.

LAS CRUCES.

JAN. 27, 1890.

There was no representative present and we judge from the grand secretary's list of grand representatives that the dimission of Past Grand Master HENRY L. WALDO, who had been our representative, is held to have created a vacancy in the office.

The grand master (A. H. MOREHEAD) reported the Craft in a healthy and prosperous condition, and noted to him happy coincidence that gave him the good fortune to preside over the grand lodge within the very walls where in the early days of Masonry in the Territory he presided over Aztec Lodge as its master.

He submitted five decisions, none of them presenting any new points for consideration except No. 2, wherein he took the view that for a master to postpone a trial would be in effect setting aside the action of the lodge, because the lodge had ordered the trial. The committee on address, which seems to have done duty as a law committee, held that under their law the master had substantially the same powers as are ordinarily conferred upon the presiding judge of a trial court, one of which was the power to adjourn the trial from time to time as the exigencies of the case might require; and this view prevailed.

Referring to papers received from other grand lodges relative to the Cerneau Rite, he says:

In some instances grand lodges have recommended the severance of connections of such members who have availed themselves of this rite and who are members thereof. This perhaps is as it should be, so far as it relates to the establishment of said rite working the symbolic degrees of Masonry in the United States (beyond that I fancy grand lodges have no jurisdiction.) The Cerneau Rite, as I understand it, has arisen out of and is a part of (if not in whole) the Grand Orient of France (which is not now recognized by any of the grand jurisdictions of the world) not alone for their having discarded from their ritual the God whom we as Masons reverence and serve, but also the Holy Writings upon which every Mason is obligated.

* * * * *

I should not have reverted to this subject at this time, as my ideas may be rather peculiar and may differ somewhat from the majority composing this grand lodge as to this question. Not that I may differ with them upon the main question, as my opinion is foreshadowed in the remarks made above, (but a question will gain notoriety by discussing it) and in order to forever, if possible, put the question to rest so far as this grand lodge is concerned, I have mentioned it; besides, I received a communication from a brother who desired to know if it would be proper and Masonic for the brethren of a lodge under this jurisdiction to organize a lodge of Scottish Rite Masons, known as the Cerneau Rite? At the time of receiving the communication I was not

as familiar with the said Rite as I have since informed myself; but acting upon and guided by the broad, liberal and grand teachings of Masonry as I received it over thirty years ago, and which I have endeavored to practice ever since, I suggested to the brother that it would be a good idea to let it alone, that what we had was good enough and could not to my mind be improved upon.

The committee on address reported the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, that this grand lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the authority and laws of the several grand lodges of the States and Territories of the United States, and of the grand lodges throughout the Globe recognized by them.

They then proceed to designate the organizations which alone are to be recognized as "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies," including therein the various capitular, cryptic and templar authorities in the United States and their constituents, and the PIKE and PALMER supreme councils and their subordinates. After much discussion the whole subject was referred to the committee on correspondence for a full report next year.

The grand master announced the death of WILLIAM GRIFFIN, the first grand master of New Mexico, a wood-cut portrait of whom forms the frontispiece of the proceedings, and then called upon Bro. ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN who delivered a eulogy on the deceased. Referring to the early struggle of the grand lodge for exclusive jurisdiction, Bro. FOUNTAIN truly says:

It is said that when the occasion requires the man will be there. The truth of the adage was verified in our case; the emergency had arisen, and with it had come a man fully adequate to the occasion. It was exceedingly fortunate for New Mexico Masons that at this critical period of the existence of their grand lodge they had for their grand master a master workman whose perfect acquaintance with the history, ancient landmarks, laws, precedents, usages and literature of Masonry peculiarly fitted him for leadership in Masonic controversy, a brilliant student of Masonic jurisprudence, whose high personal character, at home and abroad, enlisted respectful attention to his utterances, and whose spirit was firm and unyielding when engaged in a contest for right.

* * * * *

With gratitude and loving pride we remember how grandly he championed our cause, how unanswerably he presented New Mexico's claim to exclusive jurisdiction; how, through his efforts, an overwhelming sentiment in support of our position was aroused throughout the Masonic world; how the Grand Lodge of Missouri candidly admitted the correctness of his position, withdrew her pretensions, resulting in the complete and happy restoration of fraternal relations at home and abroad.

A report was received from a grand committee or convention of one delegate from each lodge, chosen under a resolution of the preceding year to select a permanent location for the grand lodge, that the city of Albuquerque

had been agreed upon. Pending the final decision the grand lodge selected that city as its next place of meeting.

The grand lodge granted two charters; prohibited personal electioneering in one's own behalf under the penalty of ineligibility for office, and, in the case of an officer, of forfeiture of the office held, the rule to apply to both grand and constituent lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; and sent the matter of limiting the commissions of grand representatives to a term of five years, coming up through a communication from the grand master of Illinois, to the committee on correspondence for a report of their views next year.

FREDERICK A. KENT, of Albuquerque, was elected grand master; ALPHIUS A. KEEN, East Las Vegas, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 108) is as usual from the pen of Past Grand Master MAX FROST, who says he has endeavored in this review to confine himself to matters of general interest to the Craft in that jurisdiction. In doing this he manages to demonstrate how impossible it is to make a report of interest to his own Masonic family without also interesting all the others. He gives to Illinois four pages of his limited number, quoting at length from the address of Grand Master SMITH, noticing the salient points of the proceedings, and extracting from the Illinois report on correspondence matters relating to New Mexico.

On the whole the impression made by the New Mexico proceedings is a very favorable one. They illustrate the advantage of getting a right start in the beginning.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

11TH YEAR.

SVDNEV.

1887-1888.

This pamphlet contains the records of four quarterly and five special communications. At the first of the quarterlies (Sept. 7, 1887,) the report of the grand secretary reflected something of the ferment of expectation existing among the Craft under the various constitutions that a union of all Masons throughout the Colony would not long be delayed.

At a special communication Jan. 31, 1888, the grand master (Dr. HAR-

MAN J. TARRANT) arose when the acting grand secretary had stated the business—"To take into consideration proposition *re* Masonic Union"—and said that on the arrival of Lord CARRINGTON as governor of the Colony he had procured an early opportunity to try and remove from the Grand Lodge of England the effect of the misrepresentation from which they were suffering, and the following shows with what happy result:

When M. W. Bro. Farnell and myself called upon Lord Carrington to explain the position of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, we found his Lordship well posted up (before he left England) in the arguments and authorities of the opponents for legislative independence in Freemasonry, and, until then, he was led to believe that we were spurious, but after a conversation of more than an hour and a half we convinced him of the honesty and sincerity of the founders of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and the legality of their proceedings, and we so enlisted him in our cause that he ventured to say that during his stay in the colony he would do all in his power to promote Masonic union amongst all the brethren, which happily, I believe is now on the eve of being accomplished.

Of a later period he says:

On hearing of the intended visit of Lord Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master of England, to this Colony, I had several interviews with Lord Carrington, and I laid before him the lines upon which the Grand Lodge of New South Wales could consent to a Union. Since then a committee, formed of past masters of the English and Scotch Constitutions, made overtures to some of our brethren to meet them in a friendly convention to arrange the best means to further this object, and the result of which is the proposal for which I have called you to-night to hear and which we can accept with honor. It is to suspend certain portions of our constitution, to enable me to nominate to-night Lord Carrington as Grand Master of New South Wales. Lord Carrington will not accept the office at once, but will communicate with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to ask his permission as M. W. Grand Master Mason of England to accept the position, and when Lord Carrington has accepted and has been installed, all the lodges in the Colony will unite with this grand lodge.

By unanimous consent certain portions of the constitution were suspended, the grand master nominated the R. W. Bro. Baron CARRINGTON Grand Master Mason of New South Wales, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the governor and inform him of the nomination. At the quarterly of March 7, 1888, the governor's favorable reply was received contingent on the necessary permission from the grand master of England, the Prince of Wales. At a special communication on May 3, 1888, a committee of conference was appointed to meet similar committees from the district grand lodges of England and Scotland, and at the quarterly of June 6, 1888, the articles of union were reported, the preamble and declaration of which we quote as giving a succinct history of Masonry in the Colony:

WHEREAS the rites and tenets of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry were first practiced and taught in Australia by the Lodge of Social and Military

Virtues, No. 227, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in or about the year 1816, perpetuated by the establishment of other lodges from time to time under the Constitutions of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, and extended by the formation of the Provincial (now District) Grand Lodge of England in 1839, of the Provincial (now District) Grand Lodge of Scotland in the year 1855, and of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1858.

AND WHEREAS in the year 1877 a number of Masonic lodges met in Sydney and established the present Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

AND WHEREAS there are now under the English Constitution 80 lodges, under the Scotch Constitution 55 lodges, and under the New South Wales Constitution 51 lodges.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient in the best interests of the Craft that perfect unity shall be secured and maintained throughout this Colony, and that there shall be henceforth perfect uniformity of obligation, of discipline, and of the working of all lodges.

NOW THEREFORE it is hereby declared and agreed that from and after (St. John's Day) the twenty-fourth day of June, 1888, all the aforesaid bodies of Masons shall constitute one grand lodge under the style of "The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

The last communication (special) of the grand lodge was held August 16, 1888, when Grand Master TARRANT, after announcing that he had conferred past grand rank on several brethren named, said that after refreshments they would proceed to the Great Hall of Sydney University to join with their brethren of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland and form the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New South Wales.

The record says, in closing:

This report closes the records of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. For eleven years it fought the battle of reform in things Masonic, and though at times the struggle was severe, it maintained its position as an independent grand lodge until victory was secured and "Unity" reigned supreme throughout the Colony. Its record is one of self denial, purity of motive and loyalty to the principles of pure Masonry. It carried its banner—pure and unsullied—to victory, and though it is now absorbed in the larger organization of the "United Grand Lodge," it has entered upon a wider sphere of usefulness, with a bright prospect of extending its beneficent influence in uplifting Masonry beneath the lustrous "Southern Cross."

To the forty-four sister grand lodges which extended to it their hearty fraternal recognition is tendered grateful thanks. Their welcome of us into the "brotherhood of rulers" was a soul stirring incentive to persevere in the cause of "Unity" with an unflinching step and a strong resolve to prove worthy of the recognition extended to us. With the advent of the "Union" of all the Constitutions working in the colony, the work of this grand lodge was done. It has now entered upon a new life, full of vigor and hope for the future, with none but sweet memories of the geniality of its fraternal intercourse with other grand lodges, even with those, which though unable

to extend recognition, yet gave freely their fraternal sympathy, which was warmly appreciated.

At the meeting in the Great Hall of the University the chair was occupied by Bro. W. H. SIMPSON, past district deputy grand master, English constitution, and the senior and junior wardens' chairs were filled respectively by Bro. ARTHUR HENRY, past grand warden of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and Bro. ALFRED ROFE, past district grand master depute, Scottish constitution. A lodge was opened in the first degree, and after the reading of a historical sketch of Freemasonry in the Colony, and the Articles of Union, the record says:

The "United Grand Lodge of New South Wales" of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons was then proclaimed duly formed by the W. Presiding Master for the first time in the East, R. W. Bro. Albert Henry (acting as Senior Warden) proclaimed it for the second time in the West, and W. Bro. Alfred Rofe (acting as Junior Warden) proclaimed it for the third time in the South.

Lord CARRINGTON was then elected grand master, who appointed Past Grand Master TARRANT pro grand master. The remaining grand officers, thirty-four in number, were all elected. They were installed on the evening of Sept. 18, 1888, the M. W. Bro. Chief Justice WAY, of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, installing Lord CARRINGTON as grand master. We quote the conclusion of the eloquent address of the installing officer:

The ceremonials in which we are engaged testify to four great facts. The obligation which has been taken by you, and the common supplications in which we have united, are a renewed declaration of our belief as Masons in the Great Architect of the Universe, and of our dependence upon Him in this and every other undertaking. The ceremonial is also proof of our loyalty to the Queen—(applause)—for it is her representative who has been raised by the acclamations of the Craft to the grand mastership. This ceremonial shows also that whilst Freemasonry is in some respects the most conservative of human institutions, for "it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovation in the body of Freemasonry," yet its constitutions furnish to its members in these young commonwealths, as well as in older countries, ample scope for their patriotic aspirations after all the privileges of national life. (Applause.) Lastly, this ceremonial removes from Masonry in New South Wales the reproach of being divided into parties—(applause)—and exhibits it to the world for the first time as a united brotherhood. (Applause.) We stand this evening at the confluence into one broad stream of the four tributary affluents of Masonry in New South Wales. Under your wise government, and the wise government of successive grand masters, that stream flowing on between the ancient landmarks with ever increasing volume, shall carry down in ages to this great Colony, and to countries beyond, the blessings of "brotherly love, relief and truth." (Applause.) I congratulate you, and I congratulate this United Grand Lodge, and all the brethren under your jurisdiction, on your being completely installed in the grand master's chair. Long may you rule over your brethren

in New South Wales with honor to yourself, to the great advantage of Masonry and to the satisfaction of the Great Architect. (Applause.)

JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, died within a few days after the union was consummated; and at the quarterly of June 12, 1889, the death of JOHN WILLIAMS, late district grand master under the English constitution, was announced.

We take the following from the report of the committee on general purposes at the June quarterly:

Voting in Blue Lodges.—A point was recently reserved by the By-law Committee for the opinion of the board as to whether a lodge could make a by-law prohibiting all but Master Masons from voting. This was decided in the negative, the board affirming that any such proceeding would be entirely contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and that therefore any Entered Apprentice was fully qualified to claim and exercise his undoubted prerogative of voting.

Lord CARRINGTON was re-elected grand master, and HARMAN J. TARRANT appointed pro-grand master. The grand master reported recognition by England and Scotland and by seven other grand lodges. By the end of the present year recognition will be universal.

NEW YORK.

100TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 3, 1890

The representative of Illinois, Bro. WILLIAM J. McDONALD, was present.

The address of the grand master (JOHN W. VROOMAN) is excellent in style and spirit, and full of the practical wisdom which shows that he has carefully thought out all the details of the management of the Craft, and of its interests, material and otherwise, of the imperial jurisdiction over which he rules. In the outset, he says:

On the 5th day of September, 1781, the Duke of Atholl, Grand Master of Masons of England, executed the original warrant for a Provincial Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.

Pursuant to that authority, Brother the Reverend William Walter, Provincial Grand Master, and the Grand Wardens, notified the lodges within their jurisdiction to convene on the 5th day of December, 1782, in the city of New York.

In response to that notice five military lodges, three civil lodges and one military lodge under dispensation, assembled. Thus began the first communication of the present grand lodge of this State. Thirty-two representatives were present to legislate for nine subordinate lodges, with an approximate membership of two hundred and fifty. On the 3d day of June, 1890, we begin the one hundred and ninth annual communication of this grand lodge. Nearly eight hundred officers and representatives are present to legislate for seven hundred and twenty subordinate lodges, with a membership of seventy-five thousand.

We assemble to-day an unbroken band of lodges, with each annual return complete and on file with the grand secretary; with harmony as nearly perfect as may be accorded to any institution on earth; within a hall magnificent in design and purpose; with a site for the asylum beautiful in location and approved by the Craft, and with a bank account amply sufficient to complete and furnish the main building of that asylum. This wonderful growth is not the result of accident or the freak of fortune. It is the legitimate fruit of faithful devotion to the eternal principles upon which Freemasonry is founded.

He had considered the propriety of a return to the former practice of inviting the grand chaplain to deliver a formal address at each session of the grand lodge, which would relieve the grand master of effort in that direction and afford him greater opportunity to give an account of his stewardship, or present the suggestions of experience. He found on examining the transactions of the grand lodge that the custom of delivering an annual address for publication originated within the last half-century. He was compelled to announce the death of no less than four past grand masters—JOHN L. LEWIS, ISAAC PHILLIPS, JOHN J. CRANE and EDMUND L. JUDSON. Of few men could be truly said what the grand master says of the first of these:

I fraternally call your attention to a published history of the Masonic labor and service of John L. Lewis. You will find it in the printed transactions of this grand body from the year 1850 to the year 1888. Would you see his Masonic Memorial? Look at our present Constitution, Statutes, Code of Procedure, and Rules of Order. Would you read one of the master Masonic orations of this or any other age? Turn to the one he delivered at the dedication of this building. Would you possess a fund of general Masonic information? Study his addresses and examine his arguments.

LEWIS, PHILLIPS and CRANE had each lived the appointed three-score years and ten. They belonged to a past generation. JUDSON, who had not reached sixty, was a link between that generation and the present. Of him the grand master says:

Our beloved brother was actively devoted to the interests of his mother lodge and of the grand lodge to the moment of his fatal illness. He met every duty and performed it fully and faithfully. A prince among men, he impressed his manhood and individuality upon his associates, who can never forget the dignified grace and bearing, in public and private station, of this pattern of a courteous, Christian gentleman.

His fine, clean cut, earnest face looks out from the steel portrait on the

opposite page from the portrait of Grand Master VROOMAN, which forms the frontispiece of the transactions; the latter a scholarly face with the long upper lip and firm-set chin which denote staying qualities, or the science of physiognomy is wholly a delusion and a snare.

The grand master's recommendations relative to the field of study which district deputies should pursue in order to fit them for their duties are full of practical good sense.

He notes the fact that reported decisions in that jurisdiction are annually decreasing, and thinks it is well because where the principles of the organic law are well settled the frequent official interpretation of them, to meet some isolated case, places upon record numerous and varied opinions that will tend to defeat, rather than promote, the friendly settlement of differences.

He refers to the New Jersey difficulty, says cases cannot be properly tried or decrees entered upon *ex parte* statements, that New York desires to be heard, and that—

So great is our belief in the justice of our claim that we have offered to accept, as sole arbiter upon this question, any grand master or past grand master in the United States, other than those of New Jersey or New York, that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey may select. Let it be understood, however, that, pending arbitration, the edict of the Grand Master of New Jersey, declaring the initiation of Daniel E. Lemm "irregular, unlawful, without Masonic virtue, and hence null, void, and of no effect," must be suspended. Let it be also understood that such portion of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey as declares Daniel E. Lemm "a profane," is, under our law, "null, void, and of no effect."

* * * * *

In order that no further delay or technicality may intervene, I recommend the adoption of a resolution by this grand lodge, enjoining Daniel E. Lemm, of Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267, from visiting or making application to visit any lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New Jersey, until such time as permission may be given him by the joint consent of the Grand Master of New Jersey and the Grand Master of New York. This will relieve our brethren of New Jersey from all embarrassment, and complete the surrender of everything on the part of the Grand Lodge of New York, except the Masonic manhood of a humble but respected brother.

Should the Grand Lodge of New Jersey refuse to accept these propositions, I shall finally recommend the course suggested by the report of their Committee on Jurisprudence, to "submit the case to the general judgment of the Craft."

The committee on jurisprudence reporting on this subject manifest a disposition not to stand on punctilio, and, as we think, very temperately say:

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey is evidently under a mistake in considering that there is no dispute about the facts in this case, because this grand body differs from that grand body not only as to the facts, but also as to the law arising on such facts. These differences can properly be submitted to

an arbitration without lessening the dignity of either grand body, as heretofore proposed, and that seems to be the only way to a final adjustment, heartily to be desired by both grand bodies.

If the interdiction of Daniel E. Lemm from attempting to visit the lodges in the jurisdiction of New Jersey will tend to obtain a submission of the matter in dispute to an arbitration, your committee do not hesitate to recommend such a proceeding. The result to be obtained is too important to the general interests of the Fraternity to hesitate as to the demand upon the patience of the candidate into Masonry, by the initiation of whom these difficulties have arisen.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that this grand body enjoin Lemm from attempting to visit any lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, without permission so to do from the grand masters of both jurisdictions, and that the grand master communicate this resolution to the grand master of Masons in New Jersey, with a request to revoke so much of his previous edict as declares and adjudges that the initiation of said Lemm was void, and to submit the matters in dispute on this question to arbitration.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey is fraternally requested to submit the question in dispute between that and this grand body, as to the initiation of Daniel E. Lemm by Fort Edward Lodge, to an arbitrator to be selected by the two grand masters, and provided that in the meantime, and pending the submission, the grand master and Grand Lodge of New Jersey suspend its interdict adjudging and declaring such initiation to have been irregular, unlawful, without Masonic virtue, hence null, void and of no effect.

Resolved, That said Daniel E. Lemm, of Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267, be and is hereby enjoined and forbidden from visiting, or attempting to visit, any lodge of F. & A. M. within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, until he shall receive permission to do so from the grand master of that grand body, and also of this grand lodge.

This appears to us to be a substantial step towards a final good understanding.

The grand master announced that he extended recognition in the name of the grand lodge to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and that representatives had been exchanged; and also that fraternal relations had been established with the Grand Lodge of Denmark, and representatives had been duly appointed and accredited.

Applications from the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, however, involved questions that should be determined by the committee on jurisprudence and so he refrained from acting. We find that with reference to New South Wales the committee recommend delay until Ireland shall have accorded recognition (England and Scotland had already done so); and with reference to Victoria they say that they are without any evidence that either England, Scotland or Ireland had

“approved the action of their subordinates” or granted the new organization any recognition. This sort of talk from the Grand Lodge of New York is still young enough to sound queer, but as that body has started in that way it will doubtless wait until after the rest of the world has fallen into line. Recognition was practically accorded by Scotland as early as July 25, 1889, when the grand committee “resolved to recommend the grand lodge to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Victoria” and to accede to the request of the seceding Scottish-holding lodges to “be allowed to retain their original charters as memorials of their Masonic connection with Scotland.”

The only weak thing, as it seems to us, about Grand Master VROOMAN'S address is that he notices the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., and having noticed it does not follow his advice to the Craftsmen to continue to maintain their attitude of silence and circumspection, which has challenged, he says, the admiration of the civilized world; but we suppose the temptation to use some really strong arguments in his own quiver was too much for him. Condemning controversy and recrimination, he says:

Thank God, we can make other and better answer before an intelligent, unprejudiced public. We can answer by countless acts and deeds of our Fraternity, and the good accomplished for the elevation and happiness of a common humanity. We can answer by that freedom which gave birth to the Declaration of Independence, “that all men are created equal.” This immortal doctrine was the product of Masonic thought and teaching, because fifty-two of the fifty-six signers of that declaration were taught Masonic equality and manhood. They were Equals, Free Born, Free Men, and Free Masons.

After citing the fact that many eminent in political, civil, social and religious station have lived and died active and respected members of the Fraternity, he calls attention to the fact that seven hundred and three ordained ministers of the church, representing twelve different denominations are devoted members of New York lodges, and asks:

Would these Clergymen, now in active Church service, labor with, or give countenance to, an institution that was not blessed by God and honored by man?

The Hall and Asylum fund and the asylum itself receive due notice from grand master and grand lodge, and the work progresses with enthusiasm.

The ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Memorial Arch, Washington Square, New York City, May 10, 1890, and the strong and interesting address of the grand master, are published in full in the transactions.

The librarian acknowledges a donation of the Illinois semi-centennial medal from Grand Master SMITH.

The report of the board of relief of New York City shows that the sum of \$48.30 was disbursed to five applicants from Illinois.

Among the distinguished visitors were CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, grand master of Pennsylvania, and BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, Jr., past grand master of Virginia and the representative of New York (also of Illinois) near that grand lodge.

Among the dead mentioned by the appropriate committee was ADOLPHUS ANDREAS, a past master prior to 1849, seventy years a Mason. Mention is also made of the death of Past Grand Master DARRAH of our own State.

One lodge was chartered.

The following from the report of the committee on jurisprudence failed of adoption, and if the adoption of a statute requires, as with us, the action of two successive grand lodges, we have no doubt of the correctness of the dissent:

4. The question arising on the proposition to reconsider the adoption of an amendment to the Statutes has been submitted to your committee for an opinion as to the power of the grand lodge to reconsider such action after the amendment has once been adopted. If the power to reconsider its action does not exist in this grand body, it is the only legislative organization existing in which it has not a place. In the adoption of its statutes the grand lodge exercises the powers of legislation, and is vested with all the ordinary authority incidental to legislative bodies. The mere passage of a resolution adopting an amendment, or adopting it by direct action, does not thereby preclude this grand body from its ordinary powers as a legislative body, or bind it hand and foot from ordinary legislative action at the same annual communication. All action is within the final control of the grand lodge during its annual communication; it may reconsider any action or it may refuse any reconsideration; and, on reconsidering, may reject or adopt the measure proposed. There is no magic word in the action of a grand lodge by which its powers are determined and ended during one of its communications; that only results from the actual closing of the grand body. No legislative action it can take can be said to be final till that declaration is made by the grand master, and all legislative action necessarily remains open and within the absolute control of the grand lodge till such closing.

JOHN W. VROOMAN, of Herkimer, grand master; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York City, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 160), again by Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, reviews the proceedings of fifty-five North American grand bodies, and sixteen foreign grand bodies.

He gives Illinois almost five of his limited pages, complimenting in the outset Bro. WALTER A. STEVENS, the representative of New York, upon the graceful manner in which, upon his formal reception, he conveyed the fraternal wishes and good will of their grand lodge. He makes extended quotation from Grand Master SMITH's strongly drawn picture of the early days

of Masonry in Illinois, and of the strong men who shaped the affairs of the first grand lodge and who left their impress on the great Northwest. He especially commends his remarks relative to the too common use of the summoning power, and, copying his concluding paragraph relative to Cerneauism, says:

If we may be permitted, we would say, we do not consider the report on correspondence in any way commits a grand lodge. While largely the expression of individual opinion, yet it should as nearly as possible reflect the position of the grand lodge on all questions of importance. Such has always been our understanding, and we have endeavored to govern ourselves accordingly. Further, we do not consider it to be a medium for the presentation of partisan views on the subject.

He draws on Grand Secretary Munn's valuable table showing the progress of Masonry in the United States, and says if all others would be as prompt to publish their proceedings as Bro. MUNN it would be a boon to all, especially to the 'Guild.'

The Illinois report on correspondence gets quite full notice and generally flattering notice. Referring to our feeling that the millennium was not far off when a committee of twenty-nine could unanimously agree that any exemplified work was the "standard simon-pure," he explains:

While the "millennium" has not dawned on our jurisdiction, yet on the subject of work we think we are as near uniformity as we can be, and it is due to the efforts of our grand lecturer, who, as the instructor, through the medium of yearly conventions, educates the *new* officers and brightens up the *old* ones, and hence there is no difficulty in the committee on exemplification of the work (one from each Masonic district) recognizing and vouching for the "standard work" at the annual communication.

Of our criticism of New York for awaiting the action of the grand lodges of the British Islands before recognizing the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he says:

For the good and sufficient reason that our grand lodge was in fraternal official relations with the grand lodges who formerly held jurisdiction over the Province of New South Wales, it was deemed an act of courtesy to await the recognition of the mother grand lodges. Personally we do not deem this to have been a necessity, but Masonic courtesy dictated the course.

If *every* grand lodge should deem that courtesy required them to await the action of the parent bodies, the result would be precisely the same as if each declared against the *right* to form a grand lodge without the consent of the parents. Is not the action of any *one* of them that acknowledges the constraint of "courtesy" under such circumstances tantamount to the denial of the right of the new grand lodge to exist?

Bro. ANTHONY uses the term "sub-lodges," but wouldn't *lodges* do just as well unless one used the term *constituent lodges*, as we sometimes do

when we wish to emphasize our opinion that they are constituents rather than subordinates; deems unwise and harsh the California rule which we have criticised under that head, requiring one who has been unaffiliated to join an old lodge and dimit therefrom before he can join in a petition for a new lodge; regards the one-ballot rule—which is the law in New York as well as in Illinois—as correct in principle; views the act of visiting the “Sub-Tropical Exhibition” clothed as Masons, with the official insignia, as hardly in harmony with the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Florida, and asks where the Masonic work comes in; seems to be of the opinion that a lodge which has lost its charter by fire or otherwise requires a dispensation to tide it over the interim until a duplicate is obtained, an opinion we do not share; thinks a neglect to call in the tiler to participate in the balloting would not invalidate the ballot, with which we are inclined to agree—but we always call in the tiler; questions the law which would provide that a member of a lodge which has forfeited its charter is not entitled to Masonic burial, and we wish to add our interrogation point; sees no objection to concurrent border jurisdiction; argues very temperately but cogently the cause of his grand lodge against the present position of New Jersey; and thus defines his position upon a matter which crops out in many of the proceedings:

Personally, as chairman of this committee, we have refrained as far as possible from entering into this controversy, and in order that our motives may not be misconstrued, we ask to be permitted to define our position.

We recognize the fact that the grand lodge has exclusive control over the first three degrees, viz., Blue Lodge Masonry, and also is sovereign in its jurisdiction. Unless there is an infringement of its sovereign powers over said degrees, we question the policy of the radical action taken by some of the grand lodges on the question of the legitimacy or regularity of the A. A. S. Rite bodies. Abstractly it would seem to be a matter to be settled between the contending factions, and so long as kept where it belongs—within the membership of that Rite—we do not believe that it requires action on the part of any grand lodge. The Blue Lodge, of which the grand lodge is the representative body, is the foundation of the York Rite, and the interests of that Rite should be fully protected and our first care.

We cannot safely allow anything to interfere with its stability or deter its growth and progress.

We are aware of the fact that the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite claims to include the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. within its system, but, as far as our knowledge extends, no attempt has ever been made to confer those degrees within the limits of a jurisdiction wherein is established the York Rite.

If they should do so, there should be but one decision by every grand lodge.

We believe the interests of Freemasonry are best conducted by building up the various branches of the York Rite, and any interference therewith must be promptly and energetically met.

The question of the legitimacy of either of the bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has no place within the precinct of a lodge, and when overzealous partisans seek to use the lodge as a field-ground, or by unwise and unlawful acts attempt to disturb the harmony thereof, or by un-Masonic means to control said bodies for the accomplishment of purposes foreign to York Rite Masonry, and we believe in prompt and radical action against any such offenders.

Obedience to the law enacted by any grand lodge is compulsory on its membership, and, when enacted, must be enforced.

In these remarks we but express an individual opinion, and shall continue as heretofore to present for information facts appertaining thereto, as they appear in the proceedings coming before us for review.

NORTH CAROLINA.

103D ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JAN. 14, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, was in his place as deputy grand master.

The grand master (SAMUEL H. SMITH) refers to the coincidence of their meeting on the 119th anniversary of the issue by the Duke of Beaufort of the commission of JOSEPH MONTFORT, the first provincial grand master of North Carolina. He says the past year has been an exceptionally favorable one for Masonry in that State. Finding that if he obeyed the order of the preceding grand lodge and appointed eight district deputies there would be no money to pay them as directed, so after consultation he appointed eight grand lecturers whose compensation would not come from the grand lodge treasury. The grand lodge more than condoned his failure to carry out its order by continuing his plan in a modified form—providing for one grand lecturer to assist the grand master in the custody of the work and as many assistants to disseminate as necessity may require, their compensation to come from the lodges.

The grand master announced the death of LUKE BLACKMER, past senior grand warden, prominent as a citizen as well as Mason. He thus summarizes his views on the prerogatives of his office:

In this connection it may not be amiss to emphasize some facts which are occasionally overlooked. It is not in the power of the grand master to

reverse a ballot, to permit a second ballot to be taken upon a petition at a subsequent meeting, to allow an application for membership to be entertained until twelve months have elapsed since such application was rejected, to grant a dispensation to entertain a petition from a sojourner or non-resident. Requests of this character have been received by me and have been unhesitatingly refused. The same Masonic law governs the humblest Entered Apprentice and the grand master. The highest prerogative of the grand master is to expound the law, and set an example to the craftsmen and lodges over whom he presides by a faithful, unwavering adherence to its tenets.

The subject went to the committee on jurisprudence, but was not reported upon. It may not be amiss to remark that those who believe the grand master may do some of these things believe with him that the same Masonic law governs the humblest Entered Apprentice and the grand master, only they do not, as he seems to, believe that all the law of Masonry is written.

Like the old lawyer who advised his student to "pitch into the Mormons" whenever he was at his wits' end in a speech—"It is always safe to pitch into the Mormons"—the grand master evidently thinks it is always safe to pitch into the non-affiliates, and he pitches in accordingly. He thinks they fare too well in that jurisdiction, and proposes as a panacea the following:

Allow no dimit to be granted, except upon satisfactory evidence that the applicant seeks admission into another lodge, and compel lodges to charge the same fees as for the degrees, in the case of all non-affiliates who shall not file their petitions for membership within a reasonable time. Perhaps you will object that such a course will alienate and drive off many who, in due time, would again connect themselves with us. I contend that no good Mason can allow himself to remain indefinitely dimitted or non-affiliated. Such only do we want, all others we are better off without. True Masonry is a fruit bearing tree, and all unprofitable and dead branches must be ruthlessly pruned, to encourage its vigorous and healthy growth. Let "Once a Mason, always a Mason," be the watch-word of this jurisdiction.

Some jurisdictions try to reduce the number of non-affiliates by abolishing all affiliation fees. Perhaps Bro. SMITH is right in thinking that what costs nothing is not highly appreciated, and that after all the best way to get them in is to try to keep them out.

He very properly holds that Masons should behave themselves if they don't want to suffer the penalties of the law, and discloses the fact that the law regarding original jurisdiction over Masonic offenses is the same in North Carolina as in Illinois. He says:

A protest was received by me, complaining that a Virginia lodge had tried, convicted and indefinitely suspended, for grossly un-Masonic conduct, a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction. This sentence must stand without remedy, except on appeal to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

He speaks enthusiastically of the work of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, that beneficent charity which lies so close to the hearts of all North Carolina Masons:

All honor to our worthy predecessors who planned and inaugurated this noble charity. When we review the work that has been and is now being done there, when we consider that hundreds of helpless orphans in this State have been rescued from degradation and vice, and fitted to occupy responsible positions in business and society, we are lost in amazement and words fail to express our gratitude to Almighty God, who has wrought such wondrous things through our instrumentality.

The report of the superintendent shows that in spite of some accidental drawbacks the financial condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, there being a small balance in its favor.

The report of the grand secretary notes the appointment of Bro. EDWARD C. PACE as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, *vice* WALTER A. STEVENS resigned. He presented duplicates of the Illinois semi-centennial medal, one of which was formally handed over to the representative of Illinois, the other deposited in the library.

Two new lodges were chartered, and a committee was appointed to wrestle with the non-affiliate question and report next year.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, of Winston, grand master; DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 94) is again by Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN, whose previous labors in this department have won such general favor. In his notice of Illinois he quotes at length from the address of Grand Master SMITH relative to the early history of Masonry in this jurisdiction, and also his remarks on "Divine Rights and Prerogatives." He refers with some detail to Bro. MUNN's historico-statistical tables, and of one of them says:

And in another table is a list of grand lodges, date of organization, and parentage of the lodges that assisted at organization. The grand lodge of England being credited with parentage of lodges that organized this grand lodge; and North Carolina with the parentage of lodges that organized the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. *North Carolina should also be credited with those lodges that organized the Grand Lodge of Mississippi*, the remark in the table being, "No information from grand secretary."

He also refers in a very flattering way to the Illinois report on correspondence, and pleasantly says of the reviewer:

We feel grateful to our brother for the pleasant manner in which he speaks of our labors, and the graceful way in which he parries adverse criticism and disarms the critic. We beg leave to assure our brother that, though we differ in opinion, it will be always in the kindest spirit.

In his report of 1888 Bro. SINGLETON (D. C.) said of North Carolina:

The first independent Grand Lodge of North Carolina was organized in 1787 by a *convention* of brethren somewhat after the manner of that found in New Jersey the year previous. The members were not appointed by any

lodge for the work they performed at Hillsborough, except it may be those who represented the lodge at that place. Indeed, the movement may be considered as mainly the act of that lodge.

Bro. MARTIN thus corrects his history:

We do not know the "*well authenticated sources*" from which Bro. Singleton obtained the above information, but we do know there is not a word of truth in it. Some one has greatly misled Bro. Singleton.

As the writer has examined *original records* of the convention of *duly appointed* representatives of a *majority* of the lodges then in North Carolina, which, upon notice, met at *Tarborough* (not Hillsborough) in 1787 to *re-organize* the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, "*we speak by the card*. And now, if Bro. Singleton will permit us, we will give him the true story, relying upon the *original records* now in the archives of our grand lodge.

The lodges established in North Carolina under charters from the Grand Lodge of England, and perhaps, other grand lodges prior to 1771, organized in that year the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, which met at New Berne and Edenton until its meetings were interrupted and its records burned during the Revolutionary War by the British.

On the 6th of December, 1787, after notice to all the lodges, a convocation of *duly appointed* representatives from a *majority* of the lodges was held at Tarboro for the purpose of *reorganizing the grand lodge*. It was then and there duly reorganized according to the laws, rules, regulations, usages and customs of the Masonic Craft, ancient and modern; a constitution and by-laws were adopted and grand officers duly elected and installed; Bro. Samuel Johnston (Governor and afterwards United States Senator) being elected first grand master.

The record contains the names of all the lodges represented and of their representatives. Moreover, a *Committee on Correspondence* was appointed for the purpose, as the record says, of holding a fraternal intercourse with the rest of the Masonic world, and engendering a closer body of union among the Fraternity at large. It was as fully, completely and legally organized a grand body as any that Masonic history gives us any record of, and not, as Bro. Singleton, or his *authority*, says, "by a convention of brethren somewhat after the manner of that found in New Jersey the year previous," etc.; that is, without authority.

We thank Bro. MARTIN for inveighing against the choice by some printers of the Roman instead of Arabic numerals in paging correspondence reports, as well as the enjoyment we have had in reading his report.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1ST ANNUAL.

GRAND FORKS.

JUNE 17, 1890.

We gave last year in our review of Dakota an account of the formation of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, but of course could only give so much of the proceedings as cropped out in the records of the Grand Lodge of Dakota. We now have before us the proceedings of the convention which organized the new grand lodge, by which it appears that the representatives of the twenty lodges who were members of and in attendance on the Grand Lodge of Dakota, held at Mitchell, June 11, 1889, had been previously instructed by their respective lodges to take such action as might be necessary to form the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Congress having already provided for the division of the Territory and the admission of the two divisions into the Union as two independent States. The matter having been brought before the Grand Lodge of Dakota unanimous and cordial endorsement was, as we have before chronicled, given to the movement, and a division of the property agreed upon very generous to the new body. Thereupon (June 12) the representatives of the twenty North Dakota lodges withdrew into an adjoining room and organized a convention with Past Grand Master HENRY M. WHEELER as chairman, and LEONARD A. ROSE as secretary. The membership having been determined it was unanimously resolved "That this convention deem it expedient for the good of Masonry, that a grand lodge be organized for North Dakota." The convention then adopted a constitution, by-laws and trial code, and also the decisions in force in the Jurisdiction of Dakota; elected officers (JAMES W. CLOES, of Jamestown, grand master, and DAVID S. DODDS, Yankton, grand secretary); adjourned until the next morning, when, after fixing the date for the first annual communication, and accepting the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Dakota to participate in the installation of the officers of that body and the officers of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota at the same time, the convention adjourned *sine die*. Immediately upon the closing of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was re-opened; the action of the convention confirmed and adopted as a part of the proceedings of the grand lodge; provision made for renumbering the lodges according to the date of their respective charters which were ordered to be called in, endorsed and re-issued; an immediate exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge of Dakota provided for, and all past and present elective grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Dakota made honorary members of the new body.

The constitution gives each lodge three votes, every past and present elective officer and every appointive grand officer present, "and acting during his term," one vote each. The by-laws prohibit the initiation or affiliation of any one "engaged in the business of keeping a saloon, or in the busi-

ness of retailing intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage," and provide for one ballot for the three degrees.

In an appendix the grand secretary gives the genealogy of the grand lodge, tracing it through Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina to the Grand Lodge of England of which ANTHONY SAYER was grand master.

At the first annual communication (Grand Forks, June 17, 1890,) the representative of Illinois, LEONARD A. ROSE, was present.

The grand master (JAMES W. CLOES) says that they have reason to feel gratified that a fair start has been made, and congratulates the grand lodge upon the progress apparent. He details the steps necessarily taken to enable him to accept the "Parvin Gift," a library in itself, offered by Grand Secretary PARVIN, of Iowa, on condition only that he should be reimbursed for the binding. He says:

By your wise actions in this matter you have received one of the finest libraries that it was ever the lot of a new grand lodge to possess. This library contains 459 volumes of grand lodge proceedings, 208 volumes of grand chapter proceedings, 53 volumes of grand council proceedings, 153 volumes of grand commandery proceedings, and 8 volumes of constitutions. This is a gift worthy of the donor, and one this grand lodge should feel proud of and use every endeavor to increase, devoting from its finances each year as large a sum as is consistent or practicable to maintain this and continue in its compilation.

We congratulate the Grand Lodge of North Dakota not alone on the munificence of the gift it has received, but on the beneficence of the bias that comes with it, setting the face of the young body in the right direction.

The grand master submitted eight decisions, two of which are of general interest—No. 1, which is that a man with one eye gone, the other being good, is eligible to be made a Mason; and No. 8, that "a man who has been rejected by a lodge in another jurisdiction can apply for the degrees in this by obtaining the unanimous consent of the lodge that rejected him." The first was properly approved by the committee on jurisprudence, but No. 8 was disapproved, or rather, as we judge, the condition made in it was disapproved. The committee recommend:

That No. 8 be not approved, as your committee understand the rule of this grand lodge to be that so long as the rejected applicant for initiation remain a resident of the grand jurisdiction in which he applied for the degree, he remains the Masonic property of the lodge to which he applied, but when he legally changes his residence to the jurisdiction of some other grand lodge he ceases to be the Masonic property of the lodge to which he applied for initiation.

The grand lodge concurred. The grand master reports the issue of a

circular letter and an edict practically duplicating the action of the Grand Lodge of Dakota against the Cerneau branch of the Scotch Ritters.

"It never rains but it pours," and the grand secretary reports the receipt of a consignment of three boxes of books—a donation from Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, of South Dakota, of his complete Masonic library. He reports also the appointment of Bro. GEO. W. WARVELLE as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Three new lodges were chartered; Deputy Grand Master W. H. BELL and Grand Secretary WM. G. SCOTT, of Manitoba, were welcomed as visitors; the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized—a recommendation of the grand master that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand be recognized, slumbering meanwhile with the committee on jurisprudence; and after killing a proposition to locate the grand lodge permanently at Fargo, a resolution to hold the next annual communication there was adopted.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, of Fargo, was elected grand master; THOMAS J. WILDER, Casselton, grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but we trust that by the time the grand lodge gets ready to release Bro. THOMPSON from the grand east it will have gotten its housekeeping affairs in such shape that it will have both money and leisure for a luxury that is almost a necessity.

NOVA SCOTIA.

24TH ANNUAL.

PICTOU.

JUNE 12, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. THEODORE A. COSSMAN, was present.

Immediately after the opening the grand lodge formed in procession, headed by the Pictou Band, and proceeded to St. James' Church where divine service was performed by the Rev. Bro. C. W. McCULLY, grand chaplain, the grand master, Rev. DAVID C. MOORE, rural dean, reading the lesson, the former preaching an excellent practical sermon from 1st Peter, chapter I, verses 5, 6, 7.

The grand master calls the roll of the dead, 46 out of a membership of 2900 in round numbers. Three of these had held official position in the grand lodge: HENRY S. JOST, past district deputy grand master and representative

of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota; GEORGE FRASER, representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and Grand Secretary BENJAMIN CURREN, D. C. L., past deputy grand master, who was buried by the grand lodge, and a prototype of whom forms the frontispiece of the Nova Scotia proceedings: a forehead of remarkable height surmounting a face otherwise fine and scholarly, seated in his study chair reading a book. He was a university man, and a large part of his life was devoted to teaching. The grand master who says of him that "for nineteen years he was, by his industry and attention, by his kindness and courtesy, as well as by his universally acknowledged learning and ability as a Masonic jurist, the fly-wheel of the machinery of our Masonic work," also says:

Ancient languages did not exhaust his classic learning, the classics of his mother tongue and those of France and Germany were equally familiar to him. When in 1868 the Government of Nova Scotia entrusted the now venerable Dr. Aikens with the compilation of papers from the Archives of this Province, such as referred especially to the expulsion of the French, Dr. Curren translated the ancient French writings most successfully, as can be seen in the volume published with the title "Selections from the Archives of Nova Scotia." His knowledge of modern languages was also useful as Examiner at his *alma mater*, of whose Board of Governors he was for many years an active member.

The record of the grand master's visitations and other special acts shows that he had been very industrious in Masonry. His reference to his visit to St. John's Lodge, at Halifax, brings out two points of interest:

St. John's Lodge has a grand history, and it wisely prints with its by-laws the list of Masons made year by year from the earliest date (St. John's will be 120 years old next year.) Many military men have been made Masons in St. John's Lodge, among them the gallant General Sir John Moore, over whose grave at Corunna, "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note."

