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# Grand Lodge of Illinois.

I, Loyal Levi Munn, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, do hereby certify that the following pages contain a true and faithful transcript of the proceedings of said Grand Body at its Fifty-second Grand Annual Communication, commencing at the city of Chicago on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A. L. 5891, and terminating on Thursday, the eighth day of said month, together with other matters authorized to be published.



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

Done at the office of the Grand Secretary, in the city of Freeport, the 21st day of October, in the Year of Light Five Thousand and Eight Hundred and Ninety-one.

*L. S. Munn,*  
Grand Secretary.



EMERGENT COMMUNICATION

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

F. & A. MASONS.

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LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

OF THE

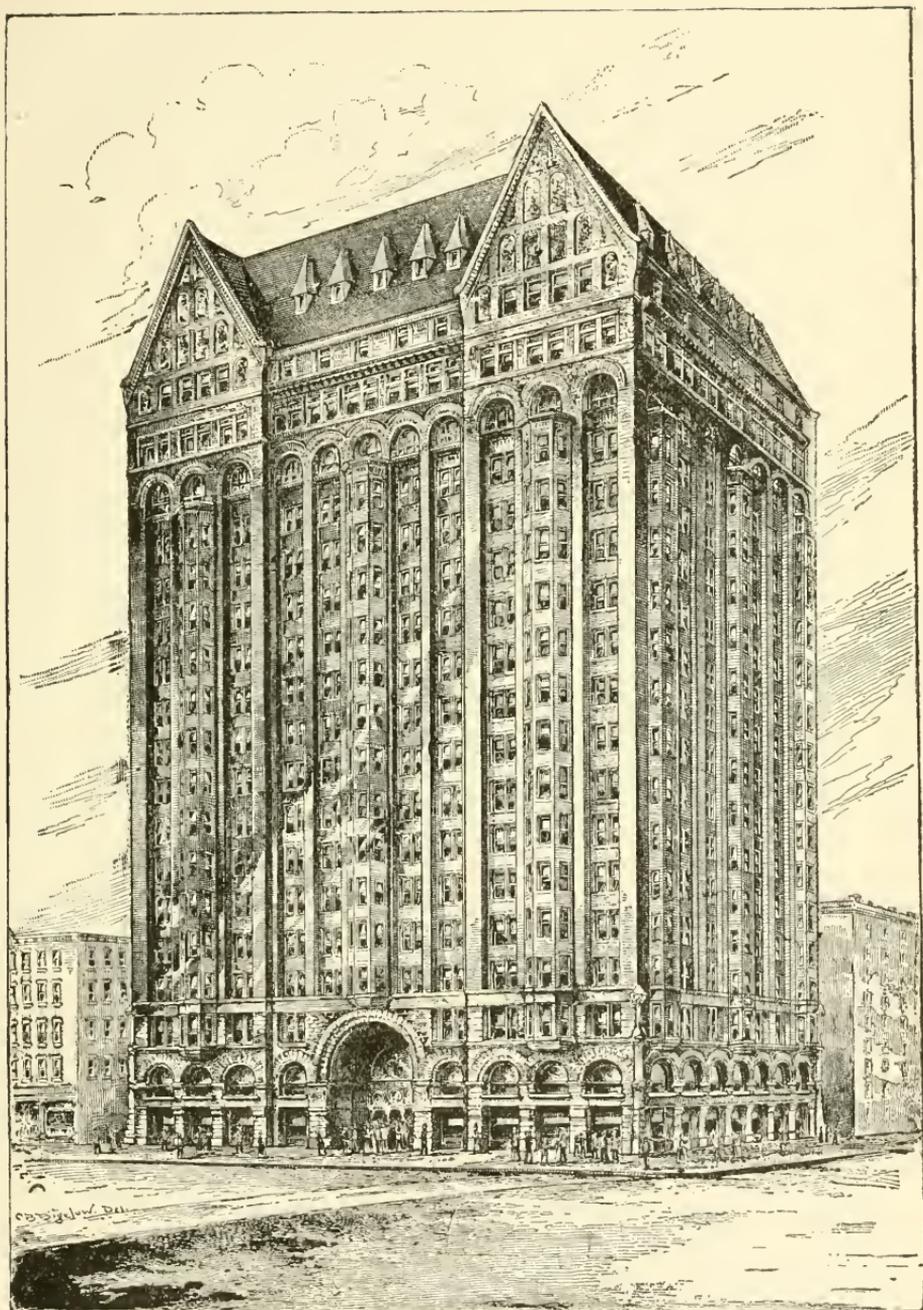
Masonic Fraternity Temple.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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NOVEMBER 6, 1890.





MASONIC FRATERNITY TEMPLE, CHICAGO.



## Emergent Communication.

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An Emergent Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons was convened in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in the city of Chicago, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1890, A. L. 5890, at High Twelve.

### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

- M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master.
- R. W. Gil. W. Barnard, Deputy Grand Master, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Hugh McMillan, Senior Grand Warden, *pro tem.*
- R. W. George W. Warvelle, Junior Grand Warden, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.
- R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary.
- W. John A. Bush, Deputy Grand Secretary, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, Grand Chaplain, *pro tem.*
- M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, Grand Orator, *pro tem.*
- R. W. W. K. Forsyth, Grand Pursuivant, *pro tem.*
- R. W. Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal.
- W. John Whitley, Grand Standard Bearer, *pro tem.*
- R. W. D. J. Avery, Grand Sword Bearer, *pro tem.*
- R. W. John O'Neill, Grand Senior Deacon.
- R. W. J. H. Dixon, Grand Junior Deacon, *pro tem.*
- W. A. W. Hitchcock, Grand Steward.
- W. Henry McCall, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- W. J. D. C. Whitney, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- R. W. James John, Grand Steward, *pro tem.*
- Bro. Robert R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, after which he made a few

appropriate remarks stating that this Emergent Communication had been called for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple, and he directed the Grand Marshal to form the Grand Lodge, when the procession was formed in the following order:

The Grand Marshal with the assistance of his Aids formed the procession, headed by a platoon of fifty policemen and the following Masonic Bodies:

Right Eminent George M. Moulton, Grand Commander, and Staff.  
Grand Commander Moulton, Chief Marshal, with Samuel H. Smith, Assistant Marshal.

Second Regiment Band, with 40 pieces.

Oriental Consistory, 85 swords.

Bohman's Band, 36 pieces.

Apollo Commandery, No. 1—85 swords.

Pullman Band, 40 pieces.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19—128 swords.

First Regiment Band, 36 pieces.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35—147 swords.

Ulrich's Band, 16 pieces.

Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52—65 swords.

Mountjoie Commandery, No. 53, on horseback—40 swords.

Siloam Commandery, No. 54—21 swords.

Elgin Military Band, 40 pieces.

Evanston Commandery, No. 58—54 swords.

Englewood Commandery, No. 59—60 swords.

Nevins' Band, 25 pieces.

Garden City Lodge, No. 141—153 members.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160—17 members.

Kretlow's Band, 24 pieces.

Germania Lodge, No. 182—86 members.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209—60 members.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308—25 members.

Busse & Ulrich's Band, 15 pieces.

Dearborn Lodge, No. 310—160 members.

First Regiment Band, 25 pieces.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311—75 members.

Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409—36 members.

Mithra Lodge, No. 410—36 members.

Second Regiment Band, 15 pieces.

Hesperia Lodge, No. 411—63 members.

Landmark Lodge, No. 422—50 members.

Chicago Lodge, No. 437—30 members.

Band, 14 pieces.

Pleiades Lodge, No. 478—65 members.

Elgin Band, 40 pieces.

- Evans Lodge, No. 524—65 members.  
 J. Boehman's Band, 25 pieces.  
 Covenant Lodge, No. 526—133 members.  
 National Lodge, No. 596—33 members.  
 Bohman's Band, 15 pieces.  
 Keystone Lodge, No. 639—45 members.  
 Theatrical Union Band, 15 pieces.  
 Apollo Lodge, No. 642—45 members.  
 Exposition Band, 16 pieces.  
 D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643—115 members.  
 Shol's Band, 16 pieces.  
 Herder Lodge, No. 669—71 members.  
 Waldeck Lodge, No. 674—32 members.  
 Garfield Lodge, No. 686—74 members.  
 Columbia Band, 20 pieces.  
 Englewood Lodge, No. 690—54 members.  
 Lakeside Cornet Band, 12 pieces.  
 Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697—108 members.  
 Providence Lodge, No. 711—13 members.  
 Calumet Lodge, No. 716—30 members.  
 Band, 14 pieces.  
 Arcana Lodge, No. 717—68 members.  
 Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726—30 members.  
 Illinois Steel Company Band, 22 pieces.  
 Harbor Lodge, No. 731—147 members.  
 Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758—50 members.  
 Bohman's Band, 20 pieces.  
 Palace Lodge, No. 765—87 members.  
 Citizens' Band, 21 pieces.  
 Triluminar Lodge, No. 767—41 members.  
 LaGrange Lodge, No. 770—32 members.  
 Grand Crossing Lodge, No. 776—15 members.  
 Ravenswood Lodge, No. 777—30 members.  
 Siloam Lodge, No. 780—68 members.  
 Constantia Lodge, No. 785—35 members.  
 Six carriages with the Officers of the Grand Lodge.

## SUMMARY OF PROCESSION.

Policemen.....	50
One Consistory.....	85
Eight Commanderies.....	600
Thirty-seven Lodges.....	2277
Visiting Brethren.....	150
Twenty-four Bands.....	562
Grand total in procession.....	3724

At 3 o'clock p. m. the procession moved, the right of the line being on Adams street; the column moved by a countermarch south on Michigan avenue to Congress street, west on Congress street to Wabash avenue, north on Wabash avenue to Jackson street, west on Jackson street to LaSalle street, north on LaSalle street to Adams street, west on Adams street to Franklin street, north on Franklin street to Madison street, west on Madison street to Market street, north on Market street to Lake street, east on Lake street to Wabash avenue, south on Wabash avenue to Randolph street, and thence west to the Masonic Fraternity Temple grounds, northeast corner State and Randolph streets.

As the head of the column reached the Temple site, the Knights Templar who led the parade formed a hollow square through which the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge passed to the platform.

On a platform to the right of the one occupied by the Grand Officers were the following women: Mesdames John C. Smith, D. C. Cregier, Gil. W. Barnard, Henry McCall, W. M. Forsyth, Charles Crane, James Dixon, and Misses Ruth A. Smith, Annie Barnard, Charlotte A. Leekley and others.

There was also in the procession the youngest Entered Apprentice Mason in Illinois, Bro. John C. Smith, Junior. He was initiated as an Entered Apprentice Mason in the early hours of the morning of the day of the laying of this corner-stone.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, Grand Master of Ceremonies, stepped to the front of the platform where, in the name of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, and on behalf of its Officers and Trustees, in well chosen words made request of M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, Grand Master of Freemasons, that he place the corner-stone of the Temple in position in accordance with the customs of the Ancient Craft.

The Grand Master then addressed the assembly, announcing the purposes of the occasion and concluded as follows:

The teachings of Freemasonry inculcate that in all our works, great or small, begun and finished, we should seek the aid of Almighty God. It is our first duty, then, to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore command the utmost silence, and call upon all to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Almighty God! who has given us grace at this time with one accord to make our common supplication unto Thee, and dost promise that where two or three are gathered together in Thy name, Thou wilt grant their request,

fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, as may be most expedient for them; granting us in this world, knowledge of Thy truth; and in the world to come, life everlasting. Amen.

The quartette of Oriental Consistory then sang the following ode:

### LAYING THE STONE.

Here in the Great Northwest,  
We lay the sacred stone,  
That, with the triple test,  
The Master's seal shall own.

For tried and true it lies;  
The level, plumb and square  
Unite. Above bright skies,  
And solemn silence there.

The fatherhood of God,  
The brotherhood of man;  
The golden measuring rod  
Attests the primal plan.

Pour out the corn and wine,  
Nor spare the golden oil;  
Glad hearts, and eyes that shine,  
And happy hands that toil.

Lift up the voice of praise;  
Let every tongue unite;  
Your holy anthem raise,  
Ye free-born sons of light.

GRAND MASTER—R. W. Bro. Grand Treasurer, it has ever been the custom, on occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone, placed in the northeast corner of the edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected; so that in the lapse of ages, if the fury of the elements, or the slow but certain ravages of time should lay bare its foundations, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations to bear testimony to the energy, industry and culture of our time. Has such a deposit been prepared?

GRAND TREASURER—It has, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the various articles of which it is composed are safely enclosed within the casket now before you.

GRAND MASTER—R. W. Grand Secretary, you will read for the information of the brethren and others here assembled, a record of the contents of the casket.

GRAND SECRETARY—The casket contains the following:

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. M. for 1889 and 1890; Proceedings of the Grand Chapter R. A. M. of Illinois 1890; Proceedings of the Grand Council R. & S. M. 1890; Proceedings of the Grand Commandery K. T. 1890; Medal Souvenir Masonic Temple; Silver and Nickel Coins U. S., 5 cents up to \$1.00; Proceedings Council of Deliberation 1890; City of Chicago Reports: Board of Public Works, Chief of Police, Finance, etc.; Semi-Centennial Medal Grand Lodge of Illinois 1889; City Newspapers; Masonic Veteran Proceedings 1888-9; Masonic Veteran Invitations 1888-9; Masonic Veteran Badge 1890; Menu Mystic Tie Club Banquet, Roster, etc.; Medinah Temple Mystic Shrine; Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Illinois I. O. O. F.; Proceedings Grand Encampment Illinois I. O. O. F.; Chicago Times, Sunday morning, November 6, 1890; Copy of By-Laws and Roster of Members of the following Lodges A. F. & A. Masons, Chapters of R. A. M., Commanderies K. T., Councils and Consistories:

<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Accordia.....	277	Lessing.....	557
Apollo.....	642	Lincoln Park.....	611
Arcana.....	717	Lakeside.....	739
Ashlar.....	308	Lounsbury.....	751
Auburn Park.....	789	LaGrange.....	770
Blair.....	393	Lake View.....	774
Blaney.....	271	Mithra.....	410
Cleveland.....	211	Mystic Star.....	758
Chicago.....	437	Mizpah.....	768
Constantia.....	783	National.....	596
Covenant.....	526	Oriental.....	33
Calumet.....	716	Pleiades.....	478
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Palatine.....	314
Dearborn.....	310	Providence.....	711
Evans.....	524	Palace.....	765
Englewood.....	690	Richard Cole.....	697
Garden City.....	141	Ravenswood.....	777
Germania.....	182	Siloam.....	780
Garfield.....	686	South Park.....	662
Golden Rule.....	726	Thomas J. Turner.....	409
Grand Crossing.....	776	Triluminar.....	767
Harbor.....	731	Union Park.....	610
Hesperia.....	411	Vitruvius.....	81
Home.....	508	Waubansia.....	160
Herder.....	669	W. B. Warren.....	209
Harlem.....	540	Waldeck.....	674
A. O. Fay.....	676	Wright's Grove.....	779
Kilwinning.....	311	Mount Pulaski.....	87
Keystone.....	639	Miners.....	273
Landmark.....	422		

## CHAPTERS.

Mount Pulaski . . . . .	121	LaFayette . . . . .	2
Jo Daviess . . . . .	51	With Medal . . . . .	(One penny)

## COMMANDERIES K. T.

Apollo . . . . .	1	Freeport . . . . .	7
Chicago . . . . .	19	Galena . . . . .	40
Chevalier Bayard . . . . .	52	Mountjoie . . . . .	53
Evanston . . . . .	58	St. Bernard . . . . .	35
Englewood . . . . .	59	Siloam . . . . .	54

## COUNCILS R. &amp; S. M.

Eli S. Parker . . . . .	160
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## CONSISTORIES.

Freeport.	Peoria.
Oriental.	Quincy.

GRAND MASTER—R. W. Grand Treasurer, you will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the corner-stone, and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in His wisdom, grant that ages on ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men.

The Grand Treasurer assisted by the Grand Secretary placed the casket in the cavity prepared.

GRAND TREASURER—Most Worshipful Grand Master, your orders have been duly executed.

The Architect delivered the working tools to the Grand Master who retained the trowel, and presented the square to the Deputy Grand Master, the level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the plumb to the Junior Grand Warden, saying:

Right Worshipful Brethren, you will receive the implements of your office. With your assistance and that of the Craft, I will now proceed to lay the corner-stone of this edifice, according to the custom of our Fraternity. Brother Grand Marshal, you will direct the Craftsmen to furnish the cement, and prepare to lower the stone.

The Grand Master then spread a portion of the cement. The stone was then lowered slowly one-third the distance, when the stone was stopped and the Grand Honors given once. The stone was again lowered as before, when it was stopped and the Grand Honors given twice. The stone was

then lowered for the third time. When it was in place the Grand Honors were given thrice. There was appropriate music while the stone was being lowered.

The Grand Master then said:

R. W. Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper implement of your office?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—The Square.

GRAND MASTER—What are its moral and Masonic uses?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—To square our actions by the rule of virtue, and prove our work.

GRAND MASTER—Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner-stone, and make report.

The square was applied to the four corners of the stone.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The Craftsmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—R. W. Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper implement of your office?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—The Level.

GRAND MASTER—What are its moral and Masonic uses?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—Morally, it teaches Equality; and by it we prove our work.

GRAND MASTER—Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner-stone that needs to be proved, and make report.

The level was applied to the top surface.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be level. The Craftsmen have done their duty.

GRAND MASTER—R. W. Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper implement of your office?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—The Plumb.

GRAND MASTER—What are its moral and Masonic uses?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—Morally, it teaches rectitude of conduct; and by it we prove our work.

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GRAND MASTER—Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner-stone, and make report.

The plumb was applied to the sides of the stone.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be plumb. The Craftsmen have done their duty.

The Grand Master struck the stone three times with his gavel, and said:

This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find that the Craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully done their duty; and I do declare the stone to be well formed and trusty, truly laid, and correctly proved according to the rules of our Ancient Craft. May the building be conducted and completed amid the blessings of Plenty, Health and Peace.

Response by the Craft—So mote it be.

GRAND MASTER—Brother Grand Marshal, you will present the elements of consecration to the proper officers.

The Grand Marshal presented a vessel of Corn to the Deputy Grand Master; a vessel of Wine to the Senior Grand Warden, and a vessel of Oil to the Junior Grand Warden.

The Deputy Grand Master advanced with the corn and scattered it on the stone, saying:

I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty; may the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered upon us, and upon all like patriotic and important undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude.

Response by the Craft—So mote it be.

The Senior Grand Warden advanced and poured the wine on the stone, saying:

I pour this wine as an emblem of Joy and Gladness. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and prosper our National, State and City Governments; preserve the Union of the States in harmony and brotherly love, which shall endure through all time.

Response by the Craft—So mote it be.

The Junior Grand Warden advanced and poured the oil on the stone, saying:

I pour this oil as an emblem of Peace; may its blessings abide with us continually, and may the Grand Master of Heaven and Earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, and vouchsafe to them, and to the bereaved,

the afflicted and sorrowing everywhere, the enjoyment of every good and perfect gift.

Response by the Craft—So mote it be.

The Grand Master, extending his hand, pronounced the invocation: May Corn, Wine and Oil, and all the necessaries of life, abound among men throughout the world. May the blessings of Almighty God be upon this undertaking. May he protect the workmen from every accident. May the structure here to be erected be planned with WISDOM, supported by STRENGTH and adorned in BEAUTY, and may it be preserved to the latest ages, a monument to the energy and liberality of its founders.

Response by the Craft—So mote it be.

The Grand Master then addressed the Architect, saying:

Worthy Sir, having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the corner-stone of this structure, I now return to you these implements of operative Masonry, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to perform the important duties confided to you, to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment.

GRAND MASTER—Brethren and Fellow Citizens, I have the honor to report that in compliance with the request of the proper authorities, the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple to be erected on this site has been laid successfully with the Ancient Ceremonies of the Craft.

Brother Grand Marshal, you will therefore make the proclamation.

GRAND MARSHAL—In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, I now proclaim that the corner-stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple has this day been found true and trusty, and laid according to the old customs by the Grand Master of Masons.

M. W. Brother DeWitt C. Cregier was then introduced as Grand Orator, and said:

“On this beautiful day, beneath a smiling sky and in the presence of sympathetic thousands, we come to engage in a noble and holy work. This great concourse of people proves one thing beyond aye or nay: it proclaims in unmistakable measure that Freemasonry is in sympathy with the heart-throbs of the people and is part of the flowing tide of progress. In ancient times only architects and “stone-squarers” were admitted to membership in the organization; but as time went by broader ideas obtained, and while we retain, cherish and practice the ancient forms and ceremonies of the Fraternity, we rejoice that it is now wide enough to embrace humanity, and that in

its ranks are to be found men of every opinion, sect and nation. Long anterior to Christianity, Freemasonry had obtained a foothold in the heart of man, and the Temple of Jerusalem was a monument that was an example of its achievements. With the builders of that famous temple do we claim kinship, and of their glory and power are we the inheritors. We to-day set up no pretensions as an organization to scientific knowledge, but we shall continue to follow the example laid down by those who went before us, to exercise ourselves with tireless activity in the founding and building up of institutions, cities and systems.

“We have heard to-day of the plumb, the level and the square. The clink of the hammer will soon be heard fashioning this noble structure, but we must all remember that the clink of the dollar is a necessary preliminary to its successful completion. This building will be solidified with blocks of brotherly love and cemented with Christian harmony. In it will be represented the refined social affections and the grand moral sentiment of Freemasonry. Many elements and systems contribute to bring about fraternal feeling, but Freemasonry is the noblest of them all. This is its mission: to better mankind and brighten the path of humanity. The world is its empire. It is as unbounded as the globe. It is the guardian of law and order and the protector of equal rights. This grand building will be erected in strength and adorned in beauty. It will be a place for greeting and companionship of all good men. May forever be proclaimed in its halls the grand evangel—Glory to God in the highest; peace on earth, and to men good will.”

After the close of the ceremonies, the Grand Lodge returned to the Asylum of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, when the Most Worshipful Grand Master closed the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

The ceremonies of the day of the laying of the corner-stone of the great Masonic Fraternity Temple were appropriately closed by the Mystic Tie Club banquet at the Sherman House, where prominent members of the Craft who reside in the city and many from the State and surrounding jurisdictions, to the number of two hundred, gathered in the parlors at 8 o'clock p. m., without regalia and in full evening dress. The Grand Lodge was represented as follows:

John M. Pearson, Grand Master.  
Gil W. Barnard, Deputy Grand Master.  
Hugh MacMillan, Senior Grand Warden.  
George W. Warvelle, Junior Grand Warden.  
W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.  
L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.  
Dr. H. W. Thomas, Grand Chaplain.  
D. C. Cregier, Grand Orator.

W. K. Forsyth, Grand Pursuivant.

Walter A. Stevens, Grand Marshal.

Samuel H. Smith, Assistant Grand Marshal.

John Wiley, Grand Standard Bearer.

D. J. Avery, Grand Sword Bearer.

John O'Neill, Grand Senior Deacon.

J. H. Dixon, Grand Junior Deacon.

A. W. Hitchcock, Henry McCall, J. D. C. Whitney, James John, Grand Stewards.

R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.

At 9 o'clock, to the music of Valisis' orchestra, preceded by Gen. John C. Smith, Past Grand Master, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, the "Mystic Tie" Club proceeded to the banquet-room, and after an invocation by Dr. Thomas sat down to the tables.

At the center table Gen. Smith, Past Grand Master, presided. Seated at his right was John M. Pearson, Grand Master, and at his left Norman T. Gassette, Past Grand Commander. Others at the table were the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dr. Walter A. Stevens, Maj. G. M. Moulton, Past Grand Commander; Clark Varnum, of Iowa, Past Grand Commander; L. L. Munn, of Freeport, Grand Secretary; Gen. John C. Black, John H. Witbeck, Grand Treasurer Grand Commandery K. T.; and Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, H. G. Thayer, of Plymouth, Ind., ex-Judge James Bradwell, E. B. Myers, Amos Grannis, John McLaren, Ald. J. H. Dixon, Dr. G. O. Gaylor, E. B. Gould, C. K. Herrick, R. J. Walshe, William C. Brown, C. F. Gunther, Judge E. M. Horton, Amos Pettibone, C. B. Meyers, S. M. Arnold, Geo. L. Ayers, S. E. Bliss, W. C. Blockler, J. E. Church, Dr. J. P. Cobb, E. B. Chandler, W. W. Ramsey, H. C. Raney, P. S. Hendson, J. L. Harvey, C. E. Leonard, Capt. Fred Marsh, B. Frank Foster, Englewood; B. F. Foster, Evanston; P. G. Gardner, LaGrange; E. E. Jacox, Evanston; J. J. Luscomb, Pullman; E. G. O'Brien, South Chicago; Albert Russell; John G. Rockafellow, Maywood.

The dining-room was profusely decorated with natural flowers. The long table at the east side of the apartment at which sat the members of the Grand Lodge and other distinguished guests was banked with blooming and foliage plants, above which hung a drapery of American flags and palms. Covers were laid for two hundred guests. In addition to those named above the following were among those who responded in person to the invitation:

Thos. H. Caswell, Gr. Recorder, Cal.	Hon. DeWitt C. Cregier,
John C. Biermeister,	F. B. Davis,
J. L. Burnow,	Hon. James G. Ellwood, Joliet,
Col. Isaac Clements,	C. S. Gurney,
Arthur Dixon,	R. H. Garrigue,

Amos Grannis,	Robert A. Smith,
Anson Gorton,	Hon. Carter H. Harrison.
John M. Hubbard,	Allan R. Tomlin,
Dr. J. B. McFatrigh,	Frank M. Luce,
J. L. Harvey,	John C. Smith, Jr.,
D. B. Fonda,	C. A. Loomis,
Julius Goldzier,	Lieut. Alexander Ross.
Morris Goldwater, P. G. M., Arizona,	Dr. W. A. Stevens,
Prof. William Jenkins, Mendota,	H. C. Shumway,
Maj. George M. Moulton,	Maj. E. P. Tobey,
Dr. De Laskie Miller,	Harvey T. Weeks,
H. G. Purinton,	E. J. Whitehead,
C. R. Matson,	L. L. Wadsworth,
Maj. Alfred Russell,	Ferdinand Walther,
Rev. Henry G. Perry,	Hon. H. H. C. Miller, Evanston,
John J. Lyons,	L. H. Wilson,
E. R. Bliss,	C. F. Watkins,
Frank Conroyd,	E. B. C. Wright.

The menu card bore on the title page an illustration of the laying of the corner-stone, and on the back a cut of the Temple as it will appear when finished. The inner page, to which the attention of the guests was particularly directed, is appended:

## MENU.

	Blue Points.	
	Cream of Tomato.	
Celery.		Sherry.
	Fillet of Beef with Mushrooms.	
Potatoes Mashed in Cream.		French Peas.
Claret.		Orange Ice.
	Quail on Toast.	
	Champagne.	
	Lobster Mayonnais.	
Neapolitan Ice Cream.		Fancy Cakes.
	Fruit.	
	Coffee.	
Roquefort.		Water Crackers.

The banquet was delightfully free from starchy formality. Good-fellowship and the fraternal feeling which are inseparable from Freemasonry were all pervading and the oratory was in keeping with the general spirit. The mandolin orchestra was stationed near the main entrance to the banquet hall and played its selections between courses.

The Oriental Quartet, in which Assistant Postmaster John M. Hubbard's rich baritone voice is an important factor, inaugurated the toast list with "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," which was warmly encored. Mr. Hubbard responded with an Irish character solo.

Telegrams from absent brethren were read. Then the toast, "The Grand Lodge," was drunk, George W. Warvelle responding. The speaker said:

"This is not a subject on which the imagination can run riot. The Grand Lodge is not a principle of Masonry, but merely an adjunct—a thing of imposing obligation. But as a representative of the brothers who formulated the principles we cherish and enjoy, the men who met at York in 976, we honor and reverence the Grand Lodge. Those men struck a keynote that has reverberated through the centuries. When we consider the times and the state of the country when that body met the importance of the document furnished cannot be overestimated. The principles of equality and the belief that all good to the country comes from the governed were then first emphasized. The Grand Lodge is the conservator of all things demanding our veneration and respect."

Prof. William Jenkins, who was expected to respond to the next toast, "Freemasonry, the Mystice Tie which Binds Our Hearts as One," was unavoidably absent, and the Hon. Clark Varnum, Past Grand Commander of Iowa, was called upon to respond in his stead. Mr. Varnum said: "The subject is greater than any man can cover. From laws which men made for themselves long ago grew our grand subject—"Freemasonry"—the oldest, grandest organization the world has seen! It has given rise to great and meritorious things, this great temple, to be one of the most magnificent in the world, among them. And it has caused the kindly hand to grasp, the heartfelt welcome to be given. The Masonic organization is a great protector and conservator of the morals of young and middle-aged men. True, there are other organizations of somewhat similar nature. But even the Y. M. C. A. cannot do what our order does in promoting goodness. Let a young man, a member of a lodge, be going where he might be turned from the path of rectitude. He is taken by the hand and encouraged to keep from wickedness. He learns to say 'No.'

"Brethren, membership in our holy order is worth a hundred times what it costs."

RESPONSE BY E. R. BLISS.

E. R. Bliss responded to the toast, "The Masonic Fraternity Temple—as magnificent in conception as it will be permanent in its construction."

After referring eloquently to the magnificent splendor of the Colosseum and the greatness of its conception, he spoke of the modern temple. "Right here in our midst," said he, "is a temple which, when its construction reaches completion, will rival any temple the world has ever seen."

Mr. Bliss was loudly applauded. Norman T. Gassette was called upon

by the President. "I made up my mind," said he, "never to set foot upon the property until the last cloud to the title had been removed. I am happy to say that the two cases involving our right to it were dismissed respectively by the Circuit and Supreme Courts to-day, the last at 1 o'clock, and now the Masonic order of Cook County has clear and indisputable title to that piece of land right in the heart of our great city." [Cheers.]

THE "ARMY AND NAVY."

Gen. Smith D. Atkins responded to the "Army and Navy, Where Grows a Comradeship Akin to Freemasonry."

"Since the days of Perry, of Paul Jones, Putnam, and Washington," said he in the course of his remarks, "our flag has been in the hands of the army and navy, and right nobly have they borne it. In later times came Grant, Sherman, Logan, Meade, Hancock, and the soldiers who gave up their lives for its preservation, and never has it received a stain. No other flag should ever be allowed to float to the breeze in this country. At the head of our institutions, aye, on the little red schoolhouse, shall it ever be borne aloft."

Gen. Atkins' address was interrupted with cheers, and at the close the entire assembly assisted the quartet in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" in the most enthusiastic manner.

"The press; a great power in our modern civilization." The response to this was in Judge James B. Bradwell's happiest vein and not only elicited close attention but won merited applause.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

Gen. John C. Black, who was not down for response, was called upon. "Because," said the President, "at our last meeting it was decreed that Gen. Black should speak next time, although our ancient customs do not allow us to depart from the established order of things. He's a Democrat, but he can sit with us, because he bears honorable scars which he received fighting for our country."

Gen. Black spoke briefly on the establishment and origin of Freemasonry so far as it was known, and referred to the New Temple. After him came ex-Mayor Harrison on his favorite topic, "Chicago."

It was not long after midnight when the speaking was finished, and all present pronounced the day a great success and the Mystic Tie Club a valuable addition to Ancient Craft Masonry.



FIFTY-SECOND GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD  
AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6, 7 AND 8, 1891.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

Of the State of Illinois,

Free and Accepted Masons.

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M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, GRAND MASTER.  
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

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FREEPORT, ILL.:  
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.  
1891.

# OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois,

1891-92.

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- M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....*Grand Master*.....Jonesboro.  
R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Deputy Grand Master*...Mt. Carmel.  
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....*Senior Grand Warden*...Bloomington.  
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....*Junior Grand Warden*...Chicago.  
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.  
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.  
R. W. REV. F. P. DAVENPORT, D. D. *Grand Chaplain* .....Cairo.  
R. W. WILLIAM W. BARR.....*Grand Orator*.....Carbondale.  
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*..Freeport.  
W. B. F. MASON.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Paxton.  
W. R. S. GORDON.....*Grand Marshal*.....Mt. Carmel.  
W. N. E. ROBERTS.....*Grand Standard Bearer*..Fairfield.  
W. JOSEPH G. MARSTON.....*Grand Sword Bearer*....Jerseyville.  
W. JOHN O'NEILL.....*Senior Grand Deacon*....Chicago.  
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....*Junior Grand Deacon*....Centralia.  
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON...*Grand Steward*.....Pittsfield.  
W. WILLIAM JACKSON.....*Grand Steward*.....Godfrey.  
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK.....*Grand Steward*.....Chicago.  
W. C. H. STARKEL.....*Grand Steward*.....Belleville.  
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,  
Free and Accepted Masons,  
AT ITS FIFTY-SECOND GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

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In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Fifty-second Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1891, A. L. 5891, 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. FRANCIS SPRINGER, D. D.....*Grand Chaplain.*  
R. W. GEO. W. WARVELLE.....*Grand Orator pro tem.*  
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR.....*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. EUGENE L. STOKER.....*Junior Grand Deacon pro tem.*  
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK.....*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, the Infinite Eternal Parent, Creator of all! Our first duty in obedience to the still small voice within us, is praise and thanksgiving unto God who created us. We adore Thee as the Great Master of the universe in whom is the government of all things, from whose power, mysterious as it may seem to us, has proceeded all things. Our prayer is the voice of our innermost aspirings, our noble ascensions, our grandest wish, and we come before Thee, the Infinite and Adorable One, aspiring to commune with the Father of all. We desire to know Thee in whose image we are created. We desire to conform our will to Thine, and we come with thanksgiving therefore that it is our privilege thus to address our suppliant thought to Thy throne.

We thank Thee, Infinite Parent, for our surroundings, the blessings of Thy providence which encompass us, to express the love of our Supreme Father in Heaven who taketh note of all His creatures, and in whose eye not even a sparrow falleth without notice.

We thank Thee for the renewed opportunity of this social gathering; that we come together to cultivate the highest and noblest attainment of intellectual and moral qualities. We come to meet each other in this higher and diviner aspiration of which man is capable, so that we may complete our journey in this life conformably to Thy will and the grand purpose of our creation; and as we meet together upon the field of immortality we are aware that we possibly shall meet again.

Almighty Parent, be Thou with us; watch over our Order everywhere; quicken the pulse that seeks to save, and know and relieve sorrow and suffering. We pray that our hand may ever be ready to yield to the promptings of the highest and the holiest nature of our beings when it is appealed to by a brother in want, a brother in need of instruction and comfort and solace.

We ask Thy blessing upon the Order over all the earth; that all the tendency of the present day may be uniform in one grand halleluiah of praise to the Infinite God; that this Order may be contributive to that grand result. We pray Thee now to be with us and bless us and be near us, Thy children; and unto Thy name, Infinite Parent, shall be 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,  
Charles 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, Chas. H. Patton, A. McDonald.

## ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, H. N. Greenebaum, S. F. Connor, M. S. Brown, C. H.  
Morrell.

## 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, J. E. Evans, John W. Rose.

## ON CREDENTIALS.

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

## ON PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, A. N. Yancy, A. W. Blakesley.

## ON OBITUARIES.

L. R. Jerome, D. H. Tripp, F. M. Sherman.

## ON GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Wm. E. Ginther, John B. Fithian, J. C. Ammann.

## ON RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Wm. Jenkins, Leslie A. Munn.

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. D. M. Browning, was referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :*

Again I present my annual report. A kind Providence still watches over us, and has kept us safely through another year. No swift messenger has come, with sudden summons, to any of our officers. No arrow has flown by day nor pestilence walked in darkness. Material blessings have followed us all the days, and the question for us now is, have we improved them for our own good and that of our fellowmen ?

The returns show that our lodges have been busy, and that a greater increase in numbers has been made than in former years. I am glad to be able to make this report, and that we have abundant reasons for encouragement.

The same feature in our work, that I mentioned last year, the building and furnishing comfortable and convenient homes for our lodges, has been prominent during this year, and I have been gratified to find the manifest purpose of so many of our lodges to secure beautiful and commodious halls. From the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, the general report is "peace and harmony," not meaning that peace that precedes dissolution, but peace arising from a firm and faithful performance of duty.

I sadly report to you the death of three past officers of this Grand Lodge. R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, for three years Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, departed this life at his home in Vienna, Johnson County, May 11th, 1891.

R. W. Bro. Hosmer A. Johnson, Past Grand Orator, died at his home in Chicago, February 26th, 1891.

W. Bro. John D. Hamilton, Past Senior Grand Deacon, died in the city of Chester, on Wednesday, August 13th, 1891.

From other jurisdictions we learn the loss by death of Past Grand Master Hiram Bassett, of Kentucky, Nov. 6th, 1890. From Arkansas the death of R. W. Bro. George H. Meade, Grand Treasurer. From California, the death of R. W. Bro. Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary, dying at his post of duty after thirty-six years of continuous service. From Florida, the death of R. W. Bro. John F. Niblack, Senior Grand Warden. From British Columbia, the death of M. W. Bro. Henry Brown, P. G. M. From Minnesota, the death of M. W. Bro. Caleb H. Benton, P. G. M. From South Dakota, the death of M. W. Bro. George H. Hand, P. G. M., and our Grand Representative.

Among those in our own State who in past years have been associated with us, I mention W. Bro. A. W. Adams, of Geneva Lodge, No. 139, who for several years acted for this Grand Lodge on the committee to revise our Constitution and By-Laws; and R. W. Bro. Wm. S. Phares, residing in Urbana, Illinois, but, for years prior to his residence in Urbana, was our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, then and always his Masonic home.

I have also received notice of the death of the following distinguished Officers and Past Grand Officers: M. W. James A. Henderson, P. G. M. of Canada, who died in Kingston, Dec. 7th, 1890. M. W. George Baird, P. G. M. of West Virginia, who died in Wheeling, March 7th, 1891. M. W. Charles H. Collier, P. G. M. of West Virginia, who died in Wheeling, March 19th, 1891. M. W. William Harden, P. G. M. of New Jersey, who died at Binghamton, New York, March 28th, 1891. I leave to the appropriate committee the sad task of putting on record the proper testimonials of our respect and sympathy.

#### LODGES CONSTITUTED.

As soon as possible after the close of the last annual communication, I made arrangements for the formal constitution of the several lodges to which charters had been granted. An account of the work done is herewith submitted :

October 12th, 1890, R. W. Bro. Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr., D. D. G. M. for the 13th District, as my proxy, duly constituted "A. T. Darrah Lodge, No. 793," located in the village of Victoria, Knox Co., and installed its officers in due form.

October 18th, 1890, R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Dixon, as my proxy, duly constituted "Myrtle Lodge, No. 795," located at Irving Park, Cook County, and installed its officers.

October 31st, W. Bro. Fred W. Porter, as my proxy, duly constituted Normal Park Lodge, No. 797, located at Englewood, city of Chicago, in Cook County, and installed its officers. W. Bro. Porter reports "the occasion was made one of public interest," and the lodge room was graced with the presence of ladies, friends of the members. "Delightful music" was rendered by the daughters of the brethren. A banquet followed, "sumptuous and served most acceptably," and then "speeches."

October 27th, R. W. Bro. W. B. Grimes, as my proxy, duly constituted E. M. Husted Lodge, No. 796, located in the city of Roodhouse, Greene County, and installed its officers. The third degree was also conferred in excellent form and a banquet was duly "justified."

November 8th, W. Bro. W. N. Dicks, as my proxy, constituted Sidell Lodge, No. 798, located at the village of Sidell, Vermilion County, and duly installed its officers. Visitors were present from Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, and other lodges in the vicinity, and a supper, prepared by the ladies of Sidell, closed the proceedings.

November 26th, W. Bro. Daniel Lawrence, as my proxy, constituted Tadmor Lodge, No. 794, located at Karber's Ridge, Hardin County, and installed its officers in due form.

At the last communication of Grand Lodge the following 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."*

After the closing of Grand Lodge, I at once opened a correspondence with the late members of said lodge, to ascertain who were qualified to sign the petition, and ready to do so. Some necessary delay was occasioned, to give time to collect dues, and secure receipts from the Grand Secretary, but this being done and a charter duly issued to Colfax Lodge, No. 799, on the 14th day of May, and said lodge duly constituted on the 19th day of June, by W. Brother S. J. LeFevre, as my proxy, and the officers duly installed. Bro. LeFevre reports the prospect for a "good working lodge," as bright.

MITHRA LODGE, NO. 410.

At the last annual communication a petition was received from one who claimed to have been elected to receive the degrees in Mithra Lodge and had already received the first and second degrees therein and for no good reason, of which he was aware, had not received the third degree, though often applying therefor. The committee on petitions called this a "very peculiar

case," and after due investigation were "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." The committee recommended that all papers in the case be referred to the Grand Master with a request that he will take such steps as will ensure the due observance of the law.

Accordingly, having ascertained where the trouble seemed to lie, I instructed R. W. Bro. Jos. H. Dixon, D. D. G. M. of the third Masonic district, to visit Mithra Lodge, and, acting under my special proxy, to preside while the case was discussed and carry out the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge relative thereto. Bro. Dixon visited the lodge twice, and carefully investigated the whole case, patiently pointed out their errors to the members of the lodge, and their duty to the brother, and finally no objection being sustained, the third degree was duly conferred. Too much praise cannot be given to Bro. Dixon for his able handling of this case, that had disturbed the harmony of Mithra Lodge for fifteen years.

Immediately after the close of Grand Lodge, I issued my proxy to W. Bro. J. W. Hamilton, Master of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, to install W. Bro. W. J. Calhoun as Grand Orator, he not having been present at the annual installation. This duty was duly performed by Bro. Hamilton, assisted by W. Bro. D. E. Bruffitt, of Urbana. I also issued my proxy to R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn to install W. Bro. George L. Munn, as Deputy Grand Secretary, he also having been absent at the annual Grand Communication. This duty was duly performed, at a stated communication of Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, on the evening of Nov. 7, 1890.

In December last I reluctantly accepted the resignation of R. W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker, as Grand Lecturer, and one of the Board of Examiners. Bro. Stoker felt unwilling to occupy the position, while his duty, as member of the General Assembly, would compel his absence at all the schools then proposed to be held. I therefore on the 18th of December appointed R. W. Bro. John W. Rose of Litchfield to be Grand Lecturer, and member of the Board of Examiners, having full confidence in his ability and zeal. His work at the schools of instruction has been excellent.

#### SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Five of these Schools have been held, as formerly, at Morris, in Grundy County; at Watseka, in Iroquois County; at Nashville, in Washington County; at Olney, in Richland County, and at Monmouth, in Warren County, commencing the first on February 3d, 1891, and the others in following weeks, each occupying three days. Taken as a whole, the attendance was not as large as that of last year, nor was it expected. In locating these Schools I purposely avoided our large cities, because Schools had been held

in all of them, and I thought that the zealous brethren in some of our smaller towns, who were anxious to secure a School, should have the opportunity. The representative attendance was good, but the local attendance could not equal that in some of our larger cities, where there are several lodges. The report of the Grand Examiners will show in detail the work and attendance at each School. I attended each of these Schools, and am fully convinced of their utility.

Commissions have been issued, after due examination, to the following named brethren as Deputy Grand Lecturers:

Thomas W. Macfall, of Quincy.  
 Sylvester Thompson, of Blandinsville.  
 John C. Bannister, of Princeton.  
 Henry Werno, of Chicago.  
 Herbert S. Hurd, of Chicago.  
 Calvin B. Burt, of Chicago.  
 John W. Kleckner, of Chicago.  
 John Glaze, of Chicago.  
 Isaac H. Todd, of Elvaston.  
 Charles S. De Hart, of Carthage.  
 L. J. Forth, of Fairfield.  
 Cornelius M. Erwin, of Bowen.  
 Orville F. Kirkpatrick, of Bowen.  
 John J. Crowder, of Springfield.  
 Thomas W. Wilson, of Riverton.  
 Joseph A. Agee, of Riverton.  
 Charles E. Groves, of Mt. Carroll.  
 Wm. V. Lamb, of Naperville.  
 Henry A. Edison, of Willow Hill.  
 Samuel G. Jarvis, of Victoria.  
 Joseph V. Harris, of Canton.

OFFICIAL CEREMONIES.

Oct. 22nd, R. W. Owen Scott, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of Effingham College, located at Effingham, Effingham County, with the usual Masonic ceremonies, an occasional Grand Lodge having been opened for that purpose. Hon. Richard Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Rev. Bro. Alfred Bliss, President of the new College, delivered addresses. Bro. Scott reported a large number of Masons from neighboring lodges present. The local arrangements were in charge of Effingham Lodge, No. 149, who did their part well.

Nov. 6th, assisted by the officers of an occasional Grand Lodge, I laid the corner stone of the "Masonic Fraternity Temple" in the city of Chicago,

Cook County. The lodges of the city joined in procession, escorted by the Sir Knights of the several commanderies, the number being given at over 5,000, attended by bands of music and a vast concourse of interested citizens. The ceremonies were in accordance with our ancient customs; R. W. Bro. Gilbert W. Barnard acting as D. G. M., W. Bro. Hugh McMillan as S. G. W., W. Bro. George W. Warvelle as J. G. W., and M. W. John C. Smith in charge of all the details and chairman of the committee of arrangements. The Oriental Quartet sang "Laying the Stone," and M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier delivered the oration. The *Chicago Graphic* says: "The laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Fraternity Temple in Chicago, Nov. 6th, 1890, marks the most notable event in operative Masonry since the achievements of ancient days." I cannot close my report of this notable event without a tribute of respect and love to the brother who was most active and zealous in promoting the enterprise—NORMAN T. GASSETTE. Hopefully, actively and faithfully he labored to realize this, his cherished conception of what ought to be done, and of what the Masons of Chicago could do. Alas! he has not lived with us to see its completion. But as its walls rapidly rise, and so long as they shall stand, they will call to the grateful remembrance of every Mason in our land the name of

NORMAN T. GASSETTE.

November 12th, M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, as my proxy, dedicated a hall to the purposes of Freemasonry and for the use of Watseka Lodge, No. 446, and kindred Masonic bodies, located in Watseka, Iroquois County. The ceremony commenced at 2 p. m. and lasted without cessation, including banquet, until a late hour in the evening. The hall was dedicated in the afternoon, and an address by M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, on the "beauties, duties and benefits" of Masonry, followed. A banquet was spread at the Williams House, and a fine band drowned the clatter of knives and forks with soft music. After the banquet a reception was held at the hall, when the ante-rooms, parlors, dining-room and kitchen were filled with the brethren and their invited guests, including the ladies. R. W. Bro. Owen Scott made a speech that his friends say was better than usual. Judge Starr told his reminiscences of the spot at an early day when the county was new. Rev. Bro. Seymour followed with remarks on the hidden things of Masonry. Recitations, songs and short speeches followed, and at eleven o'clock Rev. Bro. Seymour pronounced the benediction, and "one of the most pleasant entertainments ever given in Watseka came to a close." I have since visited Watseka Lodge and was completely and happily surprised to find so capacious and beautiful a hall, and the brethren have a right to be proud of it.

December 27th, W. Bro. H. M. Hall, as my proxy, dedicated a new hall for the use of Noble Lodge, No. 362, located at Noble, Richland County. This hall was built last year to take the place of the one destroyed by fire

in October, 1889, and it is to be hoped will long stand to witness to the faith and zeal of the brethren.

January 27, 1891, I visited Winchester, Scott County, and there dedicated a new hall for the use of Winchester Lodge, No. 105. They have fitted up the hall beautifully, with excellent taste, and great credit is due the W. M., A. P. Grout, D. D. G. M., for his energy and zeal in thus pushing forward the work to successful conclusion. Hospitaller Commandery, of Jacksonville, kindly furnished the escort to the occasional Grand Lodge and the whole arrangement was all that could be desired. Ten lodges were represented from the vicinity. Hon. Bro. James M. Riggs delivered the address, recounting the early history of the lodge; a choir of selected singers, from the ladies and gentlemen of Winchester, added interest and variety to the services. Rev. Bro. Sisson delivered an appropriate address, and, as the local press said, "carried away the honors of the occasion." A banquet followed, to which full justice was done and the services closed with good feeling all around, and will be long remembered by all who participated.

January 29th, M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, as my proxy, dedicated a hall in Stockton, Jo Daviess County, for Masonic purposes and the special use of Plum River Lodge, No. 554, formerly located at Plum River, but now, after compliance with our laws, located at Stockton. Owing to a severe attack of neuralgia, Bro. Smith's report to me was brief, but the local press report an exceedingly interesting time. Nearly two hundred Masons from the vicinity were present, with wives and daughters.

From the same source I learn that Bro. Smith made them an excellent speech, it being to him familiar ground and he had old friends all around him. The prospects are good for a renewal of life for Plum River Lodge in its new home in the thriving town of Stockton.

March 6th I dedicated to the uses of Freemasonry a beautiful hall at Galesburg, to be occupied by Alpha Lodge, No. 155, and Vesper Lodge, No. 554. Perfect arrangements had been made. The Grand Lodge was opened in occasional communication at 2 o'clock, p. m., and escorted by Galesburg Commandery, K. T., marched to the hall where were assembled the brethren of both lodges and a large number of visitors. The exercises were conducted in ample form, with choice music, appropriately interspersed, and a few short addresses. In the evening a brilliant reception was given in the hall, where all the friends, male and female, were invited to inspect the beautiful accommodations. The evening was spent mainly in social intercourse, but was also made specially interesting by music of high quality, both vocal and instrumental. The hall and various apartments are unexcelled by any in the State. My thanks are tendered to Berthren Allen and Hoyle, Masters of the two lodges, and to Bros. Perry Burkhalter and Patch for their unremitting attention and kindness during my official visit.

March 6th, M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, as my proxy, dedicated the hall of Burnside Lodge, No. 683, according to ancient form and usage. Brother Robbins says "the building, erected by the brethren of Burnside Lodge, is the largest and finest in the village, and, with ample grounds on which it stands, is their own property." An oration was delivered, in a neighboring church, by Bro. Robbins. Of this he modestly expresses no opinion, but from "legal information" he is "lawfully entitled" to much praise. A crowded audience was well entertained. Not satisfied with this, the lodge met in the evening and conferred the third degree on two Fellow Crafts. The work was done by Hancock Lodge, No. 20, and La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, and was "standard." The representatives of ten lodges assisted in the services and were present at the occasional communication of Grand Lodge. Bro. Robbins further says: "The region about Burnside, whose jurisdiction is large, is filled with an excellent population, and Masonry there is in good and discreet hands."

April 17th, R. W. Bro. James Hibben, as my proxy, dedicated a hall to the purposes of Freemasonry and for the use of Myrtle Lodge, No. 795, located in Irving Park, Cook County. Bro. Hibben reports with commendable pride "that the entire ceremony, from commencement to termination, ran smoothly, soberly and impressively, and that *not a ritual was used.*" An appropriate oration was delivered by Bro. Hibben, which gave satisfaction to all who heard it. A banquet followed, graced by the presence of lady friends, and "for more than an hour we indulged in refreshments, both material and intellectual." Remember, to the credit of Myrtle Lodge, that it is not yet one year old.

June 10th your Grand Master laid the corner stone of the new Court House in Carrollton, Greene County, with the proper Masonic ceremonies. Representatives of eight lodges were present, W. Bro. Joseph G. Marston, Grand Standard Bearer, filling his office. A procession of the officers of the county, and other societies, escorted the Grand Lodge to the designated spot, where a large company was assembled. The arrangements were in charge of Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, and nothing was omitted to secure success, except permanent agreement with the weather committee, a beautiful shower falling just as the ceremony concluded.

June 10th, while engaged as just reported, R. W. Bro. C. F. Hitchcock, D. D. G. M., as my proxy, opened an occasional Grand Lodge in the city of Chillicothe, Peoria County, and proceeded to lay the corner stone of the new high school building in due form. Everything was propitious. Rev. Bro. Bolton, of Princeton, delivered an excellent oration and the citizens of Chillicothe attended in crowds. The local arrangements were in charge of George Washington Lodge, No. 222, with Bro. G. O. Friederick as W. M., and so well was everything prepared that, as R. W. Bro. Hitchcock says, there was "not a break."

June 24. The dedication of the new Masonic Temple at Joliet was an occasion long to be remembered, not only by the Masons of Joliet but by the crowds of visiting brethren, with lady friends who graced the ceremonies by their attendance.

The corner-stone was laid, in accordance with Masonic custom, one year before, and the structure was completed, according to the original design, without delay. I had the pleasure of dedicating this large and beautiful edifice for the use of the Craft. Previous examination convinced me that I had nowhere seen any building owned by the Craft so well fitted for their uses. Not only the hall itself, but all the adjoining rooms are models of taste in their furnishing and conveniences. I thought that their own sad experience in former years, of loss by fire and the necessary effort to repair the same promptly, had led the way to this final successful effort. Long may it stand, a beautiful monument to the devotion of its builders.

An occasional Grand Lodge was duly formed and opened in one of the adjoining rooms and marched into the crowded hall, and then and there dedicated the work to the use of the Craft, with earnest prayer to God for its preservation and future usefulness. Suitable addresses were made, and a banquet spread in the adjoining room was fully enjoyed by hundreds.

I may be allowed to mention, with honor, the names of Bros. J. B. Fithian and Charles A. Noble, Masters of the two lodges, and W. Bro. J. G. Elwood, as having been especially active in this glorious work. A reception was held in the evening when all the rooms were thrown open to the crowds of admiring friends, and music and dancing closed the eventful day.

June 24th, R. W. Bro. M. C. Crawford, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of a new court house to be erected at Fairfield, in Wayne County, assisted by R. W. L. A. Goddard, Senior Grand Warden, and the representatives of ten lodges. W. Bro. Charles H. Patton delivered the address. A band and choir were in attendance. W. Brethren R. S. Gordon, Grand Marshal, and N. E. Roberts, Grand Standard Bearer, filled their respective positions, and the work was duly performed, the local arrangements being in charge of Fairfield Lodge, No. 206.

June 26th, R. W. Bro. W. K. Forsyth, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone of a public school building at Blue Island, Cook County. The occasion was not only one of Masonic interest, but the attendance of citizens of Blue Island showed that it was one of general importance. There is no one branch of our civil institutions with which we as Masons are so deeply interested as our public schools. Masonry can never do its best work nor be fully appreciated among an ignorant community, and we gladly give our aid and influence to all efforts to promote free public schools.

Calumet Lodge, No. 716, took charge of the exercises, and the arrangements were perfect. Mr. Henry Biroth, President of the Board of Educa-

tion, welcomed the Grand Lodge in an address that clearly set forth the aim of our schools to prepare children "for the duties of life," make them fit members of society and good and useful citizens. Excellent music was rendered by a quartette of young ladies, and an "original song" was sung by a chorus of little girls. Grand Orator J. S. Goodwin delivered the address, from which, did space permit, I would like to quote. It was indeed inspiring.

M. W. J. C. Smith added some forceful words, and County Supt. Lane closed the exercises with with an "eloquent address" which was "heartily applauded."

The Grand Lodge, with the teachers of the schools, were hospitably entertained by the President of the Board of Education after the exercises.

July 15th an occasional Grand Lodge was convened at Nashville, Washington County, and the corner stone of the public school building duly laid by Grand Master in due form. Representatives of fourteen lodges assisted in the work, and a large company of visiting brethren, who were amply entertained by Washington Lodge, No. 55, who had charge of all arrangements. R. W. Bro. M. C. Crawford, Deputy Grand Master, was present and delivered an appropriate address, which held the attention of the assembled company. A fine choir was also in attendance, who aided us with choir music at proper intervals.

September 8th, M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, as my proxy, laid the corner stone of a new building to be erected for the use of Ewing College, in the village of Ewing, Franklin County, to be called "Willard Hall." The arrangements were under the care of Ewing Lodge, No. 705, and were well carried out. The occasion proved of much interest to the Masons as well as to the citizens generally.

September 16th I visited Decatur, and there in presence of an occasional Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of Macon County Court House, in accordance with our ancient ceremonies. The arrangements were all provided by Macon Lodge, No. 8, and Ionic Lodge, No. 312. A procession composed of citizens and the various county and city officials, was formed, followed by Beaumanoir Commandery, K. T., who acted as escort to the lodges, the officials of the Grand Lodge, in carriages, closing the procession. A large concourse of citizens witnessed the ceremony and listened to the interesting address by Bro. Neilson giving a few incidents in the early history of the county. In the evening a banquet was spread in the dining-room of the lodge, and about three hundred brethren sat down to replenish their bodies and refresh their souls. Several short addresses were made, and the occasion was highly enjoyed both by the visiting brethren and their hosts.

## LODGES U. D.

October 23d, 1890, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge, to be named Fisher Lodge, located at the town of Fisher, in the County of Cham-paign. I appointed Bro. S. B. Sale to be the first Worshipful Master; Bro. John W. Richmond to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. William T. Morgan to be the first Junior Warden, with six other petitioners. This lodge was instituted Nov. 28, 1890, by R. W. Bro. F. E. Eubeling, D. D. G. M. They have reported to me a goodly amount of work done, and from the commendations of brethren who have visited them, I feel sure that they have a promising future.

December 12th, dispensation was issued for a new lodge to be named Kenwood Lodge and to be located at Kenwood, in the city of Chicago. Bro. William Stevenson was appointed to be the first Worshipful Master, and Bro. Thos. W. Combs to be Senior Warden and Bro. T. A. Ford, Junior Warden, with forty-eight others. This lodge commences life with a membership greater than that of the average lodge in this jurisdiction and with fine prospects for the future. It was instituted on the 29th day of December, 1890, by M. W. Bro. John C. Smith, with several Grand Lodge officers in attendance, and in fine style. Later reports to me show a larger amount of work done.

February 7th, 1891, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Carterville, Williamson Co., to be named Williamson Lodge. Bro. W. H. Perry was appointed first Worshipful Master and Bros. John W. Cundiff and John B. Samuels to be Senior and Junior Wardens respectively, with eleven other petitioners. This lodge was instituted February 25, 1891, by W. Bro. E. Spiller; has conferred about twenty degrees and is very promising.

February 19th, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Neponset, in Bureau County, to be named Neponset Lodge. Bro. A. B. Avery to be the first Worshipful Master, Bro. John L. Priestman to be first Senior Warden and William McKee to be the first Junior Warden, with eight other Master Masons. I have a recent report from Bro. Avery, showing excellent work.

April 22d, a dispensation was granted to form a new lodge at Kensington, Chicago, in Cook County. W. Bro. Alex. McLachlan was appointed to be the first Worshipful Master; Bro. Charles H. Bremmer to be first Senior Warden, and Bro. Thomas Harris to be first Junior Warden; with ten other petitioners.

The new lodge was instituted by R. W. Bro. W. K. Forsyth on the 27th day of April, 1891. Although located near Palace Lodge, No. 765, at Pullman, it was cheerfully recommended by the latter, and from reports received will, I think, find plenty of material to work upon.

May 16th, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge to be called S. M. Dalzell Lodge, located at Spring Valley, in the county of Bureau. Bro. H. C. Greeley was appointed to be the first Worshipful Master, and Bros. W. E. Dudley and E. G. Moore to be Senior and Junior Wardens respectively, with twenty-one other petitioners.

This lodge was formally instituted May 25th by R. W. Bro. M. U. Trimble, D. D. G. M., in presence of nearly one hundred Masons from Princeton and other lodges in the vicinity. The ceremony was followed by a "magnificent banquet" prepared by lady friends, which was fully appreciated by all present. Later reports to me confirm the propriety of locating a lodge there.

May 18th, a dispensation was granted to Bro. I. L. Lemmon, as W. M., and Bros. Harvey Weaver and John Blackwell as Senior and Junior Wardens, to form a new lodge at Nebo, Pike County, to be called Nebo Lodge. Twenty-one petitioners signed the application.

This lodge was instituted on the 23d of May by R. W. Bro. John E. Morton, D. G. L., who reports a good prospect, which from subsequent reports to me have been verified.

May 25th, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge in Macedonia, Hamilton County, to be called Royal Lodge, and appointed Bro. Seth P. Ingram as first Worshipful Master, and Bros. Harvey C. Vise, Senior Warden, and John B. McGuyer, Junior Warden, with eight other Master Masons.

Starting as it did in a farming community, at a busy season of the year, not as much work has been done as expected, but they have prospects of plenty of work.

May 29th a dispensation was granted to form a new lodge at Cornland, Logan County, to be named Cornland Lodge. Thirteen Master Masons signed the petition. Bro. Gaylord C. Edwards was appointed to be the first Worshipful Master and Bros. E. A. Day and A. C. Dunaway to be Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. This lodge was instituted June 13, 1891, by R. W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, D. D. G. M., who sends us a good report.

May 30th a dispensation was granted to form a new lodge at Woburn, Bond County, to be called Gillham Lodge. Bro. Delbert Guile was appointed to be the first Worshipful Master, and Bros. George W. Kimbro and Samuel J. Elam to be the first Senior and Junior Wardens respectively, with eleven petitioners.

June 11th a dispensation to form a new lodge was granted to twenty Master Masons residing at Washington Heights, Chicago, Cook County, to be called Tracy Lodge. Bro. E. D. Petrie was appointed to be the first

Worshipful Master and Bros. S. H. McNabb and Charles B. Goes to be Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. This lodge was instituted June 18th by Bro. W. K. Forsyth, D. D. G. M., in fine style, and from his report and from other sources I learn they are doing well and have a brilliant future before them. This dispensation was granted after much consultation and examination. The list of petitioners included some whom I had long known as good and true Masons, and yet I had the idea that enough lodges already existed in our great city. But a very careful examination convinced me that a lodge could be well sustained at this place; indeed the fuller examination removed all doubt, and reports of work done confirm my judgment.

June 17th, I granted a dispensation to form a new lodge at Melvin, in the County of Ford, to be called Melvin Lodge. The petition was signed by nine Master Masons. I appointed Bro. Bart Holmes to be the first Worshipful Master and Bros. E. B. Perry and J. N. Timmons to be Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively. Considerable work has been done; they have territory enough to support a healthy lodge.

July 25th, dispensation was issued to form a new lodge at DeLand, in Piatt County, to be called DeLand Lodge. Thirteen Master Masons signed the petition. I appointed Bro. Mark M. Hershberger to be the first Worshipful Master and Bros. Timothy P. Devinney and Edward J. Hamma to be the first Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively.

July 27th, a dispensation was granted to form a new lodge at Belknap, Johnson County, to be called Belknap Lodge. Fifteen Master Masons signed the petition and I appointed Bro. O. P. Martin to be the first Worshipful Master and Bros. H. L. Wilfred and W. L. Williams to be the first Senior and Junior Wardens, respectively.

There have been granted, for good and sufficient reason, during the year dispensations to confer degrees in less time than that specified in By-Laws, as follows:

Stewart Lodge, No. 92, fee paid.....	\$20 00
Englewood Lodge, No. 690, " .....	10 00
Chicago Lodge, No. 437, " .....	5 00
Ashmore Lodge, No. 390, " .....	20 00
Orion Lodge, No. 358, " .....	5 00
Siloam Lodge, No. 780, " .....	5 00
Wheaton Lodge, No. 269, " .....	20 00
Plymouth Lodge, No. 286, " .....	5 00
Kenwood Lodge, U. D., " .....	10 00
" " " " " .....	10 00
Gillham Lodge, U. D., " .....	10 00
Palace Lodge, No. 765, " .....	5 00

Special dispensations for election of officers, installations, vacations, and other purposes, have been granted as follows:

<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fec.</i>	<i>Lodge.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Fec.</i>
Greenville	245	\$2 00	Yates City	448	\$2 00
Olive Branch	38	2 00	Temperance	16	2 00
Mansfield	773	2 00	Newton	216	2 00
Minooka	528	2 00	Patoka	613	2 00
Orion	358	2 00	Lambert	659	2 00
Palace	765	2 00	Mizpah	768	2 00
Long Point	552	2 00	Dallas City	235	2 00
Plum River	554	2 00	W. C. Hobbs	306	2 00
Philo	436	2 00	Dunlap	321	2 00
Monitor	522	2 00	Winnebago	745	2 00
Elbridge	579	2 00	Roseville	519	2 00
Star	709	2 00	Columbus	227	2 00
St. Clair	24	2 00	Hardinsville	756	2 00
Sigel	541	2 00	Delavan	156	2 00
Elvaston	715	2 00	Logan	210	2 00
Hinsdale	649	2 00	Toulon	93	2 00
Palace	765	2 00	Germania	182	2 00
Scott Land	743	2 00	Waldeck	674	2 00
Temperance	16	2 00	Mithra	410	2 00
Harmony	3	2 00	D. C. Cregier	643	2 00
Hancock	20	2 00	Oriental	33	2 00
Lambert	659	2 00	Siloam	780	2 00
Monmouth	37	2 00	Home	508	2 00
Phoenix	663	2 00	Prairie	77	2 00
Marshall	133	2 00	Lambert	659	2 00
Collinsville	712	2 00	Havana	88	2 00
Prairie	77	2 00	Normal Park	797	2 00
Manchester	229	2 00	Paris	268	2 00
Toulon	93	2 00	Kewanee	159	2 00
Franklin	25	2 00	Temperance	16	2 00

RECAPITULATION.

Fourteen dispensations for new lodges	\$1,400.00
Dispensations to confer degrees	125.00
Special dispensations for elections, installations, &c.	120.64
Am't rec'd for hall recently occupied by Darwin Lodge, No. 551	25.00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$1,670.00</b>

which amount has been paid to R. W. Grand Secretary, as received from time to time, and duly acknowledged by him.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

To fill vacancies occasioned by deaths and removals, I have duly commissioned the following brethren as Grand Representatives:

R. W. Bro. Alcinous Y. Davidson, near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, date October 9, 1890.

R. W. Bro. Edward Edwards, near the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, date February 20th, 1891.

Rev. Bro. W. S. Frackelton, near the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, date May 5th, 1891.

R. W. Bro. Oscar S. Gifford, near the Grand Lodge of South Dakota.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Dunlavy, to be our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, date September 23d, 1891.

## OXFORD LODGE, NO. 367.

Early in the year I became aware of dissatisfaction in this lodge, growing out of the alleged action of the W. M. After considerable correspondence, at their earnest solicitation I visited the lodge on the 9th of July, and fully investigated the condition of affairs. I was fully satisfied that the usefulness of this lodge had been greatly impaired by rash words of the W. M., spoken both in the lodge and out of it in public, and being unwilling that this state of things should continue I removed him from office and placed the lodge in charge of the S. W.

The papers in the case are herewith submitted for your examination. I regretted the necessity for this action exceedingly, because it is the first and only time I have found it necessary, but I am unwilling that the fair fame of our order should suffer because the W. M. has not fully learned our first lesson—to subdue his passions and control himself.

## CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

Two lodges have voluntarily surrendered their charters, to-wit: Elwood Lodge, No. 589, located at Humbolt, in Coles County, and Irvington Lodge, No. 650, located at Irvington, Washington County. The former had the misfortune to lose their hall and furniture, together with charter, by fire on the first day of March, 1891. A new charter was issued, but, owing to their losses, they felt unable to again commence work and therefore surrendered their charter July 31st, 1891. The latter, owing to deaths and removals, was unable to continue work and so reported to me. I sent R. W. Bro. Walter Watson, D. D. G. M. for the 28th district, to examine the case, and if no

other way appeared, with instructions to receive from the officers the charter and books, which was accordingly done on the 31st of August, 1891.

Early in the year I again, with the approval of the Charity Committee, sent to M. W. Harmon G. Reynolds, P. G. M. of this Grand Lodge, a draft for fifty dollars, which was duly acknowledged by him with grateful thanks. Bro. Reynolds is now past eighty years of age. While preparing this report I have a letter from him, stating briefly his circumstances and enclosing a petition to this Grand Lodge for relief. I would cheerfully have repeated my action of last winter, but I felt, as our annual communication was so near at hand, I would lay the subject before you, in hope that something more substantial might be done, whether in the way suggested in the petition or otherwise, as your judgment may decide. I ask that this petition and recommendation may go to the Committee on Charity for their consideration and recommendation.

I desire to call the attention of Grand Lodge to Paragraph 5, of Section 1, Art. v, of Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws. By it, will be seen that it is made the duty of the Grand Treasurer, "to invest all moneys in his hands, belonging to the general and charity funds, in United States securities, etc." Twenty years ago, when this by-law was adopted, these securities were unquestionably the best investment for our Grand Lodge, but for the past few years, for reasons well known to most of you, they have ceased to be a paying investment. Their high price, low interest, and liability to be paid at any time, unfits them for our use, with any hope of receiving a return for the use of the funds. I recommend, that said paragraph be amended so as to allow the Grand Treasurer to otherwise invest our funds, under such general rule as our Finance Committee may recommend and Grand Lodge approve.

In these days of prosperity, when lodges are building and leasing and furnishing halls, all over our state, I have been frequently asked for advice, as to how such property rights they may acquire may best be preserved. These forms of investments vary from land in fee simple to leases at will.

Loose contracts have been made that may, in time, prove sources of trouble. Now, although the Grand Master is supposed to be familiar with the laws of the Grand Lodge, we should remember that the right to hold property is given us by the State, and in the event of dispute as to rights and titles, such rights will be enforced only by the State and the Grand Master is scarcely expected to be an expert lawyer. The object of this statement is to caution all lodges against entering into any contract, involving civil rights, unless with the advice of an able, honest lawyer. It is thus much easier to provide for unforeseen contingencies, at a time when both contracting parties are agreed, than to leave them to be provided for by others under widely differing circumstances.

During the year a question was asked involving the construction of Sec-

tion I, Art. X, Part Second of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which is as follows:

“Section 1. Membership in a lodge may be acquired—

“1. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein, and signing the By-Laws thereof ”

In 1883, the G. M. decided, and the Grand Lodge approved, the following:

“When the Secretary of a lodge, upon the written request of a brother, who has received the degrees therein, signs the brother's name to the Constitution and By-Laws of the lodge, the lodge is afterwards estopped from denying his membership.”

“2. By a Master Mason petitioning a lodge for affiliation, and upon due election to membership, and signing the By-Laws of the lodge.”

The question, in brief, was, does a neglect, for any cause, to sign the By-Laws by an elected applicant or by a Master Mason raised in a lodge, form a sufficient reason for either party to deny his membership? Circumstances render it unnecessary for me to officially decide the question, but I deem it wise that it should be settled by Grand Lodge, and therefore ask that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for consideration.

I also desire to place in the hands of the same committee papers received from the Masonic Board of Relief of Oakland, California, in order that the rule of action laid down by this Grand Lodge, many years ago, may be more fully construed. The papers are herewith submitted.

And now, brethren, I realize that in a few hours my term of service as Grand Master will expire, and I shall return you those emblems of authority that you have so trustingly and repeatedly placed in my hands. I trust you will find that the power has not been abused, nor the duties neglected. The service has been made pleasant to me by your hearty sympathy and co-operation. For myself, my highest ambition has been reached. I shall gladly relinquish to my worthy successor the honors and duties of this exalted position, and welcome him, as M. W. Grand Master, to preside over a united and prosperous fraternity.

There are, brethren, no words of parting to be uttered. For more than thirty years I have been an almost constant attendant on the communications of this Grand Lodge. Commencing while not yet a representative, and only by courtesy entitled to listen and not to speak, I now hope and expect to meet with you so long as my life is spared and strength permits.

My best thoughts and hopes and wishes are for the honor and glory of our noble fraternity. To have helped maintain these is my greatest pride.

I do not fear for the future. I know the Freemasons of Illinois will follow on and achieve greater results in the future. Good men, able and true, will be elected to preside over your symbolic lodges, and good men, able and true, will seek to join you, and you will gladly welcome them, and by God's blessing which I humbly, earnestly crave, you will go on from strength to strength till time shall be no more.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. PEARSON,  
Grand Master.

### REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer,*

*In account with* GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF ILLINOIS.

1890.		DR.		
Oct.	6,	To bal. to credit Charity Fund, per last report.....	\$	99 <sup>S</sup> 54
	6,	To bal. to credit General Fund, per last report.....	50,74 <sup>S</sup>	73
Total credit bal. per last report.....				\$51,747 27
Dec.	17,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y.	40	75
	31,	" " " " " "	63	00
1891.				
Jan.	3,	To dividend on A. A. Glenn's life ins. policy	34	95
	7,	To int. on Government Bonds, 3 mos.....	50	00
	31,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y.	80	40
March	4,	" " " " " "	93	75
April	3,	" " " " " "	21	00
May	6,	" " " " " "	17	75
June	5,	" " " " " "	51	00
July	1,	" " " " " "	149	25
	15,	To int. on Government Bonds, 6 mos.....	100	00
Aug.	8,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Gr. Sec'y.	12,208	34
Sept.	9,	" " " " " "	20,000	00
Oct.	2,	" " " " " "	1,600	00
	1,	To int. on Government Bonds, 3 mos.....	50	00
	5,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, to General Fund.....	208	56

Oct.	5,	To amt. rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, to Charity Fund.....	201 36
		Total amt. rec'd since last report...	<u>\$34,970 11</u>
			<u>\$86,717 38</u>

1890.

CR.

Oct.	7,	By mileage and per diem orders paid per vouchers.....	\$ 2,968 10
	7,	By mileage and per diem orders pd. Grand Lodge representatives, as per vouchers..	14,526 90
		Total mileage and per diem paid...	<u>\$17,495 00</u>

## MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE	OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMOUNT.
1890.				
Oct.	6,	75	John C. Smith, expense.....	\$ 373 55
	8,	76	John M. Pearson, expense.....	10 60
	8,	77	John T. Dickinson, M. & P. D. 1889..	19 30
	8,	78	Jos. Robbins, Com. on Correspond'e.	300 00
	8,	79	R. R. Stevens, salary as Gr. Tyler...	100 00
	8,	80	Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Gr. Sec....	25 00
	8,	81	Z. T. Griffin, Asst. " ".....	50 00
	8,	82	Thomas Vinton, Janitor.....	25 00
	8,	83	John C. Smith, rent of hall.....	400 00
	8,	84	R. R. Stevens, expense.....	101 47
	31,	85	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125 00
	31,	86	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208 33
Nov.	5,	87	Western B. N. & E. Co., portraits of John M. Pearson.....	63 00
	22,	88	Journal Printing Co., pt'g proc'dings.	1,453 63
	29,	89	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125 00
	29,	90	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208 33
Dec.	11,	91	L. L. Munn, expense.....	10 07
	11,	92	Smith D. Atkins, postage stamps....	123 20
	11,	93	American Ex. Co., express charges..	282 90
	31,	94	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125 00
	31,	95	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208 34
1891.				
Jan.	7,	96	John M. Pearson, expense.....	27 00
	14,	97	H. G. Reynolds, charity.....	50 00
	31,	98	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125 00

Jan.	31,	99	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary ...	208	33
Feb.	4,	100	John M. Pearson, taxes on Mo. lands.	30	15
	12,	101	W. B. Grimes, school at Morris.....	49	00
	12,	102	J. E. Evans, " " .....	39	00
	28,	103	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	28,	104	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	33
	28,	105	W. B. Grimes, school at Nashville...	42	80
	28,	106	John W. Rose, " " ...	34	60
March	7,	107	John M. Pearson, expense.....	53	95
	20,	108	M. D. Chamberlin, school at Watseka.	44	40
	20,	109	James John, " " .....	32	80
	20,	110	M. D. Chamberlin, " Olney,	59	70
	20,	111	James John, " " .....	48	10
	20,	112	J. E. Evans, " " .....	41	20
	20,	113	M. D. Chamberlin, " Monm'th	41	10
	20,	114	James John, " " .....	43	00
	20,	115	J. E. Evans, " " .....	41	20
	20,	116	John W. Rose, " " .....	41	30
	20,	117	W. B. Grimes, " " .....	38	70
	31,	118	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	31,	119	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	34
April	23,	120	John W. Rose, school at Watseka....	44	00
	23,	121	John M. Pearson, expense.....	15	00
	30,	122	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	30,	123	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	34
May	9,	124	John M. Pearson, expense.....	12	00
	19,	125	Journal Printing Co., printing for Grand Lodge.....	86	50
	30,	126	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	30,	127	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	33
June	6,	128	John M. Pearson, Com. on Printing..	13	50
	6,	129	W. M. Egan, " " ..	5	00
	6,	130	L. L. Munn, " " ..	16	50
	8,	131	John M. Pearson, expense.....	12	00
	24,	132	S. D. Atkins, postage stamps.....	127	20
	24,	133	American Ex. Co., express charges..	27	00
	24,	134	L. L. Munn, expense.....	15	85
	24,	135	Journal Printing Co., printing.....	119	50
	24,	136	Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery.....	41	11
	24,	137	E. C. Pace, Com. on Finance.....	49	00
	24,	138	S. W. Waddle, " .....	29	00
	24,	139	Gil W. Barnard, " .....	27	00
June	30,	140	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	30,	141	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	33

July	31,	142	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	31,	143	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	34
Aug.	31,	144	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	31,	145	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	33
Sept.	2,	146	John M. Pearson, expense.....	5	00
	30,	147	L. L. Munn, salary Gr. Secretary....	208	34
	30,	148	John M. Pearson, salary Gr. Master..	125	00
	30,	149	W. M. Egan, salary Gr. Treasurer...	400	00
		150	Missing .....		
Oct.	2,	151	H. A. Knecht, expense.....	14	00
	2,	152	Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery.....	4	00
		153	Missing .....		
	2,	154	American Ex. Co., express charges..	25	15
	2,	155	S. D. Atkins, postage, etc.....	96	40
	2,	156	L. L. Munn, expense....	34	98
		157	Missing .....		
	5,	158	John M. Pearson, expense.....	23	78
Jan.	3,		Prem. on A. A. Glenn's life ins. policy	155	60
			Total miscellaneous orders paid..		9,494 80
Oct.	5,		By balance to credit Charity Fund...\$	1,149	90
	5,		By bal. to cr. General Fund, cash....	53,577	68
	5,		“ “ “ bonds...	5,000	00
			Total credit balance.....		59,727 58
					\$86,717 58

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, October 5, 1891.

### REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, also cash-book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, which on motion was so referred:

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:*

At the close of the Grand Lodge, one year ago, charters were issued to A. T. Darrah Lodge, No. 793, located at Victoria, in Knox County; to Tadmor Lodge, No. 794, located at Karber's Ridge, in Hardin County; to Myrtle Lodge, No. 795, located at Irving Park, in Cook County; to E. M. Husted Lodge, No. 796, located at Roodhouse, in Greene County; to Normal Park Lodge, No. 797, located at Chicago, in Cook County; and to Sidell Lodge, No. 798, located at Sidell, in Vermilion County.

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge a manuscript copy of the proceedings was placed in the hands of the printers, and on the 23d of October we commenced sending out the printed proceedings to the Grand Officers, sister Grand Lodges, and the constituent lodges; and up to the present time we have sent out 2,897 copies of the proceedings for 1890.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

A duplicate charter was issued to Elwood Lodge, No. 589, located at Humboldt, in Coles County, on the 10th day of March, 1891, the original having been destroyed by fire.

A duplicate charter was issued to Chandlerville Lodge, No. 724, located at Chandlerville, in Cass County, on the 23d day of March, 1891, the original having been defaced.

A duplicate charter was issued to Westfield Lodge, No. 163, located at Westfield, in Clark County, on the 7th day of August, 1891, the original having been destroyed by fire.

COLFAX LODGE, NO. 799.

A charter was issued to Colfax Lodge, No. 799, located at Colfax, in McLean County, on the 14th day of May, 1891, by the Grand Master, as authorized by the Grand Lodge on the 9th of October, 1890. See Resolution adopted and published on page 93 of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of 1890.

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:

Minnesota—R. W. Bro. Alcinous Y. Davidson.

United Grand Lodge of Victoria—R. W. Bro. Edward Edwards.

United Grand Lodge of South Wales—R. W. Bro. Rev. W. S. Frackelton.

South Dakota—M. W. Bro. Oscar S. Gifford.

Iowa—R. W. Bro. J. C. Dunlavy.

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. Bro. Wm. Jenkins, of Mendota, to represent the United Grand Lodge of South Wales near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. W. Bro. Wm. Jenkins, of Mendota, to represent the United Grand Lodge of Victoria near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

The Secretary of Elwood Lodge, No. 589, located at Humboldt, in Coles County, writes under date of July 21, 1891, that their hall and furniture had again been destroyed by fire, and that on the 18th day of July the lodge had by unanimous vote decided to surrender its charter. On the 6th of August, 1891, I received a pencil written record book and the duplicate charter which had been recently issued to them. Said lodge made its returns and paid its Grand Lodge dues up to June 30, 1891, and their Treasurer forwarded to this office \$17.01 as the balance of the funds of their lodge.

Irvington Lodge, No. 650, located at Irvington, in Washington County, surrendered its charter to District Deputy Grand Master Walter Watson about the 12th of September, 1891, but the books and papers have not been received as yet by the Grand Secretary.

The following lodges failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues on or before August 15, to-wit: Nos. 247, 378, 539, 669 and 797. But every lodge made returns and paid Grand Lodge dues before the meeting of this Grand Lodge, something never before accomplished.

From the tabulated statement prepared from returns of the lodges for 1891, we obtain the following facts:

Rejections, .....	547
Initiations, .....	2,997
Passed, .....	2,748

INCREASE.

Raised; .....	2,715
Reinstated .....	324
Admitted, .....	1,063
Added for error. ....	59

Total, ... .. 4,161

DECREASE.

Suspended .....	734
Expelled .....	23

Dimitted .....	1,227
Died .....	610
Deducted for error.....	18
	-----
Total.....	2,612
Membership in 1890.....	42,381
Net increase for the year.....	1,549
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Membership in 1891.....	43,930
Resident membership.....	40,589
Non-resident membership.....	3,341

## CHARITY.

The returns of the lodges show that they have contributed the following amounts for charitable purposes: \$17,592.45 have been contributed for the relief of their own needy members, or their widows and orphans, the past year, and \$5,146.59 have been contributed to the relief of Masons not members of their respective lodges. They have also contributed toward the support of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home during the present year the sum of \$1,084.45, making the total amount contributed from the funds of the lodges for charity during the year \$23,823.49. Still this amount does not show the whole sum contributed by the Masons of Illinois. Quite a large number of the lodges do not show in the tabulated statements any contributions for charitable objects, because the members instead of taking funds from their treasury for charity, contribute as members, and keep no account of the amount so raised for charitable purposes.

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 .....	\$17,476 70
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, salary as Grand Tiler.....	100 00
To L. A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	50 00
To Thomas Vinton, janitor.....	25 00
To John C. Smith, for rent of Central Music Hall.....	400 00
To R. R. Stevens, expenses at Grand Lodge.....	101 47
To Western Bank Note and Engraving Co., for J. M. Pearson's portraits.....	63 00
To Journal Printing Co., printing proceedings.....	1,453 63
To Harmon G. Reynolds, from Charity Fund.....	50 00
To John M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri land.....	30 15
To Expenses Committee on Printing.....	35 00

To Finance Committee visiting Grand Secretary's office.....	105 00
To Harry A. Knecht, filling out charters, commissions, etc.....	14 00
To Wm. Watson, expenses by order of Grand Master.....	2 55
To Grand Examiners and Deputy Grand Lecturers attending Schools of Instruction.....	640 90
To Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, postage stamps and government envelopes.....	347 00
To Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery for Grand Secretary's office...	45 11
To John M. Pearson, postage, stationery and incidental expenses Grand Master's office.....	148 73
To L. L. Munn, sundry expenses Grand Secretary's office.....	60 87
To Journal Printing Co., printing for Grand Secretary's office....	347 75
To American Express Co., express charges.....	335 05
Journal Printing Co., printing Report on Correspondence.....	824 60
To J. M. Pearson, salary as Grand Master.....	1,500 00
To W. M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
To L. L. Munn, salary as Grand Secretary.....	2,500 00
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Total.....	\$27,381 51

The amendment to the Constitution, proposed by the committee on jurisprudence, was submitted to the subordinate lodges for their approval or rejection, and was rejected.

It required a two-thirds vote of the lodges in order to adopt the amendment, or an affirmative vote of 456, but it received only 160 affirmative votes, while 409 voted against it, and 114 failed to vote.

There are located in Chicago and Cook County 62 lodges; these lodges have a membership of 10,158, and pay as Grand Lodge dues \$7,548.50. They contributed for charitable purposes during the year the following sums: \$8,907.39 for the assistance of their own needy members, \$1,437.94 to assist needy brothers not members of their own lodges, and \$467.50 to the Masonic Orphans' Home, making a total of \$10,812.83. There was a net increase in the membership of these lodges during the past year of 647.

Covenant Lodge, No. 526, had a membership on June 30th last of 555; Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, is the next largest lodge in Illinois, and on the 30th day of June last had a membership of 392; Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, had a membership of 360, while Garden City Lodge comes as No. 4 with a membership of 352.

All the lodges in Chicago if represented at Grand Lodge this year would be entitled to draw for Mileage and Per Diem only \$376.50.

From this it will be observed that these lodges have contributed to the support of the Grand Lodge over and above the amount their representatives

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are entitled to receive the sum of \$7,173.00. All lodges in the State, outside of Cook County, have paid as Grand Lodge dues for the present year \$25,110.25. If the representatives of these lodges draw the same as they did in 1890 they would receive \$14,272.00, which would leave a balance of \$10,838.75 to pay for other expenses of the Grand Lodge.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there are not as many affiliated Masons in Cook County in proportion to its inhabitants as in the remainder of the State.