The grand lodge adopted ceremonials for the laying of corner-stones; installation of grand officers; dedication of Masonic halls; consecration of lodges; installation of lodge officers; and grand visitations and regulations for and form of processions; attended a reception given by New Caledonia Lodge; chartered two new lodges, and selected Halifax as its next place of meeting.

Rev. DAVID C. MOORE, of Stellarton, was re-elected grand master; Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, Halifax, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 117) is constructed on the "farming-out" plan, being the production of Brethren THOS. TRENAMAX, *chairman*, C. W. McCULLY, T. B. FLINT and DAVID NEISH. Bro. NEISH did the lion's share of the work, the initials of the other members of the committee appearing more sparingly. The chairman's initials do not appear at all, but as we find two reviews unsigned—Maryland and Massachusetts—we take them to be his, and we infer that in the division of the labor the responsibility of

“bossing the job” counted largely, as it does in other fields of labor. Bro. McCULLY “tackled” Illinois, as he expresses it, and gives a condensed review that shows a careful examination of our proceedings. Of the Illinois report on correspondence he says, among other things:

The report of the committee on Masonic correspondence (Foreign) includes review of “proceedings of 52 American grand lodges, (some including 2 years), and G. L. of Scotland.” As Nova Scotia, Canada, British Columbia and other G. L. proceedings are included, we opine that Bro. Robbins is an “annexationist in deed and in truth,” and has annexed us all Masonically if not politically.

“That’s what,” if we may be pardoned the use of the last catch-word of our labor-saving slang. The grand lodges of the Dominion are essentially American in structure and character, although some of them—Nova Scotia not included—have one general committee which they call a board of general purposes after the Grand Lodge of England, which takes the place of our numerous committees; and all followed American precedents in their formation and appealed to those precedents to justify their action. Whatever relations the Provinces may sustain towards us politically, Masonically they are counted as a part of the great American family.

OHIO.

SOUTH ANNUAL.

CINCINNATI.

OCT. 22, 1889.

The grand lodge appropriately occupied the cathedral of the Scottish Rite for its sessions. The representative of Illinois, Bro. J. W. IREDELL, was present.

The grand master (LEANDER BURDICK) congratulated the grand lodge on the prosperous condition of the Craft throughout the jurisdiction. He announced the death of JONATHAN NASH BURK, past deputy grand master; Dr. LEANDER FIRESTONE, past master; FREDERICK H. REHWINKEL, past grand commander, and SANFORD L. COLLINS, past deputy grand commander of Ohio Knights Templar. It does not appear that either of the two latter were ever members of the grand lodge, but Bro. COLLINS gave his name to Sanford L. Collins Lodge, No. 397, Toledo. The death of Past Grand Master DARRAH, of our jurisdiction, is noticed.

The grand master briefly alluded to the rupture of diplomatic relations

with the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and stated that he had referred the matter to the committee on foreign correspondence for a full report, in order that the situation might be fully understood before his action was passed in judgment.

In this special report on correspondence the chairman gives a portion of the correspondence between the grand masters, as follows:

Grand Master BURDICK to Grand Master INGERSOLL:

DEAR SIR AND M. : W. : BROTHER—The death of Past G. : M. : A. H. Newcomb, of Toledo, creates a vacancy in our list of grand representatives.

If you desire to fill the vacancy, and have no one in view upon whom you may wish to confer the honor, permit me to suggest and recommend W. Bro. J. W. Iredell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Courteously and Fraternaly,

Grand Master INGERSOLL:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Yours of the 19th received, for which please accept my thanks.

I shall be gratified to receive from you, before making the appointment recommended, in private and fraternal confidence, assurance that Bro. Iredell is not of that class of Masons, unhappily so numerous in Cincinnati, who have made themselves conspicuous, as did Phillip le Bel, Calvin, and Torquemada, by their zeal in persecution of their brethren. If so I shall be most happy to act upon your suggestion.

Pardon plain words, and excuse me for thinking that you might not have duly considered this subject before making your recommendation; and believe me,

Yours in fraternal confidence,

Grand Master BURDICK:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your favor of the 21st inst. came duly to hand, but business and other engagements have delayed my answer.

The majority of Masons of Ohio do not tolerate treason or rebellion.

The election of Bro. Iredell to the position of Grand High Priest at the last convocation of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, will give you some idea of the esteem in which he is held by the Masons of Ohio.

With fraternal regards, I am truly yours,

Grand Master INGERSOLL:

“As you can not give me the assurance I had hoped for the distinguished brother named by you, and as none but a liberal, tolerant, ingenious brother could properly represent the spirit of Tennessee Masonry and its grand lodge at the Grand Lodge of Ohio or elsewhere, I beg leave to choose our grand representatives from the 318 members of your grand lodge in good and regular standing, who dissent from the action of the majority, as shown in the circular inclosed with your letter,” etc.

Grand Master BURDICK concludes his letter as follows:

“I have no further recommendations to make at this time, and have requested W. Bro. — — to return his commission to me.

“I am,” etc.

The committee say that in the last of these letters from Grand Master INGERSOLL "he nominates a brother whom, from his own showing, he knew to be a champion of so-called 'Cerneauism' in the Grand Lodge of Ohio;" and of the reply of Grand Master BURDICK:

This concludes the *official action* of Grand Master Burdick, so far as it relates to the nomination of a grand representative. Letters, six, seven, and eight, in addition to the foregoing, comprise the balance of the correspondence, but their quotation herein is neither pertinent or necessary to this report, except perhaps to say that in his *last* letter M. : W. : Bro. Ingersoll disclaims any "personal or official discourtesy" "by any expressions therein contained."

It is to be regretted that the rest of the correspondence is not given, because it would of course show, as the committee states, that nowhere in the correspondence was there anything that would authorize any such statement or assumption as the following, from Grand Master INGERSOLL'S address to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, as noted by us last year:

"The grand master assured me in plain terms that no representative would be received from us unless he was not only an orthodox Scottish-Rite Mason, but also an active and prominent supporter of the locally dominant faction in its policy of using the great power of the grand lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite."

It would also have been of interest to the outside world in showing whether Grand Master INGERSOLL was laboring under a misapprehension when he said:

"I also suggested the name of a worthy brother, a past grand officer, and member of the Scottish Rite body orthodox in that State, but liberal and tolerant in his views, and asked if he would be acceptable as our representative. The suggestion was not favorably received, because, as the grand master wrote, the brother named was then the representative of the Grand Lodge of New York. This mistake of the grand master he afterward corrected by saying the brother's term had expired, and another brother had been appointed in lieu, as representative from New York."

Unless Grand Master INGERSOLL was mistaken in this, it is of interest in connection with the statement of the committee that in Grand Master BURDICK'S "subsequent explanatory letter, loyalty to the Grand Lodge of Ohio was the only implied prerequisite with any appointee," because it would seem to show that difference in opinion with the majority, without membership in the prohibited bodies, is disloyalty in that jurisdiction.

The report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted, approves the course of Grand Master BURDICK, and recommends nothing but to await the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

The grand lodge having arrested the charters of Bucyrus and Crawford lodges, at Bucyrus, the grand master sent his proxy to take possession of the

charters and the property of the lodges. The brethren of these lodges refused to deliver the property and through the civil courts enjoined the deputy from further action. The grand master thereupon issued a circular letter to the lodges throughout the jurisdiction warning them of the attempt being made to retain the arrested charters, and requested that all Masonic intercourse with the members of the two recusant lodges be refused by all lodges within the jurisdiction of Ohio. The injunction cases were still awaiting the action of the courts.

The following explains itself and shows that Ohio has adopted the plan followed by most of the grand lodges in the Dominion of Canada, in insuring the fidelity of their fiduciary officers in some guarantee company, at a trifling expense to the grand lodge, in lieu of the system of giving bonds by those officers generally in vogue in American grand lodges, bonds which experience teaches do not bind:

I was also directed to renew the bonds of the grand treasurer and secretary, in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) each. This was done with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York City, and an order for the amount of the premium, two hundred dollars (\$200), made on the grand treasurer, in payment thereof.

He reported the issue of a dispensation for a new lodge at Bucyrus, but before the brethren could organize under the dispensation the rebellious faction again had recourse to the civil court and enjoined them from forming or opening a lodge of Masons in Bucyrus. This case was also still in the courts.

Referring to the proposition to establish a Masonic Home, the grand master wisely says:

I trust, however, that the plan recommended by your committee, or adopted by this grand lodge, will not be presented to the lodges throughout the State in the form of per capita or compulsory tax upon the membership.

We should not do anything that will have a tendency to induce brethren to withdraw from the lodge, to escape what they may consider more of a burden than they are able to bear. Masons should be generous and charitable, and their generosity should be voluntary.

From the decisions submitted we select the following:

3d. Held, that a non-affiliate past master should not be permitted to perform the ceremonies of installing the officers-elect of a lodge.

5th. Urania Lodge, No. 311, declined to install two members who had been elected to office, they admitting themselves to be members of the "Royal Masonic Rite," an organization claiming to be Masonic and to exercise control over recognized Masonic degrees. An appeal was made to the grand master. I held that the Grand Lodge of Ohio by its own acts, in dedicating and knowingly permitting certain bodies to occupy temples and lodge rooms, as provided by Rule 79 of the Code, has thereby decided and determined what bodies must be recognized as legal, and that any other or-

ganization claiming to be "Masonic" and conferring the Masonic degrees recognized by the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Grand Commandery of Ohio, or by the A. and A. Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction, must, under the fundamental principle of exclusive jurisdiction held by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, be considered irregular, illegal and clandestine, and that Urania Lodge was justified in refusing installation. The communication labeled "Appeal," filed by said brethren, is herewith submitted.

20th. The appointment of all committees for Masonic duties should be made in open lodge, and should be made a matter of record in the minutes of the meeting.

22d. The additional charge for "Contumacy" should not be made against a brother when advocating or claiming what he considers his rights, providing he violates no law, rule or regulation governing the conduct of trials.

31st. The W. M. of Wyoming Lodge, No. 186, asks the following:

"Can an Entered Apprentice visit a lodge, provided he is regularly vouched for?"

Answer. He may visit a lodge of Entered Apprentices, providing no member of the lodge objects.

"Can an Entered Apprentice properly ask for and receive a committee to examine, for purpose of visiting?"

Answer. Yes.

33d. *Answer.* My ruling would be that "a petition is regularly received" when received in accordance with Rules 31 and 31a. In order to have action by the lodge, and to be made a matter of record, it is necessary that a motion should be made and acted upon by the lodge.

35th. *Answer.* I consider hearing and seeing as two of the most important qualifications of an applicant. In the matter of hearing, however, I should say "that he should be able to hear the sound," and if unable to hear ordinary conversation he would be disqualified.

No. 3 is in accord with the Illinois law, but as a statement of general law we hold it to be incorrect. No. 8 is quoted for information, and for the purpose of getting information: What one of the bodies named claims jurisdiction of the Royal Masonic Rite? No. 20 is good and No. 22 both timely and good. No. 31 is contrary to the dictum of some "authorities," but we think it is correct. We do not know what the language of the Ohio law may be on the question involved in No. 33, but as a general statement we do not think it necessary that a motion should be actually made and voted upon. We regard the statement by the master—"If no objection is made the petition will be received and referred," and, upon hearing no objection, his order that it be referred, as answering the demands of parliamentary and Masonic law to make it the action of the lodge. No. 38 we think is good law, and good common sense as all good law ought to be.

The grand master recommended that some appropriate recognition of the services of Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL who last year retired from the office of grand secretary in which he had served continuously for thirty-six years, and

on the report of a special committee he was appointed "Emeritus Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge for life," and one hundred dollars was appropriated to procure and present to him a suitable jewel as a badge of that office. We congratulate the grand lodge upon this act of appreciative recognition of long and faithful service.

The grand lodge exchanged fraternal salutations by wire with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in session at Louisville; welcomed Past Grand Master ROBERT M. MOORE, of New Jersey, as a visitor; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; formally disapproved of the incorporation of lodges; deposed from his office the master of a lodge who presented himself at the door of the grand lodge in a state of intoxication; took the initiatory steps towards raising the grand secretary's salary from ten to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, little enough in all conscience if the laborer is worthy of his hire; fixed upon Sandusky as its next place of meeting, and adopted a plan on its part for establishing a Masonic Home jointly with the grand chapter, grand commandery, and possibly the grand consistory, the plan contemplating among other sources of revenue the raising of the grand lodge dues twenty-five cents per capita.

The committee on necrology thus conclude their notice of Past Grand Master DARRAH of this jurisdiction:

To Masonry he seems lost, but every wave of influence started by his life will ripple out and widen into new currents forever. All unconsciously to us our richest treasures are oftentimes our dead. Ohio drops her evergreen upon the bier of our departed brother.

LEANDER BURDICK, of Toledo, grand master; J. H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 164) is again from the strong hand of Past Grand Master WM. M. CUNNINGHAM, who gives nearly twelve pages to his review of Illinois. The address of Grand Master SMITH is thoroughly examined, and on several matters quoted. The case of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 458, is quoted in full as rather a novel one in the line of disciplinary matters, and as deserving the prompt action of the grand master. He quotes also as forcibly put his remarks beginning with the proposition that there is no more reason why the grand lodge should pay for ritualistic lectures than it should pay for lectures on friendship, morality, or brotherly love. Of the grand master's remarks relative to the probable effect of retaliation in kind (which he did not advise) for the making Masons of American tourists by European lodges, he says:

In the opinion of your committee such a remedy would doubtless, in the end, prove to be worse than the disease.

There is, however, a sufficient punishment in the enforcement of the spirit of *our own* laws for such cases, an absolute non-recognition by American lodges of *any Mason* made in violation of the American doctrine of Jurisdiction (and the supremacy of a grand lodge within its own Jurisdiction) until he is formally healed, after a clear ballot, by a lodge having jurisdiction, with consent of the grand master of such Jurisdiction, is in accordance with Masonic law and usage, and is a Masonic requirement justified under the circumstances, regardless of the opinion of those who sneer at grand lodge sovereignty and inherent rights.

If strictly followed, the withholding of Masonic recognition and the deprivation of the privilege of visitation would be sufficient to deter "tourists abroad" from taking advantage of such opportunities for the evasion of American laws; and the mere possession of the degrees would be of but little pleasure or profit to an unworthy recipient who could only procure them by evading a ballot in the lodge where he was best known.

As we have elsewhere said, the Grand Lodge of Illinois considers itself estopped by the law of Masonry from denying the Masonic character of a Mason made in a lawful lodge, lawfully at labor in conformity with the regulations of a grand lodge with which it is in fraternal relation and which it recognizes as sovereign within its own jurisdiction, although those regulations may be a violation of comity which it would not permit to itself.

BRO. CUNNINGHAM says the Grand Lodge of Illinois is opened before it is known that a constitutional number of lodges are represented. But it is opened, and not simply declared open like the Grand Lodge of Ohio where the grand master finds it necessary to open a lodge under dispensation to help him get the information which the grand master of Illinois has no difficulty in obtaining without.

Since our brother expresses the opinion that our opening ceremonies are informal enough to suit the most aggressive "progressionist," we venture to ask him how far back the practice goes any where which prevails in Ohio, of opening the grand lodge through the intervention of a *simulacrum*. It is not practiced in any of the British grand lodges that we know of, nor in any of the grand lodges descended from them, of *the first generation*. The *progress* begun later.

We heartily reciprocate the cordial greetings of Bro. CUNNINGHAM at the outset of his notice of the Illinois report on correspondence, and after which he says:

The years are creeping on, Bro. Robbins. The first report of the writer as chairman of a committee on Foreign Correspondence was made to the Grand Lodge of Ohio in October, 1850—thirty years since—and the writer, who was doubtless the youngest in the list of reporters for that year, has never forgotten the courtesies extended him by the other members of the reportorial corps at that time, many of whom have departed to another world.

In probably over seventy-five per cent. of the Masonic questions under discussion, M. W. Bro. Robbins is heartily in accord with the views of

the writer. With some other questions there is but a slight difference of opinion, whilst upon a few subjects the views of each are so widely apart that any discussion of them upon the part of either would be, perhaps, but "Love's labor lost."

He says that in our discussion of the Past Master's degree we lose sight of *facts* that have *never* been *disproven* in relation thereto:

1st. That there were certain *secret* ceremonies, *equivalent at least* to a degree, connected with the installation of the worshipful master into the duties of his office in 1723 and *prior thereto*.

2d. That both of the grand lodges in England, when two were in existence, used and recognized similiar secret ceremonies in that connection.

3d. That the exoteric ceremonies connected therewith were not only the same with both of those grand bodies, but are the same, in spirit at least, now in use.

In reply it is not necessary to say much beyond this, that we do not lose sight of the *claim* but we do not admit it to be a "fact." There is no call to *disprove* what has never been proven. He quotes the following to show the slight tenure of proof required by us upon which to found a theory:

"Formerly we supposed, with Bro. Gurney, that the Master Mason's Degree had been emasculated to make the Royal Arch; but years ago we published our conviction that the Master's Degree is substantially the same as when first conferred, and that the claim that one must go beyond it for the conclusion of Ancient Masonry, was and is unmitigated assumption. The Royal Arch was invented by the seceders from the Grand Lodge of England, the so-called Ancients, in order that they might 'lay over' the legitimate Grand Lodge; and that they did not mutilate the Third Degree to make the Royal Arch is shown by the fact that when in some of the Southern States of this country, where rival organizations existed, derived from the 'Moderns' (legitimate) and 'Ancients' (bogus) respectively, they found, when they finally united, that their Rituals through the three degrees were substantially identical, although there had been no Masonic intercourse between them since a time antedating the existence of the Royal Arch."

And thus comments:

The thinness of such logic, or the statements in its support, are only equaled by its absurdity. What were the names of the lodges, and where were they located? and what proof is there that the Royal Arch may not have been eliminated from one, or both, for that matter?

Of course one who requires so little proof upon which to found a theory may be pardoned if he has not the calibre to detect the attenuation of the logic. But we can take the trouble to look up the authority upon which we made the statement yecept "absurd," although the printer is almost as close to our heels as he was when we neglected to do it before and so simply stated the fact, and from memory located it in "some of the Southern States," because without looking up the reference we could not be more explicit. We now quote from Hughan's "English Rite of Freemasonry," p. 57: "It is very remarkable too, that at the union of the rival Grand Lodges of South

Carolina (representing the 'Regular' and 'Atholl' Masons) the *joint* committee (appointed by these two bodies to make the preliminary arrangements) reported, 'That from the reciprocal examinations by the several committees already had in Grand Lodge, it doth appear that there exists no difference in the mode of passing and raising, instructing, obligating, and clothing, in the respective Grand Lodges.' There *is* no proof that the Royal Arch may not have been eliminated from one of the grand lodges, but as there is nowhere any claim or pretence that it was ever practiced by the other, the restoration of the degree of Master Mason to its integrity by lodges that were not planted until 1783, to the exact status existing before the alleged mutilation forty or more years before by lodges and Masons that were not permitted to visit lodges where the un mutilated degree was worked, would have been little short of miraculous. To believe this possible would require a stretch of credulity too great even for us who require so little to satisfy us.

BRO. CUNNINGHAM below intimates that we are disposed to see the evils of only one side of the "Rite war." He says:

In his review of Iowa, M. . W. . Bro. Robbins says that "Bro Parvin's Report gives abundant evidence that 'Cerneauism' is his red rag;" and yet in his *own review* of M. . W. . Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, and M. . W. . Bro. Williams and the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and his own deductions from remarks of the writer and others, everything with which he does not coincide is, if possible, attributed to the dire influences of the Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction, whilst the evils, vituperation, and slanders of the so-called "Cerneaus" and "Rite of Memphis"—or, as they now term it, Royal Masonic Rite—their impositions upon the Craft, their open declarations of disloyalty, and boastful threats to form rival grand lodges, are all passed by with but little, if any, comment.

Again, although "grand lodge supremacy" has been repeatedly denied by them, grand lodge edicts and regulations disobeyed and set at naught, and even Masonic vows interpreted to *suit their own convenience* and their adherents counseled to appeal to the courts—as may be shown by their pamphlets and newspaper articles with which this Jurisdiction was flooded; yet all this is passed by with but slight comment; and we are informed that "grand lodge supremacy, sovereignty, etc., is not called in question."

Under Iowa and elsewhere in this report we have alluded to the implication and sometimes to the direct assertion that we are disposed to glorify Cerneauism, and more in the same direction. It is only necessary to say here that in this present war of rites, or factions of the same rite, but one faction has invoked the interference of grand lodges, and that whatever may be the merits of the case as between the two factions, *those who have invoked this interference are the disturbers of the public peace so far as Ancient Craft Masonry is concerned.* All the dire consequences painted by him as resulting to Ohio Masonry, deplorable enough from any point of view and most deplorable not for their having caused the death of flourish-

ing lodges, but for their effect upon the grand lodge, *followed intervention, did not precede it.* Bro. CUNNINGHAM and other Masons of much less intelligence and—what is much more to the point with reference to the implications referred to—with much less familiarity with our views respecting the relations of Masonry to *all* associations of Masons other than lodges, know that we would be the last to be a respecter of persons between any who attacked or threatened the integrity of the grand lodge system; and that our position does not require us to take sides between the Scotch Rite factions, but only to take the side of Masonry against dissenters from its original plan, and against those who would use it as a makeweight in their private quarrels, be it one side or the other.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM also feels called upon to say:

That the Supreme Council of either the Northern or Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, dictated, in any manner whatsoever, the policy of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, or influenced its action in its legislation concerning the so-called Cernean and other illegitimate Bodies, is wholly without sanction in every particular, and is an insult not only to all loyal Masons, but particularly to the good judgment of those Ohio Master Masons who, regardless of the influence of interested lobbyists, had the moral courage to vote their sentiments, and a greater insult to those brethren, who, desirous of the acquisition of Masonic knowledge, may have advanced through Capitular, Templar and legitimate Scottish Rite grades, as the language used leaves no other inference than, that by the possession of other grades, they would thereby permit themselves to lose sight of their fealty and obligations to Craft Masonry, and that they are to be, by such inference, charged with a violation of Masonic vows because voting to defend the brethren and the grand lodge from charlatanism.

If the case of Ohio had stood alone we might not have felt called upon to warn the loyal brotherhood against the insidious influence of the supreme councils, but it does not. The departure whereby grand lodges have come to formally recognize as Masonic bodies associations of Masons teaching and practicing as Masonry something different from the inclusive and exclusive Masonry which occupied the whole ground when the first grand lodge was formed, and whose custody has been transmitted to other bodies only upon condition that they would not suffer it to be changed or supplanted, did not begin with Ohio, so far as grand lodges are concerned, but with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. There it was broached by the then grand master, the Minister of State of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, and engineered through the grand lodge upon a report made by the Lieut. Grand Commander of that body. The Masonic world knows, and none better than Ohio Masons whose strong arm managed the thing in the Grand Commandery of Ohio, and whose influence was potent in previously putting through the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin the same amendment to their organic law which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts subsequently adopted without alteration. It is as well known who was the moving spirit in the at-

tempt to duplicate the Massachusetts legislation in New Hampshire; and with these examples before us, it is not an unwarrantable suspicion that some Scotch Ritters—though we cheerfully acquit Bro. CUNNINGHAM—were consciously engaged in securing a like result in Ohio, especially when the result has been attained whether consciously wrought for or not.

We had marked many passages in this able review of our Ohio brother, but we cannot use them, for this manuscript must be in the express office in ten minutes.

OREGON.

39TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 12, 1889.

This volume of the Oregon proceedings on the cover of which the new title of the grand lodge (M. E.) blushes in red letters, is embellished with two phototype portraits, one of the retiring grand master, the other of BERRYMAN JENNINGS, the first grand master of Oregon, recently deceased. One of the ten past grand masters present was W. T. WRIGHT, the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (JACOB MAYER) in announcing the death of Past Grand Master BERRYMAN JENNINGS, gives some particulars of his early life:

The first past grand master of this jurisdiction, Berryman Jennings, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, June 16, 1807. Went for a short time to Illinois, thence to Iowa, August 20, 1829, to reside. He taught school in 1830 in what is now Lee county, Iowa, then but an Indian country. This was the first school taught north of the Missouri river and west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The population within these limits was estimated to be 13,014 of the population of seven millions of the United States at that time. Dr. Garland, under whom Brother Jennings studied medicine, hired him to teach this school.

Of the newly-adopted work he says:

The so-called new work, so far as I can judge, is a failure. It would be better for each subordinate lodge to have a team, if I may use the word, for work. It should take instruction from the proper officer named by the grand lodge, and practice at regular intervals. I have conversed with Past Grand Master Stroud, Grand Lecturer, on this subject of new work. He has visited several lodges and has done some work, but agrees with me that the new work is a failure, for the reason that brethren have no opportunity to learn it.

A portion of the lodges are enabled to open and close, as required by the adopted system, which is popular where used.

He thinks they really have no use for an educational fund there where the public schools are so good, and the grand lodge seconded his suggestion to sell the property and put the proceeds into a Masonic temple at Portland. Of his decisions two only have more than local interest—the first, which differs from the law in Illinois, where each step is of the candidate's own free will and accord, being to the effect that a Fellow Craft who stands more than a year without advancing, must submit to another ballot; the other, that all Master Masons present have a right to ballot on petitions in lodges *v. d.* The grand lodge approved, with a proviso restricting the right to members of Oregon lodges.

The grand master has some original notions about the origin of Cerneanism:

The Cerneau Rite was organized by a man of that name, one whose "conscience is questioned," and who claimed to have received his degrees in a regular Pike Rite consistory, that is, of the southern jurisdiction mentioned, with which this "Cerneau Rite" is in conflict, as well as with the northern jurisdiction. The southern jurisdiction of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has had an existence at Charleston, S. C., since 1802. It has jurisdiction in Oregon. It does not confer the first three degrees, but leaves that field to the York Rite. The Cerneau Rite does confer the first three degrees, and claims the territory of the "York Rite" in which to confer them. The Cerneau Rite is of recent birth, hence it is not difficult to decide which is legitimate and which spurious.

With the jurisprudence committee the horse was soon curried (the grand lodge concurring):

That at the present time there is no trouble in the jurisdiction of Oregon on this subject, and it is to be hoped there will not be any in the future; that it is proper to say to our brethren that this Cerneau (so-called) Masonry is clandestine, and they are hereby warned not to embrace it, under the penalties that must follow a violation of the edicts touching clandestine Masons found within our lodges.

The perennial, ubiquitous CALVIN C. BURT turned up in Oregon "selling degrees of his peculiar Rite"—brand not stated. The grand master notified the brethren that he was an expelled Mason and cut short his trade.

Among the acts of the deputy grand master (R. VAN DUSEN) during the grand master's illness and temporary absence from the jurisdiction, was the nomination for re-appointment of the grand representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master W. T. WRIGHT, under the five-year rule.

The grand lodge decided that the time had come when it should look out for a proper location for an "Orphans' Home" and put in operation some method of accumulating a permanent fund for its erection and maintenance;

tabled a pending constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions; listened to an excellent exposition of the objects of Masonry by the grand orator, Bro. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; authorized the laying of a tax on the lodges, proportionate to their active membership, sufficient to defray its current expenses and pay its debts; passed resolutions of sympathy with Past Grand Master A. W. FERGUSON who has been for years crippled with rheumatism; chartered three new lodges, and passed a well-earned vote of thanks to Past Grand Master CHADWICK for his long and faithful service as chairman of the committee on correspondence.

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, of Dayton, was elected grand master; STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, Salem, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 202) is from the hand of Past Grand Master STEPHEN F. CHADWICK who as a purveyor of these strong, racy papers—saturated through and through with that true conservatism which has ever in view the preservation of Masonic rights for the individual Mason, but without a particle of the fossilism which regards the husk apart from the contained kernel—has become a veritable landmark, his service going back to a period when the memory of us boys runneth not to the contrary. Illinois receives fraternal notice. The address of Grand Master SMITH is carefully examined, and with reference to his statement of American law respecting the eligibility of non-residents, to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he says:

This law does not exist in Scotland, and that grand lodge refused to make such a law; so there is no way out of this practice for Illinois, or any other grand lodge on this continent, when American tourists are made Masons in Scotland, but to bear it.

Of his remarks relative to Quebec, he says:

Grand Master Smith deeply regrets that there is no change in the status of the mother Grand Lodge of England towards Quebec. He does not hold, with some of our grand lodges, that the three lodges in rebellion have the right to remain in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, though there be a Grand Lodge of Quebec. England acquired the Province of Quebec from France, and the people of that province are still French in habits and language. Does England permit of the allegiance of those citizens, even three, to France? We would like to see the answer to Brother Smith's question.

Generous extracts are made from the oration of Grand Orator LORIMER, and generous notice given to the Illinois report on correspondence.

In view of the fact that Bro. CHADWICK infers that we do not favor the views of those who claim for the grand master his prerogatives on any assumption of authority save that which is conferred by the constitution, we

have re-read what we said on that subject in the introduction to our report of 1888, in order to see whether we wrote carelessly or whether he reads carelessly. We fear he was writing against time when he read it, as we think it makes our opposite meaning quite apparent. He says we stand by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut—"the percussion locks against the flint locks"—and trusts that time may soften the asperities of both, so that that old and venerated piece of Masonic artillery may be able to discharge its functions with peace and harmony among its supporters or constituents. We find that we are in accord with him on the subject of legislation on the saloon question, and also on another as shown by the following:

Under Vermont our brother says that for years prior to the succession of Brother Gurney to this committee, he had enforced the idea in these reports, that there is no Masonry outside the three degrees, and we are with him in the correctness and the province of the bottom facts. Our banner here is blue.

And by the following which we quote more for what he says of himself than for what he says of us. It is reassuring to feel one's self touching elbows with men of his kind of stuff:

Our proceedings are fully and carefully reviewed, and on behalf of our grand lodge we feel grateful to our esteemed friend and brother for his criticisms and the space given to Oregon. We regret that we must close this review without quoting several we had marked of our brother's sayings under heads of other jurisdictions. We admire our brother for his decision, firm and determined, in defense of the province of the M. W. Grand Lodge and her subordinates, and we feel that we cannot be invaded so long as he is on the outer wall. We are there, also, and we propose to stay.

Bro. CHADWICK is not willing that Bro. PILLANS should have the whole 'scalp' on the prerogative question, for the Indian in him is aroused to the knifing point, and feeling like taking a bit of scalp himself he peels the top of Bro. ANDERSON'S (California) head with a genuine aboriginal (Masonic) whoop, closing thus:

A man in his family has prerogatives and powers which he exercises over it that no law or constitution can reach; and yet he is governed by the constitution and the laws of his own town, state and nation; and to come around "now-a-days" with straight jackets for our grand masters and try to put them on, makes us shout with all our might—"By the Eternal," for really it seems in some parts that there is less enlightenment in the principles of Freemasonry, "now-a-days," than there was when the Masonic order was founded. The strength and life of the Masonic tree are its roots and old growth and we should not destroy them. We have so cowed.

Quoting the remark of Bro. PARVIN that he does not remember to have read the proceedings of a grand lodge in the fifty years past in which uniformity of work has not been a prominent subject in grand master's addresses, and yet the goal is as far off as the beginning, he says: "When this mundane sphere shall collapse, and the heavens and the earth shall roll

up together like a scroll, there will be one head rising above all others crying for 'Uniformity of Work'; and continuing the subject in another place, he says:

"Uniformity of Work" is one of the lost arts. If the brethren will preserve the features of the work, they will have a picture that none will dispute. This "revising" work is tedious and unprofitable. There is the Vermont work in the North and Mississippi work in the South. When grand master we exemplified our Oregon work in the presence of an aged Mason, who received his degrees in New Orleans forty years before. We did not agree, though the features were all the same. He was old and sensitive, and held us responsible for teaching work that was no work; he called ours "Morgan" and we, of course, retaliated in the same way. We lived through it. And now, only let it be known at our grand lodge that one evening will be devoted to exemplifying the work, and the old heads will become conspicuous for their absence. We were on a committee once to exemplify, but dodged the meeting. For the poor brother who "filled our bill" we have had a deep sympathy ever since. He finally got away with his coat.

Copying from the Idaho proceedings the list of questions laid down for the committee of inquiry when investigating the character of applicants, which we believe was first started on its rounds by New Hampshire, he says:

These are all very well, but we would add a few more inquiries, viz.:

What is your name?
 What was it before you came to Oregon?
 What reason had you for changing it?
 Do you ever get drunk?
 If so, how often?

If lodges would adopt this mode of examination into the character of applicants, the danger of getting bad material would scarcely exist.

The gibes that are uttered against the past master's degree, and the more sober remarks of those who would get rid of it, stir him repeatedly, and finally he says, referring to Bro. REED (Washington):

Our brother agrees with Grand Master Green, of Connecticut, that the past master's degree is of "no practical use." We might think so, if we had never taken it; but we took it, and took it to heart, and we are still looking for that condition of affairs that may give us the pleasure of a retaliation that passes the sweetest morsels of revenge.

If our selections from the Oregon report are mostly in the lighter vein it is not because of lack of weighty (not heavy) matter, but because we recognize the fact that if our report is to be read we must make it readable; and to be readable it must have variety. We are in too much of a hurry this year to try to spice our own writing—to say nothing of natural limitations—and so we have taken bits of Bro. CHADWICK'S work where wit and wisdom mingle.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEC. 27, 1889.

Two fine steel portraits embellish this volume of the Pennsylvania proceedings. The counterfeit presentiment of Grand Master CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA forms the frontispiece of the proceedings, and that of Past Grand Master ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, recently deceased, the frontispiece of the report of the committee on correspondence.

The volume contains the records of four quarterly and the annual communications. At the quarterly of March 6, 1889, the "missive" of Grand Master SMITH appointing Bro. WILLIAM F. SINGLUFF representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was read and on motion received and the brother acknowledged as such representative. Bro. SINGLUFF was also present at the September quarterly, absent from the others.

At the March quarterly a petition was received from three past masters and two other brethren setting forth that in pursuance of the edict of Grand Master EICHAUM declaring that the Cerneau organization claimed and had exercised the power, authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, was therefore a clandestine body, and that it was un-Masonic for Master Masons to affiliate with it; of the edict of Grand Master MACCALLA requiring all Masons in Pennsylvania who were in any way connected with the "said 'so-called Cerneau Rite' to sever their connection therewith in ninety days;" and of their obligations as good, true, lawful and obedient Masons, they had severed their connection with that organization, continuing as follows:

Fourth. That by reason of the said Edicts we stand convicted of having wilfully or carelessly united ourselves with an association whose teachings are antagonistic to this grand lodge, and thereby violated our obligations as Master Masons; and most respectfully protesting that this odium has been unjustly cast upon us, and that the body to which we belonged did not, does not now, and never has, claimed jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Ancient Masonry, or made any other claims inconsistent with the supremacy of this or any other grand lodge of Masons; nor did we, in joining the said Rite, violate our obligations as Master Masons, nor commit any act of disloyalty to this grand lodge or any of its subordinate bodies.

Fifth. That still protesting our innocence of the charges thus laid against us, and most respectfully asserting that the Association or Rite to which we belonged does not, and never did, "claim nor exercise the power, authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Masonry," or any other authority inconsistent with the absolute supremacy of this grand lodge; and that this stigma which has been placed upon us may be removed, and we set right before our Masonic brethren throughout the world, we do, therefore,—

Sixth. Most respectfully and fraternally petition and pray your Right

Worshipful Grand Sir and the members of this grand lodge, that you investigate, in such a manner as to you may seem right and proper, whether or not the Rite to which we belonged does claim, or has ever claimed, authority over the first three degrees of Ancient Masonry, and whether it has ever, or does now, exercise such authority and power. And we will ever pray, etc.

The record says:

The grand master decided that he entertained so much of the petition as is included in the first, second and third clauses thereof, but the remainder of said petition, including clauses fourth to the end, inclusive, he declared to be not in order, since the matters included therein had been already passed upon and decided by Grand Master Eichbaum and himself, as well as by the unanimous vote of grand lodge.

At the June quarterly the grand master read telegrams and letters from several jurisdictions, tendering aid for the Johnstown sufferers, among them one from Grand Master SMITH, of Illinois. In addition to the five hundred dollars already wired to the scene of desolation by the grand master, two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated, with power to increase the sum to five thousand if judged expedient by the grand officers.

Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS read an appreciative memorial of Past Grand Master JOHN THOMSON, recently dead.

The present composition of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is reflected in the following amendment to the Ahiman Rezon:

SECTION I. The grand lodge is composed of the grand and past grand officers, the masters and past masters by one year's service, and wardens of all lodges lawfully warranted and duly constituted by it, and under its jurisdiction, and the elected representatives of such lodges.

At the annual communication Past Grand Master WILLIAM H. SCOTT, of this jurisdiction, was among the visitors.

The grand lodge as at present constituted seems to be too democratic to suit some of the brethren, and the following amendment was offered and lies over under the rule:

The grand lodge is composed of the grand and past grand officers, and the past masters, by one year's service, of all lodges lawfully warranted and duly constituted by it, and under its jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales were recognized.

The almoners of the grand lodge charity fund reported orders for relief granted amounting to \$3,425.00; and the stewards of the Stephen Girard charity fund, relief to the amount of \$3,100.00 granted to one hundred and sixty-eight 'poor and respectable brethren,' one of whom was from Illinois.

The grand treasurer (for many years) Bro. THOMAS R. PATTON made a noble and princely gift to the grand lodge, in trust, handing the grand master his check for \$25,000.00 for the establishment of a charity fund which should be at once a memorial of affection for his lamented wife, ELLEN H. GRAHAM PATTON, and of his attachment for the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The conditions are briefly: The trustees to be appointed by him during his life, after his death elected by the grand lodge; the fund to be invested and the income arising therefrom, \$500.00 annually, only, being set apart for distribution until the fund reaches \$50,000.00, when the amount for annual distribution will be increased to \$1,500.00 until the capital sum shall reach \$100,000.00, which shall forever after remain a permanent fund, the interest whereof, or so much as the grand lodge shall appropriate, shall be set apart for distribution, "for the relief of poor but respectable widows of forty-five years of age and over, who have reached that period of life when they cannot sufficiently provide for themselves, and whose husband was a Master Mason in good standing in this Masonic jurisdiction within three years of his death." The grand lodge accepted the gift under the conditions attached, and ordered that it should be known as "The THOMAS R. PATTON Memorial Charity Fund."

The grand master (CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA) reported the death of SAMUEL HARPER, long a member of the committee on appeals; GETER C. SHIDLE, district deputy grand master; JOHN C. YEAGER, for seventeen years a member, and for a number of years chairman of the committee on finance; and JOHN THOMSON, past grand master, in the ninety-first year of his age, of whom he says:

A Nestor in years and a Solon in wisdom, no words of mine can adequately indicate his merit. A Freemason for sixty-two years, a grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for eleven years, a grand master for two years, and a grand secretary for thirteen years, besides serving as grand warden and deputy grand master; for thirty-one years in all he was a grand officer in this grand lodge. Up to the period of his retirement from the office of grand secretary he was an authority in the work, and in the usages, customs and Landmarks of Freemasonry. He was a personal sun in our Masonic system; but while he had the brilliance of that orb in knowledge, in personal demeanor he had all the mildness of the moon. Brother John Thomson was embodied sweetness and light. He was courteous to a fault. In the language of this grand lodge, adopted when he retired from the station of R. W. Grand Master, he was always "wise, prudent and faithful."

He also calls the roll of the dead of the Conemaugh Valley disaster, twenty brethren in all. He speaks most eloquently of the swift sympathy of the Fraternity throughout North America, which at once without any solicitation poured into his hands the most generous contributions for the relief of the sufferers by that awful flood. The aggregate amount of the Masonic contributions of the United States and Canada reached, he says, the sum of

§44,635.21. From the specific statement of the grand secretary we learn that of this sum the Masons of Illinois contributed \$4,746.80.

Egyptian Hall in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, has been decorated symbolically in a superb manner, the entire cost of the work being borne by Bro. WM. J. KELLEY, the chairman of the temple committee, and by him made a memorial to Grand Treasurer THOMAS R. PATTON. Of the hall the grand master says:

Egyptian Hall is now a marvel of architectural decoration, archæologically correct in its representation of the adornments wrought more than four thousand years ago on the walls of the temples and tombs of Egypt, and typical of certain sublime Masonic doctrines which were inculcated by the Mystic Craft then, as they are now.

It is said that the ancient augurs could not look at each other without laughing. Bro. MACCALLA makes this remark about the doctrines of the Craft four thousand years ago with such apparent gravity that one suspects it must be laid down in the Ahiman Rezon, in the presence of whose awful sanctity no Pennsylvania Mason may smile.

In consequence of several brethren connected with the so-called Cernean Rite having endeavored to convince him that the declaration of Grand Master EICHBAUM that the rite was clandestine, was mistaken and unjust, the grand master was led to examine the question for himself in the light of principle. He says:

At that time the flood of light since shed on the subject was wanting. After a thoughtful consideration of the subject, and a careful review of the history of the so-called Cernean rite in the past, I came to the independent and impartial conclusion that the said rite was radically vicious and Masonically clandestine; that it had, at various times in the past, unlawfully assumed to warrant lodges which should, and did, confer what they styled the three degrees of ancient Freemasonry; and that, in addition, the rite was in correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, with which, and its dependent bodies, this grand lodge has severed all Masonic intercourse.

He accordingly issued the edict referred to in the petition which we noticed above, and in little more than three months afterwards issued another requiring masters of lodges to report the names of all who had *not* and all who *had* conformed to the former. All but four or five had conformed, and as to these proper Masonic action was being taken.

We recur for the moment to the petition just mentioned. It was the appeal of men who had given the last proof of loyalty and obedience by conforming to an edict which they manifestly felt to be unjust, and therefore might reasonably feel that they had a right to ask for an investigation of the question whether the rite to which they had belonged ever claimed or exercised any authority over the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, to the end that they might be relieved of the odium which had been cast upon them,

and unjustly cast upon them if the organization was not guilty as charged. One would think it would be well worth the while to have *shown* the petitioners that the grand master was correct in his statements, if thereby the mind of one brother could have been disabused of the feeling that an unjust aspersion had been cast upon his fidelity as a Mason. It is never a sacrifice of dignity for the strong to recognize their responsibility to the weak. "*Noblesse Oblige*" might well be the motto of an autocratic grand master.

But since the grand master could not condescend to give to the members of his own Masonic household the information desired, it seemed reasonable to expect that in his annual address he might give to the circle of grand lodges who had been notified by circular letter that the Pennsylvania Executive was in possession of authentic or "lawful Masonic information" of the claim of, and the attempt to exercise authority in Craft Masonry by the so-called Cerneau organization, the bill of particulars whose possession would so strengthen their hands. However, no information is vouchsafed beyond a reiteration of the original statement.

From the grand master's decisions we select the following:

It is not permissible for a brother to be a member of two lodges at the same time, either in this jurisdiction or in this and another jurisdiction. Dual membership was prohibited as long ago as the year 1804.

It is not proper for the officers of a lodge to wear their jewels or Masonic clothing at the funeral of a deceased brother. "Masonic dress" is all that is permissible, unless a dispensation be granted by the grand master to wear Masonic clothing, and it is not customary to grant such a dispensation.

A Masonic Hall can only be occupied by Masonic Bodies. The Egyptian Rite of Memphis is not a Masonic Body.

When a brother who was a past master by service in another jurisdiction affiliates with one of our lodges, he is entitled to recognition as a past master in the lodge of which he has become a member; but he does not become thereby a member of grand lodge.

It is not permissible, in accordance with the usages and customs of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, at the dedication of a Masonic Hall, or constitution of a lodge, to have a ball, or to have a reception or banquet at which the profane may be present.

There is but one authorized form of Masonic work in this jurisdiction, that which is approved and promulgated by the Right Worshipful Grand Master. We have no new work. It is all old work. There is nothing new in Freemasonry.

No member of a lodge has the right to demand that another member shall either cast a black ball or interpose an oral objection for him. If he wishes either of these done, he must do it himself in open lodge.

We suppose the prohibition of Masonic clothing at the funeral of a deceased brother refers to burial by the lodge, but we are not certain. We

heartily endorse the decision that the Egyptian Rite of Memphis is not a Masonic body, and he might have broadened the decision so as to include everything but the grand lodge and its constituent lodges.

In closing the grand master claims for the Craft in Pennsylvania that it is the most venerable in formal organization on the American continent, a statement that will be disputed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and by many outside of that jurisdiction.

The report on correspondence (pp. 215) by Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX possesses all the elegance of diction, profundity of reflection, wide technical knowledge and almost oppressive wealth of courtesy which make his work recognizable wherever encountered. We quote from his introductory salutation:

Each generation in its turn, as it receives the mysteries of our Fraternity, is solemnly bound to dedicate its energies to preserve them, as also the ritual, the traditions, the interpretations, the lessons, and the landmarks which have been incrustated by the ages covering them, for their preservation and defence.

Is there a more sacred duty imposed on us than to hand these treasures to our successors as we received them?

This ought ever to animate all true, enlightened, sincere, and devoted Masons to work for that exceeding great reward which crowns duty performed with that bright halo of a pure conscience. In this light will then be seen the symbol interpreted since the aforesaid, "Well done, good and faithful" brother.

As the Craftsmen gather at the open sepulchre of such a departed Mason, they can, on that faith which is the evidence of things not seen, lay on his breast the evergreen "acacia," in the solemn conviction that his immortality will be the enjoyment of that "Great Light" which illumines the many mansions in his Father's house.

Thus, dear brethren, we are constrained to salute you.

Of physical unfitness he says:

It is not unusual to find reference in grand masters' addresses to the subject of "*Physical Disqualifications*" in candidates for initiation into Freemasonry. The phrase physical disqualification, or physical imperfection, may find its equivalent in another more common expression—unsound in any of his members. These terms, therefore, constitute the prohibition which excludes all but a perfect youth. There ought not to be any difference of opinion on the Landmark governing such cases.

One would suppose that the expression "unsound in any of his members," was the common mode of Masonic speech the world over, and that there was warrant in the landmark, derived from this expression, for excluding all but the perfect youth. The expression does not occur in the fundamental law as collated and agreed upon by those who organized Masonry on

its present basis by forming the first grand lodge; nor is there any warrant in that law for demanding of the "perfect youth" (there are no absolutely perfect youths) more than that degree of perfection which will enable him to receive, practice and impart the Masonry which that law circumscribes, on terms of equality with his fellows. Hence the following derivation of the law is altogether fanciful; the derivation was from the operative side:

Those who may wish for authority as to the origin of the rule that physical deformities are fatal objections to the acceptance of candidates, may find it in Leviticus, chapter xxi, verses 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23. Herein is declared the qualifications of those who approached the altar, or were to go into the veil. From this rule Freemasons have derived the spirit of the regulation which applies to the lodge. Surely this is ancient and high authority. If only for the ages it has been proclaimed, its hoary antiquity entitles it to respect.

An old familiar figure is thus shouldered out:

Since the question of a "Past Master's Degree" has been discussed, it is now out of sight. By the consensus of opinion it now appears that "Passing the Chair" is the basis of the formality of a "Degree." Between the "Degree" and the "ceremony" there is no place for the institution of a tribunal which must be created if "Degrees" are conferred.

Of the representative system:

Reading the addresses of some of the grand masters, we find that the question of the tenure of grand representatives is engaging attention. We have not been impressed with the necessity of these representatives near grand lodges, so far as any duties they are expected to perform, or indeed with which they are expected to occupy themselves. They hold no official relations with the grand lodges to which they are accredited; neither would it be advisable they should. It would not be difficult, however unintentional, to raise some question that might become embarrassing by the indiscreet action of a brother too ambitious to be inactive.

So long as the appointment of these grand representatives is regarded only as a courteous and fraternal expression of grand lodge sentiment, it is to be encouraged. The tenure of those so appointed is a matter of no moment.

As we have observed, on any occasion when grand lodges have needed reciprocal information as to matters of interest to both, these grand representatives have not furnished even the most trivial aid. If we are correct in this impression, then the views we have suggested are sufficiently confirmed.

The following is worthy of the most careful consideration. Its directness, clearness and appositeness is beyond praise:

Grand lodges are addressed by bodies claiming to be Masonic, calling themselves grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and requesting Masonic recognition. The theory of our Fraternity that the Brotherhood is a unit so far as the rights and privileges conferred apply to each Freemason, is not likely to be traversed. It is, however, only a theory. Its practical application is governed by many restrictions which somewhat impair this theory.

A lodge of Freemasons may be organized by those who hold without dispute the capacity to associate. If such an association exists for the declared purpose of establishing a lodge, the qualifications of each associate must be determined by some other authority than that of the associates themselves. The powers and rights of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, if exercised, concern the Craft of all jurisdictions. Each Freemason, every Freemason, has a right to know authoritatively that this association is possessed of those capacities demanded as absolutely essential to its existence and its objects. A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons must therefore obtain authoritative certification of its claim to be Masonic.

This is conveyed to the associates from a lawful, established, competent and controlling Masonic authority. It takes the form of a "charter," or certificate that it is entitled to exercise the rights and powers of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The prerequisite tests before granting this certificate or charter must be duly made by the certifying authority.

It will be observed that a lodge so asking to be lawfully certified must prove that it is free from all, or any, relations with any other body claiming to be Masonic, or claiming to exercise any rights, powers, or privileges over the symbolic degrees of Ancient Free and Accepted Freemasonry. As this lodge asks to be established by the sole, exclusive, and only Masonic authority which has jurisdiction over symbolic Freemasonry, it cannot hold any direct or indirect relations with a body hostile to the authority which creates it, or which attacks its sovereign supremacy.

It therefore becomes of vital importance that grand lodges which receive applications from lodges claiming to be constituents of a body so asking recognition should know if these constituents had the Masonic capacity to establish this body, and that they, and it, are within the rule that can only justify Masonic recognition.

Referring to the invasion of the jurisdiction of an Illinois lodge by a lodge in Scotland, he says:

If the several grand lodges of the States of the United States would formally and independently address the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling attention to this subject, doubtless the fraternal relations existing between the grand bodies would cause such an address to be cheerfully considered.

We think the subject worthy of the thoughtful attention of the American Grand Lodges. If fraternal relations, Masonic comity, respect for the sovereign authority of all the grand lodges, and a due regard to the maintenance of harmony throughout the Craft have any influence, they ought practically to maintain the theory.

Illinois receives very generous notice. After referring to the preliminary addresses at the opening, he thus refers to the annual report of Grand Master SMITH:

It is a remarkable paper. We regard it as exceptional. It has so broad a scope that it combines in a Masonic report a disquisition of many subjects of more or less interest to Masons. We fully appreciate and equally well

understand the line which marks the duty of a reviewer of grand lodge proceedings. The address of grand masters are not to be considered as within the purview of a reviewer unless subjects of Masonic jurisprudence are discussed. Then, as authoritative utterances from high Masonic authority, they are within the permitted discussion which the subjects invite. When, however, in such an official paper questions are considered which partake of a sociological, if not a Masonic character, it may be construed to invite respectful notice.

Running rapidly over his reference to routine matters, with appreciative reference to the action of Illinois for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, he says:

It need not be more than mentioned that the action of Grand Master Smith on the disaster at Johnstown in our jurisdiction was exactly in harmony with the prompt generosity of the brethren in Illinois. The funds forwarded by Right Worshipful Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer of Illinois, to Right Worshipful Michael Nisbet, our grand secretary, were in amount nearly five thousand dollars. A noble gift from generous givers.

Quoting his argument in favor of recognizing certain grand lodges with which we are not in fraternal relations, he says:

If we are able to comprehend this language, oddly interjected into a Masonic paper and too plethoric for calm consideration—as well what is written as intended but not expressed—it may be interpreted as justifying the recognition of any *body* of men calling themselves Freemasons who, without a clear and undisputed title, assume the name.

It matters not how the body was congregated, whether under lawful Masonic authority or by persons associated in violation of Masonic law and Landmark, peradventure in "Latin countries," patronized by Orients, clandestine in their rejection of the foundation on which alone true, pure, and unadulterated Ancient Freemasonry must rest, if so be the name is claimed, then any such body is to be recognized as Masonic. We omit notice of the legitimate child of illegitimate parents and the pedigree of horses and cows as hardly within the range of Masonic illustration. But these "bodies" are to be recognized, and this, too, on the plea that "a little, weak nation, struggling against tyranny by the older nations of the earth," ought to be recognized by publicists. We search in vain for any possible application of this example to the argument. A more extravagant platitude rarely is forced into the dignity of precise statement. If a revolutionary cabal can assert that it is a little, weak nation struggling against the tyranny of a recognized existing government, then its pretended character as a successful revolution is the patriotic counterfeit seal on its accredited demand for acknowledgement.

A child conceived and born in wedlock "because one or even both of its parents were not, is legitimate." Overlooking the obscurity of this sentence, it presents, however, the inference to be drawn, that any such "little, weak nation," is worthy of, or entitled to, recognition. This would likely be authority with anarchical revolutionists. But to realize the length to which these notions must lead, then "the repudiation of Grand Orients, yea, of Supreme Councils, by the brethren of the three symbolic degrees, and their formation into grand lodges, makes them as good Ancient Craft Masons as any that are made under sanction of any grand lodge in these United States," is to be accepted as Masonic law.

So, then, a lot of men who belong to any clandestine body, Orient or Council, may resolve to repudiate their illegitimate father, from whom they have existence, assert the right to confer the three symbolic degrees, claim to be Masons, form a grand lodge, call it a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and under the fulmination of this new Masonry are to receive recognition.

If these men, made by a clandestine body calling itself by any name, can by their own will confer the degrees of Freemasonry, then they are "as good Ancient Craft Masons as any that are made under sanction of any grand lodge in these United States." We never can consent to regard such a proposition as worthy of serious attention.

Truth it may be that "*Illinois has become the great central gate-way for an exchange of the commerce of the entire country, and in its commercial emporium, the matchless and imperial city of Chicago, are to be found representatives of all the nations and peoples of the earth,*" but what has that to do with the recognition of clandestine and irregular and rejected bodies of men claiming to be Freemasons? It is very fine rhetoric. It might be appropriate in a Fourth of July speech, delivered to the "representatives of all the nations and peoples of the earth," but it has no place in the literature of Freemasonry.

Yes, and if the records of the profane tribunals of this "matchless and imperial city" are examined, there might be found in that city "a little, weak body of men claiming to be struggling against tyranny of the older nations." Anarchists, socialists, and that ilk might on this plea claim recognition as the sovereign people of this matchless city. Yet the "matchless and imperial city," within whose limits the "representatives of all the nations and peoples of the earth" are gathered, did not gush out its adoption of this revolutionary theory now sought to be new-made Masonic doctrine. If it is good enough for revolutionary Masonry it ought to be good enough for civil revolution in this "matchless and imperial city." Yet in neither, as we hope and believe, will it be accepted, adopted, naturalized, or acclimated.

He devotes some space to our semi-centennial communication as a whole:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois celebrated last October the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. The occasion was one ever to be remembered. The ceremonial which marked this anniversary was most elaborate. The meeting of grand lodge, the proceedings, the banquet, the speeches, the enthusiasm, were of a high order. Nothing seemed to be wanting to make its success assured. It was a grand success. The Craft have reason to be gratified. Those who were present—the guests, and indeed the whole company assembled—were animated by the effect of their surroundings to a just appreciation of the occasion.

Rev. Brother George C. Lorimer, D. D., was the orator. That a professional teacher of the "effete doctrines of Christianity," so publicly characterized by the Grand Orientism of our day, should have been selected for this post of honor is worthy of mention. If "Grand Orients," which deny there is a God, are capable of giving life to bodies claiming to be Masonic, it looks as if a "Reverend D. D." would not be joyously received by those who set up the "practice of the degrees," without professing the truth they symbolize, if any such were accidentally present on this occasion. But our distinguished and Reverend Brother devoted his oratory to the discussion of "Masonry and the Dignity of Labor." We are not aware of the relation of

the dignity of labor to Freemasonry. The E. A., the F. C., and M. M. never set up any claim to especial dignity for their "work," nor was it any part of the instruction they received in the aforesaid. They never "struck for higher wages." They were workmen who used their tools for great results and achieved them. In these days, when the "great central gate-way" is open for "representatives of all the nations and peoples of the earth," it may be that the tongue "works" more than the hands. Then, "the dignity of labor" of course is an endless subject for tongue work.

Reading this oration, we are impressed with the scope of the treatment of the subject. One would hardly believe that the address was delivered at a Masonic celebration of the half-century anniversary of the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. But we must not be surprised at anything said or done in the "commercial emporium, the matchless and imperial city of Chicago."

We appreciate the delicate sarcasm of our distinguished brother in quoting two or more pages from our report on correspondence to indicate our condensing power, but we value nevertheless his endorsement of our position in the subject matter quoted. He says:

To indicate the force of our Brother's power of condensation we quote his opening paragraph on "the relations of Masonry with associations of Masons," other than lodges, calling themselves 'Masonic bodies.'" We ask careful consideration of our dear Brother's views as he has herein presented them.

We regard our Brother's remarks as conclusive of the question at issue. A Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons cannot permit anybody within its jurisdiction, called by whatsoever name, to arrogate to itself, pretend to claim, or attempt to set up, the right to confer the symbolical degrees of Ancient Freemasonry. Any grand lodge which fails to denounce and condemn as clandestine and unlawful, any such body is unworthy of the confidence of true Freemasonry. Such failure of prompt and heroic action is but uniting with the open enemies of our Fraternity. The cowardice of such a grand lodge is only second to its renunciation of its professed principles and imperative duty.

Bro. VAUX having characterized the action of Illinois in the Vienna Lodge case as a dangerous and cowardly attack on Freemasonry, we said among other things in reply:

Against the absolute guaranty of the Landmark that Masonry obliges Masons only 'to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves—that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished'—no man has, and no man can acquire, the right to engraft his dogmas upon the Institution.

Whether it is an index of true courage to stand by the law in the face of public clamor, or to weakly turn one's back on the law which he has solemnly accepted as the unalterable basis of union, Brother Vaux in the quiet of his closet, where public clamor does not exist, can decide.

Which leads him to remark:

There is no such question as to "whether the proper place for the dogmatizing of people *about* the Bible to be mooted is in a Masonic Lodge." No such question. The only question—the fundamental, essential, eternal question which Freemasonry demands to be answered—is, Do those who seek to be Freemasons believe in God? Do they accept the Holy Bible as expressing God's holy law? Do they acknowledge Him as the Great Architect of created things and the Divine power which governs man? The Turk, Mahometan of Arabia, Christian, the Prophets and the Hebrew Patriarchs, and those from the beginning of days, never rejected the essential elements of these propositions. It is running away from this issue, which it seeks to avoid by insinuating that a Masonic lodge is not the proper place for dogmatizing about the Bible. There is no dogma in a simple truth; the cowardice is in trying to avoid the recognition of a truth. This truth is a Landmark in Freemasonry. Without this living truth there can be no Freemasonry. To stand by this truth is the solemn duty of every Freemason, if he is a Freemason. He who seeks to water, to dilute, to weaken this truth by ingenious suggestions about dogmatizing needs the quiet of his closet to learn his error.

"Public clamor" is unknown in, or to Freemasonry. The Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons is based on eternal principles. The Masonic institution stands on such an eminence as to be above the influence of "public clamor." The atmosphere which gives vitality to Freemasonry is uncorrupted by profane profligacy.

"Public clamor" is the capital of the "walking delegate," the noisy local agitator, the disciple of the destructive teachings of the antagonists of social order, safety, and security, the self-seeker after notoriety, all who seek prominence or pelf in public disturbance. How, then, is it possible for "public clamor" to find even a hearing in Freemasonry? He who suggests such a possibility may be a member of a lodge, but can he be a Freemason? We think not.

If we fully comprehend our dear Brother Robbins, we think he asks if a Mason may not change his religious belief. We answer, yes. He may change his religious belief if he ever had any, but he cannot abjure the belief he voluntarily confessed, on which he obtained his initiation into Freemasonry. If he does that, then he ceases to be a Freemason. He cannot even be permitted to enter his lodge unless he impliedly reaffirms his belief. If by a mental reservation he then abuses it, he conceals a moral perjury. He abandons Freemasonry at the hour he abjures the faith he proclaimed at his initiation.

"They can't put you in the stocks for that," said the lawyer to his client whom he found in the stocks, when he learned what was the offense charged. "But I'm here," was the conclusive reply. Some Masons *do* dogmatize about the Bible, and when they do it in a Masonic lodge they do what the law of Masonry does not permit. The law of Masonry says with Bro. VAUX that the fundamental, essential, eternal question which Freemasonry demands to be answered is—Do those who seek to be Freemasons believe in God? And it further says that the intrusion of any additional demand concerning God and religion is unwarrantable dogmatizing. It is not only true but a truism to say that there is no dogma in a simple truth. There is no difference between us and our distinguished brother on that point. But to prevent us or any other Masons from wrangling over what a simple truth

may or may not include, the landmark says that Masonically the simple truth shall be held to include belief in God and the obligation of obedience to the moral law, no more, no less. He who seeks to deny this landmark or to deprive his brethren of its guarantees has need to study the plain letter of the fundamental law of Masonry.

Would that public clamor were unknown to Masons, as our brother correctly says it is (or should be) in, or to Masonry; but because it is not unknown to Masons, and because all Masons are not above using its methods it does not get a hearing in Masonry. And the most dangerous manifestation of it to Masonry is when lodges, or grand lodges, or correspondence committees seek to confound theism with its opposite, atheism, and in this confusion find an excuse for disregarding the landmark which affords its equal shelter to every God-fearing man, whether his faith contains one article or forty.

With a very pretty humility he half confesses the fear that he may have exceeded the strict limitations which it is assumed Pennsylvania imposes in the matter of criticism. We trust he will be able to persuade himself that any possible *laches* of which he may have been guilty in this direction are really condoned by the enticements of our own 'deviation from the severer limitations of Masonic reports,' the possibility whereof he delicately suggests. Further, he asks to plead in mitigation of severe treatment an extract which he quotes from Grand Master SMITH's address, feeling that if that is within the strict rule his notice cannot be open to serious objections. The matter quoted is the grand master's criticism of the report on correspondence, and upon it he comments:

Does this condemnation include addresses of grand masters? Not if they contain "idiosyncrasies and dogmatic views"?

It is a broad official charge to make against a statement by the accredited chairman of a committee of grand lodge: "We know his premises are false and have no foundation in fact." May not this assertion be included in the condemnation that reports of committees on correspondence "express nobody's views but the author's, and are not intended in any way to commit the grand lodge"? It is to be hoped this charge of the grand master expresses nobody's views but his own. Is it worth the cost of printing the "idiosyncrasies and dogmatic views" of even grand masters?

We had marked many passages in Bro. VAUX's review of other jurisdictions with the hope of presenting them to our readers, but he has already beguiled us of more space than we could well afford. We must therefore content ourselves with tendering to our dear brother most fraternally our farewell salutations.

QUEBEC.

20TH ANNUAL.

QUEBEC.

JAN. 29, 1890.

Illinois was not among the twenty-one grand lodges represented. The grand master (ISAAC H. STEARNS) announced the re-appointment of our representative, Bro. ALEX. CHISHOLM.

The grand master announced the death of ANDREW SWORD, past district deputy grand master; S. J. FOSS, past deputy grand master; and WILLIAM BRINSMAID, of Vermont, honorary past grand junior warden of Quebec. In this connection we notice a new departure, the insertion of memorial tablets in the grand master's address, instead of in an appendix. The brethren named were thus honored, and also Bro. C. H. CHURCH, past grand junior warden. The death of Past Grand Master DARRAH, of Illinois, was noted. Of the differences between Quebec and England the grand master says:

The differences between the Grand Lodge of England and that of Quebec have formed no unimportant part of the business submitted for your consideration in the past. You are, no doubt, familiar with every step which has been taken, up to and including the action of this grand lodge at its last annual communication. Your then M. W. Grand Master recommended that, in view of strengthening the hands of M. W. Bro. Walkem in his endeavor to mediate, grand lodge should authorize and empower his successor in office to suspend, or even withdraw, the edicts of this grand lodge against the Grand Lodge of England and its lodges, whenever advised or requested so to do by Grand Master Walkem.

This grand lodge, by unanimous vote, adopted by resolution the recommendation of your then grand master, M. W. Bro. Robinson.

M. W. Bro. Walkem, acting in his capacity as mediator, having requested me to withdraw the edicts, I therefore, on the 23d of October, 1889, issued the following proclamation.

Then follows his proclamation, dated Oct. 23, 1889, withdrawing the edicts of non-intercourse of dates Jan. 1, 1885, and July 5, 1886.

He further says:

Brethren, I have carried out your instructions, and in doing so I consider the course pursued to have been the only proper one tending to promote the best interest of this grand lodge and the harmony of the Craft in this jurisdiction. We should, if possible, endeavor to unite with those Masons in this Province who have differed from us. To this end no peaceful effort should be omitted on our part. In the mediator whom we have accepted, we have an able and energetic Mason, one who will spare no effort to adjust the differences between the two grand bodies in a manner that will be honorable to all parties concerned.

M. W. Bro. Walkem has already devoted a great deal of time to the duties which have devolved upon him in connection with this important matter,

and I am sure that you will continue the confidence you have placed in him. Let us trust that it may be with the most happy and successful result.

ISAAC H. STEARNS and JOHN H. ISAACSON, both of Montreal, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary,

The report on correspondence (pp. 168) is as usual the work of Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS who succeeds in crowding very much that is of interest into a limited space. Illinois receives extended notice. Grand Master SMITH'S views on the recognition of grand lodges created by other than Free and Accepted Masons are quoted, with approval, and the action of the grand lodge in declining to depart from its settled policy of requiring, as a prerequisite to recognition, evidence that the bodies asking to be recognized were created by grand bodies having authority in Masonry, is regretted as a serious blow to the universality of the institution. Our brother seems to be of those who think it of more importance that brethren should be able to say that "the sun is always at its meridian in respect to Freemasonry," than that the landmarks which shape and circumscribe the institution should be preserved. He says:

That due care should be exercised in the recognition of newly formed grand bodies is, of course, essential. In foreign grand lodges it is, above all, necessary to be assured that their formation was regular, that they were the first in their territory, and that the modes of recognition and initiation are Masonically orthodox. So long as the constituent lodges that united in the formation of the grand lodge profess obedience only to such grand lodge, it should matter not to us whether they were chartered by other grand lodges or not. What grand lodge issued charters to the subordinate lodges that created the Grand Lodge of England—the mother grand lodge of us all? And how in every clime may a Mason find a home, and in every land a brother, if he is to recognize as genuine Freemasonry that only which flows from English and American parentage?

Suppose a commandery of Knights Templars, a council of Royal and Select Masters and a chapter of Royal Arch Masons should unite to form a governing body, throw off their allegiance to the bodies creating them and profess obedience to the body which they had organized and call it a grand lodge, would Bro. CHAMBERS ask his grand lodge to recognize it as a legitimate governing body in Free and Accepted Masonry?

Bro. CHAMBERS says that because he desires to avoid, as much as possible, all semblance of theological discussion he will touch as lightly as possible our rejoinder to his observations about the Vienna Lodge case. It is to be regretted that this prudent and praiseworthy reflection did not occur to him before he attacked the Grand Lodge of Illinois for enforcing the ancient law respecting the introduction of sectarianism into the lodge. True, he still insists that it is not a sectarian procedure to set up an inquisition into a brother's views of the Bible, notwithstanding that portion of the world in which we dwell is undeniably full of sects all based on differing views of that book,

but he touches so lightly as to ignore altogether our suggestion that to call such an inquisition something else than sectarianism would not mend matters, because the fundamental law forbidding the introduction of "any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy" would still remain.

Want of space prevents him from saying more on the issue he would take with us on our statement that 'Masonry originated nowhere else than in the British Isles, and all there is of Masonry descended from the grand lodge,' than the following:

Bro. Robbins must have a very poor opinion of our *Ancient Brethren*, and in fact of all Masonry prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England—none of which descended from the grand lodge, because there was no grand lodge to descend from.

We don't quite see how our opinion of our "ancient brethren"—that is, the Masons of the pre-grand lodge period—is indicated, either for good or bad, by the fact that all the Masonry there was in existence was confined to the British Isles, and that it got organized on the grand lodge plan prior to its diffusion into other countries. While it would be a matter of curious interest if Bro. CHAMBERS would point out some other line by which Masonry has descended to the present day than through the grand lodge, it would in no wise absolve us who are of the grand lodge system, from the conditions on which we received our heritage.

RHODE ISLAND.

99TH ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 20, 1889.

The Rhode Island volume has for its frontispiece a phototype view of the Doyle Monument, erected by the citizens of Providence to the memory of THOMAS A. DOYLE, for eighteen years mayor of that city and for many years Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island.

The volume contains the records of numerous communications:

Special, Aug. 10, 1888, when the deputy grand master (SAMUEL G. STINNESS) laid the corner-stone of the town hall at East Providence, a wood cut of which appropriately embellishes the proceedings.

Semi-annual, Nov. 19, 1888. The grand master (WILLIAM N. ACKLEV) announced the death of LLOYD MORTON, past grand master.

A proposal to so amend the constitution as to render eligible to the first four offices in the grand lodge those who had become past masters by service in other jurisdictions and afterwards affiliated with Rhode Island lodges, was defeated by a large majority despite a favorable report from a special committee. Another proposed amendment whose purpose was to make the office of deputy grand master again elective, as it had been prior to 1872, (since which time that officer has been appointed by the grand master) was indefinitely postponed, this time in accord with the same committee's views.

Emergent communication, March 30, 1889, for the burial of CHARLES R. CUTLER, past grand master.

The representative of Illinois was not present at either the semi-annual or annual communications. The grand master in his annual address reported that he had recommended Bro. ALVORD O. MILLS for appointment to that position.

Among the dispensations issued by the grand master was one authorizing St. John's Lodge, No. 1, to hold communication with Oakland Lodge, California, relative to the needs of a sojourning brother, and another to the same lodge to hold similar communication with a lodge at Annapolis, Md. It is to be hoped that the hungry sojourner did not starve while they were untying the red tape.

The grand master submitted five decisions, all in accord with Illinois law except No. 4, which refers to a subject on which we have no law, and No. 3, which is to the effect "that the loss of the left hand should not debar a candidate from receiving the degrees."

Referring to invitations received, the Rhode Island executive got his geography or his history a little mixed, as he thought it worthy of note that Kansas, which seemed to them among the younger, had celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary. Arkansas celebrated her half-hundredth year; Kansas only her thirty-fourth.

The grand lodge voted to take membership in the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada.

Very fine memorials of LLOYD MORTON and CHARLES R. CUTLER, past grand masters, deceased, were presented. A personal acquaintance with the former, formed while he was visiting relatives in the city of our home, enables us to appreciate more fully the work of his eulogist.

A committee was appointed to present a plan for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the grand lodge.

GEORGE H. KENYON was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER (care of Henry Baker & Son) re-elected grand secretary, both of Providence.

Special communication, June 3, 1889, when the grand master, assisted by the grand lodge and escorted by an immense civic procession, dedicated the Doyle Monument.

As usual there is no report on correspondence.

SCOTLAND.

We have received only the proceedings of the quarterly communication of Aug. 21, 1889, and subsequent meetings of the grand committee.

At the quarterly referred to the senior grand warden (JAMES T. S. ELLIOTT) presided as acting grand master. Apologies were received from the grand master and many other absent brethren, among them Col. PATRICK STIRLING of Kippendavie, the representative of Illinois.

A loyal and dutiful address was ordered to be prepared and sent to the Queen and other members of the families immediately interested with reference to the marriage of the Duke of Fife and the Princess Louise, of Wales.

One charter was granted to a lodge in Syria; one in the South African Republic; one in New Zealand, and two in Queensland.

It was ordered that fraternal relations be opened with the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

At the meeting of the grand committee on Sept. 25, 1889, acknowledgments were received from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Fife.

Col. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Blythswood, Baronet, M. P., was unanimously renominated as Grand Master Mason. Other nominations were unanimously agreed to except in the case of junior grand deacon, where the contest resulted in favor of Col. P. STIRLING of Kippendavie, our representative.

At a meeting of the grand committee Oct. 31, 1889, the letter of acceptance of the grand master was read.

The pending question of grand lodge rulings relative to the issue of circulars by lodges, was finally settled by the adoption of the following:

“Grand Lodge fully recognizes the inalienable right of all Master Masons to meet in open lodge and discuss Masonic affairs, and in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the constitution and laws to petition grand lodge on any matters connected with Masonry, but daughter lodges and brethren, individually or collectively, are prohibited from issuing circulars or other communications relating to proceedings before grand lodge or grand committee, or on Masonic subjects, special or general, to the public or the Craft, without having previously obtained the sanction of grand committee.”

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have the records of six quarterly communications. In the record of the October quarterly there is no minute of grand representatives present. At all the others, except the April, 1889, quarterly, Illinois was represented.

At the quarterly of Jan. 18, 1888, the Hon. S. J. WAY, chief justice, was renominated for the office of grand master. The principal business was the election of representatives near other grand lodges, and the nomination of representatives of other grand lodges near the Grand Lodge of South Australia. Among the representatives welcomed with the grand honors was that of the Grand Lodge of Liberia.

At the quarterly of April 18, 1888, the board of general purposes reported:

The M. W. the Grand Master has caused to be prepared and forwarded to the Grand Master Masons of Scotland a despatch and copy of all correspondence in reference to the withdrawal of recognition by the Grand Lodge of Scotland of this grand lodge, and doubtless the result will be a speedy return of friendly relationship and fraternal correspondence.

Grand Master Way having been re-elected returned thanks for having been elected the fifth time.

At the quarterly of July 18, (1888), the board of general purposes was instructed to frame and submit a constitutional amendment to the following effect, whence we judge that dual membership prevails:

A brother having been struck off the books of a lodge for non-payment of dues shall forfeit all his privileges in any other blue lodge of which he may be a member.

A letter was read from the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England announcing the acceptance by the Prince of Wales, grand master, of

the status of grand patron of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, offered him in January, 1886, but which he was not then prepared to accept.

Steps were taken for a proper celebration on the 11th of August of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Masonic meeting in South Australia.

At a special communication, Sept. 7 (1888), the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized.

At the quarterly of October 17 (1888), a motion proposed by the grand master was carried as follows:

“That this grand lodge whilst affirming its independent and sovereign jurisdiction within the country under its government, deems it desirable that the privilege should exist of vesting in H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, as Grand Patron of the South Australian Constitution, the final decision of such appeals as may be referred to him with respect to any difference arising between this grand lodge and any other grand lodge or grand lodges, or with respect to any difference in regard to the Ancient Landmarks arising within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, such appellate jurisdiction only to arise in the event of any such dispute being referred to H. R. H. the Grand Patron, with his permission, by resolution of this grand lodge and of any other grand lodge concerned, and with the consent of the grand master for the time being.”

At the quarterly of Jan. 16, 1889, a letter was received from the grand secretary of Scotland announcing that the recommendation of the grand committee for the resumption of fraternal relations between the two grand lodges was confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the 1st of November, and an exchange of representatives provided for.

Grand Master WAY was nominated for re-election at the ensuing April quarterly.

At the quarterly of April 17 (1889), the grand master was re-elected by acclamation. He gave an account of his visit to the United Grand Lodge of Victoria to install its grand master, and on his motion recognition was accorded to that body.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, of Adelaide, is grand secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

113TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DEC. 10, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. JOHN F. FICKEN, was absent.

The grand master (RICHARD F. DIVVER) gives a very flattering account

of the outlook in his jurisdiction. One piece of public work reported was the laying of the corner-stone of a hotel, at Anderson. We presume the action of the grand master in doing this service is not very likely to be cited as a warrant for considering public houses public buildings. The grand master reports the appointment of Bro. JOHN F. FICKER as the representative of Illinois, to fill a vacancy. Of the rite war he says:

The Cernean trouble, which has been disturbing our brethren in the North and West, has not found its way to our Jurisdiction, and I trust will not do so. The grand secretary, in his report on foreign correspondence, will explain what Cerneanism is, and I need only say that as Ancient Craft Masons, we can give no countenance to any organization, outside of grand lodges and their subordinates, which claim jurisdiction and control over Ancient Craft Masonry.

He submitted three decisions:

1. That an applicant who has been rejected by a lodge, cannot apply again at the same communication, but may apply at any subsequent stated communication of the lodge.
2. That it is the duty of a secretary of a lodge to inform an applicant of his rejection, in writing, with the seal of the lodge attached.
3. It is the duty of the committee appointed on the application of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, to examine into his moral, as well as his mental and physical qualifications, and they should be satisfied that the candidate believes in God, before they report favorably upon his petition.

By the first it appears that all jurisdictions do not, like Illinois, require a year to elapse before a rejected applicant can renew his petition. All the decisions were approved, the second not because there was any written law for it, but because it is properly a part of the secretary's duties. In approving the third the committee on jurisprudence substitute the words "Supreme Being" for the word "God."

Somewhere, last year, we ran on to the expression, "Funeralizing the dead." We now learn from Grand Master DRIVER that it is a term applied to a custom prevailing in certain portions of the State, of holding the Masonic funeral services over the closed graves of brethren some time buried. His decision against the practice was made an edict.

The grand lodge recognized the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; suspended by unanimous consent the constitutional provision fixing the election at 12 o'clock M. in order to enable the members to attend the JEFFERSON DAVIS memorial services which fell at the same hour; chartered four new lodges, revived six dormant ones, and continued one lodge under dispensation; expressed its concurrence with the grand secretary's views relative to Cerneanism—which were generally condemnatory but proposed no formal action; presented the junior past

grand master with a past grand master's jewel, and fixed upon Anderson as its next place of meeting.

R. FURMAN DIVVER, M. D., Anderson, grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 80) is from the accustomed hand of Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. His notice of Illinois includes an examination of the address of Grand Master SMITH, a reference to the salient points of business, and a kind notice of the report on correspondence; and concludes with an appreciative tribute to Past Grand Master DARRAH. Time forbids our summarizing this valuable report.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

16TH ANNUAL.

MADISON.

JUNE 10, 1890.

The committee on credentials did not find any ambassador from Illinois, but Past Grand Master GEORGE H. HAND, whose name stands in the grand secretaries' lists of both jurisdictions, was present and answered for Minnesota and the District of Columbia.

The grand master (GEORGE V. AYRES) opened his address with a graceful allusion to the absence of their former yoke-fellows, the brethren of North Dakota. He gives the text of his edict issued in pursuance of the action of the grand lodge (copied by us last year) relative to Cerneauism, in which he gave brethren who were affiliated with that organization ninety days to withdraw therefrom; and also of a second edict issued after the expiration of the period of grace, ordering and directing the masters of lodges to cause charges against any who might not have conformed to the first edict and if found guilty to expel them. Also to send up the names of those who had conformed, and to admit no visitor who belonged to the organization either in Dakota or elsewhere, and insert a clause in the test oath to be administered to all visitors examined.

Of this action the committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge concurring, say:

The resolution offered by P. G. M. Hand and adopted by this grand lodge in 1889, prohibits the so-called Cerneau Rite from doing work within

this jurisdiction and forbids all Masons therein to confer, communicate, take or receive any of the degrees of said so-called Rite. There was no intention to make the law retroactive, nor was any more stringent legislation deemed necessary or expedient. In the first edict issued by the grand master, all, if not more, of the intent and purpose of the legislation of the grand lodge in the premises was promulgated. Edict No. 2 we believe to be entirely beyond anything contemplated by the resolution in question. No necessity existed for its promulgation and none exists now for the adoption of measures so stringent as those promulgated and enjoined by said edict. We believe further that its enforcement would endanger those happy fraternal relations that exist between this and sister grand lodges. We therefore recommend that Edict No. 2 be disapproved and cease to have force and effect.

No death had occurred among the present or past grand officers, but the grand master referred to the losses of other jurisdictions, including the loss by Illinois of Past Grand Master DARRAH.

From his decisions we take the following:

Question 1. A man purporting to be a Master Mason residing in the city, presents his dimit and with it a petition for affiliation. There is no member of the lodge nor any known Mason in the city who can vouch for the applicant. Can such petition be received, reported and balloted on before the applicant has been examined and found to be a Master Mason by a committee appointed by the W. M.?

Answer. No. You have no right to elect anyone a member of your lodge unless you know him to be a Master Mason, and in this case you would not.

Question 2. Is his Dimit sufficient authority for allowing him to sit in lodge without examination?

Answer. No. You are obliged to admit none until by strict trial, due examination or lawful information, you have found them worthy.

Question 3. Have the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction the right to levy assessments upon their members for charitable purposes, by vote of the lodge?

Answer. Yes. They have control of these matters so long as they do not conflict with our grand lodge constitution and by-laws, and when said power is exercised with proper care and deliberation. However an assessment on the members of the lodge cannot apply to any of the brethren who have been made or admitted members subsequent to the levying of said assessment.

Question 6. We have in our jurisdiction a young man, No. 1 material, who wants to unite with our lodge, but does not take kindly to the word "swear," he wants to affirm. Will the lodge here be justified in accepting him and using the word "affirm" in place of "swear." The party is a Quaker.

Answer. No. You have no authority to make innovations in the secret work. Moreover, I believe candidates should conform themselves to Masonry and not Masonry to candidates.

The committee on jurisprudence say the levying of assessments by lodges upon their members should, like all matters of fiscal regulation be left to the lodges, and that in all matters each lodge should be left independent so far as consistent with general Masonic law and principle. With this we heartily agree, but it seems to us that neither the grand master nor the committee had in mind one important point. Do not the provisions of lodge by-laws fixing the amount of dues cover the whole question of money contributions unless there is a stipulation that assessments may be laid in addition? In the absence of a provision for assessments can one be laid without amending the by-laws? We think not.

Of the "ancient impostor," the grand master says:

I respectfully recommend the abolishment of the so-called past master's degree in this grand jurisdiction, otherwise teach the grand lecturer this wonderful degree and have him instruct the past masters and masters of lodges in this jurisdiction, for I can assure you that but few of them have any knowledge of it.

He recommended the filling up of the numbers left vacant, by the withdrawal of the North Dakotans, by giving them to new lodges, but the grand lodge wisely determined to let them stand vacant with a note against them showing where the lodges now are.

The grand lodge adopted the prefix "South" before the word "Dakota" in its title; chartered one new lodge; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales; took steps to create a grand charity fund and a widows' and orphans' fund; and selected Watertown as its next place of meeting.

THEODORE D. KANOSE, of Sioux Falls, was elected grand master; CHAS. T. MCCOV, Aberdeen, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 86) is by Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT and signalizes the accession of a strong man to the guild. Illinois is included in his review. He says the executive ability of Grand Master SMITH is shown in every department of duty, and that he brought to a successful issue not only the important ceremonials, but the affairs of a jurisdiction second only to New York, and quotes his story of Mark Twain. He does not like the idea of fees for dispensations, but thinks if it is right to grant one it should be done without the hope of fee or reward. He quotes the adverse report of the committee on correspondence on the question of recognizing "some of the Latin lodges with 'Oriental' parentage," and says he has always stood on the same ground. The proceedings incident to the semi-centennial are not overlooked, and the report on correspondence receives discriminating mention.

In his introductory he treats briefly of some of the perennial questions,

and some of the burning ones, in a terse and on the whole rather judicial way. The degree of past master, he says:

Is fast getting where it belongs—to oblivion. We never received it and have been master of a lodge several times. We conferred it before we ever had been master, upon others elected, and done this because none of the P. M. present knew how. As it was done at the request of the grand lodge then in session, of course it was all right. But keep this to yourself.

Of the saloon question:

Is being largely decided against the eligibility of the "keeper." We have always disliked legislation upon this point. Our reasons are, that the standard of Masonry is in our estimation so high that it seems to us lowered by deeming that class of legislation necessary. The keepers of the American saloon are as a rule not men who are apt to raise the standard of morality in a community. It is for this reason that we have disliked the question being legislated upon by grand lodges.

He thinks the only sensible grounds of grand lodge action against Cerneauism are—"1st. Prior occupancy of territory by a similar organization. 2d. Disturbing the peace, harmony and good fellowship of the lodge and its members;" and says the justice of legislation upon the last-named ground has not been attacked by its opponents.

The temptation to summarize the work of a new writer is always strong; in this case it is so great that we are only restrained by the suspicion that we are likely this year to overrun our limit.

TENNESSEE.

76TH ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JAN. 29, 1890.

The Illinois ambassador, Past Grand Master A. V. WARR, was present.

The grand master (JOHN T. WILLIAMSON) reported fifteen decisions, the last of which is not strictly a decision, but the expression of his opinion that the loss of a thumb on right hand at first joint would not prevent a person from imparting the ritual. None of the others require mention. All passed muster.

It was the sad duty of the grand master to announce the death of no less than four past grand masters during the year: DOUGLAS R. GRAYTON,

since 1873 a resident of Texas, JOHN C. BROWN, ELIHU EDMUNSON and JAMES McCALLUM, the two latter residents of the same place—Pulaski. Ex-Gov. BROWN was a resident of Pulaski, but died at Nashville. At a lodge of sorrow continuing through two evenings exceedingly interesting eulogies were pronounced—from which we would fain quote but lack of space forbids—on Brothers GRAFTON, BROWN and McCALLUM, by Past Grand Masters CONNOR, RICHARDSON and HUGHES respectively, and on Bro. BROWN by Grand Master WILLIAMSON.

This notable grand lodge of sorrow closed, at least for the present, the history of such ceremonies in Tennessee, as the grand lodge afterwards adopted the following from the committee on ways and means:

We should ever revere in our hearts the memory of our illustrious dead, and not withhold the commendations their virtues demand. The record of a pure and virtuous life is more enduring than aught else. The world, outside our sacred precincts (save as a matter of curiosity), cares little or nothing for our solemn ceremonies. Believing thus, we fraternally recommend that in the future Grand Lodges of Sorrow be not held, but in lieu thereof, that committees be appointed to draft and submit suitable resolutions in commendation of our illustrious dead, and that these, after being adopted by the grand lodge, be printed in connection with a memorial page in our grand lodge proceedings.

And in our judgment it is well. These borrowed post burial rites are not in accord with the simplicity of Ancient Craft Masonry.

The grand master made the briefest possible reference to the relations of Tennessee and Ohio, still in a state of suspension, simply submitting for action the answer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio to the address of the grand master of Tennessee (INGERSOLL) the previous year. The committee on jurisprudence refer to the special report of the correspondence committee of Ohio, and say that they have carefully gone over all the correspondence in a vain attempt to find any error in the action of Tennessee the previous year. Briefly stating the sequence of events, they say, with the unanimous concurrence of the grand lodge:

With regard to the right so strenuously asserted by the committee in the pamphlet alluded to, that the nomination by Grand Master Burdick of a person who should be commissioned as *our* representative within *his* jurisdiction was conclusive, and “not a matter for their (our) consideration,” your committee take issue pointedly and unequivocally. We admit the undoubted right of the grand master of any jurisdiction to decline to receive distasteful or improper persons appointed as representatives by other grand jurisdictions. And for this reason, as the speediest method of arriving at an appointment that would be acceptable, it has been the custom to ask for, receive and accept nominations by the jurisdiction to which the representative is to be accredited. But such nominations are not conclusive; they are a courtesy extended, not a right to be demanded. It cannot be that the APPOINTING power vests elsewhere than in the jurisdiction to be represented.

It is clearly beyond question that the withdrawal by the Grand Master of Ohio of the commission of the representative of that jurisdiction near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was *the* act which severed the fraternal relations [not, we trust, the fraternal good will] subsisting between the two grand jurisdictions. This act it is not in the power of *this* grand lodge to correct. It can only be done by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of Ohio; and until such a step shall be taken, any action on the part of this grand lodge could not possibly avail, and would be of the nature of an effort on our part to force upon them an intercourse and amicable relationship that by their own act they have expressed a desire to terminate.

As a committee, we are unwilling to recommend that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee place herself in such an attitude, but we do emphatically reiterate the expressions of regret at the apparent rupture, and trust that the time may speedily come when a renewal may be accomplished that shall be mutually pleasant and beneficial.

The grand master reports about ten thousand dollars in cash and available means on hand towards the projected Widows' and Orphans' Home, and that it would require about a thousand more to complete that portion of the building for which the contract was about to be let. Contributions and pledges from lodges and individuals amounting to \$1,586.40 were received during the session.

Twelve new lodges were chartered, one continued under dispensation, and six dispensations granted; of two Illinois semi-centennial medals received one was deposited in the archives and the other turned over to the representative of Illinois; and, as will be seen from the following, the grand lodge assumed original penal jurisdiction in a certain class of cases with summary and sweeping results:

Resolved, That all non-affiliated Master Masons who have been duly notified as required by Edict 50, and who shall have failed to pay the dues imposed by said Edict before the close of the present annual communication, be and they are hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry; the grand master and grand secretary being hereby authorized and empowered to remit the dues of such non-affiliates as may be shown to be unable to pay the same.

Counting a single page of the names, we estimate that not less than twelve hundred Masons were deprived of their rights by this wholesale process, without inquiry as to the circumstances attending non-payment.