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. &amp; A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley .....	1	\$87 75	Waukegan.....	78	\$99 00
Equality.....	2	17 25	Scott .....	79	25 50
Harmony.....	3	67 50	Whitehall.....	80	65 25
Springfield .....	4	105 00	Vitruvius.....	81	38 25
Friendship.....	7	74 25	DeWitt.....	84	98 25
Macon.....	8	192 75	Mitchell.....	85	38 25
Rushville.....	9	53 25	Kaskaskia.....	86	29 25
St. Johns.....	13	53 25	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	57 00
Warren.....	14	40 50	Havana.....	88	72 75
Peoria.....	15	139 50	Fellowship.....	89	43 50
Temperance.....	16	45 00	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	111 75
Macomb.....	17	94 50	Metropolis.....	91	47 25
Clinton.....	19	76 50	Stewart.....	92	51 00
Hancock.....	20	67 50	Toulon.....	93	24 75
Cass.....	23	58 50	Perry.....	95	44 25
St. Clair.....	24	87 00	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	17 25
Franklin.....	25	34 50	Excelsior.....	97	129 75
Hiram.....	26	24 75	Taylor.....	98	40 50
Piasa.....	27	68 25	Edwardsville.....	99	61 50
Pekin.....	29	29 25	Astoria.....	100	43 50
Mt. Vernon.....	31	69 00	Rockford.....	102	166 50
Oriental.....	33	186 00	Magnolia.....	103	24 75
Barry.....	34	71 25	Lewistown.....	104	37 50
Charleston.....	35	66 00	Winchester.....	105	42 00
Kavanaugh.....	36	24 75	Lancaster.....	106	24 75
Monmouth.....	37	69 75	Versailles.....	108	38 25
Olive Branch.....	38	198 75	Trenton.....	109	32 25
Herman.....	39	54 75	Lebanon.....	110	33 75
Occidental.....	40	99 00	Jonesboro.....	111	36 00
Mt. Joliet.....	42	95 25	Bureau.....	112	84 75
Boomington.....	43	102 00	Robert Burns.....	113	48 00
Hardin.....	44	66 75	Marcelline.....	114	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	38 25	Rising Sun.....	115	18 75
Temple.....	46	143 25	Vermont.....	116	42 00
Caledonia.....	47	20 25	Elgin.....	117	110 25
Unity.....	48	25 50	Waverly.....	118	42 75
Cambridge.....	49	39 00	Henry.....	119	27 00
Carrollton.....	50	62 25	Mound.....	122	57 00
Mt. Moriah.....	51	64 50	Oquawka.....	123	36 75
Benevolent.....	52	24 00	Cedar.....	124	69 75
Jackson.....	53	81 00	Greenup.....	125	21 75
Washington.....	55	51 00	Empire.....	126	57 75
Trio.....	57	106 50	Antioch.....	127	41 25
Fraternal.....	58	64 50	Raleigh.....	128	20 25
New Boston.....	59	48 00	Greenfield.....	129	41 25
Belvidere.....	60	79 50	Marion.....	130	43 50
Lacon.....	61	44 25	Golconda.....	131	30 00
St. Marks.....	63	51 00	Mackinaw.....	132	30 00
Benton.....	64	54 75	Marshall.....	133	48 75
Euclid.....	65	46 50	Sycamore.....	134	96 00
Knoxville.....	66	42 75	Lima.....	135	31 50
Acacia.....	67	56 25	Hutsonville.....	136	15 75
Naples.....	68	13 50	Polk.....	137	49 50
Eureka.....	69	33 00	Marengo.....	138	43 50
Central.....	71	36 00	Geneva.....	139	33 75
Chester.....	72	31 50	Olney.....	140	66 00
Rockton.....	74	33 00	Garden City.....	141	264 00
Roscoe.....	75	36 00	Ames.....	142	39 75
Mt. Nebo.....	76	55 50	Richmond.....	143	45 75
Prairie.....	77	119 25	DeKalb.....	144	78 00

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1891—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
A. W. Rawson.....	145	\$36 00	Mahomet.....	220	\$34 50
Lee Centre.....	146	27 00	Leroy.....	221	42 75
Clayton.....	147	52 50	Geo. Washington.....	222	42 75
Bloomfield.....	148	42 00	Pana.....	226	66 75
Efingham.....	149	49 50	Columbus.....	227	22 50
Vienna.....	150	47 25	Lovington.....	228	38 25
Bunker Hill.....	151	46 50	Manchester.....	229	36 75
Fidelity.....	152	27 00	New Haven.....	230	23 25
Clay.....	153	28 50	Wyaret.....	231	32 25
Russell.....	154	25 50	Farmers.....	232	11 25
Alpha.....	155	93 00	Blandinsville.....	233	53 25
Delavan.....	156	58 50	DuQuoin.....	234	51 75
Urbana.....	157	87 00	Dallas City.....	235	36 75
McHenry.....	158	20 25	Charter Oak.....	236	76 50
Kewanee.....	159	80 25	Cairo.....	237	71 25
Waubansia.....	160	108 75	Black Hawk.....	238	45 75
Virden.....	161	39 00	Mt. Carmel.....	239	53 25
Hope.....	162	33 75	Western Star.....	240	88 50
Westfield.....	163	22 50	Shekinah.....	241	68 25
Edward Dobbins.....	164	47 25	Galva.....	243	54 75
Atlanta.....	165	37 50	Horicon.....	244	57 00
Star in the East.....	166	119 25	Greenville.....	245	45 75
Milford.....	168	42 75	El Paso.....	246	57 00
Nunda.....	169	32 25	Golden Gate.....	248	45 75
Evergreen.....	170	69 75	Hibbard.....	249	36 00
Girard.....	171	48 00	Robinson.....	250	25 50
Wayne.....	172	33 75	Heyworth.....	251	46 50
Cherry Valley.....	173	31 50	Aledo.....	252	60 00
Lena.....	174	40 50	Avon Harmony.....	253	26 25
Matteson.....	175	108 00	Aurora.....	254	119 25
Mendota.....	176	49 50	Donnellson.....	255	21 75
Staunton.....	177	30 75	Warsaw.....	257	35 25
Illinois Central.....	178	66 00	Mattoon.....	260	84 75
Wabash.....	179	33 75	Amon.....	261	42 75
Moweaqua.....	180	18 75	Channahon.....	262	26 25
Germania.....	182	154 50	Illinois.....	263	71 25
Meridian.....	183	36 75	Franklin Grove.....	264	23 25
Abingdon.....	185	43 50	Vermilion.....	265	37 50
Mystic Tie.....	187	27 00	Kingston.....	266	36 75
Cyrus.....	188	53 25	La Prairie.....	267	26 25
Fulton City.....	189	37 50	Paris.....	268	94 50
Dundee.....	190	54 75	Wheaton.....	269	36 00
Farmington.....	192	50 25	Levi Lusk.....	270	28 50
Herrick.....	193	14 25	Blaney.....	271	109 50
Freedom.....	194	41 25	Carmi.....	272	51 00
LaHarpe.....	195	111 75	Miners.....	273	55 50
Louisville.....	196	38 25	Byron.....	274	34 50
King Solomon's.....	197	51 00	Milton.....	275	54 75
Homer.....	199	49 50	Elizabeth.....	276	16 50
Sheba.....	200	21 00	Accordia.....	277	48 75
Centralia.....	201	83 25	Jo Daviess.....	278	76 50
Lavelly.....	203	24 00	Neoga.....	279	43 50
Flora.....	204	36 75	Kansas.....	280	33 00
Corinthian.....	205	30 00	Brooklyn.....	282	28 50
Fairfield.....	206	54 00	Meteor.....	283	55 50
Tamaroa.....	207	25 50	Catlin.....	285	38 25
Wilmington.....	208	62 25	Plymouth.....	286	30 00
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	191 25	De Soto.....	287	40 50
Logan.....	210	87 00	Genoa.....	288	29 25
Cleveland.....	211	294 00	Wataga.....	291	22 50
Shipman.....	212	21 75	Chenoa.....	292	57 00
Ipava.....	213	40 50	Prophetstown.....	293	46 50
Gillespie.....	214	21 00	Pontiac.....	294	52 50
Newton.....	216	33 00	Dills.....	295	14 25
Mason.....	217	35 25	Quincy.....	296	85 50
New Salem.....	218	29 25	Benjamin.....	297	45 75
Oakland.....	219	50 25	Wauconda.....	298	19 50

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1891—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Mechanicsburg.....	299	\$16 50	Gill.....	382	\$20 25
Hinckley.....	301	19 50	LaMoille.....	383	17 25
Durand.....	302	33 75	Waltham.....	384	31 50
Raven.....	303	33 75	Mississippi.....	385	57 00
Onarga.....	305	30 75	Bridgeport.....	386	34 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	40 50	El Dara.....	388	23 25
T. J. Pickett.....	307	55 50	Kankakee.....	389	87 75
Ashlar.....	308	147 75	Ashmore.....	390	38 25
Harvard.....	309	76 50	Tolono.....	391	32 25
Dearborn.....	310	243 75	Oconee.....	392	12 75
Kilwinning.....	311	232 50	Blair.....	393	141 75
Ionic.....	312	100 50	Jerseyville.....	394	58 50
York.....	313	22 50	Muddy Point.....	396	18 75
Palatine.....	314	41 25	Shiloh.....	397	21 00
Erwin.....	315	33 00	Kinmundy.....	398	39 75
Abraham Jonas.....	316	15 00	Buda.....	399	43 50
J. L. Anderson.....	318	47 25	Pacific.....	400	33 75
Doric.....	319	87 75	Odell.....	401	18 00
Creston.....	320	39 75	Kishwaukee.....	402	52 50
Dunlap.....	321	57 00	Mason City.....	403	60 75
Windsor.....	322	43 50	Batavia.....	404	39 75
Orient.....	323	17 25	Ramsey.....	405	25 50
Harrisburg.....	325	54 00	Bethalto.....	406	28 50
Industry.....	327	32 25	Stratton.....	408	44 25
Altona.....	330	36 75	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	104 25
Mt. Erie.....	331	18 75	Mithra.....	410	90 00
Tuscola.....	332	57 75	Hesperia.....	411	270 00
Tyrian.....	333	92 25	Bollen.....	412	18 75
Summer.....	334	64 50	Evening Star.....	414	25 50
Schiller.....	335	75 75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	29 25
New Columbia.....	336	36 00	Paxton.....	416	45 75
Oneida.....	337	39 75	Marseilles.....	417	47 25
Saline.....	339	20 25	Freeburg.....	418	33 75
Kedron.....	340	24 75	Reynoldsburg.....	419	25 50
Full Moon.....	341	39 75	Oregon.....	420	39 75
Summerfield.....	342	14 25	Washburn.....	421	12 00
Wenona.....	344	37 50	Landmark.....	422	183 00
Milledgeville.....	345	31 50	Lanark.....	423	42 00
N. D. Morse.....	346	15 00	Exeter.....	424	25 50
Sidney.....	347	15 75	Scottville.....	426	32 25
Russellville.....	348	14 25	Red Bud.....	427	21 00
Sublette.....	349	15 00	Sunbeam.....	428	34 50
Fairview.....	350	44 25	Chebanse.....	429	30 00
Tarbolton.....	351	54 00	Kendrick.....	430	25 50
Groveland.....	352	23 25	Summit.....	431	13 50
Kinderhook.....	353	29 25	Murrayville.....	432	28 50
Ark and Anchor.....	354	45 00	Annawan.....	433	23 25
Marine.....	355	25 50	Makanda.....	434	40 50
Hermitage.....	356	55 50	Philo.....	436	46 58
Orion.....	358	17 25	Chicago.....	437	189 75
Blackberry.....	359	38 25	Camargo.....	440	42 00
Princeville.....	360	21 00	Sparland.....	441	26 25
Douglas.....	361	30 00	Casey.....	442	37 50
Noble.....	362	34 50	Hampshire.....	443	34 50
Horeb.....	363	41 25	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	17 25
Tonica.....	364	36 75	Chesterfield.....	445	27 75
Bement.....	365	57 00	Watseka.....	446	87 00
Arcola.....	366	84 75	S. D. Monroe.....	447	17 25
Oxford.....	367	33 75	Yates City.....	448	24 75
Jefferson.....	368	20 25	Mendon.....	449	41 25
Newman.....	369	58 50	Loami.....	450	31 50
Livingston.....	371	36 75	Bromwell.....	451	41 25
Chambersburg.....	373	26 25	New Hartford.....	453	42 75
Shabbona.....	374	18 00	Maroa.....	454	74 25
Aroma.....	378	15 00	Irving.....	455	25 50
Payson.....	379	38 25	Nokomis.....	456	33 00
Liberty.....	380	25 50	Moscow.....	457	12 75

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1891—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Blazing Star.....	458	\$30 00	Seneca.....	532	\$32 25
Jeffersonville.....	460	33 00	Altamont.....	533	15 75
Plainview.....	461	26 25	Cuba.....	534	48 75
Tremont.....	462	16 50	Sherman.....	535	27 75
Palmyra.....	463	36 00	Plainfield.....	536	47 25
Denver.....	464	24 75	J. R. Gorin.....	537	42 75
Huntsville.....	465	29 25	Lockport.....	538	63 00
Cobden.....	466	37 50	Chatsworth.....	539	31 50
South Macon.....	467	42 00	Harlem.....	540	132 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	30 00	Sigel.....	541	12 00
McLean.....	469	51 00	Towanda.....	542	23 25
Rantoul.....	470	37 50	Cordova.....	543	21 00
Kendall.....	471	36 75	Virginia.....	544	23 25
Amity.....	472	43 50	Valley.....	547	35 25
Gordon.....	473	9 00	Apple River.....	548	36 75
Columbia.....	474	24 75	Sharon.....	550	33 00
Walshville.....	475	17 25	Long Point.....	552	14 25
Manito.....	476	17 25	Plum River.....	554	57 75
Rutland.....	477	14 25	Humboldt.....	555	48 00
Pleiades.....	478	202 50	Dawson.....	556	27 75
Wyoming.....	479	47 25	Lessing.....	557	66 75
Momence.....	481	33 00	Leland.....	558	19 50
Lexington.....	482	32 25	Thomson.....	559	27 75
Edgewood.....	484	21 00	Madison.....	560	15 00
Xenia.....	485	18 75	Villa Ridge.....	562	19 50
Bowen.....	486	31 50	Winslow.....	564	24 00
Andrew Jackson.....	487	29 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	25 50
Clay City.....	488	36 00	Albany.....	566	34 50
Cooper.....	489	25 50	Frankfort.....	567	31 50
Shannon.....	490	24 00	Time.....	569	29 25
Martin.....	491	21 75	Jacksonville.....	570	78 75
Libertyville.....	492	45 75	Bardolph.....	572	26 25
Tower Hill.....	493	9 00	Gardner.....	573	37 50
Bath.....	494	14 25	Pera.....	574	23 25
Stone Fort.....	495	45 00	Capron.....	575	45 75
Tennessee.....	496	12 75	O'Fallon.....	576	24 00
Alma.....	497	27 75	Viola.....	577	27 75
Murphysboro.....	498	63 00	Prairie City.....	578	16 50
St. Paul.....	500	48 00	Elbridge.....	579	18 75
Stark.....	501	19 50	Hazel Dell.....	580	26 25
Woodhull.....	502	21 75	Dongola.....	581	21 75
Odin.....	503	24 75	Shirley.....	582	29 25
East St. Louis.....	504	65 25	Highland.....	583	26 25
Meridian Sun.....	505	27 75	Vesper.....	584	115 50
O. H. Miner.....	506	40 50	Fisher.....	585	21 00
Home.....	508	224 25	Princeton.....	587	69 00
Parkersburg.....	509	27 00	Troy.....	588	20 25
J. D. Moody.....	510	15 00	Elwood.....	589	22 50
Clintonville.....	511	15 75	Fairmount.....	590	43 50
Wade-Barney.....	512	80 27	Gilman.....	591	14 25
Bradford.....	514	27 00	Fieldon.....	592	17 25
Andalusia.....	516	18 00	Miles Hart.....	595	30 00
Litchfield.....	517	35 25	National.....	596	97 50
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	21 75	Cerro Gordo.....	600	48 75
Roseville.....	519	27 75	Laclede.....	601	27 75
Anna.....	520	30 00	Watson.....	602	22 50
Illiopolis.....	521	39 75	Clark.....	603	33 75
Monitor.....	522	138 00	Hebron.....	604	34 50
Chatham.....	523	30 00	Streator.....	607	116 25
Evans.....	524	208 50	Piper.....	608	33 00
Delia.....	525	12 00	Sheldon.....	609	27 00
Covenant.....	526	416 25	Union Park.....	610	126 00
Rossville.....	527	51 75	Lincoln Park.....	611	191 25
Minooka.....	528	23 25	Rock River.....	612	105 00
Adams.....	529	31 50	Patoka.....	613	43 50
Maquon.....	530	27 00	Forrest.....	614	39 75
Ashton.....	531	21 75	Wadley.....	616	19 50
			Good Hope.....	617	38 25

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1891—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Basco .....	618	\$20 25	Ewing.....	705	\$15 75
Berwick .....	619	17 25	Joppa.....	706	12 75
New Hope.....	620	24 00	Circle .....	707	57 75
Hopedale.....	622	32 25	Star .....	709	51 00
Locust.....	623	13 50	Farmer City.....	710	45 00
Union.....	627	26 25	Providence.....	711	40 50
Tuscan.....	630	27 75	Collinsville.....	712	36 00
Norton.....	631	48 00	Johnsonville.....	713	41 25
Ridge Farm.....	632	47 25	Newtown.....	714	48 75
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	63 00	Elvaston.....	715	16 50
Buckley.....	634	21 75	Calumet.....	716	67 75
Rochester.....	635	18 00	Arcana.....	717	132 75
Peotone.....	636	25 50	May.....	718	22 50
Keystone.....	639	109 50	Chapel Hill.....	719	45 00
Comet.....	641	31 50	Rome.....	721	21 00
Apollo.....	642	149 25	Walnut.....	722	39 75
D. C. Cregier.....	643	167 25	Omaha.....	723	23 25
Oblong City.....	644	15 00	Chandlerville.....	724	24 00
San Jose.....	645	22 50	Rankin.....	725	18 00
Somonauk.....	646	33 00	Golden Rule.....	726	138 75
Blueville.....	647	32 25	Raritan.....	727	28 50
Camden.....	648	41 25	Waterman.....	728	18 75
Hinsdale.....	649	33 00	Lake Creek.....	729	14 25
Atwood.....	651	39 75	Eldorado.....	730	28 50
Greenview.....	653	35 45	Harbor.....	731	114 75
Yorktown.....	655	23 25	Carman.....	732	27 75
Mozart.....	656	42 75	Gibson.....	733	48 00
Latayette.....	657	16 50	Morning Star.....	734	135 75
Rock Island.....	658	44 25	Sheridan.....	735	27 75
Lambert.....	659	62 25	Arrowsmith.....	737	16 50
Grand Chain.....	660	44 25	Saunemin.....	738	37 50
South Park.....	662	53 25	Lakeside.....	739	102 00
Phoenix.....	663	28 50	Grant Park.....	740	16 50
Mayo.....	664	19 50	New Holland.....	741	15 00
Greenland.....	665	19 50	Danvers.....	742	21 75
Crawford.....	666	15 00	Scott Land.....	743	13 50
Erie.....	667	28 50	Goode.....	744	27 75
Burnt Prairie.....	668	17 25	Winnebago.....	745	15 75
Fillmore.....	670	63 00	Weldon.....	746	42 00
Eddyville.....	672	28 50	Centennial.....	747	23 25
Normal.....	673	33 75	Alta.....	748	22 50
Waldeck.....	674	73 50	Akin.....	749	30 00
Pawnee.....	675	40 50	Lyndon.....	750	21 75
A. O. Fay.....	676	38 25	Lounsbury.....	751	28 50
Enfield.....	677	36 00	Allendale.....	752	21 00
Illinois City.....	679	10 50	Ogden.....	754	42 00
Clement.....	680	27 75	Pre-emption.....	755	35 25
Morrisonville.....	681	28 50	Hardinsville.....	756	9 75
Blue Mound.....	682	40 50	Verona.....	757	30 75
Burnside.....	683	48 00	Mystic Star.....	758	117 00
Galatia.....	684	18 75	Orel.....	759	26 25
Rio.....	685	48 75	Sibley.....	761	27 00
Garfield.....	686	243 00	Van Meter.....	762	18 75
Orangeville.....	687	30 75	Crete.....	763	30 00
Clifton.....	688	24 75	Sullivan.....	764	37 50
Englewood.....	690	210 75	Palace.....	765	111 00
Iola.....	691	13 50	Littleton.....	766	27 00
Raymond.....	692	40 50	Triluminar.....	767	46 50
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	35 25	Mizpah.....	768	131 25
Shiloh Hill.....	695	27 00	St. Elmo.....	769	27 75
Belle Rive.....	696	15 00	La Grange.....	770	46 75
Richard Cole.....	697	166 50	Bay City.....	771	18 00
Hutton.....	698	49 50	New Burnside.....	772	32 25
Pleasant Plains.....	700	20 25	Mansfield.....	773	26 25
Temple Hill.....	701	24 00	Lake View.....	774	91 50
Alexandria.....	702	37 50	Grand Crossing.....	776	41 25
Braidwood.....	704	92 25	Ravenswood.....	777	57 75

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1891—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Gurney .....	778	\$29 25	Auburn Park.....	789	\$42 75
Wright's Grove.....	779	48 75	Pittsfield .....	790	33 00
Siloam .....	780	84 00	Broadlands.....	791	15 00
Colchester .....	781	42 75	Calhoun.....	792	27 00
Potomac.....	782	27 75	A T. Darrah .....	793	18 75
Constantia .....	783	44 25	Tadmor .....	794	14 25
Beacon Light.....	784	23 25	Myrtle .....	795	26 25
Stanford.....	785	16 50	E. M. Husted .....	796	34 50
Riverton Union.....	786	27 00	Normal Park.....	797	41 25
Morris .....	787	24 75	Sidell.....	798	22 50
Lerna .....	788	27 75	Colfax.....	799	9 75

## DUES FOR 1890.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lancaster .....	106	\$2 25	Towanda.....	542	\$ 75
Staunton.....	177	33 00	Tuscan.....	630	29 25
Sigel.....	541	21 75			

## DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 2, 1891, Williamson Lodge.....	\$ 6 75
" 9, 1891, Neponset Lodge .....	7 50
" 10, 1891, Fisher Lodge .....	11 25
" 10, 1891, Melvin Lodge.....	3 75
" 12, 1891, S. M Dalzell Lodge.....	16 50
" 12, 1891, Nebo Lodge.....	5 25
" 11, 1891, Kensington Lodge .....	6 75
" 15, 1891, Tracy Lodge .....	3 75
" 16, 1891, Kenwood Lodge.....	30 75
" 16, 1891, Royal Lodge .....	8 25
" 17, 1891, Gillham Lodge.....	3 75
" 19, 1891, Cornland Lodge .....	75
	\$105 00

## DISPENSATION FEES.

Fisher Lodge, U. D.....	\$ 100 00
Kenwood Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
Williamson Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
Neponset Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
Kensington Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
S. M. Dalzell Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Nebo Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Royal Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Cornland Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
Gillham Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
Tracy Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Melvin Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
DeLand Lodge, U. D .....	100 00
Belknap Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
	\$1,400 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1890.....	\$ 87 00
Dues collected for 1891.....	32,660 25
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.....	105 00
Special Dispensations by Grand Master.....	245 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.....	1,400 00
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	9 25
Books of Ceremonies sold.....	18 00
Medals sold.....	4 00
Proceedings sold.....	1 00
Cash from H. Phenix, of Bradford Lodge, No. 514, for overpayment of mileage and per diem in 1890.....	4 30
	\$34,533 80

## CHARITY FUND.

Dues from Defunct Lodges.....	\$ 102 35
Cash from Defunct Lodges.....	17 01
Certifying Diplomas.....	45 00
Sale of property of Defunct Lodges.....	25 00
Sale of supplies of Defunct Lodges.....	12 00
	201 36
Total.....	\$34,735 16

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier moved that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge attend as a body as citizens at the unveiling of the Grant monument, to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Lincoln Park, which was adopted.

Bro. C. M. Forman moved that the Grand Lodge proceed to the election of Grand Officers this afternoon, which was adopted.

## REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

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

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

## GAVEL PRESENTATION.

M. W. John C. Smith:

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of Illinois:* I had the pleasure of appointing the distinguished brother representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Arizona. The brother is a distinguished Mason of that far distant Territory, and the son of a distinguished American of national reputation. I am glad to say that the reputation of the son bids fair to become as well known in Masonry and as extensively as his father was in national councils.

In appreciation of the honor conferred upon him (for he deemed it a great honor to represent this Grand Lodge), he has forwarded to me to be presented to you for the use of the Grand Lodge, a gavel, the handle made of ironwood of Arizona, and the mallet of onyx stone, making one of the most beautiful if not the most costly of gavels.

The brother to whom I refer as your representative is Brother Charles A. Fisk, a son of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of national reputation. On behalf of that brother, it affords me pleasure indeed to present to this Grand Lodge this beautiful gavel.

The M. W. Grand Master:

*M. W. Sir:* I assure you that as Grand Master of this Grand Lodge it affords me great pleasure to know that we are remembered by a so far-away jurisdiction as that of Arizona. Perhaps there is no Grand Lodge upon this great continent that we are apt to consider farther away, although it is not so far away as California. While we regard it almost as a foreign country, the Grand Lodge itself is a young Grand Lodge, and in accepting this gavel I wish you to say that we are very grateful to be thus remembered, and that our kindest wishes and hopes for the prosperity of that Grand Lodge are tendered.

R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery moved that the five lodges which failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues on or before the fifteenth day of August be considered as having paid them in time, and that the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem place them on their roll, to-wit: Nos. 247, 378, 539, 669, 797.

### CALLED OFF.

At 12:10 P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 2 o'clock P. M.

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## FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 6th, A. L. 5891. }  
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.

The M. W. Grand Master announced that he had appointed the following officers to fill vacancies at the present session:

- R. W. Bro. George W. Warvelle, Grand Orator.
- W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary.
- W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker, Junior Grand Deacon.

### REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Report.

R. W. Bro. Wm. 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 F. & A. Masons of Illinois:*

Your committee have given the M. W. Grand Master's report that due consideration which its high source and importance demands, and by way of report, congratulate you on the gratifying evidence it contains of unabated increase of membership of our lodges and more comfortable lodge buildings, and of continued prevalence of peace and concord among the Craft.

We recommend reference as follows, viz.:

To the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, all relating to Oxford Lodge, No. 367; to the construction of Section 1, Article 10, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and to the papers received from the Masonic Board of Relief of Oakland, California.

To the Committee on Finance, all relating to fees received, and to the investment of Grand Lodge funds under Paragraph 5, Section 1, Article 5, Part 1, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

To the Committee on Obituaries, that part relating to necrology.

To the Committee on Charity, the petition of Past Grand Master Reynolds for relief, and the M. W. Grand Master's recommendation thereon.

Your committee further recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master, sanctioned by the Committee on Charity, in drawing an order on the charity fund for the relief of Past Grand Master Reynolds, be approved.

Your committee concur heartily with the M. W. Grand Master in his words of caution to the lodges "against entering into any contract involving civil rights in the purchase of real estate, and building, leasing and furnishing halls," except by and "with the advice of an able and honest lawyer." And while emphasizing this as sound advice, your committee is gratified to know that if ability and honesty in any lawyer should at any time seem mys-

terious quantities, the future M. W. Grand Master will be as glad as he is competent to define them.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WM. E. GINTHER,  
JOHN B. FITHIAN,  
JOSEPH C. AMMANN.

INTRODUCTION OF GRAND MASTER OF MINNESOTA.

R. W. Bro. Eugene L. Stoker:

*M. W. Grand Master:* It is a great pleasure to me to have this opportunity of introducing M. W. Brother Alphonso Barto, M. W. Grand Master of Minnesota.

The M. W. Grand Master:

*M. W. Sir:* It affords me great pleasure on behalf of this Grand Lodge to welcome you to a seat among us. You are not altogether unknown to these brethren. Many of the brethren of your own Grand Lodge saw light for the first time within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and we are glad now, as their representative here, to extend to you a cordial greeting and the hospitalities of this Grand Lodge.

The usual Grand Honors were then given.

M. W. Brother Barto:

*M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois and brethren:* I, too, for the first time saw light within this jurisdiction. I am one of the wandering sons of the mother here in Illinois. I was made a Master Mason in Geneva Lodge, No. 139, almost thirty years ago. I have wandered off to Minnesota; but I find brethren there, and they send to you, my brethren, and to you, Most Worshipful sir, a hearty greeting from the North Star State. We hope our fraternal relations may always remain such that we may be received with pleasure, welcomed with honor and speeded on our way as we return. But I will take no more of your time.

INTRODUCTION OF R. W. BRO. EDWARD MITCHELL, GRAND TREASURER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA, AND R. W. BRO. DAVID M'LELLAN, P. S. G. W. AND GRAND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

M. W. Bro. Cregier:

*M. W. Grand Master:* It gives me pleasure not to introduce distinguished brethren from our own country, but from abroad—not very far

abroad, sir,—only over the line into Canada. I desire to introduce to you R. W. Bro. McLellan, P. S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

And I also take pleasure to couple with that introduction the R. W. Grand Treasurer, Bro. Mitchell, of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

I do this, M. W. Grand Master, with very great personal pleasure, especially in the absence of our R. W. Grand Treasurer, Wiley M. Egan, whose health will not permit him to be present to perform this pleasant task, as the representative of that distinguished Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The M. W. Grand Master:

*R. W. Brethren:* It affords me great pleasure to receive you within the limits of this Grand Lodge, coming, as Bro. Cregier has said, from a foreign country—not very foreign; and I take particular pleasure because it gives me the opportunity to say that although this is a Grand Lodge of one of the United States, Masonry is not hemmed in by state lines; that the river that flows between us, broad and deep as it is, is no barrier to Masonic courtesies, to Masonic rights, or to Masonic duties.

I welcome you, sir, also as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and I am happy to meet you here. You will find among the brethren of this Grand Lodge a cordial welcome, and I know that between your own Grand Lodge and ours there exists a very strong sympathy growing out of the troubles and opposition that in past years you have been called upon to meet. I am proud to say that this Grand Jurisdiction has always stood by what we deemed to be your rights, and I know that you have reciprocated that feeling.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, allow me to introduce to you Bro. McLellan, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and Bro. Mitchell, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and I ask you to unite with me in according to them the Grand Honors of Masonry.

R. W. Bro. McLellan:

*M. W. Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois:* I desire on behalf of myself and R. W. Bro. Mitchell, the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to thank you most heartily for the reception tendered us here to-day. This is my first visit to the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, the Grand Lodge which I have the honor to represent in my mother Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario.

And on behalf of the twenty-one thousand Master Masons of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, I bring to you, Most Worshipful sir, and the brethren of

this Grand Lodge, a hearty greeting. I concur with every word that you have said in reference to the dividing line; that while we live under two different flags, while you are true to the Stars and Stripes, we are equally true to the Union Jack, and I am pleased to say that we are here to-day under one flag, the banner of Masonry, (applause), that knows no country, knows no creed, but wherever you find a Master Mason there you will find the right hand of fellowship. I am pleased, indeed, and I desire to thank you from the bottom of my heart, on behalf of R. W. Bro. Mitchell and myself, for the kindly greeting extended us here, and if you or any of the members of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, in your pilgrimage from time to time, should go so far away from home as to visit the city of Hamilton, you will there find Craftsmen with hearts as warm and true as we find here to day. And although you may be then in a foreign land, you will find brethren who will extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and make you feel at home. I again thank you sincerely, and I trust the day is far distant when anything will happen to mar the happy feeling that now exists between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. (Applause.)

R. W. Bro. Edward Mitchell:

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois:* Any attempt on my part to return thanks for this kind, cordial and fraternal welcome, would only be to add to the remarks and fraternal sentiments already expressed by my R. W. Bro. McLellan, your representative near our Grand Lodge. I will therefore ask you to kindly consider that in that connection he has spoken for us both, and with more fitting language, perhaps, than I can command. Your cordial welcome is a source of great pleasure and satisfaction, and I will avail myself of this opportunity, M. W. Sir, to hand to you the personal greeting of the Master Masons of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the Grand Master, Bro. John Ross Robertson, with whom I had an interview just before leaving home; and he insisted, and as he has a hand of no mean dimensions, with a heart very much larger in proportion, extending across the river spoken of a few minutes ago, which lies between the Province of Ontario and this metropolis of the west, I accepted. He desired me to express to you his fervent hope that your deliberations at this time, as in the past, would redound to the welfare and the best interests of the Craft of your jurisdiction; and that the very kind social and fraternal intercourse which now obtains may always continue between your Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of which he has the honor to be Grand Master, and that the only emulation or difference or antagonism which may arise, will be who may best work to promote the true and genuine principles of the order, and who can best agree. (Applause.)

To me, M. W. Grand Master, I must consider this as somewhat of an epoch in my Masonic career, for although I have been a member and an

officer of the Grand Lodge of Canada for the past quarter of a century, and during that time I have traveled somewhat extensively, both in the mother country and over this vast continent, from the Province of Canada to Texas, and from Maine to California, and, by the way, I happen to have the honor of being the representative of the Grand Lodge of California, this is the first time I have ever visited a Grand Lodge away from home.

A week ago I had no idea whatever that I should have the honor and pleasure to be with you. But my long time tried and true friend, Bro. McLellan, asked me to accompany him on this occasion, and he would not take "No" for an answer. And so, yesterday, I stowed away a "biled" shirt and a swallow-tailed coat, and having put on some style, I now appear before you without a tinge of regret that I have been charmed away from home, and with a feeling of thanks that I listened to the voice of the tempter. (Applause.)

As this is my first appearance upon the stage of any Grand Lodge other than our own, it is attended with the nervousness and embarrassment which usually characterize a debut, and like many other brethren, I suppose I have achieved a brilliant success—in view of my teacher. At the same time I have the pleasure and satisfaction of feeling glad that I followed him from home, and am charmed and gratified with the courtesies that have been extended to me on this occasion; and I will only add, that if I had thought it was so nice and pleasant to visit a Grand Lodge, I would have "been there" long ago. (Applause.)

#### ELECTION—Of Grand Officers.

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.

C. F. Hitchcock, Charles F. Tenney, W. T. Vandever, R. D. Lawrence and W. S. Hewins.

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

#### 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 F. & A. Masons:*

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation have examined the records and returns of fourteen lodges working under dispensation, and submit the following as the result of their labors:

KENWOOD LODGE.

This lodge is located at Kenwood, in the city of Chicago. Dispensation was granted to forty-eight brethren, under date of December 12, 1890, and the records and returns show that it has been planted in fertile soil. By-Laws were adopted January 5th, 1891, and are in every respect satisfactory.

Twenty-six petitions were received, of which 23 were elected and 1 rejected; 58 degrees were conferred, viz.: 20 Entered Apprentice, and 19 each of Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

Number named in dispensation.....	48
Number raised.....	19—67
Named in dispensation but not joining in petition for charter.....	11
Total membership.....	56

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Kenwood Lodge, No. 800.

FISHER LODGE,

located at Fisher, in Champaign County. Dispensation was issued to nine brethren, October 23, 1890. By-Laws were adopted December 15, 1890.

The record discloses the fact that ballots were spread on the petitions of candidates without any report having been made by the investigating committee. Whether the Worshipful Master considered the report of a committee a useless formality, or whether the Secretary did not consider it worthy a place in the record, are subjects too deep for your committee to fathom. We simply recommend that the District Deputy Grand Master make the lodge a visit.

Petitions received.....	9
Elected.....	9
Initiated.....	9
Passed.....	7
Raised.....	7
Number named in dispensation.....	9
Number raised.....	7
Total membership.....	16

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Sangamon Lodge, No. 801.

WILLIAMSON LODGE,

located at Carterville, in Williamson County. Dispensation was issued to fourteen brethren, February 7, 1891.

The records of this lodge show a culpable degree of ignorance on the part of its officers. No reports of committees of investigation were required, and in two instances candidates appear to have been passed to the degree of Fellow Craft without first having been initiated as Entered Apprentices. No by-laws were adopted until May 13th, about three months after the lodge was instituted.

Petitions received.....	8
Elected .....	8
Initiated .....	7
Passed .....	7
Raised.....	7
Number named in dispensation.....	14
Number raised.....	7
	—
Total membership.....	21

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Williamson Lodge, No. 802.

NEPONSET LODGE,

located at Neponset, in Bureau County. Dispensation was granted to eleven brethren February 19, 1891. By-Laws were adopted March 5th.

Petitions received.....	14
Elected .....	10
Rejected .....	4
Initiated .....	10
Passed .....	8
Raised.....	8
Number named in dispensation.....	11
Number raised.....	8
	—
Total membership.....	19

We recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Neponset Lodge, No. 803.

## KENSINGTON LODGE,

located at Kensington, in the City of Chicago. Dispensation was issued to thirteen brethren April 22, 1891, and by-laws were adopted May 2d.

The records of this lodge show a degree of efficiency on the part of its officers which is very commendable, while the amount of work done, and material offered, prove the wisdom of the M. W. Grand Master in granting a dispensation.

Petitions received.....	20
Elected.....	15
Rejected.....	2
Initiated.....	15
Passed.....	8
Raised.....	7
Number named in dispensation.....	13
Number raised.....	7
	—
Total membership.....	20

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Kensington Lodge, No. 804.

## S. M. DALZELL LODGE,

located at Spring Valley, in Bureau County. Dispensation was issued to twenty-four brethren, May 16, 1891, and on May 25th by-laws were adopted.

The zeal of the brethren of this lodge "passeth all understanding." In the short space of two months forty-two degrees were conferred. Special communications of the lodge were of nightly occurrence, and petitioners were "railroaded through at lightning speed." The work was done under the supervision of a Grand Lecturer, and your committee have no reason to doubt that it was correctly and legally done.

Petitions received.....	15
Elected.....	15
Initiated.....	15
Passed.....	14
Raised.....	13
Number named in dispensation.....	24
Not joining in petition for charter.....	2
	—
	22
Number raised.....	13
	—
Total membership.....	35

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as S. M. Dalzell Lodge, No. 805.

## NEBO LODGE.

This lodge is located at Nebo, in Pike County. Dispensation was issued May 18, 1891, to nineteen brethren. By-laws were adopted May 23d, and conform to the Grand Lodge Code.

The record of work done is as follows:

Petitions received.....	6
Elected.....	3
Rejected.....	2
Initiated.....	3
Passed.....	3
Raised.....	3
Number named in dispensation.....	19
Not joining in petition for charter.....	2
	—
	17
Raised.....	3
	—
Total membership.....	20

We recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Nebo Lodge, No. 806.

## ROYAL LODGE,

located at Macedonia, in Hamilton County. Dispensation was granted to eleven brethren, May 25, 1891, and by-laws were adopted June 3. By special dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master, work was continued to September 5th.

But one serious error appears in the record, which shows a candidate balloted for without a report being had from the committee of investigation.

Petitions received.....	4
Elected.....	1
Rejected.....	2
Initiated.....	1
Passed.....	1
Raised.....	1
Number named in dispensation.....	11
Number raised.....	1
	—
Total membership.....	12

We recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Royal Lodge, No. 807.

CORNLAND LODGE,

located at Cornland, in Logan County. Dispensation was granted to thirteen brethren May 29th, 1891, and by-laws were adopted June 13th. The record of work shows:

Petitions received.....	3
Elected .....	3
Initiated .....	3
Passed .....	1
Raised .....	1
Number named in dispensation.....	13
Number raised.....	1
	—
Total membership.....	14

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Cornland Lodge, No. 808.

GILLHAM LODGE,

This lodge is located at Woburn, in Bond County. Dispensation was granted to eleven brethren May 30th, 1891, and by-laws were adopted July 16th following.

By special dispensation of M. W. Grand Master, work was continued to September 7th, and the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason were conferred without regard to proficiency.

Petitions received.....	2
Elected .....	2
Initiated .....	2
Passed.....	1
Raised.....	1
Number named in dispensation.....	11
Number raised.....	1
	—
Total membership.....	12

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Gillham Lodge, No. 809.

TRACY LODGE,

located at Tracy, in the city of Chicago. Dispensation was issued June 11th to nineteen brethren, and by-laws were adopted June 18th, 1891.

Petitions received.....	9
Elected .....	4
Rejected .....	2
Initiated .....	4
Passed.....	2
Raised.....	2
Number named in dispensation.....	19
Not joining in petition for charter .....	2
	—
	17
Number raised.....	2
	—
Total membership.....	19

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Tracy Lodge, No. 810.

MELVIN LODGE,

located at Melvin, in Ford County. Dispensation was granted to eight brethren June 17th, 1891, and by-laws were adopted July 7th.

Petitions received.....	4
Elected .....	4
Initiated .....	4
Passed.....	3
Raised.....	2
Number named in dispensation....	8
Number raised .....	2
	—
Total membership.....	10

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Melvin Lodge, No. 811.

BELKNAP LODGE,

located at Belknap, in Johnson County. Dispensation issued July 27th, 1891, to fifteen brethren.

This lodge not having complied with Section 9 of Article XXIII, Part 2d Grand Lodge By-Laws, your Committee recommend that the Dispensation be continued in force until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

## DE LAND LODGE,

located at De Land, in Piatt County. Dispensation issued July 25th, 1891, to thirteen brethren.

Work was continued in this lodge up to and including September 28th without special authority having been granted therefor, contrary to the provisions of Section 12, Article XXIII, Part 2 Grand Lodge By-Laws. Had the provisions of Section 12 been complied with, then Section 9 of the same Article would have barred the granting of a charter at this Grand Communication.

For these reasons your Committee recommend that the Dispensation of this lodge be continued in force until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. E. HAMILTON,  
H. N. GREENEBAUM,  
S. F. CONNOR,

Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1891.

## 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 6th, A. D. 1891, A. L. 5891.

## 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. FRANCIS SPRINGER, D. D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. GEORGE W. WARVELLE.....	<i>Grand Orator pro tem.</i>
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR.....	<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. EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon pro tem.</i>
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON .....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WILLIAM JACKSON .....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. SAMUEL RAWSON.....	<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. CHARLES FISHER.....	<i>Past Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	<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. CHAS. B. GRIFFITH .....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. A. B. HALLIDAY.....	<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. I. H. TODD.....	<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. WM. B. WRIGHT.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. BURNAP .....	<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>
JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Delaware.</i>

DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Florida.</i>
PHILIP MAAS.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
C. H. PATTON .....	<i>Indian Territory.</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. BRENNAN.....	<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>
A. . ASHLEV.....	<i>Montana.</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>
S. S. CHANCE.....	<i>Ohio.</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>
C. H. PATTON.....	<i>South Carolina.</i>
W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>South Australia.</i>
EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
D. M. BROWNING.....	<i>Virginia.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD .....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>
WM. JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of South Wales.</i>
WM. JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of Victoria.</i>

## COMMITTEES.

*Jurisprudence.*

DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	Chicago.
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	Dixon.
D. 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.
WM. S. CANTRELL.....	Benton.

*Chartered Lodges.*

G. H. B. TOLLE.....	Mattoon.
GEO. W. CYRUS.....	Camp Point.
M. MAYNARD.....	Apple River.
A. McDONALD.....	Trenton.
C. H. PATTON.....	Mt. Vernon.

*Lodges Under Dispensation.*

H. E. HAMILTON.....	Chicago.
S. F. CONNOR.....	Alton.
H. N. GREENEBAUM.....	Chicago.
M. S. BROWN.....	Brighton.
C. H. MORRELL.....	Augusta.

*Correspondence.*

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

E. S. MULLINER.....	Quincy.
JOHN A. LADD.....	Sterling.
ED. L. WAHL.....	Vandalia.

*Finance.*

E. C. PACE.....	Ashley.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	Chicago.
SAM W. WADDLE.....	Bloomington.

*To Examine Visitors.*

M. D. CHAMBERLIN.....	Freeport.
WILLIAM B. GRIMES.....	Pittsfield.
JAMES JOHN.....	Chicago.
JOSEPH E. EVANS.....	Monticello,
JOHN W. ROSE.....	Litchfield.

*Credentials.*

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

*Petitions.*

A. N. YANCEY.....	Bunker Hill.
C. M. FORMAN.....	Nashville.
A. W. BLAKESLEY.....	Quincy.

*Obituaries.*

L. R. JEROME.....	LaGrange.
D. H. TRIPP.....	Peoria.
F. M. SHERMAN.....	Oak Park.

*Grand Master's Address.*

WM. E. GINTHER.....	Charleston.
J. B. FITHIAN.....	Joliet.
J. C. AMMANN.....	Highland.

*Railroads.*

WM. JENKINS.....	Mendota.
LESLIE A. MUNN.....	Freeport.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	T. W. Macfall.....W. M.	74	R. D. La Montayne*.....W. M.
2	Wm H Crawford....."	75	Jabez Love....."
3	John A. Schaub....."	76	C. H. Burgdorff....."
4	Wm. B. Reid....."	77	H. A. Westbrook.....S. W.
7	Robert C. Filson....."	78	D. Hamilton.....J. W.
8	E. F. Dawson.....J. W.	79	Fred P. Bacon.....W. M.
9	John H. Ward....."	80	H. W. Chapman....."
13	F. E. Hoberg.....W. M.	81	A. W. Peet.....S. W.
14	Wm. H. Broemer.....J. W.	84	Elmer S. Nixon....."
14	Hezekiah G. Mason.....S. W.	85	J. D. Strait.....W. M.
15	John Lingo.....W. M.	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk....."
15	Peter O. Mellins.....S. W.	87	S. S. Clapper....."
16	Geo. F. Webber.....J. W.	88	O. H. Harpham....."
16	L. L. Morey.....W. M.	89	Andrew J. Benson....."
17	Wm. C. Johnson....."	90	G. E. Schmidt.....S. W.
19	Samuel H. Blane....."	91	Bernard Baer*.....W. M.
20	Chas. S. DeHart....."	92	Constant Brown....."
23	Willard C. Hamilton.....S. W.	93	Robert Fell....."
23	Geo. Bley, Jr.....W. M.	95	John E. Morton....."
24	Chas. H. Starkel.....W. M.	96	T. C. Williams....."
25	Geo. W. Hershman.....J. W.	97	J. F. Fair....."
26	James Condra.....W. M.	98	S. Y. Weiser....."
27	Percy L. Betts....."	99	Charles E. Tindall....."
29	Louis Zinger....."	100	T. W. Price....."
31	J. H. Mitchell....."	102	John B. Nash*....."
33	Geo. F. Hoyte....."	103	Riley B. Roberts.....S. W.
33	Charles Collins*.....S. W.	104	J. C. Wagy.....W. M.
34	H. D. Bean.....J. W.	105	George W. Marden.....S. W.
34	W. W. Watson.....W. M.	106	A. C. Doll.....W. M.
35	J. P. Jones....."	108	S. J. Wilson....."
36	John Bawden....."	109	Louis Blattner....."
37	F. C. Tapping.....J. W.	110	C. J. Renter....."
38	W. H. Bergstresser.....S. W.	111	W. A. Kelley....."
39	William F. Bader.....W. M.	112	Howard G. Gibbs....."
40	James E. Cooke....."	113	W. F. Spence....."
40	W. K. Stewart*.....S. W.	114	Elijah Shepherd*....."
42	W. H. Barnard.....J. W.	115	E. J. Tower....."
42	C. A. Noble.....W. M.	116	D. C. Ames.....J. W.
43	H. D. Humphreys....."	117	E. P. Durell.....W. M.
43	D. D. Darrah.....J. W.	118	G. M. Turnbull....."
44	John J. McDannold.....W. M.	118	Edward Wemple.....S. W.
45	T. M. Watson....."	119	C. R. Jones.....W. M.
46	D. John Forbes....."	122	J. C. McBride....."
47	G. W. Bagby....."	123	L. H. Hand....."
48	E. C. Cook....."	124	Edward L. Lott*....."
49	R. H. Himman....."	125	Mont G. Price.....S. W.
50	Frank A. Whiteside....."	126	H. P. Weyrich*.....W. M.
51	A. Clotfelter....."	127	Alexander Trotter....."
52	F. A. Nevill.....J. W.	128	Lafe Farmer.....S. W.
53	M. Barber.....W. M.	129	Ralph Metcalf.....W. M.
55	L. T. Phillips....."	130	Will S. Slack....."
57	G. F. Kramer....."	131	S. Abbott....."
58	Samuel Cole....."	132	A. Brininstool....."
59	Jacob J. Mason....."	133	W. T. Martin*....."
60	Geo. W. Dean*....."	134	J. E. Harrington.....J. W.
61	Chas. W. Sharp*.....S. W.	135	Geo. W. Earhart.....W. M.
63	E. A. Campbell.....W. M.	136	W. L. Bishop....."
64	L. T. Hoy....."	137	D. D. Hyatt....."
64	T. P. Harrison*....."	138	Lester Barber....."
65	W. V. Lambe....."	139	C. W. Grant....."
66	J. R. Scott....."	140	John T. Phelps.....S. W.
67	John H. Cox....."	140	H. Godeke.....W. M.
68	John Quinlan*....."	141	J. E. Barklow*.....S. W.
69	Thomas J. Medill, Jr....."	141	Frank Sherrard....."
71	W. R. Sampson.....J. W.	142	H. W. Booth.....W. M.
72	C. E. Kingsbury.....W. M.	142	B. S. Williams*.....S. W.

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
143	William McGaw.....W. M.	207	J. W. Haines.....W. M.
144	Chas. W. Garner....."	208	Frank Martin....."
145	J. A. Provoost....."	209	G. L. Ayres....."
146	Willard A. Salsbery....."		Chas. F. Watkins.....S. W.
147	C. A. Wever.....J. W.	210	T. H. Stokes.....W. M.
148	J. S. Hartley.....W. M.	211	Henry H. Mason....."
149	T. J. Bowling.....S. W.		E. T. Gardiner.....S. W.
150	A. G. Jackson.....W. M.	212	E. G. Meriwether.....W. M.
151	H. R. Budd....."	214	Solomon Lesem....."
152	Enos Johnson....."	216	I. M. Shup....."
	H. C. Kemper.....S. W.	217	John A. Gladson....."
153	J. M. Alexander....."	218	John Andrew....."
154	Buford Taylor.....W. M.	219	John Rutherford....."
155	C. E. Allen....."	220	Levi L. Tagman....."
156	L. W. Lawton....."	221	Robert Murry*.....S. W.
	Thos. B. Briggs*.....S. W.	222	G. O. Friedrich.....W. M.
157	R. A. Webber....."	226	Thomas J. Vidler....."
158	W. A. Cristy.....W. M.	227	Geo. E. Meyers....."
159	A. T. Boyle....."	228	P. J. Ecord....."
160	Morton Sieg....."	229	J. H. Wilson....."
	Fred Schultz.....S. W.	230	W. S. Summers....."
	H. C. Gellatly.....J. W.	231	W. E. Sapp....."
161	R. F. Morrow.....W. M.	232	Owen S. Rush....."
162	Wm. P. A-kins....."	233	S. Thompson....."
163	John L. Pratt....."	234	T. H. Humphry....."
164	Geo. D. Rader....."	235	B. Mendenhall....."
	E. H. Robinson.....S. W.	236	Fred C. Brown....."
165	H. Cribfield.....W. M.	237	Joseph W. Wenger....."
166	Walter B. Taylor....."	338	A. E. Connable....."
168	E. W. Scott....."	239	Jacob Graff....."
169	L. E. Mentch.....J. W.	240	Joseph O'Brien....."
170	W. H. Holland.....W. M.	241	T. C. McKinney....."
171	Philip Flood....."	243	W. A. Grove....."
	W. W. Bristow.....S. W.	244	Frank Barber....."
172	Samuel A. Graham.....W. M.	245	C. F. Thraner....."
173	C. W. Buck....."	246	R. C. Duff....."
	D. A. Fuller.....S. W.	247	Jacob McChesney....."
174	Geo. W. Selbig.....W. M.	248	G. W. Hamelton....."
175	Henry L. Gockely.....J. W.	249	W. Spencer Brown....."
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....W. M.	250	Joseph B. Crowley.....S. W.
177	John O. Kennedy*....."	251	William L. Pollock.....W. M.
178	John J. Wonderly....."	252	James L. Sexton.....S. W.
179	David C. Gannaway....."	253	Raymond B. Predmore.....W. M.
180	B. F. Ribelin....."	254	Henry M. Grant....."
182	H. W. Mestling....."	255	H. S. Hanner....."
183	F. A. Wiley.....S. W.	257	William A. Dodge....."
185	J. B. Smith.....W. M.	260	J. F. Kingsolver....."
187	George Brand....."		J. C. Binns.....S. W.
188	C. E. Grove....."		J. M. Howard.....J. W.
189	Havilah Pease....."	261	E. M. Taylor.....W. M.
190	E. A. Hendricks....."	262	Albert T. Randall....."
192	James M. Tenley....."	263	W. H. Eastman....."
193	John Jackson....."	264	N. A. Witney....."
194	L. S. Sampson....."	265	Geo. Heileman....."
195	W. O. Butler....."	266	William Likes....."
196	O. C. Gaston....."	267	E. P. Thomas....."
197	H. V. Greene....."	268	George F. Howard....."
	J. Dressel.....S. W.	269	J. H. Ashley....."
	Amas Irvin.....J. W.		L. C. Stover.....S. W.
199	M. J. Spencer.....W. M.		W. S. Gary*.....J. W.
200	T. W. Gibson....."	270	J. H. Phillips.....W. M.
201	Henry L. Rhodes....."	271	H. F. Kett....."
203	I. J. Taylor....."	272	C. P. White....."
204	Samuel Enyart*....."	273	Jas. S. Baume*....."
205	James C. Howlett.....S. W.	274	C. Apgar....."
206	Lewis J. Forth.....W. M.	275	N. D. McEvers....."

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
276	Geo. P. Murphy.....W. M.	348	John P. Weger.....W. M.
277	G. A. Mueller.....“	349	Chas. H. Ingals.....“
	G. A. Braunschweig.....S. W.	350	M. B. Swegle.....“
	F. Schmeling.....J. W.	351	J. R. Rayburn.....“
278	Walter Stickney.....W. M.	352	Geo. F. Cleveland.....“
279	M. A. Ewing.....“	353	Wm. G. Smith.....“
	J. F. Jarvis.....S. W.	354	Joe M. Lanthan.....S. W.
280	J. W. Winn.....W. M.	355	Fred Wentz*.....W. M.
282	J. P. Johnson.....“	356	Edw. Craig.....“
283	Geo. B. Devoll.....“	358	D. A. Hewit.....“
285	G. W. Tilton.....“	359	C. T. Hunt.....S. W.
	A. Jones*.....S. W.	360	P. L. Blanchard.....W. M.
286	A. E. Shaffer.....W. M.		O. F. Houck*.....J. W.
287	Lafayette Elston.....“		Peter W. Lill.....W. M.
288	A. C. Senska.....“	361	M. L. Taylor.....“
291	J. H. Merrill.....“	364	L. A. Kaiser.....“
292	M. J. Ohmit.....S. W.	365	Geo. E. Alvord.....“
293	H. A. Sturtevant.....W. M.	366	T. L. Vradenburg.....“
294	S. E. Sims.....“	367	Richard S. Petrie.....S. W.
295	Oscar J. Reese.....“	368	Guy N. Stonemetz.....W. M.
296	W. H. Cadogan.....“	371	Andrew Hansen.....J. W.
297	J. K. P. Little*.....“	373	S. J. Hobbs.....W. M.
299	H. R. Riddle.....“	374	Wm. Husk.....“
302	P. Patterson.....“	378	G. W. Swan.....“
	W. B. Norton.....S. W.	379	Geo. I. McNutt.....“
303	Geo. R. Schamp.....W. M.	380	Zenos. Winget, Jr.....“
305	Chas. E. Barnum.....“	382	Richard Boston.....“
306	Francis B. Jeanpert.....“	383	Geo. I. Rice.....“
307	Geo. S. Doughty.....“	384	Wm. Wilson.....“
308	Wm. H. Blackler.....“	385	D. C. Smith.....S. W.
309	W. C. Willington.....“	386	John S. Martin.....“
310	Rob. F. Mix.....“	388	A. Lyons.....W. M.
	N. S. Muir.....S. W.	389	F. D. Hatch*.....“
	S. J. Mix.....J. W.	390	J. E. Dudley.....“
311	Hugh Mac Willan.....W. M.		Lincoln Moore.....S. W.
312	J. C. Hostetler*.....“	391	W. E. Handey.....W. M.
313	Omer Shawler.....“	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....“
314	C. S. Cutting.....“	393	James W. Paterson.....“
315	B. Wolffbrandt.....“		W. K. Haines.....S. W.
316	T. N. Bone.....“		E. B. Perry.....J. W.
	O. L. Closson.....S. W.	394	D. M. Houghtlin.....W. M.
318	W. J. Callahan.....W. M.	396	Lewis W. Brown.....“
	C. H. Morrell*.....S. W.		S. O. Beals.....S. W.
319	John W. McPherson.....W. M.	397	W. E. Hess.....W. M.
320	Z. A. Landers*.....“		Albert Krausse.....J. W.
321	A. E. Kennedy.....“	398	C. Rohrbough.....W. M.
322	G. A. Edwards.....“	399	T. A. Zink.....“
323	Wm. M. Hanna*.....“	400	Leyman A. Jackson.....“
325	Chas. P. Skaggs.....“	401	Chas. E. Axt*.....“
327	J. A. Butcher.....“	402	John McLean.....“
330	C. E. Weaver.....“	403	A. Damarin.....“
331	Alex. S. Jessup.....“	404	C. A. Bucher.....“
332	Cornelius Bye.....“	405	Jesse Mays.....“
333	Frank Hundson.....“	406	Wm. Montgomery.....“
334	John L. Barnes.....“	408	W. A. Tweedy.....“
335	H. Hedrich.....“	409	Jos. H. Long.....“
336	J. S. Cummins.....“	410	Fred Walther.....“
337	Frank Murdock.....“	411	S. F. English.....“
339	L. Z. Sullivan.....“		D. A. Arnold.....S. W.
340	Geo. A. Parish.....“		John M. Hamilton.....J. W.
341	C. J. Slaten.....“	412	W. C. Graham.....S. W.
342	J. L. McMichael.....S. W.	414	Thomas Eilert.....W. M.
344	T. D. Judd.....J. W.	415	F. R. Green.....“
345	T. P. Ruth.....W. M.	416	E. A. Gardner.....“
346	Adam Wenger.....“	417	M. E. Blanchard.....“
347	Saml. J. Boyd.....“	418	W. H. Wilderman.....“

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
419	J. S. Wittenberg.....W. M.	492	J. G. Lee.....W. M.
420	Thos. Webb....."	493	J. K. P. McCullough....."
422	Henry C. Dale....."	494	D. C. Harmison....."
423	G. W. Fleming....."	497	Frank Harris....."
424	Rufus Funk....."	498	A. B. Gallatin....."
426	J. A. Turner....."	500	John J. Crowder....."
	A. E. Clansen.....S. W.	501	John H. White....."
427	Charles J. Keller.....J. W.		C. C. Church.....S. W.
428	W. H. Jones.....W. M.	502	W. A. Fraser*.....W. M.
	P. L. Johnson.....J. W.	503	J. J. Fyke....."
429	John Burrell.....S. W.	504	S. A. White*....."
430	Jay Brown.....W. M.	505	D. R. Hatch....."
431	Geo. F. Towne....."	506	Wm. Shrum....."
432	M. V. B. Wyatt....."	508	H. S. Hurd....."
433	John Straley....."	509	F. M. Rash....."
434	H. E. Ferrill....."	510	S. C. Swalley....."
436	David A. Malarkey....."	511	T. W. Tefft....."
437	Nathan Hefter*....."	512	F. R. Sutherland.....J. W.
440	T. A. Edmonston*....."	514	H. Phenix.....W. M.
441	T. Van Antwerp....."	516	Benjamin Dill.....W. M.
	Frank Martin.....S. W.	517	J. H. McManus....."
442	Jno. W. Dixon.....W. M.	518	J. Long....."
443	J. H. Whelpley....."	519	Geo. W. Rayburn....."
444	H. C. Frayser....."	520	J. F. Williford....."
445	J. J. Leach....."	521	J. T. Milliken....."
446	Chas. E. Barber....."		R. T. Spencer*.....J. W.
447	R. J. Ford....."	522	George D. Leator.....W. M.
448	W. H. Longden....."	523	W. J. Smith....."
449	Jacob Funk.....S. W.	524	H. L. Belden....."
450	Joseph Jones.....W. M.		G. W. Hess.....S. W.
451	H. H. Adams.....S. W.		H. D. Westerfield.....J. W.
453	Isaac N. Winans.....W. M.	525	M. M. Britton.....W. M.
454	Thos. P. Miller....."	526	T. L. Miller....."
455	C. B. McKinney....."		Geo. M. Moulton.....S. W.
456	D. H. Zepp....."		M. A. Smith.....J. W.
457	L. Shaddrick....."	527	Charles Reinbold....."
458	J. C. Campbell....."	528	D. D. Filkins.....W. M.
460	J. L. Miller....."	529	J. J. Carter....."
461	W. J. Donahue....."	530	Wm. Burkhalter....."
462	L. M. Hobart....."	532	F. W. Kohrt....."
463	Frank Watson.....S. W.	533	John Harrison....."
464	E. McClure.....W. M.	534	Jas. Crusen....."
465	R. G. McHatton....."	535	Wm. M. Smith....."
466	A. J. Miller....."	536	A. E. Mottinger....."
467	S. G. Washburn*....."	537	F. E. Cramer....."
468	J. M. Rugless*....."	538	C. S. Van Horn....."
469	C. C. Aldrich....."	540	E. W. Wood*....."
470	Ed. Swedberg....."	541	T. P. Mautz....."
471	Geo. F. Hoadley....."	542	F. M. Moats....."
472	C. E. Norris....."	543	W. R. Freek....."
473	Chas. Schacht....."	544	G. F. Hillig*....."
474	J. M. Arnin.....S. W.	547	D. H. Lyons....."
475	A. T. Strange.....W. M.	548	Geo. V. Lichtenberger*....."
476	J. A. McComas....."	550	Wm. M. Repine....."
477	W. O. Ensign....."	552	J. H. Fry*....."
479	W. E. Nixon....."	554	G. M. Tyrell....."
481	Wm. Perkins....."	555	Chas. Geiger....."
482	A. B. Davidson....."	556	W. W. Judd....."
484	Joseph Danks....."	557	Philip Maas....."
485	J. W. Tinchel.....S. W.	558	W. G. Cove....."
486	O. F. Kirkpatrick.....W. M.	559	George W. Sweet....."
487	G. W. Willard....."	560	W. D. Matney....."
488	W. S. Bothwell.....S. W.	562	S. H. Graves....."
489	Chas. Thompson.....W. M.	564	M. C. Tyler....."
490	I. D. Woodford....."	565	John F. Berry....."
491	M. J. Platt.....S. W.	566	Geo. W. Olds....."

\*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
567	J. A. Jones.....W. M.	648	I. P. Melvin.....W. M.
569	W. H. Pringle....."		V. Anderson.....J. W.
570	L. A. Frost....."	651	W. J. Biggs.....W. M.
572	Lewis Wilson....."	653	Thos. J. Robinson....."
573	F. A. Pagel....."	655	J. E. Greenman....."
574	Oscar Grahn*....."	656	Wm. Muhl....."
575	J. W. Watterson.....S. W.	657	C. D. Gardiner....."
576	Richard Hill.....J. W.	658	J. Alex Montgomery....."
577	H. B. Frazier.....W. M.	659	C. A. Wilcox....."
578	Geo. B. Willan....."	660	J. M. Jones....."
579	H. W. Ferrell....."	662	R. H. Garrigue....."
580	Chas. G. Cochran....."		E. L. Heidenrich.....S. W.
581	Thos. N. Henley....."		Chas. R. Webster.....J. W.
582	H. L. Jackson*....."	663	Geo. B. Slack.....W. M.
	G. L. Jackson.....S. W.	664	Jas. A. McCorkle....."
583	M. D. Tibbetts.....W. M.	665	Geo. W. Tiptowd....."
584	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr....."	666	B. F. Buff....."
585	O. Z. Housley....."		W. A. Wood.....S. W.
587	F. W. Clark*....."	667	John F. Dickinson.....W. M.
	Geo. H. Sampson*.....S. W.	668	W. R. Wheeler....."
	M. U. Trimble*.....J. W.	669	Paul Ziemsen....."
588	Elias Burke.....W. M.	670	A. G. Butler....."
590	A. L. White....."		E. H. Donaldson.....S. W.
591	Geo. R. Ashman....."	672	G. W. Fowler.....W. M.
592	F. F. Loellker....."	673	Clark L. Gill....."
595	E. L. McLain....."	675	T. A. Stewart....."
	C. W. Rightsell*.....S. W.	676	D. M. Erskine, Jr....."
	Warner Wilson*.....J. W.	677	Geo. G. Gowdy....."
	P. L. Line.....S. W.	679	J. S. Powell....."
596	Henry P. Martin.....W. M.	680	B. L. Shuey*....."
600	R. N. Carroll....."	681	Leroy Martin....."
601	W. M. Abraham....."	682	Milas Bellamy....."
602	Harry Gamble....."		David McKeog*.....S. W.
603	D. A. Clary....."	683	U. H. Ashcraft.....W. M.
604	J. M. Davidson....."	684	H. N. Ryan.....S.
607	H. S. Carpenter*....."	685	G. W. Ernst.....W. M.
608	Geo. S. Hummer....."	686	John H. Huyck....."
609	I. L. Harvey....."	688	P. Wright....."
610	M. M. Goodale....."	690	Nathan W. Watson....."
611	A. N. Mallory....."	691	Wm. D. Watson....."
612	James Simcox....."	692	Chas. E. Brown....."
613	Fred Duckett....."	693	Geo. W. Roberts....."
614	H. G. Kephlinger.....S. W.	695	T. J. Cross....."
616	Elden E. James.....W. M.	696	L. D. Davenport....."
617	Wm. Berger....."	697	Robert Stewart....."
618	F. M. Devoss....."	698	John V. Hosoney.....S. W.
619	Wm. G. McCann....."	700	Wm. Lynd.....W. M.
620	Jos. H. Crawford....."	701	James M. McCulloch....."
622	M. L. Danford....."	702	C. W. Postlewait....."
623	James T. Stafford....."	704	James A. Smith....."
627	Lewis Smith.....S. W.	705	John W. Hill....."
630	W. A. Colton.....W. M.	706	L. H. Williams....."
631	Jas. P. Fletcher....."	707	Geo. N. Todd....."
632	Ira Predmore....."	709	H. C. Finley....."
633	B. F. Purinton.....S. W.	710	A. D. Josselyn.....J. W.
634	H. D. Parker.....W. M.	711	Jas. H. Finnegan.....W. M.
635	Wm. Yung....."	712	W. C. Hadley....."
636	C. C. Hartman....."	713	F. M. Galbraith....."
639	B. N. Ewing....."	714	A. J. Davis.....J. W.
641	Val. Graff.....J. W.	716	A. P. Peirce.....W. M.
	Belton Halley.....W. M.	717	John Warburton.....S. W.
642	John C. Burmeister....."	718	A. H. Story.....W. M.
643	David Z. Condry....."	719	L. L. Gallimore....."
644	Edward S. Linbarger.....J. W.		T. J. Throgmorton*.....W. M.
645	H. F. Hess.....W. M.	721	F. M. Purcell*.....S. W.
646	J. Slate....."	722	Snyder Kauffman....."
647			

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
723	H. P. Blackard..... W. M.	764	R. T. Jones..... W. M.
724	Herman Reithorn.....	765	L. H. Wilson.....
725	J. S. Hewins.....	766	Lewis F. Miller..... S. W.
726	Wm E. Irwin.....	767	A. W. McLaughlin..... W. M.
727	R. L. Taylor.....	768	Sylvester Gaunt.....
728	H. A. Schermerhorn.....	769	Geo. A. Martin.....
729	S. Bean.....	770	P. G. Gardner*.....
730	J. F. Burks.....		L. J. Amsden..... S. W.
731	S. M. Arnold.....		J. W. Ward..... J. W.
732	R. A. Lomax.....	771	W. S. Moseley..... W. M.
733	P. C. McKay*..... S. W.		Andrew Hausen..... J. W.
734	Chas. J. Main..... W. M.	772	J. A. Smith..... W. M.
735	Albert Gransden.....	773	John W. Bateman.....
737	A. G. Barnes.....	774	Wm. F. Lutter.....
738	T. L. Spafford.....	776	L. A. Pierce*.....
739	Joseph P. Cobb.....	777	C. W. Bassett.....
	Charles A. Dewey..... S. W.		T. C. Ryerson..... S. W.
	A. L. Thomas..... J. W.		Gordon Batley..... J. W.
740	E. H. Buck..... W. M.	778	Wm. H. Eskew..... W. M.
741	A. L. White*.....	779	Fred H. Atwood.....
742	George T. Pearce.....		E. L. Mason..... J. W.
743	Seldon Simpson..... S. W.	780	L. A. Schauble..... W. M.
744	J. D. Bellamy..... W. M.	781	Samuel Park.....
745	F. M. Waters.....	782	T. W. Buckingham*.....
746	Isham Cornwell.....	784	C. J. De Berard*.....
	James Rainey..... J. W.		G. B. Larison.....
747	L. D. Boomer..... W. M.	786	E. A. Bigelow..... S. W.
748	Asbury Heavrin..... S. W.	787	Corry M. Fike..... W. M.
749	Enoch Summers..... W. M.	788	N. S. McDonald.....
750	George A. Potter.....		George Gordon..... S. W.
751	Charles H. Austin.....		F. F. Freeman..... J. W.
752	Edward Smith..... J. W.	789	James S. Wheeler, Jr..... W. M.
754	T. E. Silkey..... W. M.	790	C. W. Patterson..... S. W.
755	J. H. Seyler.....	791	W. N. Dicks..... W. M.
756	J. M. Donnell.....	792	W. W. Pulliam.....
757	Nathan Small.....	793	S. G. Jarvis.....
758	I. J. Smith..... J. W.	794	John A. Oxford.....
759	John Close.....	795	Irving C. King.....
761	Swen Anderson*..... W. M.	796	George W. Trask.....
762	Walter T. Henne..... S. W.	798	W. T. Butler.....
763	W. C. Trowbridge..... W. M.	799	Z. Taylor.....

\*Proxy.

The Grand Secretary presented a communication from Winnebago Lodge, No. 745, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

#### 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—To Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle invited the Grand officers, representatives and visiting brethren to visit the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

#### 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:

MONROE C. CRAWFORD, Grand Master.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Deputy Grand Master.

OWEN SCOTT, Senior Grand Warden.

EDWARD COOK, Junior Grand Warden.

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

LOYAL 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. James A. Hawley moved that the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be fixed at thirty thousand dollars each, which was adopted.

#### INTRODUCTION OF JOHN H. MYERS, GRAND MASTER OF IDAHO.

M. W. Bro. Robbins:

*M. W. Grand Master*: As the representative of the Grand Lodge of

Idaho, I take pleasure in introducing M. W. Bro. John H. Myers, Grand Master of Idaho.

The M. W. Grand Master:

*M. W. Brother:* It gives me pleasure for myself, and for the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to receive and welcome you as the Grand Master of Idaho, a State that we do not know much about, but we are willing to learn, and we shall be happy to receive all the light that you can give us in regard to it.

The grand honors were then given.

M. W. Bro. Myers:

*M. W. Grand Master and Brethren in Masonry:* Coming as I do from one of the youngest Grand Lodges in the United States, it gives me pleasure to meet with this, one of the greatest of Grand Lodges; and I hope that the fraternal relations which have always existed between the Grand Lodge of Idaho and the Grand Lodge of Illinois may forever continue.

### CALLED OFF.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until nine o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

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## SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th, A. L. 5891. }  
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 yesterday.

M. W. Daniel M. Browning introduced the following resolution and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, which was adopted:

*Resolved,* That the Finance Committee recommend an appropriation for the per diem usually allowed members of committees.

### 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 of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges presents herewith the following condensed report, made from the accompanying tabulated statement of the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30th, 1891 :

INCREASE 1890-91.

Number raised.....	2,715
Number reinstated.....	324
Number admitted.....	1,063
Number added for error.....	59
Total increase.....	4,161

DECREASE 1890-91.

Number suspended.....	734
Number expelled.....	23
Number dimitted.....	1,227
Number died.....	610
Number deducted for error.....	18
Total decrease.....	2,612

Net increase.....	1,549
Membership reported 1890.....	42,381

Total membership 1891..... 43,930

Membership residing in Illinois.....	40,593
Membership residing outside of Illinois.....	3,337

Total..... 43,930

Number rejected.....	573
Number initiated.....	2,997
Number passed.....	2,748

Total amount of money received by the Grand Secretary for dues  
for the year 1891..... \$32,660 25

Total amount contributed to members, widows and orphans.... \$17,592 45

Total amount contributed to those not members..... 5,146 59

Total amount contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.... 1,084 45

Total amount contributed..... \$23,823 49

Only two lodges were delinquent: Rob Morris Lodge, No. 247, and Herder Lodge, No. 669, made returns but failed to pay dues before October 1st, but paid before meeting of Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

G. H. B. TOLLE,  
 GEORGE W. CYRUS,  
 MALACHI MAYNARD,  
 ALEX. McDONALD,  
 C. H. PATTON,  
 Committee.

### Report—Committee on Charity.

The Grand Secretary presented the following report from the Committee on Charity, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

As Secretary of the Committee on Charity, I beg leave to report that said Committee held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge last evening, and considered the matter of assisting M. W. Bro. Harmon G. Reynolds, and they unanimously voted to recommend that the Grand Lodge make an appropriation of \$300.00, which sum should be forwarded to him in monthly installments.

#### GRAND LODGE OF ITALY.

The M. W. Grand Master:

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* I have in my hands a communication from the Grand Lodge of Italy. It is in the language of their own country, and so it ought to be, and I will give you a synopsis of its contents, and wish to have it referred to the Committee on Correspondence, so that they may report by and by the exact facts in regard to this matter.

The letter that we received from the Grand Master refers to his having written to this Grand Lodge in 1886, relative to the question of recognition by this Grand Lodge. Most of you are aware that the Grand Lodge of Italy has not been recognized by this Grand Lodge. He refers to his former letter, and sends with it a letter of introduction from our late Bro. Albert Pike, of Washington, asking the consideration of this Grand Lodge for recognition, and that their certificates or diplomas shall be respected in this jurisdiction.

This is the substance of the communication. As it comes to me with Bro. Pike's letter of endorsement, I think it is certainly due to this brother

that he should receive courteous treatment. The letter has been a year on its way before it came to my hands. It came to my hands early in the year, and I respectfully ask the Grand Lodge to refer this to the Committee on Correspondence, with instructions to report to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, so that we may act intelligently. I do not think the Grand Lodge will be ready to recognize that Grand Lodge without knowing something about its powers, rights and duties.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Correspondence with leave to hold it for one year.

#### AMENDMENT—To By-Laws, Adopted.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther called up the proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, No. I. W. Bro. Frank Hudson moved its adoption, which was carried; said amendment was to Article XI, Section 1, Paragraph 6, Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, and as amended reads as follows:

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

#### REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Illinois.*

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence has considered the several matters referred to it, and submit the following thereon:

The question submitted by the Grand Master, viz.: "Does a neglect, for any cause, to sign the by-laws of a lodge by a petitioner for membership, or by one made a Master Mason, constitute a sufficient reason for either the lodge or the applicant to deny membership?"

Section 1, Article X, Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws, provides that membership may be acquired in a lodge by having received the degree of Master Mason therein and signing the by-laws thereof. The same rule—so far as signing by-laws—applies to a brother who has been elected to membership. It is frequently the case, however, that when a petitioner is rendered eligible to membership by either receiving the degree of Master Mason, or by an election, there are no by-laws at hand to sign. Every action had by and between the petitioner and the lodge, for either the degrees or for membership, in case of favorable result, contemplates membership; therefore, unless the by-laws of a lodge or the prayer of a petitioner other-

wise provide, it is at least by usage in Illinois sufficient to constitute membership, and when the rights and privileges of membership are exercised by a newly admitted member, and acquiesced in by the lodge, they become a recognition of the mutual relations between the lodge and the member, and as heretofore decided by this Grand Lodge, such action estops either party from questioning the validity of membership or any of the responsibilities thereof.

Your committee is of the opinion that every lodge should have its by-laws present at the proper time, and that every member should be called upon to subscribe his name thereto. A refusal to do so on the part of a new member deprives him of the right and privilege of membership, leaving him in effect a non-affiliated Mason; and a refusal on the part of one who has exercised the rights and privileges of lodge membership to sign by-laws when requested, is a violation of the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and is therefore subject to discipline.

Two complaints against Masons of this jurisdiction for a refusal to reimburse Masons of other jurisdictions for expenditures made in behalf of sojourning brethren hailing from Illinois, have been submitted to this committee for consideration. One is a claim by a Masonic Board of Relief at Oakland, California, for an expenditure made in caring for a destitute member of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, of this State. It appears from the correspondence that the said board of relief expended \$45.00, and notified Knoxville Lodge of the fact. Said lodge promptly answered, requesting statement of amount expended to date, with definite instructions to make no more expense for which reimbursement would be demanded from Knoxville Lodge. Soon after this request was acknowledged and a bill for \$87.50 was presented. This amount was promptly forwarded by Knoxville Lodge with the further statement that the lodge could not reimburse the Oakland Board of Relief for any further expense. Notwithstanding this, the Board of Relief subsequently made demand for an additional \$115.40, the payment of which was declined. Your committee is of the opinion that in view of the specific instructions received by the Board of Relief, it was not warranted in making any additional expenditure with expectation of being reimbursed. We therefore do not consider that Knoxville Lodge is bound to meet the demand.

The other case is of a somewhat similar character. A non-affiliate Mason, formerly a resident of Springfield, Ill., where his relatives reside, arrived at Baker City, Oregon, where he died the next day after his arrival. His remains and personal effects were taken in charge by the sheriff, and notice sent to his relatives at Springfield that his body would be forwarded if the difference in the price of a first and second-class railway ticket were paid, this difference, as shown by the correspondence, amounted to \$46.50. The wife and mother of deceased appealed to the Master of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, who promptly telegraphed that he would pay the difference in the

price of said tickets. This action on the part of the brethren of Springfield was wholly voluntary, and they as Masons were under no more obligations to pay the amount or render aid, than were the Masons of any other place. The body of the deceased brother was forwarded to his relatives, with a special attendant, and a bill of expense sent the Master of Springfield Lodge amounting to \$242.35, instead of the authorized sum, which was \$46.50.

Your committee is of the opinion that where a lodge asks for and receives definite instructions relative to the disbursement of money to aid needy sojourning brethren, such lodge or its representative in the matter is not warranted in the expectation of reimbursement of a greater sum than may be authorized by the lodge of which the recipient of aid is a member, but where a sojourner is not a member of any particular lodge, as was evident from the certificate of dismission found on the deceased brother by the brethren of Baker City, any unauthorized expenditure is likely to fall upon those who incur it.

Your committee is also of the opinion that in the case under consideration the brethren of Springfield, Ill., are not responsible for the apparent extravagant and clearly unauthorized expenditure by the brethren of Baker City, Oregon.

We have recited briefly some of the particulars of these two cases in order that the circumstances may be better understood, although the questions involved have, as stated heretofore, been passed upon by this Grand Lodge. In 1885 the same question was submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who made the following report, to-wit: "That the care of a sick and destitute Brother is a legitimate burden on Masons, to be borne to the extent of their ability by the Masons among whom his lot may be cast, and that the performance of this duty affords no ground for a claim for reimbursement by the lodge to which the recipient of their bounty belongs."

Such has been the judgment of this Grand Lodge for the past sixteen years, and while your committee reaffirm the justice of this well-settled opinion, we believe it to be the right of any lodge to authorize other lodges or individuals to incur expense in behalf of members in need of assistance, and that such authorization creates a valid ground for a claim for the amount thus expended.

In the case of the suspension from office of the Worshipful Master of Oxford Lodge, No. 367, your committee recommends that the action of the M. W. the Grand Master be approved by the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

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

Committee.

## ORATION.

## THE ANTIQUITY OF MASONRY.

An Address delivered before the Grand Lodge of Illinois,

October 7th, 1891,

By R. W. Bro. GEORGE W. WARVELLE, Grand Orator.

*Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge.*

The regularly ordained grand orator having failed to materialize, the powers that be, unwilling to disturb the precedents that for half a century have prevailed in this Grand Lodge, have resolved that a substitute shall perform the duties of his office, and by some unfortunate combination of circumstances I have been selected as that substitute. I freely confess to you that I entertain but very vague and uncertain ideas of the duties and requirements of this office into which, at the eleventh hour, I have been installed, but I remember having read in the old books that it was a custom of our Masonic ancestors, after the labors of the lodge had been concluded, to listen to an "entertaining and instructive discourse" by the grand orator. To entertain is not an easy task, while to be instructive is attended with even greater difficulties, but to be both entertaining and instructive at one and the same time is an undertaking that but few of us can hope to successfully accomplish, and I frankly admit my inability at the outset.

My general recollection of the annual addresses of my illustrious predecessors is that they were generally didactic in character, with a strong moral bent, a circumstance that may possibly be attributed to the fact that in most cases the incumbent of the office has been a clergyman; but I shall not take advantage of your helpless condition to inflict upon you a sermon or tax your patience with a rehearsal of moral platitudes. During the few minutes that are allotted to me I propose to talk, in a plain, matter-of-fact way, on that time-worn and threadbare subject, the antiquity of Masonry. Possibly no topic has more frequently engaged the attention of Masonic orators or writers than the one now under consideration. Its elucidation has called forth the best thoughts of the brightest intellects of this and of past ages, and upon it the student and philosopher have written tomes almost innumerable, and yet, after two centuries of research, thought, and discussion, it is the one topic of all others concerning which the great body of the craft entertain the most hazy, indistinct, and incorrect ideas.

## LEGENDS OF MASONIC HISTORY.

The legendary history of Freemasonry locates its origin at or immediately anterior to the building of King Solomon's temple at Jerusalem, while

numerous learned and industrious brethren have endeavored to demonstrate the fact of its existence for thousands of years prior to that event. Now, I do not propose to enter into any controversial arguments to show the truth or falsity of these claims, nor am I inclined to strike with iconoclastic hand the cherished idols and traditions of the craft. I only say that no evidence, to my mind, sufficient to substantiate the truth of these assertions has ever been brought to my attention, and every attempt to show a line of unbroken continuity between the temple-builders and the Masons of today has resulted, so far as my observation goes, in utter failure. And because we are unable to prove by irrefutable evidence that this Grand Lodge, sitting in annual communication on the banks of Lake Michigan, is the direct descendant and lineal successor of King Solomon's artificers at Jerusalem 3,000 years ago, no inconsiderable number of the craft have conceived an idea that we have no past; that our claim of antiquity is a fable, and that our title of "ancient" is based on no better grounds than simple priority over the numerous imitative societies that have followed us. But in reply to this I can say: If our claims of remote antiquity are doubtful, assertions of modern origin are absolutely false, and in making this statement I am prepared to fully sustain the position I have taken by evidence of undoubted authenticity. Freemasonry is an ancient society, with a long and honorable record, and the contemplation of its development from the guilds of humble artisans to the powerful, influential, and far-reaching organization of to-day is, to my mind, a spectacle of far deeper interest than all its mythic glory under the patronage of Israel's wise king.

Society in the tenth century was just emerging from the lethargy, gloom, and barbarism of the dark age. Individual liberty so long restrained now began to be asserted; the liberal arts, for ages preceding the sole property of the church and confined to monastic communities, gave faint evidence of an existence among the people, and while the cloister still directed the hands of the workman it no longer held him in a tenacious grasp. In the eleventh century the spirit of progress was still more manifest in the revival of commerce, the extension of manufactures, and the cultivation of handicrafts, and about this time occurred the organization of the guilds of artificers, which were afterwards to play such important parts in the political drama. In the twelfth century these guilds had spread with marvelous rapidity over the greater part of Europe, embracing nearly every trade and occupation, and from that time until the present Freemasonry in some form has been a living, potential energy in the social life of the civilized world. Of the progress of the Masons' guild upon the continent of Europe, its trials, its triumphs, and its glorious achievements, time does not permit me to speak and I shall confine the remainder of my remarks to a very brief summary of its career in England, the birthplace of speculative Masonry.

#### PRINCIPLES OF OPERATIVE MASONRY.

From the best attainable sources of information it would seem that the

principles of the operative art were derived from France and numerous examples of mediaeval architecture are still extant in various parts of Great Britain, which bear upon them the name of the French master who directed the work. In England, as upon the continent, the early policy of the craft was shaped by the church, under whose protecting care it flourished and waxed strong, and the titles still employed in the nomenclature of some of the officers of the lodge are directly attributable to the ecclesiastical supervision of that period.

It is a matter of congratulation for us that in tracing our Masonic genealogy, and proving our descent from the English craftsmen, we are compelled to rely on no doubtful theories or unsubstantial legends. Fortunately there exists authentic data in the shape of contemporaneous documentary evidence, upon which we may with confidence rely, and which fully confirms all our claims of ancient and honorable lineage. These documents, for the most part, consist of manuscript versions of what are known as the old charges, or the regulations for the government of the craft, and of these there are some thirty-one copies in existence of undoubted antiquity. They are deposited in the British museum, the Grand Lodge of England, and in the archives of its constituents, and may be seen by any person who may desire to investigate for himself the stability of our claims. The earliest document yet brought to light connected with the progress of Freemasonry in England is known as the Halliwell manuscript, dating from the fourteenth century—November, 1388—and is supposed to have been made in obedience to an ordinance of Richard II. calling for returns from the guilds and crafts. It is in every respect a remarkable document and the most precious heritage that has come down to us. It is written on vellum, and its composition is in meter or a sort of rude verse. From international evidence it is supposed to be the work of a poet priest or monk of that day, a supposition that is strengthened by the well-known facts of early ecclesiastical patronage, and the probable dearth of clerical attainments among the workmen of that period. Here, then, we have authentic evidence 500 years old of the existence of a Masons' guild at that time in full and vigorous life, and in these days of mushroom societies with doubtful pedigrees, 500 years is not too short a period on which to predicate the term "ancient." The next in importance is known as the Coke manuscript, which, like the one I have just described, is contained within the archives of the British museum. It is in a fine state of preservation and its original cover of wood still remains, together with the rough twine connecting the vellum sheets, apparently as it was sewed 400 years ago. Then there is the Landsdowne manuscript, dating from the sixteenth century, written upon three and one-half sheets of stout paper, and the parchment roll in the custody of the Grand Lodge of England, bearing date Dec. 25, 1583. There are besides a large number of other ancient documents, many of which bear evidence of being copied from others still older, all tending to indicate the existence of the society at a very early date.

These documents have reference to Masonry as an artificer's guild only, and such it continued to be until late in the sixteenth century. Prior to the year 1424 it was strictly an operative association, working privately with closed doors and sedulously guarding the secrets of the trade, and Scotch Masonry so continued long after it ceased in England. At this time, however, occurred a most remarkable circumstance that completely changed the character of the association as well as its future destinies, and to which we owe the fact of our assembly here to-day. It would seem that the power and influence of the trades union were not unknown even in those days and that our ancient operative brethren had arrived at a full understanding of its value, for we find that in this year, being the third year of Henry VI., an enactment was had called the statute of laborers, whereby Masons were no longer permitted to assemble as a body of operative workmen or to exercise their handicraft with guarded doors, nor were they permitted to fix the price of their labor or establish ordinances affecting apprentices. The object of the statute was to break up the guilds by denying to them the benefits of combination, but, like many other attempts of suppression, the results were far different from the expectation, for, notwithstanding this prohibition, the society continued to exist as a benevolent and fraternal association, with its membership confined to workmen actually engaged in operative Masonry. But during the sixteenth century, while it still continued to be a trade society, its benefits and advantages were no longer confined to operative Masons, and workmen in other lines were received, until finally in the century following it became purely speculative, and men from every walk of life, including persons of rank, began to seek admission. During this period was engrafted upon it the system of mystical philosophy which has ever since formed one of its distinguishing characteristics, and about this time may properly be fixed the birth of modern Freemasonry as a system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.

#### MASONRY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The latter half of the seventeenth century was a period of turmoil and civil dissensions, and these, together with other causes, led to a partial disruption of the society, so that for several years it remained in a rather dormant condition. Many of the lodges practically disbanded, and but little activity seems to have been manifested until what is known as the revival of 1716 and the subsequent assembly of 1717, out of which sprang the Grand Lodge of England—the mother of all Grand Lodges.