BENJAMIN F. HALLER, of Memphis, was elected grand master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 156) is again the work of Bro. FRANK M. SMITH, written in his terse, crisp and interesting style. Illinois is liberally noticed. He quotes Grand Master SMITH'S graceful introduction of Bro. ELI S. PARKER, the Seneca Chief of the Six Nations, and Bro. PARKER'S equally graceful response; the grand master's decisions, his remarks on the

recognition of alleged grand lodges, and on the possible danger of the views of the committee on correspondence being mistaken for the views of the grand lodge, and of the latter says:

The grand master uses very strong language in speaking of the circulars received from other grand lodges, especially in what he says of the committee on correspondence. This is the first instance where the grand master has used such strong language in speaking of the views of the committee on correspondence.

With a tender solicitude most creditable to his heart, he kindly adds: "It will always be better for the committee to give the views of the grand lodge and not the individual views of the committee." He quotes the report of the committee on grand master's address, declaring that the grand lodge can recognize nothing outside of the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, as showing that Illinois and Tennessee are in accord on that question; touches the semi-centennial exercises, and speaks well of the report on correspondence. He seems just a little skeptical about the ameliorating influence of time on race prejudice, and it strikes us as putting a suspicion of tartness into his italics in the following:

I cannot tell the future, nor do I know what the Grand Lodge of Tennessee may do in the years to come, but now no negro need apply. *Your* colored brother will not be permitted to enter if you shall bring him with you when you visit us.

We regret to part with Bro. SMITH, who retires from the committee and is succeeded by Past Grand Master GEORGE C. CONNOR.

TEXAS.

54TH ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DEC. 10, 1889.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. B. R. ABERNETHY, was present.

The following from the address of the grand master (WILLIAM S. FLY) gives at once an idea of his sense of euphony and the onward march of his State:

This has been a year of unexampled prosperity, and from border to border of our Empire State "peace tinkles on the shepherd's bells and sings among the reapers."

The State is throbbing with the heartbeats of progress, and not a breeze sweeps our prairies, or a zephyr lingers in our forests but is attended by the music of nineteenth century civilization.

The immense size of the jurisdiction of Texas perhaps has something to do with the inefficiency of their system of imparting the work, the failure of which was so keenly felt that two associations sprung up, one the "North Texas Masonic Association," and the other the "East Texas Masonic Association," the object being, as stated in the prospectus of the latter, "to supplement the work of the grand lodge, and particularly that of the committee on work; for the consideration of all questions and measures for the good of Masonry, and for social intercourse and brotherly association." The grand master wisely required their dissolution. He submitted forty-four decisions, only one of which was disapproved, two others being modified. We quote a few:

1. That an Entered Apprentice who has been so injured that he cannot raise his hand as high as his head, cannot be passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

2. That a lodge, chartered within the jurisdiction of another, cannot reduce its dues without the consent of the other lodge.

7. That the burial service of Masonry should never be mixed with the ceremony of any other organization, but must be separate and distinct, and should conclude all ceremonies at the grave.

8. That the postponement of a lodge trial until a case is tried in the courts of the country, is an indefinite postponement, and works a dismissal of the case.

12. That the loss of an eye disqualifies a profane from receiving the first degree. My immediate predecessor held that where an Entered Apprentice lost an eye he was not disqualified from receiving the Fellow Craft Degree; but it can hardly be said that a man is sound in mind and members who has lost one of the most important members of the body. While he might possibly be advanced when receiving the injury after initiation, I believe it would be a move in the wrong direction to permit a one-eyed man to receive the Entered Apprentice degree.

25. That a brother who has lost his privilege as past master by dimitting from the lodge over which he presided, cannot resume the same by again affiliating with his lodge, and he should not be reported to the grand lodge as a past master.

32. A applied to Lodge No. 465 for the first degree, was rejected, and moved into the territory of Lodge No. 445, and after expiration of the time, petitioned No. 467 for the first degree; would a waiver of jurisdiction from No. 465, the lodge which rejected him, give a lodge in whose territorial jurisdiction he did not reside jurisdiction? Held, that No. 465 had exclusive jurisdiction over the rejected applicant, and could waive it in favor of any lodge.

34. The officers of a lodge were installed without opening the lodge. Held, that the officers were not legally installed, but it was an irregularity

that did not affect the work of the lodge. I ordered the officers properly installed in "tiled lodge."

35. That the officers of a lodge installed by any other than an actual past master are not legally installed, but acts performed while irregular would not be void.

40. That a man who was ruptured several years since, but has recovered so that he has not worn a truss since 1887, is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry.

41. That a Mason who expresses a disbelief in the Divine authenticity of the Scriptures should be disciplined by his lodge, but no lodge has the authority to compel a brother to express his opinion as to his faith and belief, and admissions so wrung from him should not be used as testimony against him. Whilst Masonry is a moral institution and is founded on the eternal truths in the Great Light, yet it is not an inquisition in which the peculiarities of faith are inquired into. Every Mason is presumed to be a believer in God and His inspired word, and it is only when he declares his disbelief that a lodge can inquire into it.

Referring to No. 1, it is specifically held in Illinois that the landmark respecting physical qualifications refers only to the time of making, because at the time when it was agreed to "making" was all—degrees being unknown. Hence a brother can be advanced, no matter how maimed or crippled, after initiation. No. 2 is entirely new to us, and the principle is not recognized in this jurisdiction. The committee on jurisprudence say that No. 8 is correct in the abstract, but that it should have stated that the lodge could postpone a trial from time to time, such times being definitely fixed, until the courts have tried the case. No. 25 we infer to be based on a local regulation, as dismission manifestly cannot obliterate the fact of service. The question involved in No. 32 was the subject of much discussion in our grand lodge, the decision which precipitated it, and which was finally affirmed, being in harmony with the following from the Texas law committee, in which the grand lodge concurred:

From this decision we feel constrained to dissent. Under our law there are two kinds of jurisdiction, one territorial and the other personal. The first applies in all cases until application is made for initiation and the party rejected, in which last case the jurisdiction of the lodge rejecting becomes absolute as to his person, but not as to territorial jurisdiction. If the party leaves the territory of the lodge rejecting, said lodge loses territorial jurisdiction but retains personal jurisdiction until a waiver is duly had. If a waiver is made in favor of a lodge not having territorial jurisdiction it availeth nothing. Hence it follows that in order to gain personal jurisdiction of a candidate who has been rejected by one lodge and residing within the territorial jurisdiction of another, the lodge seeking such personal jurisdiction must have the waiver of both of such lodges.

The subject of No. 40—and of several other decisions not quoted—points to the possible necessity of a medical inspector in Texas lodges.

We are thankful for so much of No. 41 as gives the tardy assurance that

Masonry in Texas is not an inquisition in which the peculiarities of faith are inquired into.

The grand master reported the appointment of R. W. Bro. B. R. ALBURNETHY as the representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Texas. He announced the death of two past grand masters, JAMES F. TAYLOR and GEORGE M. PATRICK, the latter of whom enjoyed a distinction held by no other Texan—that of having been twice elected grand master. Also deceased were GEORGE H. BRINGHURST, grand secretary from 1863 to 1885, and N. B. YARD, past grand commander of Texas Knights Templars. The death of our own DARRAH is also noticed. The eloquent peroration of Grand Master FLY is well worthy of preservation in our archives, but want of space forbids.

The grand lodge chartered thirteen new lodges, continued one dispensation, discontinued one, and restored three charters; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; and appointed a new committee to investigate the status of Masonry in Mexico, the committee of last year having been incapacitated from serving by illness.

A. S. RICHARDSON was elected grand master; WM. T. SWAIN, re-elected grand secretary, both of Houston.

The report on correspondence (pp. 171) is again by Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS (we beg absolution for having put in the initial S. instead of M. which is for MILLER, last year), and like all his reports is full of interest. He devotes seven pages to Illinois, and we could find enough profitable material in his report alone—to say nothing of much interesting matter in the Texas proceedings which we have been compelled to leave untouched—to pay him “measure for measure,” but we can't do it this year. He quotes from Grand Master SMITH's opening remarks, agrees with his decisions, and copies also his remarks on Cerneauism and on the views of this committee, and the comments of the committee on address thereon. He speaks in high terms of Bro. MUNN's report on the progress of Symbolic Masonry in the United States, and further shows his appreciation by appending his statistical and genealogical tables to his report and by the following personal compliment:

At the end of the proceedings proper we find an admirably executed likeness of R. W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn, grand secretary. All we have to say about it is, that if the original is nearly so good looking as the picture he is a very fine looking brother, even though

“Dere is no wool on de top ob his head
In de place where de wool ought'r grow.”

The proceedings incident to our semi-centennial anniversary are fully noticed and Grand Orator LORIMER highly complimented.

The Illinois report on correspondence is very kindly noticed. Referring to our introductory remarks and to the detailed results of our inquiry as to whether the Cerneaus claimed any authority in Ancient Craft Masonry, he demonstrates that the spectacles through which one looks has a vast deal to do with the color of the objects seen. Unlike many who see in it a glorification of Cerneauism he says:

In this we do not wish to be understood as even intending that Bro. Robbins champions the cause, or rights or the claim of legitimacy of the "Cerneaus" as compared with the other "High Rites" Far from it, as we find him saying under Idaho, that "so far as either (meaning Pikeites, Palmerites and Cerneaus) might claim to have any right in Masonry, he is impartially and unalterably against both."

He adds:

As for ourself, we are clearly of the opinion that the sooner grand lodges, as such, quit "monkeying" with, quit discussing, passing upon, or attempting to settle the question of the legitimacy of the contending factions of these High Rites, the better it will be for them and Craft Masonry. If one or either or all of them trespass at any time upon the jurisdiction of a grand lodge, by assuming, directly or indirectly, to control or confer either, or all, of the three symbolic degrees, then let the grand lodge whose rights are so infringed, declare the body as trespassing, clandestine, and let all sister grand lodges fully endorse and sustain her. In doing this there need be nothing said of other rites. This is not said in a spirit of carping criticism, or with any intention of disrespect towards those grand lodges which have seen proper to take action in the premises, and decided which rite is the simon pure. We have simply expressed our individual opinion and hope the Grand Lodge of Texas will view the question as we do.

Referring to our mention of Grand Master RAINEY'S decision anent "reel-footed" men he quotes:

Not so much to express disagreement with his premises as for the purpose of saying that "although we have been dealing professionally with deformities for nearly thirty years, we don't know whether his conclusion is right or wrong for we never heard the term before." We had all along thought Bro. Robbins was a lawyer, but from the above take it that, like ourself, he is dubbed "doctor." The term "reel footed" is no doubt a provincialism, and is used in reference to one whose feet are deformed so as to cause him when walking to reel or stagger. Bro. Robbins would doubtless have called it "talipes" in one of its forms. The fellow couldn't make a square with his feet to save him.

Of matters in dispute between us, he says:

It will be remembered that, last year, Bro. Robbins charged upon the Grand Lodge of Texas the assumption to amend the landmarks of Masonry. We were astonished; denied the allegation, and demanded the proof. We also asked him, as he bolstered up Crum, whom we thought was, from his own language, an open-mouthed atheist, to tell us what, in his own opinion, it took to make an atheist? He wholly ignores the last question. In refer-

ence to the former he has a good deal to say, not only under Texas, but elsewhere in his paper.

We are somewhat surprised at his statement that we ignored his question as to what in our opinion constitutes an atheist. In what he copies from us—and he generously quotes all we did say—we thought we had been sufficiently explicit when we said:

“We confess to some discouragement lest his wits really be slipping when he confesses that if disbelief in the Bible don't make a man an atheist, he don't know what does; but it may help him somewhat to remember that there was a time when the Bible did not exist, and to ask himself what made a man an atheist in those days. His plea that he is *non compos mentis* relieves him of the responsibility for the implication involved in the question as to what being, person or thing Illinois applicants are required to believe in as a prerequisite to admission, and permits us, without compromising our self-respect, to answer him according to his folly. In Illinois the belief in God, not Gods, is so universal that the simple and comprehensive declaration which has served the turn in Masonry ever since it had an organized existence—the same the world over, and so satisfactory that Texas is the only jurisdiction we know of where it has been proposed to add to it—is here held to be sufficient.”

We supposed we had in this made it plain that *we* did not think that disbelief in the Bible made a man an atheist: and that we didn't suppose that *he* thought so we presumed was made evident by our pleasantry about his confession of being *non compos mentis*, based wholly upon his saying that if disbelief in the Bible didn't make a man an atheist he didn't know what did. If he really meant that, we beg to apologize for the remark, and that he did his present earnestness forbids us to doubt; and so we will have to say to him in good sober earnest that we agree with all lexicographers in defining atheist to be “one who denies the existence of God”—and that we understand that, and that only, to be the accepted definition the world over.

After copying our proof, which consisted in printing the Texas edict declaring “a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures to be an indisputable prerequisite to Masonic admission,” in juxtaposition with the landmark which declares that Masonry deems it expedient only to oblige Masons to that religion in which all men agree, he says:

We have given space to this long extract, first, because we have no desire to do our brother wrong by misrepresentation; second, to prove that in no sense whatever has he answered our question, or *proved* that the Grand Lodge of Texas has attempted to amend a landmark. He has simply reiterated the assertion; the attempted proof contradicts itself. The attempted answer is, in our candid opinion, a most perfect and complete dodge.

If we have to spell out the manner in which Texas has assumed to amend the landmarks, we will try and do it by printing the landmark as it would have to read in order to square itself with the Texas edict, viz:

“A Mason is oblig'd by his tenure to obey the moral law, and if he

rightly understands the art he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But, though, in ancient times, Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men [*who believe in the divine authenticity of the Bible*] agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves [*so long as they agree with the majority*]: that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever [*Bible-believing*] denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished."

Will our good brother say that with the bracketed, italicised words inserted—which he will agree fairly reflects the Texas legislation—the landmark suffers no change, but is just as broad and inclusive as it was before? If he cannot say this will he revise his opinion that our answer is a dodge?

We regret that we cannot take space to quote from Bro. MATTHEWS on subjects respecting which we are in accord, as on most points we are, but we can't do it now.

UTAH.

19TH ANNUAL.

SALT LAKE CITY.

JAN. 21, 1899.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. JAMES LOWE, past grand master of Utah and past senior grand deacon of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (ABBOT RODNEY HEYWOOD) announced the death of PHILIP HENRY EMERSON, past grand master, for twelve years a justice of the supreme court of Utah, a broad, strong, upright, sincere man, well worthy of the noble memorial tribute paid him by his friend Grand Secretary DIEHL. A native of Vermont, he became prominent in civil affairs in Michigan, and was lieutenant-governor of that State when appointed to the Utah bench. Also deceased was JAMES FORBES, past junior grand warden.

The grand master thus alludes to our semi-centennial communication:

During the session the officers placed the cope-stone on the tower of the Auditorium with appropriate ceremonies. It is gratifying to know that the mother of architecture received her proper homage from the promoters of that splendid pile and equally so that our Fraternity was honored with a request to prove the builder's work. If Illinois continues to make such strides

in the noble art of architecture during the coming half century who can to-day describe her future magnificence.

He reports the case of a brother who was expelled when a member of lodge No. 4, and after his subsequent restoration by the grand lodge applied to lodge No. 2 for affiliation. The grand master unofficially intimated to him through the latter lodge—which returned his petition—that he should first knock at the door of his old lodge. The committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge agreed that he was an unaffiliated Mason and might apply to any lodge in the Territory. If they had added, “or elsewhere,” they would have reflected the whole of the Illinois law on this subject.

The grand secretary in his report says:

On the tenth day of February next the body politic, that has for forty years misruled our rich and fair Territory and stood in the way of its progress, will crumble down. On its ruins the body Masonic ought to erect a temple that will stand till time shall be no more. Brothers, our time has come. Let us be up and doing.

The hearts of the Craft everywhere will go out to him in the sad bereavement which compelled him to say that this year all his reports were incomplete. He had lost his only daughter just as she had experienced the holy joy of maternity, a lovely character whose life realized the ideal of the Persian poet, Hafiz:

“On parent's knees, a naked new-born child,
Weeping thou sat'st while all around thee smiled,
So live that, sinking to thy last long sleep,
Thou may'st smile while all around thee weep.”

As librarian Bro. DIEHL acknowledges the receipt of bound volumes of the Illinois proceedings, and the semi-centennial medal.

The United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota were recognized. The newly commissioned and re-commissioned grand representatives were received, and as will be seen from the record, our old friend and former neighbor acted as dean of the corps:

M. W. James Lowe, Grand Representative of Illinois, made a few happy and appropriate remarks. The Grand Lodge of Illinois is Bro. Lowe's *alma mater* and is now and always will be his “first love.”

One hundred dollars was added to the grand secretary's salary, the attempt of that officer to protest against the raise being properly choked off. This is believed to be the first time in the history of his grand lodge where he didn't have his say.

ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, (P. O. Box 275) re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (pp. 100) by Grand Secretary DIEHL is the feature of the Utah proceedings. It is a greatly condensed review, but Bro. DIEHL's personality couldn't be squeezed out of it, and so of course it is interesting. Illinois gets a notice that shows he had carefully examined our proceedings at the semi-centennial communication. The decision of our grand lodge that "an unaffiliated Mason is not circumscribed by territorial jurisdiction, but may join and hold lodge affiliation in any State, regardless of his residence or abode," had a living interest for him, and his hope that the Utah law committee would make a note of it seems to have been realized.

The Illinois report on correspondence gets kind and appreciative mention. The waning night and waning space both admonish us to say, Auf widerschen.

VERMONT.

96TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 12, 1889.

The frontispiece of this volume is a fine line and stipple engraving of ALFRED A. HALL, the retiring grand master, a somewhat youthful, but strong, well cut face.

The Illinois ambassador, DELOS M. BACON, was in his place at the opening.

The address of the grand master (ALFRED A. HALL) is a paper of more than usual excellence both in style and matter. He was not called upon to announce the death of any grand or past grand officer in Vermont, but he referred to the recent decease of ROB MORRIS, and of PHILIP H. EMERSON, past grand master of Utah, a native of Vermont.

Of his thirteen decisions we copy two, the first (No. 2) for its clearness of statement of a truth we have ever held; the latter (No. 11) because it is new to us, and because we disagree with so much of it as holds that expulsion does not remove the objection with the objector:

2. Provision for an election by ballot implies that each member shall have the right to cast a secret ballot, and a majority of votes so cast are necessary for an election; it is improper for a lodge to attempt to authorize a member to cast the vote of a lodge for an officer.

11. Neither suspension nor expulsion removes an objection made after ballot by a brother in good standing when the objection was made.

Alluding to the withdrawal of its interdiction against England by Quebec, he thinks Vermont cannot withdraw hers unless policy is to outweigh principle. Of the "Cerneau Rite" he says:

Decided action has been taken during the past year by certain grand lodges against what is known as the Cerneau Rite—a body claiming to be Masonic, and claiming authority over many degrees; in some jurisdictions they have gone so far as to declare what the *simon pure* higher degrees are. There is no occasion for such action in this State so far as I am aware, nor does it seem to me appropriate, but, if it is true as charged upon seemingly good authority, that the Cerneau Rite claims to have and has exercised authority over the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, then it is not a question of whether it is a legitimate body so far as the higher degrees are concerned, but a question of self-protection. It is a recognized law throughout this country and in many others that the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry can only be conferred under authority granted by a sovereign grand lodge. Any claim of right over said degrees, by any other body, is an unwarranted usurpation, and an offense against well established law and Masonic usage. While the Grand Lodge of Vermont will be slow to determine which of the higher bodies is legitimate, it will not permit an infringement of its inherent rights or those of any other grand jurisdiction, and, if the charge is fully sustained, will take decided action.

He reports the final settlement of the much-discussed PRESCOTT case by the expulsion of PRESCOTT by the Grand Lodge of Vermont and due apology made to New Hampshire.

The proceedings were chiefly of local interest.

GEORGE W. WING, of Montpelier, was elected grand master; LAVANT M. READ, Bellows Falls, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 102) is a condensed but excellent review of the Masonic field in this country, by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, in which Illinois finds a place. He speaks in highly commendatory terms of Grand Master SMITH's address, but referring to his remark that the correspondence with Scotland over the invasion of Illinois by Scotch lodges, had resulted in some good as it had led to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, he thinks that seems small satisfaction. He notices the oration by Grand Orator LORIMER as an eloquent production, and in itself a charming illustration of the three great pillars taken for its subject. He quotes with approval the views of this committee on the subject of physical qualifications and on the prerogatives of grand masters.

VERMONT.

97TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 11, 1890.

This volume is embellished with a phototype likeness of Dr. L. C. BUTLER grand master in 1881-2, whose death we noticed last year.

DELOS C. BACON, the representative of Illinois, was at his post.

The grand master (GEORGE W. WING) announced the death of WILLIAM BRINSMAD, past master, prominent in other Masonic associations, and ASAETH T. TAFT, grand steward, and refers to the dead of other jurisdictions, including Past Grand Master DARRAH of Illinois.

The grand master judged from his correspondence that in some lodges, in case of an unfavorable ballot, there was a custom of polling the lodge, after the method and manner of polling a jury in a criminal trial. He reports, as the committee on behalf of the grand lodge, the presentation of a combination jewel to Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HALL, in behalf of the grand lodge, grand chapter and grand commandery, over all of which bodies Bro. HALL had presided. Our present grand master, JOHN M. PEARSON, has had the same many-sided service.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota, the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria were recognized, one new lodge was chartered, and Past Grand Master GEORGE O. TYLER, of Quebec, was welcomed as a visitor.

GEORGE W. WING, of Montpelier, was re-elected grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, of Burlington, assistant grand secretary, was elected grand secretary, Bro MARSH O. PERKINS declining a re-election.

The volume contains the proceedings of a meeting of the district deputy grand masters held at Burlington, Oct 15, to be perfected in the work by the grand lecturer (DANIEL N. NICHOLSON), under the eye of Grand Master WING. Past Grand Master HALL was also present. Bro. NICHOLSON delivered an address giving a history of the work in Vermont, tracing it through WM. UNDERHILL, "lecture master" in 1802; Rev. JONATHAN NYE, "grand visitor" (1809); JOHN BARNEY (1817), who was simply recommended to the lodges after having been examined in the work; JOHN BOWERS (1822); SAMUEL WILSON, who began his labors shortly after the re-opening of the grand lodge in 1846, subsequent to the anti-Masonic cyclone. In 1867 the grand lodge formally adopted the "Webb work, as exemplified by Bro. SAMUEL WILSON grand lecturer, at the sessions of the grand lodge held in Burlington, 1863, and Bellows Falls, in 1864. So the Underhill-Nye-Barney-Bowers-Wilson work, he finds to be the Webb work. He thus traces its genealogy: "WEBB taught GLEASON, GLEASON taught BARNEY, and GLEASON'S teaching was re-

vised by WEBB personally, and BARNEY taught WILSON, and BARNEY'S work was the same as that taught before him," as shown by his examination when he was recommended as a lecturer.

The report on correspondence (pp. 107) is again by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS, who gives nearly four of his limited number of pages to Illinois, reviewing very thoroughly the proceedings of our semi-centennial communication. Grand Master SMITH'S address is characterized as a model business paper, and his administration highly complimented. Quoting the grand master's remarks relative to the 'Junior Standard Team,' he says its proficiency in the ritual, and excellent and impressive manner of exemplifying the work has been heard of even in Vermont. Grand Secretary MUNN'S celerity in getting out a volume of over six hundred pages of closely printed matter in six days after the grand lodge closed is properly acknowledged, and he thinks that independently of this fact a glance at his portrait will easily lead one to believe that he is no laggard.

We quote from his appreciative notice of the Illinois report on correspondence:

As to Grand Master Hall's decision that a person who can neither read nor write is ineligible to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he says it "could hardly be true of any very old unwritten law, and it does not prevail in this age and country." Well, Vermont believes it is good law, and expects to see all of her sister jurisdictions maintain the same position ere long.

Illinois also believes it is good law, it having been a part of our *written* code for many years, and we are personally in accord with the code. Our criticism was directed not to the effect of the decision, but to the statement that it was a part of the unwritten law. Moreover, Bro. PERKINS or his printer has left an 'out' in our hasty comment, which quite alters the direction of it. *Our* printer correctly prints us as saying 'it does not *universally* prevail in this age and country.' We accept Bro. PERKINS' apology in advance.

VICTORIA.

INAUGURAL.

MELBOURNE.

MARCH 20, 1889.

Bro. JOHN JAMES presided as grand master. Roll call showed 138 lodges represented. The report of the united executive committee representing the

four existing constitutions—English, Scotch, Irish and Victorian—submitted its report including the basis of union and articles of union.

The M. W. Grand Master in the chair then declared the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Victoria duly formed and constituted, and the same was duly declared in the East, West and South by the Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Sir W. J. CLARKE, provincial grand master under the Scottish constitutions, was then unanimously elected grand master, and the Prince of Wales, grand master of England, was unanimously asked to become the grand patron of the new body. A schedule of entrance fees was adopted by which every brother on his first appointment to office pays a sum ranging from £21 for the grand master, down through a sliding scale to £1.13 for each of the twelve stewards, the revenue from this source amounting to £91.7s.

On the following evening Lord CARRINGTON, governor and grand master of New South Wales, Chief Justice WAY, acting governor and grand master of South Australia, and their grand officers were present, when Sir WILLIAM J. CLARKE was installed grand master by Lord CARRINGTON and afterward addressed by Grand Master WAY, making a sensible reply. The other grand officers were then appointed and invested by the grand master, and the representatives of ten American grand lodges and of Bulgaria tendered their congratulations.

T. H. LEMPRIERE, of Melbourne, was appointed grand secretary; Rev. D. MEADOWCRAFT, Melbourne, grand secretary for foreign correspondence, and librarian.

At the quarterly communication of June 17, 1889, the grand master was in the chair and 107 lodges were represented. The board of general purposes reported that circular letters notifying that the united grand lodge had been duly opened and claimed the sole right of jurisdiction in the colony, had been sent to 96 grand lodges. Those sent to the three grand lodges in the British Islands asked permission to retain the original warrants of the lodges chartered by them.

VIRGINIA.

12TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DEC. 10, 1889.

Past Grand Master BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, Jr., the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (ROBERT T. CRAIGHILL) announced the death of GEO. HINES JORDAN, deputy grand master, who, as we learn from the eloquent

memorial tribute prepared by Past Grand Master TALLAFERRO, was a descendant of the earlier settlers, a man of honorable, exemplary, patriotic and religious life, a profound lawyer and an accomplished Mason.

The grand master in referring to the harmony and prosperity of the Craft, pays a graceful tribute to his predecessor, Grand Master DRINKARD, whose benign and masterly rule had done so much to produce it.

He reported that during the triennial conclave of the Templars in Washington in October, 1889, he authorized the master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, to permit Matteson Lodge, No. 175, of Joliet, Illinois, to confer the Master Mason's degree in the bosom of No. 22, upon a candidate of that lodge. He was present as was also Past Grand Master SMITH, of Illinois, and many distinguished brethren. He says the work was done with great skill and there were many things suggestive of improvement upon the modes of some of their Virginia workmen. Of the subsequent proceedings, he says:

In my brief words of welcome to the brethren from Illinois, I called attention to the fact that at the time our first Most Worshipful Grand Master, George Washington, was elected to office, the Masonic jurisdiction of Virginia extended over and embraced the present State of Illinois; so that, in thus visiting us, they did not come as strangers, but rather as children returning to drink of the fountain whence their Fathers' Masonry had originally flowed. The occasion was one of rare enjoyment to me, and was equally so, I trust, to our visiting brethren. Certainly, nothing could have been added to what was done by the brethren of Alexandria to make it so.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized; six new lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation; and it was decided to establish an orphan asylum to be known as the 'Masonic Home of Virginia.'

ROBERT T. CRAIGHILL, of Lynchburg, was re-elected grand master; WM. B. ISAACS, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 66) is as usual by Past Grand Master WM. F. DRINKARD, which means, in a general way, just so many pages of condensed excellence. Large space is given to Illinois. Several reviewers misapprehended Grand Master SMITH's pleasantry in his address of 1888, and set him down as an extreme high prerogative man. Bro. DRINKARD, reviewing his address of 1889, puts him at the other extreme:

The grand master has those notions concerning the grand master's office which prevail in "the home of the setting sun." Like too many others, he mistakenly talks about the Constitution of Masonry, rather than of the Constitutions of Masonry—that is, the regulations. For a grand lodge, itself the supreme power in the grand jurisdiction—having legislative, executive and judicial powers—to pretend to make a Constitution binding upon any future grand lodge is to attempt the impossible. Each grand lodge is sovereign and independent. Each grand lodge possesses all the powers not denied to it by the landmarks (which landmarks are themselves not ascertained). What would Grand Master Smith do if the Grand Lodge of Illinois were to set at naught one of the provisions of its own constitution—say, re-elect a grand

master oftener than "the Constitution" allows, or do any act forbidden by its so-called "Constitution?" Nothing. Nothing. No other grand lodge would dream of interfering. The "Constitution" would be ruled out. But if a landmark were set at naught, the other grand lodges would declare non-intercourse. In a word, the landmarks are the only Constitution Masons have, and are the only restrictions upon the prerogatives of the grand master. For a grand lodge to undertake to deprive a grand master of these prerogatives, is to violate the landmarks, which are the supreme law of the Masonic world, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Perhaps in relieving himself of the first suspicion, Grand Master SMITH used language which naturally gave Bro. DRINKARD his inference that the grand master's notions were those which prevail in 'the home of the setting sun,' but really neither view is correct. However he might theorize about it—and it is certain that he did not believe either in the 'Divine rights of Kings' or in the arbitrary assumption of power by grand masters—he was not afraid to take the responsibility when the letter of the law was too narrow to cover the emergency. Pending the consideration of his decisions by the jurisprudence committee in 1888, a member of the committee met him and said: "Bro. SMITH, where do you find the law for your decision about ——?" "I made it. If I could have found it I should have simply cited the inquirer to it, but as I couldn't, I made the decision."

The decision was approved, as is usually the case under such circumstances, no matter what may be the prevailing doctrine in the grand lodge about the possession of extra constitutional powers by the grand master.

BRO. DRINKARD copies Bro. PERRY's benediction at the placing of the cape-stone of the Auditorium, as being so appropriate as to merit preservation, and compliments the orator of the day, Bro. GEORGE C. LORIMER, as one of the greatest orators of the country. The Illinois report on correspondence receives very favorable consideration. He commends the principle established in Illinois, that a Mason engaged as counsel in a trial in a lodge of which he is not a member, is not to be considered a visitor during such trial and therefore cannot be excluded by summary objection. He refrains from quoting what we said last year about 'proper vouchers,' with the remark that in Virginia the custom does not conform to our theory. To this we may add that we think the same is largely true in Illinois. In practice everywhere we fear that generally a good deal is taken for granted as to the status of lodges from whence visiting brothers hail.

WASHINGTON.

32ND ANNUAL.

OLYMPIA.

JUNE 11, 1889.

The name of the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master LEVI ANKENY, does not appear in the list of ambassadors present, but we presume

he kept just as close watch over our interests from the past grand masters' corner, he being listed with them.

The grand master (NATHAN SMITH PORTER) was not called upon to report the death of any of their own grand or past grand officers, but referred to the decease of Bro. ROE MORRIS, who really belonged to Masonry universal rather than to any one jurisdiction, and of RICHARD ASBURY JONES, past deputy grand master of Masons in Minnesota, but a resident of Seattle, he being chief justice of the supreme court of the then territory of Washington.

He submitted ten decisions, one of which required nearly seven pages of discussion to reach, but when he got there he had carried the jurisprudence committee with him to his correct conclusion. In another case he sent a lodge whose charter had been destroyed by fire a permit to continue its labors until a duplicate was issued. Subsequent reflection convinced him that the permit was not necessary and that their rights were unimpaired by the loss of the parchment. His second sober thought was in accord with Illinois decisions. He decided that the resolution of 1888 forbidding lodges to receive the petition of "any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," applied to hotel proprietors who have a bar in connection with their hotel, and the grand lodge concurred.

The grand lodge granted three charters to new lodges, and continued three more under dispensation; sent greetings to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, having previously recognized the independent grand lodges in those colonies, now merged in these bodies; adopted resolutions of sympathy with Past Grand Master HALLER, absent on account of illness, and transacted the usual routine business incident to a proper supervision of the Craft.

WILLIAM A. FAIRWEATHER, of Tacoma, was elected grand master; THOS. M. REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 38) is the work of our old friend and whilom co-laborer in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER, who undertook the work late in the year, at the joint request of the grand master and Grand Secretary REED, when the latter found it would be impossible for him to prepare the report. It is constructed on the principle of SAM WELLER's love letters, short and with a sudden pull-up, to make one wish there was more of it, but through no fault of the author's. The fire that destroyed Spokane Falls brought the work to an abrupt termination when he had reviewed the proceedings of but sixteen grand lodges. We will let him tell why the work couldn't be resumed:

We undertook the task very late in the year, near the meeting of our grand lodge, expecting to prepare the work as the printing progressed. "All went merry as a wedding bell" until of a sudden, on the 4th day of August, a veritable sea of fire rolled over our beautiful city and literally des-

troyed every brick and good wooden house, and left standing only board shacks and shanties. Our office with its entire contents had to succumb to the raging flames; with fearful haste we escaped therefrom, saving only our most valuable private papers. All the proceedings of grand lodges were burned, we had not time to send to the different grand secretaries for other copies, and if we had, we could not see the spare time to review them, because we deemed the rebuilding of our burnt properties and the aiding in the rebuilding of our once beautiful city, the paramount duty.

To show the stuff our Washington neighbors are made of we copy another paragraph:

We have built a five story block, with basement 80 by 100 feet; we hauled the stone seven miles with ox teams. Most of our brick used came five hundred miles, the balance at least one hundred and fifty miles; lumber 350 miles; iron and glass two thousand miles, and all lime and plaster four hundred miles. Yet for all that we erected our building, roofed it, and have it rough plastered, in just ninety-five days, including Sundays, and no Sunday work either, and scores of our citizens have done the same.

Brethren, we write this bit, not in a spirit of boasting, but simply to show why we did not resume the *finishing* of the task assumed.

What with this and the disastrous fires on the western coast, Washington has been having a red hot time of it, but happily they can stand a good deal without losing heart. Statehood and the revelations of the census will go far, let us hope, to remove the smart of their misfortunes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

25TH ANNUAL.

WHEELING.

NOV. 12, 1889.

The West Virginia volume is embellished with a wood cut portrait of the grand master, FRANK BURT.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master HIRAM R. HOWARD, was present at the opening. During the session the appointment of his successor, Bro. GEORGE E. SHOWERS, was announced.

The grand master (GUSTAV BROWN) truly says that the landmarks, with their ancient tests and formulas, should be treasured like the sacred scriptures, nothing added, nothing taken away. Death had spared their present and past grand officers.

If we rightly understand the grand master he would make the rule so absolute that the announcement of the ballot is conclusive upon the petition, that he would not permit the grand master to authorize a new ballot even if

he was satisfied there were black balls in the box before the balloting begun. He correctly says the master should examine the ballot-box before the voting begins, but if he neglects this duty an innocent candidate and a willing lodge ought not to suffer for his remissness.

He decided that it is not necessary to confer the past master's degree on a master elect when he had taken it in the chapter. We take this as a voucher by Bro. BROWN that he knows the degree of that name, still conferred in some jurisdictions, West Virginia among them, to be identical with its namesake in the chapter degrees. We don't know which body authorized him to divulge this, but the fact that he can do so without exciting comment shows how lightly the obligations of the so-called degree sit on its possessors—so lightly that it don't command respect enough to entitle it to perpetuation by grand lodges.

Complaint to the grand master of Virginia that a lodge in his jurisdiction had initiated a man who had been twice rejected by a West Virginia lodge, brought the reply that the Virginia lodge was aware of the rejection, had satisfactory information as to the personal standing of the applicant, and that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over a profane was not recognized in Virginia.

The committee on jurisprudence could do no more in face of the powerlessness of the grand lodge to redress the wrong, than express the regret of the grand lodge that their mother grand lodge had adopted a different rule from that prevailing in most American jurisdictions.

Five new lodges were chartered; the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was recognized; the decision made that in case a lodge not having jurisdiction has erroneously elected a candidate and conferred two degrees upon him, the third can only be conferred by the lodge having rightful jurisdiction; and a resolution of sympathy and encouragement sent to Past Grand Lecturer S. B. BENDELL, South Chicago, Ill., there lying upon what he feared was, and what proved to be his death bed, as we learn that he died on the very day the action of the grand lodge was taken.

A committee presented an eloquent memorial of Past Grand Master THOMAS H. LOGAN, deceased, and the grand secretary a sketch of Past Grand Secretary ODELL S. LONG, happily still living, both with portraits.

FRANK BURT, of Mannington, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 155) is again by Grand Secretary ATKINSON, who really has, as he himself suspects, "got the hang of the school house," and writes an excellent report. He gives the Illinois proceedings a good notice in which he permits himself to confess that he is greatly struck by the personal beauty of Grand Secretary MUNS, as disclosed by his por-

trait. He also pays a deserved compliment to the grand secretary's statistical and genealogical tables.

He thinks Grand Master SMITH's decision that a Master Mason residing in Illinois may properly petition for membership in another State is bad law, for the reason, among others, that it would be an infringement of grand lodge jurisdiction for a lodge in one State to admit to membership one who lives in another. We presume that members of West Virginia lodges are scattered in every State in the Union, and that living in West Virginia are many Masons who hold membership in other jurisdictions, and that nobody has suspected an infringement of the rights of any grand lodge in consequence. We trust that Bro. ATKINSON will reconsider the subject by the light of this suggestion, and see if he cannot also reconsider his judgment.

He refers to our semi-centennial celebration as an overwhelming success, and of the Illinois report on correspondence says:

Our brother is very much worked up over Scottish Rite Masonry. But he is right and wise when he concludes that, "So long as these organizations do not trench upon the domain of Masonry, we have no interest in their interminable quarrels, except to determine that they shall not be brought into our grand lodge. The whole of their oligarchical system, so far as it has any claim to be legitimate Masonry, is not worth an hour of discord in the least of our lodges of Ancient Craft Masons."

His sigh of relief at the conclusion of his work and his confession of enjoyment in the prosecution of it will be appreciated, we can assure him, by every member of the guild. They have all been there themselves.

WISCONSIN.

46TH ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 10, 1890.

The ambassador of Illinois was present and on duty in the southeast.

The grand master (MYRON REED) announced the death of ELIPHALET S. MINER, past senior grand warden; REUBEN R. BOURN, past grand lecturer, who did service in the elder days; MARTIN J. HIGGINS, representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; MARTIN FIELD, a veteran of fourscore years; H. L. EATON, past master; DAVID P. MAPES, aged 93, an old settler, and W. T. GALLOWAY, of Eau Claire, a beloved physician. He also called the long roll of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master DARRAH, of Illinois.

He reported five decisions. One of these only was given as a statement of general law, and it was disapproved. In substance it was that a lodge

could not waive jurisdiction over a profane living within its territory, because until he had applied to it for initiation it had no jurisdiction to surrender. The jurisprudence committee properly held that the lodge had jurisdiction over all material in its baliwick, and could waive jurisdiction over him.

The grand master reports that the temperance legislation of the grand lodge was receiving cordial support and had been strictly enforced. Referring to the pending proposition to establish a Masonic home for indigent or infirm Masons, their widows and orphans, he thinks the brethren of the State have little need for poor houses and small fancy for living in them, and discloses his convictions that a grand charity fund would be more useful.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; said the grand master might in his discretion grant dispensations, without fee, to enable chapters of the Eastern Star organization to hold their meetings in lodge rooms; appropriated one hundred dollars to Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, which it properly specified as "a slight token of appreciation" for four reports on correspondence; so amended its law that in case of objection to advancement, a three-quarters vote in favor of advancement overcomes the objection; and rescinded so much of its temperance legislation as forbade lodges to receive saloon keepers by affiliation.

The master of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, presented to the grand lodge, in behalf of his lodge, a portrait of one of its honored members and past masters, HENRY L. PALMER; and Past Grand Master MELVIN L. YOUNGS presented a portrait of Past Grand Master EMMONS E. CHAPIN, in behalf of his son, Bro. HERBERT CHAPIN. In making the presentation Bro. YOUNGS attributed the conservative course of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin largely to its officers past and present, and said:

We have not been allowed to mix in the quarrels of any so-called higher degrees or used as a cat's paw for them. In this and other respects we have maintained views peculiar to ourselves. While admitting our prosperity and high standing has been largely due to the watchful care of our Past Grand Masters and other officers, we have questioned the propriety of naming a lodge after any of them while living, and by special legislation have prohibited the printing of the likeness of any living Mason in our book of proceedings. Still we cherish the memory of those who have gone before us, and are proud of those who still remain as watchmen on the tower, and whether living or dead would preserve and hand down to posterity the features of these, to us, familiar brethren.

The pictures were formally received by the grand master, and thereupon, by unanimous vote, Past Grand Master GABRIEL BOUCK was requested to procure a picture of himself and present it to the grand lodge. The old Roman who it is agreed has done more in shaping Masonic legislation in Wisconsin than any other member of the grand lodge, and whose picture is alone wanting to complete the gallery of past grand masters, promised to comply with the request.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN, of Whitewater, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 85) is for the fourth time from the graceful and discriminating pen of Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, who includes Illinois in his review. He says of Grand Master SMITH'S address that the amount of business coming before him was so great and the suggestions deemed necessary to be made so numerous that no portion of its thirty-three pages could well have been omitted. Appropriate reference is made to the placing of the "cope-stone" on the Auditorium building and to the semi-centennial exercises and banquet. His appreciative notice of the Illinois report on correspondence ends with the gratifying assurance that the Wisconsin resolutions relating to saloon-keepers seem to work well with them, although they do not receive the endorsement of this committee. Special subjects noticed by him are "Masonic Homes" and "Cerneauism." He gives briefly the action of five grand lodges against the latter, and reaches the conclusion by his reading that it should be shunned by every good Mason and excluded from all Masonic territory.

WYOMING.

15TH ANNUAL.

GREEN RIVER.

DEC. 3, 1889.

The representative of Illinois was present and on duty in the grand east.

The grand master (WILLIAM DALEY) reported the death of four brethren, none of whom were members of the grand lodge. He reported the appointment of JOHN C. BAGBY as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and his own appointment as the representative of Illinois near his grand lodge.

He reports but one decision—that an Entered Apprentice who had lost a portion of one of his thumbs after making was eligible for advancement. He seems to have decided the question on the ground that the injury did not prevent his conforming to the requirements of the degrees, instead of the broader and as Illinois holds, entirely safe ground that maiming or injury after making does not affect the right to advancement, no matter how serious the injury. With reference to Cerneauism, he snuffs the battle afar off:

I would respectfully call your attention to a disturbing element commonly known as "Cerneauism" against which many of our sister jurisdic-

tions placed in the same position we hold, have been compelled to legislate. Without going into details in regard to the controversy that has arisen through the action of this "Cerneau Rite or Body," I have deemed it best to submit for your action such documents as bear upon the subject, and to recommend that now is the time to legislate in such manner as will prevent the introduction of said rite or any similar disturbing element into this jurisdiction.

The committee on jurisprudence to whom the subject went do not seem to have recognized any compelling necessity for immediate legislation, as they made no report on it.

One charter was granted, and Cheyenne selected as the next place of meeting.

LEROY S. BARNES, of Laramie, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Cheyenne, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 57) is again by Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL, who includes Illinois in his review. He disapproves of the decision of Grand Master SMITH that a brother Master Mason may petition for membership wherever he pleases without regard to jurisdictional lines, and thinks a majority of grand jurisdictions prohibit the reception of such a petition. We should judge otherwise, but confess that we do not know what the proportion is. However, we have no doubt that the prohibition wherever it exists will gradually fade away. He says he has never heard any sound reasoning why any non-affiliate should desire membership in one State while residing in another. Our brother either forgets or fails to recognize the fact that a man's desires are not always based on sound reasoning—as other people reason. If the desire is a real and reasonable thing to him there is no reason why it should not be gratified so long as it interferes with no other man's rights, and we do not see that it is any more an invasion of another's rights for a brother to *become* a member of a lodge in another State, than for him to *remain* a member of one there when he changes his residence, and we have never heard *that* right questioned.

BRO. KUYKENDALL has the reputation among the guild of being somewhat iconoclastic in his ideas. He protests that he has been misunderstood, and we are more than willing to give him the benefit of the disclaimer, but the charge derives some support in our mind from his substituting for the ancient *Joseph* in our name the much more modern *John*.

BRO. KUYKENDALL and the writer are very nearly in accord about many things, and we should be glad to agree with him in more, but we shall have to insist that we don't think the grand lodge is the proper arena for the High Ritters to settle their factional quarrels in, and we should not be at all surprised if ultimately we found him agreeing with us on that point. We find we can't rake up a consinship with our Wyoming brother, as he says he is not from Egypt, nor Egypt, Illinois, but of Missouri birth.