As the enactment of the statute of laborers marked an epoch in the life of Masonry, so the revival of 1716 marked another, and no event in the history of the craft is more replete with stirring interest. It would seem, however, that no minutes were kept of these early meetings, or at least none have yet been found for six years after this assembly, and the only information

we possess of the transactions is contained in the edition of "Anderson's Constitution," published soon after by authority of the Grand Lodge. From these we learn that King George I. entered London most magnificently Sept. 20, 1717, and that after the rebellion was over, in 1716, the few London lodges thought fit to cement under a Grand Master as the center of union and harmony. Therefore, they and some of the old brethren met at the Apple-Tree-tavern, and having put into the chair the oldest Master Mason present (being the Master of a lodge) they constituted themselves into a Grand Lodge and resolved to hold the annual feast and assembly, and chose a Grand Master from among themselves until they should have the honor of a noble brother at their head. Accordingly St. John's day, 1717, the annual assembly and feast was held at the Goose and Gridiron alehouse; a list of candidates was proposed, and the brethren by a majority of hands elected Anthony Sayre, gentleman, Grand Master. And so at the assembly of June 24, 1718, it is related that after dinner Brother Sayre gathered the votes and proclaimed George Payne, Esq., Grand Master.

Thus matters progressed until 1720, when a noble seems to have been received, for at the assembly held on Lady day, 1721, John, duke of Montague, was named as grand master, and then, as the old records say, "They all expressed great joy at the happy prospect of being again patronized by noble grand masters as in the prosperous times of Freemasonry." From that time until the year 1738 everything passed smoothly; the craft prospered and all went well, but in this latter year occurred an event which may well be said to mark the third epoch in Masonry, being nothing more nor less than a schism. Now, if there is anything that we Americans firmly believe it is the doctrine of political unity. "United we stand, divided we fall," has long been a watchword, while "In union is strength" is a principle instilled into us almost with the very elements of our being, and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, no small degree of the popularity and success which has attended this fraternity, as well as its wide diffusion in all lands, is due to the fact that English Masonry was a divided house for seventy-five years, for it was not until the year 1813 that the rival factions came together and formed the present United Grand Lodge of England.

I have thus, brethren, in a very brief, desultory and fragmentary manner endeavored to sketch the origin, progress, and development of Masonry as revealed to us by the authentic data now in our possession. If it lacks the romantic glamour with which it was clothed on its first presentation to you attribute it not to the unsympathetic nature of the speaker, but to the cold, hard facts of history. No royal mandate or princely fiat gave it birth, nor did it spring into a vigorous life with one grand impulse, on the contrary its beginnings were of the most humble kind, and its evolution from the primitive association of timid workmen, laboring under the shadow of the church, to the magnificent philosophical brotherhood that constitutes its organization.

in the nineteenth century has been the slow and constant work of nearly a thousand years. And let it be a matter of congratulation for us that we are unable to connect ourselves with the learned and mystical societies of the ancient world, for, by the light of authentic history, our path has ever been onward and upward, with no diminishing glories, lost arts, or forgotten knowledge.

#### 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 of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :*

Your Committee on Obituaries beg leave to report. The year just passed is an eventful one in the history of Masonry in the United States. Many distinguished brethren have laid down the implements of their labor and joined the innumerable caravan that for six thousand years have been passing to that "Bourn whence no traveler returns."

Through the mercy of Almighty God, the shaft of death has passed the active officers of this Grand Lodge, and while so many worthy names have been added to the past, we are still permitted to enjoy life's blessings and fruitions.

Yet in this grand jurisdiction the old mower has reaped a rich, and to us, a mournful harvest.

Our list is headed with one of the most distinguished of our brethren ; a Prince among his equals.

Hosmer Allen Johnson, M. D., L. L. D., entered into rest at his home in Chicago on the 26th day of February, 1891, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Bro. Johnson was born in the town of Wales, Erie County, New York, October 6th, 1822. At the age of twelve years he removed with his father's family to Almont, Mich., while yet it was a howling wilderness. He attended Romeo Academy and prepared himself for college, where he entered Sophomore, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1849. Soon after he came to Chicago and studied medicine with Prof. Wm. B. Herrick, who in 1855 was the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge.

He was for many years a Professor in Rush Medical College, and when in 1859, Chicago Medical College was organized he was elected its President, which office he held till 1866 when he resigned and became Emeritus Professor of Pathology and Hygiene and president of the Board of Trustees.

He was a member of the American Medical Association; of the National Board of Health; of the American Academy of Medicine; American Climatological Association; American Laryngological Association; American Association for the Advance of Science, and he had held the office of president of the American Public Health Association; of the Astronomical Society; the Academy of Science; of the State Microscopical Society, and of the State Medical Society of the State of Illinois.

During the war he served as president of the Board of Medical Examiners for Illinois, with the rank of major, examining over one thousand surgeons, and making frequent visits to the troops in the field.

He directed the medical operations of the Relief and Aid Society after the great fire in Chicago in 1871, a work which endeared him to all the recipients of his care and kindness. He received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from the University of Michigan; that of M. D. from Rush Medical College, and that of LL. D. from the Northwestern University of Illinois, of which institution he was a trustee.

Bro. Johnson was made a Master Mason in 1853, and exalted to the Royal Arch degree in the autumn of the same year. He was created a Knight Templar in 1854, and in 1856 was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of Royal Secret 32° grade. May 16, 1861, he was crowned an Inspector General 33 degree, and subsequently became an active member of the Supreme Council, and was for many years Deputy for Illinois. He was one of the founders of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, which body he served acceptably as its Right Eminent Grand Commander for the years 1860 and 1861, and in 1856 was appointed to the office of Grand Orator of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Bro. Johnson's life was emphatically an active one; for, besides holding so many and arduous positions, he was largely engaged in professional labors. Whatever he undertook he mastered, and it is a well-known fact that in throat and pulmonary diseases he stood at the head of his profession. He was physically frail and apparently unable to endure great fatigue, and it seems a wonder how he accomplished so much mental labor. While in college his health failed and he was compelled for a time to desist from study. With admirable good sense he resorted to the woods and studied geology and kindred sciences as they present themselves to the man of intelligence, and it was here, doubtless, that his mind became expanded and fitted for the Christ-like work of his life, viz.: going about and doing good. For,

“The men whom nature's work instruct,  
With God himself hold converse.”

And young Johnson, in the umbrageous forest, found

“Tongues in the trees,  
Books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones,  
And good in everything.”

It is seldom indeed that we see a character so rounded and evenly balanced as was Bro. Johnson's. He had acquired the power of perfect self-control. He was learned without ostentation, and sympathetic without patronizing. Modest and unassuming in his manner, and courteous and affable in demeanor, he made everyone who approached him feel that he was in the presence of a friend, and yet he was

“ A combination, and a form indeed,  
Wherever God did seem to set his seal,  
To give the world assurance of a man.”

That Dr. Johnson had his frailties and imperfections is most probable, for he was a man, and “To err is human”; but after nearly three decades of years of intimate acquaintance, professionally and Masonic, we can truly assert that we do not know what they were.

The loss of such a man leaves a void in the scientific and intellectual world that will not soon be filled, and in the secluded retirement of our beloved Fraternity, it will simply be impossible to find his equal.

“ Thou art gone from us, my brother; there is dust upon thy brow,  
And coldness in thy kindly heart, which ne'er was cold till now;  
But sweet and undisturbed thy rest beneath the sacred stone  
Where pious hands thy couch have spread, and thou are left alone.

“ Thou art gone before us, brother—yet we have no tears to shed,  
For we know that thou art numbered with the blessed, holy dead.  
And, in that continuing city, to which we all yet hope to come,  
Hath found, through faith in Christ our Lord, a welcome and a home.”

HAMILTON.

John Dallas Hamilton was born at Johnstown, N. Y., April 30, 1833, and died at Chester, Ill., August 13, 1891.

Bro. Hamilton was a patriot as well as a Mason, and enlisted and served through the war of the rebellion. After the war he held the several positions of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Quincy District; First Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, and clerk in the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, from whence he was transferred on the building of the Southern Penitentiary, where he remained until his death. He received Masonic light in Hancock Lodge, No. 20; was exalted in Carthage Chapter, received the Council degrees in Carthage Council, and the order of Knighthood in Joliet Commandery. He presided as W. M. of Hancock Lodge, No. 20; H. P. of Carthage Chapter, No. 33; T. I. Master of Carthage Council, R. & S. M.; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, and served as Senior

Grand Deacon of this Grand Lodge. His work is ended, and the places that knew him will know him no more forever.

“Thou art taken from us, brother, all thy cares and labors done,  
When to our short reaching vision they had seemed but just begun;  
And long before its noon was reached, thy heaven kindled ray,  
Was lost as stars by sunlight fade, in endless, cloudless day.”

ADAMS.

R. W. Bro. A. W. Adams was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 4th, 1820, and died at his home in Geneva, Ill., Nov. 10th, 1890, in the 71st year of his age. Bro. Adams was for six years W. M. of his lodge, was D. D. G. M. of the 4th District, during the years 1855-6 and was for two years or more member of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge. Bro. Adams was one in whom the members of the Grand Lodge had confidence, and to whom they were wont to turn for advice and assistance in cases of intricacy or doubt, depending as they did upon his cool judgment and great intelligence to guide them to a just conclusion.

PHARES.

Bro. Wm. Sargent Phares was born in Butler County, Ohio, October 31st, 1816, and died in Champaign, Ill., March 21st, 1891. Bro. Phares was largely in public life while living in Ohio, and while in that state received the various degrees of American Masonry, and also the grades of the A. S. Rite and was for several years the representative of this Grand Lodge near that of Ohio. Indulgent and kind in his family, an upright man, a warm-hearted brother, and a christian knight, he has gone to his reward.

KUYKENDALL.

Bro. Andrew Jackson Kuykendall, was born March 3d, 1815, and died May 11th, 1891. He was the last Charter Member of Vienna Lodge, No. 150. He was a member of the Constitution Convention in 1848. His worth was appreciated by his constituents by frequent elections to both branches of the Legislature of Illinois. A soldier in two wars, and one of our oldest Masons, upright and faithful.

ARKANSAS

mourns the loss of R. W. Bro. George H. Meade, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction for thirteen years, in the 60th year of his age.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The brethren of this jurisdiction are in mourning for the loss of two distinguished Masons. M. W. Bro. Henry Brown, Past Grand Master and

Past Grand Secretary, who departed this life May 5th, 1891, aged 99 years. An aged and time honored Mason.

BRO. ALBERT PIKE,

a Mason of world-wide distinction, historian and poet, died at the advanced age of eighty two. Bro. Pike was Grand orator of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arkansas in 1864 and was for many years the distinguished head of the A. S. Rite in the Southern jurisdiction of the United States. He has left us for a clime more congenial, where the Grand Master of the Universe presides.

CALIFORNIA.

Entered into eternal rest December 28th, 1890, Alexander G. Abel, for 36 years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California. Bro. Abel was one of the live Masons of the Pacific Coast, and active in building up the various Masonic Rites that have taken deep root in the soil of the Golden State.

FLORIDA.

Fell asleep on February 4th, 1891, John F. Niblack, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Florida. A distinguished and dear brother and worthy Mason.

DAKOTA.

Past Grand Master George H. Hand departed this life at Pierre, Dakota, March 10th, 1891, and was buried by the Grand Lodge of Dakota, escorted by 150 Knights Templar. He was a distinguished Mason and one who held Masonry to be something sublime, and acted as though he were living in a higher sphere when called upon to do its bidding, in which he never tired. His funeral was said to be the largest ever held in the State, the services lasting six hours.

WEST VIRGINIA

mourns the loss of Past Grand Master M. W. George Bond, who died at Wheeling, March 7th, 1891, and M. W. Charles H. Collins, who died at Wheeling, March 19th, 1891.

NEW JERSEY

has lost a Past Grand Master, M. W. Wm. Hardacre, who died in Binghamton, N. Y., March 28th, 1891.

## CANADA

is in mourning for the loss of Past Grand Master, M. W. Brother James A. Henderson, who departed this life at Kingston, December 7th, 1890.

## MAINE

has lost a patriarch and venerable brother in the person of R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, for thirty-six years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and thirty-five years Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and the Grand Commandery. He was born at New Durham, N. H., September 23rd, 1801, and died in Portland, Maine, September 20th, 1891, at the age of 90 years lacking three days. His life was a long, active and honorable career and he went to his rest like a shock of corn fully ripe and ready for the reaper's sickle.

We are taught that Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion, consequently wherever the chords of sorrow in a brother's breast are swept by the hand of affliction, the Masonic heart should throb in sympathy throughout the world. We feel assured that we express the sentiments of this Grand Lodge when we extend your heartfelt sympathy to all brethren wherever dispersed, upon whom the rod of affliction has fallen.

L. R. JEROME,  
D. H. TRIPP,  
F. M. SHERMAN,  
Committee.

## 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. M. :*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

—————  
vs.  
CAMDEN LODGE, No. 648.

} No. 1.

No attested copy of the record in this case having been sent us by the lodge, your committee is unable to intelligently pass upon the case, and therefore recommend that the case stand continued until the next Grand Communication, and the Grand Secretary order the Master and Secretary of said lodge to send up a complete record of its proceedings in this case.

————— vs. ————— } No. 2.  
SOUTH PARK LODGE, No. 662.

Action of lodge set aside, and accused restored to membership.

————— vs. ————— } No. 3.  
JACKSON LODGE, No. 53.

Action of lodge sustained.

————— vs. ————— } No. 4.  
HENRY LODGE, No. 119.

Action of lodge set aside and accused restored to good standing in the Fraternity only.

————— vs. ————— } No. 5.  
OXFORD LODGE, No. 367.

Action of lodge set aside, a new trial granted; also leave granted to amend the charges and specifications, and the lodge instructed to notify all the members in writing of the time of trial.

————— vs. ————— } No. 6.  
ARCANA LODGE, No. 717.

Action of lodge sustained.

————— vs. ————— } No. 7.  
AROMA LODGE, No. 378.

In this case there was no record filed with the Grand Secretary. The committee recommend that the matter be referred to the Grand Master for his examination and disposition.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

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

R. W. Bro. Wm. S. Cantrell presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the question as to what would be a reasonable salary for the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge be referred to the Committee on Finance.

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**REPORT—Committee on Petitions.**

W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

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

Your Committee on Petitions, to whom was submitted the following cases, after having examined into all their bearings, beg leave to report on the same in their order, viz. :

No. 1. Petition for restoration of John Selby, expelled from Harmony Lodge, No. 3. Two-thirds of the members of said lodge having recommended his reinstatement, this committee does also recommend his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 2. Petition of F. Schoeneman, expelled by Manito Lodge, No. 476. This lodge having unanimously recommended his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, this committee also so recommends.

No. 3. Ignatz Lederer, expelled from Mozart Lodge, No. 656. This lodge having unanimously recommended his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, your committee recommend the same.

No. 4. Abraham E. Jennings, expelled from Scott Land Lodge, No. 743. A constitutional number of the members of said lodge having recommended his restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, we also recommend his restoration.

No. 5. Amon Wheeler, suspended from Moultrie Lodge, No. 181. The evidence in this case shows that Bro. Wheeler was suspended from said lodge for non-payment of 'dues, and the evidence further shows that he failed to pay dues on account of financial adversities, and that Moultrie Lodge had surrendered its charter; also that since the surrender of said charter he has paid his dues in arrears to the Grand Secretary, and is highly recommended by the Senior Grand Warden of the jurisdiction of Iowa, in which jurisdiction he now resides. We, your committee, after a careful examination into this case, and the papers relating thereto—which are very artistically prepared—would recommend that Bro. Wheeler be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and that the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge issue to said Brother a dimit, and also certify the action of this Grand Lodge as herein recommended.

No. 6. Jacob Hortensteine, expelled from Miles Hart Lodge, No. 595. This lodge recommends the restoration of Bro. Hortensteine to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and your committee also so recommend.

No. 7. John W. Puckett, expelled from Akin Lodge, No. 749. Said

lodge recommends the restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry of the Brother, and this committee concurs in said recommendation.

No. 8. J. B. Musgrove, expelled from Akin Lodge, No. 749. Akin Lodge recommends the restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and your committee also so recommends.

No. 9. J. B. Davis, expelled from Camden Lodge, No. 648. The necessary number of the members of said lodge having recommended the restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry of said brother, this committee joins in said recommendation.

No. 10. Ransom Dodd, expelled from Temple Hill Lodge, No. 701. Said lodge recommends the restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry of said brother. Your committee concurs in said recommendation.

No. 11. George O. Greer, expelled from Scottville Lodge, No. 426. Two-thirds of the members of said lodge having petitioned for the restoration of Bro. Greer to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, this committee so recommends.

No. 12. James W. Pearce. The papers in this case show that Bro. Pearce was a member of Moultrie Lodge, No. 181, which lodge is now defunct. That Bro. Pearce petitions Sullivan Lodge, No. 764, in which jurisdiction he now resides, for its recommendation that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and that his dues be remitted, which is recommended by said Sullivan Lodge, and in which recommendation this committee concurs, and further recommends that the Grand Secretary issue to said brother a dimit.

No. 13. Henry C. Cole, expelled from Murphysboro Lodge, No. 498, Aug. 20th, 1888, for unmasonic conduct. The committee having carefully examined the papers, and having heard the statement of the brethren of said lodge, for and against the petitioner, find that all the proceedings were regular in form, and that due notice of the application of the petitioner was given in open lodge at the preceding stated communication, and that at the time action was taken, Aug. 17th, 1891, the lodge was regularly convened, and that more than two-thirds of the members present at said communication voted for the recommendation of the restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry of the petitioner. Your committee in conformity with this recommendation feel that it is their duty to concur with the constitutional majority of the lodge, and accordingly so recommend.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

A. N. YANCEY,  
C. M. FORMAN,  
A. W. BLAKESLEY.

## CALLED OFF.

At 12 o'clock noon, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 10:00 A. M. Thursday, October 8th.

## THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 8th, A. L. 5891. }  
10:00 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 F. & A. M. of Illinois:*

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, members of Committees and Representatives, 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,  
EDW. L. WAHL,  
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...	330	33 00		39 00	Ionesboro
Leroy A. Goddard.....	Senior Grand Warden.....	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
Owen Scott.....	Junior Grand Warden ..	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn.....	Grand Secretary.....	114	11 40	.....	11 40	Freeport
Rev. Francis Springer.....	Grand Chaplain.....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield
Geo. W. Warvelle.....	Grand Orator.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Loyal L. Munn, Jr.....	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.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Eugene L. Stoker.....	Junior Grand Deacon....	253	25 30	6	31 30	Centralia
Thomas Worthington.....	Grand Steward.....	246	24 60	6	30 60	Pittsfield
Wm. Jackson.....	Grand Steward.....	252	25 20	6	31 20	Godfrey
A. W. Hitchcock.....	Grand Steward.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago
Samuel Rawson.....	Grand Steward.....	279	27 90	6	33 90	Troy
Robert R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00	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 "	37	3 70	6	9 70	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
Ebenezer 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
Chas. B. Griffith.....	12th "	228	22 80	6	28 80	Rushville
A. B. Halliday.....	13th "	179	17 90	6	23 90	Monmouth
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 "	130	13 00	6	19 00	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
I. H. Todd.....	21st "	239	23 90	6	29 90	Elvaston
Alexander H. Bell.....	22d "	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville
Wm. T. Vandever.....	23d "	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville
Wm. B. Wright.....	25th "	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham
H. T. Burnap.....	26th "	259	25 90	6	31 90	Upper Alton
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.					
De Witt 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	15	33 50	Springfield

## APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas.....	160	\$16 00	\$30	\$46 00	Paris.
H. J. Hamlin.....	195	19 50	30	49 50	Shelbyville.
Geo. W. Hill.....	316	31 60	30	61 60	Murphysboro.
Ira W. Buell.....	...	...	30	30 00	Chicago.
William S. Cantrell.....	307	30 70	30	60 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.
A. McDonald .....	278	27 80	20	47 80	Trenton.
C. H. Patton.....	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.

## LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton.....	...	\$ ...	\$35	\$35 00	Chicago.
S. F. Connor.....	257	25 70	35	60 70	Alton.
H. N. Greenebaum.....	...	.. .	35	35 00	Chicago.
C. H. Morrell.....	226	22 60	20	42 60	Augusta.
M. S. Brown.....	246	24 60	20	44 60	Brighton.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

E. S. Mulliner.....	263	\$26 30	\$20	\$46 30	Quincy.
John A. Ladd.....	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
Edw. L. Wahl.....	231	23 10	30	53 10	Vandalia.

## FINANCE.

Edward C. Pace.....	266	\$26 60	\$35	\$61 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	...	...	35	35 00	Chicago.
Sam. W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	25	37 60	Bloomington

## TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

M. D. Chamberlin.....	114	\$11 40	\$15	\$26 40	Freeport.
W. B. Grimes.....	246	24 60	15	39 60	Pittsfield.
James John.....	...	...	15	15 00	Chicago.
Joseph E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello
J. W. Rose.....	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.

## 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.

A. N. Yancey.....	250	\$25 00	\$20	\$45 00	Banker Hill.
C. M. Forman.....	277	27 70	20	47 70	Nashville.
A. W. Blakesley.....	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.

## OBITUARIES.

L. R. Jerome.....	15	\$ 1 50	\$20	\$21 50	La Grange.
D. H. Tripp.....	145	14 50	20	34 50	Peoria.
F. M. Sherman.....	8	80	20	20 80	Oak Park.

## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther.....	182	\$18 20	\$20	\$38 20	Charleston.
J. B. Fithian.....	37	3 70	20	23 70	Joliet.
J. E. Ammann.....	267	26 70	20	46 70	Highland.

## 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	Wm H Crawford.....	304	30 40	6	36 40
Harmony.....	3	John A. Schaub.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Wm. B. Reid.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	Robert C. Filson.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	E. F. Dawson.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	John H. Ward.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	F. E. Hoberg.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	Hezekiah G. Mason.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	John Lingo.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	L. L. Morey.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	Wm. C Johnson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	Samuel H. Blane.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	Chas. S. DeHart.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	Geo. Bley, Jr.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	Chas. H. Starkel.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	Geo. W. Hershman.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	James Condra.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piassa.....	27	Percy L. Betts.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Louis Zinger.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	J. H. Mitchell.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental.....	33	Geo. F. Hoyte.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Barry.....	34	W. W. Watson.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	J. P. Jones.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Bawden.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Monmouth.....	37	F. C. Tapping.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	W. H. Bergstresser.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman.....	39	William F. Bader.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	James E. Cooke.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	C. A. Noble.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	H. D. Humphreys.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	John J. McDannold.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	T. M. Watson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	D. John Forbes.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia.....	47	G. W. Bagby.....	368	36 80	4	40 80
Unity.....	48	E. C. Cook.....	31	3 10	6	9 10
Cambridge.....	49	R. H. Himman.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	Frank A. Whiteside.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	A. Clotfelter.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	F. A. Nevill.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	M. Barber.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	L. T. Phillips.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	G. F. Kramer.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	Samuel Cole.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	Jacob J. Mason.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	Geo. W. Dean.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	E. A. Campbell.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	L. T. Hoy.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	T. P. Harrison.....	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
Naples.....	68	John Quinlan.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Eureka.....	69	Thomas J. Medill, Jr.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central.....	71	W. R. Sampson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	C. E. Kingsbury.....	321	32 10	4	36 10
Rockton.....	74	R. D. LaMontayne.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	Jabez Love.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	C. H. Burgdorff.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	H. A. Westbrook.....	160	16 00	4	20 00
Waukegan.....	78	D. Hamilton.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	Fred P. Bacon.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	H. W. Chapman.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	A. W. Peet.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	Elmer S. Nixon.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	J. D. Strait.....	290	29 00	4	33 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGDES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Kaskaskia.....	86	Wm. M. Schuwerk.....	334	\$ 33 40	6	\$ 39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	S. S. Clapper.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	O. H. Harpham.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fellowship.....	89	Andrew J. Benson.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	G. E. Schmidt.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	Bernard Baer.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	Constant Brown.....	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	T. C. Williams.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	J. F. Fair.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	S. Y. Weiser.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	Charles E. Tindall.....	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	Riley B. Roberts.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	J. C. Wagye.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	George W. Marden.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	A. C. Doll.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	S. J. Wilson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	Louis Blattner.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	C. J. Renter.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	W. A. Kelley.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	Howard G. Gibbs.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	W. F. Spence.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	Elijah Shepherd.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	E. J. Tower.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	E. P. Durell.....	213	21 30	4	25 30
Elgin.....	117	G. M. Turnbull.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	Edward Wemple.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	C. R. Jones.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	J. C. McBride.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	L. H. Hand.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	Edward L. Lott.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greencup.....	125	Mont G. Price.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	H. P. Weyhrich.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	Alexander Trotter.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	Lafe Farmer.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	Ralph Metcalf.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	Will S. Slack.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	S. Abbott.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw.....	132	A. Brininstool.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	W. T. Martin.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	J. E. Harrington.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	Geo. W. Earhart.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	W. L. Bishop.....	196	19 60	4	23 60
Polk.....	137	D. D. Hyatt.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Lester Barber.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	C. W. Grant.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	H. Godeke.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Frank Sherrard.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	H. W. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	William McGaw.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	Chas. W. Garner.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	J. A. Provoost.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre.....	146	Willard A. Salsbery.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	C. A. Wever.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	J. S. Hartley.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Efingham.....	149	T. J. Bowling.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	A. G. Jackson.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Banker Hill.....	151	H. R. Budd.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	Enos Johnson.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	J. M. Alexander.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Buford Taylor.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha.....	155	C. E. Allen.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	L. W. Lawton.....	157	15 70	6	21 70

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ... %	Per Diem.	Total.....
Urbana.....	157	R. A. Webber.....	130	\$13 00	\$6	\$19 00
McHenry.....	158	W. A. Cristy.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	A. T. Boyle.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	Morton Sieg.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virde.....	161	R. F. Morrow.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	Wm. P. Askins.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield.....	163	John L. Pratt.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins.....	164	Geo. D. Rader.....	226	22 60	4	26 60
Atlanta.....	165	H. Cribfield.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	Walter B. Taylor.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	E. W. Scott.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	L. E. Mentch.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	W. H. Holland.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Girard.....	171	Philip Flood.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	Samuel A. Graham.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	C. W. Buck.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	Geo. W. Selbig.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson.....	175	Henry L. Gockely.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	John O. Kennedy.....	245	24 50	5	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	John J. Wonderly.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	David C. Gannaway.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	B. F. Ribelin.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	H. W. Mestling.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	F. A. Wiley.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	J. B. Smith.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	George Brand.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	C. E. Grove.....	127	12 70	4	16 70
Fulton City.....	189	Havilah Pease.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	E. A. Hendricks.....	42	4 20	4	8 20
Farmlington.....	192	James M. Tenley.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	L. S. Sampson.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe.....	195	W. O. Butler.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	O. C. Gaston.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	H. V. Greene.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer.....	199	M. J. Spencer.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	T. W. Gibson.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	Henry L. Rhodes.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	I. J. Taylor.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	Samuel Enyart.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	James C. Howlett.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield.....	206	Lewis J. Forth.....	258	25 80	4	29 80
Tamaroa.....	207	J. W. Haines.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Frank Martin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	G. L. Ayres.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Logan.....	210	T. H. Stokes.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	Henry H. Mason.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	E. G. Meriwether.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Gillespie.....	214	Solomon Lesem.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	I. M. Shup.....	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. Tagman.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	Robert Murry.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	G. O. Friedrich.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana.....	226	Thomas J. Vidler.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	Geo. E. Meyers.....	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	W. S. Summers.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyandot.....	231	W. E. Sapp.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	Owen S. Kush.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville.....	233	S. Thompson.....	210	21 00	4	25 00
DuQuoin.....	234	T. H. Humphry.....	288	28 80	6	34 80

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
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	A. E. Connable.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Jacob Graff.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	Joseph O'Brien.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	T. C. McKinney.....	308	30 80	4	34 80
Galva.....	243	W. A. Grove.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	Frank Barber.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	C. F. Thraner.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso.....	246	R. C. Duff.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	Jacob McChesney.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate.....	248	G. W. Hamelton.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Robinson.....	250	Joseph B. Crowley.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	William L. Pollock.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	James L. Sexton.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	Raymond B. Predmore.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	Henry M. Grant.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnellson.....	255	H. S. Hanner.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	William A. Dodge.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	J. 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. Witney.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	Geo. Heileman.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	William Likes.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	E. P. Thomas.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	George F. Howard.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	J. H. Ashley.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	J. H. Phillips.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	H. F. Kett.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi.....	272	C. P. White.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Miners.....	273	Jas. S. Baume.....	165	16 50	4	20 50
Byron.....	274	C. Apgar.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton.....	275	N. D. McEvers.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabethtown.....	276	Geo. P. Murphy.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	G. A. Mueller.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	Walter Stickney.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga.....	279	M. A. Ewing.....	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	Geo. B. Devoll.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	G. W. Tilton.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	A. E. Shaffer.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	Lafayette Elston.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	A. C. Senska.....	59	5 90	4	9 90
Wataga.....	291	J. H. Merrill.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	M. J. Ohmit.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	S. E. Sims.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	Oscar J. Reese.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	W. H. Cadogan.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	J. K. P. Little.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mechanicsburg.....	299	H. R. Riddle.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Durand.....	302	P. Patterson.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Raven.....	303	Geo. R. Schamp.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	Chas. E. Barnum.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Francis B. Jeanpert.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Geo. S. Doughty.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	Wm. H. Blackler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard.....	309	W. C. Willington.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn.....	310	Rob. F. Mix.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	Hugh Mac Millan.....	.....	.....	2	2 00
Ionic.....	312	J. C. Hostetler.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	Omer Shawler.....	196	19 60	4	23 60

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Palatine.....	314	C. S. Cutting .....	26	\$ 2 60	\$6	\$ 8 60
Erwin.....	315	B. Wolffbrandt.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Bone.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	W. J. Callahan .....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric .....	319	Johu W. McPherson.....	160	16 00	4	20 00
Creston .....	320	Z A Landers.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap .....	321	A. E. Kennedy.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	G. A. Edwards.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	Wm. M. Hanna.....	70	7 00	4	11 00
Harrisburg .....	325	Chas. P. Skaggs.....	305	30 50	4	34 50
Industry.....	327	J. A. Butcher.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	C. E. Weaver.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	Alex. S. Jessup .....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	Cornelius Bye.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Frank Hudson.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner .....	334	John L. Barnes .....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	H. Hedrich.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	J. S. Cummins.....	349	34 90	4	38 90
Oneida.....	337	Frank Murdock.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	L. Z. Sullivan.....	339	33 90	4	37 90
Kedron.....	340	Geo. A. Parish.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	C. J. Slaten.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	J. L. McMichael .....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	T. D. Judd.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	T. P. Ruth.....	121	12 10	4	16 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	Saml J. Boyd.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	John P. Wegar .....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	Chas. H. Ingals.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview .....	350	M B Swegle.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	J. R. Rayburn.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	Geo. F. Cleveland.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	Wm. G. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	Joe M. Lanthan.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	Fred Wentz.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	Edw. Craig.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	D. A. Hewit.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	C. T. Hunt.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	P. L. Blanchard.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Peter W. Lill.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	M. L. Taylor.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Tonica.....	364	L. A. Kaiser.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	Geo. B. Alvord .....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	T. L. Vradenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	Richard S. Petrie.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	Guy N. Stonemetz.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Livingston.....	371	Andrew Hansen.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
Chambersburg.....	373	S. J. Hobbs.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	Wm. Husk.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma.....	378	G. W. Swan.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	Geo. I. McNutt.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	Zenos. Winget, Jr.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill.....	382	Richard Boston.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	Geo I. Rice.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham .....	384	Wm. Wilson.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	D. C. Smith.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	John S. Martun.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	A. Lyons.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	F D. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	J. E. Dudley.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	W. E. Handey.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh .....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair.....	393	James W. Paterson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	D M. Houghtlin.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	Lewis W. Brown.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	W. E. Hess.....	90	9 00	6	15 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Kinmundy.....	398	C. Rohrbough.....	229	\$22 90	$\frac{1}{2}$	\$28 90
Buda.....	399	T. A. Zink.....	115	11 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 80
Pacific.....	400	Leyman A. Jackson.....	168	16 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	22 80
Odell.....	401	Chas. E. Axt.....	82	8 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	John McLean.....	62	6 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 20
Mason City.....	403	A. Damarin.....	171	17 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	23 10
Batavia.....	404	C. A. Bucher.....	38	3 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	Jesse Mays.....	220	22 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	Wm. Montgomery.....	261	26 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	32 10
Stratton.....	408	W. A. Tweedy.....	166	16 60	$\frac{1}{2}$	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Jos. H. Long.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Mithra.....	410	Fred Walther.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	S. F. English.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Bollen.....	412	W. C. Graham.....	137	13 70	$\frac{1}{2}$	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	Thomas Eilert.....	109	10 90	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	F. R. Green.....	140	14 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	20 00
Paxton.....	416	E. A. Gardner.....	103	10 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	M. E. Blanchard.....	77	7 70	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 70
Freeburg.....	418	W. H. Wilderman.....	303	30 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	J. S. Wittenberg.....	316	31 60	$\frac{1}{2}$	37 60
Oregon.....	420	Thos. Webb.....	90	9 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 00
Landmark.....	422	Henry C. Dale.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Lanark.....	423	G. W. Fleming.....	121	12 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 10
Exeter.....	424	Rufus Funk.....	232	23 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	29 20
Scottville.....	426	J. A. Turner.....	225	22 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	Charles J. Keller.....	318	31 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	35 80
Sunbeam.....	428	W. H. Jones.....	53	5 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	John Burrell.....	65	6 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 50
Kendrick.....	430	Jay Brown.....	248	24 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 80
Summit.....	431	Geo. F. Towne.....	177	17 70	$\frac{1}{2}$	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	M. V. B. Wyatt.....	227	22 70	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 70
Annawan.....	433	John Straley.....	129	12 90	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 90
Makanda.....	434	H. E. Ferrill.....	316	31 60	$\frac{1}{2}$	37 60
Philo.....	436	David A. Malarkey.....	151	15 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	21 10
Chicago.....	437	Nathan Hefter.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 00
Camargo.....	440	T. A. Edmonston.....	156	15 60	$\frac{1}{2}$	21 60
Sparland.....	441	T. Van Antwerp.....	130	13 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	19 00
Casey.....	442	Jno. W. Dixon.....	192	19 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	J. H. Whelpley.....	51	5 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 10
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	H. C. Frayser.....	333	33 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	235	23 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	29 50
Watska.....	446	Chas. E. Barber.....	77	7 70	$\frac{1}{2}$	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	R. J. Ford.....	219	21 90	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 90
Yates City.....	448	W. H. Longden.....	165	16 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	22 50
Mendon.....	449	Jacob Funk.....	264	26 40	$\frac{1}{2}$	32 40
Loami.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	202	20 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	H. H. Adams.....	193	19 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	25 30
New Hartford.....	453	Isaac N. Winans.....	262	26 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	32 20
Maroa.....	454	Thos. P. Miller.....	162	16 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	22 20
Irving.....	455	C. B. McKiuney.....	233	23 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	D. H. Zepp.....	223	22 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 30
Moscow.....	457	L. Shadruck.....	340	34 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	J. C. Campbell.....	332	33 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	J. L. Miller.....	251	25 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	31 10
Plainview.....	461	W. J. Donahue.....	234	23 40	$\frac{1}{2}$	29 40
Tremont.....	462	L. M. Hobart.....	153	15 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	Frank Watson.....	221	22 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	28 10
Denver.....	464	E. McClure.....	248	24 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	R. G. McHatton.....	232	23 20	$\frac{1}{2}$	29 20
Cobden.....	466	A. J. Miller.....	323	32 30	$\frac{1}{2}$	38 30
South Macon.....	467	S. G. Washburn.....	180	18 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	J. M. Rugless.....	118	11 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 80
McLean.....	469	C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20 10
Rantoull.....	470	Ed. Swedberg.....	114	11 40	$\frac{1}{2}$	17 40
Kendall.....	471	Geo. F. Hoadley.....	50	5 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	11 00
Amity.....	472	C. E. Norris.....	30	3 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	9 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LOGDES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Gordon.....	473	Chas. Schacht.....	258	\$25 80	\$6	\$31 80
Columbia.....	474	J. M. Arnin.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	J. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	W. O. Ensign.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Wyoming.....	479	W. E. Nixon.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Momence.....	481	Wm. Perkins.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	A. B. Davidson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia.....	485	J. W. Tincer.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	O. F. Kirkpatrick.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	G. W. Willard.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	W. S. Bothwell.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	Chas. Thompson.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon.....	490	I. D. Woodford.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	M. J. Platt.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville.....	492	J. G. Lee.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill.....	493	J. K. P. McCullough.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Bath.....	494	D. C. Harmison.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Alma.....	497	Frank Harris.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	A. B. Gallatin.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	John J. Crowder.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	John H. White.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	W. A. Fraser.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	J. J. Fyke.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	S. A. White.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	D. R. Hatch.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
O. H. Miner.....	506	Wm. Shrum.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	H. S. Hurd.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg.....	509	F. M. Rash.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	S. C. Swalley.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Clintonville.....	511	T. W. Tefit.....	39	3 90	6	9 90
Wade-Barney.....	512	F. R. Sutherland.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	H. Phenix.....	129	12 90	4	16 90
Andalusia.....	516	Benjamin Dill.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	J. H. McManus.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	J. Long.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	Geo. W. Rayburn.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anni.....	520	J. F. Williford.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioipolis.....	521	J. T. Milliken.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor.....	522	George D. Leator.....	37	3 70	2	5 70
Chatham.....	523	W. J. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	H. L. Belden.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	M. M. Britton.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	T. L. Miller.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rossville.....	527	Charles Reinbold.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka.....	528	D. D. Filkins.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	J. J. Carter.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	Wm. Burkhalter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Seneca.....	532	F. W. Kohrt.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	John Harrison.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	Jas. Cruisen.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	Wm. M. Smith.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. E. Mottinger.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	F. E. Cramer.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport.....	538	C. S. Van Horn.....	33	3 30	6	9 30
Harlem.....	540	E. W. Wood.....	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel.....	541	T. P. Mautz.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda.....	542	F. M. Moats.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova.....	543	W. R. Freek.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia.....	544	G. F. Hillig.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley.....	547	D. H. Lyons.....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River.....	548	Geo. V. Lichtenberger.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sharon.....	549	Wm. M. Repine.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point.....	552	J. H. Fry.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River.....	554	G. M. Tyrrell.....	131	13 10	6	19 10

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES,	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES,	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Humboldt .....	555	Chas. Geiger.....	84	\$ 8 40	9	\$14 40
Dawson .....	556	W. W. Judd.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	Philip Maas.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland.....	558	W. G. Cove.....	67	6 70	9	12 70
Thomson.....	559	George W. Sweet.....	143	14 30	9	18 30
Madison .....	560	W. D. Matney.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge.....	562	S. H. Graves.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow.....	564	M. C. Tyler.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill.....	565	John F. Berry.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	Geo. W. Olds.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	J. A. Jones.....	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	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	Lewis Wilson.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	F. A. Pagel.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera .....	574	Oscar Grahn.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	J. W. Watterson.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	Richard Hill.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	H. B. Frazier.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	Geo. B. Willan.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Elbridge.....	579	H. W. Ferrell.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Hazel Dell.....	580	Chas. G. Cochran.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola.....	581	Thos. N. Henley.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	H. L. Jackson.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	M. D. Tibbetts.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher.....	585	O. Z. Housley.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton.....	587	E. W. Clark.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Elias Burke.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount.....	590	A. L. White.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	Geo. R. Ashman.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	F. F. Loellker.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	E. L. McLam.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
National.....	596	P. L. Lane.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
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	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Sreator.....	607	J. M. Davidson.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper.....	608	H. S. Carpenter.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	Geo. S. Hummer.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	I. L. Harvey.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	M. M. Goodate.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	A. N. Mallory.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	James Simcox.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	Fred Duckett.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	H. G. Keplinger.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope.....	617	Elden E. James.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	Wm. Berger.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	F. M. Devoss.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	Win. G. McCann.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale.....	622	Jos. H. Crawford.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust.....	623	M. L. Danford.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	James T. Stafford.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscau.....	630	Lewis Smith.....	395	39 50	6	45 50
Norton.....	631	W. A. Colton.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	Jas. P. Fletcher.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Ira Predmore.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley.....	634	B. F. Purinton.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	H. D. Parker.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	Wm. Yung.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	C. C. Hartman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	B. N. Ewing.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	Belton Halley.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	John C. Burmeister.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Allowance ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Oblong City.....	644	David Z. Condey.....	216	\$21 60	\$6	\$27 60
San Jose.....	645	Edward S. Linbarger.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	H. F. Hess.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	J. Slate.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	I. P. Melvin.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Atwood.....	651	W. J. Biggs.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	Thos. 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	4	16 60
Latayette.....	657	C. D. Gardiner.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	J. Alex Montgomery.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	C. A. Wilcox.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. M. Jones.....	353	35 30	4	39 30
South Park.....	662	R. H. Garrigue.....	6	60	4	4 60
Phoenix.....	663	Geo. B. Slack.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	Jas. A. McCorkle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	Geo. W. Tipsword.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	B. F. Buff.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	John F. Dickinson.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	W. R. Wheeler.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Paul Ziemsen.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	A. G. Butler.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	G. W. Fowler.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	Clark L. Gill.....	124	12 40	4	16 40
Pawnee.....	675	T. A. Stewart.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	D. M. Er-kine, Jr.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	Geo. G. Gowdy.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City.....	679	J. S. Powell.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	B. L. Shuey.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville.....	681	Leroy Marun.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	Milas Bellamy.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	U. H. Ashcraft.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	H. N. Ryan.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	G. W. Ernst.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	John H. Huyck.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Clifton.....	688	P. Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	Nathan W. Watson.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	Wm. D. Watson.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	Chas. E. Brown.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	Geo. W. Roberts.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	T. J. Cross.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle River.....	696	L. D. Davenport.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	Robert Stewart.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	John V. Hosenev.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains.....	700	Wm. Lynd.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	James M. McCulloch.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	C. W. Postlewait.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	James A. Smith.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	John W. Hill.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	L. H. Williams.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle.....	707	Geo. N. Todd.....	174	17 20	6	23 20
Star.....	709	H. C. Finley.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Farmer City.....	710	A. D. Josselyn.....	130	13 00	4	17 00
Providence.....	711	Jas. H. Finnegan.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. C. Hadley.....	286	28 60	4	32 60
Johnsonville.....	713	F. M. Galbraith.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown.....	714	A. J. Davis.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Calumet.....	716	A. P. Peirce.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana.....	717	John Warburton.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	A. H. Story.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	L. L. Gallemore.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	F. M. Purcell.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	Snyder Kauffman.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	H. P. Blackard.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	Herman Rethorn.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	J. S. Hewins.....	111	11 10	6	17 10

## REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Golden Rule.....	726	Wm E. Irwin .....	.....	.....	\$6	6 00
Raritan.....	727	R. L. Taylor .....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Watertman.....	728	H. A. Schermerhorn.....	64	6 40	6	10 40
Lake Creek.....	729	S. Bean.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	J. F. Burks.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	S. M. Arnold.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	R. A. Lomax.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	P. C. McKay.....	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
Arrowsmith.....	737	A. G. Barnes.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Saunemin.....	738	T. L. Spafford.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	Joseph P. Cobb.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Grant Park.....	740	E. H. Buck.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
New Holland.....	741	A. L. White.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	George T. Pearce.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	Seldon Simpson.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode.....	744	J. D. Bellamy.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	F. M. Waters.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon.....	746	Isham Cornwell.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	L. D. Boomer.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	Asbury Heavrin.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	Enoch Summers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	George A. Potter.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	Charles H. Austin.....	32	3 20	6	9 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	J. M. Donnell.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	Nathan Small.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
Mystic Star.....	758	I. J. Smith.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orel.....	759	John Close.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sibley.....	761	Swen Anderson.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	Walter T. Henne.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	W. C. Trowbridge.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	R. T. Jones.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace.....	765	L. H. Wilson.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton.....	766	Lewis F. Miller.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar.....	767	A. W. McLaughlin.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	Sylvester Gaunt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
St. Elmo.....	769	Geo. A. Martin.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
La Grange.....	770	P. G. Gardner.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	W. S. Moseley.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	J. A. Smith.....	323	32 30	4	36 30
Mansfield.....	773	John W. Bateman.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	Wm. F. Lutter.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	L. A. Pierce.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood.....	777	C. W. Bassett.....	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney.....	778	Wm. H. Eskew.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	Fred H. Atwood.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	L. A. Schauble.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Colchester.....	781	Samuel Park.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	T. W. Buckingham.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Beacon Light.....	784	C. J. De Berard.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford.....	785	G. B. Larison.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	E. A. Bigelow.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris.....	787	Corry M. Fike.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna.....	788	N. S. McDonald.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park.....	789	James S. Wheeler, Jr.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	C. W. Patterson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands.....	791	W. N. Dicks.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Calhoun.....	792	W. W. Pulliam.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah.....	793	S. G. Jarvis.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Tadmor.....	794	John A. Oxford.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle.....	795	Irving C. King.....	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted.....	796	George W. Trask.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sidell.....	798	W. T. Butler.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Colfax.....	799	Z. Taylor.....	120	12 00	6	18 00

**REPORT—Committee on Finance.**

R. W. Bro. Sam W. Waddle 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 fraternally submit the following report:

We have examined the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer as submitted by them to Grand Lodge, and find the several amounts correct as therein set forth.

During the recess of the Grand Lodge we have, as provided by law, audited and approved bills for items as below, all of which have been paid by warrants on the Grand Treasurer:

Printing Proceedings.....	\$1,516 63
Printing and Stationery .....	206 00
Stationery and supplies for Grand Secretary's office.....	67 03
Postage, express and telegrams.....	560 30
Expense of Grand Master.....	124 95
Expense of Committees.....	140 10
Tax on Missouri land..	30 15
Schools of Instruction—	
At Monmouth.....	\$205 30
At Morris.....	88 00
At Nashville.....	77 40
At Olney.....	147 00
At Watseka .....	121 20— 638 90
Total.....	\$3,284 06

We recommend the payment of the following bills, which we have examined and found correct:

Journal Printing Co., Freeport, stationery, &c., for Grand Secretary's office .....	\$141 75
Journal Printing Co., Freeport, for report of Committee on Correspondence.....	824 60
Brown & Dollmeyer, stationery, &c., for Grand Secretary's office....	4 00
J. M. Pearson, expense as Grand Master.....	23 78
Walter Watson, expense official visit to Irvington Lodge, No. 650...	2 55
Wm. Jenkins, expense Railroad Committee .....	24 79

In the matter of the petition of Winnebago Lodge, No. 745, for remission of Grand Lodge dues on account of the loss of their hall and furniture by fire, we are unable to see any good reason in this case why the settled

practice of this body should not be followed, and recommend that the petition be denied.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Your committee recommend that appropriations be made for the following items, and the Grand Secretary be directed to draw his order on the Grand Treasurer for the several amounts:

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	\$300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tiler.....	100 00
Bro. L. L. Munn, Jr., Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	50 00
John Hanson, Janitor.....	25 00
M. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, rent Music Hall.....	400 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, bill expense at Grand Lodge.....	97 62
W. Bro. Wm. Jenkins, service on Railroad Committee.....	43 40
Bro. Leslie A. Munn, " " " ".....	41 60
Bro. John A. Ladd, distance book for use of Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.....	47 00

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.....	\$17,300
Printing Proceedings.....	1,500
Stationery, postage and express.....	1,000
Schools of Instruction.....	1,200
Salaries.....	4,000
Expense, Grand Officers and Committees.....	1,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,000
Total.....	\$27,100

In the matter of the resolution of R. W. Bro. Avery, instructing the Grand Secretary to have reprinted and properly bound in one volume 1,200 copies of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the years 1840 to 1850, inclusive, your committee are of the opinion that the work contemplated in the resolution is of great importance, and will be the only means now possible of preserving the records of Grand Lodge in a convenient form

for the period covered by the resolution. We have caused to be made an approximate estimate of the cost of the work, but are unable to give accurate estimate on account of the difficulty of determining the exact number of pages when set in uniform type, the original volumes varying greatly in size of type as well as of pages. The estimate in the hands of the committee show that the work, including the binding and distributing, can be done at a cost not exceeding one dollar per volume. We therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution, and that the work be done under the supervision of the Committee on Printing,

Your committee have considered the resolution referring the question of what would be a reasonable salary for the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and are of the unanimous opinion that no change is advisable at this time in the salary provided by law.

Fraternally submitted,

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

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

- R. W. REV. FREDERICK P. DAVENPORT, D.D. *Grand Chaplain.*  
R. W. WILLIAM W. BARR ..... *Grand Orator.*  
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR. .... *Deputy Grand Secretary.*  
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. EUGENE L. STOKER. .... *Junior Grand Deacon.*  
W. THOMAS WORTHINGTON. .... *Grand Steward.*  
W. WILLIAM JACKSON ..... *Grand Steward.*  
W. A. W. HITCHCOCK. .... *Grand Steward.*  
W. CHAS. H. STARKEL ..... *Grand Steward.*  
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS. .... *Grand Tyler.*

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. John M. Pearson, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Monroe C. Crawford 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. John M. Pearson, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, then installed the following officers:

R. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> ....	Mt. Carmel.
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i> ....	Bloomington.
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i> ....	Chicago.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i> .....	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i> .....	Freeport.
W. LOYAL L. MUNN, JR.....	<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. EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> ....	Centralia.
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.
W. C. H. STARKEL.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Belleville.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i> .....	Chicago.

M. W. Grand Master:

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:* I am not going to make a speech. I am thankful for the honor you have conferred on me and I am going to do my best.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

R. W. Bro. Sam. W. Waddle, for the Finance Committee, 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. I. Amend Paragraph 5, of Section 1, Article V, Part First of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by inserting after the words "United States" the words "State, County and Municipal."

Paragraph 5, of Section 1, Article V, Part First Grand Lodge By-Laws, if amended as above, would read as follows:

"To invest all moneys in his hands belonging to the general and charity funds in United States, State, County and Municipal securities, in the name of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of the State of Illinois; such investment to be made within thirty days after the funds shall have been received, and remain so invested until otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge; the interest accruing upon such moneys he shall credit to the two funds respectively."

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

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to M. W. John M. Pearson for the ability, industry and un-failing courtesy which have characterized his administration of the high office of Grand Master of Masons, and the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over our deliberations.

## COMMITTEES.

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

### ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

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

### ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, H. J. Hamlin, Geo. W. Hill, George W.  
Warvelle.

### 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. Connor, H. N. Greenebaum, Chester E. Allen  
A. J. Benson.

### ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

### ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, John A. Ladd, Ed. L. 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.  
J. E. Evans, Monticello.  
John W. Rose, Litchfield.

## DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

H. E. Huston, Monticello.	Emerson Clark, Farmington.
G. A. Stadler, Monticello.	D. E. Bruffett, Urbana.
W. H. Stevens, Steelville.	G. O. Friedrich, Chillicothe.
John E. Morton, Perry.	C. W. Carroll, Chillicothe.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.	J. W. Swatek, Chicago.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.	D. B. Robertson, Centralia.
James R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.	Charles F. Tenney, Bement.
W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.	Henry Werno, Chicago.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	Thomas W. Macfall, Quincy.
D. F. Flannery, Chicago.	Sylvester Thompson, Blandinsville.
James Douglas, Chester.	John C. Bannister, Kewanee.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.	J. W. Kleckner, Chicago.
T. H. Humphrey, Duquoin.	H. S. Hurd, Chicago.
James M. Willard, Harristown.	Colvin B. Burt, Chicago.
Frank Barker, Rochelle.	L. J. Forth, Fairfield.
Josiah M. James, Decatur.	I. H. Todd, Elvaston.
Thomas Ockerby, Chicago.	Charles S. DeHart, Carthage.
Thomas C. McKinney, Carbondale.	C. M. Erwin, Bowen.
William I. Holcomb, Centralia.	J. J. Crowder, Springfield.
Adelbert J. Newell, Lostant.	T. N. Wilson, Riverton.
John R. Hodson, Chicago.	J. A. Agee, Riverton.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.	C. E. Groves, Mt. Carroll.
	W. V. Lambe, Naperville.

## CLOSED.

At 11:30 o'clock A. M., no further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.

*Mauroe C. Crawford,*

*Grand Master.*



*Attest:*

*S. S. Munn,*

*Grand Secretary.*



## Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters.

FOR THE YEARS 1891-2.

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 . . . . .	Marseilles, 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	W. O. Butler . . . . .	LaHarpe, 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	Chas. H. Martin . . . . .	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	Pleasant T. Chapman . . . . .	Vienna, Johnson 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. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Mercedith Helm.....	*Mercedith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Kalston.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Levi Lusk.....	*Levi Lusk.....	William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	Phillip Coffman.....	Wm. J. Warren.....
1844	*Carding Jackson.....	*Carding Jackson.....	David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*John R. Crandall.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1846	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*William Lavelly.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthias Taylor.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1848	*William Lavelly.....	Edward R. Roe.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	*William C. Hobbs.....	*John H. Holton.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William E. Russell.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	Isaac R. Diller.....	James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	James H. Hibbard.....	Elijah M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	*William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	James H. Hibbard.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	James H. Hibbard.....	Jas. V. Z. Blaney.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Dills.....	*James H. Matheny.....	Harrison Dills.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....	*James H. Matheny.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	John C. Baker.....	William McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	James C. Luckey.....	William McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	*Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Jerome R. Gortin.....	Charles Fisher.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gortin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gortin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1868	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*George E. Lounsbury...	*James C. Luckey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	George E. Lounsbury...	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	† John F. Burrill.....
1873	James A. Hawley.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	*George E. Lounsbury...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Rev. William H. Scott...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	*George E. Lounsbury...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Archibald A. Glenn.....	John F. Burrill.....
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Rev. William H. Scott...	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1877	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Rev. William H. Scott...	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney...	Louis Ziegler.....	Daniel M. Browning...	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	*Theodore T. Gurney...	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning...	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1880	Rev. William H. Scott...	John R. Thomas.....	John R. Thomas.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1881	Rev. William H. Scott...	Daniel M. Browning...	Henry C. Cleaveland...	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	Daniel M. Browning...	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland...	John C. Smith.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning...	John R. Thomas.....	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John M. Pearson.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1884	John R. Thomas.....	John R. Thomas.....	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Loyal L. Munn.....
1886	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	*Alex. T. Darrah.....	John C. Smith.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Loyal L. Munn.....
1887	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	John M. Pearson.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1888	John C. Smith.....	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1889	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Monroe C. Crawford...	Owen Scott.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1890	John M. Pearson.....	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Owen Scott.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1891	Monroe C. Crawford...	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Owen Scott.....	Edward Cook.....	Loyal L. Munn.....

\*Deceased.

†Expelled.

## REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama .....	John Gideon Harris .....	Montgomery.
Arizona .....	Charles Atwood Fisk .....	Globe.
Arkansas .....	Logan H. Root .....	
British Columbia .....	W. W. Northcott .....	
California .....		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 .....	J. C. Dunlavy .....	Sioux City.
Ireland .....	William F. Black .....	
Kansas .....	Matthew M. Miller .....	
Kentucky .....	Edward B. Jones .....	Paducah.
Louisiana .....	Frank P. Stubble .....	
Manitoba .....	John Leslie .....	Winnipeg.
Maine .....	Joseph A. Locke .....	Portland.
Maryland .....	John A. Berry .....	
Michigan .....	Henry Chamberlain .....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota .....	Alcinous Y. Davidson .....	Mtneapolis.
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 .....	Manchester.
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 .....	Oscar S. Gifford .....	Canton.
Tennessee .....	A. V. Warr .....	Rossville.
Texas .....	E. R. Abernethy .....	
Utah .....	James Lowe .....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont .....	Delos M. Bicon .....	
Virginia .....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr. ....	Richmond.
Washington .....	Levi Ankency .....	
West Virginia .....	George E. Showers .....	
Wisconsin .....	John W. Laflin .....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming .....	William Daley .....	
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia .....	Adolph Bohme .....	Berlin.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria .....	Edward Edwards .....	
United Grand Lodge of South Wales .....	Rev. W. S. Frackelton .....	

## 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.....	Mt. Carmel.
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.....	LaGrange.
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.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Mendota.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Mendota.

## 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. Roskrug.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	W. J. Quinlan.....	Victoria.
California.....	George Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Denver.
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. Wolehin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	James H. Wickersham.....	Boise 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.....	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Stephen 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.....	Thos. H. R. Redway.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	A. A. Keen.....	East Las Vegas.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Thomas J. Wilder.....	Casselton.
Nova Scotia.....	William Ross.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	J. H. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	S. F. Chadwick.....	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.....	William F. Swain.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	T. H. Lempriere.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	Arthur H. Bray.....	Sidney.
Vermont.....	Warren G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	W. L. Kuykendall.....	Cheyenne.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	O. Bruchner.....	Berlin.

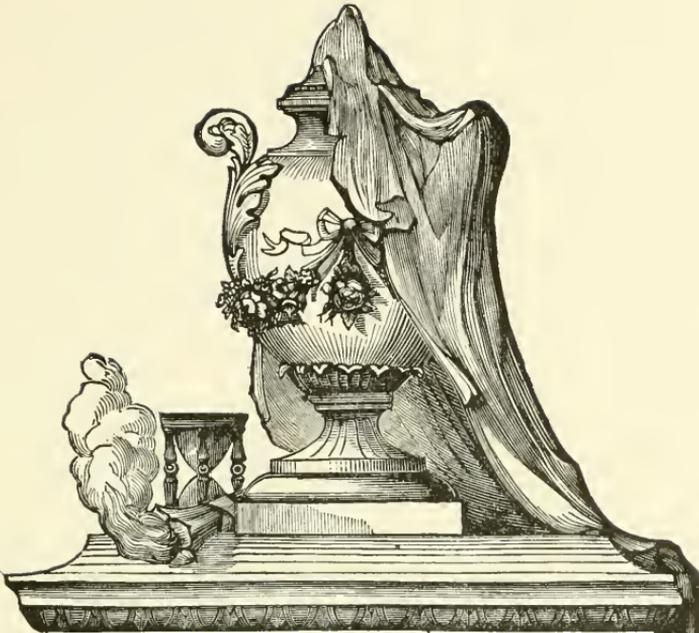
## Permanent Members.

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- 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. 27F.  
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, P. G. M., Piasa, No. 27.  
M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, G. M., Jonesboro, No. 111.  
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. Leroy A. Goddard, D. G. M., Fellowship, No. 89.  
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.  
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.  
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.  
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.  
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.  
R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, S. G. W., Wade-Barney, No. 512.  
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. Edward Cook, J. G. W., Blaney, No. 271.

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.  
 THE ROUGH ASHLAR—Richmond, Va.  
 AUSTRALIAN KEYSTONE—Melbourne.  
 HERALD OF MASONRY—Kansas City, Mo.  
 MASONIC CHRONICLE—New York.



TO THE MEMORY OF

**HOSMER ALLEN JOHNSON,**

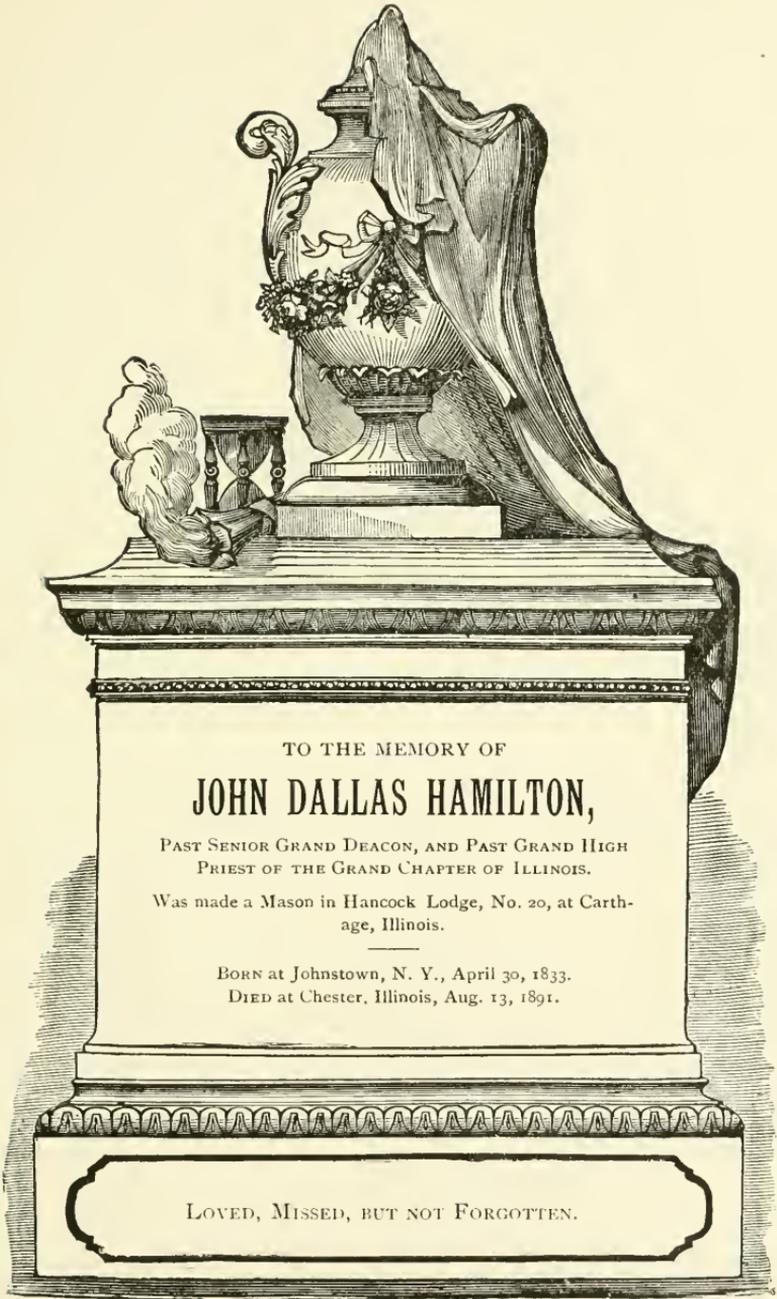
PAST GRAND ORATOR, AND PAST GRAND COMMANDER OF  
GRAND COMMANDERY K. T., OF ILLINOIS

Made a Mason in Oriental Lodge, No. 33, Chicago, in 1853.  
Was Grand Orator of Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1856.

BORN at Wales, Erie County, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1822.  
DIED at Chicago, Feb. 26, 1891.

A MAN OF LARGE ATTAINMENTS AND RICH GIFTS.  
ESTEEMED AND MISSED BY THE MASONS OF ILLINOIS.





TO THE MEMORY OF

**JOHN DALLAS HAMILTON,**

PAST SENIOR GRAND DEACON, AND PAST GRAND HIGH  
PRIEST OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS.

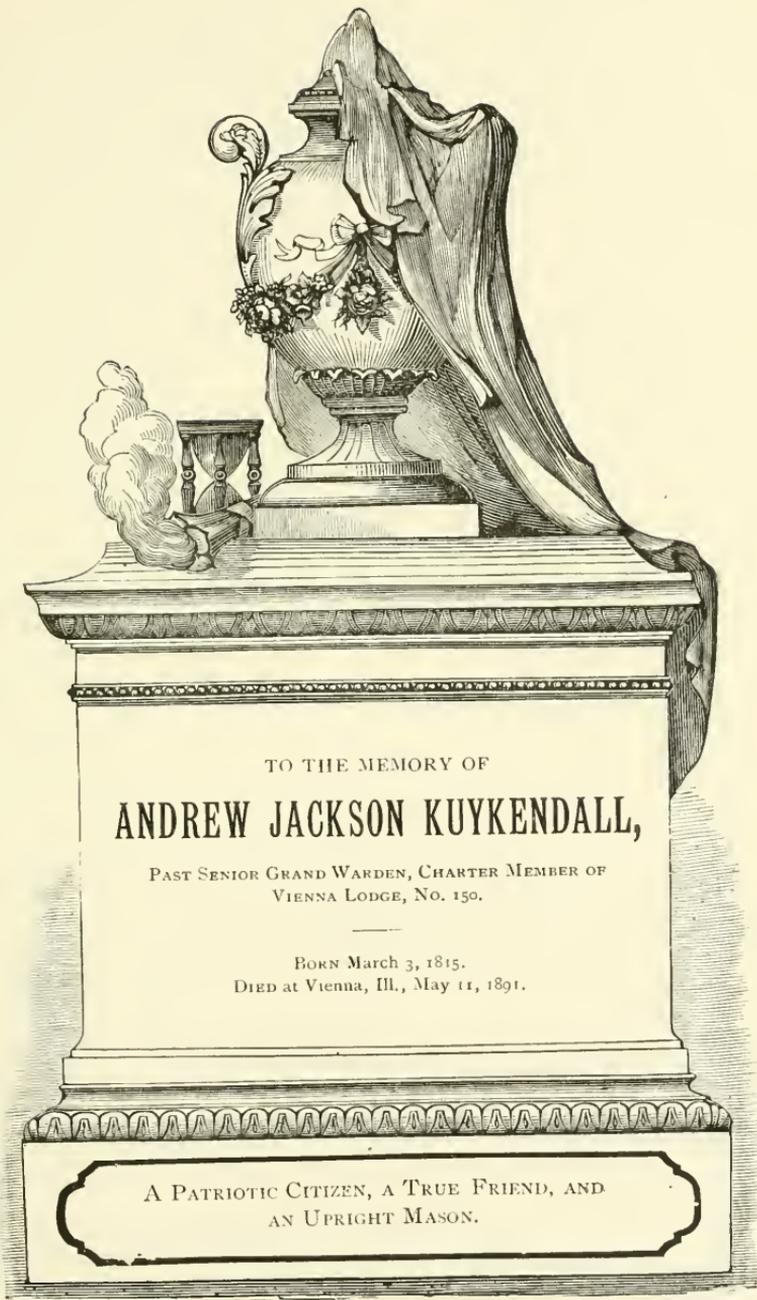
Was made a Mason in Hancock Lodge, No. 20, at Carthage, Illinois.

BORN at Johnstown, N. Y., April 30, 1833.

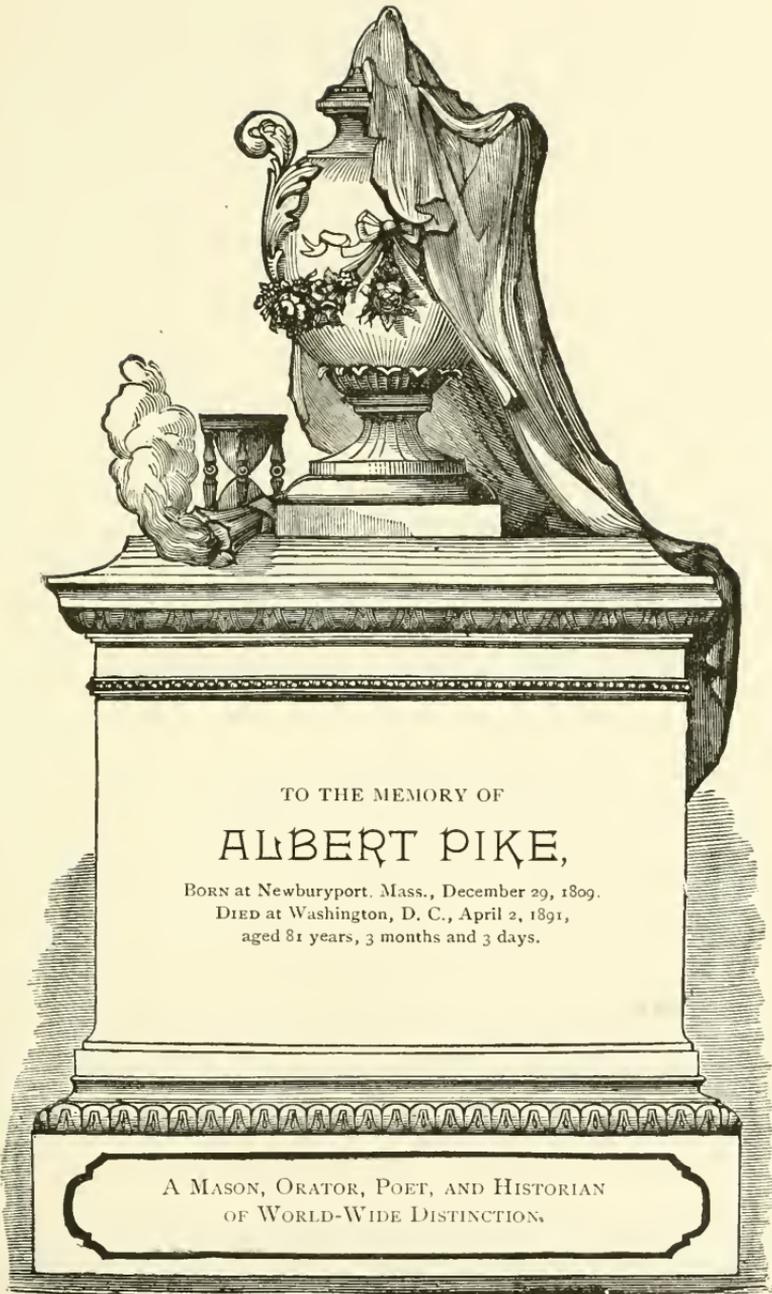
DIED at Chester, Illinois, Aug. 13, 1891.

LOVED, MISSED, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.









TO THE MEMORY OF

ALBERT PIKE,

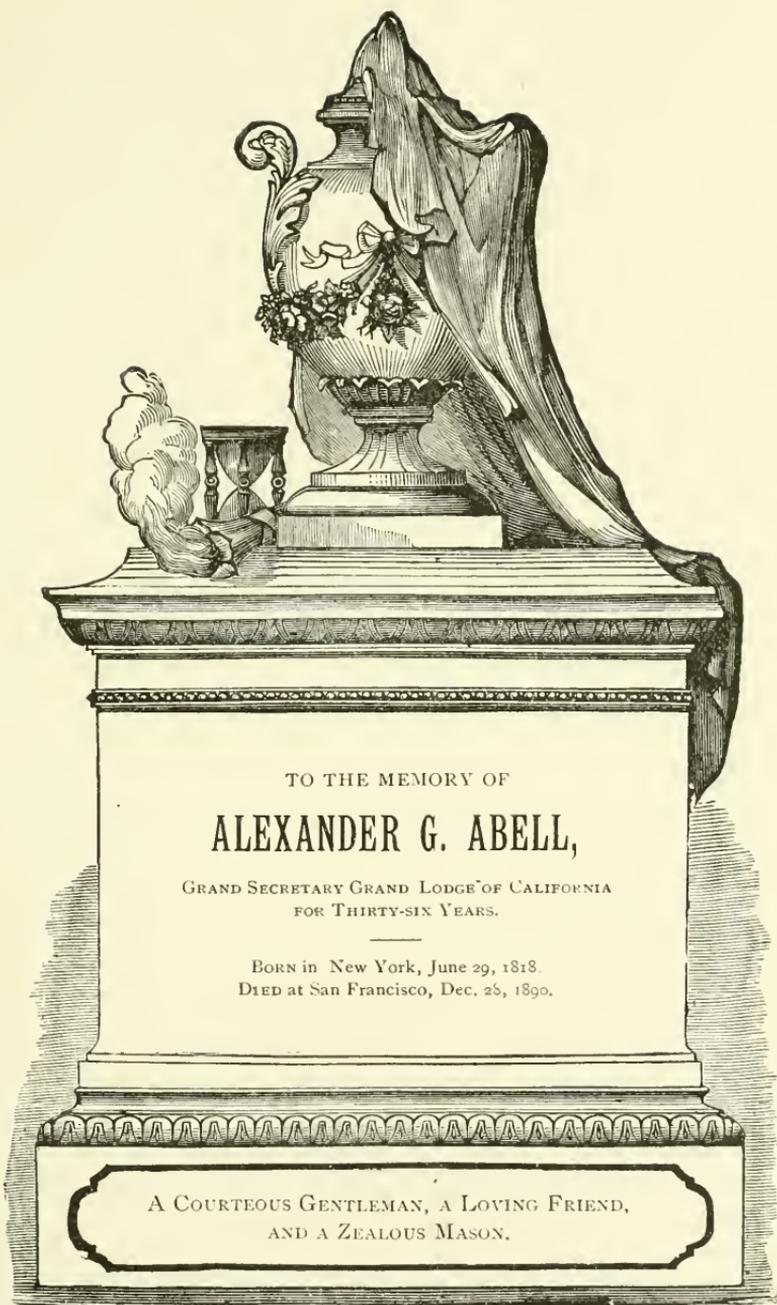
BORN at Newburyport, Mass., December 29, 1809.

DIED at Washington, D. C., April 2, 1891,

aged 81 years, 3 months and 3 days.

A MASON, ORATOR, POET, AND HISTORIAN  
OF WORLD-WIDE DISTINCTION.





TO THE MEMORY OF

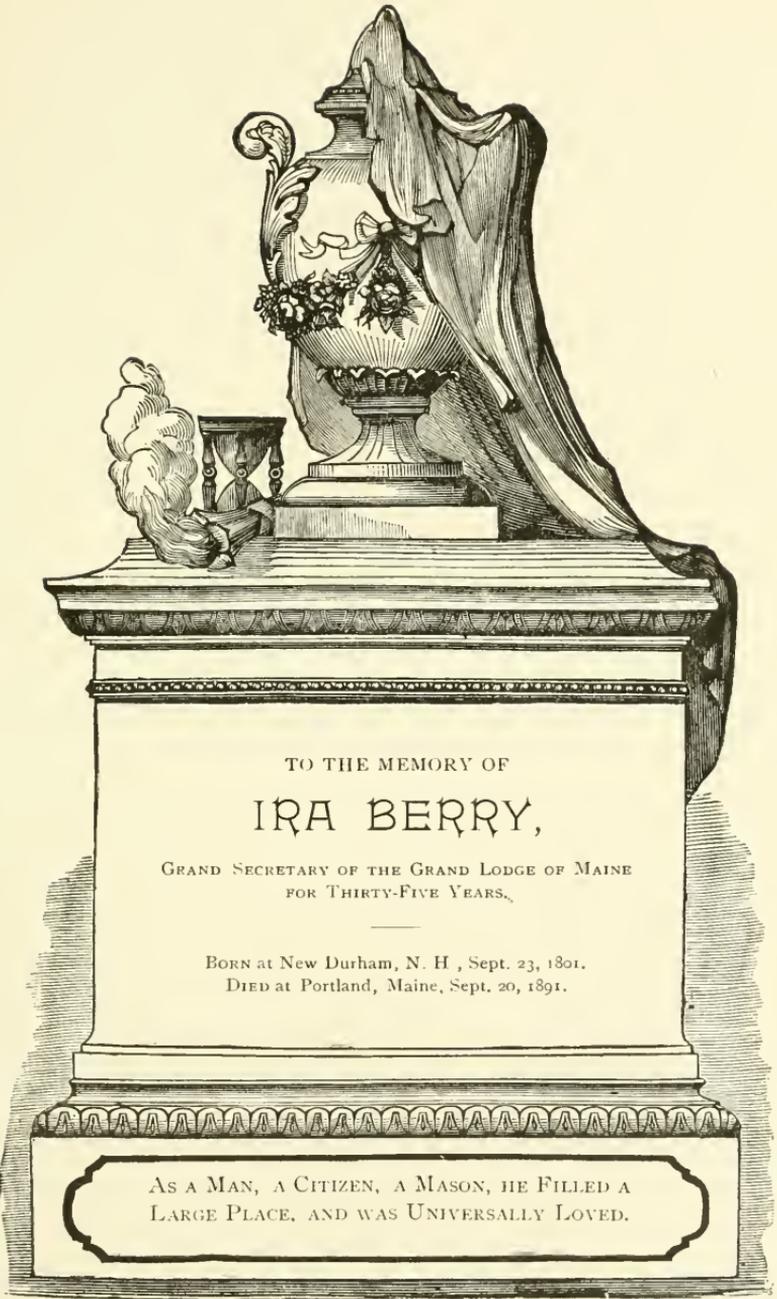
**ALEXANDER G. ABELL,**

GRAND SECRETARY GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

BORN in New York, June 29, 1818.  
DIED at San Francisco, Dec. 25, 1890.

A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN, A LOVING FRIEND,  
AND A ZEALOUS MASON.





TO THE MEMORY OF  
IRA BERRY,

GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE  
FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

BORN at New Durham, N. H., Sept. 23, 1801.  
DIED at Portland, Maine, Sept. 20, 1891.

AS A MAN, A CITIZEN, A MASON, HE FILLED A  
LARGE PLACE, AND WAS UNIVERSALLY LOVED.



APPENDIX.

PART I.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN  
CORRESPONDENCE.



# Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

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*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 (one of them for two years), and one of the Australian grand lodges. We have to lament the absence of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Scotland, and all the Australian grand lodges but Victoria. Maine and Oregon for 1891 came to hand when our review was nearly completed, but we could not take them up without unduly swelling our report.

The typographical improvement of the Illinois report for 1890 over its predecessors has been commended by the reviewers, who in former years had been compelled at ruinous cost to the eyes to wade through the small type in which extracted matter was formerly put up.

In a measure the reader will find the perennial questions cropping out in these pages, the questions which every year some grand master or committee has to take up for the enlightenment of the new generation of masters and wardens which in part composes the various grand lodges with every recurring annual session. Yet these ever recurring questions often put on new phases or occur in new relations, so that even they are scarcely ever wholly stale. If it were only the new generation who ask the questions we might look for a more speedy general consensus of opinion upon most of them; but there is abundant evidence furnished by a survey of the field in any year that many who answer them are also new in the sense that they are unfamiliar with what has gone before. Perhaps the most striking illustration of

this fact found in the year's work just passed under review is the action of several grand lodges respecting the application of new grand lodges for recognition. A few years since when the instances of Canada, Quebec, West Virginia, New Mexico and Dakota brought the question home to our very doors, there was an almost unanimous consensus of opinion as to the principles which should govern. The discussion which cleared up the mental fog and brought about such a near approach to unanimity has scarcely ceased, but for the last few years it has had for many only the interest of an abstract question because not pointed by a close-at-home concrete example. This languid interest serves in a measure to account for, but in no degree to justify the action of several grand lodges in adopting reports made to them on the question of recognizing some of the new grand lodges of Australasia, notably the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The authors of these reports, not satisfied with assigning the sufficient reason for postponing recognition that they were without definite information as to the status of the new body, have gone on to allege that the parent grand lodges had not consented to its formation, or to volunteer the information that the new grand lodge would not be recognized until it had the allegiance of *all* the lodges in the colony, or, as in one instance, that recognition waited upon the submission to the body thus laying down the law, of what neither of the bodies named is addicted to giving—"a formal notification by the grand lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland that consent had been given for the organization of a new grand lodge, under the style and title of the 'Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand.'"

We have recently seen the statement that when the British evacuated New York there was left upon the altar in the lodge-room in that city an instrument from the Grand Lodge of England (Atholl) authorizing the New York lodges to organize an independent grand lodge. If there is anything in this beyond the fact—if indeed there is any historical value to the statement—that such a paper might have been left by a provincial grand master, it is the only instance we have ever heard of where any "Grand Lodge of England" has ever given its preliminary consent to the formation of an independent grand lodge by lodges it had chartered, and we know of no instance in which it is claimed that such consent was given by the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland. We run no risk in saying that no American grand lodge which has placed itself in this attitude towards the Grand Lodge of New Zealand can plead its own history in justification.

Of the proposition that the question of forming a new grand lodge in territory Masonically unoccupied must wait the pleasure of a single lodge when perhaps a hundred other lodges are ready to organize, it is enough to say that it is simply a proposition to establish the rule of the minority and has nothing to commend it as either more just or more sensible than to insist that any one of twenty, fifty, or a hundred Masons resident in a neighborhood

destitute of lodge privileges, ought to be recognized as having the right to stop by his veto the formation of a new lodge whose creation is desired by the other forty-nine. In the domain of genuine Masonry lodges like individual Masons should meet upon the level. Minority rule, whether oligarchical or imperial, should be relegated wholly to the Holy Empire.

Another matter attracting our attention in the year's proceedings is the subject of electioneering for office in lodge and grand lodge. It is not rare to find the matter cropping out in the address of some one grand master in any year, but it is rare to find it cropping out in several during the same year as now happens, and in some unwonted places. If the evil has not shown itself everywhere to an extent which seemed to demand the interference or invite the animadversions of grand masters, no mistake can be made in calling general attention to it, because Masons as a rule are active men who bear their part in all the affairs which concern the welfare of a self-governing people, and hence Masonry is in danger of being modified—diluted, so to speak—by the reflected influences of other activities around it, creeping in insensibly through those who have a hand in both, until methods gain a foothold which, however proper they may be and inseparable as some of them are from the movements by which large masses of men find a consensus of opinion, endanger the harmony which is the strength and support of our Fraternity. It is no sin to be ambitious of the honors of Masonry, but under certain circumstances what ought to be honors cease to be such. As one grand master forcibly puts it in these pages—substantially, for we do not quote his words—it is an honor to be *selected* by one's brethren for a high position in the lodge or grand lodge; it is a matter of quite another color when a brother *selects* the place he wants and then makes a campaign for it in which all the arts and methods of the politician are employed. The only electioneering that is proper in a Masonic body is such a discharge of whatever duty falls to a brother as will demonstrate that he has prepared himself to perform creditably whatever duty *may* fall to him. If he possesses peculiar fitness for any place he will be under no necessity of making a canvass either of the jurisdiction of his lodge or of his grand jurisdiction in order that the brethren may find it out. Although it is unquestionably true that the Ancient Charges, in saying that Masonry is firmly resolved against all politics as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, and never will, referred to the politics which divide parties in the state, yet it is equally true of Masonic politics. The lodge or grand lodge that is infected with this evil is to just that extent dislocated from its normal relations to the Fraternity. It is not merely the prescription of law, but the wisdom of the ages which the old charges utter when they say that all preferment is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, and whatever tends to change this and to ground preferment upon the adventitious aids which confer notoriety only, is a departure from the grand design. So general has been the agreement upon this subject that we have never encountered a dissenting voice

among Masonic writers, no contention except to see who should enforce most aptly the axiomatic doctrine that "Electioneering for office is un-Masonic," and that it is a duty which every Masonic body owes to itself and to the Fraternity to see that whoever resorts to it should find himself at the foot of the poll.

The death roll for the year will be seen to be large and to include many well-known names. In addition to those noted in the proceedings reviewed, death has taken several Masons of national if not world-wide reputation while our review has been passing through the press, or since the proceedings under review were issued. Of these the most noted and eminent are ALEXANDER G. ABELL, for thirty-five years grand secretary of California; the venerable WILLIAM HACKER, of Indiana, past grand master, whose active service in his grand lodge covered a period of forty-six years; and ALBERT PIKE, of whom Bro. R. F. GOULD in his admirable memoir, prepared for the Lodge Quator Coronati, tersely and truly says: "ALBERT PIKE was a scholar, an orator, a writer of the first rank, and a poet."

His death, although it occurred in his eightieth year, must be counted untimely, because as the sovereign grand commander *ad vitam* of the Supreme Council 33rd degree of the southern jurisdiction of the United States, as well as by his natural force of character, he wielded an influence in certain directions which no successor can equal, and he died just when that influence was most needed. He saw in advance of most if not all of his contemporaries and associates in the so-called Scottish Rite, that the inevitable debate which must follow the investigations of modern Masonic historical students—the closing of the period when the history of Masonry was written chiefly from the imagination—must as inevitably go down to the fundamentals of Masonic polity, and that the safety of the system of which he was the head, demanded that collision with Ancient Craft Masonry must be averted. Acknowledging, unreservedly, that Ancient Craft or Free and Accepted Masonry was the first of all systems claiming to be Masonry, he could not but see that whoever acknowledged the constraining power of the Charges of a Freemason was estopped from admitting that something essentially different in structure and principles of government from that which, when it was defined and bounded by those irrevocable charges occupied the whole ground, could also be Masonry. Accordingly he disclaimed what his supreme council—the mother supreme council of the world—had claimed for seventy-six years, the possession of a right, simply held in abeyance, to confer the degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry; and sought to get the so-called grand lodges of Latin countries, which had been organized by lodges claiming to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason by virtue of the authority he now disclaimed, divorced from their parent supreme councils and grand orients. This he sought in the hope of averting a collision between the supreme council system and Free and

Accepted Masonry in countries where the former is superimposed upon the latter, as in the United States, and where, therefore, the latter has the power to destroy it by simply exercising its authority over its own members; and to secure the recognition for the grand lodges thus divorced from the parent High Rite bodies, which should heal the disabilities born of that dissent from the original plan of Masonry which the landmarks forbid.

It was because Bro. PIKE saw further and clearer than many of his associates and subordinates that he advised against invoking the intervention of grand lodges to assist in crushing out the Cerneau faction who were claiming that through their founder, Joseph Cerneau, they and not the present reigning dynasties were the genuine and legitimate royal family of the Holy Empire. If his counsels had been heeded we should now see, so far as human judgment can discern, a reign of universal peace and harmony throughout all our cis-Atlantic jurisdictions. As it is the only exceptions to their beneficent reign in this country is found in those jurisdictions where grand lodges under one specious plea or another have been induced to embroil themselves in the factional warfare of bodies foreign to the Masonry which the grand lodge administers and governs, and having sown the wind are now reaping the whirlwind of discord and estrangement.

We tender our grateful acknowledgments to our brother reviewers and fraternally reciprocate their good wishes.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,  
Committee.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 24, 1891.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

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ALABAMA, 1890.

70TH ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DEC. 1, 1890.

JOHN GIDEON HARRIS, past grand master, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The grand master (HENRY HART BROWN) warns the Craft that they need to bestir themselves if they are to keep Masonry fully abreast with the rapid growth and material prosperity of their State. Discounting, however, what he feels that he must for lack of knowledge of and interest in the work, due to an inefficient system of lecturing and instruction, and lack of close union, brotherly love, and charity in its narrower sense which flows from a failure to properly understand and appreciate the objects and teachings of Masonry, he still thinks the outlook for the Fraternity is one of increased encouragement.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE D. NORRIS, one of the oldest and brightest of eminent Alabama Masons.

The grand master sees the injustice of permitting the secret objection of a single member to stop the advancement of a brother who has received one or more degrees, and forcibly urges the considerations which induced Illinois

to first deny the right of summary objection after election, when applied to advancement, and later to make that denial fully operative by repealing the requirement of a ballot for each degree, and returning to the ancient practice of one ballot for the three. The grand master, however, weakens his argument by trying to make it cover also petitioners for affiliation. The cases are not parallel. The rejection of a Master Mason's petition for affiliation leaves him with all his Masonic rights intact, while the denial of advancement robs the rights still nominally possessed by the subject of it of all practical value, and if done by summary objection or secret ballot it does more than this—it places upon the brother the anonymous brand of a suspect and gives him no opportunity to free himself from suspicion. We agree with the grand master that such a law is at variance with common sense and common justice.

The action of the grand master in issuing a dispensation authorizing a lodge whose charter had been burned to continue work until the meeting of the grand lodge, indicates that he does not concur in the Illinois view that the destruction of the instrument called the charter does not affect the status of a lodge.

Of the seventeen decisions reported by him we copy the following:

1st. A profane has the right to join the lodge of his choice, though residing in the jurisdiction of another. A lodge in whose jurisdiction a petitioner for initiation in another lodge resides, when asked the questions in such cases required by the constitution of the grand lodge, should answer them, and if the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides knows of no "just and sufficient reason why he ought not to be made a Mason," it has no right to object to the reception of the candidate by the other lodge, nor is it entitled to the fees in such cases unless the lodge petitioned acts upon the application and confers the degrees without asking the questions as required by the constitution.

15th. An Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft who suffers the loss of a leg, foot, arm or hand, or who in any way becomes physically disqualified to perform the work in the higher degrees or degree, is ineligible to advancement.

16th. A visitor in a subordinate lodge has no right to demand to see the charter of the lodge before submitting to an examination, though, as a matter of precaution, it should not be considered out of place for a visiting brother to request that he see the charter, and when such request is made it is proper and right that it should be granted.

17th. When a lodge has been opened up from E. A. to M. M., the closing of the M. M. lodge does not close the F. C. and E. A. lodges, but each lodge must be closed separately.

No. 1 discloses the fact that the jurisdiction of Alabama lodges over profanes is practically concurrent throughout the whole State. We are glad to say that Illinois has formally dissented from the doctrine of No. 15 upon the express ground that the landmark respecting physical qualifications can re-

fer only to making, not to advancement, because at the time when it was agreed to there was no ceremony but making, no degrees. We should as soon think of expelling a Master Mason for the misfortune of losing a hand or foot as of denying advancement for that reason. The jurisprudence committee took a year to think of No. 16, possibly because they wanted to find out which side of the question the grand master was on. No. 17 makes one wonder whether dealing with certain phases of Masonry does not dwarf one's sense of proportion. The question whether when a lodge has been successively opened on the different degrees until the third is reached, there is or is not a couple of abstract lodges floating about in the circumambient atmosphere, liable to be invaded by profane spooks unless guarded meanwhile by ghostly tilers, waiting to be re-endowed with concrete forms and then to be gravely closed lest they be ravaged by the cowan and the eavesdropper, may be one of vast importance in the limbo of ritualistic metaphysics, but is hardly one to be dignified with a place in the practical domain of jurisprudence. Apart from the educational value of frequent exemplification of the method of opening and closing in the several degrees, there is nothing practical in this question of using a step-ladder to get into or out of a lodge of any given degree, and the whole matter should be left to the discretion of the master where it properly belongs, and disposed of by him according to the exigencies of his work.

The grand lodge restored the charters of ten lodges, forfeited at different times for non-payment of dues; recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania on the strength of a circular which the committee (correspondence) reported was "without signature or attestation of seal"; chartered eighteen new lodges, continued six dispensations and granted one; ordered the compilation and publication of a new Masonic code; referred for consideration a resolution looking to the establishment of a widows' and orphans' home, and received a donation of Masonic books from Mrs. DANIEL SAYRE, belonging to her husband, the deceased grand secretary.

The following is from the report of the committee on appeals:

The appeal of G. W. Bogan from the decision of Cedar Bluff Lodge, No. 486, has, under the constitution and edicts of the grand lodge, no status through the committee on appeals in this grand body, since the appellant is a *non* affiliated Mason.

The committee make no suggestion for mending a law which confessedly gives a man sufficient Masonic status to subject him to discipline, and not enough to insure that such discipline shall be either lawfully or equitably administered.

As usual the report on correspondence (pp. 122) is the work of Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS, who includes therein a notice of our semi-centennial communication. His well-considered and condensed review shows

that he had gone over the proceedings, although he does fall into the error of stating that Illinois had enacted the law recently adopted in some jurisdictions permitting the consolidation of two lodges if not more than six negative votes against the proposition appeared in either lodge. The law was proposed, but the grand lodge was not ready to depart from the safe ground which requires a clear ballot to elect to membership by affiliation, ground which the jurisdictions that have adopted the plan of wholesale-affiliation-made-easy, still maintain where the business is carried on only at retail.

Bro. PILLANS does not take kindly, we are glad to note, to the California idea that suicides should not receive Masonic burial, and thinks that the burial of non-affiliates may be wisely left to the discretion of the lodge; sustains the view of Grand Master DINGMAN, of the District of Columbia, that a man who by reason of being under government orders and obliged to go from place to place is unable to obtain a Masonic residence in any particular section, is anybody's material; is inclined to doubt the universal application of the doctrine that charges against a brother do not affect his eligibility to office; says the scheme of requiring a brother to be an applicant for membership in some other lodge before his lodge was permitted to dimit him, was tried in Alabama some years since and abandoned as unsatisfactory; discloses the fact that in Alabama a member under suspension for non-payment of dues is required as a condition of reinstatement to pay not only for the time he was enjoying an equivalent for his money in lodge privileges, but also for the time when he was suspended from their enjoyment; and with his practiced hand manages to crowd a great deal of interesting matter into the comparatively brief limits of his report.

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## ARKANSAS, 1890.

51ST ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOV. 13, 1890.

The journal of proceedings reports Illinois as represented by Bro. D. D. LEACH, notwithstanding the proceedings of the preceding year gave an account of the formal reception of Past Grand Master LOGAN H. ROOTS as his successor. As the latter was also present there can be little doubt that Illinois was represented.

The grand master (J. W. SORRELS) says that Masonry has largely shared in the general prosperity of the State, as shown by the general harmony that

has existed, and the quiet but steady increase in the amount, and the higher character of the work done. He announced the death of GEORGE H. MEADE, grand treasurer from 1877 until his decease.

Six decisions were reported, of which we copy four:

1. A Mason who becomes intoxicated every week or two is an habitual drunkard.

2. Petitioners for dispensation for a new lodge must be affiliated Master Masons of this jurisdiction.

3. A Mason who seduces the daughter of a non-affiliated Mason is guilty of a violation of his master's obligation, for which he should be tried and punished.

5. A dimit of itself is no evidence that its possessor is a Mason, and an applicant for affiliation should present satisfactory evidence that he is a Master Mason before he is received by the lodge.

The committee on law and usage with the concurrence of the grand lodge, say, after approving all but Nos. 1 and 5 without qualification:

That as to No. 1, supposing that the grand master means thereby that intoxication "every week or two" has become so continuous and permanent as to become a disposition or condition of the mind and custom of the offender, we approve the same. As to No. 5, your committee are of opinion that a dimit of itself *is evidence* that some one bearing the name therein, was at the time of the date of the dimit, a Master Mason in good standing, and a petition accompanied by such dimit should be received by any lodge to which it is presented, and referred to a committee; but such committee should not report favorably upon such petition until they have examined the applicant, and proved him to be a Master Mason in due form, and to be the person named in the dimit and otherwise worthy, and no one should recommend such a petition until satisfied of like facts.

In both matters the committee seems to us to be right. Theirs is the view we have always taken as to the propriety of receiving petitions for affiliation under the circumstances named, particularly as that course designates somebody who has authority to receive the "satisfactory evidence that he is a Master Mason," as well as the evidence of his present good standing. We presume No. 2 rests on a local regulation, as it certainly does not rest on general law, the doctrine never having been heard of until within a few years. There had been no whisper of it when in one of our reports—we cannot recall which, and we have not time to look up the date, we predicted as the climax of absurdity, but as likely to sprout from the decisions then made in order to force unaffiliated Masons *into* the lodges, this California-Arkansas doctrine which bars them *out*. It is just such decisions as this that makes it possible that such improbable questions should be asked as was properly answered by No. 3.

The sixth decision to the effect that it is improper to confer the degrees on Sunday is in accord with Illinois law which prohibits it by express enact-

ment. The grand master reaches this conclusion by a lengthy argument which gains no strength by being based, as it is in part, on the theory of a connection between Freemasonry and the operative masonry of Solomon's temple.

When we make our dreamed-of visit to Little Rock and other Arkansas cities to renew our acquaintance with the good brethren of that jurisdiction whom we have met, and the many more whom we feel that we know without having been face to face, we shall look with interest for such signs as the "Masonic Mutual Soap-Making Company," the "Masonic Bank," the "Masonic Fire and Marine Insurance Company," and the like. They all ought to materialize in due time, because their beneficent aims will probably insure for them the same liberal advertising given to another beneficent private business enterprise by Grand Master SORRELS. He says he has been a member of a Masonic life insurance company known as the "Mutual Relief Association" for about five years, and his personal experience has impressed him favorably as to its management, and, regretting that not more than one in ten of the brethren belong to it, gives the following reasons for bringing the matter before the grand lodge:

The sentiment in favor of some kind of protection, relief, or insurance, is well nigh universal among the better informed classes of our people. But there has been so much inefficiency and dishonesty manifested in the management of life insurance companies, often entailing heavy losses and injury upon those who were not able to bear them, that while confidence may exist in the principles of assurance, there is much doubt existing as to which is the honest, which the well managed, and therefore the *safe* company in which to insure. I have frequently been asked as to my private opinion concerning the safety and cheapness of the "Mutual Relief Association" of this State. My unflinching answer has been one of endorsement and commendation of its purposes, management, honesty and economy of administration.

There can be no question that the sentiment in favor of the use of soap as one of the chief instrumentalities in securing that cleanliness which is next to godliness, is also well nigh universal among the better informed, and particularly among Masons, all of whom have found in their initiatory experience as such an object lesson strikingly enforcing its necessity. Nor can there be any doubt, considering the soap advertisements have seized upon the newspaper, the best of our periodical literature, dead walls and mountain cliffs, that there is either profligate mismanagement of soap manufacturing, or an enormous profit exacted, entailing heavy losses upon those not able to bear them, so that however great the general confidence in the virtues of soap, there will always be much doubt, unless grand masters and grand lodges come to the rescue as to which is the honest, well managed, and therefore *safe* concern of which to buy. Wherefore we cannot doubt that the grand lodge will ultimately become an advertising bureau for the soap boilers as well as for the insurance men. Once well rid of the old foggy

notion that Masonry should not be used to boom business enterprises, and then everything "goes" that is beneficent and profitable.

The grand lodge chartered fifteen new lodges, and continued three under dispensation; listened to an address by the grand orator, Rev. Bro. C. C. HAMBY, who, although modestly confessing that he finds no "*positive* or *direct* history" of Masonry beyond the building of King Solomon's temple, makes many suggestions as to the influence of the institution, just as weighty as if he had found equally positive and direct evidence that the builders of Noah's ark had proven their Masonic character by hewing square to the line of the Arkansas standard work; disposed of a large amount of routine work, and declined to change its time of meeting to December. The grand lodge also wrestled at some length with the case of Bro. H. who appealed from the action of his lodge in having taken him at his word and dimitting him during a row caused by his having objected to the admission of Bro. C., the master of a neighboring lodge, as a visitor. Two or more of the brethren having been improperly permitted to demand his reasons for objecting, it came out that Bro. H. did not consider the religious views of the worshipful visitor sound enough to warrant him in fellowshipping him. The visitor was excluded, but during the "fuss" Bro. H. either asked for his dimit or said something which was construed into a request for a dimit, and it was granted. The committee on appeals held the action of the lodge to be null and void and Bro. H. still a member, but this view was overruled by the grand lodge. The committee also recommended that the religious belief of Bro. C. be investigated by the grand master, but the grand lodge seems to have been impressed with the conviction that the intrusion of sectarian questions had already done mischief enough and wisely declined to institute the inquisition.

There is no report on correspondence. The grand secretary acknowledges the receipt of the Illinois proceedings and also of the semi-centennial medal.

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## CALIFORNIA, 1890.

41ST ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCT. 14, 1890.

For the first time since his appointment in 1860, the representative of Illinois, ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL, was absent—absent indeed for the first time since his election to the office of grand secretary, in which he has con-

tinuously served since 1856. His extreme illness had prevented him from preparing his annual report, but as prepared by his assistant, Bro. GEORGE JOHNSON, it reflects the entire business of the grand lodge in the same complete and lucid manner that long since won for Bro. ABELL'S reports universal recognition as models in form and substance. It was submitted as his "thirty-fifth, and probably last, annual report," but the grand lodge emphasized its hope that he might be mistaken by unanimously re-electing him to the office he has so long adorned, having at the threshold of its deliberations appointed a committee to convey to him its earnest sympathy in his affliction, the assurance of their continued affectionate regard, and its hope for his restoration to health and to his accustomed place. It would have been entirely safe for the committee to have spoken these words of sympathy, love and hope in behalf of the Craft throughout the land. The grand master (MORRIS MARCH ESTEE) in his brief but comprehensive and able address thus speaks of him:

He has done more to build up Masonry on the Pacific slope than any other man. He was here in the infancy of this grand body, and for thirty-five years he has stood at the helm of the Masonic ship and guided its course. One by one of his early and old time Masonic associates have crossed to the other shore until he and Past Grand Master Stevenson are left almost alone among the founders of Masonry in California. In Masonry the good that men do live after them, so our illustrious brother has not lived in vain. May his days be lengthened and may he continue to receive the merited rewards due the good and faithful servants in the order.

From the terse reflections of the grand master on Masonry, which he properly characterizes as a great civilizing agency, we copy a portion of the opening paragraph:

Its principles are eternal, because they are just. Neither the mutations of time, the progress of civilization, the change or march of empire has dimmed the lustre or cast a shadow over the light of Masonic truth. It has stood the test of time, the criticism of unthinking men, social upheavals, the shocks of war, and the allurements which wealth and station have cast about it. And under the influence of a wisdom coming from an ever living God, Masonry has lived on, the single and solitary example of a society organized by man for man, that did not die.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES MORTON RADCLIFF, at the age of seventy-one, who was grand master in the year 1852-3.

No decisions are reported. A number of rulings had been made on questions submitted, but as all were on lines of law already settled the grand master did not think it wise to burthen the proceedings with them. Recognizing the fact that flush times have passed he recommends the pending amendment reducing the annual dues to seventy-five cents, and then that they may live within their income that the grand secretary's salary be reduced to \$3,000 and the salary of his assistant to \$1,500, the salary of the

grand lecturer to \$600, and that the allowance to the various boards of relief be scaled down ten per cent. He also recommends that the minimum fee for the degrees be reduced from fifty dollars to thirty, not to cheapen Masonry but to open the doors to a large class of good people whose incomes are small and who cannot well afford to pay fifty dollars or more for the degrees. With a broad spirit and cogent reasoning he argues against the publication of a black-book by which in a far-reaching publication are paraded the names of men who may have been rejected as the result of hasty or inconsiderate action, or for an objection on the part of some member which in itself is nothing against the social or moral standing of the applicant, holding that we have no right to blacken the fair fame of a man or render him less valuable as a citizen for an object—the protection of the Fraternity—that can as well be attained some other way.

The report of the board of relief of San Francisco shows that this splendid and systematic beneficence disbursed \$12,239.25, of which \$325.75 was to four cases from Illinois. Of the total of \$3,502.70 refunded by lodges and brethren, \$90 was from Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 565, of this jurisdiction. The Oakland board disbursed \$321 to five cases from Illinois; the Sacramento board \$40 to one case, and the San Diego board \$296.25 to one. Refunded from Illinois were \$87.50 by Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, and \$25 from Blaney, No. 271, to the Oakland board; \$296.95 from Arcana, No. 717, to the San Diego board. An aggregate of \$7,450.00 was appropriated for the use of five boards in as many cities. The usual allowance of \$1,200 was made for the assistance of Past Grand Master JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON, the first grand master of California, and the customary \$480 for the aid of his immediate successor, JOHN ASHLY TUTT. Bro. STEVENSON, although ninety years of age, was able to be present. We miss the annual allotment for the maintenance of Master WALTER WILCOX, the New Orleans fever waif, and the finance committee make no reference to him. Many who have had their interest in him freshened by these annual reminders would be glad to know if he has become self-supporting.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges, and accepted the surrender of the charter of one that had outlived its usefulness; listened to an oration of more than ordinary ability and interest by Bro. JACOB VOORSANGER; decided through the committee on appeals that only litigants could be appellants in disciplinary cases; wisely directed that the grand treasurer and grand secretary should furnish their bonds through some of the indemnifying associations for that purpose and that the expense thereof should be borne by the grand lodge; adopted the pending constitutional amendment reducing the per capita dues from one dollar to seventy-five cents, and levied an additional tax of twenty-five cents per capita on account of the representative fund; sent the grand master's recommendations relative to reducing the minimum for the degrees and the discontinuance of the "Black Book" to a

special committee, presumably for a report, but possibly to slumber as did his recommendation of last year to abrogate the "harsh and sometimes most unwise rule" that a Master Mason whose dimit is more than six months old cannot join in a petition for a new lodge without first joining a chartered lodge and dimitting therefrom, on which we find no report from the jurisprudence committee to whom it was referred; and agreeably to his recommendation reduced the salary of the grand secretary by \$600, leaving it at \$3,000, with \$1,800 for his assistant. These figures afford food for reflection on the part of those who would cut down the salary of our grand secretary, who, notwithstanding he has to do business with nearly three times as many lodges, receives only \$2,500 which includes the compensation to his deputy, necessary clerk hire and office rent, or little more than one-half the sum paid by California, considerably less than one half in fact. Of course California furnishes its own office at a rental of \$900.

A report from a committee appointed at a previous session, setting out with the assumption of the manifest necessity for the immediate establishment of a Masonic widows' and orphans' home, and embracing an elaborate plan therefor, was rejected after a full consideration of each paragraph, and the subject again sent to a special committee to report next year. Subsequently Bro. JAMES LEONARD, whose head appears to be level beyond the average, got through a proposition that the grand secretary send out a suitable blank with the blank annual returns designed to elicit full information as to the number of Masons' widows and orphans within the jurisdiction of each lodge and the number that would be likely to be sent to such an institution, as a guide to intelligent action.

ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN, of Independence, was elected grand master; ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 63) is a condensed but comprehensive and sprightly review of the proceedings of fifty-five grand lodges, by Bro. WM. A. ROBERTSON, who, with a modesty which bespeaks his merit, avers that the only mistake of the grand master's administration was the attempt to fit the mantle of the reviewer's distinguished predecessor upon shoulders unused to literary burdens of any character. This being so the grand master will not be sent to Coventry for his errors.

His notice of Illinois is generous both in quantity and quality. He finds nothing to condemn, or if he does he prefers rather to dwell on those things which call for praise, notably Grand Master SMITH's ability and originality, and Grand Secretary MUNN's portrait. He sympathizes with Bro. SMITH for having his 'attempt at wit' respecting 'Divine Rights and Prerogatives' construed seriously by distinguished writers, because, he says, he has himself just cause of complaint in that his own most earnest efforts at seriousness are stupidly construed as feeble attempts at wit. An example of his serious-

ness is furnished by his referring to our grand chaplain as "A Wolf in *Sheep's Clothing*."

BRO. ROBERTSON takes kindly to the suggestion of biennial instead of annual sessions, on the score of economy, but if economy is the paramount consideration more could be saved by making the recess still longer; notes the fact that when the Grand Lodge of British Columbia spent the first of its evening sessions at church and in the banquet hall, more is said of the latter entertainment and sagely concludes that the mouth spoke from the fullness of the stomach; looks with disfavor on public installations; believes the interest on the cost of Masonic Homes could be otherwise disbursed by judiciously selected boards of relief in a way to do greater good to a greater number; favors joint occupancy of halls with non-Masonic bodies; speaks of non-affiliates as drones who live on the sweets of the hive while others bear the heat and burden of the day, while within our not very limited experience we have known very few unaffiliated Masons who forced themselves to the front on festive or social occasions, or, who on the other hand, fail to contribute when called upon for charity; favors the old rule of one ballot only for the degrees; regards the past master's degree as an excrescence to be gotten rid of; suggests arbitration to Ohio and Tennessee; disagrees—as we do so far as it is held to be a statement of general law—with the Texas decision that a past master does not regain his privilege as such by again affiliating with his lodge after having once dimitted from it; gives away the bald spot on Grand Treasurer ANDERSON'S head with such levity that we wonder if he has forgotten the she bears who revenged the reviling of Elijah by the Hebrew hoodlums; thinks that a degree of uniformity of usage otherwise unattainable might be secured by a sort of joint high commission consisting of one high-joint from each grand lodge, who should consider about a dozen mooted questions and recommend their conclusions to their respective grand lodges; and apparently holds with his jurisdiction that a ballot is unnecessary after an unfavorable report upon a petition. In Illinois it is thought that the rejection should be the act of the lodge rather than of a committee.

BRO. ROBERTSON'S judgment, after looking over the whole field, is that the California regulations are the most liberal and progressive of all the grand jurisdictions, and have few points that can be improved upon. He finds frequent occasion to urge upon the grand lodges the rule which forbids the installation of a master-elect unless he by strict examination has been found to know the work. Doubtless the rule has its advantages, but there are many who doubt the wisdom of thus restricting the free choice of a lodge in the selection of its rulers. There are occasions in the life of many a lodge when its welfare hinges more upon what its master *is* than upon what he knows; when character is of more importance than ritualistic aptitude, and when the gratification or the disappointment of a desire to be ruled by some one whom it especially delights to honor, may at that particular juncture be

of far greater importance than the considerations which ordinarily govern the choice of the lodge.

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## CANADA, 1890.

35TH ANNUAL.

KINGSTON.

JULY 16, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, the R. W. DAVID McLELLAN, was present. Before the opening of the grand lodge, W. Bro. W. M. DRENNAN, the mayor, was introduced and presented an engrossed address of welcome.

The grand master (RICHARD T. WALKEM) felt justified in saying that the year just passing away, though barren of remarkable events, had been one of great prosperity. He says:

There are some persons who seem to think that progress must necessarily be attended by convulsion and unrest. But the Ancient Charges tell us that Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace and been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion; and though these dicta were intended to apply to the political condition of a country, the principles they express are equally applicable to the domestic government of the Craft. Quietude does not imply stagnation, but is both consistent with and conducive to substantial well-being and progress.

He announced the death of HENRY MACPHERSON, past senior grand warden; JOHN DALE and JOHN MILNE, past district deputies; D. M. MALLOCH, past grand registrar, and G. M. RICHARDSON, past grand steward.

Of his visit to the Grand Lodge of England, he says:

An opportunity having been given to me of addressing grand lodge, I used it for the purpose of acquainting our English brethren with the origin and history of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the present position and prospects of Masonry in this Province. I am thankful that the task was a pleasant one; and I was informed that the information which I gave was necessarily new to most of the members of English grand lodge, was fully appreciated by them, and had surprised many brethren who had but an imperfect idea of the strength of our organization. I found myself perfectly at home among my English brethren, not only in the grand lodge, but in the private lodges which I had the opportunity of visiting. Accompanied by R. W. Bro. Ray, of Port Arthur, I was present by invitation at the installation of the officers of the Anglo-American Lodge, and the consecration of the Cornish Lodge recently formed in London. The installation was a remarkable event inasmuch as W. Bro. Theodore H. Tilton, the newly installed

master was the first American made Mason who had been elected master of an English lodge.

He reports a considerable amount of public work and a large number of dedications, and properly regards the erection of so many new lodge rooms as a proof of the vitality of the Fraternity. In the latter connection he expresses the opinion that dedicated lodge rooms should not be used for "frivolous amusements," meaning dancing, although he thinks they may properly be used for intellectual entertainments, relative to which it may be said that dancing has been a recognized diversion of cultivated society since the latter had an existence, and that if it is found to promote the good fellowship of the Fraternity in any locality we know of no more reason why it should be excluded from the home of the lodge than from the homes of the members.

Referring to the general expression of satisfaction elicited by the re-establishment of the foreign correspondence department, the grand master well says that those who do not look over this portion of the proceedings have no idea of the amount of useful information which may be obtained from it, and that the money spent in it is well invested.

The reports of the district deputy grand masters are very full, showing the condition of the lodges in detail and showing what an immense amount of work is performed by these officers without a single exception. Only twelve lodges out of three hundred and fifty-four were not officially visited during the year, and only nine weak lodges are reported. Of these nine the warrants of three were ordered to be recalled. Two charters and one dispensation were granted, and one dispensation continued.

In answer to a question whether in case of an objection being made to the installation of a master, a majority or unanimous vote is necessary to determine whether the brethren are "still satisfied with their choice," the committee on jurisprudence say, with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

In the case put, upon the objection of the brother, the installing officer should take a vote of the lodge, and if the members by a majority vote adhere to their choice of W. M., then the installing officer should proceed with the ceremony of installation. On the other hand, if the members by a majority vote declare they do not adhere to their choice, then the installing officer cannot proceed.

The question whether it is lawful for a lodge to call off for refreshments during the evening, and resume labor and transact business after twelve o'clock, was answered in the affirmative. Coming up pursuant to notice given the preceding year, a motion to permit lodges at their discretion to make by-laws providing that members more than one year in arrears for dues shall not vote at the annual election, was carried. Illinois Craftsmen will remember that our grand lodge has more than once declared all such rules are inoperative and void, the lodge having no power to abridge the

rights and franchises of its members by any other process than a regular trial and conviction for a Masonic offense. The annual motion requiring all business to be transacted in the third degree, instead of the first degree as at present, was knocked out by the following amendment:

That the sub-committee of the Board of General Purposes on jurisprudence investigate and report at the next annual communication of grand lodge what changes will be necessary in the constitution and work, in the event of the business and work in our lodges being changed from the first to the third degree.

Deputy Grand Master W. G. BELL, of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was formally received as a visitor; Toronto was selected as the next place of meeting, and notice of motion was given to permanently locate the grand lodge in that city; and also of a motion to discontinue the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage at all refreshment tables in connection with Masonic lodges in the jurisdiction.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, of Toronto, was elected grand master; J. J. MASON, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 48), again by Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, reviews the proceedings of fifty-four grand lodges, five of them for two years. Illinois is of the fifty-four. Regretful notice is taken of the death of Past Grand Master DARRAH, whose acquaintance Bro. ROBERTSON made in 1887. He quotes Grand Master SMITH's remarks relative to schools of instruction and the "Junior Standard Team," also at considerable length from Grand Secretary MUNN's historical notes which he in common with many others finds exceedingly interesting, and the concluding paragraph of the introduction to the Illinois report on correspondence for 1889.

Prompted by the criticism of Bro. CLUTE, of British Columbia, on the continued use of the name 'Grand Lodge of Canada,' he says:

We are very loth to lose the old name, "The Grand Lodge of Canada," under which we were formed, and by which we are so well known all over the Masonic world, and under which we have progressed so well, but we are free to confess that the other grand lodges in the Dominion have a right to feel that any one of them is as much the grand lodge of the geographical Canada as we are. The time may soon come when we can simplify our title to the "Grand Lodge of Ontario," and thus remove any cause of complaint.

And of the Maryland fad, copied by Colorado, he says under the latter head:

They have a peculiar way of opening the grand lodge. It is opened in due form by the deputy grand master, with prayer by the grand chaplain. Then the deacons are directed to inform the grand master that the grand lodge is open and awaits his pleasure. Then the grand master enters, is received with the grand honors and assumes the gavel. That is about our

ceremony when the grand master visits a subordinate lodge, but we fail to see its appropriateness in a grand lodge. The grand master is the presiding officer of the grand lodge, and he should open it himself, unless prevented by some unavoidable occurrence.

Bro. ROBERTSON is opposed to the "innovation" of public installations, and says with them such a thing would be entirely out of the question because a part of the secret work occurs in their installation ceremonies. If they are an innovation they are an innovation of long standing, but we acknowledge that there is much force in the following:

Apart from this question we think that true Masonry should be modest and not given to self-glorification, nor should we make a parade of our Masonic communion for the purpose of attracting the profane. We think that Masons should only appear in public on strictly Masonic occasions, and the only really Masonic occasions that we know of are, first, the burial of a deceased brother, and second, the laying of the corner-stone of some public or Masonic building. All others are simply for the sake of display. We are not a proselytizing institution, and we are forbidden by our laws from soliciting candidates to join our Fraternity. Displays are made by other societies for the avowed purpose of attracting the outsiders and inducing them to join. Masons should be above that sort of thing.

He thinks, as we do, that those who uphold the "perfect youth" theory do not attach sufficient importance to the qualifying words of the ancient charges; thinks the grand master of Ohio properly preserved the dignity of his office in the Tennessee matter; and holds, against the dictum of his grand lodge, that blank ballots should be counted.

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## COLORADO, 1890.

30TH ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPT. 16, 1890.

This volume contains besides the proceedings of the annual communication the minutes of two special communications—the first for the dedication of the new Masonic temple at Denver, held July 3, 1890, the second for the laying of the corner-stone of the State capitol at Denver, July 4, 1890, when ex-Governor ALVA ADAMS, as grand orator, delivered a well considered, interesting and eloquent oration.

Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER, the representative of Illinois, was not present at the annual communication. Nine of the eighteen living past

grand masters of Colorado were present, and Honorary Member H. P. H. BROMWELL, past grand master of Illinois. We don't know whether the Maryland notion of opening the grand lodge in due form (by the deputy grand master), informing the waiting grand master of that fact, and proclaiming the entrance of His Amplitude, can permanently survive in the rare atmosphere of the Rockies, or not, but on this occasion was put in practice.

The grand master (WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL) was happily able to say that the angel of death had passed them by untouched. In stating that he had arranged for having the third degree conferred during the session, he suggests that it will be a recurrence to an ancient custom of the Craft in conferring that degree in grand lodge. This is somewhat misleading, although not intended to be. When the distinctions of Fellow Craft and Master were merely honorary and involved the communication of no additional secrets, the brethren were admitted to them only in the grand lodge "unless by dispensation," but when they were worked up into degrees they were probably conferred in lodges only. There is no evidence that we are aware of that either of them was ever worked in grand lodge. The "Master's part" was not much sought after. There being no mystery in it, comparatively few cared enough about it to pay the small fee charged for it. But somebody in one or more of the lodges conceived the idea of outdoing their neighbors by adapting a ceremonial to the occasion when under a dispensation the admission to the distinction took place in their particular lodge. Whether DESAGULIERS or ANDERSON were the fabricators of this ceremonial, or some other brother or brethren, it was of course not authorized by the grand lodge. Once started in one lodge others had to have it, or thought they had to, just the same as we have seen in our own day when one lodge started the fad of royal robes and other accessories, introduced torchlight processions and calcium lights as aids to secrecy and intensified the accompanying silence with hewgag and brass band, other lodges take up the sensationalism in order to compete with the original discoverer. As the demand for the distinction and the new ceremonial grew in the lodges, the demand for it minus the ceremonial, that is, in the grand lodge, diminished and after awhile the conferring of it in grand lodge lapsed altogether.

The grand master reports having acceded to a request of the Grand Lodge of Peru for an exchange of representatives, the authority for which action we presume to be found in some past act of recognition by the grand lodge, as he submitted requests for recognition from the grand lodges of New South Wales and New Zealand to that body for action, and we find nothing in the constitution or by-laws authorizing him to extend recognition. He reports having disapproved the by-laws of a lodge, requiring the secretary to have circulars printed and sent to the members each month, giving the name and particulars concerning each applicant for the degrees or for membership, for the reason that it was entirely new in that jurisdiction, and

different from any law now in existence. We presume this to be the regular printed notice of meeting, the use of which in several of the older jurisdictions is nearly if not quite universal, and against which we have never heard any objection raised but the expense attending it. In our mother lodge, in Massachusetts, this expense was considered as necessary an item, as much a matter of course, as that for light or fuel.

Twenty-one decisions were submitted, some of which are of general interest:

3. In the absence of a law on the subject it is discretionary with the lodge as to how long a rejected applicant must wait before he can petition a second time.

4. Expulsion by a lodge, is from all the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry. The lodge should send notice of such action to other branches of the Order of which the expelled was a member.

6. A lodge having suspended one of its members for non-payment of dues, cannot in after years remit the amount and restore him to good standing. Suspended or expelled Masons are not worthy objects of Masonic charity.

11. The petition of a person who deals in bottled liquors cannot be entertained by a lodge. The law is broad and positive and excludes all who are in any manner engaged in the liquor business.

13. A Mason carrying a dimitt in this jurisdiction more than one year old has no legal claims on the Fraternity.

14. There is no law requiring a Mason to state his reason for applying for a dimitt. He enters the lodge of his own volition, and cannot be compelled to remain a member, should he elect otherwise.

16. A man having lost the first three fingers of his right hand is ineligible to be made a Mason.

20. A man having lost part of his thumb and three fingers of his right hand is ineligible to be made a Mason.

As shown by No. 3, Colorado has no regulation preventing a lodge from receiving the petition of a rejected applicant at the next regular meeting. How many jurisdictions are there in this country in like condition? Illinois requires him to wait a year. The concluding sentence of No. 4, by which a lodge is required to report its doings to bodies independent of the grand lodge to whose warrant it owes its existence, and to which heretofore it has owed exclusive allegiance, shows that Colorado is getting on famously toward grand orientism. It is a legitimate and consistent outgrowth of the step in that direction taken the preceding year. No. 6 impels one to ask if it is inconceivable that a lodge might not have suspended a brother with such imperfect knowledge of his circumstances that had they known the truth they would have been only too glad to have extended the "clemency" which the Colorado regulations permit at the time charges for non-payment are

under consideration, and if it is not, whether he may not be after suspension a worthy object of Masonic justice if not of Masonic charity. If No. 13 is true, then the bearer of a year-old dimit is in hard luck that he is not carrying it in a jurisdiction where the Craftsmen cannot so easily absolve themselves from their obligations for no other reason than that he has seen fit to exercise the volition conceded to be his right by No. 14. Nos. 16 and 20, with which we agree, set in juxtaposition inevitably suggest the story of the man who built a dog kennel and beside the ample door designed for the parent dog, cut a smaller one for the pups.

The grand master reports that the fund designed for the erection of a home for aged Masons, their widows and orphans, now amounts to \$4,000, and urges the early purchase of a site; the grand lodge, however, simply directed the fund to be loaned or invested for the present.

The report of Grand Secretary PARMELEE, who has well earned the testimonial ordered by the grand lodge in honor of his election for the twenty-fifth time, reports the receipt of bound proceedings of Illinois.

The grand lodge listened to an oration, well conceived, broad in spirit and adequately executed, by Grand Orator HORACE T. DE LONG, read in his absence by Past Grand Master GREENLEAF; granted six charters and continued one dispensation; recognized the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and deferred the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New-Zealand notwithstanding the committee on correspondence—who advised the delay—reported that its organization was participated in by about two-thirds of the lodges in the Colony; enacted a law that no lodge having a membership of less than three hundred should collect a fee for affiliation; directed the preparation of corner-stone, dedication and funeral ceremonies and a monitor for use in the jurisdiction, and ordered the jurisprudence committee to report next year how Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons should wear their aprons.

ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER, of Georgetown, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Pueblo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 132) is again by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, who generously gives five pages to Illinois for 1889. He gives merited praise to Grand Secretary MUNN's historical notes, and finds it worthy of mention that the signature to Bro. M.'s portrait appears with 33° at the end of it in spite of the fact that Illinois recognizes nothing beyond the three degrees. He quotes the argument of Grand Master SMITH in favor of extending recognition to all grand lodges without reference to the question of their regularity, who are found practicing the degrees of Symbolic Masonry only, and also the attack of the grand master on this committee with reference to the Scottish Rite matter, both with an apparent relish not surprising in one who had helped to induce his grand lodge

—possessing by the terms of its constitution as well as in the very nature of things, “*exclusive* jurisdiction over *all* subjects of Masonic legislation”—to admit the right of half a dozen other bodies to legislate upon subjects which it concedes to be, from its standpoint, legitimate Masonry! Our comments on this action, the action of the Grand Lodge of Colorado in behalf of one of the warring factions of Scotch Ritters, move him to remark that in our “wild ravings” we “lose sight of the truth and flounder hopelessly in the quagmires of supposition.” It is manifest from what we shall quote from our brother that the “wild ravings” referred to was our intimation that some members of the Colorado committee had guilty knowledge that the grand lodge was being used as a cat’s-paw by the supreme council; and to show that this is not an unfair conclusion we will first reproduce from his pages that portion of our remarks which he criticises:

“We think there is internal evidence in the grand master’s reference to this subject, bearing out his statement that he had not properly studied it; and we think, too, that the brief report just quoted contains internal evidence that some members of the committee had guilty knowledge that in this action the grand lodge was being used as a cat’s-paw by the supreme council. Why did the report direct the attention to the by-law forbidding ‘the delivery or teaching of any Masonic work not authorized by the grand lodge,’ if it was not intended to create the impression that the adoption of the resolution was necessary to prevent somebody from delivering or teaching some unauthorized version of the degrees of Masonry which the grand lodge administers? What other impression could it convey to the great mass of the brethren who did not know, as the committee did, that the ‘*Cerneau Masons*’ are conferring just the same file of side degrees—no more, no less—as the councils presided over by Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike?”

BRO. GREENLEAF SAYS:

In the meantime let us analyze Bro. Robbins’ dictatorial and dogmatic conclusions. He thinks there is internal evidence that some members of the committee had “guilty knowledge,” etc. The grand master appointed the committee without any knowledge as to their individual opinions or affiliations with Scottish Rite bodies. The majority of the committee including the chairman who wrote the report were not members of that Rite, and the others were not active promoters or disposed to act otherwise than for the best interests of Symbolic Masonry. So much for the composition of the committee. As “rakers of hot chestnuts” for supreme councils or any other organizations they would rank as conspicuous failures, since they are all of that class who do their own thinking. We have no means of knowing through what process of reasoning they reached their conclusion, but presume that as intelligent Masons they were conversant with the general aspects of the case and formulated their report accordingly. The only point of Bro. R.’s that appears to be well taken is that in regard to Sec. 127. It was clearly intended to refer to the work of the three degrees, as he says, and was not applicable to the matter under consideration, but a CARR will sometimes get off the track when there is an obstruction in the way, and if “*Cerneauism*” is not an obstruction to Masonic harmony, will Bro. R. tell us what is.

It will be observed that the ravings were coherent enough to compel the admission that the point of the only evidence we adduced to show probable

guilty knowledge, was well taken. Perhaps it is a logical sequence of affairs in the atmosphere of the Holy Empire to which the Grand Lodge of Colorado has annexed itself, that a reviewer who unwittingly leads to the post mortem discovery of one of Bro. CARR's alleged blunders by stumbling over the *corpus*, should be accused for the blunder itself as having lost sight of the truth.

BRO. GREENLEAF says a majority of the committee who reported in favor of his resolution were not members of the Scottish Rite and such as were members were not active promoters or disposed to act otherwise than for the best interests of Symbolic Masonry. What men do, not what they are disposed to do, is the vital question. Bro. G. thinks they didn't do much, for like the girl who couldn't understand the great ado about her baby, "because it was such a little thing," he calls us to note that the Colorado resolution does not go to the same extent as those passed by other grand lodges, since it imposes no penalty for non-compliance. Perhaps he takes a different view of the promotive activity of Scotch Rite members of the committee from that taken by the supreme council which has since singled out one of them for decoration, though not, perhaps, as a 'raker of hot chestnuts.' If indeed they are all of the class who do their own thinking, the wonder grows instead of diminishing that the formulated result of their thought should be identical in language with that of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, the Grand Commandery of Ohio, and the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Ohio, Nebraska and other bodies whose scalps dangle from the imperial girdle. Bro. G. says that we and those who entertain similar views, "whether wittingly or not, are certainly giving aid and comfort to 'Cerneauism'—the common enemy of everything legitimate in Masonry."

He continues:

Do not pat them on the back with the assurance that their degrees and Pike's are from the same piece, and that no one can tell the difference, etc. The 27 legitimate supreme councils in the various countries of the world, seem to have discovered the difference and they have been branded as imposters and clandestine Masons everywhere. Why then, Bro. R., persist in endeavoring to belittle the Scottish Rite degrees and to make false assertions. Bro. Pike has always taken ground against bringing the question of legitimacy before grand lodges, and it is an error to accuse him of being concerned in such measures. The "Massachusetts departure" first set the ball in motion. You certainly would not defend "Cerneauism" if you knew it was working under an "Ivory Soap label"—and that is about the extent of its authority.

Let Bro. G. and those who entertain similar views keep their rite quarrels within the confines of the Holy Empire and not vex the grand lodge—the sole domain of legitimate Masonry—with them, and they will have no cause to complain that we are giving aid and comfort to Cerneauism. As a Mason we are no more called upon to decide a disputed succession in the

Holy Empire—whatever may be our personal opinion in the matter—than (thanking the brother for the pat illustration) to determine the relative value of two different soap labels because their proprietors happen to be Masons. But we are called upon to defend the integrity of Masonry against all comers, whether it be dissenters who would insidiously undermine the landmarks, or those who in the fury of their factional warfare would blindly overturn them; and while we are engaged in this first, last and highest duty of every loyal Mason, it is no fault of ours if one faction rather than another places itself within the range of our impartial blows. Among the numerous evidences that those blows are not without their effect, not the least significant is the fact that the satraps of the Holy Empire think it necessary to misrepresent us as the champion of a hated faction which they are striving to make odious. We are accused of patting their rivals on the back when we tell the Craftsmen that these factions are quarreling over the right to confer the same degrees, when in the same breath our accusers are demanding the interference of grand lodges on the express ground that their rivals are clandestine *because* they confer the same degrees in territory already occupied by supreme councils. The intimation that we had accused Bro. PIKE of being concerned in invoking the interference of grand lodges lurking in Bro. GREENLEAF'S denial of it, is off the same piece. We have more than once adverted to the fact that Bro. PIKE had advised against such a course, but it is found convenient to ignore this, because, we suspect, we had occasion to cite the fact as conclusive evidence of the Scotch Rite origin of these alleged spontaneous outbreaks against Cerneauism on the part of grand lodges. Certainly if no raid upon grand lodges had ever been projected in Scotch Rite circles, Bro. PIKE would have had no occasion to advise against it. We can only regret that Bro. PIKE did not have sufficient "influence with the administration" to secure from his deputy in Colorado—or from the deputy of the resident inspector general, whatever may be the name of the position held by Bro. GREENLEAF—compliance with the advice which the latter now seems to regard as commendable.

Bro. GREENLEAF thinks there are good reasons why grand lodges should assume the Colorado "attitude for the protection of their membership against imposition and fraud on the part of Masonic charlatans and confidence men," and unfortunately in nearly the same breath recalls the fact that "the 'Massachusetts departure' first set the ball in motion." We say the fact, because it is a fact so far as grand lodges are concerned, although the influence of the Holy Empire had previously secured identical action by the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio. We say it is unfortunate for him and for those who act with him, to recall this fact lest the further fact be recalled that while the amendment alluded to was pending in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts not one word was said about Cerneauism. The engineers of that movement carefully abstained from the slightest hint that a rival dynasty was threatening the integrity of the Holy Empire, and

poured out vials of wrath on the Rite of Memphis about which not a baker's dozen of people in the jurisdiction cared a continental copper. Disinterested observers like ourselves recognized at once the Jacob-voice of the supreme council and for our pains were accused of going out of our way to attack the Scotch Rites. But the correctness of our diagnosis has since been verified by half a dozen distinguished imperialists who probably see no further reason for the concealment practiced by their Massachusetts coadjutors, and so openly glorify the "Massachusetts departure" as the beginning of the crusade against Cerneauism, apparently without stopping to inquire whether they are thereby giving away the imperial contingent of that particular "valley" for a campaign of false pretenses.

There is much other matter in Bro. GREENLEAF'S report which we should like to notice, but we have more than exhausted our space.

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## DELAWARE, 1890.

84TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCT. 1, 1890.

R. W. SAMUEL W. KILVINGTON, past junior grand warden, the representative of Illinois, was at his post.

The grand master (JAMES S. DOBB) was able to say that the grand lodge met with unbroken ranks. He had made only one decision which he thought necessary to report, and that to the effect that an applicant who refused to swear, but who would affirm, could not be received. The decision was affirmed. He reports having released an applicant for the degrees to a foreign jurisdiction after having received the consent of the lodge within whose territory the gentleman resided; and therein the Delaware practice differs from that of Illinois where the act of the grand master would be surplusage, to say the least, the power of waiver being held to be complete in the lodge. His recommendation that decisive steps be taken to compel a lodge to conform to the law forbidding the joint occupancy of halls with non-Masonic bodies was concurred in by the grand lodge, as was also that looking to a requirement that *all* the officers elect of lodges be required to demonstrate their proficiency in the duties of their respective stations before being installed. This distances California whose similar requirement refers only to the master. He re-endorses the General Masonic Relief Association, and strongly advises that lodges should relegate to the floor all officers who fail

to creditably perform their duties, instead of advancing them simply because they are in the line of promotion. In this the grand master is right. Officers who in subordinate positions perform their duties in a slipshod manner rarely or never find the more convenient season in which they propose to qualify themselves for the office of master.

The grand lodge took the final action amending the Constitution so that past masters are members of the grand lodge while they remain affiliated in Delaware; made an appropriation to secure a free Masonic bed in each of the Wilmington hospitals; and took action looking to the dissemination of the uniform work through district instructors whose expenses shall be paid by the grand lodge.

JAMES S. DOBB and WILLIAM S. HAYES, both of Wilmington, were re-elected grand master and grand secretary respectively.

The report on correspondence (pp. 63) is again by Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON, grand chaplain and grand condenser, who finds space for a very complimentary notice of Illinois for 1889. He regrets that fear of the "retrenchers" of his grand lodge prevents his making quotations from Bro. LORIMER'S "very masterly" oration.

He agrees with Bro. LOGAN, of Montana, that the practice of separate ballots for each degree is fruitful of mischief; gives the waning Past Master's degree an accelerating kick; properly demurs to the statement of a grand orator that "Freemasonry is not only a brotherhood but a church," and argues that as the installation of officers is unquestionably "the work of the lodge," therefore it must be done in private. If the premise that installation is the work of a lodge were correct, the conclusion might hold, theoretically, but installation is not the work of a lodge, as we understand it, but the work of the grand master either in person or in the person of some past master who has acquired by election the eligibility to represent the grand master in that line of work. Bro. JACKSON argues that it is the work of a lodge because Masonic obligations are administered. But there are no esoteric obligations administered—nothing but the vow of office—since the so-called Past Master's degree has been eliminated, and, we are glad to note, with his approval. Where that anomaly is still in vogue its esoteric features are surely not the work of a lodge, for the lodge is excluded from that portion of the installation ceremonies

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1890.

SOUTH ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

Nov. 12, 1890.

The semi-annual communication was held on the evenings of May 14, 21 and 28, 1890. The representative of Illinois, W. Bro. JOHN H. OLCOTT, was present. The grand master (JAMES A. SAMPLE) submitted the following:

Quite recently my opinion was requested as to the propriety of a lodge conferring the degrees on candidates belonging to another lodge at the request of the master thereof. I replied that it should not be done unless the master desiring the favor stated under seal that his lodge had been notified at a regular meeting of his intention to make the request, and no objection entered either to such action or to the advancement of the candidate, and if the latter had received a degree or degrees his proficiency should be vouched for. I desire the committee on jurisprudence to decide whether this shall be sufficient or the unanimous vote of the lodge be required before a master will be justified in asking another lodge to confer degrees for him. Whichever method may be considered the better by the committee should, I think, be presented to the grand lodge in the form of a standing resolution.

At the annual communication the jurisprudence committee reported with the concurrence of the grand lodge that a majority vote was sufficient, and this view we think is correct.

The commission of a brother as representative of another grand lodge was read and he was received and acknowledged as such by a vote of the grand lodge. In Illinois the power to receive and accredit, like the power to appoint, is lodged by the Constitution in the grand master, the jurisdiction with which he is dealing having been previously recognized by the grand lodge.

The grand lodge after a hot discussion granted a charter to a new lodge in face of a protest from Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14. The grand master had previously granted the dispensation for the lodge in the face of a similar protest, most of the members of the new lodge having been drawn from the protesting lodge. The session of May 21 was held for the purpose of constituting the new lodge, and immediately after the ceremonies had been concluded the audience was brought to its feet by a common impulse when a committee from Washington Centennial Lodge appeared bearing a peace-offering in the shape of a magnificent basket of roses. A genuine love feast followed.

The grand lodge was called together on the 25th of June to bury Past Grand Secretary JAMES LAWRENSEN, who had been in the postoffice department since 1834, and enjoyed the distinction at his death of being the oldest officer in continuous service in the civil service of the government.

The annual communication was held Nov. 12, 1890. The grand master

announced the death of EZRA LINCOLN STEVENS, senior past master of B. B. French Lodge, a broad, strong man, greatly beloved.

He thus refers to the last phase of the "Cerneau" incident in the District:

Very soon after assuming office I was requested to consider the propriety of revoking the edict of my predecessor against those of our brethren who retained membership in the Gorgas-Cerneau Scottish Rite, and a copy of a proclamation issued by the Supreme Grand Council of that Rite, dated August 31, 1889, was placed in my hands. Believing that there should be no delay in rehabilitating the brethren who were placed under the ban when it could be shown they had purged themselves, I referred the papers to the committee on jurisprudence and was verbally answered by the chairman, Past Grand Master Donaldson, that the proclamation covered the ground and would be sufficient, provided it had been adopted at a regularly-called meeting of the Grand Council.

Answering my interlocutors to this effect, a duly authenticated certificate was then furnished, testifying that the resolutions embodied in the proclamation were adopted at a regular meeting.

Having a written reply to the same effect from the jurisprudence committee, he issued (April 19, 1890) his edict, as follows:

Whereas the Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, at a stated communication held December 27, 1889, adopted the following resolution, reported from the committee on jurisprudence, viz.:

"*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;"

And whereas a properly authenticated copy of a proclamation issued by the Supreme Grand Council, A. A. S. R., (Cerneau) duly empowered to act for the Grand Consistory of that body has been received by us, the fifth section of which reads as follows:

"Therefore, insisting that we never intentionally did or committed any act or thing showing any want of loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, and that there may be no further excuse to claim that we have, we do hereby withdraw said proposal and annul, vacate, and set aside each and every act and thing done by any in authority in our rite, wherein or whereby it might be claimed (even by our enemies) that fraternal relations had been effected between the said Grand Orient of France or any of its bodies and our organization, contrary to the order or decree of any Grand Lodge of the United States."

Now, therefore, we, James A. Sample, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in and for the District of Columbia and Masonic jurisdiction there-

unto belonging, by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, and in performance of the duties of our office, do hereby declare said Edict No. 1, issued July 25, 1889, *no longer in force*, and direct masters of lodges under our authority to *cease* "to include in the recognized and imperative test to be administered to visitors to their lodges the statement by such visitors that they are not members of any body acknowledging allegiance to the said Gogas-Cerneau Rite."

Secretaries of lodges are directed to promptly notify the R. W. Grand Secretary of the date when this edict was read in their lodges.

In taking leave of the subject he wisely says:

Before leaving the subject I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that this question may never again in any shape come before this Grand Lodge.

The circumstances under which it was introduced last year, viz., the direct or indirect violation of some of our constitutional provisions or standing resolutions being, in my opinion, the only legitimate ground on which to base action. In other jurisdictions it has been carried into the civil courts, and caused bitter estrangements between men who had been life-long friends and brethren. Let us wait until we are assailed before we fly to arms, for the war, if it comes, must be a fratricidal one, and such quarrels are always the bitterest and most to be abhorred. Let us be brethren in Ancient Craft Masonry whatever we may be interested in outside of it, never allowing our differences elsewhere to cross the thresholds of our lodges, that we may truly say we meet upon the level and part upon the square.

The grand master gives an account of a happy surprise party held on the 18th of January, the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the venerable grand secretary, SINGLETON, was made a Mason, when some fifty brethren sat down to a supper to which he was called in and informed that the gathering was held in honor of the day. He thus continues, and the wish with which he closes will find an echo in the hearts of many Craftsmen widely scattered, not the least those who like ourselves have learned to know him through the medium of these reports:

The supper over, Past Grand Master Parker reviewed Bro. Singleton's life history, Masonically and otherwise, and closed a graceful address by presenting the distinguished guest with a Past Master's jewel appropriately engraved as to date and meaning.

Bro. Singleton returned his thanks in a speech full of appreciation and feeling. R. W. Deputy Grand Master Gibbs read an original poem on the event and was followed by words of fraternal regard from past grand masters and past masters present, each of whom had reason to remember services rendered by, or good advice received from our living Masonic encyclopædia.

May he long be spared to wear the jewel received that evening, and be sure the brethren feel they highly honored themselves in honoring him.

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized.

THOMAS F. GIBBS (935 Rhode Island avenue N. W.) was elected grand master; WM. R. SINGLETON, 909 F street N. W., re-elected grand secretary.

At the installation communication Bro. SAMPLE, the retiring grand master, was presented with a past grand master's jewel, and the incoming grand master delivered a very practical inaugural address, in which after looking forward to the erection of a temple he suggests that the erection of a home for the widows and orphans of Masons should be kept in mind, and says the operations of the Masonic board of relief have demonstrated the benefit which might follow if upon the death of a member in good standing his widow or orphan should be furnished with a certificate of that standing. His closing suggestions are worthy of being placed on perpetual record:

And finally, brethren, permit me to impress upon you the importance of what may sometimes be regarded as the trifles of Masonic life:

A word of comfort for a brother bowed down by bereavement.

A word of cheer for the unfortunate.

A word of friendly counsel and a helping hand to the misguided.

A more general familiarity with the beautiful lessons inculcated in the ritual of the order.

The report on correspondence (pp. 105) is as usual from the hand and brain of Grand Secretary SINGLETON, and is full of interesting matter drawn by a still vigorous mind from the storehouse of personal recollections accumulated in a long Masonic life. We are again compelled to regret the absence of Illinois from his review. Has Bro. SINGLETON determined to cut us off without a groat? We can understand why our proceedings for 1889 were not noticed by him that year, because the engraving of the semi-centennial illustrations delayed their issue, but we do not understand why they do not in his review of 1890 receive their eleventh-hour penny along with California, Colorado, Montana, Ohio, and other October bodies. This is Bro. SINGLETON's twenty-first report. Perhaps the next, which ought properly to begin a new series, will take us up again.

Bro. SINGLETON disagrees as we do with the Kansas decision that a petition can be received by unanimous consent only, and holds that it may be received by a majority vote; agrees with Bro. BROWN (Kansas) that since a lodge under dispensation is a creature of the grand master, under his immediate control and directly amenable to him only, he can grant a waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate, but inasmuch as the right of waiver rests upon the principle of possession, and as under the terms of the Illinois law which provides that "whenever a chartered lodge shall recommend the formation of a new lodge it shall be held to thereby cede territorial jurisdiction to the new lodge," the possession is complete for the time being, we do not see why here the fact that the new lodge is directly answerable to the grand master

should preclude a waiver by it; approves the Kentucky decision that no objection before the election of a candidate can be entertained, with which we agree, as we have frequently had occasion to insist in these reports that the right of objection is in its nature a supplemental one and does not come into existence until the protective power of the ballot has been exhausted; finds food for thought in the recommendation that notice of rejection of petitions for affiliation should not be sent to contiguous lodges, and we may add that reflection will doubtless convince him that there is no good reason why such notice should be sent, and abundant reasons why it should not; insists that a member who has been dropped for non-payment of dues ought to be able to reinstate himself by liquidation, without a vote of the lodge, and perhaps the strongest evidence that he is right in this is the fact that in jurisdictions like Illinois where the law declares that the non-payment of dues is a violation of Masonic covenants and therefore has in it the element of a Masonic offense, the prevailing sense of justice has proved so strong that in cases where the liquidation (or remission) which is a condition precedent to action upon a petition for reinstatement has been made and the lodge has exercised its right under the law to refuse reinstatement, the grand lodge has compelled it to refund the money; thinks the Cerneau controversy will no doubt cause a terrific split in some of our grand lodges, but of this there *ought* to be no danger, for it has no more business in a grand lodge than had the recent unpleasantness between the Grand Commandery of Iowa and the grand master of Templars; and thinks it strange in view of all the light shed upon the question by LYON, HUGHAN, WOODFORD and GOULD, that Masons will talk about a pre 1787 ritualism, but we notice that he himself still talks about the transferring of the word from the degree of Master Mason to that of the Royal Arch and the substitution of another, which we regard as equally destitute of foundation.

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## FLORIDA, 1891.

62ND ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JAN. 20, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master DEWITT C. DAWKINS, was on duty as usual in the Southeast. The brief, broad, comprehensive and truly Masonic prayer of Grand Chaplain LEITNER at the opening of the grand lodge is published in the proceedings.

The grand master (HENRY W. LONG) reproduces in his address a letter

from Past Grand Master Z. H. MASON, who we are sorry to learn has almost lost his vision, looking to the relinquishment of his position as representative of North Carolina because he could no more come to grand lodge. This is in accord with the modern or "spoils" theory of grand lodge representation, but we doubt not North Carolina would have been proud to keep this faithful old craftman in her service to the end.

The grand master reports that by request of Past Grand Master ANDERSON he authorized him to correspond with the various grand lodges of the country and ascertain what action, if any, had been taken by them as to "Cerneauism." We do not find that Bro. ANDERSON made any report to the grand master on this subject, nor do we find any evidence that the grand lodge had been "salted" by Bro. ANDERSON as had been done the preceding year by the distribution of the special report procured in the interest of the Supreme Council from the resident Florida inspector general of the Holy Empire and his coadjutor who has since been marked for increased rank and decoration by the imperial authorities, but we do find that the grand lodge waked up and washed its hands of the whole interference business in the most vigorous manner. Immediately following the reference of the grand master's address, we find the following:

Brother L. Harrison moved that the action of the grand lodge at its last annual grand communication, against so-called "*Cerneauism*," be reconsidered; which motion, being seconded, was, upon motion of R. W. Bro. H. Robinson, referred to a special committee of five. Whereupon, the M. W. Grand Master appointed as such committee: E. E. Haskell, J. F. Greer, J. W. Boyd, H. H. Spear and George Lever.

At the evening session, immediately after the report of the committee on grand master's address, this special committee reported, unanimously recommending that the grand lodge do not reconsider its action, and thereupon—

Most Worshipful A. J. Russell, past grand master, moved that the action of the grand lodge, recorded upon page 67, printed proceedings of 1890, in adopting the minority report of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence, be rescinded, which motion was seconded, and pending the discussion of said motion the further consideration thereof was postponed and made the special order for the morning session of to-morrow.

In the morning, on motion of Bro. WILKE, the majority report of the committee on jurisprudence which had been defeated the preceding year by the substitution of the minority report, and which was signed by past grand masters W. E. ANDERSON, GEO. S. HALLMARK, H. J. STEWART, N. R. CARTER, SAMUEL PASCO, and Deputy Grand Master ANGUS PATERSON, was taken up and adopted, "and it was ordered that the said report be reproduced here as the action of this grand lodge, to-wit":

The committee has given careful attention and consideration to the matters submitted to them in the address of the grand master relating to

what is termed the "*Cerneau Rite*." They have made careful inquiry as to whether the organizations working under this Rite claim 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.

Later we find the following:

Past Grand Master Dawkins presented the report of the committee on foreign correspondence, when Past Grand Master Russell offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on foreign correspondence be received and incorporated with the proceedings of this grand lodge, but that we disclaim any indorsement of the matter contained in it in referring to *Cerneauism* or the A. and A. Rite.

To return to the grand master's address. He submits several rulings and decisions, some of which we copy, numbering them for convenience:

1. In case a brother who occasionally visited a regular lodge of Masons also visits a colored lodge of Masons in the same locality, should he be excluded from visiting the regularly constituted lodge?

*Ruling*.—Yes. Not because the colored lodge is composed of colored men, but because all colored lodges in Florida are clandestine lodges, and worse, clandestinely organized.

2. A lodge may be called from labor to refreshment to meet on a day certain in the near future to do any work that can be done at a called meeting.

3. "As you are perhaps aware, our lodge, Gainesville, No. 41, F. & A. M., asked for a dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master and Junior Warden by reason of the brethren elected to those stations having moved beyond the jurisdiction of the lodge. I write you for your construction of section 325, page 99, Blue Book of Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Florida, which states the office of Master is never vacant, for succession is instanter."

*Ruling*.—I am of opinion that, under the provisions of the edicts of our grand lodge, the grand master may remove a worshipful master for incompetency, and that continuous absence from the jurisdiction of his lodge,

renders him incompetent to perform the duties of worshipful master, and while his absence does not create a vacancy in the office of worshipful master, it does create a continuous vacancy during his absence in the office of senior warden.

The jurisprudence committee properly disapproved of Nos. 2 and 3, saying with reference to the former that the constitution requires the degrees to be closed out at every stated meeting, and of the latter:

Your committee are of opinion that the grand master had no authority to remove the worshipful master from office for the reason stated. During his absence from the jurisdiction, the senior and junior wardens, in succession, became master pro tem., and succeeded to the duties of the office.

The grand lodge concurred, and right on the heels of that action authorized a new election by a lodge which was deprived of the services of its master by his appointment to the office of district deputy grand master. The same law which constrained the action of the grand master should likewise have constrained the action of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge also granted nine charters and continued one under dispensation; adopted a constitutional amendment by which the masters and wardens of lodges under dispensation who have paid for their charters, and have been working more than one year, are made members on an equal footing with the masters and wardens of chartered lodges; listened to a brief but strong oration by the Rev. R. H. WELLER, grand orator, whose lesson was the duty of the Masons of Florida to build an adequate temple; recognized the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico; ordered the preparation of a digest of its laws; and fixed upon Jacksonville as the next place of meeting.

ANGUS PATERSON, of Madison, was elected grand master; DEWITT C. DAWKINS, of Jacksonville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 230) is as usual from the pen of Past Grand Master DEWITT C. DAWKINS. Illinois finds a place in his review, all departments of the proceedings of 1890 receiving attention. The "magnificent oration" of Grand Orator WOLF is laid under contribution, and the mellifluous language in which Past Grand Master SMITH's response to the welcome he received from the grand master, as the representative of the flowery peninsula, naturally shaped itself, also graces his report. His complimentary references to the work of this committee are noted and valued, and his strong presentation of many points—with many of which we are in sympathy, enables us to reciprocate in kind. We regret, however, to see an abatement of the old time alacrity to discuss certain questions that we think are of vital importance to the Fraternity. We are not without hope the changed condition of affairs in his own grand lodge since the following was written, may induce him to change his determination:

In 1870 this committee said the Scottish Rite \* \* \* \* \*  
"embraces in addition to the three symbolic degrees, what is commonly

known as the thirty-three Ineffable Degrees, sub-divided into lodges, chapters and consistories, to attempt to correct what we said in our report of 1890, would be improved by saying "what is commonly known as the degrees exclusively." Now, all the degrees of that Rite are not termed therein as "*Ineffable*" Degrees. The term *Ineffable* is a technical term, and as such applies specially, as we understand it, to the degrees contained in the Lodge of Perfection, which includes only the degrees four to fourteen, and we therefore only intended to correct that phraseology. But Bro. R. ingeniously perverts the meaning of our correction in the interest he seems to take in *Cerneauism*. Now, as Bro. Robbins totally ignores the whole of the Scottish Rite Freemasonry as being no part of Masonry, calls it cat-and-dog business; and as he does not voice the sentiments of this grand lodge, and the Masons of his jurisdiction on this subject, as referred to in our last report; and as the Grand Lodge of Florida, in 1852, and ever since, has recognized the Southern Supreme Council, we do not feel it our duty to continue any further the discussion of this subject with him in this report.

Bro. DAWKINS says that we ingeniously pervert the meaning of what was intended simply as a correction of phraseology. It may be that we attached to it a significance which it did not possess, but surely there was no covert perversion, for we made no secret of our belief that his re-statement was made in order that in its final form there should be in it not even an implication that the Scottish Rite claimed any authority in the three degrees of Masonry, to which objection his statement of 1870 seemed open. Just why he should speak of "the interest he seems to take in *Cerneauism*," in this connection, is not clear, as we said nothing to indicate what we considered cat and which dog when we spoke of "this miserable cat-and-dog business of the Scotch Rite factions." If it be true, as Bro. DAWKINS, Bro. PARVIN and Bro. CUNNINGHAM assiduously seek to inculcate, that whoever opposes grand lodge interference in the extra-Masonic quarrels of the Holy Empire is a champion of *Cerneauism*, what shall be said of the Grand Lodge of Florida which not only kicked the quarrel out but emphasized its impartiality by going to the superfluous length of disclaiming any endorsement of any reference to either faction in the report on correspondence. It is safe to say that Bro. DAWKINS no more regards the action of his grand lodge as betraying even a seeming interest in *Cerneauism*, than we do, and perhaps it is not too much to expect that possibly out of the reflections suggested by its course may dawn the great light that individuals may feel the same way and be entitled to have their motives judged by the same standard. Bro. DAWKINS was constrained to express his regret when in reviewing Illinois for 1889 he felt compelled to copy the attack of the grand master on this committee. We do not feel that we are in danger of being misunderstood by him when we say that our only regret in copying the disclaimer of his grand lodge of the sentiments uttered in his report, lies in the fact that the disclaimer was made. We regret it because it is so well understood that the grand lodge is in no wise responsible for the sentiments of the reviewer, that where a special disclaimer is made it is open to misinterpretation.

We disagree most thoroughly with Bro. DAWKINS we will not say about Cerneauism, because we have no occasion to undertake to decide which one of the factions is right according to the laws and dynastic traditions of the Holy Empire to which their jurisdiction is restricted, but we utterly disagree with him as to the policy of grand lodge interference between those factions. At the same time we maintain his right to his convictions and to entire freedom in expressing them within the limits of that courtesy which should characterize gentlemen, limits which he has never transcended; and we further maintain that this freedom is absolutely essential to the highest value of reports on Masonic correspondence. We do not overlook the fact that some reviewers hold and maintain opinions that we believe are not consistent with their fealty to the Masonry circumscribed by their primary obligations, obligations which in the very nature of things no subsequent vows taken in the name of Masonry can supersede. But mischievous as these opinions may be, their utterance can be safely tolerated so long as the loyalty of the great heart of Masonry is assured the same freedom of expression.

As we intimated at the outset of our notice of Bro. DAWKINS' report, it contains many strong points admirably presented. We hoped then to summarize them for our readers. That we have not done so we beg him to believe is because we have already used too much of our allotted space, and not because we felt it necessary to first inquire whether in making them he voices the sentiment of his grand lodge and the Masons of his jurisdiction.

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## GEORGIA, 1890.

104TH ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCT. 25, 1890.

Illinois was not among the thirty-seven jurisdictions whose ambassadors were present at the opening of the grand lodge.

The address of the grand master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) is another of remarkable orations which his years of service have given to the literature of Masonry in the Empire State of the South, in which the routine details of business clothe themselves in felicitous and flowing speech, and in which those subjects that lie nearer the fountains of feeling glow with a brilliant, almost exuberant but well chosen rhetoric. In such periods as this he announced the death of DAVID MAYER, past senior grand warden, whom he characterizes as the most unique figure of the grand lodge and one of its most gifted representatives, and of whom, with much more, he further says:

Broad in his philanthropies and generous in appreciation of his fellow-man, he moved through the circle of his days uninfluenced by the spirit of prejudice against either creed or sect, thrilled by every song, moved by every prayer, and sharing every tear of our common humanity. His was the religion of kind words and faithful deeds. He remembered that nothing good is lost, and gathered about him a harvest of kind acts, which made of his life a benefaction. Whether standing in the Temple of Israel's God listening to the thunders of Sinai's Mount as they delivered the letters of the law, or battling with strangely eloquent tongue for the rights of his fellow citizens in days of adversity, or pleading for the little school children whom he so dearly loved that they might enjoy what Providence had deprived him of the opportunity to receive, he ever delivered a sermon of tender speech.

\* \* \* \* \*

He faced the altar lights without a blush for evil thought or act; he looked into the radiance of the blazing star like as an eagle gazes on the sun, and walked the tessellated pavement of the Order with a mien as manly, and a step as firm as honest man ere bore. Masonry was as dear to his soul as the loved ones of his household, and the splendid record which to-day we carry, caught its strength from the gifts of mind and owes its value to the faithfulness of his service. By the terms of his last will and testament I was requested to perform the sad Rites of Masonic friendship and to speak some parting words above his clay.

\* \* \* \* \*

And standing before the open grave the Masonic meaning of which we so well comprehend, realizing that neither the grip of the Entered Apprentice nor the stronger one of the Fellow Craft could raise him up, and that the grip of the lion's paw of the tribe of Judah had lifted him into life eternal beyond my sight and yours, I named him for you and Masonry the Abou Ben Adhem of the Craft.

He also announced the death of SAMUEL LAWRENCE, past grand master, a broad, strong man of attractive character, whose work as a writer on Masonic correspondence we reviewed in our first report twenty-two years ago. For years he had been "groping in darkness with sightless eyes" and had almost rounded out his seventy-fifth year when with the touch of God's finger that brought rest to his mortal frame, came in on the enfranchised spirit the dawning light of an immortal day.

The grand master submitted fourteen decisions, all of which were approved. No. 1 presented a question which was entirely new to him and he took careful thought before answering it:

1. A member of a lodge is regularly charged, tried and acquitted. After his acquittal, newly discovered evidence is found bearing against him. Can the case be re-opened and the accused again be tried?

\* \* \* \* \*

I am satisfied that only under one set of circumstances can it be done. These circumstances are: If the newly discovered evidence was kept from the knowledge of the lodge through the direct act of the accused or through his influence and the lodge was thereby after the exercise of all reasonable diligence prevented from securing it, the case may be re-opened.

Unless such circumstances as these exist the only remedy for the subordinate lodge is for some one of its members to appeal from the judgment

of acquittal to the grand lodge. When the case reaches the grand lodge it is within its power to inquire: (1.) Whether the newly discovered evidence is sufficient to justify a change of the judgment. (2.) Whether the subordinate lodge in the exercise of proper diligence should have had the evidence on the trial. (3.) In thus passing upon the case the grand lodge may with its plenary powers set aside the judgment of not guilty and order a new trial in the subordinate lodge.

In its effects the proper decision of this question is very far reaching. On the one hand, if a subordinate lodge can set aside a solemn judgment of acquittal once for newly discovered evidence, it can do it any number of times, and there would be no end in such cases to trials and retrials. On the other hand, the rights of the lodge are to be protected and its purity preserved. It seems to me this interpretation of the law protects the lodge when it has done all it possibly could to secure the evidence, which evidence has been concealed from it by the accused or his influence, and if the newly discovered evidence in the interest of justice ought to be used, the grand lodge with its ample powers in such matters can order a new trial on proper appeal therefor. Thus the rights of Masonry, which are sacred, are preserved, and those of the accused, which are none the less so, will be protected and secured.

We copy two others:

5. A suspended Mason cannot visit his lodge, under any circumstances, before the full term has expired for which he was suspended, except as a witness in some proceeding, under a summons from the lodge.

10. A minor lives under the jurisdiction of one lodge, and just before attaining his twenty-first year he moves into the limits of another lodge, which lodge has jurisdiction of him? Held, that as Masonry does not assume control of material until the man is twenty-one years of age, the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resided after reaching his majority is the one entitled to confer the degrees.

We infer from No. 5 that suspension in Georgia is from membership only and not from the rights of Masonry, else the lodge would be estopped from permitting him to enter for any purpose. The grand master might have added in the case of No. 10, that Masonry assumes no control over any person, no matter what his age, living in its territory however long, unless he puts himself under its control by a petition to become a member. In other words the so-called jurisdiction of a lodge over profanes is purely negative, that is it consists in nothing more than the right to say that if he petitions any lodge for the degrees he must petition that one. A lodge has no interest in any man living in its territory except as a possible candidate. If he never becomes a candidate it establishes no relations with him. The moment he removes from its territory, the possibility of its establishing relations with him no more exists than if he had never lived there. The negative jurisdiction attaches to the territory. When he leaves the territory it ends instantly and attaches to some other territory.

The meeting of the General Grand Chapter of the United States within

the jurisdiction seems to have thrown quite a glamour over the grand master. He says:

This body in the composition of its membership, its jurisdictional area, its large Masonic responsibilities and its comprehensive treatment of all Masonic interests, has been regarded in many quarters as the representative of what is called the "Aristocracy of the Order." But aristocratic only as expressive of culture and refinement of honorable service and intelligent zeal. And thus it was found to be. For resting upon the instructions of the Entered Apprentice, adorned with the beauties of the Fellow Craft, and guided by the wisdom of the Master's degree, the additional attractions which attach to the chapter and the council reflect their luster upon the foundation stone of Blue Lodge Masonry.

\* \* \* \* \*

And in this connection it has been suggested that a better knowledge of Masonic progress and a clearer conception of Masonic needs might be secured by combining with the usual report on foreign correspondence a brief synopsis of the work and advancement of Chapter Masonry. The subject is one which will well repay careful investigation, and though somewhat out of the beaten path, that fact should not deter us from closely examining into the value of the suggestion. This is essentially the age of progress, and all progress involves sooner or later changes from old methods to new ones, and oftentimes a total surrender, both of prejudice and practice.

After the surrender of the preceding year it is not surprising that the suggestion of further steps in the direction of grand orientism should have seemed superfluous to the committee on general welfare, to whom that portion of the address was referred, and that no report was made thereon.

The grand lodge ordered the issue of thirteen charters to new lodges, continued two lodges under dispensation and granted petitions for sixteen more; listened to an eloquent address from Past Grand Master IRWIN, who promised to have his contemplated history which illness had prevented him from preparing, completed by the next year; investigated and verified the report of the senior grand warden that a brother had attempted to enter the grand lodge in a state of intoxication and, finding that he was not a member, referred his case to his lodge for trial and report; declared what is termed Cerneau Masonry to be still under the severe condemnation of the grand lodge, as being un-Masonic; and adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That although it is not held obligatory in visiting a lodge, for the visiting brother to demand the production of the charter of the lodge visited, yet it is his right and should be exercised at his discretion.

JOHN S. DAVIDSON, of Augusta, and A. M. WOLHIN, of Macon, were respectively re-elected grand master and grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 114) is again the production of different hands—three: BENJ. H. BIGHAM, W. E. MUMFORD and W. S. RAMSEY, an interesting review in which, unfortunately, Illinois finds no place.

## IDAHO, 1890.

23RD ANNUAL.

BOISE CITY.

SEPT. 9, 1890.

The Grand Lodge of Idaho issues a volume of proceedings which for printing, paper and make-up, is equal to the best, and speaks loudly for the taste and liberality of the Masons of that young State.

Illinois was represented at the annual communication by Bro. THOS. C. MAUPIN, past senior grand warden, who presented his credentials during the session and was "on motion" duly received and acknowledged.

The grand master (GEORGE L. SHOUT) who is then doubtless in the sober domain of fact, says that peace, good will and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction. He had but just come down from that other realm where Masons seem to feel themselves free from all constraint of facts, and there said, to be embalmed in cold type, that "Freemasonry is the oldest organization or society of any now existing on the globe." Branches of the Christian church now existing and presenting an unbroken succession were hoary with age before Freemasonry was dreamed of.

Reporting cases of disputed jurisdiction, the grand master discloses the fact that the laws of Idaho are silent as to the method of determining territorial jurisdiction. He decided that it should be determined by air lines, and the grand lodge made the rule a fixed one. Holding that a candidate should not be advanced until proficient, except in extraordinary cases, he declined to grant a dispensation to confer the three degrees on a candidate in three consecutive evenings the object being to furnish a candidate for the grand lecturer to exemplify the work upon, wisely concluding that the advantage gained was not sufficient to warrant a departure from a good rule. In the case of a brother who committed murder and then immediately took his own life, he decided:

"A Mason who commits a premeditated murder is not entitled to a Masonic burial. Had A B lived charges would have been preferred against him, and he would have been expelled from the order.

"Masonry teaches us to obey the moral laws and the laws of the country in which we live. A Mason who has willfully committed murder or other infamous crime, if known, should debar him of all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

No one will question the grand master's conclusion relative to one who has *willfully* committed an infamous crime, but the fact of immediate suicide will always raise the question of responsible mental soundness. In this case the grand master satisfied his own mind on this score by a personal investigation.

The deputy grand master (GEORGE AINSLIE) submitted among his official acts during the absence of the grand master from the jurisdiction, the opinion that 'saloon-keepers ought not to be admitted to the mysteries of Freemasonry' as the already "conclusively" expressed will of the grand lodge, and also that honorary membership could not be recognized under their law, and the grand lodge approved.

The grand lecturers submitted an elaborate plan for disseminating the work, providing for an elective grand lecturer and district grand lecturers appointed by him, district lodges of instruction, etc., and requiring a master elect to have the grand lecturer's certificate of proficiency as a condition of installation, but it failed of adoption. The chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence made a special report on the application of grand lodges for recognition, recommending it in the case of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota because it was regularly organized and had the recognition of the parent grand lodges, and in the case of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico because it had been recognized by "California, Arizona, Oregon, New Mexico, and other American grand lodges, and bears a very high reputation wherever known," and recommending the withholding of recognition in the cases of the grand lodges of Victoria, New Zealand, and New South Wales, chiefly because evidence was lacking that they had been authorized and recognized by the mother grand lodges. He might have added in the case of North Dakota, that the parent grand lodge in hastening to accord recognition to the new body thereby emphasized its recognition of the right of the lodges in the new State to form a grand lodge without anybody's permission. We can find nothing in the record to indicate whether the report was adopted or not.

The pending constitutional amendment proposing to adopt the New York plan of forbidding dismission until the brother asking a dimit produces a certificate of election in some other lodge, failed of adoption.

The appointment of PHILIP MAAS as the representative of Idaho near the Grand Lodge of Illinois was announced.

The one lodge under dispensation failed for some reason unguessable to the appropriate committee, to make returns, and its existence was continued conditionally.

GEORGE AINSLIE was elected grand master; JAMES H. WICKERSHAM re-elected grand secretary, both of Boise City.

The report on correspondence (pp. 40) again by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON, briefly reviews the proceedings of thirty-two grand lodges, Illinois not among them. Bro. STEVENSON confesses that an overdose of politics incident to the first campaign in the new State, has materially interfered

with the work, and as the fathers were "resolv'd against all politicks, as what never yet conduc'd to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will," so we presume our brother is firmly convinc'd that politicks and reviewing are equally incompatible.

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## INDIANA, 1891.

70TH ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 26, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, DANIEL McDONALD, was one of the thirteen past grand masters present. Past Grand Master WM. HACKER was not present. For the first time in forty-six years past, as he says in his letter of regrets, he found himself unable to participate in the labors of the grand lodge, and having passed his four score years he recognized the probability that his work was done. A very cordial response was made by a committee of past grand masters for the grand lodge.

The grand master (JACOB J. TODD) says in his address that the year just closed has been without any startling or unusual events. Death had passed them by, but he calls a long roll of those dead in other jurisdictions, among them—in jurisdictions we have already noticed—Grand Secretary ABELL, of California, and Senior Grand Warden NIBLICK, of Florida, and also Bro. ALBERT PIKE, of the District of Columbia.

In the case of a lodge the surrender of whose charter had been accepted, but in which it afterward appeared that the vote to surrender had been taken at a called meeting and that the financial statement was not satisfactory, the master was at once notified that the charter was arrested and the lodge was summoned to show cause why it should not be annulled.

He properly refused requests for dispensations to elect officers made prior to the date of the annual election and in anticipation of a failure to elect at the proper time, and put his foot down heavily upon violations of the law forbidding begging circulars.

Information having reached the grand master through the public press that a lodge had in a testimonial to one of its deceased members injected a reference to partisan politics, he caused an immediate investigation to be made, from which it appeared that the master of the lodge was alone re-

sponsible for its publication, that it was never reported to the lodge and no record was made of it. He accordingly suspended the master from office and placed the lodge in charge of the senior warden. The grand lodge properly endorsed his action.

Grand Secretary SMYTHE thus concludes his annual report:

Indiana is to-day one of the greatest states in the American Union. Her capital city has become noted as one of the chief cities of the country for conventions, both National and State. The occasions for decorating the buildings of the city, both public and private are numerous. There has never been any provision made for the purchase of an American flag, nor the erection of a flag-staff upon Masonic Temple. The omission is very noticeable upon occasions referred to. In 1864 this grand lodge, by donating one thousand dollars for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, thereby assisted in the defense of the American flag—dear to the heart of every American citizen. The grand lodge has grown and prospered under the protecting folds of this old banner of liberty, and I therefore submit, in all seriousness, that the flag under which we live and prosper, should float from the top of Masonic Temple upon all proper occasions, and that provision to that end should be made by the grand lodge at this meeting.

The grand lodge promptly seconded this patriotic suggestion, and ordered the grand secretary to purchase both flag and staff.

The trustees reported that the grand lodge has \$12,000 invested in long time county bonds, and were instructed to continue that system of loaning the surplus.

In a case before the committee on appeals, wherein after a plea of guilty the vote on expulsion stood six to six, a second ballot the same, and a third seven for to six against, the accused was declared expelled. This action was properly reversed on the ground that a tie vote was a failure to expel and the master should then have taken the vote on the next highest penalty. The case was remanded with instructions that the lodge proceed to assess a penalty, beginning with a vote on indefinite suspension, the penalty next to expulsion. The report of the committee is throughout a model of clearness and judicial fairness.

The following, concurred in by the grand lodge, on a case of invasion of the jurisdiction of an Illinois lodge explains itself:

The committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred that part of the grand master's address referring to the controversy between Triluminar Lodge, No. 767, of South Chicago, Ill., and Colfax Lodge, No. 378, of Lowell, Ind., beg leave to report that they have examined the papers and correspondence in the case and that the grand master's action in the matter should be approved, and Colfax Lodge, No. 378, should pay to Triluminar Lodge, No. 767, the full amount of fees for the degrees received from Henry Neuson, but whose petition was received and acted upon, and degrees conferred by Colfax Lodge, and that Colfax Lodge should make such apology to Triluminar Lodge as is proper under the circumstances.

Newly appointed representatives of other grand lodges were received and accredited by vote of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge annulled one charter, granted one and continued three under dispensation; decided adversely on the recommendation of the grand master to reprint the early proceedings, on account of the great expense and the small encouragement in the way of subscriptions; declined to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees from twenty to fifteen dollars; recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, and declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The ground of action assigned in the latter case is that fifty-eight of the one hundred and forty-eight lodges in the jurisdiction withheld their allegiance and consent, and that the movement for forming an independent grand lodge has not been concurred in by the parent grand lodges. We regret to see this denial by the Grand Lodge of Indiana of the principle of Masonic self-government firmly established in this country for more than one hundred years and to which all American grand lodges, both in the United States and Canada, have appealed as their warrant for existence. The question to be settled when a new grand lodge applies for fraternal recognition is simply one of fact. If in an autonomous state, territory, province or colony where no independent grand lodge exists, a majority of the lodges, not less than three, unite to form an independent grand lodge and do so in a regular and orderly manner, the question of the policy of forming the new body is foreclosed for all outsiders because it has been settled by the highest authority. It is quite certain that the brethren composing the Grand Lodge of New Zealand regret that the lodges have not shown a greater unanimity of allegiance quite as much as we do, but a decisive majority of the lodges—nearly two-thirds—have determined that with only the present degree of unanimity the interests of the Craft in that Colony will be best subserved by the establishment of an independent grand lodge. Having done this, the new body has the same claims to recognition as have the grand lodges of Indiana and Illinois. It is of course quite proper that other grand lodges should take ample time to satisfy themselves that the proceedings have been regular, and that the new body has the allegiance of a majority of the lodges, but we do not understand that the Indiana committee question either of these facts. At all events the two reasons assigned for withholding recognition are that a minority of the lodges hold aloof, and that the movement has not been concurred in by the parent grand lodges. If there is any reason why a grand lodge which is already satisfied that an independent grand lodge has come into being in the same way that its own acknowledged regular existence came about, we know of no good reason why it should wait for the additional evidence which recognition by the parent grand lodges would supply. Enough is as good as a feast.

NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE was elected grand master; WM. H. SMYTHE re-elected grand secretary, both of Indianapolis.

The report on correspondence (pp. 151) by Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS is far above the average of 'prentice work in breadth and ability. One recognizes in it at once the touch of a strong hand, and it is at the same time so fresh and sparkling that we cannot but regret that our reading of it is necessarily so hurried.

Illinois receives generous and very complimentary notice at his hands. The following will give an idea of how we look to an outsider:

No confusion has arisen; no lodge has surrendered its charter; no lodge has required being disciplined, and no evils had called for words of warning to the Craft. A vast amount of good work has been done, and a noteworthy feature of the workings of the Craft was the general desire manifested by the lodges to procure for themselves better halls and furniture; and at the same time the quality of the membership has been steadily maintained and their mutual obligations better and better fulfilled.

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A notable evidence that peace and harmony prevailed throughout the jurisdiction, is the fact that the grand master had not been called upon to render an official decision in any case where issue had been joined. All he had been required to do was to answer questions and "give good and wholesome instruction." Some disputes had arisen among lodges regarding jurisdiction, but all had been settled except two, and they were so nearly adjusted that he did not deem it necessary to report them to the grand lodge. The income is increasing and the accumulation of the grand lodge steadily growing. The committee on grievances was almost without work, and altogether, the grand master was justified in congratulating the grand lodge on the successful closing of the first half century of its life, and in predicting for it a glorious future.

The address of Grand Orator WOLF is highly praised as the utterance of a speaker who "has faith in Masonry and has courage in his faith," and who "with beautiful diction and strong language urges upon Masons the strength of our first charges of good citizenship and obedience to constituted authority."

The Illinois report on correspondence comes in for pleasant mention and valued recognition as standing for the supremacy of Ancient Craft Masonry. We regret that we shall not hear from Bro. COMMONS next year, but we doubt not he will again have his innings. There is always work for such as he. Past Grand Master THOS. B. LONG, of Terra Haute, succeeds him on the committee.

## INDIAN TERRITORY, 1890.

16TH ANNUAL.

MUSKOGEE.

Nov. 4, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, was present and on duty as usual in the Southeast.

The grand master (LEO E. BENNETT) was not called upon to announce the death of any grand or past grand officers of his own jurisdiction. He seems to have exercised a judicious repressing influence in the matter of new lodges, refusing dispensations at two points and discouraging their being asked for at others. He thinks the lodges they already have should be more thoroughly cultivated rather than new ones formed, and would raise the number of petitioners to twenty as one of the conditions of starting a new one. Ten decisions he considered worthy of report, of which the following have general interest:

First. The loss of the first two fingers of right hand is a bar to reception of petition for initiation.

Second. That the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory recognizes perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material.

Fourth. A lodge has the right and ought to prohibit the use of tobacco in its lodge room.

Fifth. That it is un-Masonic and forbidden to confer degrees upon the Sabbath.

Seventh. Charter must always be present when lodge is open.