MANITOBA.

15TH ANNUAL.

WINNIPEG.

JUNE 11, 1890.

BRO. JOHN LESLIE, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The address of the grand master (JAMES DALLAS O'MEARA) is the record of a busy year, Masonically. He decided that the loss of the first two fingers on the right hand below the knuckle and first joint does not so main a candidate as to incapacitate him from being admitted to the Craft; also that the absence of the past master's degree does not render null and void the official acts of a master who has in other respects been duly elected and installed. He gives us a speck of news from the North:

I have been notified of the intention of certain of the brethren residing in the District of Alberta to constitute a grand lodge to be known as the Grand Lodge of Alberta. Such a grand lodge would manifestly violate one of the most fundamental laws of Masonic jurisdiction, viz.: "That each grand lodge must at least be co-extensive with some Province or State, which has a seat of government of its own." Alberta is not a Province in this sense of the word. Should the lodges contained in the whole territory under the control of the governmental authorities at Regina apply to us for recognition the case would be entirely different.

Two new lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation; two lodges consolidated and two surrendered their charters; the newly-appointed and newly-commissioned grand representatives were formally received, including JOHN LESLIE, representative of Illinois, *vice* SAMUEL L. BEDSON, term expired; the receipt of the Illinois semi-centennial medal was acknowledged by the librarian; the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota were recognized; telegraphic greetings exchanged with the grand lodges of Dakota, Nova Scotia, Oregon and Wisconsin, then in session; and a proposition to abolish the board of general purposes and have the duties now performed by it referred to appropriate committees, was lost.

The grand lodge concurred in the following, reported by the committee on grand master's address:

Your committee note the remarks of the grand master relative to the movement tending to the formation of a Grand Lodge of Alberta, and would venture the opinion that the lodges in that district will act in accordance with recognized Masonic law, in obtaining the necessary sanction of this grand lodge, prior to taking any definite steps toward the formation of a new grand lodge.

The Alberta district has five chartered lodges and one lodge *U. D.* We are not advised as to its political status, but if it is an autonomous province recognized Masonic law does not require any parental sanction to enable a majority of the lodges therein located to form a grand lodge.

JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS, of Rapid City, was elected grand master; WILLIAM G. SCOTT, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

A report on correspondence was presented by Grand Secretary SCOTT, but a motion to print was thus amended:

That no expense be incurred in printing the report of the committee on foreign correspondence, but that said report be received and a vote of thanks accorded to the committee for its labors; and that this grand lodge authorizes the expenditure of the sum of fifty dollars, for the purpose of printing a report as an appendix to the proceedings of 1891.

Subsequently the following was moved and lost:

That the report of the committee on foreign correspondence be published as an appendix to the proceedings of 1890, provided that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be contributed by members of this grand lodge to cover the expenses connected therewith.

Such a report will be warmly welcomed by other grand lodges.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

2ND ANNUAL.

SYDNEY.

JUNE 11, 1890.

We have the records of four quarterly and the annual communications.

At the quarterly of Sept. 11, 1889, Col. C. F. STOKES, deputy grand master, presided, the pro-grand master (HARMAN J. TARRANT) being dangerously ill.

The board of general purposes reported sustaining the appeal of a brother against the action of the master of Lodge Star of the Macleay, in refusing a brother the right to vote in two subsequent ballots for office-bearers, he having entered the lodge after the first ballot was taken. The action of the master was held to be irregular and the election invalid.

Four new lodges were chartered and two amalgamated (consolidated); recognition by several grand lodges was reported; and a contract was made for memorial tablets to be erected in the grand lodge room to JAMES SQUIRE FARNELL, first grand master of New South Wales, and JOHN WILLIAMS, district grand master under the English constitution.

At the quarterly of Dec. 11, 1889, these tablets were unveiled by Pro-Grand Master TARRANT (now happily recovered) with appropriate remarks.

The board of general purposes reported as follows respecting the Mark Degree:

The Mark Degree, worked in conjunction with Blue Masonry, has been once again the subject of inquiry, and it was resolved that the matter could only be dealt with by grand lodge on a regular motion by some Wor. Brother, due notice of which shall have been given in the usual way. At the same time the board are of opinion the degree cannot be so worked under the constitutions as at present framed.

Petitions for three new lodges were received and favorably acted upon, and the deaths of RICHARD COLEY, past deputy grand master, and Dr. OWEN S. EVANS, past grand warden, were announced.

The grand lodge was opened Jan. 18, 1890, by the pro-grand master, to attend the funeral of ISAAC LEE, past grand warden.

At the quarterly of March 12, 1890, the pro-grand master occupied the throne. The board of general purposes gave an extract from a report of its president adverse to accepting recognition from the Grand Orient of France, which had been adopted by the board, and at a subsequent quarterly the board reported as follows:

During the year "Recognition" of this United Grand Lodge has been accorded at the hands of twenty-seven similar Institutions, and many more will doubtless come forward in due course. The above do not include the "Grand Orient" of France, or a Society calling themselves the "Oriental Order of Mizraim," also hailing from France—both of which the Board do not recommend to this grand lodge for fraternal recognition: the first on the grounds of their having eliminated the name of the Deity from their Articles of Faith, and the latter on account of the absence of all information up to the present as to their Constitution and Masonic jurisdiction.

Permission was granted to the friends of the deceased to erect a memorial tablet to the late Capt. ISAAC LEE.

Nominations were made for grand officers, including Lord CARRINGTON for grand master, and as there were no more than the requisite number of candidates for certain of the offices, these were declared duly elected.

At the quarterly of June 11, 1890, the board of general purposes reported that during the year eleven new lodges had been formed, that in one case two, and in another three lodges had amalgamated, and that the membership of their 185 lodges was about 10,000. The grand officers declared elected at the March quarterly were, with the others, formally elected by ballot.

At the annual communication, June 12, 1890, Lord CARRINGTON presided, and having been re-elected and consequently already obligated, was pro-

claimed and saluted. He then re-appointed Dr. HARMAN J. TARRANI pro-grand master. In his annual address, alluding to himself, he says:

They were aware that he would not be able to occupy the position of grand master for the whole twelve months, for in the month of December next the term of his office as governor of the colony would expire. He felt the compliment paid him by his election as grand master doubly great, as proving the confidence they had in him. They had entrusted him for the third time with the high office, when they knew he had only six months to serve in the colony. He accepted it with all gratitude, and he well knew that when he left the pro-grand master (Dr. Tarrant) in charge, the interests of the Craft would be safe in his hands till the time for the next installation arrived. He commended the elective principle as adopted for the appointment of grand lodge officers, and said the large number who attended to record their vote showed how much the brethren valued the privilege.

He paid a high compliment to Chief Justice WAY, grand master of South Australia, and referring to their own progress said that nearly 2,600 persons had been initiated during the year, and that the number of Masons attached to the lodges in the colony numbered nearly 12,000. In closing he thus refers to his coming departure and to his having been appointed representative to the Grand Lodge of England:

That was probably the last time he should have the privilege of meeting them in grand lodge assembled, and he desired again to thank them for their support and assistance, and he could assure them that after he left the colony nothing would give him greater pride than the wearing in the grand lodge of the mother land the insignia of a past grand master of the Grand United Lodge of New South Wales, which would bring back to his remembrance all the kindness he had received not only from his brother Masons, but from every person, every class and every creed in the community. He was deeply sensible of all the kindness and good feeling that had been extended to him and his during his residence in this important part of the Empire.

DONNELLY FISHER, Sydney, is grand secretary.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have the proceedings of a Masonic Convention of lodge delegates held at Wellington Sept. 11, 1889, with W. Bro. E. T. GILLOX, P. M., in the chair. The meeting was convened by circular from the central executive committee of the New Zealand Masonic Union to take steps towards establishing a grand lodge possessing supreme Masonic jurisdiction in New Zea-

land, uniting the lodges heretofore working under the constitutions of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Articles of Union were adopted after very thorough discussion, and a Declaration and Agreement prepared for the lodges to enter into through their delegates, whereby from and after the ninth day of November, 1889, they were to constitute and form one grand lodge under the name and style of 'The Grand Lodge of New Zealand.' The declaration sets forth that a majority of the lodges had determined upon the expediency of this course, and in the course of the debate it was stated by the chairman that there were 148 lodges in the colony; that 90 had declared in favor of forming a grand lodge, and 24 against, leaving 34 unaccounted for. From the declaration we learn that Masonry was first established in New Zealand in 1842. It was hoped to gain the consent of the Earl of ONSLOW, the governor, to accept the position of grand master, but we learn from correspondence between him and the officers of the convention, published in the Sydney *Freemason*, that he missed his opportunity by stipulating that 120 lodges should be enrolled before he would accept. At the time the correspondence terminated it was stated that there were 142 lodges working in the colony, and 74 represented in the late convention (March 11, 1890). The committee of the convention promised to have 100 lodges enrolled immediately upon the assurance of the Earl that he would accept the office, and thought in that event the number enrolled would reach 120 before he could be installed, but could not certainly promise that number. Upon ONSLOW's ultimatum stipulating for 120 lodges, the committee did what the convention had authorized them to do—declared Bro. HENRY THOMPSON, of Canterbury, grand master.

We judge from the information before us that a majority of the lodges in the colony are now in allegiance to the new grand lodge. If this should be confirmed, the new grand lodge will be entitled to recognition.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE WORK OF GRAND LODGES.

In the matter of statistics we avail ourselves of the results of the labors of M. W. Bro. J. Q. A. FELLOWS, appending his table reported to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in February of the current year.

GRAND LODGES.	Date of Proceedings.	Members.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dismissed.	Suspended and Expelled.	Suspended for non-payment of dues.	
Alabama	Decemb'r 2, 1889	8,501	589	428	171	146	366	13	271	
Arizona	Novem. 13, 1888	417	39	50	4	7	13	2	.....
Arkansas	Novem. 27, 1888	11,653	880	525	116	229	447	29	264	
British Columbia	June 22, 1889	587	62	62	1	7	27	7	.....
California	October 9, 1888	15,125	608	642	114	266	375	14	258	
Canada	July 17, 1889	19,818	1,139	351	126	229	664	3	675	
Colorado	Septem. 17, 1889	4,754	338	320	24	54	137	5	205	
Connecticut	January 16, 1889	14,731	483	110	32	187	113	10	80	
Dakota	June 11, 1889	4,595	434	209	16	39	211	9	54	
Delaware	October 2, 1889	1,645	103	7	4	25	19	5	.....
District of Columbia	Novem. 14, 1888	3,315	184	53	37	57	46	.....	47
Florida	January 15, 1889	3,261	256	150	36	58	154	8	88	
Georgia	October 29, 1889	12,448	865	445	22	203	658	.....	299
Idaho	Septem. 10, 1889	748	41	35	.....	11	25	8	.....
Illinois	October 1, 1889	40,774	2,105	745	303	519	1,235	26	707	
Indiana	May 28, 1889	23,339	1,211	507	237	331	700	62	442	
Indian Territory	Novem. 5, 1889	992	125	80	26	12	72	7	14	
Iowa	June 4, 1889	21,968	1,243	559	226	258	1,100	25	432	
Kansas	February 20, 1889	16,691	1,099	780	60	194	924	17	230	
Kentucky	October 16, 1888	14,579	1,049	491	312	218	582	19	538	
Louisiana	February 14, 1889	3,523	159	90	51	94	81	1	192	
Maine	May 7, 1889	20,340	664	225	.....	291	232	6	348
Manitoba	February 13, 1889	1,797	120	103	33	23	131	.....	129
Maryland	May 14, 1889	5,203	138	37	11	47	52	3	50	
Massachusetts	Decem. 14, 1887	18,527	779	934	74	235	294	1	260	
Michigan	January 22, 1889	30,005	1,584	547	169	394	796	11	360	
Minnesota	January 16, 1889	11,540	677	309	46	118	368	8	123	
Mississippi	February 14, 1889	7,423	481	272	192	154	308	5	319	
Missouri	October 15, 1889	26,945	1,165	827	203	411	922	71	587	
Montana	October 30, 1889	1,670	118	143	6	22	52	7	36	
Nbraska	June 19, 1889	8,643	638	605	57	68	349	19	168	
Nevada	January 11, 1889	1,091	17	26	17	15	27	.....	25
New Brunswick	April 23, 1889	1,833	111	10	23	29	55	.....	19
New Hampshire	May 15, 1889	8,280	315	.....	19	110	90	1	41
New Jersey	January 23, 1889	13,048	656	187	86	191	84	5	219	
New Mexico	January 14, 1889	602	31	18	9	8	35	1	14	
New York	June 4, 1889	72,625	3,778	1,009	1,054	1,005	1,285	25	2,924	
North Carolina	January 8, 1889	6,675	487	189	103	118	177	33	99	
North Dakota*	June 12, 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	June 12, 1889	2,857	162	48	16	41	110	1	66	
Ohio	October 22, 1889	34,184	1,848	482	875	414	945	51	1,203	
Oregon	June 12, 1889	3,564	177	118	31	55	116	7	64	
Pennsylvania	Decem. 27, 1888	38,545	1,939	493	.....	631	376	.....	624
Prince Edward Island	June 24, 1889	944	21	5	3	4	14	.....	6
Quebec	January 30, 1889	2,820	182	33	19	42	86	.....	55
Rhode Island	May 24, 1888	3,729	193	196	12	61	18	1	41	
South Carolina	Decem. 11, 1888	4,982	231	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	247
Tennessee	January 30, 1889	15,041	762	882	230	262	372	49	276	
Texas	Decem. 11, 1888	21,179	1,057	1,093	244	298	1,342	35	500	
Utah	January 15, 1889	458	20	22	5	5	12	1	11	
Vermont	June 12, 1889	8,524	357	81	20	120	81	8	51	
Virginia	Decem. 11, 1888	9,087	.....	.....	63	171	280	13	212
Washington	June 11, 1889	2,389	172	150	8	20	68	6	14	
West Virginia	Novem. 13, 1888	3,874	285	87	46	53	108	9	79	
Wisconsin	June 11, 1889	13,387	672	173	59	150	321	19	242	
Wyoming	Decem. 4, 1888	569	33	18	4	5	31	.....	22
Total net gain	17,494	625,755	33,125	15,862	6,085	8,012	17,246	648	14,239

*Included in Dakota. †Not reported.

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY,
TABULATED STATEMENTS,
REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges, and Post Office; names of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

* And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
67	Aeracia	LaSalle	J. Henry Cox	M. Friedman	Third Wednesday of each month
100	Astoria	Thomas W. Price	John W. Trotter	Hart F. Farwell	Saturday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Sheffield	Alex. Trotter	James Jamieson	Thursday on or before full moon
142	Ames	W. F. Booth	H. W. Day	W. F. Lawson	First Thursday of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	A. W. Day	W. J. De LaMater	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
155	Alpha	Chesler E. Allen	Horace Critfield	Albert J. Perry	First and third Fridays of each month
163	Atlanta	Tead Givens	S. D. C. Hayes	A. W. Chenoweth	First and third Mondays of each month
183	Abingdon	S. S. Clayberg	H. M. Grant	J. N. Reed	First and third Tuesdays of each month
252	Mledo	F. M. Taylor	H. M. Grant	Guy C. Scott	Tuesday on or before full moon
253	Avon Harmony	Herman Stiefel	S. S. Clayberg	George E. Simmons	First Monday in each month
254	Aurora	Wm. H. Blackler	F. M. Taylor	V. H. Snook	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
261	Amon	T. N. Bone, M. D.	George M. Darling	E. Groves	Tuesday on or before full moon
277	Accordia	L. K. Byers	John Molter	J. N. Reed	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
308	Ashlar	Albert A. Harney	George M. Darling	John Molter	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	T. L. Vradenburg	Wm. H. Blackler	T. D. Healy	First and third Mondays of each month
339	Altona	George D. Blake	L. K. Byers	R. C. Edgerton	First and third Mondays of each month
354	Ark and Anchor	J. E. Dudley	Albert A. Harney	M. G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before full moon
366	Arcola	Robert W. Milar	T. L. Vradenburg	William P. Loyd	First Tuesday on or before full moon
378	Arona	William Cooke	George D. Blake	C. W. McElwain	Saturday on or before full moon*
390	Ashmore	John W. Carmical	J. E. Dudley	W. R. Comstock	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annamore	W. H. Stephens	Robert W. Milar	W. R. Comstock	Friday on or before full moon
472	Amity	Jacob Long	William Cooke	Edwin Everett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
477	Andrew Jackson	James J. Swarthout	John W. Carmical	Albert H. Hills	Saturday on or before full moon
497	Alma	George W. Gwinn	W. H. Stephens	F. H. Pease	Saturday on or before full moon
517	Andalusia	Albany	Ira H. Bullfinch	J. M. Pillers	Saturday on or before full moon
518	Abraham Lincoln	Chicago	Jacob Long	Samuel Kennedy	Tuesday previous to the full moon
529	Anna	Albany	J. F. Willford	Cyrus Bate	Wednesday on or before full moon
529	Adams	Stone's Prairie	James J. Swarthout	J. E. Perpiniz	Saturday on or before full moon
534	Ashton	Albany	George W. Gwinn	George Collins	Wednesday on or before full moon
534	Altamont	Albany	George W. Gwinn	J. M. Trosble	Saturday on or before full moon
548	Apple River	Albany	Wm. Maynard	S. L. Ranney	Saturday on or before full moon
566	Albany	Albany	George W. Olds	James Charlton	First and third Saturdays of each month
642	Apollu	Chicago	William C. Drew	D. S. Emer	Friday on or before each full moon
651	Atwood	Chicago	J. T. A. Edmondson	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	John H. Easton	John H. Easton	Saturday on or before each full moon
702	Alexandria	Alexis	R. M. Erskine, Jr.	Paul Wohlbruck	First and third Mondays of each month
			R. C. Galden	T. Lord	Friday on or before each full moon

717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	C. F. Scharf.....	Vaclav Klenba.....	Wednesday evening of each week.....
737	Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	C. J. Mayer.....	T. W. Maurice.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
740	Ala.....	Ala.....	C. J. Haller.....	D. F. Potter.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
749	Akin.....	Akin.....	Enoch Summers.....	I. J. Fandy.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
750	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Howard Abetz.....	John W. Smith.....	Second and fourth Monday of each month.....
782	Auburn Park.....	Auburn Park.....	James A. Price.....	Wm. C. D. Gillespie.....	First and third Monday of each month.....
3	Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Thomas W. Macfall.....	Albert Demoree.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Thomas A. Retalle.....	C. H. Hurt.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
43	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	Charles F. Webb.....	H. R. Benson.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
53	Bencvolent.....	Mercedosa.....	P. J. Banjan.....	H. C. Wegchof.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
60	Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Richard D. Jukes.....	William S. Foote.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
64	Benton.....	Benton.....	W. R. Trowing.....	S. B. Whittington.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
122	Bureau.....	Princeton.....	Howard G. Gibbs.....	L. H. Streeter.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
148	Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	A. D. Wood.....	F. J. Stehlin.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	George S. Fuhr.....	S. C. Barlow.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
233	Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	Ezra H. Stuart.....	August G. Thomas.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
236	Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Henry F. Kett.....	John Glaze.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
271	Blaney.....	Chicago.....	I. P. Johnson.....	George H. Noble.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
282	Brooklyn.....	Chicago.....	George W. Cyrus.....	Thomas Bailey.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
297	Benjamin.....	Compton.....	J. W. Henry.....	C. E. Morrill.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
350	Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	C. F. Tenney.....	Thompson T. Pettit.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
386	Bement.....	Bement.....	Jacob Schlerker.....	John S. Martin.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
393	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	James H. Gormley.....	M. H. Buzzell.....	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month.....
398	Blair.....	Chicago.....	James Lawson.....	E. F. Chambers.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
399	Buda.....	Buda.....	C. A. Palmer.....	Edward S. Smith.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Peter Greenwood.....	John V. Richards.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
408	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	John L. Marvell.....	Arthur Welding.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
412	Bronwell.....	Spring Hill.....	Jyron Travis.....	T. F. Ickes.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
451	Assumption.....	Assumption.....	C. A. Furlong.....	A. H. Wilson.....	Friday after each full moon.....
456	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	G. W. Moore.....	J. T. McKown.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
486	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	C. M. Erwin.....	P. H. Martin.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
494	Bath.....	Bath.....	Harmon Phoenix.....	H. A. Maxwell.....	First Tuesday after each full moon.....
514	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	Nathan L. Miner.....	G. C. Gordon.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
572	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	William Berger.....	S. W. Shelton.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
618	Basco.....	Basco.....	P. H. Shelton.....	John Heaney.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
619	Berwick.....	Cameron.....	W. S. R. Johnson.....	G. W. Price.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
634	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	W. M. R. Wheelar.....	Shalar W. Cash.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
647	Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Perry S. Van Cleve.....	F. M. Abrams.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	Peter Jackson.....	Don C. Salsbury.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	W. R. Ross.....	C. A. Baker.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
696	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Edward Davison.....	A. J. Harsh.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	William S. Mosely.....	Wilson F. Rose.....	First Fridays of June, July, August and Septem-ber, and 1st and 3d Fridays of remaining mos-
771	Bay City.....	Bay City.....	Carl Howell Reed.....	James Walmsley.....	
784	Benton Light.....	Chicago.....	William N. Dicks.....	S. A. Coffman.....	
791	Broadlands.....	(Norwood Park).....			
	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....			

LOGGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	C. B. Lanning.....	A. E. Estill.....	Third Monday in each month.....
23	Cass.....	Earlston.....	George M. Sley, Jr.....	F. L. Angier.....	First and third Mondays in each month.....
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	George M. Sley.....	John Favorite.....	Tuesday before each full moon.....
47	Caledonia.....	Omsted.....	John Flinn.....	R. G. Creclins.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
49	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	R. H. Hinman.....	James Pollock.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Frank P. Kerbher.....	J. B. Nutton.....	First Monday of each month.....
71	Central.....	Chester.....	Allen Eves.....	B. F. Talbot.....	Second Monday of each month.....
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Charles F. Kingsbury.....	L. F. Lemmer.....	First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month.....
144	Cedar.....	Morris.....	David Nickel.....	E. Witt C. Huston.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
147	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	J. V. DeLero.....	E. T. Curry.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
153	Clay.....	Ashley.....	J. P. Frohock.....	William Craig.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
173	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	J. P. B. Jones.....	John F. Rodrick.....	Tuesday on or before the full moon*.....
188	Cyrus.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Wm F. Rhoads.....	J. S. Hobbs.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
201	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	Levi W. Wheeler.....	James C. Howlette.....	Thursday on or before each full moon*.....
205	Corinthian.....	Paw Paw.....	Joseph H. Macaulay.....	John F. Binns.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
211	Cleveland.....	Chicago.....	H. L. Sathouse.....	L. E. Finley.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
227	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	E. B. Jordan.....	O. T. Longmuller.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
236	Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Frank Spencer.....	P. W. Barclay.....	Second Monday of each month.....
237	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Albert T. Randall.....	Caleb Fowler.....	Tuesday preceding each full moon.....
262	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Oscar R. Silliman.....	William P. Tuley.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	Arthur James.....	Albert Church.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
285	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	William G. Abbott.....	A. H. Copeland.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
502	Chenoo.....	Chenoo.....	R. M. Hevener.....	Z. A. Landers.....	First Monday of each month.....
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	J. L. Metz.....	James H. Swan.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
373	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	Wm. H. Watson.....	J. P. H. Trescott.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon*.....
457	Chicago.....	Chebanse.....	William Phillips.....	Nathan Heffer.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
437	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	D. A. Ward.....	George A. Haines.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon*.....
445	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	William W. Bruce.....	Dolt Young.....	Monday on or before each full moon*.....
442	Casey.....	Casey.....	M. L. Tyer.....	M. L. Shelby.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
444	Gate-in-Rock.....	Gate-in-Rock.....	J. J. Leach.....	J. C. Peabody.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
445	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	J. J. Terrill.....	L. G. Clay.....	Friday on or before each full moon*.....
476	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	J. A. Mace.....	James M. Rugless.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
478	Cheney's Grove.....	Columbia.....	M. G. Nixon.....	James McKee.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
488	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	R. L. Gibbs.....	T. F. Shannon.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill.....	H. A. Eidsom.....	L. C. Stewart.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin.....	Thomas W. Tefft.....	R. M. Foster.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
523	Covenant.....	Chatham.....	W. J. Smith.....	George A. Wait.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
526	Cowan.....	Chatham.....	Edwyn B. Gould.....	Henry Shery.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
534	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	James Crinson.....	M. Traub.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
539	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	W. G. Messler.....	H. E. Van Duzer.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
543	Cordova.....	Cordova.....	C. E. Marshall.....		Tuesday on or before each full moon.....

575	Capron.....	H. F. Kellogg.....	N. H. Wooster, Sr.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
609	Cerro Gordo.....	H. P. Martin.....	George H. Moore.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
603	Clark.....	Harry K. Gamble.....	Jerry Ishler.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
641	Comet.....	Samuel H. Johnson.....	E. N. Ewing.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
649	Canden.....	M. E. Cadey.....	Everett L. Fuller.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
666	Crawford.....	T. G. Athey.....	B. L. Buif.....	Saturday on or before new and full moon.....
680	Cleveland.....	John Ross.....	B. L. Shuey.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
688	Clifton.....	Peter Wright.....	L. E. Vansant.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
707	Circle.....	C. G. Weymouth.....	William K. High.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
712	Collinsville.....	J. W. Friend.....	A. J. Platt.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
716	Collinsville.....	Alden P. Pierce.....	H. B. Robinson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
719	Calumet.....	John Jack.....	T. J. Throgmorton.....	Saturday on or after each full moon.....
721	Chapel Hill.....	Levi M. Dick.....	Lee T. Witty.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
724	Chandlerville.....	J. C. Newton.....	Joel Mason.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
732	Carman.....	Benjamin L. Tabler.....	D. O. Godfrey.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
747	Centennial.....	R. A. Hewes.....	W. C. Trowbridge.....	Third Tuesday of each month.....
763	Crete.....	George C. Trull.....	Thomas Richards.....	First and third Mondays of every month.....
781	Colchester.....	Henry Wink.....	L. Duerr.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
783	Constancia.....	Winfield W. Pulliam.....	Edmond A. Pincro.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
792	Calhoun.....	Ellis J. Day.....	D. McArthur.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
841	DeWitt.....	Ebber Lake.....	John Dunn.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
144	DeKalb.....	L. W. Lawton.....	Charles G. Guild.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
150	Delavan.....	E. C. Hawley.....	I. W. Rigby.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
190	Poundee.....	John D. Buchan.....	Edward Mayer.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
234	Pu. Quoin.....	Benoni Mendenhall.....	William Prescott.....	Tuesday preceding each full moon.....
235	Dallas City.....	H. S. Hamer.....	B. F. McLain.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
255	Donnelson.....	F. P. Reagan.....	Thomas Dickie.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
257	De Soto.....	O. J. Reese.....	Richard Stringer.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
275	Dills.....	Peter Patterson.....	A. J. Baringham.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
302	Durand.....	Frank DeGroot.....	W. M. Thexham.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
310	Dearborn.....	J. W. McPherson.....	H. H. Parks.....	First Thursday in each month.....
319	Portic.....	Wm. Keggs.....	John Gritson.....	Monday on or before each full moon*.....
321	Iunlap.....	John T. Gibbie.....	John Fackl.....	First Saturday of each month.....
361	Douglas.....	E. McClure.....	H. W. Shoup.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
464	Denver.....	David I. Wood.....	John R. Hand.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
525	Della.....	Arthur M. Fidler.....	W. R. Constant.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
556	Dawson.....	Jasper A. Dillow.....	R. T. Rives.....	First and third Thursday of each month.....
581	Dongola.....	John C. Burmeister.....	John Gimochio.....	Wednesday of each week.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Harvey Parkhurst.....	John S. Fopple.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
742	Danvers.....	J. G. Banker.....	G. A. Bourard.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
Equality.....	Naperville.....	William V. Lambie.....	Samuel Mather.....	Tuesday before and after each full moon.....
69	Eureka.....	William Francis.....	R. B. Olmsted.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
97	Excelsior.....	J. F. Fair.....	Charles F. Norris.....	First and third Thursday of each month.....
99	Edwardsville.....	Gilbert M. Olive.....	William R. Crossman.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
117	Egin.....	Gilbert M. Turnbull.....	Thomas E. Lawrence.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
126	Empire.....	Jacob Cokenour.....	H. W. Toennigs.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
149	Efingham.....	W. B. Wright.....	J. L. Lewis.....	First Friday of each month.....
164	Edward Dobbins.....	P. J. Anderson.....	C. H. Martin.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
170	Evergreen	Freeport	M. E. Schofield	Geo. H. Graham	First and third Mondays of each month
171	El Paso	El Paso	Wm. H. Gerberich	George K. Curtis	Thursday on or before each full moon
172	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	John H. Jenkins	J. M. Anderson	First Saturday after full moon in each month
173	Erwin	Alton	Julius H. Raible	F. W. Joesting	First Thursday of each month
174	El Dara	El Dara	Henry Hall	R. F. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
175	Evening Star	Davis	Thomas Eiert	Dr. A. E. Smith	First and third Fridays of each month
176	Exeter	Exeter	Rufus Funk	S. H. Funk	Thursday on or before full moon
177	Edgewood	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	Henry R. Burton	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
178	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	Charles H. Reulen	R. A. Paschall	First and third Thursdays of each month
179	Evanson	Evanson	Merritt B. Iott	Albert E. Jaycox	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
180	Ferrill	Ferrill	William Maddock	John T. Pears	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
181	Humboldt	Humboldt	W. H. Wallace	J. Dauner	Saturday on or before full moon of each month
182	Erie	Rockford	Ira Predmore	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
183	Eddyville	Eddyville	J. F. Dickenson	R. I. James	Thursday on or before full moon of each month
184	Enfield	Enfield	Henry N. Boulden	John G. Whiteside	Saturday after each full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
185	Englewood	Englewood	James M. Pearce	J. N. Wilson	Saturday on or before each full moon
186	Ewing	Ewing	Nathan W. Watson	Frank Sheffield	First and third Thursdays of each month
187	Evaston	Evaston	John M. Darr	John C. Webb	Tuesday on or before full moon of each month
188	El Dorado	El Dorado	L. D. Wells	Lee Caldwell	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Friendship	El Dorado	J. A. Hargrave	C. M. Mitchell	Thursday after full moon in each month
190	Franklin	Dixon	Horace Street	Orville Anderson	Thursday on or before the full moon
191	Fraternal	Upper Alton	H. G. Burnap	S. B. Gillham	Saturday on or before the full moon of each month
192	Fellowship	Monticello	L. E. Fender	J. F. Evans	Friday on or before the full moon of each month
193	Fidelity	Marion	L. C. B. Smith	A. J. Renson	Wednesday on or before the full moon
194	Fulton City	Medora	Enos Johnson	Charles W. Tietzort	Monday on or before the full moon
195	Freedom	Fulton	Chas. A. Griswold	Frank W. Dana	Friday on or before the full moon
196	Flora	Farmington	A. G. Morse	John I. Barlow	Wednesday on or before the full moon
197	Fairfield	Freezin	Theo. McClure	S. E. Lawry	Saturday on or before the full moon
198	Farmers	Fairfield	Geo. J. Price	I. H. Southwick	Wednesday on or before the full moon
199	Full Moon	Pellonia	John M. Rapp	L. J. Forth	First and third Monday of each month
200	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Owen S. Rush	John K. Witherrill	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
201	Fairview	Grafton	N. A. Whiting	George I. Black	Saturday on or before the full moon
202	Freeburg	Fairview	John W. Gaddis	William S. Branton	Thursday on or before the full moon
203	Frankfort	Frankfort	Peter Herman	A. J. Garnett	Saturday on or before the full moon
204	Fisher	Freeburg	J. A. Baker	J. A. Jones	Tuesday on or before the full moon
205	Fairmount	Grove City	R. S. Anderson	H. C. Shanafelt	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
206	Fieldon	Fairmount	A. L. White	Joseph A. Cox	Saturday on or before the full moon
207	Forrest	Forrest	Frank Brown	James D. Sinclair	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
208	Fillmore	Fillmore	Delbert Guide	F. M. Kelley	Monday on or before the full moon
209	Farmer City	Farmer City	Thomas Bester	H. M. Reynolds	Monday on or before the full moon

45	Griggsville	Parvin Shinn	Stephen Oliver	Tuesday on or before the full moon
125	Greenup	Harlow Park	R. S. Shields	Thursday on or before the full moon*
129	Greenfield	Ralph Metcalf	A. V. Collins	Friday on or before the full moon
131	Golconda	Wm. V. Trowilton	Wm. V. Eldredge	Saturday on or before the full moon
139	Geneva	A. W. Adams	John J. Howard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
141	Garden City	John W. Kleckner	Gil. W. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
171	Girard	George Fall	George W. Fowersox	Monday on or before full moon
182	Germania	H. W. Westling	M. Hastreter	First and third Thursdays of each month
214	Gillespie	Robert Brown	B. P. McDaniel	Friday on or before the full moon
222	George Washington	G. O. Friedrich	H. F. Caldwell	First and third Mondays of each month
243	Galva	O. P. Stoddard	Nelson Pierce	First and third Tuesdays of each month
245	Greenville	C. J. Lindley	Emile Brooker	Wednesday on or before the full moon
248	Golden Gate	G. W. Hamilton	W. S. K. Reider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
288	Genoa	P. C. Anderson	Charles A. Brown	Wednesday on or before the full moon
352	Groveland	J. W. Moeberry	J. I. Hollingsworth	Saturday on or before the full moon
382	Gill	Thomas Gibbs	Richard Boston	Friday before the full moon
473	Gordon	A. J. Gaultice	Samuel H. Challis	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
573	Gardner	O. W. Morey	H. A. Eversoll	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
591	Gilman	E. N. Campbell	I. M. Hubbard	Friday before each full moon
617	Good Hope	John A. Petrie	W. J. Alshire	Monday on or before each full moon
653	Greenview	John D. Bristol	R. S. Robinson	Friday on or before each full moon
660	Grand Chain	George W. Tipson	T. J. Leatherland	Saturday on or before the full moon
665	Greenland	D. B. Grattan	James H. Alsop	Friday on or before the full moon
684	Gallatia	Clark B. Samison	L. R. Stricklin	Saturday on or before the full moon
686	Gartfield	Wm. H. Sulisbury	David L. Evans	Tuesday of each week
726	Golden Rule	Charles S. Crarey	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
733	Gibson	E. H. Buck	P. C. McCay	First and third Wednesdays of each month
744	Grant Park	Ulysses Hutson	N. Smith	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
744	Goode	L. A. Pierce	B. F. Brayfield	Saturday on or before each full moon
776	Grand Crossing	T. M. Modglin	Edward D. Ingraham	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
778	Gurney	Mat Minter	H. C. Johnson	Saturday before each full moon, at 2 p. m.
3	Harmony	John F. Scott	William R. Hamilton	Monday on or before the full moon
20	Hancock	Augustus Noe	John Junk	Saturday on or before the full moon
26	Hiram	W. F. Bader	W. A. Hagenbrunck	Monday on or before the full moon
39	Herman	Edwin T. Disonway	A. K. Lowry	First and third Tuesdays in each month
44	Hardin	L. R. Hauck	Henry Borgett, Jr.	Saturday on or before the full moon
88	Havana	Charles C. Slygh	C. A. Riggs	First Monday of each month
119	Henry	C. M. Eaton	J. C. Simpson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
136	Hutsontville	Wm. P. Askins	Alex. Abernethy	Monday on or before the new and full moon
162	Hope	John Jackson	C. B. Butler	Friday on or before the full moon
193	Herrick	H. J. Bennett	C. C. Ogden	Saturday on or before the full moon
199	Homor	M. Spencer Brown	George L. Bean	Tuesday on or before the full moon
244	Horicon	Joseph Dorland	W. G. Smock	First and third Tuesdays of each month
249	Hibbard	George E. Hobbs	D. A. Hobbs	Saturday on or before the full moon
251	Heyworth	Wallace C. Willington	Philo Wilkison	Second and third Mondays of each month
301	Hinckley	Charles P. Skags	W. G. Sloan, Jr.	First and third Mondays of each month
309	Harvard			First Wednesday of each month
325	Harrisburg			

LODGE DIRECTOR]—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
356	Hermitage.....	Albion.....	J. S. Rose.....	William Kuncie.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
363	Foreb.....	Elmwood.....	Wm. T. Welles.....	H. H. Spring.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	N. C. Shumway.....	J. B. Chandler.....	Wednesday of each week.....
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Allie D. Tyler.....	Sammuel C. Rowell.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
475	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Charles H. Phelps.....	James H. Denny.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	James H. Gilbert.....	T. Andrew Vogt.....	Friday of each week.....
549	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	Francis A. Sherman.....	J. H. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	Albert F. Slocho.....	R. B. Mecker.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
585	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Daniel W. Saymon.....	E. J. Rath.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
593	Highland.....	Highland.....	Louis Appel.....	Frank Rowe.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	D. A. Clary.....	Robert T. Koelofson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
622	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	Allen T. Miller.....	C. T. Plummer.....	First Thursday of each month.....
649	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	J. P. Mohr.....	D. R. Harrison.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
669	Herder.....	Chicago.....	Paul Ziemson.....	F. E. Cottingham.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Wm A. Perrine.....	J. S. Willard.....	Wednesday of each week.....
698	Hutton.....	Dionia.....	A. N. Rosecrans.....	J. L. Clark.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
731	Harbor.....	South Chicago.....	C. L. Hennig.....	J. M. Arnold.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	John J. Wonderly.....	G. W. Hughes.....	Saturday on or before the full moon.....
773	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	I. M. Vanhorn.....	William J. McCoy.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.....
273	Iawia.....	Ipawia.....	Thos. Coleman.....	Robert Phillips.....	Second Monday of each month.....
273	Illinois.....	Peoria.....	W. Kinkade.....	O. V. Beaver.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	W. L. Gregory.....	W. S. Berry, Jr.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
327	Industry.....	Industry.....	A. A. Sharzer.....	David Johnston.....	Monday before each full moon.....
455	Ivring.....	Ivring.....	T. D. Hineckley.....	John M. Scott.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
521	Illiopolis.....	Illiopolis.....	John A. Miller.....	W. H. Kistler.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
650	Ivrington.....	Ivrington.....	J. T. Moore.....	William H. Morgan.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
679	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	Milton Barbee.....	E. J. Scarborough.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
691	Iola.....	Iola.....	H. S. Seymour.....	C. C. Nichols.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	David W. Karraker.....	John D. Hess.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
911	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Frank J. Vernon.....	Henry Conelus.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
110	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	David W. Carraker.....	J. Scott Holmes.....	Tuesday preceding each full moon.....
278	Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Frank J. Vernon.....	George F. Branch.....	First Monday on or before each full moon.....
318	L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	David M. Houghtlin.....	U. M. Hamble.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
368	Jefferson.....	Jeffersonville.....	George H. Hillard.....	O. C. McConney.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
394	Jeffersville.....	Jeffersville.....	Joseph A. Irwin.....	Nicholas Milburn.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
466	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	Lewis A. Frost.....	C. R. Torrence.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
519	J. D. Moody.....	Luka.....	T. McClannahan.....	William M. Alvis.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
537	J. R. Gorth.....	Sadorus.....	John Lawden.....	W. J. Davey.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
579	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....			
756	Joppa.....	Cowden.....			
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....			
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....			

66	Knoxville.....	Joseph R. Scott.....	John M. Nisley.....	Saturday on or before each full moon*.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	William F. J. Stine.....	First Saturday after the first quarter of each moon.....
159	Kewanee.....	Henry F. Seymons.....	George W. Hodge.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
197	King Solomon.....	Andrew F. Boyle.....	Frank McClure.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
266	Kingston.....	Ed. A. Culver.....	F. M. Peaymer.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
286	Kansas.....	S. R. Harris.....	James E. Vate.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon*.....
311	Kilwinning.....	John W. Winn.....	Henry Werno.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
340	Kedron.....	Hugh MacMillan.....	Wm. C. Sharp.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
353	Kinderhook.....	George A. Parish.....	A. W. Farnsworth.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
353	Kankakee.....	Thomas Tandy.....	J. Shaw Whitman.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
398	Kankakee.....	Charles K. Starr.....	A. M. Young.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
398	Kimnudy.....	C. Rohrbough.....	M. W. Cole.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
422	Kishwaukee.....	Lewis M. Gross.....	John Briggs.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
430	Kendrick.....	Jay Brown.....	L. W. Mason.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
471	Kendall.....	G. F. Hoadley.....	John L. Weyhe.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
639	Key-stone.....	John J. Lyons.....	Wm. J. Dickes.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
61	Lacon.....	C. A. Campbell.....	I. R. DuBois.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
104	Lewistown.....	P. J. Standard.....	Fred Pesold.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
106	Lancaster.....	Thomas Jefford.....	L. M. Vinson.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
110	Lehanon.....	C. J. Renter.....	George I. Richardson.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
135	Lima.....	W. A. Salsbery.....	John H. Hornig.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
174	Lee Centre.....	J. H. Gumsaul.....	J. R. Booth.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
195	La Harpe.....	W. O. Butler.....	G. G. Council.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
196	Louisville.....	George K. Johnson.....	E. C. Perkins.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
203	Lavelle.....	C. V. McKursie.....	L. Wilcox.....	Tuesday before each full moon.....
210	Legan.....	S. M. Guttery.....	James A. Gregory.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
221	LeRoy.....	J. R. Koss.....	B. F. Talbot.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
228	Lovington.....	John J. Ecord.....	Samuel P. Prescott.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
267	La Prairie.....	Peter J. Schwarz.....	F. W. Ford.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
270	Levi Lusk.....	J. H. Phillips.....	O. I. Wheeler.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
371	Livingston.....	Charles L. Romberger.....	N. E. Nursus.....	Friday of each week.....
380	Liberty.....	S. F. McBride.....	W. L. Fauck.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
383	La Moille.....	George I. Rice.....	L. O. Colburn.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
415	Lawn Ridge.....	F. R. Green.....	R. Stevenson.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
422	Landmark.....	Edward T. Doyle.....	O. F. Churchill.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
423	Lanark.....	George W. Fleming.....	H. K. Waver.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
450	Loomi.....	Joseph Jones.....	William C. Fisher.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
482	Lexington.....	J. E. Covey.....	J. C. Huetson.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
492	Libertyville.....	John Austin.....	Aug. Vensing.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
517	Litchfield.....	William L. Wooster.....	W. G. Cove.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
538	Lockport.....	Charles S. VanHorn.....	C. W. Maxon.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
552	Long Point.....	P. F. Colehower.....	Edwin D. Clark.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
557	Lesang.....	P. Mass.....	T. N. Lakin.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
598	Leland.....	George J. Herrick.....	J. J. Danford.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
601	Laclede.....	K. N. Carroll.....	H. C. Salls.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	John W. Swatek.....		
623	Locust.....	T. N. Lakin.....		
657	La Fayette.....	Tiffin Jenkins.....		

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LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
659	Lambert.....	Quincy.....	James P. Montgomery.....	Frank R. Littlefield.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
720	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	G. W. Duncan.....	O. E. Harper.....	Saturday on or next the full moon.....
730	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	Judson S. Jacobus.....	W. M. Burbank.....	Monday of each week.....
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	George A. Potter.....	Charles H. Burdshall.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	C. H. Austin.....	F. O. Willmarth.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	John W. Lambert.....	H. L. Ritchey.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
770	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	Peter G. Gardner.....	James A. Hicks.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
774	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	Albert E. Lencas.....	C. H. Prizzell.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	T. J. Deihl.....	S. J. McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon in each month.....
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	James D. Templeton.....	William S. Hammer.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	William C. Johnson.....	S. P. Brewster.....	First Friday of each month.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Willard Watson.....	A. D. Webb.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Reinaer Lahaun.....	D. D. Dunkle.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Hillsboro.....	C. A. Noble.....	C. M. Henssgen.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Chas. W. Bliss.....	Ed. S. Burns.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	B. M. Burke.....	William R. Hulse.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
85	Mitchel.....	Pinckneyville.....	E. W. Cover.....	M. L. Kugler.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	James Rae.....	F. V. Nicholson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	James L. Elliott.....	Robert N. Smith.....	First Monday in each month.....
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	George W. Keller.....	F. M. Pendleton.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	Elisha Shepherd.....	George E. Fletcher.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
122	Mount.....	Taylorville.....	J. C. Melbride.....	Charles G. Young.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
130	Marion.....	Salem.....	C. L. McMackin.....	G. W. Williams.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
132	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	L. A. Wallace.....	Joe H. Smith.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
133	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	Lester Barber.....	T. W. Clark.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	C. C. Colly.....	F. S. Rogers.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
156	McHenry.....	Milford.....	Al. D. Withert.....	Oliver N. Owen.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
168	Milford.....	Milford.....	John B. Fithian.....	C. F. Davis.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
175	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	E. F. Howard.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.....
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Benjamin F. Ridelin.....	James H. Kirkman.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
180	Moweaqua.....	Earlville.....	George W. Norton.....	J. W. Turner.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
183	Meridian.....	Palo.....	Frank J. Crawford.....	Walter W. Pierce.....	Thursday of each week.....
187	Mystic Tie.....	Mason.....	John A. Gladson.....	J. L. Goddard.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
217	Mason.....	Mahomet.....	L. L. Taysman.....	James W. Starling.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
220	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	John H. Wilson.....	W. R. Richardson.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
220	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Isaac F. Price.....	William Birskete.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
263	Watson.....	Galena.....	John F. Kingsolver.....	John F. Scott.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
271	Minors.....	Galena.....	James S. Baume.....	Thomas G. Wonderly.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
275	Milton.....	Milton.....	J. W. Boren.....	Walter Hanback.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
283	Metcor.....	Sandwich.....	George B. Devoll.....	A. A. Jacobs.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
297	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Victor Kinney.....	H. R. Riddle.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....