The grand master is of the kind who cuts the pattern of the grand lodge work in a style to suit himself, and accordingly put several matters into his address in the form of resolution or of statement ready for the action of the grand lodge, most of which were adopted. Of the latter were elaborate forms of petition for degrees and report thereon designed to permit no scandalous or immoral men to squeeze through, and a resolution abolishing the alleged past master's degree, both adopted over the adverse report of the committee on law and usage. The committee recommended the approval of the decisions quoted above with the following modifications:

Decision one. We recommend the following modification: If the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks. Adopted.

That the second decision be modified so as to read: This grand lodge recognizes the jurisdiction of its lodges over rejected material as continuing so long as the material remains resident within the jurisdiction of this grand lodge. Adopted.

His recommendation that selling "whisky, alcohol, *ginger* (which we

presume to be an aboriginal euphemism for some variety of fire-water) or any other intoxicating beverage" be made a Masonic offense, and that saloon-keepers be declared ineligible, took the following form on its unanimous passage:

*Resolved*, That it shall be a Masonic offense for a Mason in this jurisdiction to engage in the dramshop or saloon business, and upon three months' notice to discontinue the same and upon failure to do so, Masons continuing in the business shall upon trial and conviction be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

*Resolved*, That every person engaged in the saloon business either as owners or bartender shall be ineligible to receive the degrees of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction.

The grand master (who in this matter reminds the grand lodge that to a marked degree he "may be likened to a shepherd who stands ever watchful to guard his flock from danger") took a tilt with "Cerneauism" with the result to furnish some interesting reading for those who think it unfraternal to suspect the Scotch Ritters of using the machinery of the grand lodge to further the interests or the schemes of the supreme council. After premising that we (that is Free and Accepted Masons who are not members of the Scottish Rite) are just as well able to judge of the regularity or legality of the claimants to exclusive jurisdiction as though we were admitted to its most guarded chambers, he proceeds to build his logical cob-house of exclusive jurisdiction based on prior occupancy, as follows:

First. Two grand bodies claiming exclusive jurisdiction of the same degrees cannot both lawfully exist in the same territory at the same time.

Second. The first lawfully constituted body working Masonic degrees, established within a territory, and duly recognized by corresponding bodies, thereby obtains and is entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and any other body of the same degree or rite entering later within such occupied territory is a trespasser and unlawful.

This grand lodge is occupying the Indian Territory and has been so duly recognized by the grand lodges in all portions of the world. Therefore any other grand body claiming power and right to confer the three degrees of Masonry in this Territory is unlawful and clandestine, no matter what may be its origin, its history or its purpose.

Likewise the Indian Territory is occupied by a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons which is duly recognized by sister grand chapters; is occupied by a Council of Royal and Select Masters, by a Commandery of Knights Templar, and by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction, all of which bodies are lawfully constituted and established within our borders; and all these rest upon our Blue Lodges and the three degrees therein conferred.

We, therefore, recognize the above named bodies as having obtained exclusive jurisdiction in the Indian Territory over their several grades, by virtue of the foregoing principles. By wise and timely legislation we should prevent any other bodies claiming control of such degrees entering our ter-

ritory and misleading our brethren. Some may hold that we have no right to legislate upon this matter. I simply propose that we should legislate to protect our brethren, who seek membership in the other organizations. We have a clear right and it is our bounden duty to shield our brethren against any disturbing element or clandestine body, no matter whence the source or what the name.

The matter went to a committee of which Past Senior Grand Warden ROBERT W. HILL was chairman, and who thus report:

From all the proceedings of sister grand lodges which have been sent to this grand lodge, it is manifest that there has been a great deal of dissension among our brethren elsewhere, owing to the attempt of a number of brethren in the East to establish clandestine bodies of various so-called "higher" degrees. By a reference to our own proceedings of the year 1889 on pages 37-44 will be found a full history of the controversy as well as a history of the degrees. From this it is apparent that our grand master has taken the only true position on which we as Blue Lodge Masons can stand. *Without professing to know the workings of the Scottish Rite*, we have access to all the printed proceedings, and know by well attested history that the so-called "Cerneau" bodies are comparatively recent in their organization, and have attempted to invade the jurisdiction of the older bodies. If this matter were one which affected Scottish Rite Masons only, we could well afford to let the matter alone, but since "Cerneauism" has sought to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France and other bodies claiming control of the Blue degrees, and has thus acknowledged as genuine Masonry that which every grand lodge in the United States has repudiated, and has asserted claims to the control of the Blue Lodge, the matter has become one which deeply concerns the welfare and harmony of the Craft. No true Mason would urge his brethren to the course which the head of the "Cerneau" did to those Ohio Masons who had been directed to sever their connection with Cerneauism. Masonry is able to settle all its troubles within its own fold without recourse to the law, but this was resorted to and the grand lodge defied in Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. Fortunately for the Indian Territory we are not troubled by Cerneau emissaries. Peace prevails within our borders, and our brethren are of one mind to have it continue. It is better to take steps to prevent an evil than to wait until compelled to undertake a cure. It is for this reason that our grand master has presented the matter and has asked that we take proper steps to prevent further trouble. Your committee fully endorse the position and views of our grand master and recommend the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, A. F. and A. M. re-affirm the declaration of Masonic principles set forth in the address of Grand Master Bennett, touching Masonic occupancy of the territory controlled by it—Indian Territory and Oklahoma—and hereby instructs its subordinates that it recognizes as legal occupants of the Indian Territory the following named bodies and their subordinates, to-wit: The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Indian Territory; the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indian Territory in connection with the General Grand Chapter; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters; The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States; the A. and A. Scottish Rite Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of which Albert Pike is the present Sovereign Grand Commander.

*Resolved*, That in order none may profess ignorance of these matters,

the grand secretary is hereby instructed to prepare a circular letter and send the same to all of the lodges in this jurisdiction embodying the above resolution together with a warning against all other bodies claiming control of the degrees conferred by the bodies named.

This sounds marvellously like the arguments we have heard from other jurisdictions where the principle of exclusive jurisdiction attaching to prior occupancy has been invoked as an excuse for dragging the grand lodge into factional fights of extra-Masonic bodies, and to explain the alacrity of grand lodges in taking the initiative in the business, not only without the procurement of the supreme council but against the advice—superfluous of course—of the most trusted of the imperial authorities against such procurement. From the words we have italicised on down to the resolution there is not a line to indicate that *it was written by the deputy of the supreme council*. In the resolution itself, apart from the significant fact that in the action of every grand lodge that has touched this business the supreme council always gets recognition by name, there is nothing to give away its parentage but a single line, but that is a most significant one. We refer to the language wherein the Masonic occupancy of Oklahoma is spoken of as being under the control of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory. Oklahoma having become autonomous is no longer under the control of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, but is Masonically open territory, subject to be colonized by other jurisdictions on equal terms with that grand lodge until a majority of the lodges existing there exercise the right of forming a grand lodge of their own, which accrues to them from the political change accomplished. Perhaps no one would be so likely to overlook the recent independence of Oklahoma, or forget that the boundaries within the republic are not always co-terminous with those which mark the divisions of the Holy Empire as one who like Bro. HILL is the deputy of the Supreme Council, S. J., “for the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.” But there is one thing that is not forgotten, the supreme council gets the usufruct as usual and the resolution which starts out by re-affirming the principle of exclusive jurisdiction consequent on prior occupancy, ends by declaring the Southern Supreme Council to be the original, only and exclusive imperial occupant when there is not a *Scotch Rite organization of any degree in the whole territory!* Surely in accomplishing this the deputy fully justified the prescience of the supreme council which less than two weeks before had commended his industry and vigilance and invested him with the thirty-third degree and coroneted and proclaimed him an honorary member.

The grand lodge having abdicated its position as the exclusive fountain of authority in Masonry by declaring several other bodies to be with it “legal occupants of the Indian Territory,” made further overtures in the direction of grand orientism by adopting—under the lead of Bro. HILL—the following:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge has been officially informed of the organization of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Indian Territory.

*Resolved*, That we congratulate the Royal Arch Masons of Indian Territory upon the progress and prosperity of Royal Arch Masonry, and request the grand royal arch chapter to exchange proceedings with this grand lodge in the years to come, that we may be fully informed of all that concerns our mutual interests, that the bands of fraternal affection may be strengthened, and that together we may labor for the general interests of Masonry.

The grand lodge also recognized the Grand Lodge of Victoria; extended representation without the voting franchise to lodges under dispensation; chartered two new lodges in Oklahoma, thereby making the number there sufficient to form a grand lodge; changed its time of meeting to the third Tuesday in August, and returned to the old ways by the adoption of the one ballot system.

LEO. EDMOND BENNETT, of Muskogee, grand master, and JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, Atoka, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 130) is the work of Grand Secretary MURROW and ROBERT W. HILL. Bro. MURROW reviews our semi-centennial (1889) volume of proceedings, and rejoices that he has at last been permitted to see Grand Secretary MUNN's picture in default of the man himself, and says "he has a fine face—truly an index of the man—*business*." Grand Master SMITH's address and Grand Orator LORIMER's oration are masterly—abounding in wit and wisdom. Of the report on correspondence he says:

The introduction surveys the entire Masonic field. He says truly: "It still remains true that the events and discussions growing out of the relations of Masonry with associations of Masons, other than lodges, calling themselves 'Masonic bodies,' are by far the most important that the year has brought forth." O these *higher degrees*, so-called, how much trouble they cause! Pride, a desire for some secret somebody else is not in possession of, a love of title, of trappings, etc., etc., everything but *true* Masonry, have fastened on to symbolic Masonry and are trying to suck the life out of it. The Scottish Rite, however, seems to cause the chief disturbances.

The report has an added value from the fact that it reproduces the Charges of a Freemason and the General Regulations.

## KANSAS, 1891.

35TH ANNUAL.

FORT SCOTT.

FEB. 18, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, was present. The grand master (JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE) displays some quiet humor in his accounts of discipline:

Another lodge was charged with secretly conferring the degrees over the objection of a brother. The investigation conducted by W. Bro. E. H. Crawford, as my special deputy, develops some irregularity on the part of the lodge, but the evidence shows that the complainant was engaged at the same time in conducting friends to a certain secret place where he kept intoxicants. We infer from the evidence that the brother was not in a condition to complain of the wrong doings of others, or assist in the conferring of the degrees. In all these cases the lodges have had wholesome advice, and by the reports of the special deputies, the cases do not prove to be as grievous as at first represented to me. I therefore recommend that no further action be taken.

Of the nine decisions reported we copy the following:

1. A brother who has been elected to any office in his lodge and removes from the grand jurisdiction before installation, is entitled to his dimit on application.

2. An objection to the use of the name of CHRIST in prayer by a chaplain of the lodge, is not good and should be ruled out of order. The Holy Bible is the rule and guide to the Mason's faith, and is the Great Light in Masonry. It is broad enough to accommodate every creed or sect acknowledging the Fatherhood of GOD and the Brotherhood of Man.

4. A town having no Masonic lodge, situated equi-distant from two other towns containing lodges, is in the concurrent jurisdiction of both lodges. For the measurement of distances should be from or to the corporate limits, regardless of the particular location of the hall in the town.

5. A master has the right to call a special meeting of his lodge at any time when in his judgment it would be beneficial to and for the good of Masonry. And may make the order for such special communication during the recess of his lodge.

7. Masonic halls leased for a term of years, cannot be dedicated.

8. A lodge may appear in the funeral procession of a brother when it is not conducted by it or any other Masonic association, without obtaining a special dispensation.

9. A lodge loses jurisdiction over material as soon as it passes beyond its jurisdictional lines, with bona fide intent to locate elsewhere.

No. 1 is good sense and good law. No chaplain ought to make No. 2 necessary. If the Bible is broad enough to accommodate every creed, let the chaplain reflect its breadth and inclusiveness, not those centripetal feat-

ures that always and everywhere have been the parents of sectaries. We can imagine no more complete *non sequitur* than this of the grand master in invoking the *breadth* of the Bible to justify something narrower. No. 4 develops for the first time the idea of concurrent jurisdiction outside of a town in which two or more lodges exist. Perhaps that is the reason why we doubt its wisdom, but it seems to us at first blush to be bad policy to multiply exceptions to the general rule that territorial jurisdiction extends half-way on straight lines between neighboring lodges. The rule laid down for measurements is precisely the opposite of ours, which makes the street door of the lodge the starting point. No. 8 is also opposed to our law, lodges in Illinois being forbidden to appear at a funeral unless to perform the burial service. No. 9 puts into a formal decision a proposition whose correctness we have insisted upon elsewhere in this report and in those of former years.

From the character of his correspondence the grand master is of the opinion that the law requiring the lodge by-laws, the constitution and by-laws of the grand lodge and the ancient charges and regulations to be read annually in the lodges, has been violated, and he wisely says that if the lodges will adhere to this requirement, and in addition read the report of the committee on correspondence, they will have fewer difficulties and less appeals to the grand master for light.

The grand secretary reports the completion of the reprint of Vol. I. of the proceedings, and says the whole edition will be needed to supply the lodges, now rapidly increasing.

The grand lodge granted ten charters and continued one dispensation; recognized the grand lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania; took favorable action on the request of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star for a joint committee to devise a plan for an institution for the better care of the widows and orphans of deceased brethren; witnessed an exemplification of the work by the board of custodians; listened to an excellent address from the grand orator, Bro. the Rev. JAMES G. DOUGHERTY, a strong but restrained exposition of what Masonry is and does, broad in spirit and close in insight; sent a constitutional amendment involving the New York plan of transferring a member from one lodge to another without permitting him to touch the earth in his passage, to the committee on jurisprudence, it is to be hoped for final slumber; and fixed upon Leavenworth for its next place of meeting.

ANDREW M. CALLAHAM, of Topeka, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BROWN, Kansas City, Kan., re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 172) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN, is the twentieth from the same hand. He has succeeded admirably in his avowed purpose of crowding a good deal of information into a small space. Of this space he gives Illinois a generous share. He says of the address of Grand Master PEARSON that it furnishes

ample proof that the members of our grand lodge know just who to select for a first-class executive officer, one who knows his duty and faithfully performs it. He says much more that is complimentary of the address, and quoting from it relative to the schools of instruction and the ritual he points the extract with a timely amen. Bro. MOULTON'S graceful speech on his reception as the grand representative of Kansas, is reproduced, and happy selections are made from the address of Grand Orator WOLF.

Quoting from our report of 1890, wherein, inferring from remarks then under consideration, his readiness to accord recognition to such grand lodges in Latin countries as could demonstrate their independence of control or interference on the part of other bodies, without reference to the legitimacy of the lodges uniting to create them, we doubted if he would be ready to recognize an English-speaking grand lodge notwithstanding its individual members might all be known to be lawfully-made Free and Accepted Masons, without first inquiring whether the *lodges* which united to form the new grand lodge were charterless, unconstitutional bodies, or had derived their warrant of existence from some legitimate source, and said we knew of no good reason why those who were 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 knew to be, as individual Masons, of legitimate origin, Bro. BROWN says:

The foregoing criticism savors very strongly of hair-splitting, a business we have never been inclined to engage in. When any grand lodge comes to us having complied in all respects with the laws and usages of Freemasonry as admitted among us, we are ready and willing to accord them a cordial and fraternal recognition, and not until then. From the lessons we have been taught in Masonry, we are led to believe that the Masonic family is rather an extensive one, and for that reason we apprehend that the household of the faithful is badly scattered, and its members may be found in every clime. In such matters we propose to be as watchful, in all matters touching the Masonic lineage of those who may seek our favor and confidence, as our good Bro. Robbins; however, we think it is not well to be too exacting in our requirements.

We suppose we ought not to look a gift horse in the mouth, but this seems to us rather an ungracious way of telling us that he agrees with us. He does agree with us if he demands as a condition of recognition that the body asking it shall comply "in all respects with the laws and usages of Freemasonry as admitted among us," and yet as he thinks we are inclined to split hairs we suppose he sees some ground of disagreement. As he qualifies his promise of as close scrutiny of the Masonic lineage of recognition-seeking bodies as the next man, with the confession that he thinks it is not well to be too exacting in our requirements, we can only infer that he thinks it savors of hair-splitting to require of lodges composed of individuals whose Masonry is of doubtful legitimacy the same authority for their existence as *lodges* that we require of those of whose individual legitimacy there is no

question whatever. If it seems a little fine drawn to him to insist that the lodges must have charters from some authorized Masonic source before they can create a recognizable grand lodge, it will perhaps help him to look at the matter from a new standpoint if we recall the to him familiar Hiram Lodge (Conn.) incident, on which he made a report in 1888, correctly assuming that the lodge and its members were properly under the ban of non-intercourse. These men were all confessedly lawfully-made Masons, but they were assuming to work under the authority of the OXNARD charter, an authority which lapsed on the formation of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut a hundred years before. If three or more lodges possessing the same sort of charter were to report that they had created a grand lodge and in its formation had "complied in all respects with the laws and usages of Freemasonry as admitted among us," would Bro. BROWN consider it splitting hairs if some one were to suggest the propriety of going behind the returns and inquiring whether these bodies had the necessary status to form a grand lodge? If not, is it splitting hairs to insist that other alleged lodges coming forward with the same claim, whose members are not even known to have been lawfully made, should be subjected to the same inquiry?

We observe that under Maine our brother considers it "safe to say that the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the CRUM case was unfortunate, and has injured the name of our noble Institution beyond question," but we do not find that he considers it safe to reproduce side by side—as we have so long urged him to do—the Charges of a Freemason concerning God and religion and his own declaration, to-wit: "We say unhesitatingly, without fear or favor, that any man who does not believe in the authenticity of the holy scriptures should never seek admission in our order." We have no doubt, judging from our personal knowledge of our brother, that he thoroughly enjoys his fellowship in Masonry with many who do not believe in the divine authenticity of the scriptures, certainly not in that portion of them which is most important in his view, and we look forward somewhat hopefully for the time when he will be ready to admit that the Charges of a Freemason, which are the informing soul of Masonry, embody the highest wisdom in nothing more than that portion of them which avowedly makes Masonry instead of dogma the center of union and thereby conciliates true friendship among those whom the latter would keep at a perpetual distance.

We are glad to find the following protest against the principle involved in the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee upon which we animadverted in our last report:

The grand lodge assumed penal jurisdiction and suspended over twelve hundred Masons without the form of trial for non-payment of dues. This is in Tennessee; if in Kansas we would do some kicking before we would submit to this wholesale process of depriving Masons of their rights by *resolution*. There is something stronger than changing laws that bind Masons together. We are not in favor of the exercise of these extraordinary judicial

powers of the grand lodges. All such in our judgment are productive of more evil than good results. They savor too much of "snap judgments," and these actions never look well when they emanate from an Institution like ours.

The fact that Bro. BROWN has purposely condensed himself has by no means left his report poor in good things which we should be glad to copy or summarize if time permitted.

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## KENTUCKY, 1890.

91ST ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCT. 1, 1890.

M. W. E. B. JONES, the representative of Illinois, was not among the fifteen past grand masters present, the list being headed by THOMAS TODD who was grand master in 1853-5.

The address of the grand master (WILLIAM W. CLARKE) is a paper of very great breadth and ability, and the presentation of subjects touched upon are generally models of clear and complete statement. He announced the decease of Past Grand Master CHARLES EGINGTON who died on the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth.

Of the grand representative system he says:

In this connection it may not be amiss to call attention of the grand lodge to certain questionings heard from some quarters of the utility of the whole system of representation among grand lodges, and the propriety of its abolition. I am not prepared to recommend a step which would result in the disruption of inter-grand lodge comity. That the system is not as efficient as it should be is easy of demonstration; that it may be made effectual in the accomplishment of much good is as clear. To this end, therefore, I would suggest that the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky be commissioned for a definite time; that absence from two consecutive communications of the grand lodge to which they are accredited, or failure to report their attendance thereat, should work a forfeiture of commission, and that a letter of instructions be prepared defining the duties of representatives, to be forwarded to each representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and to accompany each commission subsequently issued.

The subject was not reported upon by the committee on correspondence to whom it was sent.

In 1888 Grand Master HOPPER (Kentucky) said the question whether even

the grand master could open a lodge in the absence of the master and wardens was one on which Masonic experts differed. Grand Master CLARKE solved the doubt, if any remained, by authorizing a past master of a lodge whose master and wardens were permanently absent or disabled, to congregate the lodge on a certain date and such other times prior thereto as the good of Masonry or the lodge might require.

In a case wherein the grand lodge had arrested a charter without first citing the lodge to show cause why its charter should not be arrested, he declared the proceeding void and restored the charter.

During the year certain brethren of San Domingo had endeavored to secure a dispensation for a lodge in that republic, but on account of what seemed to him grave constitutional difficulties and other reasons, he had not encouraged the movement. The committee on correspondence reporting on the subject say, the grand lodge concurring:

The committee are unable to see why the brethren asking the dispensation should have wandered so far from home to promote this object, when there are divers jurisdictions lying much closer to them; some of them, too, their own kith and kin, belonging to the same stock and speaking the same language.

The committee hail with pleasure the disposition in the countries where the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite prevails, to organize symbolic lodges independent of any alliances with the so-called higher degrees, but the committee do not see any good reason for organizing symbolic lodges where the territory is already occupied to another Rite. It will only create confusion, and, we believe, will hinder the progress of the object sought to be obtained and so earnestly desired. We believe that the safest plan is to effect a separation of the symbolic degrees from the so-called higher degrees in a peaceable manner, and not by friction. This can be accomplished by trial, patience and perseverance.

The committee are therefore of the opinion that the grand master did right in refusing the petition of the brethren at San Domingo, and we commend him for his wise and conservative course.

Which reminds us of the advice given by the old, retiring judge to his young successor on the bench: "Don't give reasons for your decisions, for while your decisions will probably be right, your reasons will probably be wrong." We have no criticism to make on the decision not to grant the dispensation. That is a matter for the grand lodge to settle without the obtrusion of advice from the outside, and in determining it the Grand Lodge of Kentucky may have shown the greatest wisdom. But when brethren tired of their dissent from the original plan of Masonry are desirous of putting themselves in accord with the loyal Fraternity, we don't think it becomes a grand lodge organized upon the original plan—and requiring its constituents to reiterate at least annually the solemn promise to discountenance all dissenters from it—to couple its refusal of the bread asked for with the advice to continue a diet of stones.

Of one branch of the grand master's duties Bro. CLARKE well says:

Of the many and varied duties of the grand master, none is more important, and certainly none so severely puts to the test his fitness and qualification for his high office, than that of passing upon and deciding the numerous and often intricate questions submitted to him, requiring, as it frequently does, investigation into every branch of the order, its ritual, its philosophy, its theology, its history, and its jurisprudence. At times, like the clerks in chancery in the framing of writs, under the old English law, he may frame a decision in *consimili casu*, and, again, with powers greater than theirs, with nothing to guide him but that vague line which may be designated the trend of legislation, and his own conceptions of the purposes of the order, he finds himself *pro tempore* the law-making power.

We copy from his decisions some that for various reasons are of general interest:

1. A past grand master of another jurisdiction, unless at the time a member of a lodge subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and having received the Past Master's degree, can not install the officers of a lodge within this jurisdiction.

6. The right to install his successor is as much a prerogative of a master as is the right to perform any other of the functions of his office.

12. Not more than five Masons can be made at a meeting. This is a part of the common law of Masonry, and, of course, refers to the initiation of candidates into the Entered Apprentice degree. Of the three degrees, only the second section of the second degree can be conferred on more than one candidate at the same time.

13. The charter of a lodge was arrested by grand lodge for non-payment of dues; subsequently, and at the same session, the dues were remitted. Held, that thereby the grand lodge overruled its former action and restored the charter.

17. It is the duty of the treasurer to pay all drafts made on him by the lodge in the order in which they are presented, if properly drawn and certified. He has no right to, nor authority over, the funds of his lodge other than as their custodian; and failure or refusal to obey the mandate of the lodge or master, when legally expressed, renders him subject to discipline.

18. While it is necessary that a petition should state the age of the petitioner, if for initiation, there is no law requiring him to be twenty-one years old. He must, of course, have reached that age before being initiated, and if under that age it might be well for the petition to allege that he will have reached his legal majority before the meeting at which he is to be initiated, else the report of the committee should show that fact.

20. The fact that a Mason has been convicted by the civil courts does not affect his Masonic status nor deprive his family of any rights conferred by his membership therein. A Mason can be divested of Masonic rights only by the Masonic order.

21. A lodge must be formally opened on each degree. When it has been or is to be opened on the third degree it is not necessary to close on the lower degrees formally; this may be effected by simply "calling off" on the

lower degrees. Closing a lodge on the third degree closes it on all the degrees.

23. It is not essential that a certificate of dimit accompany a petition for affiliation; the fact that the petitioner is a dimitted Mason and the loss of certificate may be established by satisfactory evidence.

24. A lodge can not be lawfully opened more than once the same day. Having been closed on the third degree it should not be again opened that day. It may be called from labor to refreshment as many times as may be necessary before being closed.

25. The action of the civil courts have, and can have no effect on the standing of a Mason in his lodge. If a brother is charged with being guilty of conduct unbecoming a Mason, it is the duty of his lodge to arraign him, disregarding the action of the civil authorities.

26. A Fellow Craft should wear his apron with one corner turned up.

29. A lodge subject to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, having waived its jurisdiction for that purpose, a candidate may petition for initiation or a Mason for affiliation in a lodge of another jurisdiction.

32. There is no law prohibiting a lodge making a donation to one not a Mason.

33. A motion to reconsider a motion, if made by one who voted on the prevailing side, and not later than the next meeting, should be entertained by the master.

34. A motion to rescind an order for the payment of money, made by any member of the lodge at any time before payment, and not affecting the rights of innocent third parties, is in order.

35. The secretary of a lodge has no authority to make any other disposition of the funds of a lodge than to pay them over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor.

39. As to the action of a lodge after a plea of guilty—it is to be borne in mind that the functions of a lodge are both judicial and legislative. As a court it would be its duty to determine the degree of guilt and pronounce judgment. There can be no question, however, that if the accused is penitent the lodge may, acting in its legislative capacity, pardon him, which when done, *ipso facto* terminates the trial.

44. The right to dimit is an inherent right possessed by every Mason, restricted only by refusal to meet pecuniary obligations to his lodge and pendency of charges for unmasonic conduct, and being such can, of course, be exercised only by him who possesses it. A certificate of dimit is only the written evidence of a fact, as has been previously decided, and if issued contrary to the wishes of him the disruption of whose lodge affiliation it purports to evidence, the act is voidable; otherwise, that which is held to be a right is converted into a wrong, and is made a vehicle of punishment. Subsequent acquiescence on the part of him to whom the certificate was issued will amount to a ratification of the act; wherefore, should it be his intention to avoid it, it will be his duty, without unnecessary delay, and before the commission of any act amounting to or implying a ratification, to disavow an intention of dimitting, whereupon it will be the duty of the master to make an order annulling the act and cancelling the certificate.

50. At the eighty-ninth session of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky an amendment to the constitution of the grand lodge was proposed for the consideration of the subordinate lodges, by the provisions of which certain bodies therein enumerated were acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine, and a heavy penalty provided against "any Mason who shall hereafter take or receive, or communicate, or confer, or sell, or to be present at or assist in communicating or conferring, or selling, or solicit any one to take or apply for any alleged 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 hereinafter acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine." At the same session of the grand lodge a resolution was adopted, the effect of which was to make the aforesaid amendment immediately operative, and continue it in force until the proposed amendment should be incorporated into the organic law, not as an amendment to the constitution, but as an edict or regulation; in other words, there was an amendment proposed to the constitution of the grand lodge, which, under a provision of the constitution, must lie over one whole vacation before it could be acted on. There was also adopted a regulation or edict set forth in the same language as the amendment, to take effect immediately and to be terminated by the adoption of the said amendment. This is believed to be a clear and explicit statement of the action of the grand lodge at its eighty-ninth session. At its ninetieth session the aforesaid amendment to its constitution was adopted with the following amendment: "*Provided, however,* That before the privileges thus guaranteed to the several bodies enumerated, their respective Grand Councils, Encampments, etc., shall first amend their several constitutions, viz., requiring that each member of their subordinate bodies shall henceforth be in active affiliation with some subordinate Blue Lodge," meaning, of course, that before the several bodies named in the amendment to the constitution could avail themselves of the privileges guaranteed by the amendment, their several constitutions must be amended as therein indicated. The question is, what is now the law on this subject?

Held: First—That the adoption of the amendment to the constitution, whether in its original form or modified by subsequent amendment, repealed the edict or regulation.

Second—That the amendment to the constitution as adopted is not now in force or effect, except as first held herein, and by its terms can not become operative until its conditions are complied with by the bodies therein enumerated.

Third—That the adoption by the grand lodge of a law which, by its provisions, is for a time in abeyance, and which can become operative only upon the happening of some uncertain event, must be formally promulgated by proclamation of the grand master, after the happening of such event, before it becomes obligatory upon the Craft.

Fourth—That the adoption by the grand lodge of an amendment to its constitution is the solemn adjudication of all matters within the scope and purpose of such amendment, and therefore all previous legislation on matters embraced therein and in conflict therewith is thereby repealed.

These were all approved except No. 50, of which more hereafter. This approval makes it certain that No. 1 is Kentucky law, but we do not think it is the law of Masonry. Like the Illinois law which makes affiliation a necessary qualification of the installing officer—although affiliation in any other

jurisdiction fulfills the requirement—we think it is the denial of an eligibility that attaches to the *person* by virtue of his service in the office of master and no more to be denied while he remains in good standing than the fact of which it is born. No. 18 differs from our law inasmuch as the latter forbids the reception of a petition from one who is less than twenty-one years of age. No. 20 is in accord with our law. We suppose No. 21 to reflect local law, at least in part. In the jurisdiction of Common Sense, unvexed by the logical and illogical vagaries of successive grand lecturers, there is in “opening up” nothing more necessary than to *open up*, “calling off,” or formally “dispensing with labor” and the like being surplusage; and so in closing: whatever may have been opened, when the lodge is closed there isn’t anything left open, no matter on what degree the closing ceremony has been performed. No. 24 is a good rule to prevent snap judgments in matters of business after a portion of the members have left, but there is no reason in the nature of things why it should not be disregarded if it is held to refer, as we presume it is, to one continuous session. If all the members remain and it is found convenient to return to the third degree after it has been once closed in order to take up something that had been forgotten, or which comes up as an afterthought, the equities are not violated by going back to it. We have never seen the practice indicated by No. 26. No. 29 agrees with our law so far as it refers to petitions for the degrees, but no Master Mason here has to ask permission to affiliate anywhere on the round earth where he can find a lodge to receive him. We believe No. 39 to be good law, although our own regulations say the lodge shall, on conviction, inflict adequate punishment—meaning thereby some one of the four specified grades. No. 44 also accords with our judgment. The committee on jurisprudence (Past Grand Master PETTIT chairman) thus report on No. 50:

We especially commend his decision numbered 50, wherein he decides that the amendment to the constitution of this grand lodge at the eighty-ninth session thereof, which provides, among other things, “that any Mason who shall hereafter take or receive, or communicate, or confer, or sell, or be present at or assist in communicating, or conferring, or selling, or solicit any one to take or apply for any alleged 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;” and providing “that before the privileges thus guaranteed to the several bodies enumerated, their respective Grand Councils, Encampments, etc., shall first amend their several constitutions, viz., requiring that each member of their subordinate bodies shall henceforth be in active affiliation with some subordinate Blue Lodge,” is not now in force or effect, and by its terms can not become operative until its conditions are complied with by the bodies therein enumerated; and must be formally promulgated by proclamation of the grand master, after the happening of such event, before it becomes obligatory upon the Craft, thereby removing from the domain of this grand lodge a vexatious and disturbing element which has marred and threatened the peace and harmony of this Masonic brotherhood for some years past.

The subject being made a special order was taken up the hour named, and on motion of Past Grand Master CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON the report and the decision were laid on the table, on a call of lodges, by a vote of 187½ to 149½. The temperature may be inferred from the fact that a call of lodges was had on the clinching motion to reconsider that action and to lay that motion on the table. Subsequently Past Grand Master PETTIT introduced the following:

*Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,* That no action at this session of the grand lodge shall be construed as in any manner invading or altering the constitutional amendment adopted at its last communication by this grand lodge, which compels Grand Councils, Grand Encampments, and all other orders therein enumerated, before receiving any of the benefits conferred in what is known as the Reinecker resolutions, that *first* their constitutions shall be amended compelling their members to be active, affiliating Blue Lodge members. We hereby affirm the old landmarks, and assert that no Mason can be higher than a third-degree Mason; that as such we know nothing of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of any so-called higher degrees; and that the peace and harmony of this grand lodge require that its "tiled door" shall forever be closed, except to the appeals of charity and the interest of our own beloved grand lodge.

The discussion on the resolution was interrupted by the special order for the election of officers, and on coming up for final action was withdrawn by general consent, the result being a compromise, we judge, the other factor being the restoration of Bro. CHARLES T. HILL on the motion of one of the leaders of the grand orient party.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges and continued two under dispensation, arrested seven charters outright and three more conditionally and reinstated four; recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, and by the advice of the same committee decided that the proper time had not arrived for the recognition of any of the alleged grand lodges existing in the Republic of Mexico; requested the directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Home to suspend the superintendent, matron and some other employes of that institution, pending the examination of charges brought before it, and appointed a committee to make the investigation.

CHARLES H. FISK, of Covington, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT (Masonic Temple) Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 115) is again by Bro. JAMES W. STANTON, whom we hail as Thane of Cawdor, he having been elected junior grand warden. As usual his report is a paper of great interest. Illinois proceedings for 1889 are very thoroughly reviewed. He says this among other things of the address of Grand Master SMITH:

The address is a very lengthy one, but full of interest all the way through, whether in his elegant sketch of the early history of Freemasonry in Illinois,

or in referring to the local affairs of the jurisdiction, including his reference to the distinguished dead of his own and other jurisdictions, and his statement of the affairs of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. His decisions and all else mentioned in the address are highly interesting.

He touches several matters treated of in the address and quotes the animadversions of the grand master on the manner in which this committee discussed what he was pleased to call Cerneauism, although it was the other faction that chiefly got itself discussed. He compliments highly and justly Grand Secretary MUNN's historical tables and memoranda. Of the semi-centennial exercises he says:

The crowning glory of the communication was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the grand lodge, which occasioned the sending out of a large number of invitations to all parts of the Masonic world. We do not see that Kentucky was represented on the occasion, and not even a letter of apology was sent, or if received, was not published. But we are sure none was offered, else Bro. Munn would have found room for it. Now, we regard this as all wrong. When one grand jurisdiction is honored by another by invitation to attend and participate in some special festivities, it certainly is common courtesy to acknowledge receipt of the invitation, and, if not able to attend, an apology for inability to do so. If those to whom the invitations are sent out do not care for themselves, they should respect the jurisdiction that elevated them to the place that gave them the privilege of receiving such honors.

The festivities were on a magnificent scale, and the speeches were grand. We shall not attempt to say anything about them. To do so would take more time and space than we can spare. A very beautiful medal was struck in commemoration of the happy event, and over six hundred guests were seated at the banquet table, the menu of which was elegant. Before proceeding to the banquet table a splendid address was delivered by Bro. Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., who several years ago was well and favorably known in Kentucky as an able divine and a faithful exponent of Masonry. We can not mention more of this elegant address than to say that his tributes to our distinguished Past Grand Master Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Eli S. Parker, the renowned Seneca Indian and Chief of the Six Nations, is of the very highest type, and place them in the front rank of profound orators, giving to our Clay the title of "Demosthenes of the South."

The refusal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to recognize certain so-called grand lodges of Scotch Rite origin on the ground of incurable congenital illegitimacy of the bodies forming them, leads him to remark that he is not converted to the doctrine of Bros. GURNEY and ROBBINS and does not expect to be until he is ready to say that all Masonry is spurious which does not spring direct from English-speaking grand lodges, which he does not believe. Touching his remark that the universality of Masonry would be narrowed down to a small portion of the inhabited globe if such were the case, it is only necessary to say that we discussed that phase of the question with him in our report for 1890, and we refer him to that report for what we think is a conclusive answer to the point raised. We refer him also to that report for

our views on sectarianism in Masonry, a subject on which he is pleased to call them erratic. Of the Illinois report on correspondence for 1889, he says:

He devotes more than eight pages to a review of Kentucky for 1888, quoting from the address of Grand Master Smith, the report of the committee on jurisprudence on the Cerneau question, and commenting vigorously on both, calling the able report of our venerated McCorkle in 1869, on the Grand Orient of France and Louisiana troubles, a "stump speech" in favor of the legitimacy of the Southern Supreme Council, and that it now crops out that our action was a formal recognition of the legitimacy of the Southern Supreme Council, but seems to think we hardly knew what we were doing at that time. We say to Bro. Robbins that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky knew then what it was about, and it knows now just as well as then. We do not propose to argue this question at length, for we have not the time or the disposition to do so.

We did not say that Bro. McCORKLE's report on the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by the Grand Orient of France was a stump speech in favor of the legitimacy of the Southern Supreme Council, but we did say that he injected into that report a stump speech on the immaterial question of the legitimacy of the Supreme Council of the State of Louisiana, and we repeat it for the purpose of saying that the expression is neither discourteous, unparliamentary nor unfraternal, as Bro. STATON would make it appear. All *obiter* matter is in the nature of a stump speech, even if it would be a model of restrained argumentative composition in its proper place. Bro. McCORKLE's statement in that report that there were in the United States two legitimate supreme councils dividing its territory between them, was entirely *obiter* having no more bearing upon the question before the grand lodge than the statement that there were in the United States two branches of the Methodist episcopacy. The question before the grand lodge was that of sustaining the integrity of Ancient Craft Masonry in this country against the invasion of a foreign power. As we showed in that portion of our remarks which Bro. STATON did not quote, and which neither he nor any other Scotch Riter is likely to quote, "the offense of the French grand orient did not lie in its having sustained a pretender in invading the territory of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, but in having sustained a body in invading the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana by planting blue lodges therein to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. All reference in those grand lodge reports [Bro. McCORKLE's and others that happened to be written by Scotch Ritters] to disputed jurisdiction as between different councils was mere surplusage—if it escaped being an impertinence—for the action of Kentucky and every other American grand lodge would have been the same if the body invading the rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had been of ramrod regularity under the laws of the Holy Empire."

In one sense Bro. STATON may be right in saying that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky knew what it was about then, and that it knows now just as

well as then. If he means by this however that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky consciously and purposely adjudicated the question of the legitimacy of the supreme councils, and declared "the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, holding its seat at Boston, in Massachusetts, and the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, holding its seat at Charleston, in South Carolina," to be Masonic bodies with the conscious design of making that declaration Masonic law in Kentucky, did it also know what it was doing when it acknowledged the *right* of the supreme councils to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry by the adoption of the same report? That report says:

These two supreme councils *claim and have the right*, through their various subordinate bodies, to confer *all* the degrees of their Rite, *including those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason*, up to the highest degree conferred in those bodies. Nevertheless, in order that no conflict of jurisdiction, in regard to the first three degrees of Masonry, should arise in the United States, between the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite and the grand lodges exercising jurisdiction over the York Rite, as it is called, the two supreme councils have agreed (*not surrendering the right to confer the first three degrees*, for that would have been to emasculate the Scottish Rite), that wherever, in the United States, there are, or shall be, grand lodges exercising jurisdiction over lodges working in the York Rite, and conferring only the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, they will not permit the lodges of the Scottish Rite to confer these degrees on any applicant for the Scottish Rite degrees, requiring all such applicants, however, to have previously taken those degrees in the York Rite lodges.

The italics are ours. In this matter, at least, either the grand lodge did not then know what it was doing, or the Scotch Ritters who are now so swift to deny that the supreme councils ever professed to have any authority in the Masonry of the three degrees don't know what they are doing.

We are quite ready to believe with Bro. STATON that his grand lodge knows now what it is doing just as well as in 1869, and judging from the indications between the lines of a red-hot time at the communication under review, it knows a good deal better what the Scotch Ritters are about.

Of our remark that at the time of the quarrel between Bro. ALBERT PIKE and Bro. GEO. FRANK GOULEY it was current talk that the former threatened in certain contingencies to establish blue lodges in Missouri, Bro. STATON says:

Fortunately we have before us the correspondence which took place between these two distinguished brethren, and we fail to find in it the least sign of a threat to establish Blue Lodges in Missouri. The only threat used by Bro. Pike in his answer to Bro. Gouley is as follows:

"I fail to see how you will go about deterring us from receiving Master Masons, or them from obtaining our degrees. Averse as I am to controversy, I shall, if you or any body of Royal Arch Masons or Templars compel me to it, retort with such force as I can, and I shall not spare the pretenses

of Chapter Masonry or Templarism to antiquity, or to the rightful possession of secrets borrowed from the Scottish Rite."

If there is any other threat embraced in the correspondence of Brother Pike we fail to find it. To give a thought that Brother Pike ever thought of such a thing as the establishment of Blue Lodges in a territory already occupied by a legal grand lodge, much less threatened to do so, is to advertise him an imbecile or a fool, and we suppose there are none so weak or insane as to believe either. It will be remembered that this controversy related entirely to Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar, and Master Masons were not brought into it at all. Brother Pike knows as well as any one in the world that the establishment of Blue Lodges by the Supreme Council over which he presides, in any jurisdiction in the United States, would be the death knell to Scottish Rite Masonry all over the land. Upon the other hand he boldly disclaims any right of the Supreme Council to do so.

What is more conclusive than this negative evidence is the fact that Bro. PIKE himself has denied it. The fact cited by Bro. STATON that Bro. PIKE boldly disclaims any right of the supreme council to do so is not conclusive, but has no bearing upon it, because Bro. PIKE had not, as he himself states, come to the conclusion that the supreme councils did not possess the "unsurrendered" right to confer and govern the blue degrees which Bro. McCORKLE claimed for them and which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, with its eyes wide open—as Bro. STATON assures us—conceded to them, until 1877, ten years after his controversy with Bro. GOULEY.

We infer that Bro. STATON is not fully in accord with Bro. PIKE on this subject, inasmuch as he favors the recognition of grand lodges created by lodges assumed to be chartered by supreme councils, while Bro. PIKE says, writing in 1877: "Until recently we believed that the supreme councils had the right to create and govern symbolic lodges from the beginning, and that where they did not exercise it they simply refrained for the sake of harmony; but being called upon carefully to consider the question, we are of the clear opinion that, upon the face of the Grand Constitutions, these give no such power."

We should be glad to touch other features of Bro. STATON's report, with which we find ourselves in accord, but we have more than used up our space.

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## LOUISIANA, 1891.

79TH ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEB. 9, 1891.

This volume contains besides the proceedings of the annual communication the records of a special communication held Sept. 29, 1890, to consider financial questions growing out of the building of the new temple.

R. W. Bro. W. P. STUBBS, the representative of Illinois, was not present at either of the communications.

The grand master (CHARLES F. BUCK) begins with a reference to their houseless condition, their old temple having been sold and demolished, and passes by an easy transition from material temples to the spiritual. He says:

The spirit alone prevails; it blooms in perpetual identity; it expands in growing exaltation; it goes ever onward and upward on the ladder of faith, hope and charity, the rounds of which eternally repeat themselves, until perhaps at some point the summit-seat of perfect happiness may be attained. So, Masonry and the good that is in it may live and prosper independently of the temples and habitations to which we are accustomed. In the "heart" we are made: in the "heart" we should grow.

We have destroyed one temple; we are erecting another; some day, surely, this too will disappear; whether by choice, as ours, whether by circumstance of fate, or by the gradual waste of natural decay, is quite the same; Masonry will be there as it is here now, surviving, ♣

"Unhurt amid the war of elements,"

unimmortal as the soul, from which it springs. So let us remember, while in the pursuit of our own selfishness, to gratify pleasure and escape inconvenience, or to make revenue, we build temples. Masonry is nowhere purer and more beautiful than in the valleys and on the hilltops, under the expanse of the blue canopy of heaven, divested of all pomp and splendor, clothed only in the immortal garment of spiritual truth.

There was no vacant chair in the grand lodge, but he announced the death of District Deputy Grand Master W. D. HENDERSON, of the seventh district, and referred to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

Referring to foreign relations, he says:

The only matter that has occurred to me in this consideration is that we are not in communication or fraternal relations with many prominent Grand Orients in Europe.

There may be good reasons for it; perhaps it is simply because no mutual steps have been taken to bring about friendly intercourse.

I think, both on principle and for practical reasons, something should be done in this regard. Hundreds of our brethren go to different parts of Europe annually, most of them would like to visit Masonic lodges. The existence of express fraternal relations would facilitate and perhaps add to the pleasure and enjoyment of visits. I would suggest that the committee on foreign correspondence take the matter in hand to assist the grand lodge or the incoming grand master, in determining whether it may be desirable or proper to establish or renew formal fraternal intercourse.

If Bro. BUCK had read proceedings and correspondence reports as closely for the last twenty years as reviewers are compelled to do, he would have seen that communication with many European bodies have lapsed because of the growing feeling that from being mixed up with politics and for other causes

they are scarcely identifiable as Masonic, even apart from the fact that the "grand lodges," so-called, which help to compose them lack the independence which would render them recognizable as equals. The grounds on which the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1871, ordered that "recognition and correspondence" between itself and grand orients should "cease," were tersely stated by Grand Master ANTHON:

"Each of these grand orients is more or less subject to the authority of what I believe to be known as a 'Supreme Grand Council,' which is, as its name denotes, the ultimate governing body of the Masonic jurisdiction and superior to the grand orient."

The supreme grand council belongs to a rite, and requires for admission to its governing body the possession of degrees wholly unknown to this grand body, and in those countries considered and spoken of and really being 'higher degrees' in their system.

"Representation, therefore, with the grand orients is a representation and treaty between the supreme Masonic power in the Free and Accepted rite, our own, and a subordinate body in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, adopting these terms as convenient."

Representation between the grand lodge and the supreme council is, of course, impracticable from the degrees additional to that of Master Mason, required in those bodies, and doubtless also from the rank and authority over 'inferior' degrees, so termed, which belong to them.

For such reasons as these some of the most distinguished American advocates of the recognition of grand lodges of Scottish rite origin, provided they administer only the symbolic degrees and are free from all entanglements with grand orients and supreme councils, are opposed to the recognition of grand orients.

The grand master submitted five decisions, a portion of which we copy:

I. In one of our lodges a serious contention arose over the taking of the ballot on an application for affiliation.

The worshipful master, in preparing and announcing that the ballot would be taken, omitted the usual formula, "white balls elect, black balls reject." In all other respects the ballot was fully announced, and it was not claimed that there was or could have been any misapprehension as to the object of the ballot. It resulted unfavorably, and the applicant should then and there have been declared rejected, there being more than one black ball cast. After the announcement protest was made that because the worshipful master had failed to observe the formula the ballot was absolutely illegal and void, and should be considered as not having taken place. The worshipful master, more for the sake of peace and harmony than because he really thought the point well taken, allowed a second ballot. I hold that in this he erred; neither the written nor the unwritten law of Masonry make any particular form of announcement of the taking of the ballot sacramental; it is sufficient that the voting be by "ballot,"—secret—and that the brethren are sufficiently advised of the object for which it is taken. The law does not speak of "black" but only of "*negative*" ballots, and when a lodge ballots

by means of the well-known ballot-box and black and white balls, the use of these is so universally understood that the omission to announce it must be considered as without effect on the legality of the ballot.

In dealing thus I would like to be understood as dealing only with the strict question of law. As matter of wise and safe government of the lodge, I think the master cannot be too careful in all details attending the ballot on candidates, and it would be better that he should err on the side of excessive caution than relax any form of announcement to which the brethren have been accustomed. \* \* \*

2. Out of this same controversy grew a contention as to the manner in which balloting should be done, especially by the officers. The particular inquiries were, "Should the worshipful master salute the senior warden before casting his ballot?" (by sign, etc.) and "Should the three officers leave their seats, salute, etc.?" I answered that there was nothing in law or usage that made any particular mode of casting the ballot obligatory.

3. An aged man, somewhere near or above seventy years old, contemplated making application for affiliation. The worshipful master of the lodge to which he intended to apply desired to know what "dotage" meant as it appears in our law; whether by the mere fact of age a party came under the prohibition implied. I answered, of course, in the negative. Dotage is a condition "of imbecility of mind or loss of understanding by reason of old age," but every old man is not therefore a dotard. Fitness for admission, in this regard is not a question of age, but of mental capacity to act with freedom and responsibility.

5. R. W. Bro. D. D. G. M. B. F. Scott, 12th Masonic District, reported that being about to confer the degree of E. A. on a candidate he refused to proceed on having learned that the candidate had not signed his name to his application, but that the name had been appended for him by his "voucher." The applicant, it appears, cannot write and authorized his friend to sign for him. He asked my judgment on his refusal to confer the degree. Of course, I approved his action; both on the letter of the law and the edict of this grand lodge approving a ruling of P. G. M. Girard, in 1874, grand lodge regulations, page 20. The requirement seems to be absolute: the candidate *must sign his name* to the application. This provision is so imperative that a signature by *mark*, which in business transactions the law admits, would not suffice.

All were properly approved.

From the report of the grand secretary we observe that transfer of jurisdiction from one lodge to another requires in Louisiana the interposition of the executive office. In Illinois the correspondence is between the lodges alone. The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, shows the disbursement of \$22.50 to applicants from Illinois.

Past Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, of Illinois, was received as a visitor with the grand honors. Three charters were granted and two lodges continued under dispensation; a general celebration of St. John the Baptist's Day was ordered, the lodges in New Orleans to celebrate together, those in the country together or separately as should be most convenient, the pro-

ceeds to form the nucleus of a widows' and orphans' home fund; and much time and thought was given to the work and how to disseminate it.

BRO. JAMES C. BATCHELOR retired from the office of grand secretary which he had filled so efficiently for twenty-four years. The fraternal good wishes of thousands of Craftsmen will go with him wherever he may be.

CHARLES FRANCIS BUCK, of New Orleans, was re-elected grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT (Drawer No. 81, P. O.) New Orleans, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 90) by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, is, like its predecessors for some years past, prepared on the topical plan and is provided with an index by which its value, otherwise great, is much enhanced.

He gives eighteen pages of his report to extracts from the different proceedings on "The Cerneau Question," and his own comments thereon. There has been so much heat displayed by the parties to this quarrel that it is refreshing to find a distinguished member of the supreme council who can write of it in a spirit of judicial fairness. For this reason and because there is so much in his remarks that bears upon the folly of grand lodges being dragged into the controversy, we quote at some length:

What is Cerneauism? It professes to be an organization of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and to trace its genealogy from Joseph Cerneau who it is protested was in possession of the degrees of that rite with power to establish a Supreme Council as the governing body of that rite in the United States. As to these pretenses we do not now propose to write a single sentence—enough on that has already been written. It, or its principal organization had its headquarters in New York city, and from that, its missionaries have attempted the establishment of its various bodies in different parts of the country. This brought it in direct conflict with the Supreme Councils of the Southern and Northern jurisdictions, who take their origin, the first from 1801 when was established in Charleston, S. C., the first known of the existing Supreme Councils of the rite in the world, and the Northern from 1813, when it was established in New York by Emanuel de la Motta, by consent of the Supreme Southern Council. These two had occupied the whole territory for many years, when in 1881, the other commenced its work.

There was more or less interference with grand lodges and grand lodge Masonry, and hence the controversy. Each charge the other with claiming a right, which for the time is waived, to establish Blue Lodges, and each as strenuously deny the charge. It must in all candor, be admitted that neither now claim any such right, and it is equally true that both parties did claim the right until within a comparatively few years, though as a general thing waiving the right. It may be that more or less directly one or both have, to some extent in the past, exercised the right claimed but now abandoned.

But there are among the violent opposers of the two Supreme Councils, the Southern and Northern, and who claim to be not the advocates of the Cerneau Council, who denounce rites, or as they call them, "High Riteism,"

as not Masonic at all, and not to be recognized by grand lodges as having a Masonic existence. They pretend to know nothing of the rite and that they cannot know, and at the same time talk and write as though they knew more than the chiefs of the rite itself.

The grand lodge Masonry is founded on certain principles called the Landmarks, and which are taught in the lodges and inculcated in the various ceremonies, which most admit to be; a belief in God, the Father of the human race; the Brotherhood of Man through that common source of life; the immortality of that spirit breathed by God into man whereby he became a living soul; and the moral law—love to God and man—our rule of conduct being, to do unto others as we would be done by.

It is from these fundamental principles that we deduce our form of government, our organization of lodges and grand lodges. As, in the words of Bro. Gould, the great Masonic historian quoted elsewhere under the head of "Landmarks," he says: "Freemasonry is founded upon the perfect equality of all its members, and its governing body is an elective and representative one. In fact the craft governs itself." No other conclusion can possibly harmonize with the constant teachings in our ceremonies. All are bound by the same ties; all meet on the level; all are of one common and equal brotherhood. When viewed in this light it is difficult to see what standing there can be for the theories of the inherent rights of grand lodges and grand masters, *et id omne genus*.

Such are, in the main, the features of grand lodge Masonry, the Masonry of the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. It inculcates certain ideas, principles, truths. So, of what some call the Royal Arch Rite, the Templar Rite, etc. Each have their additional ideas and truths, or at least their peculiar paraphrase of those of the lodges. And how is it with the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite? We submit that it is the same with this rite, whether advocated by the Cerneaus or Regulars.

As we are among those who oppose the pretensions of the High Rites so far as it is claimed that their rites are any part of Masonry, we beg to remind Bro. FELLOWS that it is not necessary to know anything about the hidden things of those degrees in order to determine that they are not Masonry. Indeed we shall see that he himself admits that unless they can be separated from the hierarchical features of government the Scottish Rite is not Masonry. After quoting from Bro. ALBERT PIKE as to what the Ancient and Accepted Rite is, he continues:

This writer has been a Mason since 1849, a recipient of all the degrees of both rites since 1856; has worked them all as presiding officer of every body he belonged to and in other capacities, and prides himself with having devoted some time and study to the teachings and philosophy of both the rites and all the degrees, and he must say, from his personal knowledge, there are great truths in them all, well calculated to benefit the student and the human race, and that Bro. Pike has not stated the claims of the Ancient and Accepted Rite nearly strong enough in the words quoted above from his address, and will add that there is nothing in the moral, ethical, religious, political or philosophical teachings of the rite to which the strictest of those who claim that all Masonry is embraced in the three degrees could condemn as contrary to what is taught in the lodge. They are indeed a philosophical exemplification of the symbols of the lodge. They teach, emphatically, lib-

erty, equality, fraternity, in addition to faith in God the immortality of the soul, the brotherhood of man, and as necessarily growing out of these.

But there is one feature of the Ancient and Accepted Rite with which this writer has never been satisfied—its members are not equal, though its doctrines emphatically teach equality; its governing body is not an elective and representative one; the craft, members of the rite, do not govern themselves. If we mistake not, the eliminating of this feature from the government of the rite would soon end all the strife. There is no reason why it should not be done. There is nothing in the teachings of the degrees, the ceremonies, which would prevent; on the contrary, they inculcate an elective and representative body even more strongly than do those of Blue Masonry. As a member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction, as a 33d degree member for thirty-four years, I can say this, and have so thought for the last thirty years, and without fear of running counter to the laws of the rite. I feel certain that the change can be had, and when the organization is changed so as to bring about this result, there will be no more strife than there now is among Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar, and no controversy between the bodies of the rite and grand lodges.

It may be said this cannot be done without destroying the rite. Such a change in the constitution and working of the order is radical, and it would cease to be. But is this so? Is the rite depending upon the existence of this hierarchy? Does it consist in the hierarchical form of government? We submit, on the contrary, that this is not so; that in its degrees, in the moral, ethical teachings of its ceremonies, nearly, if not quite, all the great changes have already been made, and within the last thirty years. If the constitutions of 1786 could not be changed without destroying the rite, how could the number of members of the supreme council be increased from nine to thirty-three or more?

But we are getting beyond our intention. The object of these remarks is to induce the great contestants on both sides to unite and agree to lay aside all strife, other than to seek to remodel the organization upon an equality basis and save the methods for ennobling the human race which the rite possesses. *If the existence of the rite depends upon its hierarchical feature, and without it the rite would cease to exist, then we agree with Bro. Gould that the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite is not Freemasonry.* A rite is a ceremony, and the ceremony of the A. and A. Rite, wherever is taught the principles of the rite, constitute the rite and not the form of the organization. As said before, the teachings in the ceremonies and lessons of the various degrees of the A. and A. Rite inculcate more strongly than those of the "Blue degrees," the principle of government in Freemasonry, that there should be the perfect equality of its members; that the governing body is an elective and representative one; that in fact the Craft governs itself. The real teachings of all the degrees from Entered Apprentice (emphatically) to the thirty-third, and Knights Templar, teach this and are designed to prepare the Mason for that very duty, self-government—not only in the lodge but in society and the world.

We insist that the hierarchical feature in the organization of the rite is not a necessary part of it, but is an excrescence engrafted upon it by men fond of power and in an age when one-man power made supreme pretensions to prerogative; and such are the claims of those who set up the prerogative question of grand masters and grand lodges.

The features of the controversy which have led to the foregoing, seem

to compel us to further remarks. There are, we submit, two sides in this controversy. Bro. Pike, the Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, has repeatedly objected to the bringing of this controversy into the grand lodges. It is a pity his requests were not heeded.

With reference to the first part of this last extract it is proper to keep in mind the fact that the question is not whether the Ancient and Accepted Rite is better than Freemasonry, but whether it is Freemasonry. We had occasion to discuss this question—apart from the hierarchical feature as well as including that—in reviewing Bro. PIKE's address delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Scottish Rite cathedral in Washington by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and while reviewing the proceedings of that grand lodge. To that discussion, found on page 44 of our report (*Ill. Proc. 1889*) we beg to refer Bro. FELLOWS for what seems to us a conclusive showing that grand lodges cannot admit that the rite administered by the supreme councils—and we might add by the chapter and commandery—to be Masonry. If it is not conclusive, the fact remains that neither Bro. PIKE nor any other defender of the High Rites' claims to the Masonic character of their degrees has so far as we know undertaken to meet the points raised. The same is true of our remarks under the head of Kentucky last year, on page 106 of our report (*Ill. Proc. 1890*), where some of the points are touched.

We have italicised one sentence of Bro. FELLOWS' because we wish to call attention to an admission of the frankest kind by a distinguished Scotch Riter of what we have been roundly abused for saying. Of course if it is true that it is necessary to divest the rite of its hierarchical features in order to make it Masonry, it goes without saying that while that feature remains it is not Masonry. And so far it remains.

We have made frequent reference in these reports to the expulsion of Bro. PEREZ SNELL by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana at the order of the supreme council. Bro. FELLOWS says this was a "Cerneau" supreme council established there in 1839, although elsewhere he speaks of the latter as commencing work in 1881. We have never followed the history of the contending factions closely enough to understand this. We suppose that he does, and it is not necessary that we should. The fact shows that whichever of the factions is on top will go at any length to keep there. The "Cerneau" grand council "demanded," says Bro. FELLOWS in the following extract, "that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana should expel him, a member of the grand lodge, because *it* had," and the grand lodge obeyed. To-day the other faction demands that its rival be excommunicated because *it* has banned them:

In 1839, the "the Cerneau" Supreme Council was transferred to and established in New Orleans. It soon after got control of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Its members became the ruling majority. It expelled Bro. Perez Snell, a thirty-third of the southern jurisdiction, for conferring the degrees of the A. and A. Rite, by authority of that jurisdiction, and demanded

that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana should expel him, a member of that grand lodge, because *it* had expelled him. The grand lodge obeyed and it was not till after his death that that decree of expulsion was annulled. Others, his supporters and friends, followed in his wake, and started in 1847 a revolution, which was not settled until 1850, when the features of the composition of the grand lodge which made such acts possible were changed, and since which time the Craft has enjoyed peace and harmony in this jurisdiction, disturbed only by the Foulhouze revolt, which has long since ceased to be a disturbing element. Why will not the brethren of our sister jurisdictions take a lesson from our example? History teaches by example, and we have given this scrap of Louisiana history that our brethren may profit by our former difficulties.

The lesson is that there is no safety for grand lodges but to compel the factions to settle their quarrels within the boundaries of their brumagen empire.

BRO. FELLOWS gives his usual general statistical table, and we shall again avail ourselves of the results of his labors unless the Maine proceedings of 1891 come in time to give us the later table of BRO. DRUMMOND.

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## MAINE, 1890.

71ST ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 6, 1890.

Soon after the opening Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE presented his commission as the representative of Illinois and was formally welcomed. In a recent number of the *Masonic Token*, of Portland, we saw a notice of the death of Bro. LOCKE's predecessor, Bro. GEORGE W. DEERING, who had represented Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Maine since 1877. He died suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in New Hampshire, where he had lived for some years past. He is remembered here as an active member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois nearly thirty years ago, and as grand commander of Illinois Templars at about the same period.

The grand master (ALBRO E. CHASE) announced the death of CHARLES W. HANEY, past junior grand warden, and WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, past senior grand warden. He also referred to the death of CHARLES FOBES, nearly eighty-eight years of age, more than sixty-five years a Mason, treasurer of Ancient Landmark Lodge from 1853 until his death, and to the dead of other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master DARRAH of Illinois.

In his practical remarks on the good of the Fraternity he asks: "Are you, who have been honored with positions of honor and respect, giving your aid and knowledge to those who succeed you in a brotherly way, or are you going about and aiding them by the current phrase 'I did n't use so to do?'"

Of Cerneauism he says:

Much time has been given to the reading of many and wordy pamphlets upon "Cerneauism." Perhaps information has been obtained, but this jurisdiction knows comparatively little about it, and the less they know the better. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

And of grand representatives:

Illinois has taken the initiatory in the matter of limiting the time for the commission of the grand representative for that jurisdiction and has prescribed that the commission shall expire by limitation at the end of five years. It has therefore issued new commissions for this length of time, and to those who are "actively engaged in the grand work of Ancient Craft Masonry." If, by this means, a renewed interest can be had among representatives, it may have merit in it.

Illinois was not the first to move in this matter; Iowa and some other jurisdictions, we believe, had already limited the life of representatives' commissions to three years.

The grand master in recommending conventions for instruction, says:

While it is extremely desirable that all should conform and acknowledge what is the right and the truth, yet there will never be found those who, in their delivery, will pronounce every word in the same way, nor will it be possible to see in every lodge the wording perfectly agree, until the grand lodge shall have bought a sufficient number of *phonographs* with which to supply each lodge, and the grand lecturer has at one and the same time filled each. Then let these machines be distributed to each lodge and the work will be rendered uniformly in word and in intonation of the voice. But what then becomes of that social and fraternal purpose for which Masonry is founded? Where will you find your "good executive officer or your companionable craftsman"?

He also quotes to enforce his ideas the remark of our Past Grand Master SMITH that "You can no more command the interest of your membership by making the ritual the all-absorbing thought of Masonry, than you can build up the congregation of a church by the pastor reciting the creed to his people on every Sabbath and giving them nothing more."

The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine provides that a lodge after adoption or revision of by-laws shall send a transcript of the same immediately to the grand secretary for examination, and await the approval of the grand master before recording or printing. In a lodge where the by-laws had been amended, raising the dues, in accordance with their own provisions but where the transcript had not been sent to the grand secretary as

required, some of the brethren refused to pay on the ground that the by-laws had not been constitutionally amended. The grand master decided that the by-law was binding although the full requirement of the constitution had not been met.

In a case where a candidate for the degrees refused to conform to the ancient and usual custom when directed to prepare himself for initiation and left the hall, the lodge voted that the entire sum paid by him should be returned to him. The grand master properly commended this action, and it was confirmed by the grand lodge on appeal from the action of the lodge, notwithstanding the by-laws provided that in such case "the deposit should be forfeited to the use of the lodge." The grand master further reports:

2. Section 58, Article V, of the constitution, provides that no lodge "shall hold more than one stated meeting in each month at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation." The meetings of a lodge follow the movements of the wandering moon, and that caused the regular meeting to come twice in one month, at the beginning and again four weeks later.

*Query.* Can the lodge at the second meeting *ballot* upon petitioners regularly presented and referred at the first meeting?

*Answer.* Yes.

3. "Can a past master legally take the East and open the lodge in the absence of the W. M. and S. W., the J. W. being present and inviting said past master to open, but refusing to take the East himself?"

*Answer.* Yes.

4. "Has the D. D. G. Master power to open the lodge he is visiting, if neither the master nor wardens are present?"

*Answer.* No.

5. A brother dimitted from a lodge, and before he became affiliated with another lodge, found that he had lost his dimit, and asked the lodge from which he dimitted to grant him another.

*Query.* Is he entitled to a duplicate, and can the present officers issue one?

*Answer.* I do not think that he is entitled to what is known as a dimit, but is entitled to a certificate of the facts as shown by the records of the lodge in his case under seal of the lodge.

No. 3 would not be law in Illinois, but it is in Maine, resting on usage claimed to be derived from the old regulations before they had been amended. The following relative to jurisdiction indicates the nature of the difficulties by which the grand master was beset in consequence of making it depend on the distance by "the usually traveled route" instead of by air lines:

The question of jurisdiction has been asked, answered, presented with more light, light extinguished and the question left in darkness. Foreign-

ers have invaded this jurisdiction, have built railroads in a section of our state, and were so unwise that they did not make curves enough in their road to make the distance on their road between two or more places, in which there are lodges, equal in length to the turnpike road, and serious consequences are resulting therefrom.

A special committee being unable to determine which was the usually traveled route in the two cases reported by the grand master, it was decided that candidates residing at a greater distance from X Lodge by the common road, than from Z Lodge by railroad, might apply to either. In a State like ours where new railroads are constantly building, the confusion from any other than the air line rule would be interminable. Many lodges die from shifting of centers of population, or survive by removal, but no one thinks of giving up the rule.

In recommending the approval of the decision of the preceding year that the rejection of a candidate by a lodge not having jurisdiction is void, the committee on jurisprudence (DRUMMOND chairman) believe it to be erroneous, and that when a candidate submits himself to the jurisdiction of a lodge he should abide the consequences when the decision is against him, as well as when it is in his favor and he receives the degrees. Finding the opposite opinion generally held, however, they think it best to adopt it as the law of Maine.

A committee appointed to ascertain and report what are the Public Grand Honors made a partial report and were continued. In thirty-five jurisdictions they find in all, except four, one of two distinct methods prevailing, which for the purpose of distinction they designate as the "Mackey" and the "Macoy" methods:

Bro. Albert G. Mackey, in his "Lexicon" published nearly fifty years ago, thus describes "Public Grand Honors": "Both arms are crossed on the breast, the left uttermost, and the open palms of the hands sharply striking the shoulders; they are then raised above the head, the palms striking each other, and then made to fall smartly upon the thighs. This is repeated three times, and as there are three blows given each time, viz., on the breast, on the palms of the hands and on the thighs, making nine concussions in all, the Grand Honors are technically said to be given "by three times three."

For funeral occasions this manner of giving the Grand Honors, accompanied by appropriate words, with a few unimportant changes, is now employed in nearly every grand jurisdiction.

But for Grand Honors to be given on public occasions other than funeral, there is a great lack of uniformity, and much "confusion among the workmen" has been occasioned at public ceremonies. In the lists given the committee has placed the jurisdiction as using the method which it reported to be most prevalent. \* \* \*

Thirteen jurisdictions follow the "Mackey" method, and five more with some variations. The whole five cross the right arm *over* the left, and two

of the number change the order by raising the hands above the head *before* crossing arms. Of the other method they say:

Bro. Robert Macoy, in his "Cyclopedia" published about twenty years ago, says that the Public Grand Honors "consist of clapping the hands three times, in rapid succession," and "are to be given on all public occasions except funerals." In New York they are given "by clapping the hands three times, thrice repeated, commencing with the right hand uppermost, then changing to the left hand uppermost, then back again as in the commencement," and your committee understand this to be the manner of giving these signs meant by Macoy, although his definition is not plain.

Nine jurisdictions follow MACOY, and with variations four more. Pennsylvania claims to have none, and of the other three exceptions the committee say:

In Arkansas, "the hands are raised above the head, clapped three times, then brought squarely to the hips, repeated three times."

In Rhode Island, "the arms are crossed over the breast and the body inclined forward and backward, this being done three times. In other words, bow three times with arms crossed upon the breast."

In Massachusetts, the same is done, only no mention of bowing was made to us.

At the dedication of a hall in Massachusetts thirty-five years ago, the lodge being open on the second degree in order to take in Fellow Crafts who were present, we remember that Grand Master HEARD gave the appropriate private grand honors after the first and second circumambulations, and after the third crossed the arms on the breast with a bow, but whether the bow would have been repeated if this had been given three times we do not know. Of course the committee have access to the Illinois Book of Ceremonials where the method here used is given.

The grand lodges of North Dakota, New South Wales and Victoria were recognized, two new lodges were chartered, and the edict warning the brethren against certain lodges in Quebec holding under foreign lodges was revoked, the Grand Lodge of Quebec having recalled its edict of non-intercourse. A committee was directed to report an expeditious and quiet method of conducting elections in the grand lodge. If the proceedings before us were not over a year old we would recommend a trial of the Illinois method.

ALBRO E. CHASE, grand master, and IRA BERRY, grand secretary, both of Portland, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 197) by Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND is the first of a new series, so to speak, his twenty-sixth, with which he starts in on another quarter of a century of continuous review work. Considering the great age which good Masons attain in Maine, the

physique with which Bro. DRUMMOND is endowed and the scant danger of his *rusting out*, it don't seem unreasonable to hope that the successors of some of the youngsters such as we, may see him round out the second quarter.

We read each fresh report from Bro. DRUMMOND's hand with ever increasing admiration for its ability and ever increasing wonder at the memory or the patience which lays us all under obligations by the thoroughness of his information. In the report before us he reviews the Illinois proceedings for the semi-centennial year, 1889. Referring to the scraps of history of the old grand lodge which went down in the anti-Masonic storm leaving scarcely an accessible trace behind it, he says there is at least one pamphlet in existence which was not published by JOHN C. REYNOLDS in his History of Masonry in Illinois, he having no knowledge of it. His defense of Grand Master SMITH's right to have his joke about the divine right of kings, reminds us of our defense of an accused brother before a mock court, at Springfield, years ago when the grand lodge met there. He wanted the court to decide which of us was prosecuting attorney! He says:

He recounts, with some signs of annoyance, a curious misunderstanding of some remarks made in his address of the previous year. He undertook to be facetious and satirical in relation to the prerogatives of grand masters. The "anti-prerogative fellows" took him to be in earnest, and belabored him soundly, much to our amusement, though to be sure their solemn comments were more clearly nonsense than the grand master's joke! So this year he hits them off by telling a good story how one of Mark Twain's witticisms was misunderstood. He now essays the serious, but makes a worse mess of it than he did the year before! He does not believe in grand masters doing acts "for which there is no law or landmark." Well, who ever heard of any Mason who does? The whole doctrine of grand masters' prerogatives is that they are *landmarks* which the enacted *law* cannot change or take away. We believe in the prerogatives inherent in the office of grand master, but we most fully and heartily endorse the proposition that the grand master can do no act for the doing of which "there is no law or landmark."

He notes with pleasure the decision of Bro. SMITH that an unaffiliated Master Mason is not circumscribed by territorial jurisdiction, but may join and hold lodge affiliations in any state, regardless of his residence or abode, "as there has been a recent attempt to take away this privilege of a Mason of so long standing that it approaches closely to a landmark." He copies with approval his remarks in favor of recognizing grand lodges of Scottish Rite origin, and while commending very highly his action in securing for our grand lodge a full set of its proceedings, thinks he is in error in supposing the set in the library of the Grand Lodge of New York is the only one in existence, feeling very sure that there is a full set in the library of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and he thinks there is elsewhere a third. He hopes to see those of the old grand lodge added and all before 1845 reprinted in one pamphlet. He also copies the grand master's comments on the manner in which this committee sees fit to discuss the questions growing out of the

High Rite quarrels and the reference thereto by the committee on the grand master's address, and while waiting to find out precisely what it means, postpones intended comment of his own on our views of imperialism. We regret this because our brother's remarks are always edifying whether we agree with them or not, and we regret it the more if for the same reason he postponed any intended comment on the proposition that reports on correspondence fail to serve the purpose for which intended if they do not commit the grand lodge for which they are written.

BRO. DRUMMOND rejoins to our discussion of his position on the CRUM case. We think he has made the most that can be made of a weak case, and the extent of its weakness may be judged by the fact that in attempting to disprove our statement that he had run away from the fundamental law which prescribes and permits only one religious test in Masonry—belief in God and obedience to the moral law—he is compelled to make a definition of "Atheist" *which no lexicographer would recognize and which is discredited by universal usage.* Incidentally he says we wisely dodged his question, this because we declined to transfer the discussion from the existing state of facts to a hypothetical one. He asks another question, and inasmuch as it illustrates the main point of the discussion as well as the incidental one with respect to the by-law, we will answer it. "If," he asks, "the Investigating Committee finds that a candidate is an avowed atheist, would that by-law [forbidding the introduction of sectarian matter] exclude their so reporting?"

The committee do not report in open lodge with us, but privately to the master, but under the former practice of reporting to the lodge, that by-law of course would not forbid the reporting of the ascertained fact that a candidate was an avowed atheist, because, tested by the fundamental law, that is not a sectarian question; but if on the other hand the committee had not found that he was an atheist, but that he held views of the Bible differing from BRO. DRUMMOND, or BRO. GOLDWATER, or both, the introduction of such matter in their report would be in violation of the by-law because, tested by the ancient law, it is touching on sectarian ground. But we will let BRO. DRUMMOND talk more connectedly:

The basis of his argument is the "Universality of Masonry," as shown by the "Ancient Charges," upon his interpretation of them. But Masonry is *not* universal; *no atheist can be made a Mason.* In this Bro. Robbins agrees with us.

In passing, we would remind him that he holds that nothing is Masonry that did not originate from one of the British Grand Lodges. We might claim that under this theory, Masonry is *practically* not universal; but as he discusses this question from the stand-point of the *character* of the Institution, we refer to this point for another purpose. From the very organization of the Institution in Great Britain, it has been the usage and the law, that the Bible should be present in the lodge in order to make it a lodge, or

to do any work therein. In all our reading, *we have never seen the instance of a lodge, hailing directly or indirectly, under the British lodges, which was allowed to substitute any other book or thing for the Bible, or to work without it.* If Bro. Robbins can point us to a single instance, we wish that he would do so; we do not believe that he can. One significance of this is that the Bible is by law an essential part of his Masonry, which is not so universal as to allow *any* substitute for the Bible.

There is an incidental matter, upon which Bro. Robbins lays some stress. A by-law of his grand lodge prohibits the entertaining of any charges, or any matter written or oral, involving questions of "a sectarian character," to be read in or presented to the lodge. We asked him if the evidence of a Masonic offense was contained in a document which contained sectarian matter, that document could not be used as evidence. Of course, such a construction would be absurd, and he wisely dodges our question.

But the applicability of the by-law depends upon the meaning of the word "Sectarian": if the Investigating Committee finds that a candidate is an avowed atheist, would that by-law exclude their so reporting? But we forget; Bro. Robbins is not answering "supposititious constructions." He coolly assumes that an attack upon the Bible is "Sectarian"! and that a charge for such an attack is also "Sectarian"!

He begs the very question at issue. If our position in relation to the Bible in the lodge is correct, the charge in the Crum case was not of a "Sectarian character": the by-law, therefore, is of no consequence in the discussion.

We have said that Bro. Robbins agrees that no atheist can be a Mason; but when we note the meaning which he gives to the word "Sectarian," we are not sure that he really agrees with us; we hold that the man who accepts the French idea is an atheist; in brief, we hold that one who does not believe in God, *the Father and Ruler of mankind*, is an atheist, and cannot under the fundamental laws of the Institution be made a Mason. The *Fatherhood* of God and the *Brotherhood* of man are correlative terms; the Mason can include in the *latter* only those who believe in the *former*.

He is quite right in saying that Masonry is not universal, because no atheist can be made a Mason; and it is equally true that its claim to the degree of universality which it does possess, rests on the fact that none but atheists are excluded on religious grounds. This is evident from the fact that universality was claimed for it at a time when it existed nowhere outside of the British Isles, and when there were only a few lodges there; and this view is greatly strengthened by the concluding lines of the charge concerning God and religion which at once indicate the reason for, and describe the effect of, putting the Institution on a basis so nearly undogmatic that only atheists were excluded, viz.: "Whereby Masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons who must have remained at a perpetual distance." No other rational meaning can be given to these words in the connection where they stand, than that it was the explicit purpose of the law to absolutely banish, this side of the boundary which defines atheism, all dogmatic differences. Heretofore dogma or politics had been the centres around which men had gathered, but

now Masonry, which stands for undogmatic, non-political human fellowship, was to become the centre of union, not by asking men to give up either their religious or political opinions, but only that they should not obtrude them upon their fellows while on Masonic ground.

Bro. DRUMMOND is also right in saying that we hold that nothing is Masonry that did not originate from the British Islands, and he might have added that all of what we call spurious Masonry came remotely from the same source, having been transformed by dissenters from the original plan after it had crossed the channel.

He says it has always been the usage and the law in Great Britain that the Bible should be present in the lodge in order to make it a lodge, or to do any work therein. We have no disposition to deny this, because it would not strengthen our argument to find an exception to the rule. We beg to remind him that during the same period it has been no less the usage and the law that the Square should be present in the lodge in order to make it a lodge, or to do any work therein, and by the same token one significance of this is that the Square is by law an essential part of Masonry. The mere fact that the Bible is universally present as an essential part of Masonry no more proves that it is there to be used as the churches built upon it use it, than an equally universal and essential presence of the Square proves that it is there to be used as it is used by the trades to whose prosecution it is essential.

We have said that the weakness of Bro. DRUMMOND'S position compelled him to make a definition of atheist which is discredited by universal usage. We shall also see that his attempt to justify it leads him on dangerous ground. To show that this new definition is correct he says that "the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man are correlative terms: the Mason can include in the *latter* only those who believe in the *former*." This proposition shows the wisdom of the fundamental law in requiring Masons to affirm Deity simply, not to define him; it proves too much. If the terms are really correlative, then whoever believes in the Brotherhood of Man is a theist; and French Masonry which we had all agreed to be atheistical, by basing itself on the "Solidarity of humanity" not only believes in God in spite of itself but defines him inferentially in the same terms as Bro. DRUMMOND!

Quoting at some length from our report, he continues:

The "Old Charges" mean now what they meant when they were adopted: they have no such elasticity as to have one meaning then and another meaning now; they are to be read in the light of circumstances existing when they were made; they are to be taken as entirely in harmony with other laws then existing and observed.

It was then a landmark of Freemasonry, *that no one could be made a*

*Mason except by covenant upon the book which he verily believed to contain the law of God: and that is a landmark now.*

We utterly repudiate the idea that the Bible on the altar of a lodge is a mere symbol, or anything else than the Book of the Law, (for that lodge,) of that God in whom every one must believe in order to pass the crucial test of admission to the Fraternity.

It is true that no other question was asked of us than the one stated by Bro. Robbins; but it is also true that we were then instructed that the office of the Bible is precisely as we have stated it; the reasons for it were given, which any Mason will understand we cannot give here: the presence of the Book of the Law was absolutely essential to acquiring the Masonic character.

The Masonic law has always been, that belief in God carries with it belief in a Book of the Law, without the presence of which no lodge can be held. Theoretically it may be true that a Mahomedan lodge could use only the Koran; but that is of no consequence; the necessity is that there shall be a Book of the Law—the *divine* law.

The religion, therefore, in which the old charge holds that all men agree, is belief in God, the Father *and Ruler*, and in a book of *His law as such Ruler*, although it does not theoretically require belief in the same book.

In America (and for that matter everywhere where Masonry, according to Bro. Robbins, is practiced) the Bible is that Book of the Law by universal law and usage. If Bro. Crum was initiated in the lodge of which he was a member, he accepted it as the Book of the Law of God; if he, by mental reservation, undertook not to do so, he is held to the consequences the same as if he had accepted it. His course, viewed from a Masonic standpoint, was an actual repudiation of his Masonic obligations. Being a member, his course was a violation of fundamental law.

We entirely agree with him that the Charges of a Freemason mean now what they meant when they were adopted. Moreover we hold that they are the supreme law, the landmark, and that any attempt to interpret Masonry that requires them to bend in order to give that attempt consistency is fallacious upon its face. The first of those charges is the fundamental, unalterable law of Masonry concerning God and religion, solemnly agreed upon as such and its acceptance as such made one of the conditions upon which every man has acquired Masonry from that day to this, and without which condition no man can lawfully acquire it. We are not permitted to assume that the office of the Bible in the lodge is to narrow or annul the obvious meaning of the landmark, but on the contrary we are constrained by the landmark to such a view of its office as will leave intact the broad foundation the law marks out for the Masonry that is to be, *because in defining that foundation it explicitly repudiates any narrower usage that may have prevailed in the past.*

There is no reason to believe, however, that in the primary use made of the Bible by the Masons of that day there was any significance beyond that attaching to the similar use of it in the courts from which the practice was borrowed. The assumption that at any time no one could be made a Mason

except by covenant upon a book "which he verily believed to contain the law of God," is wholly gratuitous. He was not asked—as Bro. DRUMMOND confesses for himself—whether he believed the book on the altar contained the law of God. No one gave him the least hint that he was required to hold any particular view of the Bible, and whatever he may have been taught afterwards relative to its office cuts no figure with reference to the claim that he could not be made without holding a particular view, *because he had already been made*. Nor is the phrase "Book of the Law" entitled to any weight in this discussion. It does not occur in the ancient charges, the old regulations, ritual or work of Masonry, but is borrowed from an organization superimposed upon Masonry some time after the bounds of required theological belief were fixed beyond the power of any man or body of men to change. The law which fixed those bounds did not permit Bro. CRUM to be asked whether he accepted the Bible as the Book of the Law of God, nor did it permit any one to assume for him that he either so accepted or rejected it. It permitted the asking of one question and one only, and that question was asked and answered before he ever knew whether there was a book in the lodge or not.

Bro. DRUMMOND repudiates the idea that the Bible lies on the altar of Masonry as a symbol. The fact that it is *always* correlated with other great lights that are confessedly symbols, is surely not without some significance; but there is abundant other evidence that its theological significance is just that which the landmark concerning God and religion permits it to have, and nothing more. This is shown by the practical usage of the Craft. It is probably entirely safe to say that the lodge to which Bro. DRUMMOND belongs is no exception to the well-nigh universal rule that every lodge numbers among its members some who reject the theory of the divine authenticity of the Bible: and indeed so general is the consensus among Masons that this side of atheism it is not permitted to inquire into a brother's religious opinions, that a man of such general breadth of information as Bro. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW could say as he did in a public address at Utica, N. Y., the other day, and doubtless with a perfect conviction that it was literally true: "During all these ages there have been no trials for heresy or rewards for orthodoxy in Masonic lodges."

It is true that at times in this country there have been attempts to practically narrow the catholic basis of fellowship fixed for the Fraternity by its fundamental law, and these have had temporary success in some jurisdictions, showing for the time being the impress of some strong man or men who have been more tenacious of their sectarian views than mindful of the guarantees of complete religious liberty to all God-acknowledging men, which were among the conditions on which they were entrusted with Masonry. We take Bro. DRUMMOND's word for it that at least one God-trusting Mason has been expelled for heresy in Maine, and we know from the record

that the same thing has occurred in Ohio, Texas and Missouri: in the latter jurisdiction in one case, at least, wherein the report upon the adoption of which the brother was expelled, furnished unquestioned evidence that he believed that "God is a Supreme Being and created all things and made unchangeable laws to govern the same," and in addition vouched for him as "a good citizen and an upright man." But in spite of these chiefly sporadic exceptions the great heart of the Fraternity is sound on this subject, as shown by the fact that in no lodge of Ancient Craft Masons in this country is the candidate asked any other question than the single interrogatory warranted by the ancient charge concerning God and religion. This fact alone is a conclusive refutation of the claim that by usage the presence of the Bible in the lodge has modified the fundamental law.

The closing remark of Bro. DRUMMOND that in his judgment the Grand Lodge of Illinois is treading on the heels of the Grand Orient of France with dangerous closeness, and occasional asides elsewhere to indicate that Illinois is somehow occupying new ground, induces us to print here a few brief deliverances on this subject:

We now hold as our forefathers held, and as we hope our posterity to hold, that from the votaries of Masonry is expected and required a sincere belief in the existence of God, the Creator and Governor of the world; and that beyond this great principle of faith it is not lawful to impose any religious test as a requisite for admission to our mysteries.—*C. F. C. of Va.*, 1848. The true rule is expressed in the above declaration.—*C. F. C. of N. H.*, 1849.

It is anti-Masonic to require any religious test other than that the candidate should believe in God, the Creator and Governor of the Universe.—*Res. Ala.*, 1848.

We can find no reason for interdicting any otherwise worthy applicant who 'firmly believes in the existence of a Supreme Being,' nor can we allow of any right to interrogate him further as to his religious belief.—HUBBARD, *C. F. C. of N. H.*, 1857. This we believe to be the true doctrine.—O'SULLIVAN, *C. F. C. of Mo.*, 1858.

The Grand Lodge of Vermont condemns as un-Masonic the introduction of any tests of a sectarian character. The only faith required of a candidate is a belief or trust in God; without this no obligation would be binding upon him.—HASWELL, *C. F. C. of Vt.*, 1849.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the exclusion of any class of men from the privileges of Masonry, who believe in the existence and moral government of the Supreme Being, evinces a spirit adverse to the genius of our institution, and that it is an assumption of power not sanctioned by the usages of the Craft.—*Mass.*, 1843.

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge is clearly of the opinion that a distinct avowal of a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures should be required of every one who is admitted to the privileges of Masonry, and that a denial of the same is an offense against the institution, calling for exemplary discipline.—*Ohio*, 1856. The Grand Lodge of Ohio attempted (as

above) to amend, as they supposed, the law, and at once the universality of the institution is destroyed, and none but the Christian becomes eligible to initiation.—MACKAY, *S. C.*, 1856.

*Resolved*, That candidates for Masonry should be required to avow their belief not only in the existence of God, but in the divine authenticity of His Word as revealed in the Bible.—STOKER, *C. F. C. of Conn.*, 1856. [Rejected.]

The only declaration of faith necessary on the part of the candidate, before initiation, is the profession of belief and trust in God. But, we also say, that a man who *declares* his disbelief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Bible cannot be made a Mason.—BROWN, *C. F. C. of Fla.*, 1858.

Your committee believe this (*Ohio Res.*) all wrong. The Jews, the Chinese, the Turks, each reject either the New Testament or the Old, or both, and yet we see no good reason why they should not be made Masons. In fact, Blue Lodge Masonry has nothing whatever to do with the Bible. It is not founded on the Bible; if it was, it would not be Masonry; it would be something else. Masonry is a mere charitable institution—nothing else—and it is founded on tradition. Solomon, to whom it is traced, and who is said to have been the first M. E. Grand Master, never heard of the New Testament. He was not a Christian. We must, therefore, either blot out the memory of Solomon, and also that of the other Grand Masters, or we must not insist upon a belief in the authenticity of either the Old or New Testament. The position which the Christian assigns to the Bible is a very natural, but not a necessary one—it is thus to them as Christians, and not as Masons.—SAYRE, *C. F. C. of Ala.*, 1855.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Texas declares that a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures is an indispensable prerequisite for Masonic admission; and the Grand Lodge does not mean to exclude the Israelite, whom it does not regard as being disqualified for the mysteries of Masonry.—*Texas*, 1857.

No religious test shall ever be required of any applicant for initiation, other than a steadfast belief in the existence and perfections of Deity; and no lodge under this jurisdiction shall receive any candidate without the acknowledgment of such belief.—*Const. Neb.*

The religious views of a candidate are not to be regarded at all. It is sufficient if he believes in the existence and providence of God.—C. W. MOORE, 1849.

It is clearly settled that, in the first degrees of Masonry, religious tenets shall not be a barrier to admission or advancement of applicants provided they believe in God and in His Holy Word.—*Res. Ohio*, 1820.

No test, except belief in God who governs the Universe, should be exacted.—*C. F. C. of Ohio*, 1850. *Do. R. I.*, 1850. *Res. Ala.*, 1848.

If the applicant believe in the moral law (the Ten Commandments) and governs himself accordingly, we can inquire no further.—MORRIS, *Am. F. M.*, *iii.*, 121.

By the usages and principles of our order, he who does not believe in and acknowledge the Bible as the rule and guide of his conduct, ought not to be received into our order.—HUBBARD (*G. M. of Templars*), *Ohio*, 1853.

With the spirit of the Texas resolution we cannot concur. It is not Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry. In the latter a belief in Deity, in God, or rather a trust in God, is all that is required of a candidate.—*C. F. C. of R. I., 1853.*

The Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes no religious creed or dogma as a prerequisite to gain admission into the portals of her temple; she requires is, that the candidate should believe in the existence of God, the Creator of all things, and be free-born, of lawful age, and well recommended as a good man and true.—*PARVIN, C. F. C. Iowa, 1849.*

*Resolved,* That Masonry, as we have received it from our fathers, teaches the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, and that the views of candidates on this subject should be ascertained by the committee of inquiry, or otherwise, as well as their other qualifications and fitness to be received into the order.—*Res. Iowa, 1855.* We protest against all such innovations.—*BARBER, C. F. C. Ark., 1856.*

The following, by Grand Master HUGH McCURDY, received the especial commendation of the committee on jurisprudence and the approval of the Grand Lodge of Michigan in 1874:

“*Question.*—Does Masonry require a candidate to avow a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures? *Answer.*—No. Symbolic Masonry acknowledges God, and demands of its votaries a declaration of belief in the *existence* of God—Jehovah—a Supreme Being. \* \* \*

“While our landmarks admit no Atheist to our ranks, they do not authorize us to demand of a candidate or a brother any declaration of his specific belief concerning the origin of the Holy Scriptures, the manner of their communication to man, or the precise signification of their contents. We, as Masons, do not undertake to decide questions on which theologians themselves do not agree. The Bible, the Square and the Compass are recognized lights in Masonry; and we have no more right to demand that the Mason or the candidate shall declare what he believes to be the origin or the nature of the Bible than we have to require him to declare what he believes to be the origin of the metal in the Square. The former we leave to the theologian and to every man's conscience, and the latter to the chemist and to every man's investigation. The uses we make of these Masonic lights *do not require* that these questions be mooted or decided by us.

Inasmuch, therefore, as our landmarks do not demand of the candidate any declaration of *faith or of religious belief*, except that of the existence of God—a Supreme Being—the Great Ruler of the Universe:

“It is ordered that the lodges of this grand jurisdiction can neither *add* to or take from the requirements, in this respect, which were established by our ancient brethren.”

In 1889 the grand master of South Carolina (DIVER) reported the following decision:

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.”

So scrupulous was the Grand Lodge of South Carolina that it could by no possibility be claimed that it assumed to touch anything but the bare question of atheism, with respect to the religious belief of candidates, that before approving the decision it substituted "Supreme Being" for "God."

We close these references with a quotation from the most important manifesto ever issued by Masons in this country, or in any country since the Charges of a Freemason were agreed to and promulgated, the *Declaration of five thousand Freemasons of New England, 1831*:

"Masonry simply requires of the candidate his assent to one great fundamental religious truth, the existence and providence of God."

These might be multiplied, but they are enough to show that the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in this as in other matters stands among the most conservative of Masonic bodies; and in nothing did it ever show a truer conservatism or wiser prevision than when it forbade heresy-hunting within its jurisdiction.

BRO. DRUMMOND does not like the strict rule that a lodge cannot call off from one day to another, but would permit it to call off to another day only to complete unfinished business before it; condemns attempts to drive non-affiliates into membership and wisely says that members by compulsion are ordinarily a burden rather than a benefit; has come upon reflection to doubt if the Grand Lodge of Canada should be asked to change its name so long as its name implies no pretensions to jurisdiction beyond the boundaries of Ontario, and gives some good reasons for his opinion, but we presume the change will come some day; says public installations have been held in every jurisdiction in which they are now held from the time Masonry existed therein in an organized form, and that the number of jurisdictions in the United States in which they are not recognized or allowed may be counted on the fingers of one hand, with room left to count more; concludes that unless the number of beneficiaries of proposed Homes is much larger than one would think at first, more good can be done with the money by affording personal relief than through institutions of the kind, where the interest on the cost of the plant and the annual expenses for repairs must be added to the *pro rata* of maintenance in order to determine the cost *per capita*, which is quite in accord with our remarks on the subject last year; holds, as we do, that Masonic rank "follows the person" the world over; wrestles with the old problem (this time under Kentucky) of how a grand lodge can *reverse* the proceedings of a lodge, whereby a brother has been deprived of his membership, as illegal and yet be unable to declare that he is still a member, and gives it up, as every one must until we get a new vocabulary; notes as new the question involved in the decision of the grand master of New Mexico that the request for the postponement of a trial must be decided by the *lodge*, but wherein the grand lodge decided that it must be decided by

the *master*, inclining to the opinion that in the absence of *enacted* law the decision is within the province of the latter; holds as correct the Texas decisions that officers installed without opening the lodge, or officers installed by any other than an actual past master, are not legally installed, but that the acts of the lodge were not thereby invalidated; and replying to the question of Bro. MATTHEWS (Texas), "how a grand lodge *per se* can know anything of a Royal Arch Chapter," answers: "In the same manner that it may know that a stranger is a Mason—*by voucher*." Here we should think he was simply nodding if we did not find the same idea elsewhere in his report. The Masonic law of avouchment don't fit. That law requires that the person vouched to shall have complete *previous knowledge of the substance to which the voucher relates*.

He assumes in criticising Bro. LOCKWOOD'S (Conn.) report, that toleration of associations of Masons other than lodges is recognition of them, by grand lodges, as Masonic bodies, and says that "the grand lodge has knowledge *by voucher* that in these higher 'bodies' its own secret work is used in a manner entirely consistent with the duties of the members of its obedience to itself and with their obligations to it," which impels us to inquire, first, whether he has ever known any Mason to confess in the presence of his grand lodge to such use of its secret work?—and, second, whether it is consistent with the obligations of the members of its obedience to use *as Masonry* the secret work over which the grand lodge has *exclusive* jurisdiction—and has created but one body, the lodge, through which it can communicate it—in any organization except it be in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?

One other question: He says in a connection which seems to warrant the inference of his approval, that in passing laws to settle the quarrels of the contending factions of Scotch Ritters "grand lodges are prescribing a rule of action for the members of their obedience, and are defining what such members shall practice *as Masonry*." What we wish to inquire is, whether the grand lodge can make a definition of *Masonry* for the individual members of its obedience, different from that which the fundamental law compels it to adopt for its constituent lodges?

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## MARYLAND, 1890.

104TH ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOV. 18, 1890.

We have before us two tasteful volumes of the Maryland proceedings. The first contains besides the journal of the annual communication, the rec-

ord of a special communication held July 28th and 29th, 1890, for the burial of JOHN S. TYSON, the junior past grand master, who was accidentally drowned while fishing in Gunpowder river. His ability, sterling character, high attainments and fraternal zeal called forth eloquent tributes from Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER and Bro. FRANCIS P. STEVENS, and particularly from the grand chaplain on the following day when the grand lodge stood around his open grave.

Bro. CARTER says of him:

Perhaps no other man in this grand lodge exercised so large and beneficial an influence in its councils as Brother Tyson. And yet this was accomplished without apparent effort on his part. He was always mild, gentle, conservative, judicious in his speech and demeanor. Never urgent or aggressive in his advocacy of any measure he undertook. Invariably kind, courteous and deferential to his adversaries, he rarely ever failed to carry his side, or, at least, make many friends for it, whenever he engaged in any discussion.

So, too, in wielding the gavel of grand master; always calm, dignified and judicious in his utterance, he carried conviction with his opinions and left no room for doubt as to the wisdom of his views, no matter what difference might have existed before. He seemed incapable of reaching any other than a right conclusion in any case of difficulty.

A photographic portrait of his striking face forms the frontispiece of the volume.

Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY, the representative of Illinois, was present at the annual communication and made himself strikingly felt in the re-establishment of the grand charity fund.

The address of the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) is full of the great Masonic fair whose result justified his faith and zeal, netting about \$60,000. This magnificent success which practically removed the shadow of debt which had so long overhung the Fraternity in Maryland, he attributes chiefly to the women, backed by the executive committee and a comparatively few Masons. He reports the Craft as enjoying a high degree of prosperity. He had made few decisions. He had advised in a given case that disclosing the secrecy of the ballot was a Masonic offense for which the brother, if convicted, should be expelled, and he was expelled accordingly. The case came before the grand lodge on appeal, and the committee recommended that the findings of the lodge be approved, but as the evidence had not disclosed any willful intention on the part of the accused, they offered a resolution that the punishment be mitigated to suspension for a year. This the grand lodge in a spasm of indignant virtue rejected. At the succeeding semi-annual a motion to reinstate was defeated. He will ultimately be restored, doubtless, for although the punishment was deserved it was disproportionate.

The grand master had invited the five surviving past grand masters to

be present and they all dined together at the Temple during the evening, but Past Grand Master LATROBE, then in his eighty-eighth year, felt unequal to the excitement of attending the session, and left after dinner. Past Grand Masters OHR, WEBB, BERRY and CARTER were present and addressed the grand lodge, the former looking backward over fifty years of service in that body. He said:

It has been fifty years since I attended my first annual session in this grand lodge. What a retrospect! Now this ample room will hardly contain the representatives of the numerous lodges upon our roll. Then one dozen *half alive* lodges only survived those days of gross darkness and lowering clouds of anti-Masonic persecution, which had left us few in numbers and weak in faith. The few hundred of that day are to-day more than outnumbered by the double of thousands.

At our head then stood the honored Benjamin C. Howard, sustained by Gilman, Charles Howard, a Stapleton, a Hall, a Keerl, a Peters, a Robinson and a few others who kept the spark of Hope alive on our altars.

The first movement of active life took shape from a two page report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reviewing the correspondence of other grand lodges. That committee consisted of Joseph H. Stapleton and myself. A movement had been made in the Grand Lodge of Alabama to congregate a convention of the different grand lodges to revise the work and ritual of our Order in which much confusion and disorder prevailed. Our committee endorsed the movement, and our grand lodge added its voice to the call. Two years after that date saw a convention of the most respected and able Masons of this country from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic shore to the limit of the then far West, assembled in this city, who exemplified their work in our grand lodge, by which it was adopted and ordered to be taught and practiced in all our lodges. This movement put new life and energy into the few faithful lodges and some of the dead ones were resuscitated. The day of renewed prosperity was dawning, but it needed that some visible and tangible work of our institution should be made manifest to the outside world to continue and promote the commenced prosperity. Brother Gilman, two or three others now all gone to their rest, with myself labored earnestly for the establishment of a "Grand Masonic Home" for the helpless and hopeless widow and orphans and the disabled needy brother, where they could pass their days in peace and comfort. Grand Master Gilman and myself devised the plan and pushed it to completion, commencing on a capital of seven or eight hundred dollars; it in a period of about twenty-five years had reached an amount exceeding sixty thousand dollars.

Continuing he spoke of the diversion of the fund from its legitimate purpose by "unholy hands," and urged that as it was a moral and honest, if not a legal debt upon the grand lodge, duty required its restoration, concluding thus:

I hope tho' I have seen four score years, that I may live to see the object accomplished by the continued energy and skill of our beloved grand master, and that he may continue in this line until the accumulation of this fund; until the blemish upon our escutcheon shall be wiped out and the honor of Masonic Faith untarnished.

"And now abide Faith, Hope and Love, but the greatest of these, is Love."

Past Grand Master BERRY recalled a singular coincidence:

I stand before you as the third oldest past grand master in this jurisdiction; and by a singular coincidence, three of the five of us were elected to the high and honorable station of Most Worshipful Grand Master while yet we were members of Adherence Lodge, No. 88, A. F. & A. Masons: Bro. Charles H. Ohr, the founder of our lodge, having preceded me several years as M. W. Grand Master, and Bro. John H. B. Latrobe being my immediate successor, and so, considering our earthly abidings, I quote from our first Great Grand Master, King Solomon, "A threefold cord is not quickly broken."

Continuing he, spoke eloquently and warmly of the diversion of the charity fund, and after some interesting reminiscences, closed in a most practical way:

As an original subscriber toward the building of this Temple, I hold Masonic Temple stock amounting to seven hundred dollars. I do not propose to take from its grave where it was buried some twenty-four years ago, a fund known as the Grand Charity Fund. No, the memories of its annihilation are to me too painful. But I desire to begin *de novo* a Grand Charity Fund towards a Home and support of indigent widows and helpless orphans of Master Masons, and as an earnest of the obligations resting upon me in the discharge of my duty to our deceased brethren, I here and now give to that object, so sacred, my Masonic Temple stock of seven hundred dollars, and as much more money as will make my gift amount to the sum of one thousand dollars, and may God bless the gift and all who unite in this noble charity.

On his motion the necessary resolutions were adopted to re-establish the fund, and additional subscriptions amounting to \$1,600 were made on the spot.

On a special report of the committee on correspondence and on its recommendation, the grand lodge deferred the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, although the report showed that a large majority of the lodges in the Colony assented to its formation. It rejected a resolution looking to the annual appointment of a grand orator, and presented Grand Master SHRYOCK with an elegant silver service in recognition of his great services in reducing the debt to a merely nominal figure.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master, and JACOB H. MEDAIRY, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

An emergent communication was held Jan. 1, 1891, called in view of the destruction of the Masonic Temple on Christmas day, by fire. The indomitable energy of Grand Master SHRYOCK was shown in his having secured the old United States court house, fitted and furnished in six days after the destruction of the temple, enabling him to say that they found themselves comfortably housed in a building which seemed almost to have been erected for Masonic purposes, so well arranged was it for the uses of the Fraternity.

The Masons of Maryland will have the profound sympathy of the Craft everywhere in this calamity, coming upon them just at the moment when, after years of heroic struggle with a grievous burden of debt, they were beginning to breathe freely. Their staying qualities already proven fully warranted the hopefulness of the grand master. He said:

The destruction of the Temple and its contents is a great calamity to the Fraternity, collectively and individually, but we can fully recuperate from that loss by the active co-operation of all the brethren. I am fully persuaded if we face the calamity with that fortitude and courage which should characterize all the members of our Fraternity in such an emergency, that but a short time will elapse before what now appears to be a great chastisement may turn out to be a blessing in disguise. A body composed of such men as constitute the Masonic Fraternity of Maryland should be strong in adversity, and I have no doubt that you will be. \* \* \* One of the greatest losses which befel us is the destruction of the portraits of the past grand masters, who have served the grand lodge during the last century, and I trust the grand lodge will authorize their prompt restoration.

The special communication called of the grand lodge for this evening was for no special purpose other than that of having the brethren come together, and to realize, by intercourse with each other, that Masonry in Maryland is as strong in adversity as in prosperity, and the large attendance which is present this evening is a conclusive evidence of that fact. I trust that upon the adjournment of the grand lodge to-night we may all feel better about our loss and encouraged by having met and communed together.

The grand lodge justified the grand master's confidence by requesting him to replace the portraits destroyed, and seconded his recommendation that the services of brethren who distinguished themselves in the hazardous work of saving valuable records, archives and jewels, by ordering suitable medals struck for them.

At the semi-annual communication, held May 12, 1891, our representative, Past Grand Master BERRY, was not present.

The grand master reported that the board of managers had determined to reconstruct the burned temple, a large portion of it being entirely uninjured, devoting the whole space to Masonic uses, and under no circumstances to again have a theater connected with the building. The grand lodge approved and stands behind the board in the rebuilding.

The grand master reported the completion of the medals ordered at the emergent communication, and also one which he had had prepared for Past Grand Master MYRON M. PARKER, of the District of Columbia, through whose efforts they had been able to secure the United States court house for Masonic uses. On the occasion of their presentation, at a later period of the session, to the twelve recipients—including Bro. PARKER—the grand master was greatly surprised to receive one himself from the members of the grand lodge, appropriately struck in steel.

One incident of their financial situation is thus reported:

The fitting up of our present quarters required the outlay of a considerable amount of money, which, of course, in view of our present financial condition, I was exceedingly anxious should be returned to the treasury of the grand lodge, through rentals of the rooms; and, with a view of increasing these, I have permitted the meeting in the large room of a Body, known as the "Shrine." I felt justified in exercising the prerogative, specially conferred upon me by grand lodge resolution, to do this, as our present quarters were not dedicated to Masonic purposes. I have in no wise changed my views, "that only Masonic bodies should be permitted to meet in Masonic Temples."

Notwithstanding the grand master's reservation in speaking of this organization—superimposed as it is upon Masonry by making the possession of Masonic degrees a prerequisite for membership—we have no doubt their being permitted to meet in the apartments of the grand lodge will ultimately be cited as a recognition of the Shriners as a "Masonic body," as is just now being gravely done in the case of other "high rites" similarly superimposed.

The grand master reports that Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ has reduced the price of the remaining copies of his History of Maryland Masonry to \$5 for the four volumes. This ought not to have been necessary to insure the sale of so valuable a work, but the fact is, the great body of the Craft cannot be induced to read Masonic literature, or, we fear, anything else but newspapers, at any price.

The grand master suggested the saving of five or six hundred dollars by making the printing of one annual report cover the business of the year instead of issuing the proceedings of the semi-annual communication separately, as at present, but a resolution to that end offered by the committee on address was defeated.

The report on correspondence (pp. 143) from the accustomed hand of Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ is a fine example of how much of interest can be crowded into a brief space when the condenser is run by a man of brains and discrimination. Almost six of his limited number of pages are given to the Illinois proceedings for 1890. With Grand Master PEARSON he confesses his inability to see why with the railroads giving reduced rates equal to four cents a mile, the representatives should receive mileage of ten cents; says the charitable showing of the jurisdiction for the year disclosed by the inquiries of the grand secretary is truly a grand one; and quotes from Grand Orator WOLF's address his pat illustration of the disproportionate size of the name of a Chicago association of Anti-Masons.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives considerate notice, and is laid under contribution in a flattering way on the subject of non-payment of dues and non-affiliation, whereon we are glad to find our views in accord with his own. Of our remarks anent the decision of Grand Master SHRYOCK relative to defective eyesight, he says:

We have noticed that several other reporters also criticise this decision of Grand Master Shryock, inferring, as Bro. Robbins appears to do, that under this ruling a near-sighted person, or one requiring the use of glasses to aid their eyesight, cannot be made a Mason.

It is really surprising to us that any one should have come to such a conclusion. Had Grand Master Shryock considered it necessary to have been more explicit, he would have stated that the eyesight of the applicant in question was so defective that with the utmost aid a *spectacle-maker* could afford he would have been unable to recognize the worshipful master half the length of the lodge room. Surely Bro. Robbins cannot think such a person can be made a Mason?

Very likely we should have agreed with the grand master in the case referred to, but the trouble with these imperfectly-stated cases is, that they go into the books as precedents. In a general way we think the ritual in the second degree indicates what the candidate should be able to perceive.

He comments on our criticism of the grand master's action in granting dispensations to authorize lodges to *anticipate* the regular date for electing officers:

With the utmost respect for our Bro. Robbins, we must say we regard the reason assigned for his objection to the granting a dispensation in this case as of the flimsiest character. For one possible absent member who might time his return to be present at a lodge meeting falling on Christmas, scores of brethren would be absent, because of their desire to spend Christmas with their families.

We think he could not have put quite as much emphasis on the word '*anticipate*' as we did, or he would have seen that the point of our criticism was not in permitting an election on *some other* than the regular night, but in not making it subsequent to the stated date whereby the brethren who wished to spend Christmas with their families and the absentee who was entitled to rely on the provisions of the by-laws could both participate.

Of another matter he says:

He thinks, and in this we concur, a special dispensation to permit a lodge to perform the burial service over a brother "ought to be as superfluous as would one authorizing a chartered lodge to make Masons."

In justice to the grand master we give the following which we find in his notice of Wyoming, with reference to the action criticised:

We have *several* times stated in our reports why a dispensation has been made requisite to bury a deceased brother in the city of Baltimore, but for Bro. Kuykendall's benefit we will do so again. It was to put a stop to a practice which had become somewhat notorious, of a dozen Masons, preceded by a *brass band* containing, perhaps, double their numbers, parading through the streets of our city, notably on a Sunday afternoon, with a lot of urchins, white and black, tagging after them.

While we hold it is an *inherent* right of a lodge to bury with Masonic ceremonies its deceased members, it is nevertheless, not only the *right*, but the duty of a grand master to see that this ceremony is performed in decency and order. With that object in view, therefore, it has been deemed proper that the permission of the grand master should be had, for parades of the Craft in this city on funeral as well as on all other occasions.

Bro. SCHULTZ says that while he has no disposition to argue the general question of conferring the degrees on Sunday with Grand Master SORRELS, of Arkansas, he is greatly mistaken in saying that it is a violation of the 'long established customs and usages of Masonic bodies,' it having been a common practice 'in ye olden times,' and within his memory still frequently done; expresses his gratification—and ours—at the failure of the British Columbia propositions to declare a brother ineligible to any office in the grand lodge who has not attended at least six meetings of his lodge during the year, and to forbid the privileges of a Master Mason to a brother raised to the third degree, and denying him the character of a member, until he has proved his proficiency in the degree by examination in open lodge; shows the injustice of the Colorado decision—made in the face of the conceded right of dimission—that a Mason carrying a dimit in that jurisdiction more than one year old has no legal claims on the Fraternity, whereby a brother holding a *certificate of good standing* in the Fraternity, and whose life and conduct has since been above reproach, is *without trial* deprived of all his rights in the *Fraternity*; is surprised at the Delaware ruling that an applicant who refuses to swear, but who will affirm, cannot be received, closing the doors of Freemasonry, as it does, to Quakers and all others who conscientiously live up to the Scriptural injunction, 'Swear not at all,' and says he has been at the making of two gentlemen who affirmed, when among those sanctioning the proceeding by their presence were some as *bright* and intelligent Masons as ever lived in Maryland; argues ably for the inherent powers of grand masters which it is just now fashionable to deny but which continue to be exercised all the same by all, including the jurisdictions which deny them, whenever the emergency arises; stands by his opinion expressed the previous year that there are but few jurisdictions where homes are actually needed and fewer still where they can be supported without too great a tax upon the Fraternity, but if established prefers the voluntary system of support, which is, as we have frequently had occasion to show, the Masonic system, inasmuch as it takes into account the varying degrees of ability to contribute; thinks the lodge at Annapolis referred to by Bro. DRINKARD as having been organized under a dispensation by THOMAS OXNARD was really organized on the "inherent plan," as evidence has recently come to light showing it to have been in existence at least eight months before it was warranted by OXNARD; and in his "conclusion" discusses very temperately the Cerneau Scottish Rite muddle, defending the action of grand lodges in interfering therein, on the ground that the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction

from prior occupancy is of general application and that it is the duty of the grand lodge to enforce peace on that basis. He says:

Some three or four distinguished writers have given aid and comfort to the brethren connected with the Cerneau organizations, only so far, however, as to question the right or propriety of grand lodges to legislate upon the subject. They hold that grand lodges can know nothing officially regarding Scottish Rite Masonry, therefore they cannot inquire into any controversy that may occur between brethren of that rite.

To us this appears to be most fallacious reasoning. A grand lodge is the supreme Masonic authority within its jurisdiction over all matters affecting the welfare of the Craft; if therefore anything, no matter what it may be, occur to disturb the peace and harmony of the Craft, it is not only the province but the duty of the grand lodge to inquire into and ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and to interdict those of its household whom it may deem to be the promoters of the disturbance.

Disclaiming the adjective, and repudiating the possible implication that it is a writer's duty to inquire whether the application of sound principles will incidentally comfort one party or the other, we beg him to remember that while we do hold that the grand lodge can never know anything as a body about what a portion of its membership knows nothing, the point of our opposition to the action of grand lodges that have interfered in this matter, goes far deeper than this. The grand lodge cannot interfere *on either side* without denying the validity of the law of its existence—*the law which defines Masonry and forbids any man or body of men born under it to define it differently.*

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## MICHIGAN, 1891.

47TH ANNUAL.

GRAND RAPIDS.

JAN. 27, 1891.

HENRY CHAMBERLIN, the representative of Illinois, was one of the seventeen past grand masters present at the opening of the grand lodge. Immediately after the opening, the grand master (JOHN S. CROSS) whose well-chiselled face belies his name—if we may trust the lines of the fine steel portrait which forms the frontispiece of the Michigan volume, stated that having accepted an invitation to dedicate the Michigan Masonic Home, he had chosen that time for the pleasant duty. At the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY—he of the mellifluous tongue—

delivered an eloquent address that fitted the occasion as not all occasional addresses do, after which the grand lodge rested until the evening.

The grand master referred to the death of Past Grand Master JONATHAN ADAMS ALLEN, whom we in Illinois had so long with us that we had forgotten that he belonged, Masonically, to Michigan, he having been for many years president of Rush Medical College, Chicago, of whom he says:

His address to the grand lodge at its session in Detroit in 1860 has never been surpassed for clearness and elegance of diction. His decisions—fifty-nine in number—formed practically the basis of our present system of jurisprudence.

Brother Allen was a ripe scholar, a writer of more than ordinary ability, and an eloquent speaker.

He was a great man every way—great in his literary attainments, great in his eloquence, great in his hold upon the scientific world, great in his efforts to alleviate human suffering, and great in his love for the teachings of Masonry. Few men have been more honored than he during his lifetime, and fewer still who will leave behind them only the benedictions and tears of a sorrowing people.

The publication of the Michigan "Blue Book" did not, of course, relieve the grand master from the duty of answering questions on points of law, because there will always be a large proportion of masters who either will not read or cannot interpret the published law. He submitted thirty-seven decisions, as a whole wonderfully briefly and well stated, some of which we copy:

No. 2. As no dues can accrue during expulsion the lodge has no right to charge them against an expelled member as a condition of his restoration.

No. 3. The fee should in all cases accompany the petition. It is not sufficient that the fee is guaranteed—the money should actually accompany the petition.

No. 4. The lodge cannot by vote refund or present the applicant with the amount of his fee.

No. 5. It is competent for a lodge, while the main hall is undergoing repairs, to meet in its ante-room and transact the ordinary routine business, provided the charter and proper lodge furniture are present.

No. 6. Except in case of death the grand master has no power to grant a dispensation for the election of a junior warden while worshipful master and senior warden remain.

No. 7. The loss of the left hand disqualifies a candidate for Masonry.

No. 8. A person who is dwarfed in size and afflicted with a hunchback is not a suitable candidate for Masonry, although otherwise well qualified.

No. 9. The granting of a dimit is an act of grace on the part of the lodge; a brother cannot insist upon it as a right. The lodge is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the reasons given with the application for a dimit.

No. 10. A worshipful master would not be justified in entertaining charges against a brother for non-payment of a debt unless it was alleged that the debt was fraudulently contracted.

No. 12. When an entered apprentice loses the thumb of his right hand it is a bar to his advancement.

No. 13. A member who has threatened to stop the work of a lodge is amenable to discipline.

No. 19. Question. When the worshipful master has called a special meeting, and afterwards gives notice to the senior warden, secretary, tyler and others that no meeting would be held at that date, can the junior warden open the lodge and, with the assistance of a past master, confer the degrees without the order and consent of the worshipful master, he being within the jurisdiction of the lodge?

Answer. Yes; the junior warden could preside at a meeting regularly called unless he had received notice of its abandonment.

No. 20. Question. A brother is accused of being a defaulter as treasurer of another society. Should charges be preferred against him in the Masonic lodge?

Answer. The party against whom the fraud is alleged to have been committed should first proceed against him.

No. 21. A non-affiliated Mason cannot prefer charges against a member of a lodge.

No. 22. A candidate, one of whose legs is a trifle shorter than the other, is disqualified.

No. 28. Residence must be continuous for twelve months before it can be established. Having once been acquired a temporary absence would not vitiate it.

No. 30. Question. An entered apprentice of lodge "A" removes into the jurisdiction of lodge "B." He applies to lodge "B" for the remaining degrees. Lodge "B" obtains a release of jurisdiction from lodge "A" but neglects to act upon the petition. He afterwards gains a residence in the jurisdiction of lodge "C" and now applies to lodge "B" for the remaining degrees.

Answer. Held, that lodge "B," in neglecting to act upon the petition, lost its jurisdiction. He should petition the lodge at "C," where he now resides, and request the lodge to obtain a release of jurisdiction from lodge "A."

No. 31. Question. Can a candidate who has been elected in lodge "A" petition lodge "B," a year or more having elapsed from the date of his election to lodge "A," the lodge having concurrent jurisdiction?

Answer. Yes, lodge "A," by its neglect to confer the degrees within one year, forfeited its personal jurisdiction.

No. 35. An objection made before the election of a candidate is void and should be disregarded.

No. 36. The length of a lunar month, being the interval between similar phases of the moon, is about twenty-nine and one-half days.

No. 37. It is not competent for a lodge to instruct its Secretary to cast the entire vote of the lodge for the officers required by the regulations of Grand Lodge to be elected by ballot.

Of the decisions quoted none require other comment than approval until we come to No. 6. Illinois has decided that the grand master cannot properly grant a dispensation to elect a master in contravention of the right and duty of succession attaching to the senior and junior wardens respectively, but we see no reason why he should not grant one for the election of a junior warden if the convenience of the lodge required it, because nobody's right of succession would be affected thereby. With reference to No. 8 we think the *degree* of the infirmity (hunchback) would be the question to be considered—is it Masonically disabling? Of course there is no regulation height or shortness; "Tom Thumb" (STRATTON) was a Mason.

No. 9 is opposed to our law, which holds dismission to be a right, and therefore does not permit the lodge to vote on an application therefor. No. 10 is in accord with our enacted law and numerous precedents, but No. 12 is not. In Illinois we should no more deny advancement to an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft because of such a loss than we should expel a Master Mason for the same misfortune, and this on the explicit ground that when the law respecting physical fitness was made, "making" was all there was, "degrees" being unknown. No. 13 agrees with our law. No. 19 we think is correct if the master has given no general notice of the abandonment of the meeting. No. 21 is in accord with what seems to be our law, but the intention of the latter is not quite clear. We do not think the decision good law. "A trifle" in No. 22 might be so trifling as to invalidate the statement. As it stands we think it too sweeping. We are in accord with Nos. 35 and 37 (No. 36 being simply a definition). The only decision that did not pass muster with the committee on jurisprudence is No. 30, and that the grand master also considers erroneous. The committee say, the grand lodge concurring:

In conversation with the grand master in reference to this question, he kindly informed your committee that since he made this decision he has given the subject much thought, and now says if he had the decision to make over again he would reverse his own decision and rule that where a lodge waives jurisdiction of an Entered Apprentice in favor of a lodge asking for the jurisdiction of such unfinished material, it loses full and complete jurisdiction of such material, and the lodge receiving such material then becomes the exclusive owner of the unfinished material and can never be divested of it except by its own act legally expressed. We recommend that this question as thus modified stand in place of question No. 30.

Referring to the Masonic Home just dedicated the grand master thinks it probable that voluntary contributions alone cannot be relied upon to supply the needed revenues for its maintenance, and that some scheme of systematic aid should be adopted by the grand lodge, suggesting an endowment

fund to be created and fostered by the grand lodge, either by increasing the revenues sufficiently to allow a stipulated sum to be paid yearly into the treasury of the association, or by a *per capita* appropriation from the grand lodge dues. The matter went to a special committee who reported in favor of pledging to the Home association a certain specified yearly amount and recommending a change in the by-laws whereby some certain amount of the *per capita* dues shall be applied directly to that purpose. On motion of Past Grand Master McGRATH the report was laid on the table and the following adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on masonic home be laid upon the table until the next session of this grand lodge, and that in the meantime the grand secretary be instructed to furnish each lodge a printed copy of the report, together with the proposed amendment to the by-laws increasing grand lodge dues, so that each lodge may instruct its master how to vote upon these questions.

Later a resolution donating \$5,000 to the Home to meet current expenses for the coming year was referred to the finance committee for immediate report. The committee stated that an actual surplus of about \$8,200 was at the disposal of the grand lodge and reported the resolution back without recommendation. After a discussion which took a wide range, the resolution, which was strongly supported by Past Grand Master CHAMPLIN, JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Grand Secretary INNES and others, and opposed by past grand masters MITCHELL, McGRATH, CHAMBERLAIN and others, was put to vote and lost.

A motion to vote \$5,000 to the Home was amended to make it \$3,000, and this was accepted by Past Grand Master MITCHELL in place of \$2,000 proposed by himself as a substitute and the \$3,000 appropriated.

After the disastrous experience of Kentucky in attempting to support by taxation the Home which it had already munificently endowed, which resulted after having "shaken the craft to its foundations," in a resort to the voluntary principle, we cannot doubt the wisdom of those of our Michigan brethren who oppose committing the grand lodge to the maintenance of the institution by the former method. Subsequently the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The trustees of the Masonic home of Michigan tender that institution to the grand lodge; and

WHEREAS, This grand lodge, while desiring to give respectful attention to the offer, is at present without sufficient knowledge of the needs of, or responsibilities connected with, or attendant upon, its acceptance to enable it to act with that understanding and deliberation which so mighty a subject demands. Therefore

*Resolved*, That a committee of ten members of this grand lodge is appointed with power to examine into the whole subject and to report their conclusions to this grand lodge at its next annual communication.

It shall be the duty of this committee to meet at some time and place to be designated by the chairman, and to devote such time to its consideration as they may deem necessary, not exceeding three days, and if they should decide that the offer should be accepted that they present to the grand lodge some plan by or upon which its benefits should be enjoyed, as well as how or in what manner the institution should be supported.

The grand lodges of Victoria and Tasmania were recognized, but recognition was withheld in the case of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, the committee on correspondence assigning as a reason for recommending this course, the fact that they were without official notification of the consent of any one of the mother grand lodges, although what bearing that has on the question they do not state.

The "Rupert case" having been heard on its merits by a special committee, the testimony was reported by the chairman, Past Grand Master CHAMPLIN (chief justice of Michigan), and thereupon Bro. RUPERT was declared not guilty and declared "restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry." The grand lodge having decided the previous year that it had no power to restore a brother without affiliation we infer that he is restored to membership in his lodge, but if so the language of the resolution is unfortunate.

JOHN Q. LOOK, of Lowell, was elected grand master; WILLIAM P. INNES, Grand Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 387) is as usual from the grand secretary, whose *ex officio* jewel is a pair of open scissors of heroic size. Generous scissors! They give the Illinois proceedings for 1890 nearly fourteen pages in which to tell their story chiefly in their own words, in fine print, sandwiched between compliments in long primer. The question, "How do you do it?" is addressed to the grand secretary:

As usual Munn presents his voluminous report, full and complete, laid on our desk with his most approved trademark thereon, in the short space of about ten days after the closing of the session. We are after all the patents we can get. We want to know how you do it, and we will try and copy. Great brains, Munn, great brains.

Copying the tribute of our obituary committee to Past Grand Master J. ADAMS ALLEN, he says:

The writer regrets exceedingly that this melancholy event was not known to him either officially or personally until very late in the fall, and sometime after the death of this great and good man. Michigan loved Past Grand Master Allen, and their love for him was reciprocated. His life as a man and a Mason cannot be too highly estimated, and we only regret that the Grand Lodge of Michigan could not have paid the appropriate respect to this brother in consigning his remains to the grave, that his gifted eloquence and masterly Masonic life entitled him to. The Grand Lodge of Michigan would have mingled her sorrows with those of Illinois had the information reached us in time.

Past Grand Master SMITH's happy response to his welcome as the representative of Iowa and Florida is preserved in his pages; Grand Orator WOLF's oration praised for its ability and polished diction; and his generous reference to our report is supplemented by reprinting its introductory portion.

Himself a thirty-third degree member of the Scottish Rite, Northern jurisdiction, referring to Bro. ANDERSON (Cal.) on the Cerneau broil, he says:

He names the States that have spoken out definitely on this question, and says he hopes to see others follow their example. Our personal opinion is that this matter can be easier cured by letting it severely alone; and as to grand lodge authority on this subject, we are as emphatic and positive as Bro. Anderson that they have nothing to do with it. Let the rites right their own wrong, if any exists. It is a good boy that minds his own business and lets the other fellows alone.

And of Bro. PARVIN on a cognate subject:

We disagree entirely with Bro. Parvin in his comments relative to the acceptance by the grand master of the invitation of a commandery of Knights Templar to act as escort for him during the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Michigan Masonic Home. Of course the grand master would not have invited or permitted a body of Knights of Pythias to attend in such a procession, because they are not Masons or a Masonic body. We think the comparison far-fetched. We agree with Bro. Lockwood of Connecticut. We think that Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction or of the Cerneau following, are bodies of Masons, not Masonic bodies. We hope Bro. Parvin will see the difference.

Referring to an interesting addenda to the Texas report which he supposes to be made from Bro. PARVIN's report on the Cerneau bodies, he says he is at a loss, and has been for a year or two, to know where Bro. PARVIN now gets his ideas, which are so opposite to what they were a few years ago.

He is a warm advocate of institutional charities such as the Michigan Masonic Home represents, and confesses to becoming disgusted at the idea of refusing the lodge-room to the order of the Eastern Star, and granting it to the Arabs to tramp through the hot and dusty sands under the name and style of Shriners.

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## MINNESOTA, 1891.

38TH ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JAN. 14, 1891.

A. Y. DAVIDSON, the newly-appointed representative of Illinois, was present and during the session was formally received and welcomed.

The grand master (JACOB A. KIESTER) announced the death of the junior past grand master, JOHN H. BROWN, and of CALEB H. BENTON, who was grand master in 1882 and 1883. Both were natives of Vermont, the former sixty-five and the latter forty-nine years of age. Both were strong men to whom the grand lodge owed much. Of their recent losses the grand master says:

In less than a twelvemonth three of our past grand masters have gone hence—three of the most eminent Craftsmen our jurisdiction has ever had, or, I may well add, ever shall have—Bros. Pierson, Brown and Benton; and of the fifteen grand masters who have presided over our jurisdiction, seven now are sleeping in their graves. The Craft could have spared some others of us much better than these, our counselors and guides in all difficulties, but it is an old truth that death loves a shining mark, is no respecter of persons, and that

" The tall, the wise, the reverend head  
Must lie as low as ours."

This did not close the death record—GEORGE W. LAMSON, past grand orator, and FREDERICK JOSS, past junior grand warden, having died during the year.

The following is greatly to the grand master's credit:

In July last I received a very kindly expressed request to examine the character and standing of a Masonic insurance company, and if satisfied therewith in all respects, to give my official endorsement and recommendation of the association. Though entirely satisfied with the soundness of the institution, its beneficial purposes and honorable management, and knowing also of several instances in which such recommendations had been accorded by grand masters to like societies, I felt it to be my duty to decline to give any official recognition or recommendation of this or like associations, for the reason that though conducted by Masons and confined to Masons in their membership, they are but private business enterprises, in no way controlled by or amenable to the Fraternity as such, or any administrative officer thereof, and in no way coming within the official purview of the grand master, or of this or any other grand body.

The grand master confessed that he was inclined to boast a little of the progress and prosperity of the jurisdiction, and his statistics and other facts relative to the Craft in Minnesota show that he was quite justified in so doing. He found it necessary to re-state the law of territorial jurisdiction, which is identical with that of Illinois, that of each lodge extending half way *on an air line* from the exact location of the lodge-room to the neighboring lodges in all directions, disregarding all other boundaries. He spoke a strong word for the grand lodge library and reported the generous act of Mrs. PIERSON, the widow of the late grand secretary, who insisted on donating to the grand lodge his Masonic library which that body had offered to buy.

He urges a reconstruction of the district deputy system, and we presume this was done on the lines indicated in the report of a special committee ap-

pointed last year—although we find no record of its adoption—as we observe that the incoming grand master has divided the State into thirty-four districts, giving no deputy more than eight lodges to supervise. The inspection provided for in the report is quite searching.

The grand master recurred to the subject of cypher rituals, strongly condemning them for many reasons beside the crowning reason of their being in violation of the primary obligations of the Craftsmen. He fails to mention the chief reason for the spread of the evil, which is beyond question the increasing familiarity with the printed rituals of the “higher degrees” whereby the perceptions of the brethren have been blunted.

He submitted four decisions, three of which are general in character:

*First*—On an application by some good brethren for an opinion as to the propriety of using representations of Masonic symbols in connection with business purposes and advertisements, I ruled that the use of our symbols, emblems and hieroglyphics as, or on signs, or in connection with, advertisements and the like, pertaining to matters of private business, is reprehensible.

Our emblems, symbols, characters and hieroglyphics are used to teach great moral truths and have peculiar and almost sacred, and some of them largely esoteric, significations, and the use of them in connection with private or public business affairs is derogatory to their high purposes, partakes of the mercenary, tends to their degradation, and should not be tolerated.

*Second*—The worshipful master of lodge No. 4 wrote me that a gentleman, in every respect eligible, desired to apply for the degrees in Masonry, but had inquired whether, if any covenant or obligation in the nature of an oath were required, he could be permitted to take, instead, an affirmation. The worshipful master requested instructions. I gave him substantially the following answer, more fully stated, however, here than in my reply:

1. That Masonry possessed certain fixed principles, forms, rites and ceremonies that are immutable, and that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations therein.

2. That the O. · B. · in each degree is symbolic in character, and as such has certain peculiar significations, and partakes of the nature and possesses the force of a landmark, and cannot be omitted or changed in form, and that no one has the power to grant a dispensation permitting any change or omission, and that the substitution of an affirmation or other promise or form of covenant in its stead, and that no form of affirmation is prescribed or permitted or known in the rituals or elsewhere in Masonry.

3. That Masonry is a peculiar institution and does not seek members of any grade or rank or qualifications, and does not change or modify its principles, rites or forms, which must always remain the same for all, to meet the views of any applicant for initiation, but all comers must conform to the established regulations or remain out of the Fraternity.

*Fourth*—I advised, in a case presented by a worshipful master, that a traveling or other man, who has no home or place of residence, is not eligible for the degrees in Masonry under our rules. That our regulations, which

require an actual residence and domicile for at least one year within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies, means, in effect, that one who has no fixed or actual place of residence or domicile is not eligible for the degrees anywhere.

No. 1 cannot be too highly commended nor too often reverted to, and we regard it equally applicable to the use of the word "Masonic" by insurance and beneficiary societies as to emblems and hieroglyphics. Time was when we would have accepted No. 2 unhesitatingly, but the more we reflect upon the subject the more unsettled our opinion becomes. It is manifest that the point of difference is clearly technical, as apart from the question of the word to be used any one of us would as unhesitatingly accept the affirmation of such a man as his oath. *His* compliance would be as complete in his own eyes as that of any brother; but would ours?—that's the rub. We are in accord with No. 4. All were approved by the grand lodge.

The grand lodge granted eleven charters and continued two lodges under dispensation; authorized the grand master to report a ritual of the Past Master's degree "as required in this jurisdiction," at the next session of the grand lodge, and cause the same to be disseminated by the district deputies, but the resolution to that end—coming from the committee on ancient landmarks—does not state in advance whether the two-thirds of the grand lodge composed of the wardens will be required to retire when the grand master reports; and under the lead of the committee on jurisprudence, who stated that conflicts in construction had arisen relative to restoration under the provisions of the constitution, adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That no Mason who may be hereafter indefinitely suspended or expelled shall be restored to Masonic rights and privileges except upon application to and the favorable action of the grand lodge in session.

This may have seemed a necessity of the local situation, but it does not rest on a sound logical basis as a law should. A suspended Mason is not outside of the Fraternity, and so it ought not to require the intervention of the grand lodge, as in the case of an expelled Mason, to get him back again. He is still a member of the Fraternity and of the lodge—a member under disabilities, and as the body that imposed the disabilities did not see fit to release their hold of him, it ought to be competent to remove them.

ALPHONSO BARTO, of Sauk Center, was elected grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 155) is again by Bro. IRVING TODD. Since we have learned that Bro. TODD has had long training in a newspaper office, we have ceased to wonder that his maiden report of last year seemed so much like the work of an old stager.

We thought from certain ear-marks about his report that we could not be mistaken in supposing him to be a subject of the Holy Empire, and this

he confesses, but denies the soft impeachment of the imperial pottage, being content to be a high private in the rear ranks. He says we are greatly mistaken in thinking that if Bro. PIERSON had lived, Minnesota would not have bartered away its birthright—he don't express it in just those terms—but that the action had was directly in line with our late brother's views of the situation, both publicly and privately expressed. We may have been mistaken in our estimate of what Bro. PIERSON would not have done; those in constant intercourse with him ought to be able to judge better than we, but neither in his reports nor in the only personal chat we ever had with him—at the last Templar triennial at St. Louis, when our conversation chiefly covered the topics wherein we had in some measure differed—did he ever say anything from which we could infer that he favored grand orientism, or that he would consent that Minnesota should do what no other grand lodge that has embroiled itself in this foreign quarrel has done—assume to empower by resolution the so-called “higher bodies” to “*use so much of the esoteric ceremonies of the first three degrees as may be necessary for their purpose.*”

A frank confession is good for the soul. We called attention to the significant fact that while all bodies of corresponding grade other than certain named chapters, councils, commanderies and supreme councils were declared irregular, the penalty of the law was by the Minnesota legislation denounced only against those who should offend against the majesty of the supreme council, to which Bro. TODD replies:

Certainly. The Cerneaus were the only disturbing element in the jurisdiction, and the legislation was aimed directly at the root of the evil. After the lapse of nearly a year the benefits directly resulting from the enactment are becoming more and more apparent.

We have no doubt that our brother's estimate of the “benefits” resulting from the enactment will be confirmed by the chancellor of the exchequer or whatever may be the title of the illustrious functionary who handles the revenue of the Holy Empire.

We have made it an unvarying rule not to copy complimentary things said of us by our brother reviewers; probably it will not be considered a departure from that rule if we re-print the following:

Bro. Robbins ran against a snag in Iown, his renewed commission as grand representative from that jurisdiction being canceled by the grand master upon the receipt of his 1889 report on correspondence. The controversy is both lengthy and acrimonious; it could hardly prove otherwise when two such giant rams lock horns; yet in statements of facts Bro. Parvin has decidedly the best of it, his opponent lacking the grace to admit that he had even unintentionally fallen into error. Having mounted his hobby our Quincy frater finds himself at once placed upon the defensive. If vigorously flailed he can blame no one but himself.

This admits of no comment from us and we reproduce it only that our

brethren may see how the matter looks to a disinterested spectator. In his notice of Iowa, he again refers to the grand representative incident and the review which figured in connection with it, and says:

In justice to Bro. Robbins it may be said that his review was written before the appeal to the courts, and he emphatically disclaims the implied intention to encourage any effort to destroy the supremacy of the grand lodge. Yet it cannot be denied that he has furnished abundant aid and comfort to the parties who are creating these dissensions in a number of jurisdictions, our own included, and doubtless his opinions are largely quoted in the literature with which the country has been flooded during the past two or three years.

Since writing the above we are in receipt of a voluminous pamphlet entitled "Address of Ill. John J. Gorman, 33<sup>o</sup>, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, Thirty-third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies," dated New York, Oct. 28th, 1890. On page thirty-seven begins a chapter headed Most Worshipful Joseph Robbins, the following being a portion of the introduction:

"Permit me to present to you what Most Worshipful Joseph Robbins, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois has to say on that subject in his admirable report on Masonic correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Illinois in October, 1889."

Here follows five pages of quotations and comments. How about potage, Bro. Robbins?

BRO. TODD, BRO. PARVIN, BRO. GREENLEAF, and every other brother who has accused us of giving aid and comfort to the other faction in this quarrel, know that we have never assumed to decide as between the two or more factions who was right historically or according to the laws of their imperial limbo, but we have steadfastly denied not only the right of the grand lodge to recognize either of them as Masonic bodies but the possibility of its doing so without abdicating the power whose exclusive exercise is the condition and law of its existence. If in repelling attacks upon the integrity of Free and Accepted Masonry, for which the grand lodge stands, and in maintaining the sovereignty of that body, which they invoke only to destroy by causing it to be shared with another or a dozen other bodies, it always turns out that our antagonist is one and the same faction, neither that fact nor the incidental aid and comfort derived by the other faction is a responsibility of ours. When we show, as we did in the five pages referred to, that the Southern supreme council prints and disseminates the rituals and secret work of the Blue degrees, the question whether they can afford to assume that a rival council is in a position to place them at a disadvantage on such a showing, is one they must decide for themselves. It is not of our raising.

In passing we may save him the trouble of explaining, as Bro. ALBERT

PIKE did in a pamphlet before us, that the rituals printed are those of "the Blue Degrees according to the Scottish Rite", and that "the work contained in them is so different from our American work, that no American Mason, not knowing it, could gain admission upon examination into any Scottish Rite lodge in any Latin country in the world," because such explanation is immaterial: *they are the degrees for whose possessors the supreme councils claim, on the score of such possession, the right to be recognized by Ancient Craft Masons, received into Ancient Craft lodges as visitors, and out of their lodges to build grand lodges which ought to be recognized as governing bodies in Free and Accepted Masonry by the grand lodges of the world!*

Recurring to the putative pottage referred to by Bro. TODD, we can only say that we are not a subject of the empire and hence not subject to be gazetted for the increased "rank and decoration" to which he is entitled unless imperial gratitude is a delusion and a snare.

Bro. TODD homologates—as Bro. GURNEY was wont to say—the California decision that it is contrary to Masonic law and mischievous as a precedent to confer the degrees on ministers without charge, wherein he is in accord with the Illinois laws and our individual views; discloses the fact that in Minnesota as in Illinois public installations take place without opening the lodge, the record, we presume, being made as with us by the order of the master; follows the line of the arguments in treating of the powers of the grand master with which the readers of our reports are familiar and which seem to us conclusive; says the theory of life membership is all right, but in practice it has commonly resulted in most dismal failures; gives his adhesion, as we have done aforetime, to the idea of shortening the title of district deputy grand master by leaving off the last two words; adheres to the generally accepted rule as to the effect of a declaration of non-intercourse—that it is an interdict; holds also the prevailing idea that the grand lodge is a perpetual body like, for instance, the senate of the United States, in opposition to the Virginia idea that each annual session brings together a new body; says his experience accords with our idea that the labor of preparing a report is in inverse ratio to its length, and commenting on Bro. VINCI's remark that it is easier to excerpt than to compose, says:

Yes, it is comparatively easy to excerpt when one has the requisite faculty and practice, yet an active experience of thirty years in the editorial department of a newspaper has taught us that almost anyone can write the articles when the subjects and line of treatment are mapped out for him, but that it requires the best man in the shop to do the clipping. A good exchange editor is born, not made, with the nose for news as an inheritance.

We return thanks for a copy of Bro. TODD's digest of Masonic law in Minnesota, valuable to Craftsmen everywhere and invaluable to every Mason in that jurisdiction.

The Minnesota volume has its usual complement of portraits of good-looking men—fine phototypes of the retiring grand master (KIESTER) and of CHARLES W. NASH, grand master from 1866 to 1871.

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## MISSISSIPPI, 1890.

72ND ANNUAL.

GREENVILLE.

FEB. 13, 1890.

Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, the representative of Illinois, was present. Death had laid a heavy hand on the grand lodge. The grand master (WM. G. PAXTON) announced the death of past grand masters RICHARD P. BROWN, CHARLES T. MURPHY and WILLIAM S. PATTON, and WILLIAM RICHARDS, senior grand deacon.

The grand master reported twenty-seven decisions. If we remember aright we some years ago spoke of Mississippi as having a "double-barreled executive," or words to that effect, from the fact that questions of law were submitted sometimes to the grand master, sometimes to the committee on law and jurisprudence, sometimes to both. Explanations showed the expression to be hardly fair, because it is sought to have only such questions sent to the committee as *do not require executive action*, but only a construction of the regulations, and the committee takes care to keep their questioners reminded that while the grand master's decision is *law*, their opinion is merely *advice*, but the committee confesses that it sometimes happens that brethren in their excess of zeal to obtain Masonic light, submit almost identical questions to both, and as both act upon them without the other's knowledge, the result is that "there is not produced on the inquirer's mind the entire confidence which he so desires." This possible confusion from the deliverance of conflicting opinions *during the recess*, is the chief drawback of the system. Apart from this it does not differ in principle from the usual mode of procedure, as it amounts in substance to the submission of the grand master's decisions to the committee at an earlier date, while the questions submitted directly to the committee may be presumed to be the same as would be asked during the session, and referred to them. It gives the committee time for reflection and discussion, and the reports of a committee whose chairman possesses the wide knowledge, clear perception and power of statement of Past Grand Master SPEED have a great permanent value. We quote such of the grand master's decisions as are of general interest:

3d. A was indefinitely suspended by lodge B, and that lodge having since forfeited its charter, he now asks restoration to membership in lodge C. Can they act upon the petition?

Answer—Yes. If lodge C regularly succeeded to the territory of lodge B it can first restore him to Masonry, and afterwards elect him to membership by proper proceedings.

4th. Petition is made for change of venue, the applicant alleging such prejudice in his lodge that a fair trial cannot be had. How may this be secured?

Answer—By lodge action only. The right of a lodge to try its own members is absolute and without qualification or exception.

7th. Can a subordinate lodge lay the corner-stone of an edifice?

Answer—No. It can only be done by the grand lodge, duly opened by the grand master or his regularly authorized deputy.

8th. Is the position of the corner-stone arbitrary or to be governed by circumstances?

Answer—It must be placed in the northeast corner.

11th. A was made a Fellow Craft in a lodge now defunct. How shall he secure the M. M. degree?

Answer. By proper application to the lodge succeeding to the territory.

12th. The Worshipful Master being a witness, is it proper for him to preside at the trial?

Answer—Yes. Other members are also witnesses, and neither they nor the W. M. lose any of their privileges. Neither are they relieved from any of their responsibilities.

13th. How can a lodge U. D. obtain the name and number of a defunct lodge?

Answer—By due petition to grand lodge.

14th. What is the status of an E. A., made such in an "Army Lodge?"

Answer—The same as if so made by any other defunct lodge, any irregularities being healed by an edict of the grand master in 1865; action of grand lodge 1867 and decision of Grand Master Fearn 1871.

21st. An individual whose place of business (saw-mill), though several times changed, was always nearer to lodge A, owns property in and has always claimed the location of lodge B as his home. This, despite the fact that he registered and voted within the jurisdiction of lodge A at the last election. Which lodge has jurisdiction?

Answer—Lodge B.

In reaching this conclusion I freely admit that under the "act of voting" the applicant is legally a citizen of the territory controlled by lodge A. But this was done, as claimed, as a temporary convenience and with no thought of impairing any rights or privileges connected with lodge B. Even if err-

ing in receiving petition and conferring degree, lodge B has committed no crime, the acts done being warranted by representations made by the candidate, these covering a term of years.

22d. Can a master-elect be installed and preside over his lodge without first receiving the "secrets of his chair?"

Answer—No. Investing a master-elect with the degree of Past Master is universally acknowledged a "*sine qua non*" in qualifying him for the chair.

Nos. 3 and 11 indicate that the Mississippi and Illinois law is identical on this point—the lodge which becomes heir to the territory of a defunct lodge may complete any unfinished business as well as work. Referring to No. 7 we doubt if the grand master intended it to be construed precisely as it reads. Laying corner-stones is the work of the grand master, assisted by a grand lodge, but it is an occasional grand lodge picked up for that hour only. Of No. 13 the law committee say that while they do not doubt that the grand lodge has the power to give the name and number of a defunct lodge to a new lodge they think there are reasons why it should not be done, and they proceed to give the reasons which induced Illinois to forbid it by express enactment. The committee correctly and forcibly say of No. 21:

The same question was presented to the committee, stated in a somewhat different form and upon the facts as presented to them they decided that the "fixed abode from choice" of the petitioner was clearly shown by the act of registering as a voter in the Bogue Chitto precinct. A citizen must vote in the precinct in which he has his residence, and he determines that as against the weight of all other evidence, when he takes the registration oath required by law to be made before registration. There is no such thing possible as a man being under the jurisdiction of one lodge and voting at a precinct within the jurisdiction of another lodge without perjuring himself. This man decided for himself, when he registered at Bogue Chitto, that he did not reside within the jurisdiction of Brookhaven Lodge, and that his "permanent settlement, domicile or fixed place of abode from choice" was under the jurisdiction of Bogue Chitto Lodge.

If the grand master had said *generally*, instead of "universally," in No. 22 he would have been right, although other grand lodges besides Illinois have struck from their law the provision for investing the master-elect with the Past Master's degree.

We take some of the points submitted directly to the committee, and their answers:

Question 5—Is there any way in which a lodge can waive jurisdiction over a candidate for initiation?

Answer—There is not.

Question 9—A member of a lodge in another jurisdiction being guilty of a Masonic offense within the jurisdiction of one of our lodges, it asks how it shall proceed?

Answer—Proceed and try the case precisely as if he were of your lodge, and notify the result to the lodge in which he holds his membership, through our grand secretary.

If No. 5 is predicated on the absence of any regulation providing for waiver, and not on a positive inhibition, we think it is error—holding that the jurisdiction of the lodge is complete and that the right of waiver is a natural one. No. 9 is in complete accord with our law. We copy No. 12 and its answer because it vigorously expresses views which we have expressed, officially and otherwise:

Question 12—A member of the lodge is indicted by the grand jury, and it wants to know “how it can dispose of him,” before final action of the civil court?

Answer—We have always been dissatisfied with Section 60, Rules and Regulations. The language is, to say the least, unfortunate. The object is to prevent a brother being prejudiced in his trial, and yet it says he may be suspended. Suppose his offense merits expulsion? Can he afterwards be reinstated for the purpose of expelling him? How can he be suspended without a trial—by resolution? Suspension is “final action” and so is expulsion, and would operate as prejudicially against the accused, if it should leak out, as such things are certain to do. It would be rank injustice to add to the calamities of the situation of a brother in so unfortunate a predicament by suspending him at the time of all others, when he most needs the counsel and assistance of his brethren and thereby cut him off from all communication with them. We are to help and assist all distressed worthy brothers. A Mason in Masonic contemplation is a “worthy brother” until he has been lawfully condemned by a Masonic tribunal. If there ever was a time when a man is in distress it must be when charged with crime. Even if he is innocent, the terrors of the situation are such that he is liable to do the most foolish and prejudicial things, and if we are ever to stretch forth our hands to aid and assist, and save a fallen brother, surely that must be the supreme moment, in an honest man's life, when he most needs strong arms and warm, sympathetic hearts, to aid and counsel him. If he is guilty, his own conscience condemning him, he is unable to take advantage of whatever extenuating circumstances his case may afford, and so he is put up at the worst instead of in the best attitude when dragged before court and jury, to answer. If we suspend every Mason charged with crime, do we not condemn him, without a hearing and without a trial and thereby assist so far as moral weight can go, in securing the conviction of the innocent and guilty alike? Instead of deserting them, it is our plain duty to stand by them, until convicted of crime, not that we are ever to shield the guilty, but so far as in us lies, we are to see that they get a fair and impartial trial by a jury of their countrymen uninfluenced by prejudice or affection. “Remember that around this altar you have promised to befriend and relieve every brother who shall need your assistance,” says the sublime charge read whenever we close the lodge. It is a shame-faced lie, which we go on from month to month repeating over and over again to ourselves with pharisaical precision, paying tithes of mint and anise and cummin, and omitting the weightier matters of the law, judgment and faith, blind guides that strain at a gnat and swallow a camel! We cannot reconcile it to our Masonic conscience that it is right to reverse the rule of the civil law that every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. The rule is in direct conflict with itself, with all the obligations and teachings of Masonry, and therefore

inoperative. Stand by your brother; see that he has a fair and impartial trial, with an opportunity to make a full and complete defense; and when you have done all this, if proven guilty, then, but not until then, you may thrust him forth, that he may go unto his own place.

We quote from a subsequent report of the same committee:

Question F—Is a person who sells lager beer and ginger ale eligible for initiation?

Answer—No.

Question F raises another question in our mind. Can Bro. BARKLEY tell us whether ginger ale is included among intoxicants by the committee from experimental knowledge, and if so, what kind of water they use in making it in Mississippi? He will observe that we do not suggest that it is from experimental ignorance. Up here in the Northwest it is so generally used by that class of prohibitionists who believe the best way to sustain a law is to first set an example of obedience to it, and by others of us who are practically if not theoretically prohibitionists, that it is known as the "Iowa Drink." Does it undergo a change when subjected to the more tropical climate of Mississippi?

The grand lodges of North Dakota, Victoria, and New South Wales were recognized; six new lodges were chartered, and one dispensation granted; a master who had been suspended from office by the grand master for unlawfully retailing whisky, and by his order furnished with a copy of charges and specifications and cited to appear before the grand lodge, was put on trial, convicted, and sentenced to suspension for two years, and we presume the charter of his lodge was revoked and annulled, for having re-elected him after his suspension from office, as recommended by the committee, but we find no record of the adoption of the report; another master against whom the grand tiler preferred charges, presumably for intoxication, and cited to appear at once before the grand lodge for trial, and whom the senior grand deacon (who was ordered to bring him before the grand lodge) reported could not be found, was suspended from office and cited to appear next year for trial; the thanks of the grand lodge were returned to such representatives of Mississippi near other grand lodges as had sent in reports of the doings of their grand lodges, including the representative to Illinois; and on the initiative of an enthusiastic report by Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, a joint movement for the establishment of a Masonic Home was entered into by the grand lodge, grand chapter, grand council and grand commandery, the same to be supported mainly by free-will offerings, but each of the high joints agreeing to set apart twenty cents *per capita* of its annual dues. In addition to this, lodges are required to take up a collection from their members on St. John's day in December, and make as liberal appropriations from their treasuries as their ability will permit. Collections are also to be taken

up at all Masonic celebrations. Generous pledges were made in behalf of many lodges on the spot. Nobody will rejoice more than we at the success of our Mississippi brethren in this enterprise, but we feel bound to say that we do not think the pledge of twenty cents *per capita*—necessitating an increase of the *per capita* tax from ten cents to thirty—was a wise movement. Human nature is pretty much the same everywhere, in the long run, and the experience of Kentucky alone with enforced taxation affords a lesson that we fear no grand lodge can afford to ignore. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez.

JOHN RILEY, of Kosciusko, was elected grand master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 107) is the work of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY. As usual it is admirable in spirit, elegant in style and full of interest. Illinois is included in his review. He quotes from the remarks of Grand Master SMITH at the grave of Past Grand Master DARRAH, and from his annual address at the semi-centennial communication, and also from the address of Grand Orator LORIMER. He praises Bro. MUNN's work very highly and has a generous word for the report on correspondence.

Brief extracts from the reports of grand representatives appear among the appendices.

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## MISSISSIPPI, 1891.

73RD ANNUAL.

ABERDEEN.

FEB. 12, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. FREDERIC SPEED, was one of the ten past grand masters present.

The opening prayer by the chaplain *pro tempore*, Rev. Bro. H. J. HARRIS, printed in the journal, is a model Masonic prayer, catholic and reverent in spirit, brief but comprehensive, clothed in simple, direct English whose beauty and appropriateness grows on one with each new reading.

The grand master (JOHN RILEY) announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT C. PATTY at the early age of fifty-four, "respected and loved by all who knew him for his sterling worth and manliness." The committee on necrology say of him:

If purity of thought and honesty of purpose are the only essentials of greatness—then he was great. Only sixteen years of Masonic life—yet there was crowded into that brief period more labor, more devotion, and more zeal than is generally known in a Masonic pilgrimage of half a century. All that Bro. Patty did was *well* done; it was thorough, almost exhaustive. It was enough to know among Masons that Bro. Patty endorsed the action, or recommended it, to secure the favorable notice of the Craft on almost every occasion. Earnestly Bro. Patty solicited the eleven past grand masters who were in attendance at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to have their photographs taken in a group—for said he—“it’s not *probable* they will all meet again in grand lodge.” It was done, and he, the youngest—the Benjamin of the group—has been taken. Wise in counsel, zealous in labor and congenial in spirit, we can truly say—he had few equals and no superior in his department of Masonic labor.

The grand master reported having in three instances granted dispensations to receive and act upon petitions of candidates who had not resided the full time within the jurisdiction of the lodge, although more than the prescribed time in the State. In each case the applicant was an itinerant Methodist minister, liable to be moved each year by his conference, and in his judgment men who were so self-sacrificing for the good of their fellow creatures, were entitled to special privileges. He was brought to book by the committee on law and jurisprudence who reminded him, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, that his action was in direct conflict with the regulations.

He had had no occasion to make new decisions, but it had required a voluminous correspondence to answer questions by reference to the regulations, and to decisions already made. He strongly urged the claims of the Masonic Home upon every individual Mason.

We find the following in the report of Grand Secretary POWER:

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, at its convocation just closed, passed a resolution requesting the grand lodge to adopt a statute requiring the secretaries of lodges to notify the nearest chapter of all cases of suspension, expulsion or reinstatement, as they may occur, from time to time—to the end that good standing in the lodge shall not only be made a condition of membership in the Chapter, but that the latter shall have official notice by which it can be governed in excluding or restoring. I suggest that the Law Committee also prepare a section on this subject, so as to conform to the request of the Grand Chapter.

The law committee surely were not influenced by the sugar-coating of the suggestion, “to the end that good standing in the lodge [Fraternity] shall be made a condition of membership in the chapter” [Capitular rite], because that condition existed already, but for some reason they reported in favor of so much of grand orientism as is involved in keeping tab for certain bodies of Masons which they incorrectly style Masonic bodies, saying:

We approve the recommendation of the grand secretary requiring secretaries of subordinate lodges to give notice of suspensions and expulsions to

neighboring chapters, councils and commanderies, and therefore recommend the following as an additional by-law:

Sec. —. Secretaries of subordinate lodges shall give immediate notice to the grand secretary of all suspensions and expulsions from their lodges, and he shall issue a monthly circular giving notice thereof to all Masonic bodies in this grand jurisdiction.

And the grand lodge concurred. We are unable to find anything to indicate why the Scottish Rite, Insurance Rite and Bedoum (Shriners') Rite were not admitted to the benefits of this bureau of information.

We quote further from the report of the law committee:

Question 3. Is it a violation of law for the master to carry the charter home with him when the lodge is closed?

Answer. No. If the lodge room is insecure it would be his duty to do so, even though it might entail some inconvenience.

Question 4. Is a member of the lodge who allows his dues to remain unpaid on the day of election deprived of the right to vote on a petition for initiation or membership, before the expiration of the ninety days allowed in which to show cause why he should not be suspended?

Answer. No.

Question 5. Is it lawful to postpone action for a month where a member has been summoned to appear and show cause why his dues have not been paid, under section 21 of the By-Laws?

Answer. A brother having been notified to appear within ninety days, under section 21, it would be proper to postpone action on a motion to suspend. The law is not that a brother shall be, but "may be suspended." He is to appear within ninety days and show cause. If a reasonable excuse is offered, he might have his dues remitted at that time or at any future time. The lodge need not take action at all, if it sees fit. All the grand lodge *requires* is that delinquents shall be summoned to show cause.

Question 6. A party within the jurisdiction of this lodge holds a certificate from Union Lodge, No. 75, in Union county, S. C., certifying that he has been granted a dimit from said lodge, which certificate has seal of the lodge signed by the secretary, but not signed by the W. M. He also has a letter signed by the secretary stating he could not give the date the dimit was granted as the lodge and all their books had been burned. He has put the certificate into our lodge and asks for membership. Now what steps must we take in the matter?

Answer. Ordinarily the master's signature should be attached, but we think that the papers presented were all that was necessary in this case. A dimit is the action of the lodge. The paper is but the certificate of what it has already done, whether issued at the time, or afterwards.

Question 7. Is the fact that a Master Mason has been convicted by a court of law, sufficient evidence to convict him at a Masonic lodge trial, or must he be tried for the offense, and the evidence of the crime for which he is tried be produced at the lodge trial to sustain the charges?

Answer. No. There must be independent proof. We have nothing to do with, and ought not to be influenced by the result of the trial in the civil court.

Question 9. Is an election of officers legal, while the lodge is called from labor to refreshment, without calling on the lodge again?

Answer. No business can be transacted while the lodge is at refreshment.

Question 12. Can a lodge be opened in the Master's degree by any seven Master Masons, provided one of the principal officers is present, or is it necessary for seven members to be present?

Answer. Lodges can be opened on funeral occasions by three Master Masons, and by the same number for the purpose of conferring the Master's degree, but in the latter instance the master or a warden must be present. It requires seven members of the lodge to constitute a quorum in order to transact any business.

Question 14. One living in the jurisdiction of lodge A moves into the jurisdiction of lodge B, and resides there eleven months; which lodge has jurisdiction over him?

Answer. A lost jurisdiction the moment the removal was made, and B obtained it instantly, but it cannot entertain a petition from him in less than twelve months.

Question 19. Can a member of the lodge who has been indefinitely suspended, be reinstated by simply taking his seat in the lodge on lodge day?

Answer. No.

Question 20. Can a member of the lodge who was suspended for a definite time, take his seat in full fellowship, fully reinstated, without some action of the lodge?

Answer. Yes; see section 65, Rules and Regulations.

Question 28. Brothers A and B had a misunderstanding. Thereafter Bro. A declined to speak to Bro. B, the latter being willing to speak and recognize the former as a brother. Charges were preferred against the former, he was tried and convicted and suspended from the lodge for three months; efforts were made by the Committee on Offenses and a number of members of the lodge to get Bro. A to speak and to recognize Bro. B. He still declined; charges were again made against Bro. A for this offense, to which he pleaded guilty in open lodge. The lodge declined to find him guilty or inflict any punishment, and he still declines to speak or recognize Bro. B. What should be done in the premises?

Answer. In the words of one of the Ancient Charges, brethren "are to salute one another in a courteous manner." We can conceive of circumstances under which a brother may refuse to associate with another, outside of the lodge, but a refusal to speak to him constitutes unmasonic conduct, especially after the lodge has once passed upon the controversy. It is our duty to "stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies." The effect of a plea of guilty is to dispense with proof of guilt, and unless A introduced testimony in mitigation of the offense, the lodge should have found him guilty and fixed

a sentence. It has been decided over and over again, by this grand lodge, that lodges cannot avoid this responsibility and duty. The lodge must now take up the case where it left off, and fix a sentence. If A still persists in refusing to "stand to the award and determination of the lodge," it must cut him off, "for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

Some of these are quoted to show the chaotic condition of mind out of which the questions come, notably such as 3, 9, 14 and 19. No. 14 is not so much to be wondered at, because it seems to have taken the Craft everywhere a long time to get it through its head that a lodge has no more relation to a man who has moved out of its bailiwick without ever having petitioned for the degrees, no matter how long he has lived there, than it has to one who flies across it on the "Fast Mail." No. 12 is radically different from our law which provides that no lodge shall be opened on any degree unless seven Master Masons be present, and prohibits balloting or other business (not work) unless seven members of the lodge are present. On these questions the committee locked horns with each other, or rather Bros. McCORMICK and McCOOL locked horns with the chairman, Bro. SPEED, and the fur flew. On the first, the grand lodge sustained the chairman in the opinion that a dormant lodge still holds its territorial jurisdiction until its charter has been declared forfeited, while in Illinois by express enactment neighboring lodges may poach on the territory of a lodge that has ceased to work for six months, unless satisfactory cause for such cessation is shown to the grand master; on the second, the twain were sustained in the opinion that personal jurisdiction in the case of an *elected* candidate for the degrees lapses at the end of six months if he does not present himself for initiation, against that of the chairman that it is perpetual as in the case of a rejection; on the third the chairman was sustained against the field in the opinion that the record of a lodge trial resulting in expulsion must be sent to the grand lodge whether an appeal is taken or not. Inasmuch as their law requires the confirmation of a sentence of expulsion by the grand lodge, we think Bro. SPEED is right, but with the Illinois law we hold that the lodge is the proper tribunal to inflict the punishment, whatever its grade, unless an appeal is taken, and in that case alone under our law, is it necessary to send up the record.

The business of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home was given precedence at this session, the first thing after the report of the committee on credentials being an earnest and eloquent address by Past Grand Master BARKLEY in behalf of the institution. Subsequently the committee on the state of the Craft reported that in addition to the amount pledged by the lodges the preceding year about \$800 had been realized on the St. John's days collections, but the tone of the report indicates a certain degree of disappointment, and, calling attention to the agreement to set apart 20 cents *per capita*, the committee reported the following resolution to enforce its collection:

*Resolved*, That in addition to the per capita tax of ten cents now collected annually from each member of the subordinate lodges, that we also assess and collect annually a further sum of twenty cents per member to be set apart as a fund in building and maintaining our Masonic Home. This sum to be collected and paid over as other annual dues to the grand lodge.

After considerable discussion, a night's reflection and a brief discussion the next day the report was rejected, and the question of the tax involved sent to the lodges who are to report their action next year.

The grand lodge made its customary allowance to the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, and practically as a memorial tribute to Past Grand Master HARVEY W. WALTER who sacrificed his life in the yellow fever epidemic at Holly Springs, in 1878, appropriated \$300 to assist his daughter in procuring a medical education; chartered two new lodges and granted dispensations for two more; dealt gently with the confessedly erring, contrite and since exemplary brother who last year was deposed from his mastership and cited for trial at this session, ordering him to be reprimanded in his lodge and thereafter restored to all his fraternal rights; ordered a revision of the statutes by Chairman SPEED on lines laid down by him, which promise an admirably arranged code; sent a proposition for biennial sessions, coming over from last year, to the tomb of the Capulets; made provision to avoid the former vexatious delay in issuing the proceedings by making a penalty contract for their delivery within sixty days after the close of the grand lodge, whereby we have them before us in good season to make a note of it; deferred the recognition of New Zealand for fuller information; and made arrangements for a "field day" by postponing for a year the final disposition of a report in an appeal case wherein the accused, convicted of selling liquors and refusing to desist when admonished to do so, appeals on the ground that the law under which he was convicted is unconstitutional and subversive of the true principles of Freemasonry. Two of the committee, past grand masters MURRY and EVANS recommend the approval of the action of the lodge, the third member, Past Grand Master BURKITT, dissenting.

JOHN M. WARE, of Starkville, was elected grand master; J. L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary. [We will give the grand charity fund of Mississippi a dollar if Bro. POWER will tell us his front name.]

The report on correspondence (pp. 106) is up to the high-water mark of excellence as a "portraiture of the Craft," always reached by the reports of the author, Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY. He gives Illinois for 1890 very flattering notice, and seems to enjoy the honors to our distinguished visitor from Mississippi, Bro. SPEED, almost as much as the brethren of Illinois, whose valued privilege it was to extend them. He deems especially worthy of note the fact noticed by Grand Master PEARSON in his experience with schools of instruction, that the representatives of the smaller lodges are the best qualified teachers, and that the work of their lodges con-

forms more closely to the standards than that of the older and stronger lodges. Of one of our committees, he says:

We have examined very carefully the report of the Committee on Petitions, and find in several instances cases of brethren who had been expelled from their lodges. The petition and the recommendation of the lodges are by the committee stated to be in due form, and the restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry is recommended. Now in each case the report is adopted.

The question arises just here, does this restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, also include restoration to membership in the lodge? In Mississippi it does not. How is it in Illinois?

The language of the committee is carefully chosen and means no more than what it says. The word *restore* is applied only to the rehabilitation of expelled Masons; the word *reinstate* to cases of suspension. The grand lodge reserves to itself the right to restore to one who has wholly lost it his Masonic character, but nothing more. When he is restored it is to a condition of non-affiliation, and membership in a lodge—whether it be the lodge from which he was expelled or some other—can only be acquired by petition and unanimous ballot. Evidently the law of restoration in this respect is alike in Mississippi and Illinois; but the law of appeal is widely different. In Illinois, if the grand lodge finds on an appeal from a sentence of expulsion that the appellant has not been lawfully expelled it says so, the action of the lodge—which here is final unless an appeal is taken—is set aside, caused to be as if it had never been had, and the brother of course resumes the enjoyment of all the privileges whose temporary deprivation he has suffered while waiting for the final judgment. In this it does not assume to restore an expelled Mason to membership in his lodge, but simply reinstates him in the enjoyment of rights from which he has been practically suspended through an unlawful attempt to expel him.

We are glad to find ourselves in accord with him on the question of maiming after initiation. Our own views reflect the long settled practice of Illinois, where, as we said in our criticism of the Texas decision to which Bro. BARKLEY refers, it is specifically held 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. Of this he says:

This view of the subject is in keeping with a report submitted to and adopted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in 1877, if memory serves us correctly. At the time of his initiation the man is made a Mason, and no physical misfortune which may afterwards befall him can act as a bar to his advancement, and it would be a gross wrong to deprive him of this, because, for no fault of his, he should become maimed. The question of physical qualification applies solely to the candidate for initiation, and no deformity

or disability which may afterwards befall him can lawfully be urged as a reason for estoppel to advancement.

We reciprocate the regret of Bro. BARKLEY that Mississippi was absent from our table last year, for although we have this year reviewed the missing volume as conscientiously as if it had been fresh, it is a sort of "back number" to both parties after all.

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## MISSOURI, 1890.

70TH ANNUAL.

ST. LOUIS.

OCT. 14, 1890.

The ambassadors of thirty-seven jurisdictions were present, among them Bro. MARTIN COLLINS representing Illinois.

The address of the grand master (THEODORE BRACE) is a strong, lucid paper, reflecting particularly in the force and directness of its statements, the ability which in a state noted for its bar, has crowned its author with the highest honors of his profession. He thinks the true spirit of Masonic comity is shown in the Iowa legislation looking to reciprocal permission between that and the neighboring grand jurisdictions for residents living near state lines to cross them for affiliation or for the degrees, and recommends similar action. The special committee to whom the subject was sent, however, had the concurrence of the grand lodge in their adverse report, in which, while recognizing it as the law of Masonry that Master Masons may seek their Masonic homes wherever they choose, they think it unwise to give a sister grand lodge a privilege which the Grand Lodge of Missouri denies to its own lodges, and that the proposed legislation would lead to confusion and jeopard the friendly relations of the two grand jurisdictions; and we think this conclusion is a wise one.

Referring to a case wherein he considered the propriety of arresting the charter of a lodge for grave irregularities, but on confession, contrition and promise of amendment he concluded not to do so, the grand master says he ordered the following to be entered on the records of the lodge:

It satisfactorily appearing to the Grand Master of Missouri, that at a regular communication of your lodge, held on the 23d day of November, 1889, the degree of Entered Apprentice was conferred upon Richard Grider and T. J. Mifford, in your lodge, in violation of Masonic law, these presents are to declare the proceedings of your lodge in that behalf, null and void, and

that said Grider and Mifford are not Entered Apprentices regularly made, and shall not be entitled to recognition as such until formally healed.

After a somewhat careful hunt we are unable to find any record of approval or dissent on the part of the grand lodge. Inasmuch as the lodge was regularly at labor, the degrees having been conferred at a regular meeting, we do not understand how the grand master's order could undo the act of making. The lodge being regularly at labor, they were Entered Apprentices regularly made, however much the law may have been violated in making them.

Of the power of the grand master in certain cases, he says:

The power of the grand master in cases cognizable before subordinate lodges, from whose judgment an appeal is provided for to the grand lodge, is not very well defined, but I take it when charges are preferred against a brother and the lodge has jurisdiction on the subject matter *and of the parties*, and they have been *duly summoned in the manner provided by law*, the grand master, for mere error or irregularity in the trial, has no power to set aside the judgment of a subordinate lodge. Such error must be corrected by appeal. When, however, a party has been deprived of an opportunity to appeal within the time allowed by the law, without any fault on his part, the grand master might, perhaps, in a proper case, require the lodge to allow the appeal, even after time.

This is well stated, but we have italicized certain words in order to call attention to a class of cases in which we think the grand master ought to interfere. Where the lodge has not fulfilled the conditions necessary to give it jurisdiction of the parties, as frequently happens in those jurisdictions where exceptional methods of discipline for non-payment of dues prevail, we think the grand master in the exercise of his duty to require obedience to the law, ought to set the proceedings aside and not wait the slow course of an appeal.

We reprint a portion of the eleven decisions reported by the grand master:

First—That a lodge has no right to refuse one of its members, a Master Mason in good standing, Masonic burial, when such burial is properly requested, because, by his request, his body is to be thereafter cremated.

Second—Upon the death of a Master Mason in good standing, it is the duty of the lodge of which he was a member to give to his widow a certificate of his former membership and good standing, and of the Master and Wardens to sign such certificate. Her right to it as evidence of such former membership is absolute, and no question as to her personal worth and conduct can be made an excuse by the lodge or its officers for refusing to discharge this duty. The question of her personal worth, or conduct, can come up only when by virtue of this evidence of the relation which she sustains to the Craft, she makes application for relief or protection from them.

Third—A Master Mason ceases to be a member of the lodge the moment

a dimit is granted him by the lodge, though no formal dimit is ever issued or delivered to him.

Fourth—A Master Mason who has been elected, installed and served as Warden in a regular lodge under the jurisdiction of another grand lodge recognized by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, is eligible to the office of master of a lodge within this jurisdiction.

Eighth—A dimit may be granted a Master Mason in good standing who has paid all his dues, and is not otherwise indebted to the lodge, although he may be personally liable on an unmaturred obligation to the lodge.

Tenth—It is the duty of the master to notify every resident member of his lodge to attend the trial of a brother. This does not mean *to summons*. A summons should be issued only in a case of "extreme emergency."

Eleventh—The terms used in Sec. 5, Art. XVI., G. L. By-Laws, are not terms of qualification, but of limitation. The six months' residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge petitioned therein required, is the *minimum* time prescribed. A by-law of a subordinate lodge, which requires a residence of twelve months within the jurisdiction of such lodge, is not in conflict with the provisions of that section.

These were all approved except the second, of which the committee on jurisprudence say:

Second—Your committee also approve, as being in conformity with the laws of this grand lodge, the decision of the grand master, to the effect that the widow of a deceased Master Mason is entitled to a certificate of the membership and good standing of her deceased husband, without regard to the character of the widow herself. This decision is in literal conformity with Section 30, Art. XVI., of the By-Laws, which is mandatory on this subject, and leaves the subordinate lodges no discretion. But your committee is of the opinion that this by-law ought to be so amended as to leave some discretion to the subordinate lodge in the matter. Your committee is not of the opinion that a Master Mason is relieved of his obligation to render true Masonic charity to the widow of a deceased brother for any reason, but is of the opinion that a right to have a certificate of the kind now under discussion is a right conferred only by the section of the by-law above referred to, and is not necessarily a part of our Masonic obligation, and is, therefore, subject to amendment. If the officers of a subordinate lodge have knowledge that the widow of a deceased brother is a woman of improper character, they ought not to be compelled to give her a certificate, which she can display on any occasion, or in any place, certifying her to be the widow of a deceased Master Mason. Besides, if any woman who is the widow of a deceased Mason is entitled to such a certificate, notwithstanding she may be of bad character, that fact impairs the effect that the certificate should have in the hands of a worthy good woman, who is the widow of a deceased brother Mason, and who is entitled to all the care and assistance Masons can give her. Therefore, your committee recommend that the by-law in question be so amended as to leave the matter of issuing such a certificate to the discretion of the officers of the subordinate lodges; provided, they ascertain that the character of the applicant is improper, and we invite the attention of the Committee on Revision to this subject.

In connection with the eleventh the grand master defines the difference between domicile and residence:

I have, in the course of my correspondence, discovered that the idea seems to prevail in the minds of some well-informed Masons, that when an applicant has a domicile in this state, that his residence must necessarily be within the jurisdiction of a lodge nearest to such domicile. *Domicile* and *residence* are not, however, *strictissime jure*, synonymous, although in many enactments for all practical purposes, they may be treated as convertible terms. In a general way *domicile* may be defined as a place where a man has his "true, fixed and permanent home, and principal establishment to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning." *Residence*, the place where a man has "a fixed and permanent abode or dwelling-place for the time being." It will be observed from these definitions, a man may have his domicile at one place in the state and his residence at another.

In view of the expense to the Craft of holding State lodges of instruction,—equivalent to our schools of instruction—the fact that they have been held pretty well over the State, and the amount of the grand lecturer's time absorbed by them, the grand master recommended that no more be held, and the grand lodge concurred.

He argues eloquently for a generous support of the "Home," but says the responses of the lodges to the request to designate a sum each which it will give annually, affords little ground upon which to base the hope that the situation caused by anticipating the revenue in order to pay the appropriation in its aid last year, will be relieved by the spontaneous action of the lodges upon such request, and foreshadows the necessity of taxation by the grand lodge of fifty cents *per capita*. Subsequently an amendment to the by-laws, making such a provision, was introduced and considered, and finally action thereon postponed until next year.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN E. CADLE at the age of sixty. He reached the grand east in 1875.

The report of the St. Louis board of relief shows that aid was extended to Illinoisans amounting to \$29.65, and that Grand Crossing Lodge, No. 776, of this jurisdiction refunded \$8.15.

The grand lodge visited and lunched at the Masonic Home; ordered a revision and codification of the laws and decisions, as recommended by Grand Master BRACE; chartered twelve new lodges and continued three under dispensation; declined to appoint a canvassing agent for the Home, as necessitating a useless expenditure of money; appropriated \$5,000 for the Home, to be paid if the state of the treasury will permit without reducing the funds below the amount needed for legitimate grand lodge expenses; illustrated its idea of clemency towards a master who had been in the saloon business contrary to law, and in whose case the committee thought mitigating circumstances called for a light sentence, by suspending him for five years; and voted to hold its next annual communication in Kansas City.

GEORGE E. WALKER was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL re-elected grand secretary; both of St. Louis.