331	Mt. Erie.....	A. S. Jessup.....	M. H. Sheldon.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
345	Milledgeville	Norman Compton.....	S. M. Kaisinger.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
355	Marine.....	John Stevenson.....	H. H. Eibring.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
385	Mississippi	J. M. McCracken.....	A. C. Holland.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
396	Muddy Point	Lewis W. Brown.....	John W. Brown.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
403	Mason City	Thomas W. Mehan.....	J. F. Culp.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
410	Mithra.....	Charles Hoya.....	August Kobitz.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
432	Marsailles	David Samuels.....	C. H. Makeever.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.....
437	Murrayville	George W. Miller.....	C. M. Verrees.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
434	Makanda.....	H. E. Ferrill.....	Frank Hopkins.....	Thursday before each full moon.....
449	Mendon.....	Samuel H. Bradley.....	J. R. Urech.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
454	Maroa.....	William M. Phares.....	J. L. Eogle.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
457	Moscow.....	Linsfield Shadrick.....	Wilson Brown.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
466	McLean.....	C. C. Aldrich.....	George Church.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
476	Manito.....	James A. McCannis.....	Richard Santer.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
491	Momence.....	J. A. Conant.....	W. D. Lane.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
498	East Dubuque.....	L. L. Lightcap.....	E. R. Paul.....	First Saturday of each month.....
498	Murphysboro.....	A. B. Galatin.....	W. R. Jones.....	First Monday on or before each full moon.....
502	Neridian Sun	Daniel K. Hatch.....	O. S. Dentler.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
522	Monitor.....	William S. Hewins.....	W. H. Seelye.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
528	Minooka.....	C. N. Weese.....	C. W. Barker.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
530	Maquon.....	William Burkhalter.....	G. G. Shearer.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
560	Nadison.....	Fred Schibert.....	Robert Alsop.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
595	Miles Hart.....	William Muhl.....	E. C. Alexander.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
656	Mozart.....	James A. McCorkle.....	M. Hansen.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
664	Mayo.....	J. M. Pence.....	J. W. Scott.....	Saturday on or after each full moon.....
681	Morrisonville.....	M. W. Spencer.....	J. D. Offinghter.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
718	May.....	Charles J. Main.....	Robert A. Gott.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
734	Morning Star.....	Joseph Fournier.....	A. R. Haynes.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
758	Mystic Star.....	John E. Russell.....	Chas. F. E. Andrews.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
768	Mizpah.....	William W. Beatty.....	Marshall B. Hughson.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
773	Mansfield.....	C. F. Fike.....	H. B. Scott.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
797	Morris.....	Edward L. Willis.....	Jacob J. Koenigsmaek.....	Friday on or before the full moon of each month.....
59	New Boston.....	W. C. Carver.....	John Quinlan.....	Saturday before each full moon.....
68	Naples.....	J. H. Palmer.....	John Quinlan.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
169	Nunda.....	Wm H. Lathrop.....	Robert Andrews.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
216	Newton.....	John Andrew.....	F. L. Ball.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
230	New Salem.....	S. T. Smith.....	John Preble.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
238	New Haven.....	James B. Singer.....	J. T. Asbury.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
279	Nega.....	Thomas N. Cummins.....	Cyrus D. Green.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
336	New Columbia.....	Adam Wenger.....	J. Frank Smith.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
346	N. D. Morse	James L. McMurtry.....	S. Newton.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
362	Noble.....	James M. Smith.....	H. E. Roberts.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
369	Newman.....	Isaac W. Winans.....	J. M. Wagner.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
453	New Hartford.....	D. H. Zepp.....	Martin Camp.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
456	Nokomis.....	A. T. Graham.....	J. L. Manning.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
506	National.....	William G. McCann.....	J. W. Ostrander.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
620	New Hope.....		Daniel M. Ball.....	Thursday of each week.....
				Saturday on or before each full moon.....

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
631	Norton.	Caberry	W. A. Calton	Louis Merrill	First and third Saturdays of each month.
713	Normal	Pilot	Clark L. Gill	George Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
724	Newtown.	New Holland.	John W. Johnston	William Craigmyle	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
741	New Holland.	New Burnside.	A. M. Caldwell	A. S. White	Saturday on or before each full moon.
772	New Burnside.	Chicago	J. A. Smith	G. W. Smeot	Tuesday before each full moon.
33	Oriental	Danville	W. H. Crribben	Charles Cadin	First and third Fridays of each month
38	Olive Branch.	Ottawa	John W. Hamilton	Wm. H. Paul	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
46	Occidental.	Ojawa-wa	Charles E. Pettit	David Batcheller	First and third Mondays in each month.
123	Ojawa-wa	Olney	Lewis H. Hand	James W. Tolman	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
219	Olney.	Oakland	Nathan Niblo.	W. F. Beck	Third Saturday of each month.
305	Omaha.	Onarga	Wm. G. Gregory.	E. H. Warden.	Friday on or before each full moon.
323	Orient.	Osage	Elmore E. Munson.	Isaac Amerman	Saturday on or before each full moon.
357	Orient.	Lisbon	N. J. Cobleigh.	William M. Hanna	First and third Saturdays of each month.
358	Orient.	Union	Frank Murdoch	E. Marsh	First and third Fridays of each month.
367	Oxford.	New Windsor	D. A. Hewitt	Homor Darling	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
392	Oconee.	Oconee.	A. T. Forgy	F. W. Plummer	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
420	Oregon.	Odell	W. H. Aughinbaugh	John Garrison	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
491	Odell.	Oregon.	Charles Fuefield	Charles E. Axt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of every month.
503	Odin	Oden	Hiram L. Currier	W. A. Jewett	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	N. B. Morrison	W. C. Langdon	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
576	O'Fallon.	O'Fallon.	John B. Salkeld	F. P. Johnson	First and third Saturdays of each month.
644	Oblong City	Oblong	J. H. Atkinson	Levi Simmons	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
687	Orangeville.	Omaha.	Clinton Caywood	D. Z. Condry	Saturday on or before each new and full moon.
723	Omaha.	Ogden.	S. R. Pollack	W. A. Musser	First and third Thursdays of each month.
754	Ogden.	Peoria	H. B. Blockard	S. R. Latimer	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
759	Orel	Wayne City	T. E. Silkey	Charles M. Silkey	Saturday on or before each full moon.
15	Peoria.	Pekin	Edwin B. Reid	Alfred R. Rolinson	First and third Saturdays of each month.
27	Piasa.	Pekin	William Bloomer	B. F. Cartwright	Last Monday of each month.
27	Pekin.	Pekin	James Zinger	William Jackson	Second Tuesday in each month.
77	Prairie.	Perry	Louis Brown	George Eikema	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
95	Perry	McLeansboro	Robert L. McKinlay	Wm. H. H. McArty	Saturday on or before each full moon.
132	Polk	Paris.	John E. Morrison	Harrison Daigh	Saturday on or before each full moon.
137	Polk.	Paris.	William W. Hall	Sammel I. Paik	Saturday on or before each full moon.
268	Polk.	Paris.	J. O. Guernsey	Charles Wall	Thursday on or before each full moon*
268	Paris.	Plymouth	Zachary T. Baum	Henry C. Boyles	First Thursday of each month.
293	Plymouth	Propheetstown.	H. A. Sturtevant	Lewis G. Kadkey	Saturday before each full moon
296	Propheetstown.	Pontiac.	J. J. Pearson	Fred Hutchinsson	First and third Saturdays of each month
294	Pontiac.	Palatine	Charles Sigwalt	James H. Gaff	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
314	Palatine.	Princetonville.	O. B. Slane	J. J. Filbert	First and third Saturdays of each month
369	Princetonville.	Payson	Edward C. King	J. Frank Carman	Tuesday on or before each full moon*
370	Payson.	Knoxville	L. A. Jackson.	George McNutt	Tuesday on or before each full moon*
400	Pacific			W. S. Lessig	First and third Thursdays of each month.

416	Paxton.....	C. H. Langford.....	Samuel Ludlow.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
436	Philo.....	C. S. Hunt.....	E. B. Stone.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
461	Plainview.....	Harris Thomas.....	W. B. Roberts.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
465	Palmyra.....	W. E. West.....	R. J. Almond, M. D.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
478	Pleades.....	David T. Power.....	Richard Nelson.....	Thursday evening of each week.....
509	Parkersburg.....	W. H. Griffin.....	J. D. Foster.....	Saturday on or after each full moon.....
536	Plainfield.....	A. H. Tyler.....	D. W. Jump.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
554	Plum River.....	George M. Tyrrel.....	Robert W. Austin.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
565	Pleasant Hill.....	H. D. Fortuns.....	O. Swainson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
574	Pera.....	W. H. Walker.....	G. C. Walker.....	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month.....
576	Prairie City.....	George B. Willin.....	C. C. Baker.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
587	Princeton.....	John C. Bannister.....	F. W. Clark.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
608	Piper City.....	H. S. Carpenter.....	J. P. Madden.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
613	Potoka.....	James Simcox.....	Charles E. Blankinship.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
636	Peotone.....	William Young.....	James J. McMahon.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
663	Pheonix.....	George B. Slack.....	M. McMorrow.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
675	Pawnee.....	George W. Funderburk.....	T. A. Stewart.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
700	Pleasant Plains.....	William Lynd.....	Charles Becker.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
711	Providence.....	R. E. Peet.....	L. D. Lowell.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
755	Pre-emption.....	James H. Seyler.....	Archibald Cook.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
765	Palace.....	William C. Brown.....	William H. Annand.....	Thursday of each week.....
782	Potomac.....	J. A. Settler.....	T. W. Buckingham.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
790	Pittsfield.....	W. B. Grimes.....	Fred H. Clayton.....	.....
296	Quincy.....	W. H. Cadogan.....	James Beckwith.....	.....
9	Kushville.....	Charles B. Griffith.....	George T. Whitson.....	.....
74	Rockton.....	S. L. Jenkins.....	S. P. Jenison.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
75	Roscoe.....	Jabez Love.....	E. H. Randall.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
102	Rockford.....	Elikim Partholomew.....	John B. Nash.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
113	Robert Burns.....	William F. Spence.....	R. C. Humbert.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
116	Rising Sun.....	Emory J. Tower.....	Stephen W. Marvin.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
139	Raleigh.....	V. M. Martin.....	W. T. Boze.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
143	Richmond.....	William McGaw.....	T. J. Bower.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
154	Russell.....	John P. Cloyd.....	E. Harris.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
247	Rob Morris.....	M. A. Cushing.....	George W. Henderson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
250	Robinson.....	Thomas A. Browning.....	L. N. Hall.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
303	Raven.....	J. P. Weger.....	Noah Tohill.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
348	Russellville.....	Jesse Mays.....	G. C. Rison.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
405	Ramsey.....	John S. Whittenberg.....	William H. Cover.....	First Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Francis Kemp.....	Fred D. Guker.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
427	Red Bud.....	E. J. Swedberg.....	F. M. Avey.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
470	Rantoul.....	James Banc.....	James White.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
477	Rutland.....	G. W. Rayburn.....	G. W. Cockus.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
519	Roseville.....	J. R. Livengood.....	L. K. Yeoman.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
527	Rossville.....	William A. Fowler.....	John W. Niles.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
612	Rock River.....	A. J. Stevenson.....	Frank Fellers.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
632	Ridge Farm.....	Richard P. Hunter.....	A. W. Persinger.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
633	Rocheater.....	James A. Montgomery.....	Monroe Kohn.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
638	Rock Island.....	.....	.....	First Friday of each month.....

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
685	Rio	Rio	H. W. Holmes	J. P. Graham	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
692	Raymond	Raymond	John Greene	James A. Bradley	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	John D. Toomey	J. H. Morris	Thursday evening of each week.
721	Rome	Dix	R. F. Casey	F. M. Thompson	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
725	Rankin	Rankin	John S. Hewins	F. A. Funn	Third Monday in each month.
727	Raritan	Raritan	R. L. Taylor	John K. Livermore	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
777	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	C. W. Bassett	W. L. Wood	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	T. W. Wilson	John Lyons	Thursday on or before full moon.
13	Springfield	Springfield	R. L. Berry	Weber E. Loomis	First Monday in each month.
24	St. Johns	Peru	F. E. Haberg	C. Grossman	First and third Thursdays of each month.
63	St. Clair	Belleville	John E. Thomas	Simon Straus	First Monday in each month.
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	E. J. Jewett	E. E. Thomas	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
79	Scott	Carlyle	F. P. Bacon	James Williamson	First Monday of each month.
92	Stewart	Geneseo	George W. Phillippi	William E. Croft	Friday on or before each full moon.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Thomas C. Williams	Samuel Knodle	First and third Mondays of each month.
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	F. A. Jones	Frank Diwright	Friday on or before each full moon.
167	Star in the East	Rockford	A. G. Everett	I. C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month.
177	Staunton	Staunton	Josias R. Ripley	Tom Blair	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
200	Sheba	Sheba	William H. Watkin	H. I. Goodrich	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
212	Shipman	Shipman	F. R. Kahl	S. S. Webster	Monday on or before each full moon.
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	John J. Arnold	Edward K. Porter	Second and fourth Thursdays in each month.
334	Sumer	Summer	C. C. Judy	O. T. Jones	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
335	Shiller	Peoria	Henry Hedrich	E. C. Pfeiffer	Last Friday of each month.
339	Saline	Goreville	L. Z. Sallroan	P. H. Taylor	Saturday on or before each full moon at 2 p. m.
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	James H. Hewitt	W. A. Robinson	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
349	Sidney	Sidney	S. J. Boyd	Joseph H. Ayers	Thursday on or before each full moon.
374	Sublette	Sublette	Thomas S. Augter	W. A. Robinson	Tuesdays on or before each full moon.
397	Shabbona	Shabbona	William Husk	J. W. Middleton	Tuesdays on or before each full moon.
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	John C. Schempp	H. J. Hess	Fridays on or before each full moon.
468	Stratton	Vermilion	Isaac J. Lamb	C. F. Shirley	Saturday on or before each full moon.
426	Scottville	Scottville	John A. Turner	J. A. Fletcher	Saturday on or before each full moon.
428	Sunbeam	Piano	J. E. Turpin	J. C. Harwood	First and third Saturdays of each month.
431	Summit	Harristown	George F. Towne	R. O. Vaughtler	Saturday on or before each full moon.
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. Vanantwerp	R. C. Conover	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
447	S. D. Monroe	Eards	L. C. Conover	R. C. Conover	Thursday on or before each full moon.
467	South Macon	Macon	L. V. Shaffer	C. S. Christian	First and third Mondays of each month.
470	Shannon	Shannon	Jethro Mastin	Daniel Eichholtz	Saturday on or before each full moon.
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	J. H. Blackman	W. E. Chipwood	Second Tuesday eve of each month.
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Joseph M. Groul	Thomas W. Ross	Saturdays on or before each full moon.
501	Stark	La Fayette	J. Hanson White	C. H. R. Thomas	First and third Fridays of each month.
532	Seneca	Seneca	F. W. Kohrt	William W ayne	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
535	Sherman	Orion	William M. Smith	William W ayne	Wednesday on or before each full moon.

541	Sigel.....	Stewardson	T. P. Mautz.....	D. K. Beals.....	Wednesdays on or before each full moon
550	Sharon.....	Taskiwa	W. M. Repine.....	O. Wilkins.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
562	Shirley.....	H. L. Jackson.....	H. L. Jackson.....	James B. Dozier.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
607	Sireator.....	John M. Davidson.....	John M. Davidson.....	William E. St. Clair.....	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month.....
609	Sheldon.....	J. H. Eastburn.....	J. H. Eastburn.....	W. L. McCloud.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
645	San Jose.....	J. K. Lemberger.....	J. K. Lemberger.....	L. J. Dillon.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
646	Somonauk.....	R. F. Hess.....	R. F. Hess.....	Charles L. Poplin.....	First and third Mondays in each month.....
662	South Park.....	H. H. Garrigue.....	H. H. Garrigue.....	Charles L. Norton.....	Second and fourth Mondays in each month.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	T. J. Cross.....	T. J. Cross.....	T. B. Canady.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
709	Sheridan.....	H. M. Steeley.....	H. M. Steeley.....	John Boek.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
735	Sheridan.....	A. Grandster.....	A. Grandster.....	Delus Robinson.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
738	Sunamin.....	Thomas H. Stafford.....	Thomas H. Stafford.....	William H. Hurl.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
743	Scott Land.....	A. M. Workman.....	A. M. Workman.....	F. J. Maddock.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
761	Sibley.....	A. Vohris.....	A. Vohris.....	J. H. Garney.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
764	Sullivan.....	J. H. Dunscomb.....	J. H. Dunscomb.....	T. J. Hill.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
769	St. Elmo.....	H. E. Eblemnesser.....	H. E. Eblemnesser.....	R. J. Pilcher.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
780	Shoam.....	G. B. Lanion.....	G. B. Lanion.....	Samuel M. Farrar.....	First and third Friday of each month.....
785	Stanford.....	Robert W. Ross.....	Robert W. Ross.....	Miles Brooks.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
16	Temperance.....	D. H. Tripp.....	D. H. Tripp.....	George H. Martin.....	Last Wednesday in each month.....
46	Temple.....	J. Frank Robinson.....	J. Frank Robinson.....	Benjamin F. Burns.....	First Thursday in each month.....
57	Trio.....	Robert Fell.....	Robert Fell.....	W. M. B. Pettit.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
93	Toulon.....	S. V. Weiser.....	S. V. Weiser.....	J. Knox Hall.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
98	Taylor.....	Alex. McDonald.....	Alex. McDonald.....	R. C. Hickox.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
109	Trenton.....	Francis M. Ward.....	Francis M. Ward.....	Prof. Arthur Oehler.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
207	Tamaroa.....	Tom H. B. Camp.....	Tom H. B. Camp.....	J. G. Taflee.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Cornelius Iye.....	Cornelius Iye.....	J. C. Cadwalader.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
332	Tuscola.....	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	Frank Hudson, Jr.....	Oscar H. Sloan.....	Third Monday of each month.....
333	Tyran.....	L. A. McKenzie.....	L. A. McKenzie.....	Samuel H. Claspill.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
351	Tarbolton.....	L. R. Kaiser.....	L. R. Kaiser.....	J. Zimmerman.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
364	Tonica.....	Robert Leslie.....	Robert Leslie.....	R. K. Casey.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
391	Tolono.....	F. M. Nichols.....	F. M. Nichols.....	Byron Burns.....	Tuesday of each week.....
409	Thomas J. Turner.....	David B. McLean.....	David B. McLean.....	Wm M. Stanton.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
429	Tremont.....	A. M. Craddock.....	A. M. Craddock.....	A. V. Norman.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
493	Tower Hill.....	F. M. Aiken.....	F. M. Aiken.....	S. W. Dutton.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
496	Tennessee.....	J. M. Moats.....	J. M. Moats.....	H. L. Kap-lye.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
542	Towanda.....	George N. Melendy.....	George N. Melendy.....	David Tilbury.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
559	Thomson.....	Wm. H. Pringle.....	Wm. H. Pringle.....	Winfield D. M. Cone.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
569	Time.....	Elias Burk.....	Elias Burk.....	Walter S. Klein.....	Saturday before each full moon.....
588	Troy.....	John T. Organ.....	John T. Organ.....	M. W. Powell.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
639	Tuscan.....	George S. Dodd.....	George S. Dodd.....	James Hall.....	Thursday before the full of each moon.....
701	Temple Hill.....	G. J. O'Brien.....	G. J. O'Brien.....	F. D. Thomas.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
707	Telluminar.....	F. C. Cook.....	F. C. Cook.....	Otto F. Hintze.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
48	Unity.....	Hiram M. Seaman.....	Hiram M. Seaman.....	H. M. Clark.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
157	Urbana.....	James T. Stafford.....	James T. Stafford.....	W. W. Lindley.....	Monday evening of each month.....
610	Union Park.....	Judson A. Mason.....	Judson A. Mason.....	John C. Cluett.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
627	Union.....	S. J. Wilson.....	S. J. Wilson.....	William H. Kerr.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
81	Vitruvius.....			L. J. Fischer.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
108	Versailles.....			E. S. Kneideler.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
116	Vermont	Vermont	E. P. Durell	Wm. Alexander	Saturday before each full moon
150	Vienna	Vienna	Wm G. Smith	James S. Francis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
161	Virden	Virden	L. F. Becker	E. P. Kimball	Wednesday on or before each full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	George Heileman	Robert Barnett	First and third Saturdays of each month
544	Virginia	Virginia	Henry Phillips	J. H. Parkhurst	First and third Saturdays of each month
517	Valley	Coal Valley	John S. Corris	D. H. Lyons	Friday on or before each full moon
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	J. H. Kinker	L. F. Crain	Saturday on or before each full moon*
577	Viola	Viola	H. B. Frazier	S. B. Atwater	Thursday on or before each full moon
578	Vesper	Gatesburg	J. L. Hastings	S. P. Swartout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
257	Verona	Verona	Winfield S. Pierce	D. S. Keene	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	J. M. Cantrall	I. M. Taylor	Saturday on or before each full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Wm. J. Elwell	A. C. Millsbaugh	Tuesday on or before each full moon
55	Washington	Nashville	James A. Anderson	Edward Herrick	Tuesday on or before each full moon
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	John T. Kuhn	F. K. Power	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
89	White Hall	White Hall	W. A. Winn	F. A. Worcester	First and third Mondays of each month
125	Winchester	Winchester	Albert P. Grout	John H. Dyer	Saturday preceding each full moon
118	Waverly	Waverly	J. C. Deatherage	William A. Hutchison	Saturday on or before each full moon
162	Waubansia	Chicago	Morton Sieg	C. B. Forrest	First and third Fridays of each month
163	Westfield	Westfield	Charles Downey	James M. DeLong	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Waynesville	Samuel A. Graham	John D. Slack	Saturday on or before each full moon at 7 p. m. and on Saturday at 2 p. m. two weeks after
173	Wabash	Euna	Harry Gardner	A. I. Green	Saturday on or before each full moon
203	Wilmington	Wilmington	Archibald Robison	J. P. Ransom	Friday on or before each full moon
249	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	George L. Ayers	Daniel S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
231	Wyandot	Wyandot	W. E. Sapp	James M. Spratt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
249	Western Star	Champaign	Joseph O'Brien	A. C. Muns	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Adolph Kosler	D. H. Cox	Friday on or before each full moon
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	M. E. Jones	Frank T. Northrope	First and third Wednesdays of each month
291	Wataga	Wataga	J. H. Merrill	A. S. Slater	First and third Wednesdays of each month
278	Wauconda	Wauconda	James Monaghan	Reuben C. Hill	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Andrew Tombs	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before each full moon
322	Wind-sor	Wind-sor	G. A. Edwards	E. D. Tull	Tuesday on or before each full moon*
344	Wenona	Wenona	F. M. Moulton	A. B. Thieryer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
384	Walham	Utica	Wm. Wilson	J. H. Sweetser	Monday on or before each full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	Pater S. Stephens	M. L. Harper	Monday on or before each full moon
446	Watska	Watska	Charles E. Earler	Chipman Skeels	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	A. T. Strange	W. R. Hix	Thursday on or before each full moon
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Thomas W. Bloomer	Frank Thomas	Thursday on or before each full moon
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	J. W. Willis	W. A. Frayer	Friday on or before each full moon
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	Owen Scott	Walter S. West	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
564	Winslow	Winslow	Nathan C. Tyler	Henry Gilbert	Saturday on or before each full moon
692	Watson	Watson	William Abraham	K. A. Parks	Saturday on or before each full moon

616	Wadley.....	Franklin	W. P. Hart	O. F. Baffe.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon*.....
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	William C. Polzin.....	William C. Polzin.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
722	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	Hammond Irvin.....	F. A. Larek.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
723	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	H. A. Schumerham.....	R. Humphrey.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
745	Winnabago.....	Winnabago.....	George A. Beatson.....	John H. Morris.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
746	Weldon.....	Weldon.....	T. C. Byland.....	J. H. Robertson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Wright's Grove.....	Fred H. Leiferman.....	Fred D. Porter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
482	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Charles O. Ramsey.....	E. R. Stanley.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
318	York.....	York.....	C. D. Ryerson.....	H. C. Hodge.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	W. H. Longden.....	Smith Rhea.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
655	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	J. E. Greenman.....	Jesse Van Bibber.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES,

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	185	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682
Akin.....	Akin.....	740	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	794
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Allen's Spring.....	Gurney.....	778	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Buda.....	Buda.....	399
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668
Anboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Byron.....	Byron.....	274
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Caberry.....	Norton.....	631
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	548	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Camden.....	Camden.....	648
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	762
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Carlinville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor.....	354	Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79
Auburn Park.....	Auburn Park.....	789	Carman.....	Carman.....	732
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson.....	318	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50
Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Casey.....	Casey.....	442
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444
Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373
Bath.....	Bath.....	484	Champaign.....	Western Star.....	240
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Beecher City.....	Greenland.....	665	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	696	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	302
Bement.....	Bement.....	365	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Chester.....	Chester.....	7
Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	406	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445
Birds.....	S. D. Monroe.....	447	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717
Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	512	Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271
Blue Island.....	Calumet.....	716	Chicago.....	Blair.....	393

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago	Chicago	437	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago	Constantia	783	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago	Covenant	526	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago	Dearborn	310	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago	Garden City	141	Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Germania	182	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago	Garfield	686	De Witt	Amon	261
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Diona	Hutton	608
Chicago	(Grand Crossing)	Grand Crossing	Dix	Rome	721
Chicago	(South Chicago)	Harbor	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago	Home	508	Donnellson	Donnellson	255
Chicago	Herder	660	Dundee	Dundee	100
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
Chicago	Keystone	639	Durand	Durand	302
Chicago	Landmark	422	Dwight	Livingston	371
Chicago	Lessing	557	Earlville	Meridian	183
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	East Dubuque	Martin	491
Chicago	Lakeside	739	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504
Chicago	Mithra	410	Eaton	Crawford	666
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Eddyville	Eddyville	672
Chicago	National	596	Edgewood	Edgewood	484
Chicago	Oriental	33	Edinburg	Blueville	647
Chicago	Pleades	478	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Effingham	Effingham	149
Chicago	Siloam	780	Elburn	Blackberry	359
Chicago	(Hyde Park)	South Park	El Dara	El Dara	388
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409	Eldorado	Eldorado	730
Chicago	(South Chicago)	Triluminar	Elgin	Elgin	117
Chicago	Union Park	610	Elizabeth	Monitor	582
Chicago	(Union Stock Yds)	Mizpah	Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36
Chicago	Waubansia	160	Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276
Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209	Elliotstown	Della	525
Chicago	Waldeck	674	Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86
Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222	Elmwood	Horeb	363
Chrisman	Bloomfield	148	Elmwood	El Paso	246
Clay City	Clay City	488	Ely	Ely	715
Clayton	Clayton	147	Elvaston	Elvaston	677
Cleveland	Clement	680	Englewood	Englewood	690
Clifton	Clifton	688	Equality	Equality	2
Clinton	DeWitt	84	Erie	Erie	667
Coal Valley	Valley	547	Etna	Wabash	179
Cobden	Cobden	466	Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306
Cohn	New Hope	620	Evanston	Evans	524
Colchester	Colchester	781	Ewing	Ewing	795
Collinsville	Collinsville	712	Exeter	Exeter	424
Columbia	Columbia	474	Fairbury	Tarbolton	351
Columbus	Columbus	227	Fairfield	Fairfield	206
Compton	Brooklyn	282	Fairmount	Fairmount	590
Concord	N. D. Morse	346	Fairview	Fairview	350
Cordova	Cordova	543	Fair Weather	Kingston	266
Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487	Farina	La Clede	601
Cowden	Joppa	706	Farmer City	Farmer City	710
Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458	Farmington	Farmington	192
Creston	Creston	320	Ferrell	Elbridge	579
Crete	Crete	763	Fieldon	Fieldon	592
Cuba	Cuba	534	Fillmore	Fillmore	670
Dallas City	Dallas City	235	Flat Rock	Russellville	348
Danvers	Danvers	742	Flora	Flora	204
Danville	Olive Branch	38	Forrest	Forrest	614
			Frankfort	Frankfort	567
			Franklin	Wadley	616
			Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264
			Freeburg	Freeburg	418
			Freedom	Freedom	194

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST OFFICE	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Irving.....	Irving.....	455
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Irvington.....	Irvington.....	650
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Juka.....	J. D. Moody.....	510
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Jacksonville.....	Harmony.....	3
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570
Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	684	Jefferson.....	Providence.....	711
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	460
Gays.....	Miles Hart.....	543	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	394
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	595	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	713
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Joliet.....	Mt. Joliet.....	42
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Joliet.....	Matteson.....	175
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	111
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Kane.....	King Solomon.....	197
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	280
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	591	Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	159
Girard.....	Girard.....	171	Keithsburg.....	Robert Burns.....	113
Glasford.....	Lancaster.....	106	Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	353
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	Kingston.....	Kishwaukee.....	402
Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	617	Kimnundy.....	Kimnundy.....	398
Goreville.....	Saline.....	339	Kirkwood.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	518
Grafton.....	Full Moon.....	341	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	66
Grand Tower.....	Lafayette.....	657	Knoxville.....	Pacific.....	400
Grant Park.....	Grant Park.....	740	Lacon.....	Lacon.....	61
Grayville.....	Sheba.....	200	La Fayette.....	Stark.....	501
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	770
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	La Harpe.....	La Harpe.....	195
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	653	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	720
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	245	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	774
Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	45	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383
Grove City.....	Fisher.....	585	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	423
Groveland.....	Groveland.....	352	La Prairie.....	La Prairie.....	207
Hainesville.....	Rising Sun.....	115	La Salle.....	Acacia.....	67
Hamilton.....	Black Hawk.....	238	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	415
Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	443	Lawrenceville.....	Edward Dobbins.....	164
Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	756	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	110
Hardin.....	Calhoun.....	792	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	146
Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	325	Leland.....	Leland.....	558
Harristown.....	Summit.....	431	Lena.....	Lena.....	174
Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	788
Havana.....	Havana.....	88	LeRoy.....	LeRoy.....	221
Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580	Lewiston.....	Lewiston.....	104
Hebron.....	Hebron.....	604	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482
Henderson.....	Hiram.....	26	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380
Henry.....	Henry.....	119	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492
Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	603	Lick Creek.....	Union.....	627
Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251	Lima.....	Lima.....	135
Hickory Ridge.....	Dills.....	295	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	210
Highland.....	Highland.....	583	Lisbon.....	Orient.....	323
Highland Park.....	A. O. Fay.....	676	Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	236
Hillsboro.....	Mt. Moriah.....	51	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	517
Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	706
Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	649	Loami.....	Loami.....	450
Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538
Homer.....	Homer.....	199	Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.....	316
Hoopston.....	Star.....	709	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552
Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196
Humboldt.....	Elwood.....	589	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228
Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465	Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574
Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	136	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750
Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	679	Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382
Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	521	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158
Indianola.....	Vermilion.....	265	McLean.....	McLean.....	469
Industry.....	Industry.....	327	McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137
Iola.....	Iola.....	691	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132
Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	17

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME	NO.
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	Newman.....	Newman.....	369
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	220	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	663	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	540
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Marselles.....	Marselles.....	417	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Odin.....	Odin.....	593
Mascontah.....	Douglas.....	361	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576
Mason.....	Mason.....	217	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403	Olmsted.....	Caledonia.....	47
Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260	Olney.....	Olney.....	140
Mattoon.....	Circle.....	797	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723
Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	299	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	395
Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449	Opydke.....	Jefferson.....	368
Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	123
Meredosis.....	Benevolent.....	52	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687
Metropolis City.....	Metropolis.....	91	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420
Milan.....	Eureka.....	69	Orion.....	Sherman.....	535
Milford.....	Milford.....	168	Oswego.....	Raven.....	393
Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127	Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40
Killedgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345	Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555
Milton.....	Milton.....	275	Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623
Minier.....	Comet.....	641	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314
Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463
Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528	Pana.....	Pana.....	226
Moline.....	Doric.....	319	Paris.....	Prairie.....	77
Momence.....	Momence.....	481	Paris.....	Paris.....	268
Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	599
Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	613
Morris.....	Cedar.....	124	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	675
Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321	Paw Paw.....	Corinthian.....	205
Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	416
Moscow.....	Moscow.....	457	Payson.....	Payson.....	379
Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430	Pecatonica.....	A. W. Rawson.....	145
Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	29
Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	239	Pekin.....	Empire.....	126
Mount Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188	Pellonia.....	Farmers.....	232
Mount Erie.....	Mount Erie.....	331	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15
Mount Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Peoria.....	Temple.....	46
Mount Pulaski.....	Mount Pulaski.....	87	Peoria.....	Illinois.....	263
Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44	Peoria.....	Schiller.....	335
Mount Vernon.....	Mount Vernon.....	31	Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636
Moweaua.....	Moweaua.....	180	Perry.....	Perry.....	95
Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498	Peru.....	St. Johns.....	13
Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432	Petersburg.....	Clinton.....	19
Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65	Philo.....	Centennial.....	747
Naples.....	Naples.....	68	Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714
Nashville.....	Washington.....	55	Pinckneyville.....	Mitchell.....	85
Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	790
New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59	Piper City.....	Piper.....	608
New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772	Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536
New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	336	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461
New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560	Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	428
New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	660	Plainville.....	Adams.....	529
New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453	Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565
New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Plum River	Plum River	554	Sibley	Sibley	764
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	South Elgin	Clintonville	511
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Sparland	Sparland	441
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	Sparta	Hope	162
Port Byron	Philo	436	Springfield	Springfield	4
Potomac	Potomac	782	Springfield	Central	71
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	St. Paul	500
Princeton	Bureau	112	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Princeton	Princeton	587	Stanford	Stanford	785
Princeville	Princeville	360	Staunton	Staunton	177
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Steeleville	Alma	497
Pullman	Palace	765	Sterling	Rock River	612
Quincy	Bodley	1	Stewardson	Sigel	541
Quincy	Herman	39	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495
Quincy	Quincy	296	Streator	Streator	607
Quincy	Lambert	659	Sublette	Sublette	349
Raleigh	Kaleigh	128	Sullivan	Sullivan	764
Ramsey	Ramsey	405	Summerfield	Summerfield	342
Rankin	Rankin	725	Sumner	Sumner	334
Rantoul	Rantoul	470	Sycamore	Sycamore	134
Raritan	Raritan	727	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207
Ravenswood	Ravenswood	777	Tampico	Yorktown	655
Raymond	Raymond	692	Taylorville	Mound	122
Red Bud	Red Bud	427	Tennessee	Tennessee	496
Richmond	Richmond	143	Thomson	Thomson	559
Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632	Time	Time	569
Rio	Rio	685	Tiskilwa	Sharon	550
Riverton	Riverton Union	786	Toledo	Prairie City	578
Robinson	Robinson	250	Tolono	Tolono	391
Rochelle	Horicon	244	Tonica	Tonica	394
Rochester	Rochester	635	Toulon	Toulon	93
Rockford	Rockford	102	Towanda	Towanda	542
Rockford	Star in the East	166	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493
Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633	Tremont	Tremont	462
Rock Island	Trio	57	Trenton	Trenton	109
Rock Island	Rock Island	658	Trilla	Muddy Point	396
Rockton	Rockton	74	Troy	Troy	588
Roscoe	Roscoe	75	Troy Grove	Shiloh	397
Rose Bud	Temple Hill	701	Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419
Roseville	Roseville	519	Turner	Amity	472
Rossville	Rossville	527	Tuscola	Tuscola	332
Rushville	Rushville	9	Union	Orion	358
Rutland	Rutland	477	Upper Alton	Franklin	25
Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537	Urbana	Urbana	157
Saint Charles	Unity	48	Utica	Waltham	384
Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769	Vandalia	Temperance	16
Salem	Marion	130	Vermilion	Stratton	408
Sandwich	Meteor	283	Vermont	Vermont	116
San Jose	San Jose	645	Verona	Verona	757
Sauemin	Sauemin	738	Versailles	Versailles	108
Savanna	Mississippi	385	Vienna	Vienna	150
Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	562
Scott Land	Scott Land	743	Viola	Viola	577
Scottville	Scottville	426	Virden	Virden	161
Seneca	Seneca	532	Virginia	Virginia	544
Shabbona	Shabbona	374	Waldron	Arona	378
Shannon	Shannon	490	Walnut	Walnut	722
Shawneetown	Warren	14	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Shelfield	Ames	142	Walshville	Walshville	475
Shelbyville	Jackson	53	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Sheldon	Sheldon	609	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Sheridan	Sheridan	735	Washburn	Washburn	421
Shipman	Shipman	212	Washington	Taylor	98
Shirley	Shirley	582	Wataga	Wataga	291

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Waterman.....	Waterman.....	728	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208
Waterloo.....	Morris.....	787	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105
Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322
Watson.....	Watson.....	602	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745
Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	298	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564
Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78	Winterrowd.....	Mayo.....	664
Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118	Wolf Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719
Wayne City.....	Orel.....	759	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502
Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	172	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	63
Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746	Wright's Grove.....	Wright's Grove.....	779
Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231
Westfield.....	Westfield.....	163	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479
Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485
Wheeling.....	Vitruvius.....	81	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448
White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80	York.....	York.....	313
Williamsville.....	Lavelly.....	203	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471
Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Amt. Charity.

Lodge No.	NAME	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			DECREASE.				Total Increase.....	Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1890	Dues 1890.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans.....	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....
				Membership 1889.....	Raised.....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled.....												Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error
1	Bottley.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	01	8	.....	7	.....	15	2	.....	4	102	\$75 75	.....	6	5	86	\$86 05	\$14 65	.....
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	22	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	24	8 00	.....	2	1	23	.....	.....	.....
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	84	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	3	53	62 25	1	2	2	180	114 00	2 00	.....
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	139	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	3	50	101 25	4	2	3	190	114 00	2 00	.....
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....	93	3	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	89	66 75	.....	5	2	83	.....	.....	.....
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	212	19	.....	1	.....	29	4	.....	7	234	175 50	4	23	20	214	60 00	20 50	.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....	72	1	.....	2	.....	5	4	.....	8	69	51 75	1	1	2	65	.....	2 00	.....
13	St. Johns.....	Perru.....	La Salle.....	64	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	64	48 00	1	2	3	59	.....	9 00	.....
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....	47	7	.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	2	54	40 50	4	4	4	45	10 00	22 00	.....
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Fayette.....	176	7	.....	1	.....	11	7	.....	7	170	127 50	1	9	4	151	.....	16 00	.....
16	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Macomb.....	55	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	2	59	44 25	4	3	53	.....	15 00	.....
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	125	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	1	120	92 25	3	1	1	120	35 25	10 00	.....
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	93	9	.....	1	.....	13	1	.....	4	102	76 50	5	4	8	96	21 00	10 00	.....
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	83	6	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	6	86	64 50	2	5	4	82	18 50	15 00	.....
23	Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.....	64	6	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	70	52 50	.....	5	5	60	.....	.....	.....
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	123	4	.....	2	.....	7	3	.....	5	110	89 25	1	8	6	100	63 25	24 00	41 00
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....	40	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	48	36 00	.....	1	2	37	.....	2 00	.....
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Madison.....	38	4	.....	2	.....	4	4	.....	2	33	24 75	.....	3	2	32	.....	.....	.....
27	Pisa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	38	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	35	63 75	.....	1	2	70	10 40	9 25	.....
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....	2	32	48 00	.....	3	3	31	.....	4 83	.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	79	3	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	0	80	138 00	5	3	60	.....	3 50	.....	.....
33	Oriental.....	Cook.....	Cook.....	254	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	251	188 25	.....	5	4	236	.....	.....	.....
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....	96	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	91	68 25	1	3	81	50 00	22 00	.....	.....
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....	166	2	.....	2	.....	4	5	.....	10	100	75 00	1	1	92	12 50	6 80	.....	.....
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	JoDaviess.....	36	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	35	26 25	.....	3	3	30	.....	3 00	.....
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	71	7	.....	3	.....	15	.....	.....	3	83	62 25	1	6	77	7 50	2 50	.....	.....
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....	246	1	.....	3	.....	30	6	.....	5	12	198 00	3	17	16	232	300 00	5 00	.....
39	Herman.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	78	3	.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	4	74	55 50	1	4	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	131	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	6	112	96 00	1	4	123	15 00	14 15	.....	.....
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	129	4	.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	6	9	129	96 75	3	3	121	15 00	14 82	.....
43	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	131	3	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	2	127	95 25	1	4	109	59 27	27 25	.....	.....
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.....	80	6	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	5	82	61 50	.....	4	2	79	.....	.....	.....
45	Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	Pike.....	51	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	52	32 00	.....	2	4	45	.....	23 00	.....
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	108	10	.....	5	.....	16	7	.....	6	168	126 00	.....	10	11	153	35 00	5 00	.....

47	N'h Caledonia	Pulaski	1	1	1	27	20 25	1	1	34	35 00			
48	Unity	Kane	1	1	35	26 25	3	1	27	34	35 00			
49	Cambridge	Henry	1	1	31	38 25	3	1	31	34	35 00			
50	Carrollton	Greene	2	2	81	64 50	5	1	82	23 00	2 00 10 00			
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	2	4	81	60 75	1	1	79	15 00	9 00			
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	1	2	3	35 50	1	0	32	2 00	2 00			
53	Jackson	Shelby	3	8	3	81 75	1	0	102	40 00	18 30			
54	Washington	Washington	3	3	5	03	2	5	56	2 50	2 50			
57	Tro	Rock Island	4	4	1	144	108 00	2	5	124	25 00	5 00		
58	Fraternal	Monticello	3	6	1	48	68 25	4	4	83	23 00	23 00		
59	New Boston	New Boston	3	4	2	64	88 00	1	1	58	50 00	14 00		
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	4	4	5	98	73 50	6	11	7	81	09 00	14 00	10 00
61	Lacon	Marshall	2	2	5	68	42 75	2	2	51	83 00	21 00	21 00	
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	1	4	5	68	54 75	1	4	3	61	100 00	61 00 00	
64	Benton	Benton	2	2	8	57	42 75	2	2	51	83 00	21 00	21 00	
65	Eau Claire	Naperville	4	3	6	73	54 75	1	2	73	4 00	4 00	4 00	
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	2	2	1	55	42 75	7	7	51	83 00	21 00	21 00	
67	Acacia	La Salle	1	2	3	4	42 75	1	1	48	92 50	40 00	40 00	
68	Naples	Naples	4	3	6	2	54 00	2	3	67	10 00	10 00	10 00	
69	Eureka	Rock Island	2	1	3	19	14 25	1	1	10	10 00	10 00	10 00	
71	Central	Springfield	4	1	3	43	32 25	2	2	37	10 00	10 00	10 00	
72	Chester	Chester	1	1	1	41	33 00	1	4	40	64 85	4 00	4 00	
74	Rockton	Winnebago	2	5	7	41	30 75	1	2	30	64 85	4 00	4 00	
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	1	1	1	43	32 25	1	4	36	5 00	2 00	2 00	
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	2	7	1	48	30 00	1	3	31	10 00	10 00	10 00	
77	Prairie	Paris	3	1	3	74	55 50	3	3	67	80 00	4 00	4 00	
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	10	12	1	150	112 50	4	3	126	10 00	10 00	10 00	
79	Scott	Carlyle	2	8	1	131	98 25	3	6	137	42 00	24 50	24 50	
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	1	2	5	7	33	24 75	1	1	27	6 00	6 00	6 00
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	2	2	1	104	78 00	3	3	92	7 00	9 00	9 00	
84	De Witt	De Witt	3	7	3	1	51	38 25	1	1	50	30 00	4 00	4 00
85	Mitchell	Pineknoville	2	1	6	48	36 75	5	3	46	1 00	1 00	1 00	
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	3	2	1	130	97 50	4	3	117	8 16	15 00	15 00	
87	Mt. Pulaski	Randolph	1	7	3	2	39	29 25	3	3	36	10 00	7 25	7 25
88	Havana	Havana	1	9	1	5	71	47 00	10	12	71	47 00	8 50	8 50
89	Fellowship	Marion	3	2	8	5	65 25	4	3	81	26 26	14 50	14 50	
90	Jerusalem	Aurora	1	6	1	4	59	44 25	3	3	57	6 25	14 05	14 05
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	3	17	1	10	152	114 00	2	2	132	14 00	14 00	14 00
92	Stewart	Geneseo	1	1	2	68	51 00	1	1	59	10 00	10 00	10 00	
93	Toulon	Toulon	15	15	2	66	40 50	7	8	38	4 00	4 00	4 00	
95	Perry	Perry	1	1	4	35	26 25	1	5	35	4 50	2 00	2 00	
96	Samuel H. Davis	Pike	5	1	7	5	42 25	1	5	49	10 00	25 00	25 00	
97	Excelsior	Ogle	3	7	1	172	129 00	1	1	23	15 00	2 00	2 00	
98	Taylor	Washington	4	1	3	50	42 00	4	3	50	15 00	15 00	15 00	
99	Edwardsville	Madison	1	1	1	70	59 25	2	2	72	17 75	27 00	27 00	
100	Astoria	Fulton	2	5	61	45 75	2	3	58	2 00	2 00	2 00		
102	Rockford	Rockford	4	2	3	15	215	161 25	5	9	200	21 00	9 50	9 50
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	2	1	3	31	23 25	2	2	27	2 00	2 00	2 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1890	Dues 1890	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	
				Raised.....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....		Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled	Dimitted.....	Died.....											Died, for error.
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	Fulton.....	3		1	4						2	47	36 00	3	3	44	13 50		6 00		
105	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	Scott.....		1		1	4					8	49	36 75			46					
106	Lancaster.....	Glasford.....	Peoria.....	3		1	4						6	32	21 00	3	3	31					
108	Versailles.....	Versailles.....	Brown.....	3		1	4						5	47	35 25	1	3	47			1 00		
109	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	CJinton.....	5		1	6						2	37	27 75	1	6	34	72 00		4 00	5 00	
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair.....	3		1	4						3	45	34 50	1	2	40			1 00		
111	Jonestown.....	Jonestown.....	Union.....	3		1	4						3	109	81 75	2	1	92	67 50		7 00		
112	Barre.....	Barre.....	Barre.....	3		1	4						5	63	47 25	2		55					
113	Robert Burns.....	Princeton.....	Mercer.....	5		1	6						1	41	38 75	3	5	39			0 00		
114	Marcelline.....	Kethsburg.....	Adams.....	3		1	4						1	24	18 00	3	2	21					
115	Rising Sun.....	Hamesville.....	Lake.....	2		1	3						1	52	39 00	3	4	49					
116	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Fulton.....	2		1	3						6	144	108 75	1	15	10	132 00	20	21 00		
117	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....	9	2	4	16						2	62	46 50	3	4	55	10 00		31 00		
118	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	Morgan.....	4	2	2	8						2	42	31 50	1	1	36	19 10		4 10		
119	Henry.....	Henry.....	Marshall.....	4	1	1	6						4	73	54 75	1	2	63	67 75				
122	Mound.....	Taylorville.....	Christian.....	1	1	1	3						5	43	32 25	1	4	38					
123	Ojuawaka.....	Ojuawaka.....	Henderson.....	4	2	1	7						3	43	32 25	1	4	38					
124	Cedar.....	Morris.....	Grundy.....	2	1	2	5						1	4	91	68 25	1	2	81				
125	Greenup.....	Greenup.....	Cumberland.....	1		1	2						2	29	21 75	2	1	26					
126	Empire.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	7	1	1	9						3	83	62 25	4	7	75	52 00		19 87 10 00		
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Lake.....	45	9	1	10						3	54	40 50	1	7	9	51				
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	Saline.....	2	2	2	6						2	27	20 25	5	6	26			6 00		
129	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....	7	1	4	2						5	59	44 25	1	2	55					
130	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....	5	1	3	4						12	60	45 00	1	1	55			8 75		
131	Marion.....	Salen.....	Marion.....	4		5	9						9	41	30 75	3	3	39			22 69		
132	Macinaw.....	Grotonda.....	Pope.....	5		3	8						1	40	30 00	3	3	37					
133	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	Tazewell.....	5		3	8						7	66	49 50	3	5	62	45 00		11 00		
134	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	Clark.....	6	1	2	9						2	126	94 50	2	6	118	75 00		0 00		
135	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....	116	5	3	12						2	39	29 25	2	1	31	20 95		11 00		
136	Lima.....	Lima.....	Adams.....	39	2	1	42						1	22	16 50	2	1	18	10 00				
137	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	Adams.....	22	1	1	24						1	22	16 50	2	1	18	10 00				
138	Polk.....	Polk.....	Hamilton.....	58	5	2	65						6	65	48 75	6	6	61	22 50		15 00		
139	Marengo.....	McLeansboro.....	Hamilton.....	62	1	1	64						4	60	45 00	3	4	59					
140	Geneva.....	Geneva.....	Kane.....	47	2	1	50						2	46	34 50	1	4	41			14 50		
140	Oliny.....	Oliny.....	Richland.....	84	1	4	4						3	1	63	00	1	1	75	172 10		8 75	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1890	Dues 1890.....	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illi- nois Masonic Or- phans' Home.....	
				Membership 1889.....	Raised	Reinstated.....		Admitted.....	Add. for error	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dismissed											Died .....	Ded. for error
194	Freedom.....		LaSalle.....	55				2					8	53	39 75			50				7 00	
195	LaHarpe.....		Hancock.....	43	0			4					3	149	111 75		13	12	128	25 25		49 00	
196	Louisville.....		Clay.....	31	3			3					3	50	37 50		1	2	48	25		5 00	
197	King Solomon S.....		Greene.....	64	3			1					2	58	51 75		3	3	56				
199	Homers.....		Champaign.....	59	1			1					2	58	43 50		1	1	52				2 00
200	Sheba.....		Grayville.....	47	3	3		3					4	30	22 50		2	2	29	22 00		1 00	
201	Centralia.....		Centralia.....	111	4			7					7	111	83 25		5	4	88				7 00
203	Lavelly.....		Williamsville.....	34	2			2					2	34	25 50		2	33					5 00
204	Flora.....		Clay.....	54				3					5	54	40 50		1	48					5 00
205	Corinthian.....		Paw Paw.....	48				3					11	38	28 50		2	2	35	35 00			4 50
206	Fairfield.....		Fairfield.....	75	2			2					4	76	57 00		2	2	65				4 50
207	Tamaroa.....		Wayne.....	34	2			2					3	35	26 25		1	2	33	46 01			8 00
208	Wilmington.....		Perry.....	87	1			3					4	86	64 50		1	1	77	30 00			11 00
209	Wm. B. Warren.....		Wilmington.....	235	16	1		3					14	241	180 75		2	10	16	217			6 00
210	Lincola.....		Chicago.....	138	3	2		8					11	135	101 25		5	3	123	4 00			10 75
211	Cleveland.....		Cook.....	386	12	5		24					16	392	294 00		12	11	358	340 75			10 75
212	Shipman.....		Shipman.....	28	1			4					2	30	25 50		1	1	30				6 00
213	Irava.....		Macoupin.....	57	2	3		7					13	48	50 00		1	2	46				10 00
214	Gillespie.....		Fulton.....	27				3					1	29	21 75		1	28					5 00
216	Newton.....		Newton.....	57	1			6					10	43	32 25		2	42	104 00				5 00
217	Mason.....		Esper.....	52				3					4	50	37 50		3	19					7 00
218	New Salem.....		Billingham.....	42	1			4					4	41	30 75		1	39	65 30				13 00
219	Oakland.....		Pike.....	65	2			3					4	67	50 25		3	2	62	15 00			100 00
220	Mahomet.....		Oakland.....	43	3			4					2	43	32 25		2	42					
221	Leroy.....		Champaign.....	66	2	1		3					13	56	42 75		2	42					55 80 00
222	Geo. Washington.....		Peoria.....	39	11	1		12					1	51	38 25		1	10	9	47			1 00
223	Wm. B. Warren.....		Chillicothe.....	76	4	1		6					2	86	64 50		5	4	80				7 00
226	Pana.....		Pana.....	76	1			1					2	86	64 50		5	4	80				7 00
227	Columbus.....		Columbus.....	33				3					3	30	22 50		3	20					1 00
228	Lovington.....		Moultrie.....	48	2			1					3	51	38 25		1	42					1 00
229	Manchester.....		Scott.....	32	2	1		3					4	36	25 50		2	34					5 00
230	New Haven.....		Manchester.....	39	1			3					1	36	27 00		2	2	35	19 65			2 00
231	Wyanet.....		New Haven.....	39	5			5					10	44	33 75		5	5	43				10 00
232	Farmers.....		Pedonia.....	27				7					10	17	13 00		2	1	17	70			10 00
233	Blandinsville.....		McDonough.....	75				1					9	67	50 25		1	57					15 00

331	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	34	1	2	1	4	1	21	3	25	18.75	3	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	77	3	4	1	.....	1	4	1	6	75	.....	4	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Tyrion.....	Sangamon.....	115	4	1	10	90.00	2	5	4	102	31	64	33	67
334	Sumner.....	Lawrence.....	88	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	86	.....	7	81	9	39	5	00
335	Schiller.....	Peoria.....	94	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	95	.....	3	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	New Columbia.....	Massac.....	54	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	47	.....	1	47	5	00	10	00
337	Oneida.....	Knox.....	57	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
338	Goreville.....	Johnson.....	54	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49	.....	1	43	8	25	3	00
339	Saline.....	Christian.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	1	28	10	00	5	00
340	Kedron.....	Mt. Auburn.....	34	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	.....	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
341	Full Moon.....	Jersey.....	51	2	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	54	.....	2	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	.....	2	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	Wenona.....	Marshall.....	51	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	.....	4	39	17	00	6	00
344	Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....	42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	42	.....	5	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	Milldegeville.....	Morgan.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	N. D. Morse.....	Champaign.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	23	.....	1	19	10	00	6	00
347	Sidney.....	Champaign.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
348	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	23	.....	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
349	Sublette.....	Crawford.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
350	Fairview.....	Lee.....	59	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60	.....	4	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	Fairbairn.....	Fulton.....	76	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	75	.....	1	66	15	00	10	00
352	Fairbairn.....	Livingston.....	76	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	31	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
353	Groveland.....	Livingston.....	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34	.....	3	30	53	00	13	50
354	Kinderhook.....	Tazewell.....	63	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	62	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
355	Marine.....	Peoria.....	63	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	Marine.....	Sangamon.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
357	Marine.....	Madison.....	71	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	.....	2	3	49	.....	.....	.....
358	Orion.....	Edwards.....	25	5	5	18	5	0	70	44	55	10	50
359	Blackberry.....	Albion.....	45	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	74	.....	5	23	15	00	.....	.....
360	Princeton.....	McHenry.....	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
361	Douglas.....	Union.....	41	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	.....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
362	Noble.....	Elburn.....	46	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
363	Horb.....	Peoria.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	.....	2	3	49	.....	.....	.....
364	Tonica.....	St. Clair.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	32	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
365	Bement.....	Princetonville.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	.....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
366	Arcola.....	Mascoutah.....	73	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
367	Oxford.....	Noble.....	105	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	77	.....	1	7	6	68	.....	.....
368	Jefferson.....	Elmwood.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	107	.....	6	102	133	98	6	00
369	Newman.....	Peoria.....	80	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29	.....	4	3	42	5	00	.....
370	Newman.....	Peoria.....	80	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29	.....	4	3	42	5	00	.....
371	Livingston.....	Peoria.....	47	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	70	.....	6	6	70	25	6	00
372	Livingston.....	Peoria.....	47	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	70	.....	6	6	70	25	6	00
373	Chambersburg.....	Peoria.....	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	54	.....	5	51	5	33	15	00
374	Shabbona.....	Peoria.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
375	Shabbona.....	Peoria.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.....	2	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
376	Arona.....	Peoria.....	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
377	Payson.....	Peoria.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
378	Liberty.....	Peoria.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48	.....	1	43	5	00	2	00
379	Liberty.....	Peoria.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	1	20	10	00	5	00
380	Gill.....	Peoria.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	1	20	10	00	5	00
381	LaMoille.....	Peoria.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
382	LaMoille.....	Peoria.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
383	LaMoille.....	Peoria.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
384	Waltham.....	Peoria.....	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	42	.....	2	33	25	00	4	00
385	Mississippi.....	Peoria.....	62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	69	.....	2	11	9	05	.....	.....
386	Bridgeport.....	Peoria.....	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	47	.....	3	47	35	25	3	2
387	El Dara.....	Peoria.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
388	El Dara.....	Peoria.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1890	Dues 1890	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans.....	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....
				Raised.....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....											Ded. for error
357	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	1	1	1	3	3	9	9	116	87 00	2	1	2	105	4 00					
359	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	10	1	2	13	13	6	6	42	31 50	1	11	11	38	7 00					
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	4	2	2	8	8	2	2	35	26 25				32	20 00					
392	Oronce	Oronce	Shelby	4	4	4	16	16	2	2	194	145 50	2	6	6	189 218 60	30 40					
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	6	3	4	13	13	1	1	74	55 50				67	11 00					
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	1	1	3	5	5	32	32	28	21 00				28	20 00					
397	Muddy Point	Hills	Cole	3	3	1	7	7	1	1	24	18 00	1	5	5	43	17 50	5 00				
398	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	2	2	2	6	6	4	4	58	37 50				51	47 25 75	50 25				
399	Kimmunity	Kimmunity	Marion	4	1	3	8	8	3	3	48	43 50				45	30 150 00	12 00				
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	3	2	1	6	6	4	4	28	21 00				24	20 00	2 00				
199	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	2	2	2	6	6	2	2	66	49 50	1	12	10	63	2 00	9 75				
401	Odel	Odel	Livingston	2	2	1	5	5	2	2	78	58 25	1	2	2	75	30 00	2 00				
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	7	1	1	9	9	6	6	54	40 50				52	30 00	2 00				
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	3	3	5	11	11	27	27	20 25					4	30 60 75	1 00				
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	4	1	1	6	6	3	3	37	27 75				4	30 60 75	1 00				
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	60	45 00				45	2 00	2 00				
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	3	3	1	7	7	1	1	137	102 75	2	9	8	120	67 50	2 00				
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	9	2	1	12	12	5	5	119	89 25				7	116 301 00	2 00				
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	7	7	3	17	17	14	14	346	250 50	5	21	17	315 215 67	6 00	50 00				
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	16	5	1	22	22	10	10	24	18 00	1	1	1	23	43	3 00				
411	Hesperia	Spring Hill	Whiteside	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	30	22 50				30	22 50	2 00				
412	Bohon	Spring Hill	Whiteside	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	40	30 02	1	2	2	37	25 00	3 00				
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	58	43 50				53	55 31 00	10 00				
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	3	2	3	8	8	1	1	50	44 25	2	0 88	0 88	57	38 94 90	3 00				
416	Faxton	Faxton	Ford	3	3	3	9	9	6	6	43	32 25				1	20	44	3 00			
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	35	41 25	1	3	2	44	22 50	3 00				
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	18	13 50				16	23	281 75	154 50			
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson	2	2	1	5	5	3	3	175	50 7	21	6	30	47 25 00	17 84					
420	Oregon	Ogle	Ogle	3	1	2	6	6	10	10	54	49 50				49	26 75	5 00				
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	1	1	1	3	3	7	7	220	20 3				204	26 75	5 00				
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	20	20	3	43	43	5	5	42	31 50	1	4	2	41	10 00	5 00				
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	4	1	1	6	6	1	1	3	2 75				3	26 75	5 00				
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	3	3	1	7	7	1	1	41	10 00				41	10 00	5 00				
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	29	21 50				26	26 75	5 00				

427	Red Bud.....	27	3	2	5	1	1	1	3	29	21	75	2	1	3	23	5	00	
428	Sunbeam.....	47	2	1	3	1	1	1	4	40	34	30	3	3	43	117	00		
429	Chehaise.....	47	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	42	31	30	5	2	40	.....	4	00
430	Kendrick.....	32	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	33	24	75	5	2	29	.....	4	00
431	Summit.....	21	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	21	15	75	3	1	19	.....	4	00
432	Murrayville.....	34	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	34	25	50	3	30	.....	25	00	
433	Annawan.....	31	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	29	21	75	5	1	26	10	00		
434	Makanda.....	53	4	1	3	1	1	1	5	54	42	00	5	4	52	.....	3	00
436	Port Byron.....	65	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	48	48	00	5	1	55	.....	12	00
437	Chicago.....	246	6	2	8	1	6	6	3	247	185	25	2	7	234	556	00	71	42
440	Camargo.....	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	36	00	1	1	45	.....	5	00
441	Sparland.....	45	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	32	24	00	2	2	31	.....	22	75
442	Casey.....	48	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	48	36	00	1	1	44	.....	3	00
443	Hampshire.....	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	36	00	1	1	44	.....	4	00
444	Cave-in-Rock.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21	00	1	1	27	.....	4	00
445	Chesterfield.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	27	00	1	1	34	.....	12	00
446	Watseka.....	80	25	1	31	1	1	1	1	110	82	50	1	35	30	.....	14	00
447	S. D. Monroe.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	25	80	1	1	34	.....	4	15
448	Vates City.....	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	25	80	1	1	34	.....	14	00
449	Mendon.....	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	37	50	1	2	4	.....	14	00
450	Loami.....	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	37	50	1	2	4	.....	9	00
451	Bramwell.....	23	8	5	15	3	3	3	3	35	20	25	1	5	6	.....	3	00
452	Assumption.....	50	6	1	7	2	1	1	5	52	37	00	1	5	6	.....	5	00
453	New Hartford.....	37	10	2	12	2	1	1	8	49	36	75	14	10	45	.....	19	00
454	Maroa.....	96	9	3	12	6	2	1	8	100	75	00	11	9	60	.....	7	25
455	Irvine.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	36	27	00	1	1	33	.....	15	00
456	Nokomis.....	41	4	1	8	2	3	1	5	44	33	00	1	8	3	.....	4	00
457	Moscow.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	20	15	00	1	1	18	.....	10	00
458	Blazing Star.....	37	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	39	29	25	2	3	38	.....	10	00
465	Jeffersonville.....	39	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	42	31	50	1	2	39	.....	2	00
461	Plainview.....	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23	25	1	2	26	.....	2	00
462	Tremont.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	15	75	1	20	.....	2	00	
463	Palmyra.....	45	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	47	35	25	1	46	.....	1	40	
464	Denver.....	27	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23	25	1	4	20	.....	11	75
465	Huntsville.....	39	3	2	6	4	4	4	6	41	30	25	1	8	5	.....	35	00
466	Colden.....	49	3	1	4	4	4	4	6	41	30	25	1	8	5	.....	35	00
467	South Macon.....	46	5	2	7	1	1	1	8	52	37	00	3	5	51	.....	6	00
468	Cheney's Grove.....	47	3	1	3	2	5	1	8	42	37	00	3	5	49	.....	35	00
469	Saybrook.....	60	3	1	4	4	4	4	5	64	48	00	4	5	61	.....	9	00
470	McLean.....	40	3	1	3	2	5	1	5	47	35	25	1	4	45	.....	100	00
471	Rantoul.....	45	5	2	7	2	3	1	5	47	35	25	1	4	45	.....	17	37
472	Yorkville.....	42	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	51	38	25	1	2	47	.....	171	00
473	Turner.....	14	2	6	4	2	1	1	12	51	38	25	1	2	45	.....	17	37
474	Pocahontas.....	61	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11	25	1	2	15	.....	1	00
475	Gordon.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	42	31	50	1	1	35	.....	1	00
476	Columbia.....	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	23	17	25	2	3	21	.....	2	00
474	Walshville.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	16	50	1	3	21	.....	15	65
475	Manito.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	17	12	75	1	1	17	.....	1	00
477	Rutland.....	18	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	17	12	75	1	1	17	.....	1	00
478	Pleades.....	246	15	2	19	10	3	6	15	246	184	50	1	10	11	.....	154	113
479	Wyoming.....	60	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	61	45	75	1	1	56	.....	10	00
479	Stark.....	60	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	61	45	75	1	1	56	.....	10	00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1890	Dues 1890.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans.....	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	
				Membership 1889.....	Raised.....	Reinstated.....		Admitted.....	Add. for error.	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....											Died.....	Ded. for error
481	Momence.....	Momence	Kankakee	42			4			1				43	33 75			1			5 00		
482	Lexington.....	Lexington	McLean	46	1		6	5		2				4	43	34 25			1			10 00	
484	Edgewood.....	Edgewood	Efingham	30		1	2							11	45	18 75			2			50 00	
485	Xenia.....	Xenia	Clay	23			1							6	23	17 25			2				
486	Bowen.....	Bowen	Hancock	38	7		1			5				6	39	29 25	1	6	7	38		5 00	
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Andrew Jackson	Williamson	37	3		1			1				3	38	28 50			3			10 00	
488	Clay City.....	Clay City	Clay	40	1		2			1				1	41	30 75			3			7 00	9 50
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill	Jasper	24	9		0			1				2	31	23 25	1	10	8	31		6 00	
490	Shannon.....	Shannon	Carroll	29	3		1			3				5	30	22 50			1			4 00	
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	53			1			1				1	54	40 50			2			5 00	
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville	Lake	54	2		2			1				2	53	40 50			1				
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill	Shelby	13	2		2							2	13	9 75			1				
494	Bath.....	Bath	Mason	19	2		5							2	21	15 75			2				
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort	Saline	59	1		4			2				5	61	45 75			5			1 00	
496	Tennessee.....	Tennessee	McDonough	44	2		1							1	43	27 25			2				
497	Alma.....	Steeleville	Kandolph	42			1			4				6	37	27 75			2				
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro	Jackson	74	3		4			1				2	80	66 00			2				
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield	Sangamon	52	5		1			8				2	60	42 00			2				
501	Stark.....	LaFayette	Stark	31			2			1				3	28	21 00			6			2 00	
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull	Henry	27	3		4			1				1	25	21 00			1				
503	Odin.....	Odin	Marion	34	2		6			1				3	31	21 00			4			5 00	
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis	St. Clair	86	2		1			3				3	84	63 00			3			26 75	
505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb	Ogle	36	4		4			2				5	37	27 00			4				
506	O. H. Miner.....	Peoria	Peoria	12			1			1				1	13	13 00			4				
508	Home.....	Chicago	Cook	272	13		23			6				6	289	216 75			6			82 00	10 00
509	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg	Richland	34			1			2				2	34	45 50			2				
510	J. D. Moody.....	Juka	Marion	18	2		2			2				5	20	15 00			1			2 00	
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin	McLean	105	3		1			4				5	104	78 00			1			40 00	
512	Wade-Barney.....	Bloomington	Stark	35	1		7			1				1	37	14 25			1			8 00	
514	Bradford.....	Bradford	Rock Island	133	3		4			7				1	137	36 00			1			4 60	
516	Andalusia.....	Andalusia	Litchfield	54			1			2				1	55	21 00			1				
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield	Montgomery	31	1		1			3				2	32	18 50			2				
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood	Warren	27			2			3				1	28	20 25			1				
519	Roseville.....	Roseville	Warren	27			2			3				1	28	20 25			1				

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COU. STY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Dues 1890.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Membership residing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans.....	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	
				Raised.....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.....		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error.....										
577	Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....	2				2										2	28	10 00			
578	Prairie City.....	Tolado.....	Cumberland.....	2		1	3	6										2	30				
579	Bridgeport.....	Ferrell.....	Falgut.....			2			3		1							2	34	23 25			
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland.....	1				1	4									3	24	18 75		5 00	
581	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....	1				1										1	28				
582	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	McLean.....	3				3										1	31	24 75		2 00	
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....	1				1										1	31	28 50		10 00	
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	4				4										1	34	42 00		10 00	
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....	4				4										5	117	36 50		6 00	
586	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.....	9				9										9	74			8 00	
587	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....	2				2										9	74			8 00	
588	Elwood.....	Humboldt.....	Coles.....	2				2										1	24	40 25		6 00	
589	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion.....	1				1										1	28	24 00			
590	Gilman.....	Gilman.....	Iroquois.....	2				2										4	21	15 75		9 00	
591	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....	2				2										4	21	15 75		1 00	
592	Miles Hart.....	Paradise.....	Shelby.....	2			1	3										4	21				
595	National.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	10				10										13	10	117	36 50		8 00
596	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Patt.....	3				3										4	63				
601	Laclede.....	Farina.....	Fayette.....	10				10										4	63				
602	Watson.....	Watson.....	Fayette.....	2				2										30		30		4 00	
603	Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	2				2										1	38	1 50		8 00	
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....	5				5										1	38	1 50		8 00	
607	Streator.....	Streator.....	LaSalle.....	12				12										10	136			40 00	
608	Paper.....	Paper City.....	Ford.....	4				4										3	40			2 00	
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....	3				3										2	26				
610	Union Park.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	12				12										12	156	88 34		30 00	
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	18				18										17	232	302 00		16 44	
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whitehorse.....	6				6										8	118	47 50		21 43	
613	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....	10				10										12	59			6 00	
614	Forrest.....	Forrest.....	Livingston.....	2				2										2	46	39 88		20 00	
616	Wadley.....	Franklin.....	Morgan.....	3				3										1	24				
617	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	Melbrough.....	4				4										4	51	38 25		2 00	
618	Basco.....	Basco.....	Hancock.....	1				1										3	26				
619	Berwick.....	Cameron.....	Warren.....	2			1	3										2	20	15 75		10 00	

620 New Hope.....	Clark.....	16	1	1	1	1	35	26 25	31	2 00	
621 Hopedale.....	Tazewell.....	2	2	1	1	1	38	28 50	2	6 00	
622 Owaneo.....	Christian.....	1	1	1	1	1	19	14 25	3	17 00	
623 Locust.....	Union.....	1	1	1	1	1	30	25 50	1	2 00	
627 Union.....	Walpole.....	4	3	4	3	3	39	25 50	1	33 15 00	
630 Tuscan.....	Hamilton.....	1	1	1	1	1	24	48 00	2	3 00	
631 Norton.....	Cabery.....	10	1	1	1	1	54	40 50	8	3 00	
632 Ridge Farm.....	Vermilion.....	7	1	1	1	1	84	63 00	4	51 30 00	
633 E. F. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	9	5	3	3	8	84	63 00	8	17 15 00	
634 Buckley.....	Rockley.....	2	1	1	1	2	30	22 50	1	10 00	
635 Rochester.....	Stamington.....	2	2	2	2	2	25	18 75	29	1 00	
636 Peotone.....	Leonic.....	1	1	1	1	1	34	25 50	1	21 00	
639 Keystone.....	Chicago.....	10	2	2	2	13	127	95 25	8	30 00	
641 Comet.....	Minier.....	8	1	1	1	9	41	30 75	6	120 105 00	
642 Apollo.....	Chicago.....	16	2	2	2	18	188	141 00	37	57 75	
643 D. C. Gregier.....	Chicago.....	14	3	3	3	4	205	153 75	12	179 137 75	
644 Oblong City.....	Oblong.....	2	2	2	2	2	20	15 75	15	195 135 00	
645 San Jose.....	Somonauk.....	1	1	1	1	1	28	21 00	20	2 00	
646 Somonauk.....	DeKalb.....	3	3	3	3	3	40	30 00	5	5 00	
647 Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	3	3	3	3	3	53	39 75	3	38 62 50	
648 Camden.....	Camden.....	3	3	3	3	3	51	39 75	4	76 00	
649 Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	2	2	2	2	2	10	7 50	3	6 00	
650 Irvington.....	Irvington.....	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00	4	3 00	
651 Atwood.....	Atwood.....	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00	3	46 42 00	
652 Greenview.....	Greenview.....	3	3	3	3	3	48	33 00	13	13 00	
653 Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	2	1	1	1	3	28	21 00	1	28 40 00	
656 Mozart.....	Bloomington.....	2	1	1	1	3	54	40 50	2	50 102 00	
657 Lafayette.....	Grand Tower.....	2	1	1	1	3	23	17 25	1	16 00	
658 Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	5	2	2	2	3	55	41 25	4	44 10 00	
659 Lambert.....	Quincy.....	3	2	2	2	3	55	65 25	2	78 00	
660 Grand Chalm.....	New Grnd Ch.....	3	4	3	3	4	44	33 00	1	40 00	
662 South Park.....	Hyde Park.....	8	1	1	1	11	65	48 75	7	65 00	
663 Phoenix.....	Mapleton.....	4	4	4	4	4	37	27 75	5	45 00	
664 Mayo.....	Wintertown.....	3	1	1	1	3	27	27 75	3	37 00	
665 Greenland.....	Beecher City.....	4	2	2	2	2	26	19 50	3	7 40	
666 Crawford.....	Faton.....	1	1	1	1	1	17	12 75	3	24 00	
667 Erie.....	Fate.....	3	1	1	1	2	3	16	10 00	5	20 00
668 Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	5	2	2	2	6	37	21 75	5	34 16 70	
669 Herder.....	Chicago.....	2	2	2	2	2	21	15 75	3	5 00	
670 Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	8	1	1	1	11	116	87 00	8	111 182 60	
672 Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	3	3	3	3	3	49	30 00	1	10 00	
673 Waldeck.....	Normal.....	1	1	1	1	1	47	35 25	1	8 85	
674 Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	3	3	3	3	3	30	17 50	6	17 00	
676 A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	5	1	1	1	3	47	35 25	2	44 00	
677 Effingham.....	Effingham.....	2	1	1	1	3	46	34 50	1	6 00	
679 Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	4	3	3	3	4	48	36 00	5	48 3 50	
680 Glenmont.....	Cleveland.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	10 75	1	9 5 00	
681 Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	1	4	1	1	2	7	22 50	3	23 18 00	
36	Christian.....	2	2	2	2	2	36	27 00	31	1 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1890	Dues 1890.....	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois.....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....			
				Raised	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error													
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	1				1							7	50	37 50	1	2	2	45	25 00	5 00			
683	Barnside.....	Barnside.....	Hancock.....	8				13							4	40	30 00		13	12	38		2 00			
684	Gakata.....	Gakata.....	Saline.....	1	2			3							10	25	18 75		2	1	25	20 00				
685	Kio.....	Kio.....	Knock.....	2				4							7	65	48 75	1	3	3	58		30 00			
686	Garfield.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	21	11			33							9	32	241 50	1	24	22	295	461 35				
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....	4				4							2	41	30 75		1	1	37	20 00	30 00			
688	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	2	1			3							29	29	21 75		3	2	28		7 00			
690	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	Cook.....	12	2	11		25	15						27	258	192 75	11	17	12	244		10 00			
691	Iola.....	Iola.....	Clay.....	1				1							6	18	13 50		1	1	51		8 00			
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....	3				3							6	53	39 75		1	1	47	46 61	16 00			
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Pra'e.....	Williamson.....	1				1							2	48	36 00		1	3	4	32	30 00	75 00		
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell.....	Jackson.....	2				2							8	35	26 25		5	8	4	25	10 00			
696	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....	3				3							8	25	18 75		2	2	2	25				
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	20	9			29	6						8	21	168 75	0	11	0	208	166 10	9 00			
698	Hutton.....	Dix.....	Coles.....	5	10			15							1	05	40 75	2	9	8	61	5 00	3 00			
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plain.....	Sangamon.....	28				28							1	26	20 25		1	1	25		7 50			
701	Temple Hill.....	Rose Bud.....	Waupe.....	3				3							2	34	24 75	1	6	6	45	4 10	2 00			
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....	5	1			6							1	48	36 00		6	30						
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....	122	7			129							1	128	96 00		1	7	8	195		3 00		
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....	19				19							1	18	13 50		1	6	18					
706	Joppa.....	Gowden.....	Shelby.....	21				21							1	22	16 50		1	21	21					
707	Circle.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	8	1	1		10							13	77	57 75		3	1	61	5 55	5 70			
709	Star.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion.....	73	3			76							5	79	54 00		4	4	62					
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	De Witt.....	5	1			6							3	56	44 25		3	3	56	20 00	13 00			
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	Cook.....	57	4			61							5	58	43 50		9	5	57	49 25	5 00			
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....	47				47							3	55	33 75		1	3	38	33 85	2 00			
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....	54				54							3	55	41 25		2	4	52					
714	Newtown.....	Pilot.....	Vermilion.....	22	4			26							3	54	40 50		2	4	51	25 00	10 00			
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock.....	22				22							3	20	15 00		1	20						
716	Calumet.....	Blue Island.....	Cook.....	68	10			78							5	75	50 25		5	12	9	84	45 90 75			
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	149	41			190							9	102	121 50		2	22	20	151	570 75	5 00		
718	May.....	Norri City.....	White.....	3	1			4							5	38	24 00		1	2	38		1 00			
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....	62	3			65							8	58	43 50		1	2	58					
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....	30	1			31							1	27	20 25		1	2	22					

722 Walnut.....	Walnut.....	49	6	1	3	4	51	38 25	6	6	48	1 00	49 00
723 Omaha.....	Gallatin.....	26	3	2	2	2	28	21 00	2	27	1 00		
724 Chandlerville.....	Cass.....	23	4	2	2	2	25	25 50	4	4	24	5 00	5 00
725 Rankin.....	Vermilion.....	26	2	1	4	5	23	17 25	5	11	17 40 00	12 00	12 00
726 Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	168	16	3	1	4	183	137 25	4	16	11	170 00	15 00
727 Kariton.....	Henderson.....	26	4	1	1	2	20	22 50	6	6	24	15 00	2 00
728 Wacmian.....	Waterman.....	28	2	2	1	2	20	15 00	1	1	24		
729 Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	39	2	1	1	2	36	27 00	1	1	36		
730 Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	141	10	8	1	12	147	110 25	4	9	10	59 00	10 00
731 Harbor.....	South Chicago.....	40	3	2	2	6	39	29 25	3	3	34		
732 Carman.....	Carman.....	65	6	5	5	6	60	45 00	5	4	50		7 00
733 Gibson.....	Ford.....	173	5	1	3	5	179	133 50	3	2	164		
734 Morning Star.....	Fulton.....	31	1	1	1	1	30	22 50	2	27		5 00	
735 Sheridan.....	La Salle.....	22	2	1	3	2	22	16 50	1	17		6 00	
736 Arrowsmith.....	McLean.....	45	6	1	1	3	22	49 36 75	1	7	6	48	17 00
737 Saucemin.....	Livingston.....	121	10	2	8	9	128	96 00	1	9	125		
738 Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	23	16	4	1	1	22	16 50	2	2			
739 Grant Park.....	Grant Park.....	22	1	1	1	1	22	16 50	2	2			2 50
740 New Holland.....	New Holland.....	27	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	1	1	23		
741 Danvers.....	Danvers.....	20	1	1	1	1	17	13 50	1	1	25		
742 Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	20	1	1	1	1	17	13 50	1	1	25		
743 Coode.....	Brayfield.....	22	1	1	1	2	3	27 75	3	37	30 00	8 90	
744 Winnebago.....	Franklin.....	22	1	1	1	1	2	15 75	2	1	19		
745 Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	59	2	1	1	1	4	58 43 50	1	2	56		20 00
746 Weldon.....	De Witt.....	36	1	3	4	7	25	18 75	1	2	20	49 70	2 00
747 Centennial.....	Philo.....	49	5	3	2	7	20	21 75	1	3	26	59 25	9 00
748 Alta.....	Alta.....	39	2	1	1	5	37	27 75	3	37			
749 Akin.....	Franklin.....	27	2	1	1	3	27	20 25	1	1	23		20 00
750 Lyndon.....	Whitstie.....	43	1	1	1	3	42	31 50	1	1	30		1 00
751 Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	25	1	1	3	5	28	21 00	2	1	24	5 00	
752 Allendale.....	Allendale.....	53	2	4	3	5	52	39 00	2	4	51		5 00
753 Ogdun.....	Wabash.....	44	2	2	3	3	45	33 75	3	3	38		5 00
754 Pre-emption.....	Ogdun.....	15	756	2	3	7	23	13 90	1	1	11		
755 Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	122	13	3	3	4	40	30 00	8	17	13	121 112 50	9 75 66 00
756 Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	30	6	1	1	1	30	100 50	1	1	36		7 00
757 Verona.....	Verona.....	37	6	1	1	6	39	24 25	1	3	30	15 00	3 00
758 Mystic Star.....	Mystic Star.....	34	1	1	1	1	34	23 25	1	3	30	18 50	3 00
759 Ore.....	Wayne City.....	23	1	1	1	2	28	21 00	2	2	26		5 00
760 Sibley.....	Sibley.....	36	5	2	5	2	28	21 00	2	2	26		5 00
761 Van Meter.....	Cantrall.....	36	5	2	1	1	40	30 00	1	1	36		8 00
762 Crete.....	Crete.....	128	16	4	2	8	140	105 00	6	16	123		14 00 10 00
763 Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	35	6	1	1	1	35	26 25	1	1	32		2 00
764 Palace.....	Palace.....	150	13	3	2	5	167	125 25	7	12	14	154 110 37	45 00
765 Littleton.....	So. Chicago.....	37	2	1	1	2	38	28 50	2	2	37	4 75	6 00
766 Littleton.....	St. Elmo.....	10	4	1	1	4	40	48 00	2	11	10	27	24 00
767 Tullumar.....	St. Elmo.....	10	4	1	1	4	40	48 00	2	11	10	27	24 00
768 Mizpah.....	La Grange.....	16	4	1	1	4	40	48 00	2	11	10	27	24 00
769 St. Elmo.....	La Grange.....	16	4	1	1	4	40	48 00	2	11	10	27	24 00
770 La Grange.....	La Grange.....	16	4	1	1	4	40	48 00	2	11	10	27	24 00
771 Bay City.....	Bay City.....	44	2	1	1	5	21	15 00	1	5	21	3 00	8 00
772 New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	44	2	1	1	5	21	15 00	1	5	21	3 00	8 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	MEMBERSHIP 1889.....			INCREASE.			DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1890	Dues 1890	Rejections.....	Initiations	Passed	Membership resid- ing in Illinois....	Con. to Members, their widows and orphans	Contrib'd to those not members.....	Contributed to Illi- nois Masonic Or- phans' Home.....
			1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	32	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	30	22 50	1	5	4	36	183 00	9 00		
774	Lake View	Lake View	100	11	6	4	4	2	2	109	81 75	3	14	12	195	183 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....
776	Grand Crossing.....	Grand Cross'g	43	6	3	1	3	1	4	48	36 00	1	8	7	44	62	4 60	.....	.....	.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood.....	56	5	2	7	4	4	37	47 25	1	9	0	62	37	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
778	Gurney	Allen Springs.....	32	7	2	9	4	4	6	63	47 25	1	6	5	37	202 50	6 00	.....	.....	.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Wright's G'Ve	59	10	1	10	1	3	3	98	73 50	2	13	16	95	52	5 00	.....	.....	.....
780	Siloam.....	Chicago.....	82	15	7	22	3	2	2	56	42 00	2	5	5	52	39 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....
781	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	53	4	1	5	1	2	2	56	27 00	.....	3	29	35	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
782	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	41	8	.....	8	1	.....	2	52	39 00	.....	3	29	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
783	Constrantia.....	Chicago.....	46	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	52	39 00	.....	3	29	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
784	Beacon Light.....	Norwood Park.....	27	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	27	23 25	.....	2	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
785	Stanford.....	Stanford.....	18	1	2	3	.....	2	2	19	14 25	.....	2	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
786	Riverton Union.....	Riverton.....	19	8	4	12	.....	2	2	31	23 25	.....	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
787	Worris	Waterloo.....	20	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28	21 00	.....	1	5	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	36	4	1	5	.....	1	1	39	29 25	.....	1	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
789	Auburn Park.....	Auburn Park.....	28	9	4	13	.....	2	.....	41	30 75	.....	5	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
790	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	14	7	17	24	.....	38	.....	38	28 50	.....	1	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
791	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	15	4	.....	5	.....	1	1	19	14 25	.....	4	4	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	12	10	1	11	.....	1	1	22	16 50	.....	3	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Victoria, U. D.....	Victoria.....	15	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....	6	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Tadmor, U. D.....	Karbers Ridge.....	16	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	18	.....	.....	4	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Myrtle, U. D.....	Irving Park.....	16	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	23	.....	.....	9	0	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	E. M. Husted, U. D.....	Roodhouse.....	35	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	40	.....	.....	1	4	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Normal Park, U. D.....	Chicago.....	29	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	36	.....	.....	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Sidell, U. D.....	Sidell.....	13	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	16	.....	.....	3	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			41,476	2,302	334	829	103	3568	769	16,129	561	38,267	42,369	831	582	25	549	2520	2254	38,859	16,943.33	\$5469.15	\$614.50

REPORTS
OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

3100 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, Sept. 13th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In accordance with the usual custom, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District for the current year.

I have visited a large proportion (but not all) of the twenty-nine lodges in my district, and it affords me much pleasure to be able to report to you that they are all in a prosperous condition and doing good work. Not only has the conferring of the degrees improved in quality during the last few years, but more care seems to have been exercised in the selection of the material to work upon. This is as it should be. We cannot guard the *outer door* too carefully.

Peace and harmony are so universally prevalent that the duties of my office have not been very onerous. During last winter I installed the officers of quite a number of lodges, but since then have been called upon only once or twice for really official work.

Acting under your authority of April 16th, I instituted Normal Park Lodge at 63rd Street, Englewood, April 21st. The officers are bright, energetic and well posted, and should they secure a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, Normal Park bids fair to become a bright particular

star in the galaxy of lodges. Should they secure a charter I understand it is their intention to erect a home of their own at Normal Park, which is about a mile south of their present location.

A great difference of opinion seems to exist among the brethren as to the true interpretation of Section 5, Article 4, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and I think that an *official* interpretation of the following points would save much confusion in the future:

1st. Can a lodge suspend for a given time (during the warm weather, for instance) without obtaining a dispensation?

2d. Can the W. M., a quorum being present at the time for holding a stated communication, refuse to open his lodge without afterwards obtaining a dispensation to heal the irregularity?

3d. If no quorum is present at the time for holding a stated communication, must a dispensation afterwards be obtained?

The great topic of interest in Masonic circles at present is the proposed Masonic Temple to be erected in this city in the near future. In fact I understand that work upon it has already been commenced, so that it is no longer a matter of speculation and doubt, but a living reality. From all that I can hear of the plans for the building it will reflect credit not only upon this city and State, but also upon the great Fraternity it will represent.

Thanking you for the honor conferred in appointing me as your Deputy, and with best wishes, I am,

Faternally yours,

WM. K. FORSYTH,
D. D. G. M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

485 W. ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 11th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: It affords me pleasure to report that matters in the Second District are all harmonious and prosperous. As you are aware, the Second District is the smallest in territory, one of the largest in population, and nearly the smallest in number of lodges of any district in the State, and my duties during the past year as your Deputy have been very light. Have visited most of the lodges, and report that there are none dormant, all

doing good substantial work in quantities which are satisfactory. Nothing like a boom, but steady growth.

There have been but two matters of special importance occurring in my district which have called for my official investigation and assistance.

The first was objections to the installment of a master. The objections were interposed upon the ground that technically the master had not been elected. It seems there were two candidates for the office of master who received the votes of the members; one a past master, the other the presiding master, and, upon the first ballot, the past master received one or two more votes than the presiding master, there being some four or five blank ballots collected with the others, and the presiding master declared the past master elected, when some of the friends of the past master raised a question as to the legality of the ballot, and moved that the ballot be again taken. The master stated that if it was the desire of the members of the lodge that the ballot should be re-taken, he would withdraw his declaration, and the question being submitted to the members of the lodge, they unanimously declared for a second ballot, which being taken, the presiding master received two more votes than the other. All the members voting. He was then declared elected, and the objections to his installation were made upon the technical grounds that, having once declared the ballot, it was beyond his power or the power of the lodge, to set aside the vote and take another ballot. At the request of both the candidates I visited the lodge and made an investigation. Was assured by both the master and the past master, who had been a candidate, that their only desire was that the matter should be officially determined. The objections being of the technical character above stated, and no one raising any question as to the qualifications, morally or masonically, of either of the parties, in compliance with Masonic usage I appointed a committee of three past masters, of whom R. W. John O'Neill was one, and with them repaired to a committee room, when the matter was thoroughly investigated, developing substantially the facts above set forth. The committee decided that, with the consent of the master and the unanimous wish of the lodge expressed, it was not irregular to take the second ballot; that inasmuch as no member of the lodge had left the hall during the balloting, and no other members had come in, that the second ballot should prevail. The report was made to the lodge, and I proceeded to install the officers accordingly, and am happy to state that the lodge has prospered during the year.