The report on correspondence (pp. 219) is as usual from the pen of Grand Secretary JOHN D. VINCIL, past grand master, and is written in his characteristically vigorous style. Something over nine pages are given to the proceedings of our semi-centennial communication. He credits Grand Master SMITH with striking a very solid blow at "prerogatives" in his remarks about the "Divine right of Kings," and makes several quotations from his address. Of the reports of the grand treasurer and grand secretary, he says:

The reports of the grand treasurer and grand secretary are careful and full exhibits of the affairs of these offices. Especially that of Brother Munn, the grand secretary, who presented an able paper. In it there is found a most interesting table, showing the state of Masonry in all the jurisdictions of this country from the year 1800 to 1889, inclusive.

The growth of the Institution has been simply marvelous. In 1800 there were 347 lodges and 14,000 Masons in the United States. In 1889 there were over 10,000 lodges, with a membership of 600,000. Brother Munn is entitled to the grateful appreciation of the Craft in this country, for this invaluable collection of facts and figures. It will do for a book of reference, to which additions may be made with ease for the future. The table will keep.

The proceedings incident to the semi-centennial receive due notice. Of the after-dinner speeches he says:

This committee is glad to know that his place was filled by his old-time friend and brother, Dr. William H. Scott, now of California. The grand master announced the sentiment: "Woman—it is Modesty that Makes Her Divine." He said that "Brother John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary of Missouri, being absent, this sentiment will be responded to by one known to all as a past grand master of this state, who has come 2,500 miles to be with us on this occasion." Brother Scott was then introduced.

The Grand Secretary of Missouri deeply regretted the necessity that prevented him, at the last moment, from meeting his obligation to be present on that grand occasion. He had expected and purposed to attend.

We can assure our brother that the regret was mutual.

The Illinois report on correspondence is styled a labored production and receives some attention, its writer a good deal of it. One feature of it interests him:

One feature always commands attention in the reviews of Brother Robbins: he defends vigorously and fearlessly the system of Symbolic Masonry against all claimants. The "York Rite," is his only Masonry and chief joy. His treatment of the pretentious "High Rite" claimants is vigorous, bold and strong. He deals with these branches in choice, yet forcible, terms. His convictions are as strong as his language. In his very interesting exordium, he said: "It is the 'Scottish Rite,' as usual, that makes all the disturbance."

Quoting from our introduction our attempt to account for the fact that the holy empire is always in a turmoil, he continues:

While Grand Master Smith declared, as already quoted, concerning M. W. Bro. Robbins, that "his premises are false and have no foundation in fact," yet it cannot be denied that the "Scottish Rite" branches have made "all the disturbance" in the Masonic household of this country, resulting in law suits and strife more widespread than any "disturbance" ever known among the Fraternity. In this charge, Brother Robbins is sustained by facts. The finding of the Illinois committee hereinbefore mentioned, is as much a vindication of the position taken by Brother Robbins, as it was an endorsement of Grand Master Smith. That committee said: "It is and has ever been held, and rightly too, by this grand lodge, that it can recognize nothing but the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry." What more does Brother Robbins contend for? It was necessary for the Grand Lodge of Illinois to put itself upon record to the above extent, as the grand master had brought the matter before that body. It placed the subject in its proper position before the Fraternity and left it there. Less could not have been done. More would have been superfluous. Missouri has not deemed it needful to do even that much, as "High Rite-ism" is a dead duck in this jurisdiction. It never has amounted to much, and has had less prominence among Missouri Masons since the vigorous fight made against its lofty pretensions by the lamented Gouley more than twenty years ago. He was a member of the so-called "Rite," and was supposed to understand its merits. He did not spare it, although in some way connected with it. It may be said to the credit of the Masons in Missouri who belong to this "Rite," that they are loyal to the "York Rite," and, for the most part, yield to it their hearty preference. They are not liable to the charge of Brother Robbins of creating "disturbance" among the Fraternity of this jurisdiction. And there is a good reason for this. The members of the "Scottish Rite" in Missouri could not, if they would, create any disturbance of note, as their numbers are small, and such effort would be frowned upon in a manner to teach any disturbing element a salutary lesson in short order.

Bro. VINCIL says we do not fancy love feasts. On the contrary, we like them. But because we enjoy them in their place, it does not follow that it is wise to invoke their methods in a Masonic deliberative body. Our brother sets forth some of the facts which followed theirs to indicate its beneficent character, and we rejoice with him in every item of promise or fulfillment of the noble purpose for which the Home is designed. That does not, however, alter our opinion of the impolicy of settling the responsibility of building, managing, or supporting such institutions upon the grand lodge, and it *has* happened that it is in the midst of bursts of enthusiasm which becloud the judgment that grand lodges have become committed to enterprises and policies that entail upon them years of vain struggle, if nothing worse. Nobody can question the beneficence of the intentions or of the objects of them, which planted Masonic colleges in half a dozen jurisdictions in this country, under the auspices of grand lodges, but the contagious enthusiasm with which the movement was inaugurated does not seem to have been a guaranty of the wisdom of the plan adopted. The last one of them has disappeared. That any one should question the wisdom of the grand lodge in taking a step whose logical outcome is a demand that the necessary revenues of an eleemosynary institution shall be secured by enforced taxation, doubtless seemed ungracious to many Missouri Masons besides Bro. VINCIL; but the

indications are already apparent that Missouri Masons will be among the first to perceive the disinterestedness of such questioning, and the littleness of attributing it to a feeling that no good can come out of the Nazareth of a particular jurisdiction. You cannot go on teaching Masons for generations the lesson which at once approves itself to human judgment, that their charitable obligations bear a definite relation to their ability to give, and then *in the name of a fraternity into whose covenants this just principle is inextricably woven*, require a brother whose necessities and the wants of his wife and little ones compel him to carefully weigh every penny of his outlays, to contribute as much for charity as his more fortunate brother who cannot spend his income, without producing friction. Kentucky tried it, and though the Craftsmen of no jurisdiction are more generous—as is shown by their liberal support of their “Home” since the compulsory method was abandoned—the result was appalling.

We have referred to the demand that the necessary revenues of such an institution shall be secured by enforced taxation, as a logical outcome of the action of a grand lodge in assuming the management of it. In Missouri it has come sooner than we expected, having cropped out at the very communication at which was presented this report of Bro. VINCIL's which cites the fact that no symptoms of the “vociferous” have shown themselves, as evidence that we are either too conservative or too hypercritical. With this proposition for a *per capita* tax for the support of the Home, comes, as we have seen, the inevitable friction, considerable enough to secure its postponement for a year.

We have said that Bro. VINCIL gave some attention to our report, and a good deal to the writer of it. We permit him, at the expense of space that we can ill spare, to pillory himself in our pages:

Brother Robbins does not fancy “love feasts,” especially if they are of the “vociferous” kind. Ours was not of that sort. It was calm, hearty and full of love. The character of our “love feast” has been shown by the facts which followed. With a property worth seventy-five thousand dollars, already paid for, which cost us forty thousand, nearly forty thousand dollars funded as an endowment and increasing, drawing six per cent. interest, a good cash balance on hand, with a large amount of installment notes, making a total amount of assets largely over one hundred thousand dollars, our love feasts are not “vociferous,” but practical. We had a “love feast” on the 15th of June, 1889, when the Home was dedicated. Thousands of our brethren and citizens were participants in the “feast” of good things, and seven thousand dollars flowed into the Home treasury on that “feast” day. So our work has not shown any of the symptoms of the “vociferous” depicted by our illustrious brother of Illinois, who is either too conservative or too hypercritical. Our Missouri methods do not seem to please Brother Robbins. I wish we could do something that would be fully up to his idea of Masonic propriety. Our saloon action did not meet his views at all. Now our Home work is too “vociferous” for anything. And next he is not satisfied with the action of the Grand Lodge in 1888 when we got rid of a man of fellow feeling with his *protege* in Illinois, who wanted to kick the Bible out of the

lodges and out of Masonry. Brother Robbins said that to bring such a matter before the lodge was "MISCHIEVOUS." Our Missouri member had said: "When made a Mason, I believed in God and the Bible as firmly as anybody, but after getting older I found out better." We did not think it "mischievous" to deal with such a member, but put him out. Brother Robbins thinks that an "appeal to the emotions, the prejudices and the passions of men" was "never more strongly illustrated" than by the Grand Lodge of Missouri when it approved the expulsion of this party, who had said: "When made a Mason I believed in God and the Bible as firmly as anybody, but after getting older I found out better." Brother Robbins said in criticising our action on the above case, "that there was no foundation whatever for the charge of atheism." Brother Robbins seems almost offended at this committee for intimating that there is anything atheistic in his Masonry or his defense of Crum, the Illinois atheist. Still he enters his appearance at court as attorney for the Missouri party who was expelled for saying he had learned better than to believe in the God of Masons or the Bible. I make no charges. He is upon record in his own strong language. Let others judge. It will be very hard for him to convince intelligent Masons that he is sound on this issue when he steps forward and defends a man who has renounced the God in whom he professed to put his trust, by saying "after getting older I have found out better" than to believe in him. Brother Robbins says that such an utterance does not furnish any "foundation whatever for the charge of atheism." Perhaps not in his view. But in the eyes of Missouri Masons it did. And the "foundation for the charge of atheism" was so strongly furnished in the declaration of the aforesaid party that the Grand Lodge of Missouri unanimously adopted the report of Past Grand Master Givan, who rendered it. The Illinois committee said that Brother Givan "dared not quote the law of Masonry" bearing upon the case. Who made thee a judge of thy brother's actions in such matters? Have you answered the arguments of Brother Givan in this case, as well as some others? The report of the committee embodied the facts and the proof showing the moral and Masonic declension of the accused, he having renounced both God and the Bible. What law do you want to apply in such cases? Do you want us to adopt your dictum, and declare that action against such members who know better than to continue faith in the God of Masonry is "MISCHIEVOUS?" You may lead your Grand Lodge to stultify itself by adopting your views, and find "no foundation for the charge of atheism" in the words of recantation of one who ceased to believe in God and the Bible, because he found out better as he grew older. But let me assure you, Brother Robbins, your utterances are as unacceptable in Missouri as they were to your Grand Master, who had to pull your Grand Lodge out of the depths into which your too liberal interpretation plunged it. It has been a growing opinion of this writer (and I am not singular in holding it) that the distinguished Committee on Correspondence of Illinois Masonry should be treated for moral or Masonic strabismus. I do not hesitate to say that his views on some questions are to be deprecated, and are dangerous. Nothing short of strabotomy will save him from total darkness in the regions of unbelief. He seems far more pleased with aspersing those who have punished recusant members, as in our Missouri case, than in contending for a high standard of obedience to God and Revealed Truth. He says of our action in the matter now under consideration, that it was "by perversions and by appeals to the prejudices and passions of the members, such as characterize this report," that we were able to affirm the expulsion of the party who had "learned better than to believe in God and the Bible." That is all right, Brother Robbins. With you, our actions are simply "perversions," appeals to the prejudices and passions of members who adopted the report. But with us, who had a due apprecia-

tion of moral principle, it was Masonry, decency and morality. Hence the finding of our grand lodge that it was not at all "MISCHIEVOUS" to deal with such offenders as Crum and others. Brother Robbins has made his record for defending the indefensible. I am willing he shall enjoy the full reward of his labors and the fruit of his doings. He graciously declined to notice my animadversions upon his report of the Crum case. I am glad he was so mercifully inclined as to spare me. Perhaps my views were so affected by "congenital illegitimacy" or weakness as to forbid treatment. He ought to have been humane enough to try and cure the errors, and save the wandering. I will wait for his review of my treatment of his report and former expressions, as found in my report in 1889.

Premising that when Bro. VINCIL wrote the above he knew that no one but himself had ever intimated that the Illinois brother who he says "wanted to kick the Bible out of the lodge and out of Masonry" had ever remotely objected to the use made of the Bible in the lodge, and that both the brother himself and the lodge who tried him declared that he was not an atheist, and referring to his closing remarks, it is only necessary to repeat what we said in 1889, that while we should be glad to discuss the real questions involved in the case—as we trust we have shown in this report—we do not care to enter upon a discussion for the mere purpose of repelling attacks in the form of inuendo, when to do so would be to dignify by denial the assumption that there is any difference of opinion among Illinois Craftsmen as to the relations of atheism to Masonry.

To the Missouri cases brief reference only is necessary, either the one of which Bro. VINCIL steers clear with all possible care, or the other in which with unaccountable obliquity of memory he alleges that we say the language quoted by him "does not furnish any 'foundation whatever for the charge of atheism.'" What we did say was, that from his own statement—which was made subsequently and which was vouched for by Past Grand Master GIVAN as being in the language of the accused, viz.: *'I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things, and made unchangeable laws to govern the same'*—"it is evident, if language has any meaning, that there was no foundation for the charge of atheism."

"Have you answered the arguments of Bro. GIVAN in this case, as well as some others?" queries Bro. VINCIL. There is no occasion to enter upon such a work of supererogation. Bro. GIVAN has answered them himself. So far from moral and Masonic declension being shown by his report, he says of the accused: "From all that we know he may be as good and upright a citizen as any in the lodge"; and of Bro. STERN—whose case Bro. VINCIL conveniently ignores—whose belief in God was not questioned, his alleged offense being simply "Disbelief in the Bible as the Word of God," he says: "The writer of this report the more keenly regrets the position appellant has placed himself in, because of his personal knowledge of his being a good citizen and an upright man," thus furnishing in his own report indubitable evi-

dence that both the accused fulfilled completely the requirements of the law of Masonry—the first of the Charges of a Freemason—concerning God and religion—Belief in God and obedience to the moral law.

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## MONTANA, 1890.

26TH ANNUAL.

LIVINGSTON.

SEPT. 24, 1890.

A portrait of JOHN ANDERSON, the retiring grand master, graces this volume of the Montana proceedings, good looking enough to keep up the reputation of the *State* of Montana for the personal pulchritude of its leading Masons.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, was on duty in the Southeast, where he has held the fort for nineteen years.

The deputy grand master, WILLIAM T. BOARDMAN, presided, Grand Master ANDERSON being detained at home by illness. There was no address from the grand east, but subsequently the incomplete address of Grand Master ANDERSON was obtained in time for publication in the proceedings. The grand master can find nothing in the constitution and by-laws of the grand lodge authorizing him to set aside a law of a lodge, but did what the believers and unbelievers in the doctrine that grand masters possess certain powers apart from those constitutionally granted, both do—granted the necessary dispensations when the emergency arose which he thought warranted such action. He asks what the "book of constitutions" is which the grand lodge recognizes and talks about it in a way to make us feel that he half suspects it to be really like the fabled "Mrs. 'Arris"—that "there never was no such a book."

Grand Secretary HEDGES, in speaking of their coming twenty-fifth anniversary, refers to the same misleading numbering of the annual communications that exists in our own proceedings:

On the 24th day of January next will be the 25th anniversary of the organization of our grand lodge, which took place at Virginia City, January 24, 1866. The numbering of our annual communications is somewhat misleading and arose from counting the organization and the subsequent meeting in October of the same year as each an annual communication. There were but three lodges at that time and such was the difficulty and delay in communication with the States that we organized a grand lodge of our own

that others might be saved the trouble that we experienced. Of those present at the organization P. G. Masters Hull and Duncan have dimitted to the grand lodge above, but there are several survivors and it would seem very suitable and desirable, if possible, to celebrate that event in Virginia City where the organization occurred. At any rate it is in my heart to make the suggestion and see if we could not secure the presence of some of our former associates who have wandered to other lands.

The grand lodge telegraphed its sympathies and regrets to its absent chief; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; learned from its committee charged with the duty of procuring testimonials for such of the past grand masters as had not received them, that a silver tea service had been presented to each of the ten who had not previously been honored, under the impression that they were all who were still living within the jurisdiction, and directed that another who had been subsequently discovered should receive his belated penny; chartered one new lodge; warmly debated a resolution reported favorably by the jurisprudence committee providing for but one ballot for the three degrees, defeated a motion to lay it on the table, but failed to give it the necessary two-thirds vote necessary to adopt it, as will doubtless ultimately be done; changed its time of meeting to the second Wednesday in October, and fixed on Butte as its next place of meeting; appointed a committee to report next year on the desirability and feasibility of establishing a Masonic Home; requested the grand master to appoint no district deputies for the coming year, turning their job over, temporarily, to the grand lecturer; and mitigated their much-criticised regulation respecting non-affiliates, as follows:

*Resolved*, That non-affiliates may visit lodges in Montana for one year after their arrival in the State, or after such non-affiliation shall commence; after the lapse of such time they shall not be permitted to visit nor shall they have any of the privileges accorded to members of lodges, unless such non-affiliation be caused by their rejection by the lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside, after a *bona fide* effort on their part to affiliate by petition in the usual way.

The grand officers were installed in public, the grand lodge being called off for the purpose, No further business was done and little time wasted after calling on, a banquet and ball having been announced as awaiting attention. Bro. NICK FRETZ—clan not given—led the singing of Burns' Adieu in closing.

WILLIAM T. BOARDMAN, was elected grand master; CORNELIUS HEDGES re-elected grand secretary; both of Helena.

The report on correspondence (pp. 108) to which every one familiar with the Montana proceedings always eagerly turns, is as usual the work of the grand secretary. In his "closing," he says:

To write such a report as one would care to subscribe and publish is getting to be more of a task every year. Not only are grand lodges multiply-

ing, but some of the ablest talent in the country is enlisted in writing these reports or reviews. It is becoming a conspicuous arena for the Davids and Goliaths of Masonic lore and law, with an increasing, more discriminating and exacting crowd of interested spectators, not overinclined to turn up the thumb in behalf of the discomforted gladiator. It requires not only the reading of an increased volume of Masonic literature of increased calibre, and rifled at that, but it requires outside study and resort to such articles of Masonic lore as Bro. Parvin is gathering at Cedar Rapids. It is about the same in our domain as we witness among the nations of Europe in multiplying their armies and improving their weapons, each trying to outdo the other. Only, this strife of ours is not a burden on the masses, but is altogether elevating. Still it also requires labor, and more of it. *Nil sine pulvere*. Some are in chronic hysterics over infringements of ancient landmarks, some of which seem to have been planted on floating icebergs. Some are concerned about the essentials of the "perfect youth," and others exhaust their energies upon the millinery and ceremonial departments. But there is plainly discernible throughout all this commotion of the elements an expansion and elevation of the soul of Masonry, divine charity, rallying to her standard the intellect, energy, systemizing order and material wealth of the best portion of mankind.

Bro. HEDGES need have no fear that the style of reports which he writes will stale. For just the reasons he gives, his *confreres* at least will turn to them with increasing pleasure, glad to forsake for the moment the drudgery of verifying alleged facts, the wearying glitter of pinchbeck tinsel, and the sweat and din or the strife which clashing interests and ambitions sometimes create, to the graceful airiness that always rests, the wit that never wounds, the irony that never degenerates into bitterness, the judgment that clothes the driest subjects with the most playful fancy, and to the courtesy and fraternal feeling that never fail.

In his genial and extended notice of Illinois he notices first the portrait of Past Grand Master DARRAH, which leads him to a touching notice of the funeral services and an appreciative reference to his character. He touches everything of interest in the proceedings, speaking in appreciative terms of the address of the grand master, and praising very highly the historical notes of Grand Secretary MUNN. He finds, as will be seen, something of personal interest in the election:

At the election of officers Bro. Pearson became grand master, and Bro. Leroy A. Goddard was advanced from junior to senior grand warden. We speak of the latter because it has been our exceeding pleasure to have met this brother frequently here in Montana during the past season, and have personal proof of the many noble qualities that have marked him for merited advancement.

Referring to the celebration of the semi-centennial, he says:

Twenty pages are devoted to letters and messages of regret from every jurisdiction in the country. Nothing appears for Montana, but it was not our fault, and Bro. Munn charges the omission to the printers. We would not mind it so much, but as the representative of Illinois it certainly seems a piece of unpardonable neglect that such an occasion should pass by unnoticed.

And discovers the milk in the cocoanut at a glance:

The committee on reduction of expenses recommended the reduction of rate allowed for mileage, the reduction of Masonic districts and the allowance of pay to but one representative. The fellows that would be left were in a majority.

He "hefts" the Illinois reviewer and his report with discriminating hand, and we thank him even more than for other generous words, for the compliment paid to it in saying that he "would not give a rush for the opinion of any man, whether Mason, or not, who always agrees with whoever he is talking with on any side of any subject."

Bro. HEDGES wisely says it is best to dispose of appeal cases finally where substantial justice can be done rather than send them back for re-trial; recognizes the fact that a Masonic home does not meet the most common wants in these our northern jurisdictions, and says that while it is different in the South where so many were impoverished and broken up by the war, yet even there this condition will pass away, evidently feeling that "poor-house" charity should not be accepted without question as the settled form of Masonic benevolence; says that "Joseph (WHEELER, Conn.) is withal no scrub of a poet when the afflatus strikes him and he bestirs Pegasus for a spin"; does not think the lodge acquires the same quality of jurisdiction by electing a candidate that it does by rejecting him; confesses that he is coming to think that the single-ballot system is the true one, though it is with reluctance, for he had theoretically convinced himself that it was keeping up bars around our pasture and that the ballot was the proper way of filing objections; had given up the fight against the grand representative system when he found there was no use staying out in the cold alone, but had never changed his opinion of the utter uselessness of the fancy appendage; thinks it likely WEBB would not recognize the "Montana Webb Work" if he should see it exemplified, though it is pretty clean work and very near like that he learned in Iowa thirty-five years ago; and gives himself away in noting that Lodge No. 95 (Florida) had traded off a triple name for Pedro, by reflecting aloud that he "didn't think that game was played in Florida"!

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## NEBRASKA, 1890.

33RD ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 18, 1890.

Sixteen past grand masters were present, but HARRY P. DEUEL, the representative of Illinois, was not of the number.

The address of the grand master (JOHN J. MERCER) occupies forty pages of fine print containing only a reasonable amount of "fat." He reports the condition of the lodges as comparing favorably with former years, and harmony as the rule. There still exists, however, the usual degree of confusion resulting from the use and misuse of the ballot and the unseemly desire for office, the usual sources of vexation. He submitted nineteen decisions—or rather eighteen, the nineteenth being more an exhortation than a decision. We select a part of them:

1. In Masonry there is no statute of frauds or limitations, neither is it governed by statute or common law rules. The question in every case of Masonic offense is, "Has the brother violated the laws or principles of Masonry?" If so, he is subject to discipline, no matter whether it is an offense against the law of the land or not.

4. After the usual business of the lodge has been transacted and the lodge closed in regular form, any work done immediately after by reopening the lodge, would have to be done under a special meeting and the record made up as a special meeting for such business as the meeting was called.

6. It is the special duty of each and every subordinate lodge to correct the evils of intemperance in any of its members as speedily as possible, and if upon the first or second admonition the brother does not reform, to suspend or expel him promptly.

7. There is no limit of time within which an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft may be required to advance. His advancement must be of his own accord.

8. A candidate being asked the constitutional questions, answered "No." The duty of the lodge is to return the fee to the candidate and inform him that so long as he holds such belief he cannot be made a Mason.

13. The grand master cannot issue a dispensation to authorize the initiation of a person who has been rejected by a lodge, for it is the inherent right of a lodge to judge the fitness of its own members, and the grand master cannot, by the exercise of his dispensing power, interfere with this inherent right.

15. A visitor has a right to know that the lodge he proposes to visit is a legal body, and he has the right to inspect the warrant or charter at a proper time, but he has no right to put the lodge or its officers to any trouble or inconvenience while at work. The master would also be justified in refusing to allow the charter or warrant to be taken out of the lodge room while the lodge is in session.

16. Is a brother living in Kansas eligible to the election of master of a lodge in Nebraska? If he is a member of the lodge in Nebraska, he is eligible for election to the office of master. It is membership in a lodge, not the residence, that constitutes eligibility to office.

Illinois has no statute of limitations, but perhaps might be said to have a statute of frauds. The grand lodge has said that Masonry does not permit a Mason to have a standard of commercial ethics less rigid for his dealings with a profane than for his dealings with a brother; that its lodges are not

permitted to take cognizance of differences between brethren, growing out of business transactions, unless fraud is *specified* as well as charged, and that in determining whether a specification does really involve a cognizable offense, the safe rule is to determine whether it is an offense indictable under the statute of the State.

Referring to No. 4, the grand master seems to suggest the calling of a special meeting to be held *instanter*, but we do not well see how the contingency could arise to make it necessary, without being at the same time too late to make the notice general.

The first proposition embraced in No. 6 is unexceptionable, but whether this can best be done by the short, sharp and decisive campaign marked out by the grand master, or by a more long suffering clemency, is a question which the lodge should decide without duress, the primary law making the brethren the "proper and competent judges." The jurisprudence committee probably took this view of the matter, as we find they struck out all after the word "possible." They also modified No. 8 by striking out that portion referring to the return of the fee, the regulations leaving that optional with the lodge. We think they ought to have endorsed it as an admonition of duty if not of law. Equity requires the return of the fee if the lodge finds it cannot render an equivalent for it.

No. 15 is a perhaps as fair an adjustment of rights and courtesies as need be made under ordinary circumstances, but it seems to us that too much stress is commonly laid upon the inconvenience to which the lodge is put by a request to see the charter, so much that we sometimes wonder if it does not reflect the possible difficulty of readily putting their hands on the sacred instrument. It ought to be one of the least of the inconveniences to which the brethren are put by the natural and proper desire of a strange brother to visit the lodge. As for the awful responsibility taken by the master in permitting the parchment to be temporarily in some other one of the lodge apartments than the tiled room, the justification for refusing to shoulder it must rest on the theory that it is the parchment and not the fact to which it certifies that goes to the constituting of a lodge, and, this fact settled, that the ritualistic elements of constitution must be perpetually present during the session or the underpinning would be knocked out. If this is true we suggest that as a matter of convenience a photographic copy of the charter be made to do duty while the instrument is being scrutinized by the visitor. It would certainly answer the purpose as well as the tin simulacrum of the compasses on whose imitation legs one leg of the validity of the acts of some lodges rests. The common sense view of the matter even under this theory would seem to be, that wherever about the apartments the presence of the instrument is actually required for the proper carrying out of the purposes of a lodge of Masons—and not the least of these is to enable strange brethren to enjoy the fellowship which is its chief end—there is its legitimate

place, and it no more ceases to be a part of the lodge than do the two or more of the certain number of Masons who are temporarily there on the same errand.

But the stronger reason why the master would be justified in allowing the charter to be taken out of the lodge-room while the lodge is in session, is, that it is not the parchment but the action to which it certifies, that is the real element of constitution; and to show this it is necessary to call attention to the fact that on a vote to revoke by the grand lodge the lodge ceases to exist no matter who has the parchment.

No. 16 states an obvious fact but one which it is hard to get into some heads without a surgical operation.

The grand master was not called upon to announce the death of any present or past grand officer. His reference to the dead of other jurisdictions included mention of Past Grand Master DARRAH, of Illinois.

He calls attention to the fact that throughout the jurisdiction lodges have as a rule adopted the minimum fee for the degrees, and that the dues average about three dollars a year; and he questions whether the grand lodge should not require lodges to exact dues sufficient to meet all their obligations, and maintain a sound financial condition. On the whole he thinks Masonry is too cheap in Nebraska. The grand lodge, so far as we can discover, wisely left the matter of dues to the lodges.

Nearly twenty-six pages of the grand master's address are given to the Scottish Rite and to trouble growing out of the ill-advised action of the grand lodge the preceding year in interfering in the quarrels of that chronic disturber of the public peace.

It will be remembered that in 1889 Grand Master FRANCE, impressed with the "distinguished authority" of some seven grand lodges named by him that had interfered in the fight, and not impressed by the commendable example of some six or seven times that number of grand lodges which had kept out of it, urged the grand lodge that it was a "plain duty" incumbent upon it to do something in the premises, and that accordingly the following, reported by the jurisprudence committee, 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 de-

gresses 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 lawfully 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.

The grand master goes on to tell what followed:

Shortly after the communication of the grand lodge had closed, it was brought to my knowledge that certain Masons acknowledging obedience to our jurisdiction, who had, some of them, been highly honored by the Craft of Nebraska by the election to some of the highest offices and positions of honor in their gift, and who justly prided themselves that they were prominent in Masonic circles among us, were circulating among the Craft and distributing to the several lodges and their members, garbled, inaccurate, false and forged reports of the action of the grand lodge, and about the same time my mails were crowded with inquiries which came to me from different lodges and members of the Craft, asking for authoritative information as to what the action of the grand lodge had really been. These false and garbled reports were published broadcast in the press of the State, and I submit for your consideration one of the most vicious of its kind which I received.

Whether this was a circular or a newspaper account he does not state, but we judge from what he says it was the latter. Whichever it was, it gave him an excuse for issuing an edict in which after publishing the report as adopted by the grand lodge, he proceeds to interpret it for the purpose of pacifying the Craft, setting forth under three preambles, *first*, that the Southern (PIKE) Supreme Council introduced the Scottish Rite into Nebraska in 1867 and held undisputed possession until 1888, when the "Cerneau" came in; *second*, that the Cerneau bodies governed by FERDINAND J. S. GORGAS and JOHN J. GORMAN have been declared unlawful because the territory they seek to operate in is already occupied; and *third*, that certain "evilly-disposed persons," with intent to deceive, are circulating garbled, inaccurate, false and forged reports, and with certain other ill-informed persons have expressed a determination to propogate "the error of 'Cerneauism.'" Hence as grand master he declared and made known officially that the only legitimate and lawfully constituted authority of the Scottish Rite in Nebraska is the Southern, and that all others are unlawful and clandestine.

The edict was issued July 20, (1889,) and on the evening of Aug. 9 he was pained and surprised to receive some resolutions adopted by Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, two nights previous. These were in the nature of a protest against the action of the grand master as an attempted violation of the ex-

pressed will of the grand lodge and as making innovations in the body of Masonry, arraigning him as follows:

We recognize in Edict No. 1, emanating from Grand Master John J. Mercer, an attempt to introduce into the body of Masonry a foreign element, not recognized by our grand lodge as being Masonic or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry; against which attempt, we, as Ancient Craft Masons, do most earnestly and solemnly protest.

We recognize in such edict an attempt on the part of Grand Master John J. Mercer, in his official capacity as such grand master, to recognize as legitimate, the authority over the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, claimed by the so-called Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, presided over by Albert Pike; and we, as Ancient Craft Masons, do most earnestly and solemnly protest against such attempt as being in direct violation of the resolution adopted by the grand lodge at its last communication, wherein the grand lodge expressly declined to be committed to the recognition of any such body.

Inasmuch as our grand lodge at its last communication expressly declared itself a sovereign body "recognizing and having supreme jurisdiction over no other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason," and in the same resolution declined to enter upon any discussion of the history, use or legitimacy of any bodies claiming to confer what is known as Scottish Rite degrees, and declined to recognize such bodies as being Masonic, or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry, we regard the action of Grand Master John J. Mercer in attempting to foist upon the Fraternity of Ancient Craft Masonry a recognition of a Scottish Rite body in defiance of such express declarations of our grand lodge, a base innovation, entirely foreign to Masonic law, tradition or usage, and a usurpation of power not known in Freemasonry and not to be countenanced by this lodge.

This action of Grand Master John J. Mercer is not only in defiance of the expressed will of our grand lodge, but is designed to impose upon Ancient Craft Masonry new and unwarranted qualifications; it plainly indicates a desire and intention on his part, so far as he can use his position for that purpose, to make membership in certain Scottish Rite bodies affect and determine the standing and qualifications of Ancient Craft Masons. Abiding by the ancient charge that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry, we expressly deny the existence of any authority in our grand master to impose upon Masonry any new qualifications. All the qualifications necessary to obtain admission and recognition as a Master Mason are those taught and exemplified by the rituals and secret work adopted by our grand lodge; and we deem it the duty of every loyal Ancient Craft Mason to resist to the utmost this attempt to add to those qualifications any additional requirement.

The first comment of the grand master upon the circular is as follows:

In this circular of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, its authors constitute themselves the especial champions of Ancient Craft Masonry; yet it is remarkable that this document from the words "bow with submission" in the tenth line to the words "understood by the Fraternity" at the end of the twentieth line, is an almost verbatim copy of a letter of Grand Commander John J. Gorman, the leader of one Cerneau faction, to his partisans in Iowa.

This letter in his address (page 27, proceedings of 1889,) was written in July, 1889, and the circular of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, is dated August, 6, 1889.

When a lodge in Nebraska is guided to insubordination by the prompting of the grand commander of Cerneauism, it is not improper to inquire how far such action corresponds with the landmarks of Ancient Craft Masonry, and whether Cerneauism is not taking too much upon itself by its interference with the authority of this grand lodge.

He proceeds to substantiate the near approach to identity claimed, by printing in parallel columns the letter and the introductory portion of the resolution—that portion preceding the body of the paper already quoted.

This calls to mind FRANKLIN'S advice: "When you are going to send a man to do something for you, if you want it well done, go yourself." Nebraska Lodge might better have done its own writing, for the introduction is the weakest portion of the protest. Apart from this the use of the language from that source gave the grand master an advantage which he was not slow to use, not in visiting punishment upon Nebraska Lodge—for that was inevitable under the circumstances, but as a make-weight which helped him and the other supporters of grand orientism in the grand lodge, to secure from that body action more satisfactory to the partisans of the supreme council than that of 1889. Of course it makes "a mighty differ" whose ox is getting gored, whether language comes from one source or another. We have never known a thick and thin partisan of the Holy Empire to so much as whisper a reference to the fact that when the imperial contingent was engineering the amendment through the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which gave recognition to the supreme councils, on the specious plea of protecting the lodges from discord, the charmed words which were to accomplish this were identical with amendments previously adopted by the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio, neither of which bodies had any lodges to protect. For the reasons following, the grand master arrested the charter of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, and recommended the further disciplining of the master (ALEXANDER ATKINSON) and wardens (AUGUSTUS C. OSTERMAN and WILLIAM D. McHUGH):

It seems to me, brethren of the grand lodge, that insubordination and contumacy, insult and defiance of lawful Masonic authority, could go no further. By such actions, knowledge of which was scattered broadcast over this and other states, your grand master was charged with "attempting to foist upon the Fraternity of Ancient Craft Masonry a base innovation entirely foreign to Masonic law, tradition or usage, and a usurpation of power not known to Freemasonry, and not to be countenanced by this lodge." He is further charged with a design "to impose upon Ancient Craft Masonry new and unwarranted qualifications." All which assertions are untrue in fact, and unwarranted by the tenor, purpose, and object of Edict No. 1.

While it may be true that the legislative acts, edicts and proceedings of the grand lodge and the official acts of your grand master may be fraternally

criticised with a view to a better understanding thereof, and for the purpose of securing a correction of errors and remedying unwise actions, it is respectfully submitted that such discourteous arraignments of the official head of Freemasonry in the state cannot be tolerated or overlooked. To charge the grand master, over the seal and official signatures of the officers of a subordinate lodge, with "usurpation," with "attempting to foist a base innovation" upon the Craft, is going beyond the limits of respectful treatment, or such treatment as a grand master of Masons has the right to expect and exact from those in office, and runs far into rebellion and sedition.

We recall the story of a man who came home from a political caucus in a state of great excitement. "Husband, dear," said his anxious wife, "what *is* the matter?"

"Matter! Matter enough; a man called me a liar right in caucus!"

"O, well, husband, you don't care anything about that, you know he couldn't prove"—

"But he *did* prove it!"

So, too, we suspect that in this case the sting of the protest lay in its truth. No one can read the edict without recognizing the purpose of the grand master to commit the grand lodge by his interpretation of its action to precisely the one thing which it explicitly declared it would not be committed to.

The grand lodge declared that it expressly declined to be committed to the "recognition of any body conferring any degrees over which it had no control, as being Masonic," and in the face of this the grand master declares that the action of the grand lodge and its declarations respecting the matter was a recognition of the Supreme Council of the Southern jurisdiction as "the only legitimate and lawfully constituted *Masonic* authority" of the very rite to which the language of the grand lodge was primarily applied. And as if to leave no doubt that this was his purpose, he enters into a lengthy argument with many citations to prove that the Scottish Rite bodies to whose recognition as Masonic bodies the grand lodge declared it would not be committed, are Masonic bodies, nevertheless. Among these citations is the following:

GRAND MASTER OF ILLINOIS.

[*Who are not recognized.*] 1889. Issued a letter of warning to the Masons of Illinois against the Cerneau body of the Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite of Burlington, Iowa.

We now see the meaning of what Grand Master FRANCE said in 1889, while hunting precedents to justify interference in the melee, when he referred to the action taken by the grand master of Illinois, and which led us to say that Grand Master SMITH had not mentioned the matter at that time, and that if

this was a case of second sight on the part of the grand master of Nebraska the vision was illusory, for when Grand Master SMITH did speak of it some months later it was only to say that it could not be officially presented to any lodge in this jurisdiction. Bro. FRANCE and Bro. MERCER both confounded Grand Master SMITH with the deputy of the Northern council for the district of Illinois, two very distinct persons officially. Grand Master SMITH issued no letter to the Masons of Illinois on this subject. Deputy SMITH did issue a letter of warning, but that he did not forget the distinction between the grand mastership of Illinois and the deputyship for the corresponding valley, swale or basin—whatever may be the correct term—of the imperial domain, will be seen by referring to a copy of the letter on page 135 of the appendix to the proceedings of the Northern supreme council for 1889, and addressed “To the Members of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in Illinois,” and signed by him as “Deputy.” Grand Master MERCER also quotes the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1869 recognizing the Northern and Southern supreme councils, but not that portion of the report declaring that they claim and have the right to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

The committee on doings of grand officers reported the following:

*Resolved*, That we unequivocally approve, sustain and endorse the grand master in the issuance of Edict No. 1, of July 20, 1889, his subsequent arrest of the charter of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, and the suspension from office of the three principal officers thereof for insubordination and contumacy.

This was finally adopted as reported after a debate and parliamentary struggle lasting through a whole day, and vain attempts to secure such a modification of it as would not commit the grand lodge to any recognition of legitimacy of the Scottish Rite bodies, or as passing upon their history, use or legitimacy. Subsequently the first three officers of Nebraska Lodge were ordered to submit to the grand master a written confession of contrition for their connection with the circular, such as should be approved by him as satisfactory, on pain of having charges preferred against them and being tried by a commission.

The net result of the effort of the grand master to mend by his edict the unsatisfactory shape in which the action of the grand lodge had left things for the grand orient party, is that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska has doubly stultified itself; Masonry has been betrayed in the house of its friends, and rankling bitterness stirred up that will last for half a generation. But after a fashion the partisans of the Holy Empire have got the coveted recognition for their supreme council, and although it is not assumed that this action was secured by any formal procurement on the part of the supreme council, yet it is worthy of note that at the next meeting of that body Grand Master

MERCER and his immediate predecessor were gazetted for the highest honors of the Empire.

The grand lodge assisted the grand master to lay the corner-stone of the new city hall in Omaha on the second day of the session; chartered nine new lodges, continued one under dispensation and discontinued two; telegraphed a message of sympathy and cheer to the grand chaplain detained at home by illness; authorized the grand master to extend recognition to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand at his discretion; listened to an ingeniously constructed and finely written address from the grand orator, W. Bro. JAS. P. A. BLACK; selected Omaha as its next place of meeting; and indefinitely postponed a pending amendment providing for one ballot only for the three degrees.

ROBERT E. FRENCH, of Kearney, was elected grand master; WM. R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The indications last year were that we should this year get a report on correspondence from Nebraska, but to our regret none appears.

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## NEVADA, 1890.

26TH ANNUAL.

CARSON.

JUNE 10, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, CHARLES E. MACK, grand orator, was present, and, at the formal reception of the corps, welcomed them on behalf of the grand lodge.

The brief address of the grand master (CHARLES W. HINCHCLIFFE) announces the death of Past Grand Master DEWITT C. MCKINNEY at the early age of fifty-five years. He was much respected as a judge and as a citizen, and was a devoted Mason.

Among the many appointments of grand representatives reported is the re-appointment of Past Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH as ambassador near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The year was an uneventful one, and there were but few official acts to report.

The grand lodges of North Dakota and New Zealand were recognized.

A communication from the Grand Secretary of Illinois transmitting

semi-centennial medals for the archives of the grand lodge and for the representative of Illinois was read, that grand lodge congratulated on the success of the semi-centennial celebration, and thanks returned for the medals.

JOHN W. ECKLEY, of Virginia City, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, CARSON, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 71) is again by Bro. ROBERT L. FULTON, and as usual is supplemented by a digest of the year's decisions. The proceedings of our semi-centennial communication are generously noticed, and Grand Secretary MUNN's table of statistics by decades is copied. In speaking of the medals represented in the volume he mentions that presented by WASHINGTON to RED JACKET, but the compositor makes him say "*Rev.* JACKET."

Speaking of the fact that the keen eye of the reportorial staff had detected that the report of the Nevada committee had been made up of many facts and few opinions, he says:

This policy was adopted after mature deliberation and considerable consultation, as being the right course, all things considered. A large experience in journalism taught us that opinions were cheap, but that real facts made a solid foundation for a writer. We have found the people able to generalize from current events as sensibly and correctly as the majority of the self-appointed leaders, and we certainly have felt no anxiety about the capacity of the Masons of Nevada to correctly sum up and give due weight to the movements in the Masonic world, if properly placed before them. It would be far easier to fill out sixty pages with editorial matter and friendly notices of our fellow scribes than to sift, classify and shorten the reports of proceedings made from the grand lodges of the world, but it would not be nearly as useful to our readers, and we should not feel justified in putting them to the expense of paying for printing such stuff when it might be replaced by a concise history of the events of the year.

The comparative labor of preparing long and short reports is well put. The short report requires an amount of labor altogether disproportionate to its appearance. In Bro. FULTON's case the evidence of a thorough examination of the proceedings received is everywhere manifest.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1891.

102ND ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 20, 1891.

This volume of the New Hampshire proceedings has for a frontispiece a fine steel portrait in line and stipple of the late venerable JOHN CHRISTIE, who was grand master from 1847 to 1850 inclusive.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held at Manchester, Dec. 30, 1890. The representative of Illinois, R. W. BRO. GEORGE E. THOMPSON, was not present at this or at the annual communication.

The grand master (FRANK D. WOODBURY) announced the death of DANIEL W. EDGERLY, past grand lecturer, at the early age of fifty-three, and of JOSIAH MORSE, past senior grand warden, in his ninety-first year. He had been a Mason nearly sixty-eight years.

The grand master had made no decision of sufficient importance to report. Among the dispensations reported are a large number granting permission to install officers in public, a formality which Illinois law does not require. Two noteworthy occasions were the dedication of new halls at Manchester and Nashua. At the latter a banquet was served to nearly one thousand guests, and Past Grand Master GEORGE W. CURRIER was presented with a past grand master's jewel by the brethren of Nashua.

The report of a long pending case reported by the grand master had a somewhat amusing side. About 1877, one PROCTOR, of Fitchburg, Mass., was rejected in Aurora Lodge of that city. He afterwards removed to Troy, N. H., and in 1887 made application to Monadnock Lodge, stating he had been rejected in Aurora Lodge. The officers of Monadnock Lodge supposed that as the rejection had occurred in another state no permission was necessary, and he was elected and had received two degrees when objection to his advancement came from Massachusetts, and he was stopped. When asked for a waiver of jurisdiction, Aurora Lodge replied that the matter was in the hands of the grand lodge and they could do nothing, and there the matter hung. In endeavoring to have the matter adjusted, Grand Master WOODBURY unexpectedly found an entry on the debit side against Aurora Lodge. Some twelve or thirteen years before, through a similar misapprehension, that lodge had elected and conferred the degrees upon one CLEWORTH, who had been previously rejected in Lafayette Lodge, of Manchester, N. H. Subsequently returning to Manchester, he endeavored to visit Lafayette Lodge, was refused admission, and complaint was made to the Grand Master of Massachusetts of the invasion. When this "stand-off" was discovered it didn't take long to discover a thoroughfare where none could be seen before. Monadnock explained, apologized and tendered the fees received from Bro. PROCTOR to Aurora; the latter returned the fees, withdrew all objections to Bro. PROCTOR's advancement, and had no difficulty in getting the approval of the Grand Master of Massachusetts, with whom Grand Master WOODBURY had previously conferred. Subsequently Aurora asked Lafayette to withdraw objections in the CLEWORTH case, tendering the fees received from him. Lafayette voted to accept the apology and return the fees, the grand master's approval was forthcoming and the ban is lifted from both the unfortunates.

From the very clear and able report of the committee on trials and appeals (JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, Chairman) in the case of an appeal from a verdict of acquittal on the charge of adultery, we take the following, in which the grand lodge concurred, bearing upon a question of great importance:

The decree or judgment of divorce upon the ground of adultery with the accused, obtained by the complainant against his wife, was sought to be introduced as evidence here and was admitted in the form of a statement by the complainant over the objection of counsel for the accused. This was incompetent. It has been settled over and over again that such is not competent evidence, unless granted upon plea of guilty, which is taken as an admission. The verdict of a jury or court upon trial of any criminal cause, where issue is joined and the pleadings do not contain admission of guilt, is not competent evidence in Masonic trials of those who were respondents or defendants in such causes.

We quote from the same committee in another case, illustrative of the rule obtaining with reference to the class of cases growing out of differences between brethren respecting business transactions cognizable by the lodge:

In the case, Lafayette Lodge, No. 41 (Bro. Richardson complainant), against Bro. Frank H. Hitchcock, [see Proceedings Grand Lodge, 1887, page 56,] it was held substantially that unless the accused used his Masonic pledge in some way to obtain a benefit, and failing to keep his obligation violated his Masonic faith, these matters of civil debt and duties growing out of them should be left to the civil law, and in that case the Masonic pledge was not so used.

In the case of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77 (Bro. Archibald complainant), against Bro. Vaile, [see Proceedings Grand Lodge, 1889, page 235], the same doctrine was held, and the facts showed that the accused did use his Masonic pledge for the purpose of obtaining a pecuniary benefit and failed to keep it, thus violating his Masonic faith to the injury of a brother who trusted to it, and loaned him money. The distinction between such cases as come within Masonic discipline and those which do not, may be very easily determined by examination of the two cases cited above.

The grand lodge killed pending amendments to the constitution fixing the minimum fee for the degrees at fifteen dollars, which we presume was an effort to lower it; and forbidding expulsion or suspension from the rights of Masonry for the non-payment of dues, fixing the penalty for such delinquency at forfeiture or suspension of membership, and providing for suspension for such offense without the form of trial of those three months in arrears. That the present law is unsatisfactory may be assumed from the adoption on the heels of the above action, of a resolution requesting the committee on jurisprudence to prepare and report next year simple forms for trial in these cases. The following amendment which awaits action next year, we take it applies only to cases where the offense charged is wronging and defrauding the lodge in a pecuniary way, the committee on trials and appeals having suggested that in such cases a large amount of money might

be involved and hence the lodge be too much interested to give an unbiased trial and verdict:

And whenever an offense is committed against the lodge of which the accused is a member, except in cases of non-payment of dues, the charges shall be filed with the grand master, instead of the lodge, and thereupon he may appoint a commission to hear and determine the matter and make a report to the grand lodge in the same manner as in cases where the trial takes place in the lodge.

A revision of the constitution was ordered.

FRANK DANA WOODBURY, grand master, and GEORGE PERLEY CLEAVES, grand secretary, both of Concord, were re-elected.

We observe in the list of permanent members of the grand lodge, that the residence of Past Grand Master WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH is given as Bloomington, Illinois.

The report on correspondence (pp. 242), as usual by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, is even to a greater degree than usual the chief feature of interest in the volume. Its unusual length (for him) is chiefly due to the fact that he gives nearly thirty pages to an incisive review of Bro. ALBERT PIKE'S attack on Bro. MACKAY'S list of "landmarks," in which the questions involved are discussed with his usual closeness, clearness and courtesy. We find ourselves generally in accord with him throughout the discussion.

In his notice of Illinois Bro. WAIT quotes from the report of the committee on lodges U. D., condemning the giving of notes by lodges under dispensation, 'thereby increasing the liabilities of the grand lodge,' and asks whether the committee intend to state that the grand lodge is liable by the civil law of the land upon such a note. We cannot speak for the intentions of the committee as time will not permit us to consult the chairman, but it seems to us that the language quoted, and this which he also quotes—'these notes are the notes of this grand lodge, given without authority, but for the payment of which this grand lodge is responsible'—would fully justify him in assuming that the committee held the grand lodge to be liable by the civil law.

Referring to his criticism of Illinois for declining to recognize the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, and quoting our counter question, '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?' he says:

If the ground for denying recognition to the grand lodge in question is that it is irregular, and that its constituents are dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, those are both questions of fact, and by a general consen-

sus of the American Craft they have been decided against the assumption of our Illinois brethren. Our observations alluded to, and our query towards which Bro. Robbins' question is directed, indicate the reply we conceive should be given. It is that our brethren of Illinois could, without any sacrifice of principle, accept the decision of the great body of the Craft. Like any other case where men or Masons differ in opinion upon a question of practical moment, it must be settled by some tribunal authorized to decide it. In the case in question the competent tribunal is the general sense of the Fraternity. That has pronounced upon the question, and our suggestion was that our brethren might properly accept that decision in place of their individual views.

This illustrates one quality in Bro. WAIT that draws us to him very strongly. However much he may try to draw the teeth of a biting question before answering it, he *will* answer it and he won't dodge the consequences of his own logic. We will not at this moment press the point against which Bro. WAIT's logic has driven him, that is, whether a man who has been entrusted with a responsibility or an organization that has been created as the conservator of a principle, can without sacrifice of principle so define their duties as to rid themselves of the responsibility intended to be and still verily believed to have been assumed, or to destroy the principle still verily believed to have been entailed. Casuists differ as to whether such a course is ever justifiable, but we think none ever justify it except on the score of duress. There is yet no duress so far as the Grand Lodge of Illinois is concerned. Nor does Illinois believe that there has yet been any deliberate consensus such as our brother implies and which he thinks would absolve her from her own interpretation of the ancient law. The fact that many grand lodges have recognized the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba does not of itself carry much weight, for the reason that many grand lodges have also recognized many other bodies claiming to be governing bodies in Masonry, whose irregularity is much more apparent. Formerly recognition went out to supreme councils, grand orients, and to so-called grand lodges spawned by these bodies without investigation as to their composition, form of government, or even the extent to which their authority was recognized in their own country. It is only within a few years, for instance, that even a small portion of those who shape the legislation of grand lodges came to have any definite knowledge of the composition of grand orients. Recognition had been extended to them in the absence of any protesting body in their own countries, chiefly on the purely sentimental ground which we have run on to more than once in this year's reviewing—that "In every clime are Masons to be found, in every land a brother." We have elsewhere in this report (Louisiana) referred to the exposition of the character of grand orients by Grand Master ANTHON, of New York, in 1871, upon which the grand lodge ordered that recognition heretofore extended to, and correspondence entered into with, these bodies should cease. That exposition, imperfect as it was, was about the first source of information the Craft in general in this country had relative to their make up. And what a small portion of the Craft ever had

that brought to their attention. The discussion of their status out of which will come an intelligent consensus respecting their claims to be recognized as Masonic bodies, begun since then and did not become anything like general until nearly a decade later. That discussion is now only fairly begun, and it is yet too early to talk of an enduring consensus among the Masons of this country. That this is instinctively felt to be so by those who claim that pretty much everything is Masonry that calls itself so, is shown by the active effort throughout all the Holy Empire of dissent from the original plan of Masonry—so general that it is impossible to escape the conviction that there is within that jurisdictional limbo a consensus if not a conspiracy—to secure for the bodies built on that dissent formal recognition as *Masonic* bodies from as many grand lodges as possible. We are not the prophet or the son of a prophet, but we do not see how any one who believes in the *principles* of Masonry can doubt that this very activity will hasten the day when the Fraternity will find its inevitable equilibrium on what our good Bro. VAUX calls “the eternal foundations of Freemasonry”—the Charges of a Freemason.

Bro. WAIT rejoins at some length to our remarks respecting the Quebec-England difficulty:

In the first place, then, as we have heretofore said in reply to Brother Drummond, of Maine, we see but very slight analogy between the government of Masonic fraternity and states and nations. The latter are necessarily territorial, all their resources being drawn from the earth, and their object being the protection of the people in their possessions. Masonic governments are not, from the nature of the institution, necessarily territorial or geographical at all. They are primarily and fundamentally devoted to social and moral objects, and so far as they possess property rights, it is merely incidental and subsidiary. The case supposed by Brother Robbins, as we view it, has no bearing upon the question in hand. It was the material wealth and corporate possession of the territory, about which the parties were disputing, and which they finally settled. To illustrate our view: Suppose while that territorial question remained unsettled the Grand Lodge of Canada had chartered a lodge in the territory which by the settlement fell to the United States. Would that change in the jurisdiction over the soil necessarily deprive the mother grand lodge of her right to govern that lodge of her own creation? That grand lodge jurisdictions are not in their nature territorial is shown by the fact that they by the general consent occupy in common any territory where there is no grand lodge established. It is shown by the well-known system of Grand Lodges in Germany, by the historical fact that for a long time there were two grand lodges at the same time in England, and by the fact that in the single kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there are now three grand lodges, all recognized by the Masonic world and working in harmony. That particular lodge government is not in its nature territorial is shown by the universal practice of lodges in the same town or city having concurrent jurisdiction within the district where they are located.

In his Canada-lodge illustration Bro. WAIT asks if the change in the jurisdiction of the soil would deprive the mother grand lodge of the right to govern the lodge of her own creation. Yes, unquestionably; just as the

change in the jurisdiction of the soil prevented the United States from governing the people residing in the slice of Maine given to Canada by the WEBSTER-ASHBURTON treaty.

He says that the fact that grand lodges by general consent occupy in common territory in which there is no grand lodge shows that grand lodge jurisdictions are not in their nature territorial; while it seems to us that no better illustration of the principle contended for by Illinois could be furnished than the unanimous alacrity with which grand lodges so occupying territory in this country get out of it when that territory becomes sufficiently autonomous to have a grand lodge of its own.

If lodges were sovereign his illustration of their concurrent jurisdiction would be quite to the point; but as they are subject to have their jurisdiction modified by a higher power, its applicability is not recognized.

Bro. WAIT insists that he *does* mean that the possession of a dimit with proof of identity is sufficient to admit a strange brother into a lodge, and says such proof is "lawful information." He is the only writer we know of who regards it as such, and the universal practice of requiring a brother to "prove *himself*," instead of submitting the evidence of others, not present, *about* himself, shows conclusively, we think, that documentary evidence is not the lawful information contemplated by a Mason's primary engagements.

We copy the following because it is so directly in the line of our reflections elsewhere in this report—we believe under Minnesota:

A candidate for the degrees who was a Quaker, wished to *affirm*, instead of receiving the obligation in the usual form. The grand master being applied to, answered, "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." This decision received the approval of the jurisprudence committee, and also of the grand body. We have a decided impression that the same question has been decided differently in some other jurisdictions, though we are not now able to state where, or at what time. We do not affirm that the grand master, in this case, may not have decided rightly. We are satisfied, however, that it would be no innovation in the body of Masonry, for a grand lodge to enact that the word "affirm" might be used in receiving the obligation, instead of the one now in common use. Words are but symbols of ideas, and in the case in question they signify the same thing. Why, in case a candidate is scrupulous upon the subject, not allow the same indulgence that the law allows in civil proceedings? The *sanction* is the desideratum in the case, and it is the same in the one case as in the other.

Bro. WAIT says it may be that a non-affiliated brother is not entitled to have the funds of any particular lodge appropriated to defray the expenses of his burial, but he holds, as we do, that non-affiliated brethren are as much entitled as members of lodges to Masonic burial, with the honors of the Fraternity, and that to extend this rite is a duty that living brethren cannot

avoid; thinks a verdict of acquittal ought not to be final if new evidence comes to light showing palpable guilt; truly says that the power to hear and determine on which the right of appeal rests is one of which the grand lodge cannot divest itself, it being a necessary incident of sovereignty; says with reference to grand representatives that it is the settled and universal practice at the present time for the nomination to come from the jurisdiction to receive the representative, and he is doubtless nearly if not quite correct, so rapidly do things sometimes settle themselves, but so recently as our own executive service—closing in 1878—the exceptions to the rule were numerous; vigorously questions the universal applicability of the Minnesota decision—which we called an exhortation—that “the first duty of every Mason is to obey the master,” citing numerous possible instances, in which we agree with him, it would be the duty of a brother to refuse; as vigorously states the true doctrine that the power of a regular lodge to communicate the Masonic status is fundamental in Masonry; understands, but on what authority is not stated, that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand does not have the support of a majority of the lodges; and after reading a considerable amount of Cerneau literature, says:

After reading all these papers, with much on the other side, we are more than satisfied of the wisdom of the conservative attitude assumed by our own grand lodge in the premises. It declares the exclusive power of the grand lodge over the three symbolic degrees of Masonry, and its right to forbid the use of the ritual of those degrees in connection with any and all other rites assuming to be Masonic; reserving, by plain inference, to itself, the right to determine the proper occasions for the exercise of that power, but holding that as yet such an occasion has not arisen in New Hampshire.

There is one point in this matter wherein we are glad to find ourselves in the fullest accord with Bro. WAIT and his grand lodge—its declaration of the exclusive power of the grand lodge over the three degrees of Masonry, and its right to forbid the use of the ritual of those degrees in connection with any and all other rites assuming to be Masonic.

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## NEW JERSEY, 1891.

104TH ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JAN. 28, 1891.

ROBERT M. MOORE, the representative of Illinois, was one of the seven past grand masters present. A finely executed steel portrait of his successor,

the retiring grand master, forms the frontispiece of the New Jersey volume. He is good looking enough to go into the Minnesota or Montana gallery, but would be at once picked out from among them as bearing the unmistakable impress of the east.

After a brief exordium the grand master (CHARLES H. MANN) announced the death of the grand secretary, JOSEPH H. HOUGH, at the age of seventy-five, whose annual re-election every reviewer has chronicled ever since correspondence reports began to be written. His official connection with the grand lodge is thus briefly told:

The first mention we find in grand lodge proceedings of Bro. Hough is at the afternoon session of the annual communication held in Trenton on Tuesday, November 13, 1838. At this communication he was elected deputy grand secretary, and held this office until the annual communication November 14, 1843, when he was elected grand secretary, in which position he served the grand lodge for over forty-eight years with fidelity to the Craft equaled by few, excelled by none.

The grand master also chronicles the death of no less than seventeen past masters, two of whom, JOHN S. CLARK and WILLIAM T. AMES, were also past district deputy grand masters. W. Bro. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS had attained the ripe age of ninety-one, and had been a Mason since 1827.

He reports general prosperity and an unusual degree of harmony, and speaks in high terms of the results of district grand lodges of instruction. He reports but one decision, viz.:

A by-law of a lodge which provides that any member who shall have paid dues for a specified number of years shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of dues, is in conflict with Rule 6, under Dues, page 86, Digest of 1888, hence null and void, and the adoption or continuance of such a by-law is prohibited.

The following manifestly reflects the growing doubt whether the establishment of eleemosynary institutions is the most economical and desirable method of Masonic charity:

From personal conversation with many brethren, and through the reports of the district deputy grand masters, I learn that there is a great diversity of opinion in reference to the advisability of continuing the project at this time. It is a serious question to decide whether more good can be accomplished at less expense by a charity fund, as recommended last year, than by the establishment, at this time, of a Home which could at first only hope to be able to shelter the distressed and homeless brother; whereas, by means of a charity fund our subordinate lodges could be assisted in their care of not only the indigent brother, but of the widow and orphan as well.

The formation of a permanent grand lodge charity fund, looking to the establishment, upon a sound basis, in the near future, perhaps, of a Masonic Home, would keep the matter before the Craft, and give them a laudable object to which they could, from time to time, contribute; and if the money

now pledged for the establishment of a Home was given for the establishment of a permanent grand lodge charity fund, looking toward the procurement of a Home such as New Jersey Masons might be proud of, the object so dear to many of our brethren might be attained without embarrassment to the work of this grand lodge.

The circular letter issued by the committee on Home and reproduced in their report, reflects the other view:

At the lowest estimate made from data in the hands of the committee received from less than eighty lodges, there are eighteen worthy aged and indigent Craftsmen in New Jersey *who need a home*, the majority of whom are supported partly or entirely by their brethren of the Craft. Some lodges have been almost or entirely bankrupted financially by the constant and increasing drain made upon them to assist brethren unable to provide for themselves. The frequent placing of the time-honored hat upon the altar for charitable contributions it is believed has had, and still has, much to do with the decreased and decreasing attendance of members at regular lodge communications and interest in their proceedings. The days when lodges through committees and relief boards effectively cared and provided for their sick, aged, needy and disabled have been relegated to the past. The world moves. Business men amidst the increasing activities of business life cannot find the time to serve upon and perform the duties properly of committees appointed to look after those who need their care. In the administration of its charitable work, Masonry in this jurisdiction must keep pace with others "on similar purpose bent" who are not of us. Brethren, we must keep abreast of the times; justice to our "Ancient and Honorable Society," and the performance of Masonic duty, require us to do so.

The committee report subscriptions from lodges to the amount of \$6,508.50. The general subject again went over by deferring the further consideration of last year's report of the committee on grand lodge charity fund until next year, after it had been called up.

The grand master reported the final settlement of the LEMM case, thus justifying our conclusion of last year that both parties having reached the point where they were willing to talk of arbitration a substantial step towards accord had been taken. The proposition of New York that the question in dispute be submitted to an arbitrator to be selected by the two grand masters, was conditioned upon the suspension of the interdict adjudging and declaring that the initiation of LEMM to have been "irregular, unlawful, without Masonic virtue, hence null, void and of no effect." New York meanwhile having enjoined and forbidden LEMM from visiting or attempting to visit any lodge within the jurisdiction of New Jersey until he should have permission from both grand masters. The last word of New Jersey had been that when the grand lodge or grand master of New York should have "withdrawn their judgment, and, by suspending LEMM from all Masonic privileges should have removed all danger of an invasion of New Jersey by him, it would be time enough to consider the withdrawal of the edict issued in his case" (referred to above by New York), and declining to withdraw the edict. This was prior to the proposition from New York. The New

Jersey jurisprudence committee advised Grand Master MANN that the injunction laid on LEMM by New York, prohibiting him from visiting Masonically the jurisdiction of New Jersey, was a substantial acceptance of the proposition of the latter grand lodge. The point of honor being saved by this guarantee against invasion, Grand Masters MANN and VROOMAN had no difficulty in getting together, the latter having proposed in a reply to a notification from the former that he had selected an arbitrator, that they placed the cap-stone of harmony in position themselves and without resorting to outside arbitration. Accordingly Past Grand Master ROBERT M. MOORE was selected for New Jersey, and Grand Secretary EDWARD M. L. EHLERS on the part of New York, they, in the event of disagreement to select a third, whose decision should be final. These brethren came to an agreement without calling in a third party. They found that while some of the facts indicated that LEMM's legal domicile was in Fort Edward, N. Y., as claimed by Fort Edwards Lodge, yet that his own statements, disclosing the intent which is largely the essence of the question of residence under the Civil Code, determined his residence at the time of petitioning, at Weehawken, N. J. So adjudging, the arbitrators say:

As the Masonic law of the jurisdiction in which a petitioner for Masonic privileges resides must govern in the case of such petitioner, all the proceedings taken in the case of the said Lemm under the law of New Jersey were unlawful and irregular.

Believing the said petitioner to be innocent of intentional wrong, and, so far as we can learn, fit material for the Masonic Temple, we do respectfully recommend that after suitable apology has been made by Fort Edward Lodge to Mystic Tie Lodge, that the M. W. Grand Master of New York request the Grand Master of New Jersey to heal the said Lemm, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, consenting thereto, and thus impart to him all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

While it is not within the scope of the question submitted to us for arbitration, we are firmly of the opinion that every grand lodge should adopt a regulation prohibiting subordinate lodges from requesting or granting to lodges of other jurisdictions waiver over material, unless such requests are preferred through the office of the grand master or grand secretary of their respective jurisdictions.

It was also agreed by the arbitrators that the grand master of New York should by edict debar LEMM from Masonic privileges until healed by the proper Masonic authority of New Jersey, and upon being advised of the terms of settlement the grand master of New Jersey recalled the edict of May 10th, 1889, enjoining the Jersey lodges from acting on requests for waiver of jurisdiction from New York lodges, but ordered that all requests for waiver of jurisdiction (either penal or territorial) to or from a lodge in another state must be preferred through the grand masters of the respective jurisdictions. The committee on jurisprudence congratulate the grand lodge upon the settlement of the case and especially that in such settlement the position of New Jersey has been fully maintained, and say :

In closing this case, your committee beg to justify their statement in their report to the last annual communication, that "the facts *in relation to his residence* are not in dispute," concerning which statement the M. W. Grand Master of New York, in his last address, uses this language: "It is with sorrow, rather than censure, that I read from that report," quoting the above sentence.

The facts *in relation to* Lemm's residence are as follows: That Lemm, before his application to Mystic Tie Lodge, had moved to Weehawken; that in his petition to Fort Edward Lodge, of New York, he stated that he was a resident of Weehawken; that Fort Edward Lodge applied to Mystic Tie Lodge for a waiver of the jurisdiction of the latter lodge over said Lemm. These are the facts "*in relation to his residence,*" and none of them have ever been disputed. The *fact of his residence* was in dispute, but the *facts in relation to his residence* have never been.

Beyond expressing our gratification at the restoration of full fraternal relations between the two jurisdictions, we reserve possible comment until we come to the New York proceedings.

The grand master reported another case of invasion wherein Albion Lodge, New York City, asked for waiver of jurisdiction from Hoboken Lodge, Hoboken, over one ENTRUP. Hoboken Lodge replied that they were prevented from taking action on the request by the edict of May 10, 1889, above referred to; Albion Lodge conferred the degrees notwithstanding; Grand Master MANN protested to the grand master of New York, and the matter was undergoing investigation, pending which he notified the Craft through the grand lodge not to recognize ENTRUP as a Mason.

The grand lodge duplicated its donation of last year to the family of a "past grand officer," considerably refusing to let its left hand know to whom its right hand was extended; adopted an appropriate and well considered memorial of the lamented HOUGH; put a stop to the practice of renewing the petitions of rejected candidates on the same night of the rejection, by requiring at least four weeks to elapse, notice to be sent him and his proposition fee returned; paid proper respect to the civil magistrate by receiving Bro. LEON ABBETT, governor of the State and past master of Temple Lodge, No. 110, with appropriate honors and giving him a seat in the grand east, and also received Grand Secretary EHLERS, of New York, as a visitor; sent an application for recognition received from the Grand Lodge of Victoria to the committee on foreign correspondence, we presume for report next year as we find no record of further action, and directed the grand secretary to present a lithograph likeness of M. W. EDWARD STEWART, grand master from 1850 to 1855 inclusive, to Stewart Lodge, No. 34. A steel engraving of Bro. STEWART forms the frontispiece of the report on correspondence. A portrait of the late Bro. HOUGH was ordered for the grand secretary's office, and a testimonial for the retiring grand master.

THOMAS W. TILDEN, of Jersey City (259 Fifth St.), was elected grand master; THOMAS H. R. REDWAY, Trenton, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 107) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master HENRY VEHSLAGE, who had evidently given our proceedings for 1890 a very thorough examination. He says of the address of Grand Master PEARSON that it is notably brief, and yet is thoroughly clear and business-like. The report of Grand Secretary MUNN is characterized as a complete and masterly setting forth of all the things pertaining to his office, and he considers the result of his effort to ascertain the amount contributed by the lodges for benevolent purposes as altogether an admirable exhibit. Appreciative mention is also made of the thoughtful and instructive address of Grand Orator WOLF, and of the report on correspondence.

BRO. VEHSLAGE is the personification of fraternal courtesy, and for that reason his criticism whereof he at times makes one to feel the keen edge, fits all the more snugly. He correctly says that we are not in sympathy with the intervention of grand lodges in the Cerneau quarrel, and kindly copies some things from our report defining our own position which he kindly says would seem to make it impossible to further mistake it, and adds:

Unable as we are to transfer any considerable portion of this discussion to these pages, we cannot but regret that the circumstances have made the polemic so much more prominent than the reporter, and although he correctly maintains "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," such has been the effect of his controversy in the Cerneau dispute and the Vienna Lodge action, that when he comes to the notice of New Jersey, the "reflection" of the correspondent degenerates into a disparaging criticism of the grand master for upholding the enactments of the grand lodge, so that it becomes a caricature instead of a reflection.

We have re-read the paragraphs our brother refers to and we can see that it might strike one as intended for a disparaging criticism of the grand master. Indeed we have the best of evidence that it *might* because it has struck Bro. VEHSLAGE that way. We intended no disparagement of the grand master, for we confess to the highest respect for his ability and his conscientiousness. We aimed the criticism at the regulation or "enactment of the grand lodge" referred to. For so much of it as seems to disparage the grand master we apologize most squarely and heartily. On the other hand, if we could indicate more strongly our dissent from the regulation itself than we have already done, we would do so. We have no desire to disclaim the element of caricature so far as it is possessed by the paragraphs referred to, because caricature is a legitimate and proper weapon for the correction of abuses so long as the representation introduces no element of falsehood, but while we find no language too strong in condemnation of the law and usage which visits upon the innocent the sins or the blunders of others, and denies the axiomatic fact that the work of a regular lodge regularly at labor confers upon the subject of it the Masonic status, we sincerely regret that we have failed to so "discriminate between the man and the act"—between the law

and the officer whose duty it is to execute it—as to throw the shadow of a doubt upon our respect for M. W. Bro. MOORE, whom we regard not only as an able and accomplished Mason, but as over all a gentleman.

Bro. VEHS�AGE concludes his report with the following tender tribute to the dead grand secretary:

The pleasure incident to the completion of this report has been sadly shaded. At the beginning of our writing, and since, we were in receipt of the proceedings of other grand lodges from R. W. Bro. Hough, our grand secretary, until all but one or two had been forwarded. Then came the sorrowful tidings that his long service, so faithfully rendered, was suddenly concluded, and his brethren gathered, on December 18th, to look once more at his quiet face before committing the remains to their resting-place in the grave. His illness was brief, and it seemed as if he were not dead, so that Longfellow's words suggested themselves:

"Time has laid his hand  
Upon my heart, gently, not smiting it,  
But as a harper lays his open palm  
Upon his harp, to deaden its vibrations."

Very fittingly the task of preparing a memorial of our beloved brother has been assigned to a committee whose extended and intimate acquaintance with Bro. Hough qualifies them for the office to be rendered, as it did for the presentation of the testimonial from the grand lodge two years ago. But in leaving that work to such competent hands, we close our report with the consciousness of a great loss in the absence of one who has so long been a conspicuous figure at our annual communications, and withal was so unassuming in his faithful performance of official duty.

Again we are reminded, in the words of Carlyle, that "our grand business is, not to *see* what lies dimly at a distance, but to *do* what lies clearly at hand."

And we may add that the reviewer has fully realized this admonition in his work.

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## NEW MEXICO, 1891.

13TH ANNUAL.

ALBUQUERQUE.

JAN. 26, 1891.

This pamphlet is illustrated with phototypes of Past Grand Master WILLIAM L. RYNERSON, who was elected to the grand east in 1880, and his successor, SIMON B. NEWCOMB, elected in 1881. The idea of preserving in this permanent form the features of those who have been thus honored by the Craft is an excellent one and might well be copied by other grand lodges.

Illinois was not represented, and we notice that there is still a blank against our grand lodge in the list of grand representatives.

The grand master (FREDERICK H. KENT) congratulates the Craft of the jurisdiction on its continued prosperity during the year. He submitted four decisions: that a re-elected master should be re-installed; that a candidate for the second or third degree is not properly prepared if he has rings on his fingers; that a lodge after having elected a candidate may ask a lodge in another jurisdiction to confer the degrees for them; and that a petition for initiation cannot be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee, all of which are in accord with our law except the last, which, in Illinois, is qualified by the provision for withdrawal in case the candidate is found disqualified by lack of residence or otherwise.

The grand lodge adopted the grand master's suggestion to increase the revenue by requiring lodges to pay one dollar for every Master Mason raised; continued White Oaks Lodge under dispensation, and enjoined it to heal candidates who had been passed and raised in violation of constitutional requirements and also to eliminate from their by-laws all provisions which have a tendency to convert the lodge into a debating society; re-adopted the "Missouri work"; expelled a brother who asked to have his name erased from the roll of membership on account of religious scruples, reversing the action of his lodge which had been ordered to try him contrary to its wishes and to those of Grand Master HARROUN, who brought the matter before the grand lodge in 1889, and who wisely advised that he be permitted to withdraw; and fixed its permanent seat at Albuquerque, with all the uncertainties of pronounciation which that collection of letters implies.

The report of the committee on lodges under dispensation shows that the records of White Oaks Lodge reflect a chaos of irregularities, but there is nothing in it to make it probable that any of the degrees conferred were given at a time when the lodge was not regularly at labor, and therefore none given at a time when the lodge was incapable of investing the candidate with the Masonic status, on which incapacity the necessity for healing alone rests.

CHARLES H. DANE, of Deming, was elected grand master; ALPHUES A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

Past Grand Master MAX FROST again presents the report on correspondence (pp. 110), in which the Illinois proceedings for 1890 receive fraternal notice.

## NEW YORK, 1891.

110TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 2, 1891.

This massive pamphlet of 469 pages is adorned with two fine steel engravings, portraits of JAMES W. HUSTED, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester" as he is known in the world of politics, and JOSEPH J. COUCH, past grand masters, who occupied the grand east in 1876 and 1877 respectively.

Sixty-one grand lodges were represented by sixty-one representatives at the opening of the grand lodge, among them Illinois by R. W. WILLIAM J. McDONALD.

The address of the grand master (JOHN W. VROOMAN) occupies sixty-seven pages and covers a wide range of subjects. He announces the death of past grand masters ELLWOOD E. THORNE who occupied the grand east in 1874-5, and CHARLES ROOME who served in 1879; FRANK MAGEE, past grand steward; ALBERT JONES, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, ISAAC W. BAKER, JAMES H. GRACEY, ROBERT M. LAWRENCE, JAMES M. FULLER, WILLIAM C. CARPENTER, CORNELIUS S. GIBB, CHAS. W. BROWN and EDWIN GATES, district deputy grand masters.

Past Grand Master ROOME took his Masonry late in life, having been initiated in his fifty-fourth year, and afforded one of those comparatively rare instances of the kind where it can be truly said as the grand master says of him: "He did not wait for duty to come—he sought it. His intense love for the Craft was rarely equaled, never excelled." It led him to seek other opportunities of fellowship with his brethren than those afforded by the lodge, and made him as active in other associations of Masons. In the Templar order he attained the highest honors within its gift, having been Grand Master of Templars from 1886 to 1889. Past Grand Master THORNE was initiated at twenty-four, and was an active, zealous and accomplished Mason. We recall with great pleasure a brief visit from him in our own city some years since.

There is scarcely anything in the whole range of Masonic duty that the grand master does not touch in this remarkable address, and he leaves upon all the impress of his clear thought and great moral earnestness. Of the responsibilities of officers he well says:

When a brother accepts office in a Masonic lodge, it carries with it all the obligations incident to the proper performance of the duties of that office. The charge to the candidate "Masonry should not interfere with your necessary vocation," does not apply with equal force to lodge officers. They voluntarily accept the honors, assume the duties, and take upon themselves the obligations of their several stations, and have full knowledge of all the

requirements demanded, which are additional to those demanded of the individual Mason.

Of the social element he says, among other things:

I am in favor of banquets and entertainments, hospitable and inexpensive, upon all suitable occasions. Fraternal meeting around a social board and in the hall of pleasure, where prudence and temperance should always reign supreme, will bring the brethren into closer fellowship and acquaintance which will lead to friendship and ripen into true Brotherly love.

We heartily commend the following to those who are prone to be carried away by novelties in Masonry, and who do not see that the enduring strength of the Fraternity, so far as its ceremonials are concerned, lie in their dignity and simplicity:

I also suggest that there should be limitation of expense in the purchase of costly paraphernalia to be used by lodge officers. There is a growing tendency in this direction, which in my judgment ought not to be encouraged. There is danger, my brethren, in such innovation, and indeed, in any so-called Masonic progress. We should never attempt to improve upon Masonic principles, for they never change; neither should we depart from the simplicity of our Fathers.

Be not forgetful that the plain Lambskin is more ancient and more honorable than kingly robes of royal purple. Exercise the greatest discretion in selecting lodge apparel, and be cautious to preserve that simplicity which has ever united us in the bonds of a common brotherhood. It is not costly apparel that makes a lodge successful, nor is it the wearing of such apparel that produces a lasting impression upon the candidate. Degrees should be conferred with uniformity and simplicity everywhere. Let the lodge officers, clothed with purity of thought and purpose, aim to produce a lasting impression upon the heart of the candidate rather than upon the eye.

Four lodges had generously offered to furnish, each at their own expense, one of the rooms in the "Asylum," which is the corporate name of the Masonic Home at Utica, and the grand master fitly suggests that it would be a graceful acknowledgment of their generosity to place over the doors of the respective rooms thus furnished the name of the lodge.

The system of district visitation inaugurated the preceding year had been continued, and in the thirty districts he was welcomed by six hundred and twenty-nine lodges and about twenty-five thousand brethren.

The grand master's story of the settlement of the New Jersey difficulty is soon told:

The arbitrators, while justifying the action of Fort Edward Lodge, and expressing their belief that Bro. Lemm was innocent of any intentional wrong, and fit material for the Masonic Temple, nevertheless determined that in the Masonic sense, at the time of his initiation in said lodge, he was a resident within the jurisdiction of Mystic Tie Lodge of New Jersey. They therefore recommended that a suitable apology be made by Fort Edward

Lodge to Mystic Tie Lodge for having invaded its jurisdiction, and to the end that the law of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey be vindicated, that the grand master of New York request the grand master of New Jersey to heal Bro. Lemm, Mystic Tie Lodge consenting thereto.

The apology was promptly made, graciously accepted, and the recommendations of the arbitrators were fully carried out.

Every Mason will rejoice that this cloud on the fraternal relations of the two jurisdictions has been cleared away, and Fort Edward Lodge having been shown to be in the wrong was properly required to apologize for its action; but the action of New York in requesting New Jersey to heal Bro. LEMM will not, we trust, be elsewhere accepted as a precedent to sustain the doctrine that a regular lodge regularly at labor can confer the degrees upon a candidate without investing him with the Masonic status.

No decisions are reported; in the rare cases where controversy had arisen compromise had been successfully urged.

By means of a series of interrogatories he found out something of how the lodges spend their time. He received replies from nearly seven hundred lodges to the following:

1. How many communications were held by your lodge from January 1st, 1890, to December 31st, 1890?
2. How many of these were stated or regular?
3. How many were special or emergent?
4. At how many of these communications, both regular and special, were degrees conferred?
5. At the communications where degrees were not conferred, was anything done except to open and close the lodge?
6. Has it been the custom in your lodge to read the proceedings of the grand lodge? If so, at how many communications?
7. What suggestions have you to make concerning the best method of occupying with profit the time of lodge communications when no degrees are conferred?

One hundred and thirteen lodges report that portions of the proceedings were read at one or more meetings; two lodges report their reading in full. Among other facts he derived the following:

Four hundred thirty-one lodges report that where degrees were not conferred, nothing whatever was done except to open and close the lodge.

Two hundred fifty-five lodges report that where degrees were not conferred, schools of instruction were held, addresses delivered, or musical and literary exercises were provided.

One hundred two lodges had no suggestions whatever to make in response to Question Seven.

Three hundred thirty-eight lodges made suggestions exclusively in the direction of the formal ceremony of conferring degrees.

Two hundred forty-seven lodges made timely suggestions, not only in conferring degrees, but also to educate the Craft through the medium of lectures, remarks, readings, social, musical and literary entertainments, etc.

One hundred twenty-seven lodges record the fact that the worshipful master made report of his visit to the annual communication of the grand lodge and the business therein transacted.

He recommends the appointment by each lodge of a standing committee whose duty it shall be to provide a programme for meetings not occupied in conferring degrees or on business. Much space and thought is given to the subject of the Asylum at Utica, the corner-stone whereof was laid May 21, 1891. The event was made the occasion of a most imposing demonstration, of which one feature was a procession in which, apart from the brethren who composed the nine commanderies of Knights Templars and those who appeared as Royal Arch Masons and Royal and Select Masters, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-four Master Masons marched to the music of thirty-nine bands. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Bro. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Grand Master VROOMAN, and by Past Grand Master FRANK R. LAWRENCE to whom by a universal consensus was accorded the distinction of orator of the day. The remarks of the mayor, the Hon. ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, in opening the exercises at the opera house and in introducing Bro. DEPEW, were especially happy. He said:

One hundred and thirty years ago the wilderness where now stands the city of Utica received an army of 10,000 men. It was the expedition of Lord Amherst on its way to raise in triumph the flag of St. George over the gates of Montreal. It did its part in ending a contest of a century. It gave a final blow to French domination in America, and placed the development and destiny of a continent in the keeping of the English-speaking race. The wilderness through which it traveled has been made to blossom as the rose by the intelligent, virtuous, industrious people who inhabit this beautiful valley.

To-day a second army of ten thousand men invades our homes. Utica rings with joy. Her streets are bright with decorations and illuminations. No bayonets glittering in the sunlight are seen. Blood and carnage neither go before nor follow after this grand army. The trowel, rather than the sword, is in the hand of its commander, and with the cement of brotherly love he has laid the corner-stone of a grand charity—a home from whose walls, to the end of time, shall perpetually flow “a blessing for the little child, a blessing for the widowed woman, and a blessing for the wear-worn man.”

The address of Bro. DEPEW illustrates his wonderful versatility of thought and speech which cause him to be singled out as the fittest orator of so many widely-differing occasions. In closing, he said:

A hundred years ago at Newburgh, when the Revolution had succeeded and the Continental army was disbanding, Washington and all his generals

standing within the precincts of a Masonic lodge, of which they were all members, could rejoice in the fact that the Masonic principle of the equality of all men before the law, had, at last, after unnumbered centuries, become the corner-stone of their Republic. A century of the successful operation of this principle enables us to contemplate to-day a government of sixty-three millions of people possessing more power, enjoying more happiness, delighting in more liberty, and richer and more prosperous than those of any other nation upon earth. We turn from Washington and his generals and their great work in war, from the early Grand Masters of our State, Robert R. Livingston, who gave us our judiciary system, and DeWitt Clinton, who created the Erie canal and wedded the lakes to the sea, to the duties of the hour. The past is superb and secure. The present is peace. The future, under the beneficent operations of the institution founded here to-day, and kindred asylums which will be established in the different parts of the State, will open with increasing years new avenues for charity and fresh reservoirs of benevolence.

The speech of Grand Master VROOMAN as a crisp blending of chronicle and prophecy, exhortation and philosophy is *sui generis*. Referring to the laying of the corner-stone of the orphan asylum thirty-one years before by the then grand master, JOHN L. LEWIS, he said:

The address he delivered upon that occasion comes to us now like the inspired hope of a prophet. I repeat his thrilling words for the satisfaction and joy of our Utica friends and brethren who are anxious that the Home and School here builded shall supplement the grand work of yonder noble institution. He said: "When shall we come forth in our strength, and lay the foundations of an asylum for a brother's little ones, worthy of the object, worthy of the Craft, in New York? The feeble accents of him who addresses you now fall upon your ears probably for the last time; but if in coming years you shall cherish any kindly memories of your present grand master, remember that his latest words to you on such an occasion were a plea for the widow and orphan—his last admonition that caught from the loving and glowing lips of a Greater Master, to remember that '*ye have the poor always with you.*'"

He makes grateful mention of JAMES HERRING, grand secretary, who in 1842 conceived and wrote the memorial to the grand lodge which prayed for the building of a hall 'and the founding of an asylum for worthy decayed Masons, their widows and orphans,' and to GREENFIELD POTE, grand tiler, who headed the accompanying subscription with a dollar, whose small beginning thus made rendered possible the ceremonies of this day.

After all, the oration of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE, to whom Grand Master VROOMAN refers as "that genius of Freemasonry," was the strong word of the occasion. Contrasting with the present a period in the history of the Craft in New York, he says:

Masonic history in the State of New York has not always been bright or prosperous. In the period since the grand mastership of Chancellor Livingston, who, during the last fifteen years of the eighteenth century, presided over the Fraternity, both joy and sadness, prosperity and adversity, have in turn been the lot of the Craft. We behold it at one time so highly esteemed,

so much sought after, that the most distinguished sons of the State contended in its counsels for the honors within its power to bestow; while, at another period, but a few years separated from the first, it had become the object of a prejudice so intense, a persecution so bitter, that none save the most devoted would acknowledge their adherence to Freemasonry.

In this connection he pays a deserved tribute to the memory of MORGAN LEWIS, to whom—although he was then and for most of the years of his grand mastership an unaffiliated Mason—the faithful but diminishing few turned for leadership when his predecessor, STEPHEN VAN RENSSSELLAER, cowered before the storm, and who came forth from his well-earned retirement to take up the emblem of authority and hold it until the returning dawn:

We have heard the words of the grand master concerning our revered brother and late Most Worshipful John L. Lewis, and heartily we echo the merited tribute to that ripest scholar and most ardent Mason. But at this time we should remember also another of the name, that brave old Revolutionary General, Judge and Governor, Morgan Lewis, for thirteen years grand master of the State, who through the darkest days in all its modern history guided with wisdom and firmness the destinies of the Craft, and then, as the storm abated, in the language of his later namesake, "went tottering down to the tomb, but holding to the gavel of authority with the firm grip of a master."

The grand secretary's report thus speaks in round numbers:

Ten years ago we had a debt of six hundred and four thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and three cents. To-day we have nearly a quarter of a million of dollars at interest, and sufficient funds in the hands of our grand treasurer to meet all the expenses of the current year.

The grand librarian reports a satisfactory increase in the number of resident and visiting brethren who avail themselves of the privileges of the reading-room of the grand lodge library. His supplemental catalogue shows the addition of many valuable books, Masonic and non-Masonic.

BRO. CHAS. T. McCLENACHAN, the historian of New York Masonry, reported necessary delay in issuing Volume II. of the history on account of a change of plan, making the work chronological and topical instead of a general and narrated account. It relates to the grand lodge from the granting of the Provincial warrant in 1781, and will present all the subjects considered by the grand lodge down to the present day, an arrangement that will make the book especially convenient and valuable to students.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of Victoria; waited for fuller information and a greater degree of unanimity among the New Zealand lodges before acting upon the application of the grand lodge of that Colony for recognition, although admitting that a majority of the lodges adhered to it; declined favorable consideration of the Grand Orient of Italy because the committee on jurisprudence were not able

to satisfy themselves that candidates are required to express their belief in Deity, and because there does not appear to be a distinct separation from the supreme council; and reiterated its former refusals to recognize the 'Independent Spanish Grand Lodge, Sevilla, Spain,' because of grave doubts of the regularity of its formation, "no evidence being furnished except its own assertion;" embarked in the jewelry business on a large scale by ordering jewels for its representatives near other grand lodges, for the thirty-five district deputies, for the commissioners of appeals, and for the trustees of the hall and asylum fund; made provision for the relief of three widows of past grand officers whose names are considerably withheld; learned from the commission of appeals that for the first time since its organization in 1873 it found itself with no business before it; and concurred with the committee on work and lectures, who closed a dissertation on biblical history and topography with the recommendation that the word "Hinnom" be substituted for "Jehosophat" in the place where used, a point having only the interest of curiosity for this longitude where neither is heard.