The other matter occurred from an alleged irregularity on the part of the master in sending out upon committees, to examine visiting brethren, some of the members of his lodge whom he had been led to believe were, through a spirit of malevolence, stopping the work in the lodge, and during their absence on committees, passing the ballot. The complaint was of a somewhat serious nature, as it involved the question of a master's prerogative, and it was further claimed that the master declined to admit the mem-

bers of the committee until one or more of the newly elected candidates had been initiated. I notified the complaining members to meet me at the lodge, called the master before them in an ante-room, and made a thorough investigation; became satisfied myself, and also satisfied the complaining members, that the master had acted as he deemed for the best interests of the lodge, and without any intention to do a wrong or injustice to the members. A mutual exchange of feeling occurred, and the complaining members all expressed themselves as satisfied with the explanation made by the master; declared that they had no desire to pursue the matter by way of complaints or charges against the master, shook hands, and on repairing to the lodge room the ballot was spread upon a candidate for degrees, and was found clear; since which time I have heard no complaints, but on the contrary find that the lodge is working harmoniously.

Aside from these two matters, and the answering of questions as to Masonic law to several masters in the district, who have called upon me to have doubts in their minds removed, I have not been called upon to officially exercise the functions of my office.

I will take occasion here to state that from nearly a quarter of a century's experience and observation, I am satisfied that there is quite as much danger in over-supervision of lodges by newly appointed deputy grand masters, as there is with deputy grand masters not discharging their duties, and I have further found that where disagreements arise between officers and members of lodges and frequently between members themselves, a little timely advice and careful but firm exercise of the discretionary powers, will result in healing differences which are liable under other circumstances to create discord, with all its attendant disadvantages in the lodge.

Thanking you, sir, for the honor conferred by my appointment as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second District, and being happy to report Masonry in so happy and flourishing condition throughout all the lodges in my district, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7th, 1860.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro.: I am very much gratified to again be able to re-

port that the lodges in my district are in a prosperous condition, that harmony prevails, and nothing of a serious character exists.

There have been several matters of a trifling nature reported to me by different masters and brethren, and I have had all of them satisfactorily arranged.

In the case of Evans Lodge (524) reported to you in July last, and referred to me for investigation, of which I sent you a detailed report, I am satisfied that the master and the officers contemplated no wrong to any brother—they simply performed their duty, and the circumstances prevented an injustice.

One of the most pleasant duties that I have been called upon to perform during the last year, was the instituting of the lodge U. D. at Irving Park in my district. I was assisted by W. Bro. J. Rhodes Wilkins. Believing it my duty to know the character of the brethren forming a new lodge, and the material they would probably work, I made careful inquiries, and I find that the master and officers are intelligent, honorable gentlemen, zealous Masons, and the material they will draw from is of the same character. I have visited the lodge several times and find that all the officers are perfect in the standard work, they are serious and impressive in conferring of the degrees, and careful in the selection of their material; complying strictly with the grand lodge by-laws, and all orders from the Grand East receiving proper attention. In my opinion you will never regret having issued to them the dispensation, and should the grand lodge grant them a charter they will be second to none in their Masonic work, teachings or duty.

I have been called upon by many of the lodges to install the officers, witness the work and examine the records, and I can report all clear in the 3d District.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. DIXON,

D. D. G. M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ELGIN, ILL., August 5th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro. : In submitting my annual report I have but little to offer.

I am, however, satisfied that most of the lodges are prosperous and doing a fair amount of work, and that peace and harmony prevails throughout the entire district.

By invitation of the worshipful master, I presided at the installation of the officers of Dundee Lodge, No. 190, held in conjunction with the installation of the officers of Eastern Star Chapter, presided over by the ever genial E. C. Hawley, W. M. elect. A large and enthusiastic attendance of ladies and friends of the order were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Some very nice music appropriate to the occasion was greatly appreciated by those present.

At the request of Brother A. D. Tyler, W. M. of Hampshire Lodge, No. 443, I presided at a public installation of the officers. A large number of invited guests were present, and among them Presiding Elder VanHorn, who followed me with an eloquent address, elucidating the principles of Freemasonry and its advantages. The banquet, a magnificent one furnished by the ladies, was greatly enjoyed.

February 11th, 12th and 13th, will ever be remembered as red letter days by the Fraternity of Elgin and the surrounding districts. The School of Instruction, conducted by R. W. Brothers M. D. Chamberlin and James John, was productive of great good. The sessions were well attended and brought many honored visitors to our city, and among them your M. W. self and R. W. Brothers L. L. Munn, Edward Cook, and others.

I was called upon to visit Nunda Lodge, No. 169, on two occasions, and aided in settling a little difficulty and restoring peace and harmony among its members.

Communications with Harvard and Richmond Lodges will conclude my labors for the year.

In closing my report, M. W. Master, may I allude to a matter which I have not observed without pain. A growing spirit of criticism and censoriousness on the part of members, arising from the varying of a word or a part of a sentence, fault finding is the result, which at times causes hard feelings and estrangements to creep into our lodges. I feel that while it is the duty of every officer in a lodge to perfect himself in the ritual, I hold that carping criticisms and antagonistic speeches afford but little in the way of improvement.

Courteously and fraternally yours,

WM. S. HEWINS,

D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, ILL., Aug 8, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Another Masonic year having drawn to a close, it becomes my pleasant duty to report the condition of the Order in this the Fifth District. My pleasant relations with the Craft and the courtesies extended to me have rendered my labors most delightful.

Aside from matters of minor importance, such as installations, answering inquires, and occasional visits, the consolidation under my direction of two of the lodges of the district, and the School of Instruction held at Rockford, stand out as the most prominent Masonic events of the year.

For some years there had prevailed among the Fraternity of Freeport the conviction that the interests of Masonry in that city demanded the consolidation of two of the three existing lodges.

Accordingly the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, and Moses R. Thompson Lodge, No. 381, voted unanimously to merge the two into one under the name and title of the former, viz.: Excelsior Lodge, No. 97. On the evening of the 29th of January, 1890, the consolidation was formally consummated by the election and installation of officers under my direction as district deputy grand master. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of this step, and I am happy to note the new era of prosperity upon which the brethren have entered.

Although prevented by illness from attending the School of Instruction held January 28, 29, 30, 1890, at Rockford, by the grand examiners, I am enabled to report that it was one of the most successful meetings ever held in this district. The brethren of the Rockford and vicinity lodges vied with one another in their efforts to assist the grand examiners to make the occasion a memorable one in the history of the Fraternity.

An event of unusual interest to myself and to my brethren of Freeport, was the visit with which the grand master honored us. The occasion was rendered enjoyable by the timely remarks of the grand master and others, and by the social and fraternal intercourse of the brethren.

Congratulating you upon the peace and prosperity which, under your administration, prevails within our borders, and thanking you for kindness shown, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,

D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MOUNT CARROLL, August 8th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : Another Masonic year is fast drawing to a close, and I take great pleasure in reporting that the utmost harmony continues to exist among the lodges and brethren; not a discordant event has occurred to my knowledge anywhere, and I believe this to have been a year of great prosperity to the lodges throughout the district.

There is a noble contention, or rather emulation, among the lodges, as to which can best work, and best agree, and among the brethren as to who can best exemplify the tenets of the order, "Friendship, Morality and Brotherly love."

With best wishes for your continued success, prosperity and happiness,
I am,

Sincerely and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,

D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, July 29th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : I know of nothing which has transpired in the 7th Masonic District during the current year which requires any special report from me. I believe all is well with the Craft and that it has been favored with a reasonable degree of prosperity. I have not been called upon to make any official visits, consequently believe that harmony prevails in the several lodges throughout my jurisdiction.

Truly and fraternally yours,

JOHN D. CRABTREE,

D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MORRIS, August 8th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: During the past year harmony has prevailed in the lodges of the eighth district.

I have visited a number, assisted in installing officers, and am glad to note a constant improvement in the work of most lodges.

Among those worthy of special notice I would mention Braidwood Lodge No. 704, which is in a mining district, where there has been much business depression on account of strikes, and yet the lodge is in an excellent condition, with a remarkably fine body of men and doing excellent work.

On May 20th I inspected Matteson Lodge, No. 175, Joliet, at which time were present about 180 brethren representing many of the surrounding lodges, and work on the 3d degree was performed in a very elaborate manner by the celebrated Mount Vernon team, after which followed a banquet and throughout a most enjoyable occasion, although in the minds of many it is very questionable whether there is not a limit in such elaborate work, beyond which the impressions received cease to convey to the mind of the initiated the sublime truths taught in our order.

I desire especially to mention Cedar Lodge, No. 124, Morris, whose master, David Nickel, has devoted himself with zeal to perfect the work and make it impressive. With the introduction of music and military precision in every step, and with a determination that every word spoken and act done shall tend to impress the mind of the candidate with the sublime principles of our order, he has accomplished very much. He has inaugurated the practice of having once a month a member deliver to the lodge an address on some matter historical or explanatory of Masonry; also occasionally having a public gathering in the lodge room, of the families and invited friends of the brethren to hear some of these addresses; also he has appointed some of the oldest and best posted members to the positions which are generally deemed the lowest and least desirable, believing that it is of the most vital importance that the first impression made upon a candidate should be very favorable.

On St. John's Day, June 24th, the brethren of the lodge, with their families and friends, assembled in the lodge room, where they were entertained with both vocal and instrumental music of a light order, following which the D. D. G. M. of this district delivered an address on the "Ancient Mysteries," after which with refreshments and music "swiftly sped the hours" till midnight.

Fraternally,

E. SANFORD,

D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 9th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : I take pleasure in submitting to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District.

The first duties I was called on to attend to, I have pleasure in stating, were installing the officers of Humbolt Lodge, No. 555, at Ottawa, Ill. I had a pleasant visit, and found the brethren well posted and wide awake.

On the evening of Dec. 28th, I installed the officers of Marseilles Lodge, No. 417, of which I am a charter member.

I visited Saunemin Lodge, No. 738, Feb. 25th, to investigate a matter between Saunemin and Chatsworth Lodges, which I have been unable to adjust at this date. I found a good working lodge at Saunemin, and a clever lot of brethren. The foot prints of Bro. J. H. C. Dill were very visible around there.

March 6th I had a call from Shiloh Lodge, No. 397, to preside at a trial where charges had been preferred, but after a social consultation with the brethren interested, the matter was amicably settled.

On invitation I visited Occidental Lodge, No. 40, at Ottawa, Ill., March 17th, to witness the conferring of the third degree, and I take great pleasure in saying the work was well done and that I was royally entertained on the occasion.

Fraternally yours,

EBENEZER BARBER,
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, Aug. 9th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : As your Deputy for the 10th District, I have been called on to perform no official act whatever during the past Masonic year.

So far as I am informed, the lodges of this district are enjoying perfect peace and harmony, and a reasonable degree of prosperity.

Truly and fraternally yours,

MARSHALL U. TRIMBLE,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, July 28th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: My labors as your Deputy have been almost routine. I did however stray from my jurisdiction into that of Bro. Hoyle, of the 13th, who met me at Rio, where we adjusted a jurisdictional question between Rio and Oxford Lodges, and participated in a joint installation of the officers of Mt. Horeb Chapter and Rio Lodge, which was public, largely attended, and very enjoyable.

Fraternally,

FRANK G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

PRAIRIE CITY, August 7th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The Masonic Schools of Instruction have borne fruit in the 12th District during the past year. Many of our lodges have been crowded with work, the material being the best young men in the country. And it affords me pleasure to report that the work done in some of the lodges of my district will compare favorably with the work of the "Standard Team" or any other team. I regret to note that many of the lodges of our State submit all questions arising in the lodges, many of them most trivial, direct to the Grand Master, when many, if not all of them, could be promptly and satisfactorily answered by the District Deputy. This practice is not only an injustice to the District Deputy but a great and unnecessary annoyance to the Grand Master.

Peace and harmony prevails among the lodges and brethren of my district. With high personal regard, I am,

Fraternally yours,

G. W. HAMILTON,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, Aug. 18th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*

Dear Sir and Bro.: It is with pleasure that (in making my report as District Deputy) I can report that peace and harmony prevails in the Thirteenth District.

I have been called to visit officially only in two cases, both of which were harmoniously and satisfactorily adjusted.

Dec. 26th, 1889, I visited Alexis, and as your proxy opened an occasional grand lodge, and dedicated a hall for use of Alexandria Lodge, No. 702, after which elegant refreshments were served. In the evening I installed the officers publicly, before a large and attentive audience. After installation R. W. Bro. Geo. C. Lorimer delivered an address, with which, as usual, the audience was highly pleased.

I have installed the officers of several lodges, the following publicly: Vesper Lodge, No. 584; Hiram Lodge, No. 26; and Wataga Lodge, No. 291.

I visited Victoria Lodge, U. D., at Victoria, Aug. 30th, at which time they conferred the third degree. Although a young lodge, they work as well as any lodge in this district. The records show the lodge to be in a good healthy condition, and if chartered at next Grand Lodge, it will prove to be a prosperous lodge.

Many of the lodges in this district have employed grand lecturers during the past year, which shows an increasing desire to perfect themselves in the Standard Work.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. R. HOYLE, JR.

D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, July 21, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Fourteenth District.

I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15; Temple Lodge, No. 46, and Illinois Lodge, No. 263.

March 24th I visited Geo. Washington Lodge, No. 222, at Chillicothe. The third degree was conferred on two candidates. The work was done in a very creditable manner. The brethren at Chillicothe are about as near perfect in the ritual as any lodge can be—I doubt if there are many lodges in the State that can do better. The attendance was large, and was well entertained by the Chillicothe brethren.

There have been but few questions submitted to me, and it is fair to presume that peace and harmony prevail in this jurisdiction; so far as I know, such is the case.

Thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, and for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

GIBSON CITY, Aug. 8, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the 15th Masonic District of Illinois.

Peace and harmony seem to reign supreme in this District. I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Bloomington Lodge, No. 43; Heyworth Lodge, No. 251; Wade Barney Lodge, No. 512; Mozart Lodge, No. 656; Gibson Lodge, No. 733.

I also visited several lodges and find the brethren enthusiastic and well up in the standard work.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

S. J. LEFÈVRE,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, August 6th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : In making the regular report from the 16th Masonic District of Illinois, I have nothing but the common statement of peace and harmony within our borders to present you.

Social and fraternal sentiment has governed all Masonic intercourse in this district, and the only opportunity for official action, during the past year, was on the occasion of instituting a lodge at Sidell, Vermilion Co., June 23d, of which special report was duly made at that time.

Fraternally yours,

FAYETTE S. HATCH,
D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, Aug. 4th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : During the past year peace and harmony have prevailed in this the 17th Masonic District; a fair degree of prosperity has attended a majority of the lodges. No call for official visitation has been made, and in consequence but few lodges have been visited.

In compliance with your proxy of Oct. 8th, I constituted Broadlands Lodge, No. 791, and installed its officers, of which due report was made. This lodge is doing good work and is in a prosperous condition.

Dec. 3d, I had the pleasure of meeting you at the annual communication of Arcola Lodge, No. 366. I can only speak in the highest praise of the officers and brethren of Arcola. On this occasion the 1st, 2nd and 3rd degrees were conferred, the work well rendered and strictly in line with the standard work. The attendance was exceedingly large, and if more of our lodges would adopt this or some similar plan of making their annual communications so interesting and social as to draw out all members, we would have many more prosperous and harmonious lodges than we now have.

The School of Instruction held in Urbana Feb. 4, 5 and 6, conducted by R. W. Bros. Grimes and Stoker and a number of the D. G. L's, was well at-

tended and a success in every way. Much good has resulted from it and the end is not yet.

With best wishes for the continued successful administration of your high office, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. EUBELING,
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, Aug. 12, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Having received no invitation to visit lodges during the past year, I am unable to report the condition of Masonry in this District. My belief is that the lodges are generally harmonious and prosperous.

Thanking you for the honor of the appointment, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,
D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 14th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: The time to make my annual report is again here. How swiftly the years roll by and truly remind us that what we have to do must be done quickly.

Peace, harmony and concord truly reign in this the 19th District, and the statistics of this District will, I think, show a very prosperous Masonic year.

I am reminded almost daily of the good results of the School of Instruction you caused to be held in this city in February last, and lodges are now working the grand lodge work, and know what it is.

Many of the lodges are taking a great interest in visiting sister lodges and helping to do the work, and in that way all are becoming familiar with the work of the grand lodge.

I visited Mechanicsburg, No. 299, a short time ago, and there were the representatives of thirteen lodges, and at other places there are often from four to eight lodges represented. In this way all get well acquainted and have very pleasant and prosperous meetings.

During the past year I have assisted in dedicating a very fine lodge room in this city; it is one of the finest in the State, and Masonry has been truly born again in this city.

At Pawnee I assisted in the dedication of a new lodge room that reflects great credit on Pawnee Lodge, and hope to be able to report others in the near future in my District.

I take great pleasure in reporting that your administration of the office of Grand Master of one of the largest and most prosperous Grand Lodges in the United States is giving great promise.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,
D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, Aug. 20th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: It affords me great pleasure to report that all lodges within my district are in a satisfactory condition and generally prosperous.

So far as I have been able to learn, nothing has occurred in any of the lodges in this district during the present year which has called for comment or complaint. My official duties have been confined to correspondence relating to the laws and usages of the Craft. Winchester Lodge, No. 105, is making preparations to fit up a new lodge room, which it expects to make very complete in all its appointments. The brethren feel that no better use can be made of the lodge funds than in making our lodge room attractive and inviting, thereby creating a new interest, and as a result we expect to have

a better attendance at our meetings, better work and more of it, and an increased rather than a diminished fund for charitable purposes.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GROUT,

D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

CARTHAGE, Aug. 4th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I have the honor to herewith submit my report as District Deputy for the 21st Masonic District.

Immediately upon receiving my appointment I notified the several lodges of my appointment and readiness to visit them when called upon.

My duties have been light and pleasant; but few questions of Masonic law and usage to answer, and no calls except for assistance at installation of officers; dedication of J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, and to witness work, except on July 14th I visited Black Hawk, No. 238, at Hamilton, and by request of Worshipful Master Ezra H. Stewart conducted the funeral services at the burial of Bro. Marshall B. Law, who was a worthy and exemplary member of that lodge, and one whom the lodge and community will greatly miss.

It is with feelings of much satisfaction I am enabled to report that peace and harmony reigns in the 21st District. No contention exists amongst the lodges, but that the lodges are in a healthy and prosperous condition, and that a strong friendly emulation exists as to which can do the best Standard Work.

Again it is commendable to the enterprise of the Masonic fraternity, showing a healthy state of affairs, where so many lodges are able to provide for themselves, in their own right, safe and beautiful halls in which to meet. Of the 14 lodges in Hancock Co., eight at least own their own halls, viz.: Hancock, No. 20; LaHarpe, 195; Dallas City, 235; Black Hawk, 238; J. L. Anderson, 318; Brown, 486; Burnside, 683; Elvaston, 715.

On Dec. 10th, 1889, I had the pleasure of meeting you at Black Hawk, No. 238, where we witnessed the exemplification of the ritual on the 3d de-

gree, as rendered by W. Bro. Jno. F. Scott and the officers of Hancock Lodge, No. 20, the correctness and impressive manner of which you were then enabled to judge. Like work is done by many of the workmen in this district. You remember work done, banquet, sandwiched by speeches, that is an old custom of Black Hawk, now fast becoming the rule in all lodges.

On Dec. 26th, on invitation, I had the pleasure of visiting Plymouth Lodge, No. 286, and publicly installing its officers in the Christian church. After a short and timely address by Bro. Wm. Booze, an adjournment was had to a banquet hall where the ladies had gathered together an abundance of those good things which are always appreciated by a hungry Mason. Little more needs to be said. Ate of course.

Again I enjoyed the proverbial hospitality of Masons as exemplified at Augusta, on Dec. 27th, by J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, where the ceremonies of the dedication of their hall was conducted by Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins in a most impressive manner, followed by an able address by Bro. Robbins, after which the officers were publicly installed by Bro. Robbins, I assisting as grand marshal.

On January 4th, 1890, I had the honor of installing the officers of Dills Lodge, No. 295, at Hickory Ridge. The installation was private, after which I assisted in the work of conferring the third degree.

Feb. 1st, by invitation of W. Bro. John G. Schwartz, I visited LaPrairie Lodge No. 269, and witnessed good and true work on the 2nd and 3rd degrees. It being a stated communication, the lodge by an unanimous vote placed five of their members upon the roll of membership for life, without dues, they having regularly paid their dues for over thirty years. LaPrairie Lodge is in good financial condition and owns its hall.

I received an invitation to attend the celebration of St. John's Day, Dec. 27th, 1889, at LaHarpe Lodge, No. 195; also at Denver Lodge in June 1890, to witness work, both of which I was unable to attend, much to my regret.

I have visited, informally, several other of the lodges in my district, only regretting I have not been able to visit all, and have upon all occasions been received with the Masonic courtesy due as your representative.

As to work, it would not be just for me to particularize where so many are striving to excell, and it is with pleasure, I can assure you, the work now being done in this district is intended to be the Standard Work, with one or two exceptions, and far surpass in correctness and excellence that done before the Schools of Instruction were instituted.

With thanks for the high honor conferred upon me by your appointment,

and hopes that in no great degree have you been disappointed in your expectations, I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

W. R. HAMILTON,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, Aug. 7th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro.: Since the date of my appointment I have not been called upon to discharge any official duties in this district. That I might act advisedly, however, in making this report, I have addressed a note to the secretary of each lodge in the district, requesting him to report directly to me. In response I have received a report from nearly every lodge in the district, and can state, therefore, that the lodges, with two or three exceptions, show a healthy growth in membership. Most of the lodges are doing better work than ever before, and it is to be hoped in the interest of the Craft that the Masonic Schools of Instruction may be held at convenient places so long as Masonry is worthy to be taught.

I have an abiding conviction that Freemasonry would gain inestimable strength, and that Masonic lodges would become the great centers of morality, if something could be done to prevent Freemasons from becoming identified with other secret societies. Every Mason who is a member of any other order, is ever ready, as a rule, to bear witness to the fact that Masonry is above and beyond them all. And yet, if a Mason is a member of several societies, he is not likely to be a valuable member of either of them. I have been informed that it is the rule throughout the continent of Europe, that a Freemason cannot belong to any other secret order. If that rule could be once established here, it would strengthen Masonry, build up Masonic lodges and we would indeed become a power for good. Of course such a regulation could not in any wise effect the standing of any who are already Masons. It could not be retrospective in its operation. A regulation to the effect that hereafter no person shall be made a Mason who is a member of any other secret society, unless he withdrew from such other society before the degrees in Masonry are conferred, and that no Mason shall join any other secret society, would strengthen every Masonic lodge. To make our lodges more exclusive in their requirements would, in my humble opinion, strengthen Freemasonry everywhere. We have enough Masons as it is—we want better Masonry.

I venture to make this suggestion without any effort at elaboration. I hope to be able to meet you in Chicago at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, where I have no doubt that under your direction wise counsels will prevail on all questions, and that much will be done to promote the interests of our common cause.

Congratulating the Craft upon the eminent wisdom which they have called to the East, thanking you for the distinguished favor with which you have regarded me, and with a brother's earnest hope that plenty, health and peace may be with you always, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, August 26, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master.*

Early in the present year I was called on by the Master of Blueville Lodge, No. 647, to preside at the trial of two cases then pending in said lodge upon charges preferred by the Junior Warden. By your direction I accepted the invitation. At the conclusion of these trials I reported to you, in detail, the issues, the evidence, my rulings, and the action of the lodge.

Excepting these cases, which I believe to have been properly and satisfactorily settled, harmony has prevailed in the district, and the Craft have been fairly prosperous.

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

CASEY, Aug. 18th, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting my report as Deputy of the 24th District, I am performing a pleasant duty, as nothing requiring an official

visit has occurred to mar the peace, harmony or prosperity of the lodges or brethren of this jurisdiction.

My only official visit, as heretofore reported, was to investigate a complaint as to the inefficiency of a lodge hall, and I now congratulate the lodge in their abandonment of the old and securing a safe and comfortable hall. There are a number of lodge halls in this and other rural districts that, on close inspection, could not be pronounced "secure places for Masonic instruction and work," but are tolerated as the best procurable under existing circumstances. Taking Casey's hall as a sample, an average one in its time, owned by the lodge, yet it is not abreast with the business buildings and enterprise of the town, nor safe and comfortable at the same time for lodge work. The brethren, though poor as neighboring lodges, with a zeal for Masonry that is worthy of emulation, are building a three story brick hall, and expect to occupy it by December. Half the failure to meet regularly can be attributed to halls that cannot be ventilated and remain secure. The more comfortable and inviting our halls the greater our prosperity and growth. In my humble opinion a higher minimum standard for Masonic halls should be secured and maintained.

The installing of officers of several lodges; answering questions to Masters and Wardens; assisting in conferring the degrees, and a few personal visitations, comprise my labors for the year, and I trust have rendered satisfaction to all concerned.

Appreciating the honor you have conferred in appointing me your Deputy, and tendering you my deep personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM WALLACE BRUCE,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

FLORA, August 5, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year it gives me pleasure to be permitted to say that nothing has occurred in the Twenty-fifth District to mar the peace and harmony of Masonry, and that the Craft is still in a prosperous condition. Not a single case has been referred to me for official action.

Absence from the State compelled me to decline the very kind and fraternal invitation of Worshipful Brother Tipsword, of Greenland Lodge, No. 665, to attend a picnic given by the members of the lodge and their families on St. John's Day.

Wishing you and the Craft prosperity, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

G. W. SMITH,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

TROY, August 6, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master.*

Dear Sir and Bro. : The close of this, another Masonic year, reminds me of my duty as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-sixth Masonic District, to make official report to you, as Grand Master, of my doings, or the doings of the Craft therein, during the year.

So far as I am apprised, peace and harmony have prevailed and still prevail. Immediately after receiving notice of your placing me in charge of this district, I sent out to the several lodges comprising it the usual notices, since which time no sound of discord or confusion has reached me, either directly or indirectly, so that I am naturally led to believe that all is well, and take much pleasure in thus reporting.

I have been unable to visit, as I had expected, but few of the lodges in the district; however, I am aware that my presence was not necessary to the general prosperity which seems to prevail. I therefore am pleased to make favorable report.

Appreciating the kind consideration that placed me in this position, and trusting that I have been worthy thereof, with sincere personal regards, I am,

Most fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON, SR.,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-sixth District.

 TWENTY SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, August 7, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : On receipt of my commission as District Deputy Grand Master, which you so very kindly presented, I notified all the lodges in my district of my appointment, and also of my readiness to visit them on receiving proper notice, but up to the present time no call for my official presence has been received.

My visits to the lodges the past year were very few, as my health has not been good for some time past; however, I made some visits and found harmony, unanimity and concord prevailing among them.

Thanking you very kindly for favors received at your hands, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

 TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MT. VERNON, August 9, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro. : The report for the Twenty-eighth District is that peace and harmony prevail, and it affords me great pleasure to say that no friction of any kind has occurred during the year requiring my official services. On the contrary, I find by visiting the lodges, corresponding with them, and talking with members whom I have met, that there has been an increased interest during the year in Masonic affairs, which has been manifested by increased attendance at the meetings and the accretion of much good material.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WALTER WATSON,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, July 30, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: A fraternal notice from our R. W. Grand Secretary admonishes me that my annual report is about due.

I have had no official calls during the past year, which seems to indicate that Masonic matters are progressing peacefully and harmoniously in this, the Twenty-ninth District. From all sources I find that the lodges in this part of our Grand Jurisdiction are prospering. Especially is this so in my immediate vicinity, and all of our neighboring lodges are doing good work and seem to have plenty of it. I have also noticed that the material offering is in the main good and select, which is as it should be.

With best wishes and thanks for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. J. ELWELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

CAIRO, August 4, 1890.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

Dear Sir and Bro.: In submitting this, my annual report, for the Thirtieth District, I beg leave to state that on receipt of my commission as District Deputy Grand Master I notified the different lodges of my appointment and of my willingness to visit whenever it became necessary for me to do so. So far I have had no request from any of the lodges on official duties. Have corresponded with and visited several lodges, and so far as I have been able to ascertain there are no sounds of discord or confusion tending to mar the harmony and prosperity of the Craft in this district.

Thanking you for honors conferred and for many kind personal favors, I am,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN WOOD,

D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., May 20, 1890.

JOHN M. PEARSON, *Grand Master*.

M. W. and Dear Brother: I herewith transmit a brief report of the Masonic Schools held, pursuant to your order, by the Board of Grand Examiners during the current year:

DU QUOIN.

The first School was held at Du Quoin, on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of January, 1890. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. M. C. Crawford, Deputy Grand Master; M. W. D. M. Browning, Past Grand Master; R. W. G. W. Scawthon, Past Grand Chaplain; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and E. L. Stoker, Grand Examiners; R. W. Edward Cook, ex-Grand Examiner; R. W. Brethren James Douglas, J. W. Rose, J. R. Ennis, T. H. Humphrey, W. I. Holcomb, D. B. Robinson, T. C. McKinney and W. H. Stephens, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Forty-five lodges were represented, and one hundred and forty-five names were registered.

ROCKFORD.

The second was held at Rockford, on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of January, 1890. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, A. B. Ashley and James John, Grand Examiners; Frank Barker, D. G. L.; and R. W. E. Barber, D. D. G. M.

Forty-one lodges were represented, and two hundred and nineteen names were registered.

URBANA.

The third was held at Urbana, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of February, 1890. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. Owen Scott, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and E.

L. Stoker, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren J. H. C. Dill, J. E. Evans, H. E. Huston and W. E. Handy, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren F. S. Hatch, Walter Watson, S. J. LeFevere and F. E. Eubeling, D. D. G. Masters.

Fifty-three lodges were represented, and two hundred and twenty-two names were registered.

ELGIN.

The fourth was held at Elgin, on the 11th, 12th and 13th days of February, 1890. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin and James John, Grand Examiners; R. W. Edward Cook, ex-Grand Examiner; R. W. E. Barber, D. D. G. M.

Fifty-five lodges were represented, and two hundred and fifty-five names were registered.

SPRINGFIELD.

The fifth and last was held at Springfield, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of February, 1890. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. F. Springer, Grand Chaplain; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley and James John, Grand Examiners; R. W. Edward Cook, ex-Grand Examiner; R. W. Brethren C. F. Tenney, J. H. C. Dill, J. E. Evans, W. O. Butler, G. A. Stadler, J. M. James, H. E. Huston and J. W. Rose, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren R. D. Lawrence, W. T. Vandever and W. R. Hamilton, D. D. G. Masters.

One hundred and four lodges were represented, and four hundred and one names were registered.

At each of the schools the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work in each of the degrees, were fully exemplified and general instruction given, and the degrees conferred on actual candidates, for resident lodges.

In conclusion, M. W. Grand Master, permit me in behalf of the members of the Board to tender you our most grateful thanks for your uniform kindness, and for your presence at our schools, and for your assistance and encouragement in our work.

We also desire, through this report, to most heartily thank the Deputy Grand Lecturers, District Deputy Grand Masters and all others for their generous assistance at our schools.

Respectfully and fraternally,

W. B. GRIMES, Secretary.

INDEX.

ADDRESS—		PAGE.
Of Grand Master		6
APPOINTMENTS—		
Of Committees.....		4, 96
Of Grand Officers.....		94
Of Grand Examiners.....		97
Of Schools of Instruction.....		11
Of Deputy Grand Lecturers.....		12, 97
Of Deputy Grand Masters.....		99
AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION PROPOSED		56
AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS—		
Acted upon.....		92
Proposed and seconded.....		93, 95
List of.....		105
Alphabetical List of Lodges (in Appendix, Part 2d).....		2
Alphabetical List of Post Offices, with Name and No. of Lodges (Appendix, Part 2d)		18
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES—		
Committee on.....		5, 96
Report of.....		37
COMMITTEES—		
Appointment of.....		4, 96
Appeals and Grievances, report of.....		37
Chartered Lodges, report of.....		38
Correspondence, report of.....		33, 37
Credentials, report of.....		44
Finance, report of.....		73
Grand Master's Address, report of.....		32

Jurisprudence, report of.....	56
List of.....	4, 96
Lodges U. D., report of.....	76
Mileage and Per Diem, report of.....	74
Obituaries, report of.....	39
Petitions, report of.....	63
 CHARTERED LODGES—	
Committee on.....	5, 96
Report of.....	38
Tabular Statement of (in Appendix, Part 2d).....	24
 CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES—	
Reference to, in Grand Master's Address.....	8
Reference to, in Grand Secretary's Report.....	21
 CORRESPONDENCE—	
Committee on.....	5, 97
Report of.....	33, 37
Report of (in Appendix, Part 1st).....	3
 CREDENTIALS—	
Committee on.....	5
Report of.....	44
 DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS—	
Referred to, in Grand Master's Address.....	12
List of.....	97
 DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS—	
List of.....	99
Reports of (in Appendix, Part 2d).....	44
 ELECTION—	
Of Grand Officers.....	35, 57
 EXCHANGES—	
List of.....	108
 FINANCE—	
Committee on.....	5, 97
Report of.....	73

GRAND LODGES—

List of.....	104
--------------	-----

GRAND MASTER—

Address of.....	5
Committee on, report of.....	32
Remarks of.....	58, 60, 73

GRAND EXAMINERS—

Appointment of.....	97
Report of (in Appendix, Part 2d).....	65

GRAND OFFICERS—

Election of.....	35, 57
Appointment of Appointed Officers.....	94
Installation of.....	94
List of.....	2, 94
List of Elected Grand Officers from formation of Grand Lodge to date.....	100

GRAND SECRETARY—

Reported a constitutional number of lodges represented.....	4
Report of.....	21
Submitted his books and accounts.....	25

GRAND SECRETARIES—

List of.....	104
--------------	-----

GRAND TREASURER—

Report of.....	18
----------------	----

INTRODUCTIONS—

Of Grand Representatives.....	57
Of M. W. Bro. Frederick Speed.....	60
Of M. W. Bro. Lewis Ziegler.....	62
Of R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe.....	72

INVITATIONS—

To visit Board of Trade.....	35
To visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	36
To visit Order Eastern Star.....	36

INSTALLATION—

Of Grand Officers	94
-------------------------	----

JURISPRUDENCE—

Committee on.....	4, 96
Report of.....	56

LODGE DIRECTORY (in Appendix, Part 2b),	2
---	---

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION—

Committee on.....	5, 96
Report of	76

MINUTES—

Reading of dispensed with.....	6
--------------------------------	---

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—

Committee on	5, 97
Report of.....	79

ORATION—

R. W. Bro. A. T. Wolff, D. D., Grand Orator,.....	66
---	----

OBITUARIES—

Committee on.....	5
Report of.....	39

PETITIONS—

Committee on.....	5
Report of.....	63

PERMANENT MEMBERS—

List of	107
---------------	-----

PRAYER—

By Grand Chaplain.....	4
------------------------	---

REPRESENTATIVES—

Of Constituent Lodges	50
Of other Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge.....	102
Of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges.....	103

REPORTS—

Of Grand Master.....	6
Of Grand Secretary.....	21
Of Grand Treasurer.....	18
Of Committee on Appeals and Grievances.....	37
Of Committee on Chartered Lodges.....	38
Of Committee on Credentials.....	44
Of Committee on Correspondence.....	33, 37
Of Committee on Finance.....	73
Of Committee on Jurisprudence.....	50
Of Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.....	70
Of Committee on Grand Master's Address.....	32
Of Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.....	79
Of Committee on Obituaries.....	39
Of Committee on Petitions.....	63

REMARKS—

By M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, Grand Master.....	58, 60, 73
By M. W. Bro. John C. Smith.....	59
By M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins.....	57
By M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier.....	60, 72
By R. W. Bro. George W. Warvelle.....	58
By R. W. Bro. George M. Moulton.....	58
By M. W. Bro. Frederick Speed.....	60
By M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley.....	62
By M. W. Bro. L. Ziegler.....	62
By R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe.....	73
By W. Bro. A. N. Yancey.....	93

RESTORATION—

Of Henry R. Field.....	63
Of Isaac Soul.....	64
Of Anthony Pennington.....	64
Of B. P. Powell.....	64
Of C. M. Gibbs.....	64
Of A. W. Howell.....	64
Of W. T. Cagle.....	64
Of J. I. Gray.....	64
Of M. H. Williams.....	65
Of A. J. Humphreys.....	65
Of Albert J. Blakeslee.....	65
Of George M. Miller.....	65
Of A. C. Thompson.....	65

RESOLUTIONS—

By M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins.....	37
By R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman.....	93
By R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery.....	90

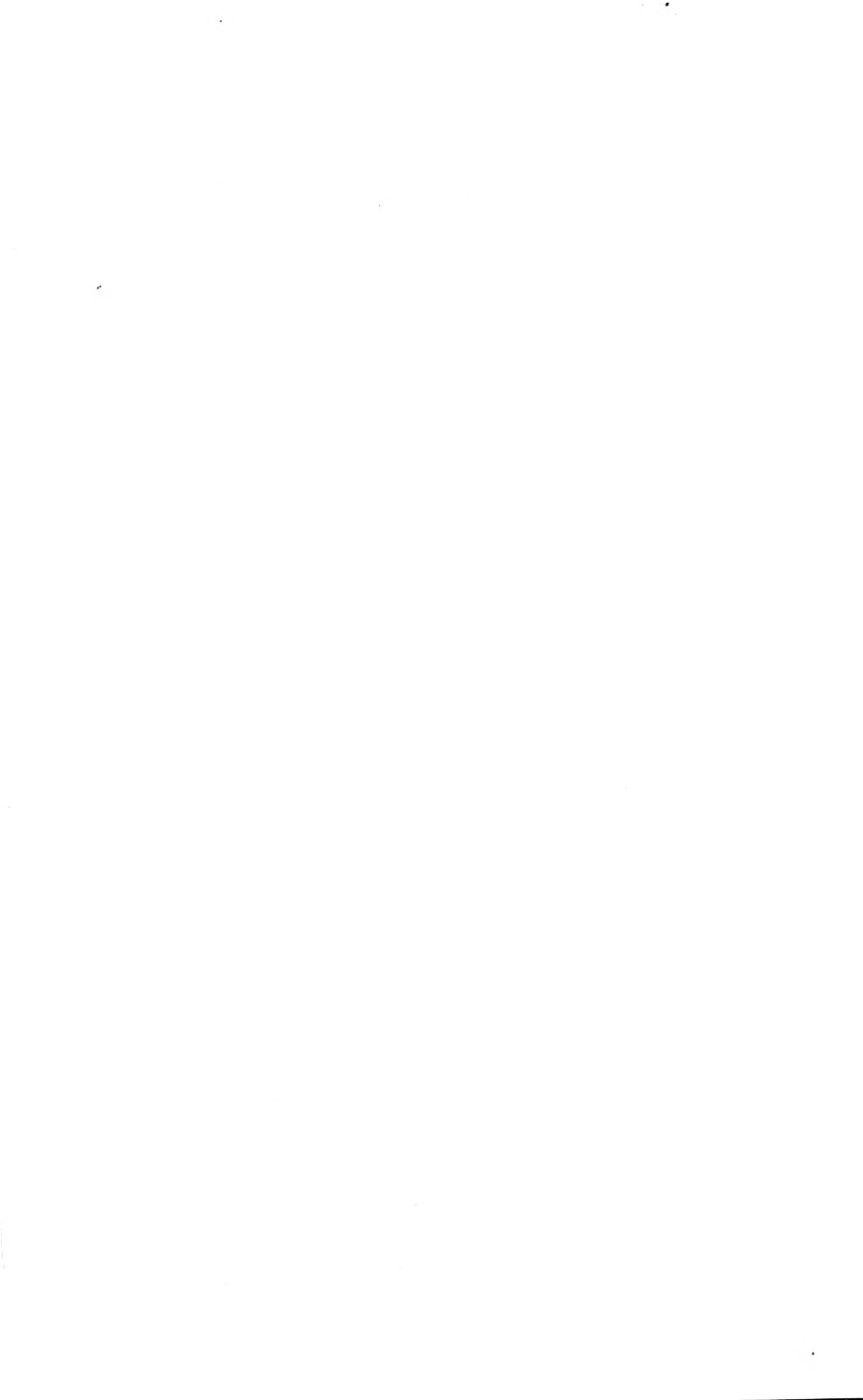
SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION—

Reference to, in Grand Master's Address.....	11
Report of Secretary (in Appendix, Part 2d).....	65

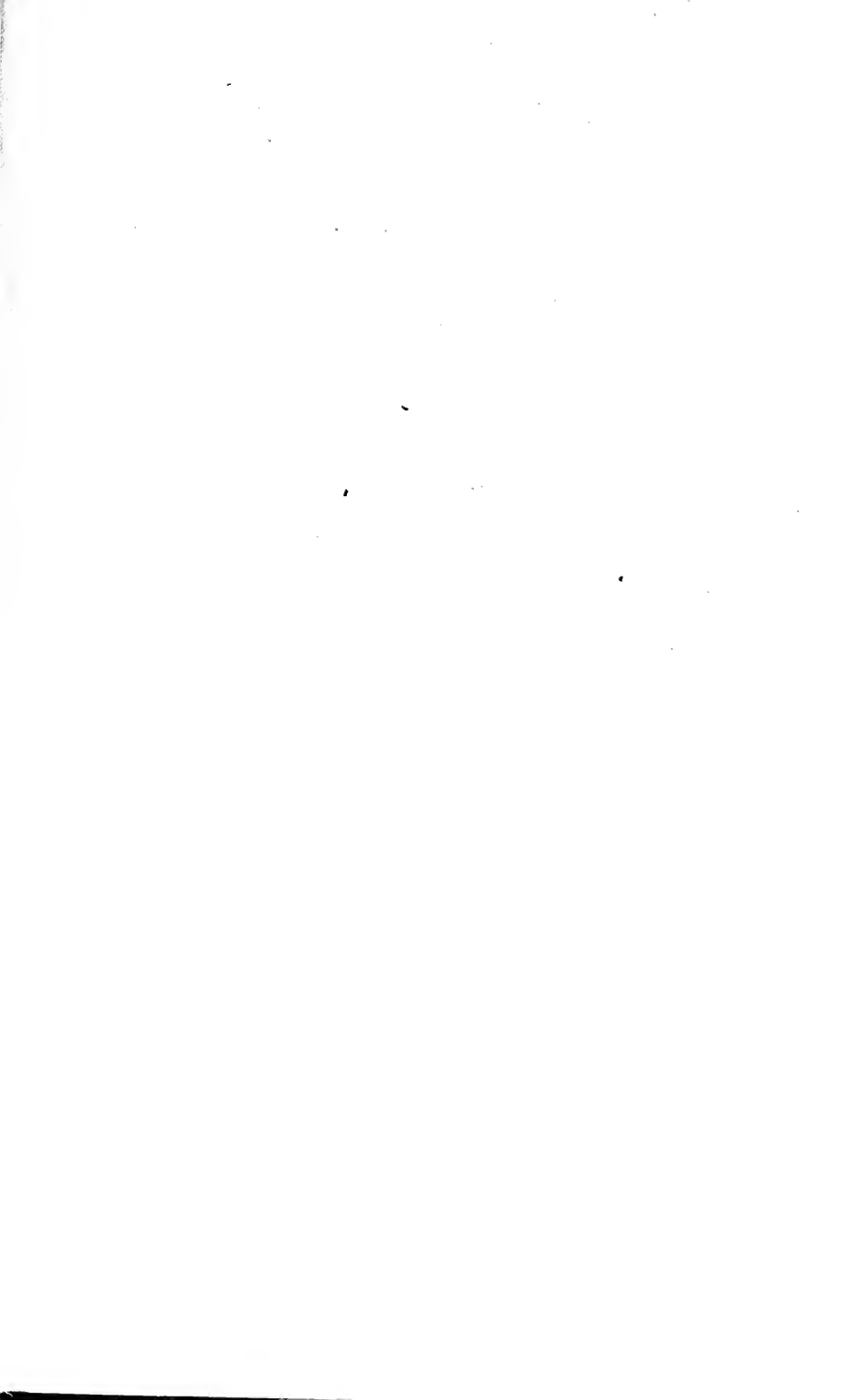
SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Report of committee on.....	33
-----------------------------	----

TABULATED STATEMENT, showing amount of dues, number of members etc. (in App., Part 2)	24
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