WILLIAM SHERER, of Brooklyn, was unanimously elected grand master after the office had been tendered to Grand Master VROOMAN with like accord, and declined; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, unanimously re-elected grand secretary.

In the report on correspondence (pp. 144) Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY again reviews the proceedings of fifty-five American grand lodges, England, Ireland, Scotland, and three grand lodges of the Australian commonwealth, while CHARLES SACKREUTER furnishes a review and translations of the proceedings of the continental bodies of Europe. The report also embraces a special paper on Masonic Homes, and most complete statistical tables in which analysis and comparison are carried beyond any we have before seen. As they are also the latest we shall transfer them to our pages, using them at the end of our review.

In his notice of Illinois, Bro. ANTHONY appreciatively notices the larger type in which our report is printed. He quotes the remarks of Grand Master PEARSON relating to the ritual, and takes space for a generous extract from the address of Grand Orator WOLF. The report on correspondence receives pleasant mention and is also laid under contribution.

We find that we are in accord as to the principle which should govern in the recognition of new grand lodges—the question is to be determined by the regularity of the organization, and not by the attitude of the parent grand lodge.

Bro. ANTHONY is, we are glad to see, inclined to question the propriety of giving official recommendation to any Masonic insurance association; agrees with Grand Master ESTEE, of California, that the names of rejected applicants for the degrees should not be published throughout the jurisdic-

tion; notes that the Colorado jurisprudence committee is directed to report how Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons should wear their aprons, and says he had always supposed that he who had sought the light of Masonry learned thereby the way and manner; does not think a lodge acquires permanent jurisdiction over a candidate by electing him, but that he might change his mind and put his petition into another lodge without asking the first, if jurisdiction were concurrent between them; defends public installations as being oftentimes beneficial in their effects and as having in them no element of impropriety; expresses, as we have already done, dissent from the decision of the grand master of Florida that the removal of a master for incompetency, or his permanent absence from the jurisdiction of his lodge creates a continuous vacancy in the office of senior warden; measures his work as reviewer by no other considerations than the importance and interest of matters coming under notice—apart from the constraint of keeping his report within a reasonable limit, which is the true doctrine; inclines to the opinion—elicited by the Georgia proceedings relative to a new trial after acquittal—that when a brother has been fairly tried and the issue determined—all the proceedings having been regular—then a lodge cannot reopen the case on the same charges and specifications; notes the fact that “the ‘chestnut’ that the corner-stone of the Capitol building of our nation was laid with Masonic ceremonies by M. W. G. M. GEORGE WASHINGTON, does duty in the account of the laying of the corner-stone of a Masonic hall found in the Idaho proceedings; says that the New York regulation respecting dismission—which we do not like—has been found advantageous in lessening un-affiliation; considers a set form of questions and answers as a part of the report of the committee of inquiry to be objectionable on many accounts; says that all the Masonic bodies at Troy, after an experience of twenty years, have found life membership advantageous; criticizes, as we have done, the action of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota in claiming for itself the sole right to reinstate indefinitely suspended Masons, saying that unless such case had come before the grand lodge on appeal he should deem it the province of the lodge to exercise its original rights, wherein, as also with reference to a proposed enactment in Montana exempting Masons from dues who have been active contributing members for twenty years, where he holds the rightful power of the grand lodge to be restricted to exempting from grand lodge dues, he shows a commendable disposition to stand by the just rights of the lodges; does not think a ballot should be reopened on a rejected candidate even for the clearly ascertained reason that his rejection was the result of a mistake, because he does not understand how the fact can be arrived at without an exposure of the ballot, which would do away with the safeguard of secrecy, but we do not think the safeguard of secrecy is destroyed if a brother goes to the master and says he cast a black ball through a misapprehension—that being the only black ball cast, a fact that would be within the master’s knowledge; holds to the right of a member of a lodge to exclude a visitor, his rights therein being superior; is of the opinion expressed by us last

year that the presentation of charges cannot of itself avail to prevent the installation of a master-elect; has the same defective vision that affects many of us, in his inability to perceive how a candidate was unlawfully made who received the degrees in a regular lodge, simply because the lodge had failed to inquire before making him whether there was anything against him on the records of the grand secretary, or why a candidate should suffer for the fault of the lodge or the secretary in the neglect of a purely clerical duty—but this is Pennsylvania law; properly questions the propriety of permitting lodges to appear in public to participate in the ceremonies of Decoration day; is of the sound opinion that a Master Mason can apply for affiliation where he pleases without reference to State lines; and speaks with great dignity, moderation and effect of the efforts of the Iowa and Ohio reviewers apparently designed to draw the Grand Lodge of New York into the broils of the Scotch Ritters.

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## NORTH CAROLINA, 1891.

104TH ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JAN. 13, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, was at his post, and during the session was elected to the grand east.

The address of the grand master (SAMUEL H. SMITH) is very brief. He said the year had been an uneventful one, so much so that he could remember no important questions referred to him for decision. His correspondence had been extensive, however, and enabled him to note the steady increase of interest in the work. He announced the death of the grand treasurer, WM. E. ANDERSON, at fifty-six, Rev. JAMES T. HARRIS, the superintendent of the orphan asylum at Oxford, at forty-eight, and JOHN J. CHRISTOPHERS, past grand secretary, at eighty-seven.

He reports gratifying progress in the dissemination of the Stevenson work which was again adopted by the grand lodge one year before.

The grand secretary reports that the nine lodges to whom charters were restored last year are all at work.

The Oxford Orphan Asylum run pretty close to the wind during the year, closing with a balance of \$34.83. The usual appropriation of \$2,000 was made in aid of the institution.

The committee, whose appointment we noted last year, to report on the non-affiliate question, report against disturbing the existing rule, and we should think that rule ought to be satisfactory to the most relentless foe of the proscribed class, their status being as follows:

3. Any member of a subordinate lodge who may apply for a dimit shall be granted the same upon his producing the secretary's receipt that he has paid all lodge dues, if there be no charges against him; *Provided*, that any Mason who thus becomes non-affiliated, by his action distinctly releases all members of the lodges from any and all Masonic ties between himself and them, retaining no Masonic right, except that of petitioning any lodge for membership.

The non-affiliate is certainly a potent individual in the Old North State, if by the simple act of dimission he can release his brethren from obligations which are generally supposed to be irrevocable. On the report of the same committee it was agreed that an appeal does not vacate the judgment of a lodge as declared by the edict of 1886, and that a Mason's rights are in abeyance while it is pending.

The grand lodge granted eight charters and continued one dispensation; attended a reception given in its honor, on the first night of the session, by Bro. DANIEL G. FOWLE, governor of North Carolina; defined the method of arraigning masters of lodges before the grand lodge for trial; received a telegram from the grand orator communicating his inability to be present; and laid on the table a proposition to declare men who had lost one hand or foot, but who are otherwise physically sound, to be eligible for the degrees.

HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER, of Asheville, was elected grand master, DONALD W. BAIN, Raleigh, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 75), a very interesting paper, is again from the hand of Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN. Illinois receives very pleasant and appreciative notice. He thus refers to a matter of statistics:

We desire here to make the following statement in justice to our distinguished Bro. L. L. Munn, grand secretary. In our last report, in noticing the valuable report of Bro. Munn "bearing upon the progress of symbolical Masonry in the United States," we undertook to make some corrections of the same relating to North Carolina as to the number of Masons, &c., supposing we were correct. When our proceedings reached Bro. Munn, he addressed us a very courteous and fraternal letter, asking upon what authority our corrections rested, as he had obtained *his* information from *our* grand secretary. We were staggered at this, as we were relying upon the same authority; but, upon investigation, discovered that the discrepancy was occasioned by Bro. Munn's statement excluding non-affiliates and ours including them, in giving the total number of Masons in this state.

It gives us pleasure to make this explanation as an act of justice to Bro. Munn, and also to explain the difference in the two reports.

The Illinois report on correspondence is very kindly referred to.

We regret the announcement that Bro. MARTIN feels unable to take further service on the committee. He is succeeded by Bro. J. C. MARTIN as chairman.

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## NORTH DAKOTA, 1891.

2ND ANNUAL.

FARGO.

JUNE 16, 1891.

Illinois was not among the nineteen jurisdictions represented, Bro. LEONARD A. ROSE being absent.

The address of the grand master (FRANK J. THOMPSON) betrays at once the training of his years of service as a reviewer. Death had not invaded their own official circle, but he refers to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, dwelling particularly on GEORGE H. HAND, past grand master of Dakota, an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and as dear to them as one of their own household.

From his decisions we quote the following:

NUMBER 1. Ques. After a petition has been referred to a committee of three, the proper time elapsing, only two of the committee report, can the lodge proceed to ballot upon the same?

Ans. This is a matter which lies largely in the discretion of the master. If he has reason to believe that the delay of the 3rd committeeman is for the purpose of further investigation, he may postpone the ballot after announcing the fact to the lodge, unless some member present objects and calls up the petition. But if he believes it is the result of carelessness, as is usually the case, he can state the report of the committeemen reporting; and unless there is a request by some member of the lodge present for a postponement for the purpose of further investigation, and unanimous consent given, he can order the ballot spread.

NUMBER 4. Ques. What work has ever been designated as the work of this grand jurisdiction?

Ans. The Grand Lodge of Dakota a few years ago adopted the work as promulgated by Brother M. L. Young, the grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and it is virtually the work of this grand jurisdiction.

NUMBER 6. Ques. Can a lodge move from its present hall to one situated in the same city without first obtaining permission from the grand master?

Ans. A lodge has the right to move from one hall to another whenever

the brethren so desire without having to ask the consent of the grand master or the grand lodge. *Provided*, that the hall is located in the same city, town or village.

NUMBER 7. Ques. Can a junior warden dimit during his term of office, he having removed permanently from the state and is clear on the books of the lodge?

Ans. Yes.

NUMBER 9. A lodge cannot prevent a newly raised candidate from becoming its member by making it a pre-requisite for him to sign local by-laws.

The obligation of the third degree renders it unnecessary. The very fact of his election and raising makes him a member.

NUMBER 11. In order for a stranger brother to gain admission into a lodge he must satisfy the brethren that he is a mason in good standing. A receipt for dues and a satisfactory examination on the lectures are only prima facie evidence that he is such. The very best masons are not always the best posted. Personal acquaintance with and reputation of the applicant are as concomitant to an avouchment as a knowledge of the lectures. The biggest masonic frauds in the world are always armed with credentials and are bright in the ritual. Masonry is no iron bedstead into which all men must fit, or be lopped off or stretched out as the case may be that they may just fit it. While caution must always be observed, circumstance must not be ignored. The laws of the Medes and Persians stagnated the nations which they governed, and the inflexible rule of the Egyptian Priests as to perspective, dwarfed artistic thought and left to the world a legacy of uncouth hieroglyphics that rival only the embryonic attempts of a school boy. God gave man discretion in a more or less degree. Circumstances is a condition which men must recognize; so in the matter of satisfying yourself as to the worthiness of a stranger brother to visit the lodge, use discretion, consider the circumstances and be cautious. In such matters I can only state generalities. Those on the ground must deal with particulars.

We think No. 1 reflects the general practice and that it is correct. The practice indicated by No. 6 may not be as general, but it ought to be. It obtains in Illinois. No. 7 is shown by him to be in accord with Dakotan precedent. Grand Master THOMPSON cites many opinions on the question, showing great diversity. His own conclusion is that in the nature of things there is no good reason why he should not dimit, and in this—apart from the question of usage—we agree. In Illinois resignation or dimission of a master or warden is forbidden by law, but neither can be prevented from removing to the antipodes. No. 9 probably does not express just what the grand master means, as making the signing of the by-laws a prerequisite to membership is not an obstacle. In Illinois the grand lodge by-laws make it a pre-requisite, and every Mason raised is raised an unaffiliated Mason, but with the privilege of completing his membership without other action on the part of the lodge. We like the law because it gives the brother the opportunity to choose his own Masonic home with the least possible trouble to himself after he has become sufficiently familiar with the Fraternity to make a choice.

No. 11 is timely because there will always be many brethren whose only idea or method of testing a visiting brother is by a cast-iron routine. He recommends the repeal of the twelve-mile regulation adopted last year, believing that the grand master unhampered can come nearer doing the best thing than a fixed rule.

The interest which always attaches to personal mention induces us to copy a portion of what the grand master says of a trip to the Pacific Slope:

It is indeed a great pleasure to meet masons of other grand jurisdictions of whom you have heard and read, and whose names to a writer on correspondence are, as it were, household words. Among the few whom I met, and whose fraternal greetings still warm my heart are: M. W. Brother Louis Ziegler, of Spokane, the masonic scholar of the coast states; Grand Secretary Reed of Olympia, Washington; M. W. Brother Jacob Myer, of Portland, Oregon, a man whose personal characteristics, kindness of heart and interest in Masonry, as well as birth, reminds me of our M. W. Brother William Blatt. Brother DeLin, of Portland, although never honored by any grand masonic office, has so taken on the spirit of Masonry that his office, and the hospitality of his greetings, exemplify in the world what is taught in the sacred retreat of the lodge room. It is a rendezvous for the masons of that beautiful city, and at almost any hour of the day one can find there the requisite number of masons to open a M. M. Lodge. Grand Secretary Chadwick, of Salem, Oregon, was another, the interesting writer on correspondence; Brother Christopher Diehl, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, whose writings as reporter on correspondence have won him a place among the first of masonic writers. A man whose enthusiasm for Masonry is so great that a couple of hours chat with him convinces you that there is only one great thing in the world, and that is Masonry. Brother Stevenson, of Boise City, Idaho, writer on correspondence, was another of the pleasant and intelligent masons I met. Also Brother Bowen grand secretary of Nebraska. A busier man in masonic matters does not exist. Perhaps it is amiss to mention these things here, but the benefit derived from travel and the brushing against intelligent masons, is of so high importance that I deem it almost a part of my official duties, especially since I have been received as the grand master of this jurisdiction, and have noted how high the Grand Lodge of North Dakota stands in the estimation of brethren in other jurisdictions.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; found that the grievance committee had no business to report, not even a grievance of their own, as they could endure uncomplainingly any amount of that kind of enforced idleness; was honored with the presence of Grand Master WILLIAM G. BELL, of Manitoba, as a visitor; admonished and besought the brethren of New England Lodge, No. 4, of Ohio, through a special report of the committee on correspondence, to return to their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, of which body they have recently declared themselves independent; repealed the twelve-mile regulation; fixed upon Grand Forks as the next place of meeting; provided that hereafter lodges under dispensation might affiliate members by dimit; and defeated the following modification of one of the grand master's decisions, offered by the committee on jurisprudence:

We are of the opinion that the candidate may demand his advancement if objected to after initiation, that charges be preferred and that he have a trial thereon within a reasonable time, or that the objection shall be disregarded. It must not be overlooked that the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft have rights as brothers which must be respected.

We hope some day to see the principle laid down by the committee recognized in North Dakota and wherever else it may now be denied.

JOHN F. SELBY, of Hillsboro, was elected grand master; THOMAS J. WILDER, Casselton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 122) is mainly by Grand Secretary THOMAS J. WILDER, who wields a tolerably free lance, in which, unhappily, Illinois does not appear. The last twenty-two pages are by M. W. FRANK J. THOMPSON, who took hold and helped Bro. WILDER out at the last, the report not being concluded when the grand lodge met. In his "conclusion," Bro. THOMPSON says:

While we have this opportunity to appear before the brethren of the guild, we should like to suggest the idea of the reporters on correspondence for the various grand lodges, having a day and hour arranged at which they could meet at Denver in 1892, at the Knights' Templar triennial conclave. We believe such a meeting would not only be pleasant, but profitable; and the hand-shake, and the sound of the voice, would tie in hard knots the skeins of freindship which willing hands have so long been weaving with pen and pencil. Let some one older and better known than the subscriber make the effort, and we predict unqualified success, and a resolution of thanks for his efforts.

We suppose the Illinois proceedings somehow miscarried. Should such a thing occur again, if the grand secretary will notify Bro. MUNN they will be forthcoming.

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## NOVA SCOTIA, 1890.

25TH ANNUAL.

HALIFAX.

JUNE 11, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, T. A. COSSMAN, notice of whose nomination for reappointment was given during the session, was present and actively engaged in the business of the grand lodge.

Immediately after opening the brethren marched to St. Paul's church

and listened to an able sermon by Rev. GEO. D. HARRIS, rector of St. Matthew's church, LaHave, from the text, "Love the Brotherhood."

The grand master (DAVID C. MOORE) announced the death of Col. A. K. MCKINLAY, past grand warden, and for fifteen years grand treasurer, at fifty-eight; and of Col. JAMES POYNTZ, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. He was ninety years of age. We mention that he was born on board ship, in the English Channel, to record the curious custom prevailing in the British naval service, in accordance with which he was entered upon the ship's books as hailing from the parish of Stepney. Quoting the words of another, the grand master says of him:

"He was noted for his devotion and firm adherence to the principles of the Order, and for his almost uninterrupted attendance at the regular communications, until prevented by the infirmities of advanced age. At the festivals of the Craft in Windsor he presided for many years, when his genial smile, infectious good humor, and ringing, hearty voice, raised his brethren and companions to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. His charity was proverbial, but it was of an unobtrusive character. No one knew better than Bro. Poyntz how, when and where to bestow charity."

The grand master deplors the fact that the grand charity fund had been allowed to die out, and says:

I pray you let this be remedied. I trust you will, before you part, receive and act vigorously upon the report of the committee appointed by us to look into the whole matter, that so it shall no longer seem a farce for your grand master to dedicate Masonic Halls to "Universal Benevolence," when he knows too painfully that worthy suppliants plead to him and the treasurer before an entirely empty chest.

Subsequent proceedings probably throw a side light on the absence of the charity fund. The grand lodge owns the Masonic Hall building at Halifax, on which there is a debt of \$22,000. The interest on this, and the necessary outlay for insurance, taxes, repairs, and other expenses, absorb all the revenue of the grand lodge, leaving nothing for the payment of the debt, and the per capita tax on the lodges is already as high as it can be placed. The proposition was introduced that as the grand lodge is composed of representatives of the lodges, each of which has a share in all the property owned, and liable for their portion of all debts contracted by that body, a special tax of one dollar per annum be levied upon each member for seven years to create a sinking fund to pay the debt, each lodge to be responsible for the sum of the indebtedness of its members. As the discussion is not reported, it is impossible to tell whether the brethren in defeating the proposition rebelled at the logic, or shrunk from the burden it entailed. Which ever it be, the moral of the situation should not be lost upon brethren elsewhere who have a mind to urge grand lodges to embark in building enterprises.

Among the questions answered were the following:

1. That an applicant, living outside the jurisdiction of any subordinate lodge, can select either of the two lodges nearest his residence; but he must be recommended by six brethren.

2. No investigating committee may write "approved" or "not approved," on any paper, as a report, but must simply report "verbally."

No. 1 leads us to infer that the jurisdiction of each lodge is fixed by some corporate boundary. In Illinois it is impossible for an applicant to live outside of the jurisdiction of any lodge; the *nearest* lodge has absolute jurisdiction no matter how distant, except, of course, where two or more lodges existing in the same town have concurrent jurisdiction. No. 2 shows that the practice indicated by it is the same as that which prevailed here before the obvious reason for making reports verbal induced our grand lodge to require also that each member of the committee of inquiry should make his report privately to the master. The grand master having been invited to take part in the installation of the officers of Royal Standard Lodge, an English army lodge stationed at Halifax, says of his visit:

I wish every brother who comes to Halifax would so time his visit that he might pay this lodge a visit.

The precision with which every step is taken—the perfect order—of these brethren of the British army, are only what one expects, of course, but it would be well if we also strove to imitate. I have never enjoyed an evening in lodge more thoroughly. Afterwards about 100 brethren sat down to a handsome supper in the lower hall, and I was glad of the opportunity of expressing to Royal Standard Lodge how glad I was to have them within our jurisdiction, although they be not of it. When I rose to leave, the ovation paid to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, in my person, as your representative, was such as went to my heart, and will be remembered as long as I live.

Of clothing he says:

I should be glad if this grand lodge would positively prohibit the use of any material but lambskin or white leather, in making aprons. Oftentimes the new initiate is presented with "a lie to begin with," and I have more than once during my visitations heard the words changed to "white linen," which is a double lie, as the material is "cotton." I am reminded of an anecdote of one of my own cloth, who wore the hood of a degree to which he had no right. A person pointed out the fact to a witty dignitary, and asked if that were not acting a lie. The reply was, "Doubtless it is a false *hood*." Let our Masonry have nothing false about it.

The grand master made the occasion of the "International Masonic Congress" of the preceding July an excuse for a notice of the Grand Orient of France, but the committee on address voiced the sentiment of the grand lodge when they said as "its judgment had already been promulgated there was no necessity for further action." We think they might have been even more emphatic. We have long since agreed that the Grand Orient of France is not a Masonic body. Let us act as though we meant it, and not worry

ourselves about its antics as though we thought Masonry was somehow responsible for them.

At eight o'clock on the evening of the first day's session the grand lodge sat down to dinner at the Halifax Hotel as the guests of the city lodges. The menu is given and bears witness that there was nothing on the table stronger than "Goat"—which the epicurean tastes of our provincial neighbors forbids us to regard as a euphuism for *rank butter*—and "Dimitted cheese."

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales were recognized; a proposition to constitute the past masters of each lodge a board for the examination of masters-elect, with power to require him to put himself under a course of instruction in the constitution and ritual if necessary, and to report him to the grand secretary if he is found unqualified at the time of his installation, was allowed to lie on the table; Yarmouth was selected as the next place of meeting; the retiring grand master was by unanimous vote placed at the head of the list of grand chaplains in consideration of his twenty-one years' service in the grand lodge; and the following decisions adopted in reversal of advice given by a district deputy:

Your committee are of the opinion that the worshipful master of a lodge has the undoubted right to invite any master or past master of any lodge to occupy the East for the purpose of conferring degrees.

Your committee are of the opinion that under Sec. 23, 24, Chap. 14, no member suspended for non-payment of dues, has the right of visitation in any lodge in this jurisdiction.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES J. MACDONALD, of Halifax, was elected grand master; Hon. WM. ROSS, Halifax, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 225) is chiefly the work of Bro. DAVID NEISH, but a few of the jurisdictions noticed are reviewed by Bro. T. B. FLINT, each signing his work. Bro. NEISH gives seven pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1889. He gives the core of Grand Master SMITH's remarks at the funeral of Past Grand Master DARRAH, copies his decisions and quotes from his remarks relative to reinstatement after suspension for non-payment of dues, and on the reports of the district deputies. He gives three pages to extracts from Grand Secretary MUNN's text accompanying his historico-statistical tables, which shows that he knows a good thing when he sees it, for it is rare to find the results of so much well-directed labor crowded into an equal amount of space; gives a specimen block from Grand Orator LORIMER's address, which he characterizes as a truly magnificent oration; and speaks appreciatively of the report on correspondence, quoting from it our remarks in reply to Bro. DRUMMOND on the true significance of the Bible in the lodge.

The report on correspondence is supplemented by a catalogue of ancient Masonic documents in possession of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, prepared by a committee of which the retiring grand master was chairman, but who gives the lion's share of the credit for its preparation to W. Bro. JOHN R. GREEN, who did the bulk of the work and prepared all the MSS. The catalogue is arranged chronologically, and the magnitude of the collection may be judged from the fact that the documents relating to the grand lodge require thirty-six closely printed pages, and those relating to the lodges an equal number. They cover a period of about eighty-five years—from about 1784 down to the formation of the sovereign Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in 1869. We rejoice at the good fortune which has preserved all these good things for our Nova Scotia brethren, all the more because in our brief half-century of existence as a grand lodge, our archives have been thrice destroyed by fire.

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## OHIO, 1890.

81ST ANNUAL.

SANDUSKY.

OCT. 15, 1890.

The Ohio volume is illustrated with three photogravure portraits: that of the retiring grand master, a man of remarkable fine face and pose, forming the frontispiece; of OCTAVIUS WATERS, past grand orator and past senior grand warden, as frontispiece of the memorials of deceased brethren; and of JOHN D. CALWELL, past grand secretary, appropriately doing like duty for the proceedings of the Masonic Veterans of Ohio.

The volume opens with the proceedings of an emergent communication held June 24, 1890, to dedicate the new Masonic temple at Sandusky, the publication of which would be fully justified if for no other reason than to preserve the address of R. W. Bro. ALLEN ANDREWS, senior grand warden, who was for that day grand orator. It is of a very high order of merit, in conception, breadth of thought, elegance of diction, and in its appropriateness.

The representative of Illinois, JAMES W. IREDELL, Jr., was present at the annual communication in at least three capacities, as we judge from the following remarkable minute of the proceedings after the opening:

The M.:W.:Grand Master then introduced M. E. Comp. James W. Iredell, Jr., Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons

of Ohio; Comp. Grafton M. Acklin, M. Ill. Grand Master of the Grand Council of R. & S. M. of the State of Ohio, and Rt. Em. Sir Wm. B. Melish, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Ohio. The Grand Honors were given the distinguished guests, and each responded in an eloquent and appropriate address.

The grand master (LEANDER BURDICK) announced the death of JOSEPH M. STUART, past grand marshal, at sixty-eight; and regretted that he had not received timely notice of his decease, that he might have tendered what the dead brother had hoped to receive—funeral honors of the grand lodge. He was buried by a commandery of Knights Templar.

He records also the death of DANIEL A. SCOTT, past grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons; MATTHIAS H. WATT, grand secretary of the grand chapter; JAMES NESBITT, past grand recorder of the grand commandery; and of W. S. PHARES, the predecessor of the present representative of Illinois, the latter dying at Champaign, Illinois, in his seventy-third year. We recall the venerable and genial brother as a visitor to the lodges in Quincy.

The grand master thus refers to their relations with Tennessee:

The unpleasant relations with Tennessee remain unreconciled. While I regret exceedingly that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee should have been led into a misunderstanding of the facts in the case, as shown by the publication of the official correspondence between the then grand masters of the two grand bodies, I am firm in the conviction that it is not the duty, nor even the part of the Grand Lodge of Ohio to make any concession, until the Grand Lodge of Tennessee shall see proper to recall the obnoxious language of its then grand master, wherein he charged prominent Masons of Ohio as being "persecutors of their brethren," and classed them with such characters as "Philip Le Bel, Calvin, and Torquemada."

Official notice of the appointment of representatives from several sister jurisdictions had been received, among them that of JAMES W. IREDELL by the grand master of Illinois.

He strongly urges the claims of the Masonic Home jointly organized by the grand lodge, grand chapter, grand council, grand commandery, and the grand council (A. and A. S. Rite, N. M. J.)

President IREDELL submitted the report of the board of trustees in which the plan for raising funds for the Home is thus outlined:

"1st. By the payment of a per capita tax on the members of the various Masonic Bodies, to be 25 cents per annum, as already adopted by several grand bodies.

"2d. By donations from the funds of the Masonic Grand Bodies of Ohio, that may be voted by said grand bodies from moneys left over from year to year, after paying running expenses.

“3rd. By donations and annual contributions from Masonic Bodies throughout the State.

“4th. By contributions, bequests, and subscriptions from individuals, under such terms as may be adopted by the board of trustees.

“5th. By the creation of Honorary Life Memberships upon the payment of one hundred dollars; and of Honorary Annual Memberships upon the payment of ten dollars per annum, by any lodge or individual.

“6th. By setting aside, by action of the Masonic Grand Bodies of the State, of ‘St. John’s Day,’ June 24th, of each year, as ‘Masonic Home Day,’ and the formulation of plans to insure the contribution of ‘Thanks Offerings’ to the Masonic Home on that day.”

The trustees showed their faith by their works and that they were prepared to practice what they preached, by subscribing \$1,000 within their own body. Their report went with the grand master’s remarks to the committee on ways and means, and on their report the grand lodge contributed \$5,000.

In February a paper published at McConnelsville, O., contained an article on “The Impending Crisis in the Affairs of Masonry,” containing, the grand master says, abuse of the vilest character against the grand lodge and its officers. From the master of the lodge there the grand master learned that the author was a member (SPRAGUE) of his lodge and reported to be a member of the “Cerneau” bodies, of which also many of the lodge were either members or sympathizers with, and he doubted whether the lodge could or would discipline the party. Charges were preferred against him by order of the grand master, the accused plead guilty, reflection having convinced him that he had been guilty of un-Masonic conduct, whereupon the charges were dismissed. The grand master thought his punishment did not fit the crime, and referred the case to the grand lodge. On the report of a special committee that there seemed to be a spirit of rebellion to constituted authority and contempt for the grand lodge and its enactments, the judgment of the lodge was set aside, and the work of the lodge suspended pending an investigation by the grand master with a view to arrest of charter if the suspicion of willful contumacy proved well-founded.

We copy from the grand master’s rulings and decisions:

1. What is the status or full effect of an objection, made in open lodge, to a petitioner, before the report of the investigating committee?

2. What effect, if any, does such an objection have on the rights of the petitioner under Decision 182 (page 83, Masonic Constitutions, etc., 1882)?

3. Does such an objection virtually act as a rejection of the petitioner, and to be so declared by the W. M. at the proper time? Or, if petition can be withdrawn can he go elsewhere and say, “I have never been rejected?”

4. Is a report of a majority of an investigating committee (on a petition) sufficient to enable a lodge to receive and act thereon, or should a report from the full committee be required, and this after thorough investigation?

*Answer:* Objection should not be allowed until after petition has been acted upon, as provided by rules governing. Rule 41, upon which the right of objection is based, does not contemplate giving a member the right to object to the lodge receiving or acting upon a petition. After a petition has been received by the lodge, referred to and reported upon by a committee, ballot must follow after report has been made; therefore, objection should not be allowed or considered.

Questions 2 and 3 are covered by answer to first question.

*Answer:* 4. A lodge may accept the report, and vote upon an application reported upon by a majority of the committee appointed.

Does the requirement as to age of an applicant for degrees (twenty-one years) have reference solely to the time of initiation, or to the time of presenting the petition?

*Answer:* In my opinion the "Ancient Charges" and our regulations contemplate that a candidate should be free-born and of "lawful" or mature age, and that condition should exist at the time his petition is presented to the lodge for its consideration.

1st. A brother who has been a member of the lodge for a number of years, has engaged in the business of retailing liquors in a saloon—is he amenable to discipline?

2d. In case he should dimit and remain unaffiliated, is he amenable?

*Answer* 1st: Public sentiment as well as statute law in regard to that subject has changed materially during the past twenty years. It is now held that traffic in intoxicating liquors for purposes other than medicinal or mechanical uses, is a Masonic offense. The construction heretofore given to Masonic law prevents any lodge from initiating or admitting to membership a saloon-keeper, or a party who traffics in intoxicating liquors. Held, therefore, that a member of a lodge who traffics in intoxicating liquors, to be drunk where sold, is subject to the charge of un-masonic conduct.

2d. Yes.

*Question* 1st: Can a man who is suspended for non-payment of dues be placed in good standing twenty-four hours after death by payment of dues, the man while living not being in good standing, and his body only remaining on earth?

2d. There are quite a number of Masons in this city who are in good standing in higher bodies, but who are suspended for non-payment of dues in Blue Lodge. I can not find where lodges have officially notified higher bodies of suspension or expulsion, nor can I find in the Code anything authorizing it done. Is it legal to furnish higher bodies with a certificate of suspended or expelled members? If legal, is it imperative?

*Answer* 1st: No.

2d. Bodies recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio as "Masonic," and who make the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry a prerequisite to membership in their own body, and who are occupants of the territorial jurisdiction occupied by the lodge suspending or expelling a member may be officially notified under seal of the lodge.

I am directed by the master of this lodge to request your decision on the following points of Masonic law:

1st. Can an objection to his receiving any degree be legally placed on the minutes of a lodge, against a citizen of the jurisdiction who has never petitioned any lodge for membership?

*Answer:* No.

2d. A candidate for the Second or Third Degree is blackballed and rejected. Can objection be filed in the lodge against his receiving any more degrees before he again petitions the lodge?

*Answer:* No.

A Lodge of Master Masons should not be called from "labor to refreshment" when leaving the hall for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies or any other Masonic duties.

The law of objection and the time for its application is well stated in a general way. In Illinois a recorded objection stands as a bar against the candidate for one year unless sooner withdrawn. As we have, we believe, elsewhere stated, we think the decision that a lodge may accept the report and vote upon an application reported by a majority of the committee of inquiry, reflects the general practice. That the requirement respecting age should apply to the time of petitioning is the construction given by the Illinois law, and we think it is the proper one. The statement that Masons in Ohio who have been suspended for non-payment of dues remain in good standing in the "higher bodies," indicates that they are simply excluded from the privileges of their own lodge, and the term *suspension* ought not to be used in connection with them. The question whether it is legal, and if so whether it is imperative that "higher bodies" should be furnished with certificates of lodge action in cases of suspension or expulsion is a natural one considering the action and attitude of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and with the answer illustrates the process by which grand orientism is being evolved there.

The following, from the address, is published for information:

During the past year considerable correspondence has been had with the grand master by members of the Fraternity regarding the action of this grand body prohibiting members from participating in the conferring of an order or degree upon female relatives of Masons, and known as the "Eastern Star."

At the session in 1884 the grand lodge adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That any brother conferring the so-called 'Side Degrees' is, in all cases, a proper subject of Masonic discipline." (Pro. 1884, p. 135.)

One of my correspondents in regard to this matter is a lady, said to be the wife of a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star. In reply to the letter from the lady, I stated that personally I am not opposed to the Order,

and that I believed much good could be accomplished by bringing the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters in closer communion with the Masonic body, as an organization, but so long as the rules of this grand lodge make the participation in the conferring of "Side Degrees" a Masonic offense, it becomes the duty of Masons to abstain from conferring any of said degrees.

My attention has again been called to this matter in connection with the following, which appeared in one of our daily papers:

" OWLISH ORGANS

" WILL PROBABLY DISTINGUISH THE ORGANIZATION OF A MASONIC SIDE ORDER AT CHICAGO  
TO-NIGHT.

"CHICAGO, September 27th.—[Special.]—The first Chicago Nest of the Order of Owls will be instituted here this afternoon, and prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity from half a dozen near-by States are arriving this morning to signalize the event by their presence. A special car filled with Ohio Owls arrived from Terre Haute this morning. Headquarters have been opened at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where Dr. G. F. Pennington, of Baltimore, the Supreme Sapiient Screecher of the World, is being heartily welcomed. The Owls hold the same relation to Masonry as does the Mystic Shrine. The Order is but three years old, but has a membership in the United States of nearly twelve thousand, restricted generally to the leading officers of the leading Masonic bodies in the country. The initiation this evening will be witnessed by a large and distinguished audience, and after the Nest has been brought into existence, elections will take place to the offices of Sapiient Screecher, Sapiient Bag-holder, Lord High Executioner, Tooter, Hooter, Blinker, and Recording and Property Owls."

While I have no knowledge that we have the "Order of Owls" in Ohio, I am credibly informed that the Order of the "Mystic Shrine" does exist in Ohio, that the order does make membership in a Masonic body a prerequisite, and, in one instance at least, does occupy apartments in a Masonic Temple that has been dedicated to Masonry by this grand lodge.

Now, my brethren, I submit the proposition to you: Are we consistent in this matter? Does not the resolution adopted by this grand lodge as to side degrees, apply as well to the Mystic Shrine, or the Owls (providing it is true that membership in a Masonic body is a prerequisite), as it does to the Order of the Eastern Star?

Here is an institution fostered and recognized by several grand lodges with whom we are in fraternal correspondence; an order whose membership is composed of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Masons, whose presence and social influence would be beneficial at all times—they are proscribed, while another whose offices are filled by a Sapiient Screecher, Sapiient Bag-holder, Lord High Executioner, Tooter, Hooter, Blinker, etc., is permitted to attach itself to the Masonic body.

I therefore earnestly recommend that the action heretofore had against the order styled the Eastern Star be rescinded, or that the resolution as it now stands be made to apply to all organizations and their members that make membership in a Masonic body a prerequisite to membership in said organization.

The "information" derived from this does not refer simply to the birth of a new side degree, but to the state of mind generated by the acceptance

of the doctrine that an association whose polity is a flat denial of the principles of Masonry (like the Scottish Rite, for instance,) is a "Masonic body" simply because it happens to be made up of Masons. Having swallowed *that*, it isn't very much of a step for a champion of the Ohio legislation defining Masonic bodies and the Ohio decision as to who may occupy Masonic halls, to propose to take in also associations *partly* composed of Masons. Of course if the fact that an association that is wholly composed of Masons is by that token a "Masonic body," one partly composed of Masons is by the same token to a certain extent a Masonic body, and if there be in it a preponderating proportion of the Sons of Light, why should not *that* carry the name, and having got the name why should not *that* invest it with eligibility to become a part of the grand orient? The state of mind referred to—wherein the character is made to fit the name instead of the name being made to fit the character—naturally finds the new titles a temporary stumbling-block, but when the now nascent side degree shall have clothed itself with an organization—as the other side degrees have done—got its pinfeathers, so to speak, and been hailed as a "Masonic Body," the titles which now smite the unaccustomed ear with discordant sound, will not only titilate agreeably the first of the revered senses, but will carry with them their own demonstration of antiquity—the unmistakable impress of the *wisdom* of our "ancient brethren." It is only lack of use that makes "Sapient Screecher" seem less euphonious, or less appropriate to the Masonic system, than "Inspector General of the Holy Empire."

The grand secretary reports that those lodges which the preceding year suffered loss of mileage and per diem for delinquency in the matter of returns, were this year the earliest, with one exception, to get them in.

R. W. Bro. BARTON SMITH submitted through the grand master a report on the pending litigation of the grand lodge in the various courts of the State on the Cerneau question. In two cases brought to restrain lodges from proceeding to the trial of members upon charges of un-Masonic conduct in affiliating and holding communication with irregular, clandestine, and un-Masonic (Cerneau) bodies, and in which the jurisdiction of the court was demurred to, the judge handed down his decisions just before the grand lodge met, and we extract the core of it:

First. A member of a Masonic lodge, even though such lodge is incorporated under the laws of the State, has no property interest either in his membership in the lodge or in the property which the lodge acquires.

Second. That, while a lodge is a charitable, benevolent, beneficial, and social organization, and is bound to aid and assist its members when they are sick, or in want or in distress, as well as to aid their widows and orphans, this aid and assistance is incident to membership, upon which it depends, and that the right of the member of the lodge to such assistance is lost by the termination of his membership, and that a member may forfeit his right to such membership by his misconduct.

Third. That the power to determine who is, and who shall rightfully remain, a member of a Masonic lodge, rests in the lodge itself, being voluntarily conferred upon him by its members, each of whom, on becoming a member, is presumed to have known the nature and character of the lodge, and that it had disciplinary power over all its members. By voluntarily becoming a member of a lodge, he acquires, not a severable right to any of its property, but the rights only of a member of the society so long as he continues to be a member. By the implied conditions upon which he became a member, his membership may be terminated by the act of the society, when he ceases to be a Mason.

Fourth. Whether it is unmasonic conduct for a member of the lodge to become a member of the Cerneau Bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is a question that is purely Masonic, and one into the merits of which this court will not enter.

And this we doubt not will be the substantial judgment in the other five cases pending.

Emeritus Grand Secretary JOHN D. CALDWELL submitted a very interesting report of the centennial celebration of American Union Lodge, No. 1, Marietta, on the evening of June 28, 1890, which he attended as the special representative of the grand master. The testimonial to Bro. CALDWELL ordered by the grand lodge the year previous took the form of an office desk and chair, a properly inscribed Masonic ring, a gold pen, and a suitable badge to wear as Emeritus Grand Secretary, a fac-simile of which is printed on the last page of the proceedings of the Masonic Veterans of Ohio.

The following is from the journal of the first day's proceedings of the *grand lodge*:

Bro. J. W. Iredell, Jr., M. . E. . Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Ohio, submitted a communication from the grand chapter concerning notices to be sent from lodges to chapters, which was, on motion, referred to the committee on Masonic jurisprudence.

And this, unanimously adopted, from the records of the same body at the same session:

Your committee on Masonic jurisprudence, at the request of the M. . E. . Grand Chapter, submits the following:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of each subordinate lodge be, and he is hereby, required to send an official notice, under the seal of the lodge, of the dimission, suspension, expulsion, or reinstatement of any of the members of his lodge, to the secretary of the Chapter or Chapters of Royal Arch Masons within whose jurisdiction it may be situated."

The word "hovering" in the following sufficiently identifies the bodies under consideration as being the Owls and other newly-fledged organizations referred to by the grand master, and of which we have already spoken:

Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence has considered the portion of the annual address of the M. . W. . Grand Master relating to societies, not

Masonic but claiming (somewhat indefinitely indeed) a shade of kinship with Masonry, and reports that, in the opinion of your committee, a slight amendment to rule 79 of the Code, with a view to making its language more definite, would provide a remedy by settling in the minds of all Masons of the State the position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in regard to what are sometimes called side degrees, and other societies, not Masonic yet hovering in the near neighborhood of Masonic organizations and their places of meeting: We, therefore, offer for adoption the following:

“79. No subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit its lodge-room to be used by any other society or order whatsoever, nor shall it occupy any hall or room jointly with any other order or society, except temporarily by the special permission of the grand master or of the grand lodge; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit a subordinate lodge from using rooms jointly with a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, a Council of Royal and Select Masters, a Commandery of Knights Templar, or a body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, no other societies being recognized as Masonic by this grand lodge.”

Objection sent this over until next year, its immediate adoption requiring unanimous consent.

A modification of the old and simple rule of making the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge coterminous with a line half-way between itself and neighboring lodges, which permitted lodges to agree with their neighbors as to the dividing line between them, with the consent and approval of the grand lodge, was found to be leading to agreements which were recorded neither on the books of the grand lodge nor of the lodges, and the prospective confusion led to the preliminary steps for returning to the old rule.

The grand lodge granted one new charter, continued one lodge under dispensation, refused one petition for a dispensation and referred another to the grand master; exchanged telegraphic congratulations with California, then in session; called the roll of grand representatives and found thirty-two jurisdictions represented personally, and another responded by written greetings; referred to the grand master the request of the grand orator that official notice be taken of the alleged fact to which he called attention, that the grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York had taken adverse action against the Grand Lodge of Ohio, on matters pertaining to the Cerneau controversy; appointed a committee on history to prepare a history of Masonry in Ohio, requiring that it make annual reports; increased the grand secretary's salary to fifteen hundred dollars, which, at the risk of being thought to indicate—in the eyes of our good Brother CUNNINGHAM—an unfraternal attitude towards the Grand Lodge of Ohio, we must say is in our opinion a ridiculously small compensation for the amount and quality of services rendered by Grand Secretary BROMWELL; fixed upon Columbus as its next place of meeting; ordered as a testimonial to the retiring grand master that an engraved portrait of him be placed in the printed proceedings, and when in

returning thanks for the action he insisted on furnishing the plate and prints at his own expense, authorized the grand master to procure, and Past Grand Master LEMMON to present to him a past grand master's jewel.

LEVI C. GOODALE was elected grand master; J. H. BROMWELL, re-elected grand secretary; both of Cincinnati.

The report on correspondence (pp. 205) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, a sufficient guarantee of its ability and interest. The Illinois proceedings for 1889 receive extended notice. For his error in giving the number of lodges represented, "*three hundred and twenty-nine*, less than one-half of the subordinate lodges enrolled," we can only account by the presumption that he counted only one of the double columns on each page of the report of the committee on credentials. Hastily counting both we make the number six hundred and thirty-seven, which is approximately correct. We may add that the highest number on the roll does not reflect the number of lodges—there are many vacant numbers once possessed by lodges now defunct, and these under our law cannot again be used.

He quotes from Grand Master SMITH relative to our deceased Past Grand Master DARRAH; concerning the Masonic board of relief, of Chicago, and the Orphans' Home, and his criticism of the manner in which this committee discussed the broils of the High Ritters, of which he says:

This rebuke of the apparent sympathy extended to Cerneauism by M. W. Bro. Robbins, and his unwarranted criticism of the private affairs of other grand lodges in relation thereto, was such a mark of disapprobation upon the part of the grand master as would certainly be very distasteful to his appointee.

It would seem, *if the report has any meaning*, that this view was also held by the grand lodge in its adoption of the report of the committee on the grand master's address, as in it we find the following paragraph:

"The grand master states facts when he says, 'Cerneauism and all other isms outside of the Symbolic Degrees are unknown to this membership.'"

The italics are ours. Whether he found in the "paragraph" of which his quotation is *a part of a sentence*, anything to indicate that the grand lodge did not pass upon the view expressed by the grand master, so far as it was controversial, or whether he hoped to make the meaning clearer for the elision, is not clear. Perhaps some of our brethren can tell us, if they see the whole "paragraph," which includes all that it said on the subject, viz.:

"It has ever been held, and rightly too, by this grand lodge, that it can recognize nothing but the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. Of other so-called Masonic bodies this grand lodge officially knows nothing, and such bodies are not proper matters of discussion for this grand body; and *the*

*grand master states facts when he says Cerneauism and all other isms outside of the Symbolic degrees are unknown to this membership, and cannot be officially presented to this grand lodge, or any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction.*"

We have placed Bro. CUNNINGHAM'S "paragraph" in italics, for convenience in finding it.

Copying from the circular of information prepared by the grand master relative to the placing of the cape-stone on the tower of the Auditorium, and including that portion of it which referred to the Templar escort to be furnished by the grand commander of Knights Templars, he says:

The M. . W. . Grand Lodge of Illinois is to be congratulated upon laying aside, even temporarily, their illogical hobby of the non-recognition of legitimate Masonic bodies other than the first three degrees; but for a grand lodge that claims to neither *know* or recognize *any other* Masonic bodies than lodges of Entered Apprentices, Fellowcrafts or Master Masons—to inaugurate the foregoing interesting ceremonies, and to not only request the participation therein of other Masonic bodies not recognized by it, but also in its adoption of a ceremony heretofore, in name at least, pertinent only to the Ritual of Capitular Masonry, and for which an especial ceremony had to be prepared, is but another illustration of the inconsistencies pertaining to any such illiberal and unwarranted exclusiveness.

In this instance the inconsistency is made more apparent and striking by its adoption, at same communication of the grand lodge, of the report of a committee, in which it is said: \*

"It has ever been held, and rightly too, by this grand lodge, that it can recognize nothing but the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry." (Report of committee on grand master's address, p. 82.)

And also in the persistent denial of recognition to *any grand lodge* that can not trace its genealogy directly or indirectly to the Grand Lodge of England, which is reiterated *at same session* in the report of another committee.

We may add to the evidences of inconsistency cited above that the grand master also accepted the escort of a double platoon of police, and although the proceedings do not show that the grand lodge ungratefully or inconsistently refused to recognize "The Finest" as a "Masonic body," it undoubtedly would have refused if the question had been precipitated. We recall the fact that at the recent corner-stone laying at Utica, the Grand Lodge of New York had the escort of a company of militia, but we stumbled upon no evidence in the New York proceedings that the national guard had been admitted to partnership in the government of Masonry in that jurisdiction. Relative to our brother's remark about the Grand Lodge of England, we desire to ask him if he knows of *any Masonry* in existence outside of the British Islands at the time the Grand Lodge of England was formed, or any Masonry in the British Islands that was not organized on the grand lodge plan at the time of the formation of the grand lodges existing in those islands.

He thus introduces his remarks on the Illinois report on correspondence:

The report upon foreign correspondence, submitted by M. : W. : Joseph Robbins, covers two hundred and forty-five pages of the printed proceedings, and whilst the ability of its author is unquestioned, the report well-written, and a part of it, as usual, very interesting, yet so much of it is marred by his sarcastic utterances against all who are opposed to Cerneauism and clandestine Masonry, that its usefulness as an intended impartial review is destroyed.

Perhaps it is natural that one whose grand lodge by its vulnerable action has given him so much to defend, should become irritable, even to forgetfulness, of the restraint in the use of words which our brother is wont to impose upon himself. This is the most charitable explanation we can offer for his reckless speech about our "sarcastic utterances against all who are opposed to Cerneauism and clandestine Masonry." He has abundant opportunity to know that our utterances, sarcastic or otherwise, against those who are opposed to Cerneauism have been restricted to those of its opponents who have raised the "stop thief" cry upon the floor of the grand lodge where all the imperial factions are equally poachers, all equally clandestine in so far as they claim any authority in Free and Accepted Masonry, and neither of them—whether clandestine High Riteers or not—clandestine *Masons* unless they do.

Continuing, our brother says:

In his discourteous mention of Ohio, he loses sight of Masonic courtesy, and his illogical, groundless conclusions are certainly equaled by their unfraternal character. Without waiting for or looking at the other side of the matters in dispute between Tennessee and Ohio, he hastens to adopt without question the statements of Past Grand Master Ingersoll, and greedily swallows the whole, apparently only too glad to have another opportunity to express his views against what he so vaingloriously terms "High Riteism," and upon that pretense he becomes a champion of Cerneauism, however disavowed upon his part. As an exposition of his unfairness also to another Grand Body, attention is directed to his review of Pennsylvania, in which he submits a pompous communication from the high-titled dignitary of *one of the Cerneau factions*, and whilst disclaiming any personal knowledge of the subject himself, he publishes that statement with a flourish, as if it were a finality against the testimony of hundreds of prominent Masons throughout the United States who know whereof they speak.

In his review of Iowa he undertakes to criticise Bro. Parvin's statement, that the present Cerneau bodies had no existence prior to 1881—which is doubtless true—by quoting Pennsylvania, which, in accordance with the *pretended Cerneau history, as claimed by itself*, decided their illegitimacy upon their own statement, from their own stand-point, but without thereby necessarily admitting the truth of such claim or pretended history.

In addition to the sin of "discourteous mention of Ohio," he also speaks, as we have elsewhere seen, of our "unwarranted criticism of the private affairs of other grand lodges." If we admired the "you're another" style

of argument, we might again call attention to the extract we gave above which refers to the "illogical hobby" and its "illiberal and unwarranted exclusiveness." But we have no disposition to shelter ourselves behind a pretence, for if he finds our grand lodge riding a hobby, or guilty of illiberal and unwarranted exclusiveness in matters which touch the body of Masonry, he may be assured that we at least will not consider his saying so a discourtesy or as evidence of unfraternal feeling against the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The acts of a grand lodge that touch the body of Masonry are not their private affairs, but they are the concern of the whole Fraternity and as such legitimate subjects of criticism, and for that criticism reports on correspondence are the fit and proper place.

To come down to Bro. CUNNINGHAM's meagre bill of particulars showing our unfraternal conclusions, he says we hastened to adopt without question the statements of the grand master of Tennessee relative to matters in dispute between Ohio and Tennessee. And why not, pray? He had made a statement so definite as the following as to an occurrence about which he was in a position to know the facts:

"The grand master (of Ohio) 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 the policy of using the great power of the grand lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite."

Surely this statement was not of a kind to make it probable that its author could be mistaken about it, and the high position of its author ought to be a sufficient voucher for its credibility. If a reviewer may not accept the statement of a grand master of Masons made under circumstances which would render misrepresentation little less than criminal, he might as well abandon the effort to keep track of current events. Until the statement of the grand master of Tennessee is shown by the publication of the entire correspondence to be either a misapprehension or a falsehood, the charge of unfraternal feeling against those who believed it is at least premature.

The charge of unfairness will, on his own showing, strike any disinterested person as baseless. The grand master of Pennsylvania made without specification the general charge that the Cerneau faction claimed *and had exercised* the right, power and authority to confer the degrees of Ancient Masonry. We sought from the person whom we supposed to represent the faction referred to for the definite information which the grand master had failed to give. It is true the reply came from a "high-titled dignitary," but inasmuch as we hadn't the bestowal of the title which that dignitary enjoys, in common with the distinguished brother whose right to claim it in that patch of the imperial domain is backed by Bro. CUNNINGHAM, it is difficult to see what bearing its resounding amplitude has upon the question of our fairness in the matter. And as we didn't write the letter we might pass over

the characterization of it as "pompous," but for the fact that the truth of history obliges us to confess that it struck our unilluminated apprehension as a plain matter-of-fact communication couched in the respectful language which one gentleman commonly uses to another. It is not always safe to feel too sure of one's own state of mind, but that ours is not the jaundiced eye in this instance we feel reasonably confident when we find that our declining to vouch for its historical verity, on the score of our own ignorance, is put in evidence to prove that we considered it a finality.

If Pennsylvania has any reason to complain of comments on its action, it strikes us that instead of our being the guilty commentator it is her volunteer defender, our critic himself. In attempting to straighten out our mental entanglement consequent on Bro. PARVIN'S fixing the advent of the Cerneau bodies—doubtless correctly, Bro. CUNNINGHAM says—in 1881, he explains that the action of Pennsylvania was based upon an ante-natal romance of the Cerneau's themselves. We never undertook to decide as between the Parvinian and the Pennsylvanian view, but by so much as Bro. CUNNINGHAM'S adherence strengthens the former, by just so much it emphasizes our expressed opinion that it left the Pennsylvania allies of the imperial forces in bad shape.

In conclusion, Bro. CUNNINGHAM says:

Having elsewhere, in this and preceding reports, devoted so much space to the refutation of misrepresentations concerning the Grand Lodge of Ohio in its disciplinary measures against insubordination, and its war against clandestine Masonry, any further consideration of the report of M. W. Bro. Robbins in that connection would seem to be unnecessary, except perhaps to again repeat that all of the so-called controversy, so far as the Grand Lodge of Ohio is concerned, was forced upon it by the so-called Cerneau's themselves, and not by any action, suggestion, or interference whatever therein by the legitimate Supreme Council of the Northern or Southern Jurisdiction. Proceedings and enactments of the Grand Lodge of Ohio sufficiently proving this statement, have been repeatedly quoted, and yet, judging from the past, *we may expect*, that our M. W. Brother *will continue* to convey in his reports the unwarranted inference that the Grand Lodge of Ohio originated the so-called controversy, or permitted its introduction by Northern Jurisdiction partisans.

We regret to see our M. W. Brother—whom we have long held in high esteem; personally and as a Masonic writer—so persistent in his unfraternal attitude to this grand lodge.

We need only say with reference to what he styles an unwarranted inference, that we indicated in our report for 1890 the grounds which we thought warranted that inference. And we are now obliged to add that the proceedings we are now reviewing, with their records of the unprecedented and ostentatious reception of the chiefs of organizations to whom the Grand Lodge of Ohio had already relinquished a portion of that authority whose exclusive possession and maintenance was entailed upon it by the immutable law; according to them the grand honors which heretofore have been held to

belong only to grand masters; their participation in the business of the grand lodge not simply as members of that body, but, as the records show, in their character as heads of other organizations; their subservient enactment of laws at their request which would relieve their individual constituency of the necessity of attending the blue lodge in order to keep advised of the standing therein of their fellows—these things, forced upon the grand lodge by no controversy but which only the blinding passions of a factional fight has made possible, superadded to the denial of the right of lodges to choose their own rulers without duress, and, more significant still, the denial of the time-honored and universally admitted right of lodges to instruct their masters, make the purpose to subject the Masonry of this country to the blight of grand orientism which in the old world has well-nigh if not wholly destroyed its identity, so plain that it is little else than criminal folly for loyal Masons to shut their eyes to the fact. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. There is but one organization superimposed upon Masonry that has ever spawned a grand orient—the characteristics of which these events show the Grand Lodge of Ohio to be fast assuming—and that is the oligarchy of the so-called Scottish Rite.

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## OREGON, 1890.

40TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 11, 1890.

This volume is over a year old, but it is so long since anything from the Web-Feet gladdened our vision that it is most welcome. It is rich in illustrations, containing portraits—excellent specimens of the phototypic art—of JOHN C. AINSWORTH, grand master in 1854-1855, still living and a resident of California; BENJAMIN STARK, grand master in 1857-1858, one of the organizers of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, now living at New London, Conn.; and CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, the retiring grand master. They are all exceptionally fine looking, showing that not all the handsome men went to Montana.

The representative of Illinois, W. T. WRIGHT, was one of the eleven past grand masters present.

The grand master (CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR) must have been happy to be able to say:

I rejoice to know that the craft in this jurisdiction is increasing in numbers and material prosperity. Harmony and the best of feeling prevail

among brethren all over our jurisdiction. We are at peace with all foreign jurisdictions. There is not a single grievance to report on our files.

He thus recognizes the pioneer:

There is one among the pioneers that must receive my special attention. He is the Master Mason pioneer. He goes wherever civilization is found. He forms a nucleus of good moral strength that grows in influence until it instills itself into every religious and secular relation of life. Masonry, in this way, asserts itself as the strong and indispensable support in the fabric of our civilization. This pioneer, hand in hand with all others, has been, from the first, in the van in making this noble commonwealth your pride, your dear and contented home. He, too, must give way to those who shall enjoy the fruits of his labor. Brethren, let us all treasure the sacrifices, the persistent deeds of heroism, made for your happiness by these solid men and Masons. The sun of their useful lives is fast setting in the West. May your grateful hearts enable you to keep their memories as bright as the sun that rises in the East.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM W. FOWLER, who filled the grand east in 1862. He died in California. Mention is made of the death of Past Grand Master DARRAH, of this jurisdiction, and a memorial tablet is inscribed to him.

He refers appreciatively to an invitation from Grand Master SMITH to attend our semi-centennial communication, and returns thanks to Grand Secretary MUNN for the proceedings of that meeting, and also for a set for the library.

From his decisions we select the following:

2. That a member dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues can be reinstated by his own act, and that is by paying up his lodge dues. The payment of dues and the secretary's receipt entitles him to membership again.
3. That a non-contributing non-affiliate is not entitled to a masonic burial.
4. That a master elect must take the past master's degree in a convention of past masters.
5. That a non-affiliate can not vote upon a petition for membership, nor can he ballot in any lodge in this jurisdiction for the degrees of Masonry.
6. If a lodge refuses to waive jurisdiction over a candidate residing within its jurisdiction, (but not for a year) at the request of a lodge that has jurisdiction, the candidate must wait until he has acquired a year's residence in his new home before he can apply for the degrees.
8. The master of Ashland Lodge No. 25 refused a Cerneau, (so-called) Mason, the privilege of visiting his lodge. He asks if he did right. My answer was that he did perfectly right.
9. That the custom of incorporating subordinate lodges is directly against the spirit and plan of Masonry. If a subordinate lodge wants to hold property, the title may be vested in three trustees, worshipful master and

wardens, and their successors in office; they to be governed by rules adopted by the brethren of the lodge.

10. That no master elect can be installed while charges are pending against him.

13. That it is not proper to copy the charges filed against a brother into the record book. The record must show what was done with them, and the result of the trial, but not the charges.

14. That a saloon-keeper, bar-keeper, or clerk, cannot be a contributing member of any lodge, nor can he visit lodges. They are open to suspension, or indefinite suspension, etc.

16. That a brother, if present, cannot be excused from voting on the report of a petition for the degrees or for affiliation. The unanimous consent of all present entitled to vote is required to entitle the candidate to admission.

A committee on a petition must report at the next meeting, or ask for further time. A committee cannot allow a meeting to go over without making a report of some kind on a petition.

Some of these are published for information simply. No. 2 reflects the practice of some other jurisdictions besides Oregon. No. 3 of course rests on a local regulation, as under the common law of Masonry an unaffiliated Mason is entitled to Masonic burial whether he contributes or not. It is the "progress" of later years that puts the funeral honors of Masonry on the market.

The committee on jurisprudence, the grand lodge concurring, thus modified No. 4:

"A worshipful master elect must take the past master's degree in a convention of past masters, or furnish satisfactory evidence to the installing officer that he has previously received the degree."

Speaking from the standpoint of a grand master, the master-elect could not receive the past master's degree anywhere else than in a convention of past masters. Neither he nor the grand lodge know of any past master's degree except that so conferred. Reading between the lines we presume the committee meant that a degree of corresponding name conferred under the authority of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons would answer as well. As Master Masons we don't know whether it would or not. No. 5 becomes intelligible only when it is known that in Oregon visitors have the right to vote on petitions. It discloses the fact, too, that a Mason may be a good-enough Mason to visit, but not a good-enough Mason to vote. No. 8 indicates that during the two years covered by the proceedings which have failed to reach our table, the Grand Lodge of Oregon has become the instrument through which one of the Scotch Rite factions is able to get a whack at the other fellows—another indication of "progress." The doctrine of No. 9 does

not obtain in Illinois. Here the act incorporating the grand lodge makes each constituent lodge receiving a charter from it a body corporate. We have elsewhere given our reasons for dissenting from No. 10; we do not believe in putting it in the power of any pig-headed member to destroy the eligibility of an officer-elect. No. 13 does not accord with our practice. The jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge agreed that No. 14 should not be approved, for the following conclusive reasons:

Your committee are of the opinion that Decision No. 14 is not sound masonic law, for the reason that it is a well settled principle of masonic jurisprudence that every Master Mason, member of a subordinate lodge, is to be held as in good standing and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such until convicted of some masonic offense in the way and manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the Craft.

They also modified No. 16 to read as follows:

“No one can be elected to receive the degrees, or admitted to membership in a lodge of this jurisdiction, without the unanimous consent of the members present.”

The grand lodge quite unanimously sat down upon a proposed amendment of the constitution designed to cut off all past grand officers from its membership; had an interesting season of oratory over the reception of the diplomatic corps, and Grand Secretary CHADWICK vouches for the scene as one of the most impressive and instructive it had been the pleasure of that body to enjoy, which leads us to remark that perhaps they do those things better and better the further you go west, for if we remember rightly, Bro. PARVIN don't find anything very impressive in such occasions; exchanged telegraphic congratulations with the grand lodges of Manitoba and Washington, and the Masonic Veteran Association, then in session, the latter at San Francisco; chartered three new lodges; learned from the report of the grand secretary that \$2,442.01 had been realized from the special tax levied the previous year, and that there was enough money in the locker to keep house with very comfortably, and also that the Illinois semi-centennial medals had been received; appropriated \$300 to the Masonic board of relief, of Portland; recognized the grand lodges of Victoria and North Dakota; and enjoyed a very interesting oration by Grand Orator F. A. MOORE, in which the adaptation of the principles of Masonry to the wants of man as a social and rational being are well set forth.

JAMES F. ROBINSON, of Eugene, was elected grand master; STEPHEN FOWLER CHADWICK, Salem, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 199) is as usual the most interesting feature of the Oregon proceedings, and it is always likely to be until Past Grand Master CHADWICK lays down the pen, a day we trust yet far in the future. We have grounds for this hope, for though Brother CHADWICK

staunchly classes himself with the "old fogies," Masonically speaking, the youthful spirits which bubble and sparkle in his reports show that Old Father Time has no boy's play on his hands in trying to bring him down to slow marching time. He gives something over seven pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1889, examining them thoroughly, quoting the grand master's decisions and quite extensively from the historical portion of his address, and saying many pleasant things of the Illinois brethren. Coming down to the semi-centennial proper, he says:

This Fiftieth Anniversary was celebrated with a grand banquet. We were amused in reading over the "Menu." The first thing to eat was "California Salmon." This would be fun for a Californian, even. Who ever heard of a California salmon, unless they were shipped there from Oregon—salmon worthy of the name. Canned salmon are taken there from Oregon and Alaska; like California oysters, which are Eastern or Oregon oysters, bedded there. Had it said, "Columbia River Salmon of Oregon," salmon eaters would know they had the finest salmon in the world: but California salmon are bad, very bad; Illinois salmon would have been better. The toasts were all good. All in all, this Semi-Centennial Celebration was not only an honor to the Craft, but an event of which the entire State should feel proud.

We do regret that we can not find space for the addresses delivered and the poems read on this occasion. They are excellent. "Masonry and the Dignity of Labor," by Rev. Brother George C. Lorimer, D. D., is a brilliant oration. The remarks by all the brethren who spoke were very fine and instructive. At Battery D, we notice among the grand officers and special guests of the evening, at the center table for supper, that several ladies were seated. This added much to the credit of the brethren. It makes all the difference in the world. We can not do this matter full justice.

We thank him for his good word for Illinois salmon, of which the variety in our waters is "various." On the Mississippi, where we live, they are called *cat*. We are glad to have his approval of the remarks on the landmarks, copied from our review of Iowa, and introduced thus:

As to landmarks in Masonry: We do not understand that Brother Albert Pike asserts that there are no landmarks in Masonry. He has not only declared there were, but has enumerated them. He may not approve of the list in full prepared by Bro. Mackey which Brother Parvin denounces. Bro. Parvin goes farther than any one of whom we have read on this subject. We are not prepared to confound Brother Pike with Brother Parvin in this matter. There are landmarks or there is no Freemasonry. We are astonished at this "Bull in the China shop" business. Will it never stop?

As usual Bro. CHADWICK'S report bristles all over with brilliant things, but it would be a mistake to judge from such as we are wont to copy that the solid qualities are wanting. They are always able papers.

Of the past master's degree, dear to his heart, he says:

Our good Brother Staton is four inches longer than we are and two pounds lighter, and still thinks that the abolishment of the past master degree would not affect him in the least. To one who suspended a grand master

and involved himself in a personal war of words with a past grand officer, and almost a knock-out, etc., this statement seems incredible. So long as Oregon retains her high position among the civilized states of the world she will retain her undying love for this degree. We regret again that we can not write on these important questions.

There is sound philosophy in this from his "Conclusion":

The principles of Masonry are old, but the symbolical and allegorical methods by which they are given free scope, practicability and force, are a new revelation to the newly made Mason. His Masonic life must now commence by digging deeply into the dogmas of his profession; into those recesses that increase Masonic faith and develop its philosophy. This work must be within himself. The moment he goes out of himself to seek that individual strength that is essential to advancement in Masonry which he can obtain only by seeking it within himself, he becomes a changeable and uncertain body, no longer subject to first impressions. To comprehend the benefits of Masonry is a life work. He who does Masonry will be strong in the element of sociability, liberal and prudent in the attribute of charity and thorough in the practice of what he professes. The advanced age of man shows that sociability and mental growth characterize him to the end of life. At no period should a Mason cease to be the quickening spirit of sociability. This gives him fullness of heart and breadth of intellect.

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The term "progressive" may apply to man, but not to fundamental principles. The wheat of ancient Egypt and the wheat from which the eighty loaves of bread were made, found in the ruins of Pompeii, was the wheat of to-day, and the world now may be astonished at the scientific disposal that has been made of the uses to which this cereal is subject; yet the principles that have made it bread, and every thing but bread, are made known by study, penetration and application. Because honesty is better known and observed does not make the principle a new one. Because a Mason, as such, is more social, often sociable and more intelligent, does not give to the world a new discovery of a principle. Man does not make intelligence, he receives it intuitively, according to his capacity. The lowest order of intellect among men sees the manifestations of superior intelligence in more advanced races. They feel the power of superior races in their wars and government. This ability of superior races is not conclusive against inferior races. It is a question of condition. The march of civilization may elevate, step by step, the lowest type of manhood to better conditions. The civilized of our race must lead the way of those who know nothing of that education that those possess who have been trained in progressive schools for generations that have been coming and going since creation.

George Washington "never saw a steamboat." Benjamin Franklin would be paralyzed with amazement were he to return to the earth and witness the uses to which his lightning is put. Sir Moses Montefiore fully exemplified the principle of charity during his long and useful life. All of these eminent Masons were distinguished for their great achievements for mankind. They died at great age; the noble Hebrew at the age of 102. They were no better or different Masons in principle when they died than when they became Masons. Were they all alive now, in this respect, there would be no difference. They might be more learned in arts, sciences, political economy, etc., and more familiar with Masonic requirements as the field for Masonic labor is enlarged, but not stronger in Masonic faith, or more social and charitable. They died as they lived, by their Masonic vows.

The temptation to summarize Bro. CHADWICK'S reports is always well-nigh irresistible, and it is especially strong in this case. It is our readers' loss that time will not permit us to do so.

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## PENNSYLVANIA, 1890.

ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEC. 27, 1890.

This volume, with its customary generous type and elegant printing and make up, is adorned with the picturesque *fac simile*, on steel, of our Romanesque brother, the distinguished RICHARD VAUX, grand master in 1867, 1868, 1869, whose unique, able and statuesque reports on correspondence, no less than his executive service, have carried his fame as a Mason everywhere.

An equally fine portrait of JAMES M. PORTER—a strikingly thoughtful face—makes the frontispiece of the report on correspondence.

Besides special communications for the dedications of Masonic halls, and an emergent communication held to accept the completed decorations of Ionic Hall in the temple at Philadelphia, the volume contains the records of stated communications, as follows: Quarterly, Mar. 5, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, WILLIAM T. SLINGLUFF, is not recorded as present either at this or any other communication during the year. A petition for a warrant for a new lodge was referred to the grand officers with power to act.

Quarterly, June 4, 1890. Three petitions for new lodges were referred to the grand officers with power.

The grand master (CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA) reported the following facts relative to the so-called "Egyptian Rite of Memphis":

1. The said rite, in its title, claims to be a "Masonic" body, whereas it has been decided by two Grand Masters of Pennsylvania *not* to be a Masonic body.
2. It addresses the official certificates which it issues to its members, "To all Masons throughout the globe," and "To all Free and Accepted Masons."
3. In its constitution and official history, it asserts that its so-called grand master "shall always possess the right and have the power to make Masons at sight."

Whereupon, on motion of Past Grand Master CONRAD B. DAY, preambles setting forth the facts as stated by the grand master, and the following resolutions were adopted:

*Therefore, Resolved*, That the said so-called "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis" is Masonically a clandestine body.

*Resolved*, That an edict of the right worshipful grand lodge be issued, declaring the so-called "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis" to be clandestine, and notifying and requiring all brethren Free and Accepted Masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to sever their connection with and renounce their allegiance to said rite within ninety days from this fourth day of June, A. L. 5890.

This is the same body (or one of them—there were two, the other being the "Ancient Primitive Rite of Memphis") which in 1884 the Grand Lodge of Illinois warned the brethren of its obedience against as claiming authority in Ancient Craft Masonry. It did not do this, however, until by letters over their own signatures, the proprietors of the two concerns, DARIUS WILSON and ALEXANDER B. MOTT respectively, in answer to specific inquiries, distinctly claimed the right—which they would waive so long as they were let alone—to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

Quarterly, Sept. 3, 1890. The deputy grand master (J. SIMPSON AFRICA) explained his presence in the chair by the absence of Grand Master MACCALLA in Europe, and read the following cablegram from him:

LONDON, September 3, 1890.

The Grand Master of Pennsylvania sends hearty greetings to his grand lodge from within the open Grand Lodge of England.

For the second time in one hundred and fifty-nine years, a Grand Master of Pennsylvania visits the Mother Grand Lodge and is warmly greeted.

Other matters at this meeting were wholly of local interest.

Quarterly, Dec 3, 1890. Grand Master MACCALLA having returned from abroad occupied the chair.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA was elected grand master, Grand Master MACCALLA having declined a re-election; MICHAEL NISBET, re-elected grand secretary. The P. O. address of both is Masonic Temple, Broad St., Phila.

The grand lodge reviewed its finances, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Among the payments is one of \$6,600 for salaries of grand secretary and his clerks and clerk of the finance committee.

The committee on temple reported the acceptance of a full-length oil portrait of Past Grand Master CONRAD B. DAY, the gift of Harmony Lodge, No. 52, and similar portraits of Brethren ANDREW ROBENO, JR. and GEORGE

W. KENDRICK, Jr., gifts respectively from Mary Commandery, No. 36, and Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. At a later hour the following was adopted after a futile attempt to make an exception in favor of past grand masters and to postpone action until the next quarterly:

WHEREAS, Several life-size portraits of living Master Masons have recently been placed as permanent adornments in the Masonic Temple, and as the spaces for the proper exhibition of portraits of distinguished Masons will soon be limited,

*Resolved*, That on and after St. John the Evangelist's Day, A. L. 5890, the Temple committee be directed to decline placing in Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, the likeness, portrait bust, figure, statue, or representation of any living Mason.

Two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated to the stewards of the Stephen Girard charity fund.

Annual communication Dec. 27, 1890. The grand master reported that he had sequestered the warrant of a lodge for having so procrastinated as to make apparent the purpose of the lodge and of its trial committee not to bring to a final issue the cases of three of its members charged and finally pleading guilty to the charge of being members of a "Cerneau" consistory. His action was confirmed,

Last year we chronicled the munificent gift of Grand Treasurer THOMAS R. PATTON who gave the grand lodge \$25,000, the nucleus of a charity fund for the relief of widows of Master Masons, designed as a memorial to his deceased wife. At this meeting Bro. PATTON added thereto an equal amount, saying:

I now desire to make another donation of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars in first mortgage four and one-half per cent. guaranteed bonds, which I herewith hand you, which will increase the principle sum to fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars, thereby securing, in accordance with the deed of trust, the payment of fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars for the uses of the relief fund.

This additional donation is to be considered and become a part of the original fund, under the conditions of the deed of trust, which I deem unnecessary to change in any particular, but which I hereby ratify and confirm in all and every respect.

Bro. PATTON knows a good investment when he sees it. We have no doubt this \$50,000 will bring him greater returns than any other investment of equal magnitude he ever made.

The grand master's address touches a good many phases of Masonry and its business. Under the head of living up to the Landmarks, he says:

It has been my purpose throughout the past year to adhere closely—as all of my predecessors in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania have done—to

the ancient usages, customs and Landmarks of Freemasonry. It is only by such a course that the stability of both our principles and practice can be maintained. The Fraternity in Pennsylvania has long and justly been credited, not only at home, but as well abroad, with marked conservatism in Masonic thought and action. It perpetuates the established, it deprecates innovation, it denies the demand, which occasionally arises, for the novel. There can lawfully be nothing new in Freemasonry. Any Masonic practice that is novel is thereby self-condemned. We stand upon the old ways, and will not consent to the introduction of any nineteenth-century profane methods into our ancient Fraternity.

And under the head of Modern Innovations Unlawful:

We recognize and enforce the truth that Freemasonry is, in the highest sense of the term, a *secret* society; and that candidates must seek us of their own free will, not we them, by any form of invitation whatsoever. Hence a public installation of lodge officers has never been known under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Hence we have no public grand honors, to exhibit in the presence of the profane. Hence we require that at all formal Masonic meetings only Freemasons shall be present. We rarely have a procession of the Craft, and that only on a most important Masonic occasion. We participate in no general public processions. When we attend a Brother's funeral we do not wear Masonic clothing, or regalia. We do nothing in public for the purpose of attracting the attention of the profane. We think that by this action we are maintaining the integrity of Masonic principles, and the ancient usages of the Craft. There are other organizations which were created for the purpose of display, or which may consistently adopt it to further their interests; but Freemasonry, which avowedly does not seek to make proselytes, and which is or should be, the most secret organization in the world, may not lawfully court the gaze of the profane, nor invite them to be present at a purely and exclusively Masonic lodge ceremonial, such, for example, as a lodge anniversary, or the installation of lodge officers. We have public ceremonials, which are necessarily so, such as the laying of the corner-stone of a public building, on the invitation of the proper authority. This is lawful, and the usage with regard to it is universal. It requires no refinement of casuistry to distinguish between it and the needless exposure of a purely secret ceremonial, such as the installation of officers, or the celebration of the constitution of a lodge. These latter are for the Craft alone, while the former is necessarily performed in public and therefore open to public observation. In connection with our public ceremonies, however, no lodge is opened.

With the general thought of the above we agree, but to call the installation of officers a purely secret ceremonial is a misuse of terms. With the exception of that portion of it known as the past master's degree, or "investing with the secrets of the chair"—where that practice still prevails, for in many jurisdictions the chair has no secrets—the essential portion of it has been in print almost as long as Masonry has existed in its present form. The fifteen charges to which the master is required to assent, has been in print since the appearance of the first edition of Anderson's Constitution.

Of "The Influence of Other Organizations," he says:

There is a tendency which the Craft continually should watch. Our

Fraternity frequently makes Masons of those who are already connected with other secret organizations—purely modern—whose usages and customs are entirely different from our own. The constant, and possibly unconscious, effort of these brethren is to introduce into Freemasonry the usages with which they have grown familiar in their other secret societies. This cannot be permitted. Freemasonry is a law unto itself. Our usages are our own, and unalterable. We change not. The individual must yield his opinions and desires to the Craft; he cannot mould it, it must mould him. He sought it of his own free will, and he must willingly and loyally maintain its ancient usages and customs, without admixture with those of any extraneous society whatsoever. No modern invention, in usage or custom can improve Freemasonry.

This is true, and among the most potent, if not the most potent of the influence tending to transform Masonry, are those that are reflected back upon it from societies that are superimposed upon it calling themselves Masonic.

Grand Master MACCALLA found much pleasure in visiting Masonically while abroad. He thus speaks of his visit to the Grand Lodge of England:

Brother Colonel Marmaduke Ramsay, District Grand Master of Malta, presided as "Grand Master in the Chair," in the absence of the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Prince of Wales, and cordially welcomed me to the Grand Lodge of England. This welcome was accorded me as your representative. It was the Grand Master of Pennsylvania who was received, and only once before had this official been received, and that one hundred and fifty-nine years ago, my illustrious predecessor having been Brother Colonel Daniel Coxe, the Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, appointed by Deputation from the Grand Master of England, dated June 5, 1730. It was on January 29, 1731, that he was welcomed in the Grand Lodge of England, on which occasion his health was drunk as "The Provincial Grand Master of North America." This official acknowledgement of Pennsylvania's grand master occurred more than two years before any deputation had been issued for the introduction of Freemasonry into Massachusetts, or any other part of America other than our own jurisdiction, which was then united with those of New York and New Jersey.

I will not attempt to portray to you the magnificence of the scene on my visit to our mother grand lodge. The grand officers were brethren of the highest distinction, Masonically and socially; the grand lodge-room was brilliant with symbolic and artistic decorations; the Masonic clothing of the officers and members was rich and appropriate; and the proceedings were in the highest degree dignified and orderly. I may convey to you my meaning with regard to this latter feature by saying that the proceedings were as dignified and orderly as those of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The grand master had just been speaking of his visit to Bro. WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, who, he said had been of "great service to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania through his writings, which have aided to establish and maintain the fact that Philadelphia was the *premier* Masonic city on this continent and the mother-city of Masonry in America." This naturally leaves the inference on one's mind that the deputation to COXE had been fruitful of results and that through him, "Pennsylvania's grand master," Phila-

delphia became the *premier* Masonic city, etc. Philadelphia *may* have been the premier Masonic city, but if so it was by virtue of the existence of lodges that had no warrants, lodges that "just grew" as Topsy did, for they never had any parents.

The letter of "B. FRANKLIN, G. M.," to HENRY PRICE and the Boston brethren, written Nov. 25, 1734, is evidence that at that time—a year and a half after the issue of PRICE'S deputation, the Masonry of Philadelphia was "wanting the sanction of some authority derived from home" (England.) It was because it was so lacking that FRANKLIN wrote the letter. If the lodge or lodges had been established under the authority of COXE'S deputation their authority would have been ample and FRANKLIN would have had no occasion to look to PRICE.

Of the spontaneous contributions of Masons for the relief of sufferers by the Johnstown flood, the grand master says:

The Masonic Relief committee of Johnstown acknowledge the receipt of \$47,585.09. Of this sum, \$41,596 was sent by me direct to the committee, as set forth in my report of last year, and the remaining \$5,989.09 was forwarded to the committee independently by various Brethren and bodies of Freemasons. In addition, I sent \$500 by telegraph to District Deputy Grand Master Brother James S. McKean at Johnstown, the Monday after the flood; also, \$1,665 to various flood sufferers, and \$1000 to the general relief fund, of which Brother Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, was the custodian. This made a grand total of \$50,750.09, received and expended for the relief of the flood sufferers. The Masonic relief committee in its report to me of its disbursements of \$47,585.09, say (what will be gratifying to all the contributors to the fund):

"We are glad to be able to add, that we do not know of a dollar of the sum hereinafter accounted for having been bestowed on any one unworthy of this great charity."

From the grand master's decisions we quote the following, supplying numbers for our own convenience:

1. It is an established principle of Freemasonry that electioneering for Masonic office is not Masonic. Profane methods must not be introduced into the Craft. The following specific forms of such electioneering I have decided to be unlawful:

It is not permissible to send out through the jurisdiction, for use in different lodges, a printed circular instruction to a lodge representative from a past master (with name in blank, to be filed up), to vote for a *Brother therein named*, as a grand officer. A lodge representative is justifiable in not recognizing an instruction evidenced in this un-Masonic manner.

It is not permissible to open any head-quarters outside of the Masonic Temple, where brethren may participate in a complimentary luncheon immediately prior to or during the holding of a Masonic election, in the interest of any brother who is to be voted for for Masonic office.

2. An illegitimate son is disqualified for initiation into Freemasonry. According to the Landmark, an applicant must be "the son of honest parents."

3. A lodge cannot assess its members, upon the death of one of their number, to pay a funeral benefit. Such an act would be *ultra vires*. A resolution providing for such an assessment is out of order, because contrary to the usages and customs of Freemasonry.

4. A brother must be physically qualified to perform the work of the station to which he aspires, or else he cannot be installed. A brother who has lost the greater part of the thumb of his right hand is ineligible to be installed Junior Warden of a lodge.

5. Black cubes are not lawful Masonic black balls, and cannot be used as such in a lodge. Black balls, like white balls, must be round.

6. If a lodge-room or Masonic hall has *not* been dedicated to Freemasonry, the lodge owning it may, if it so desire, rent it for use by another society; but it may *not* do so if it *has* been dedicated to Freemasonry.

7. A dispensation authorizing a lodge to make a Mason of an applicant who has a physical disqualification will not be granted. The moral, mental, and physical qualifications for Freemasonry are absolute, and cannot be dispensed with.

8. In the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania there cannot be an appeal from the decision of a right worshipful grand master.

9. Where an applicant has been approved and initiated without any inquiry of the grand secretary as to whether there is anything on his records against him, or without the receipt of a favorable reply to such an inquiry, the candidate was unlawfully made, and grand lodge must be petitioned to heal his making.

We are surprised that the necessity should have arisen for the decision we have numbered *one* in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania "profane" knows a thing or two about electioneering methods, but the Masonry of that State is so secluded that we could not suppose these methods would make their way through the veil. We have known campaigns made for Masonic offices in jurisdictions where the brethren wear their aprons to Masonic funerals, and even admit their wives and daughters to their installations—campaigns by wholesale letter writing, and even by postal cards, but never any where the candidate managed to get his name into an "instruction" blank, or invoked the potent aid of the free lunch. We more than agree with the grand master that a representative would be justifiable in not recognizing such an instruction, *if he had reason to believe it was procured by the candidate*. There ought to be such a universal agreement that electioneering for Masonic office is unmasonic, that whoever resorted to it would find himself at the foot of the poll.

Referring to No. 4, we think it is better, of course, that a brother should be physically qualified to perform the work of the station to which he aspires,

but we do not believe that the misfortune of having been maimed either takes from him his eligibility or from the lodge its right to elect him. No. 5 we presume is based on the fact that a cube is not round, for we can think of no other leg it has to stand on. But if a cube is not a ball, it may be a ballot, and its shape aids in preventing mistakes. We know of no landmark which requires Masonic ballots to be round. We are in accord with No. 8 in so far as it means that his decision is law for the time being, but while a grand lodge may not reverse his decision in the case wherein it was given, it may decide that it shall not be the law for other cases, and that it shall not be operative beyond the recess.

No. 8 is given for information. It is the law of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but not the law of Masonry, in so far as it assumes the necessity of healing in consequence of any omission that does not effect the regularity of the lodge or of the meeting at which the degree is conferred.

We are glad to find the following on this subject in the brief but well-considered address of the incoming grand master (J. SIMPSON AFRICA) installed at this communication:

Hardship has often been inflicted upon worthy applicants for initiation and membership by reason of the neglect of secretaries of lodges to make the required inquires of the right worshipful grand secretary, as prescribed in the Ahiman Rezon, pages 235 and 239. A secretary may neglect to communicate with the grand secretary in such cases, or to report to the lodge the reply of that officer, but it is the duty of the worshipful master to withhold a ballot on any petition until a favorable response has been received from the grand secretary and an announcement of that fact has been made. Hitherto, the penalty for such neglect of duty has, sometimes, fallen upon innocent heads, but hereafter the proper officers will be held to a strict accountability in such cases.

A highly appreciative minute was adopted recognizing the high service of the retiring grand master, and a suitable engrossed copy signed by the grand officers was ordered to be prepared for him. He was also presented with a past grand master's jewel.

The report on correspondence (pp. 229) by Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX surely does not warrant the deprecatory way in which he speaks of it at its close. Great as has been the hindrances and distractions under which he has done the work, he has builded better than he knew. He says:

We feel mortified that it is apparent that many defects exist in this report,—more than it has been our good fortune heretofore to permit. But our beloved brethren will be less severe in their criticisms when the difficulties through which we had to labor are suggested; it is needless to explain or describe them. A few hours only during seven weeks could be commanded for our work. These hours were taken from days and nights absorbed mostly by public duties.

In his salutatory he speaks of the prevailing harmony among grand lodges and Masons, and asks:

What other institution of men among mankind, in this age of novelties, theories, unrest, speculations in science, and disputations and doubts as to the foundation of faith, has such a record as Freemasonry? Quiet, believing, constant, unwavering, holding fast to the traditions and teachings which have come down from the aforesaid, Freemasonry is undisturbed, confiding, satisfied, and in the grandeur of its principles defies agitations, as the eternal rocks the foam of the billows of the storm-tossed sea.

We wish we could spare the space for the whole of his opening remarks. As it is, we must pass over much excellent advice and content ourselves with taking that portion of it treating of physical fitness, not only because he refers to it in his notice of Illinois, but because the exhortation with which it closes deserves to be written in letters of gold:

The difference of opinions as to what constitutes a "*physical disability*" of candidates asking initiation into Freemasonry is becoming of importance to the fraternity.

The reasoning by which the standard of a "perfect youth" is maintained is the logical deduction from premises which are latent in the essence of Masonic law. The "ancient mysteries," from which the mysteries embodied in the symbolism of Freemasonry are derived—must have been originally derived—required the initiates to be qualified to receive them. That qualification was to be ascertained by inspection and examination. The "preparation," and the tests, were severe and prolonged. They were intended to demonstrate the physical and mental capacity to undergo both without default.

A physical defect did not require the test, for the preparation discovered it.

The initiate was to be perfect, so as to obtain what the preparation and tests were intended to determine were the requirements for initiation. Why were they instituted, if not for that? If physical or mental disability existed, it needed no such prolonged and severe trial to ascertain the fitness of the individual. As to the physical, it was apparent. The mental needed a more careful investigation. Those who care to study what is now known of the process of testing the qualification for the "ancient mysteries" cannot fail, as we think, to be convinced that perfection—a perfect condition of body and mind—was the absolute essential requirement of those who sought initiation.

So far as these traditions have come to us of this day, we have adopted the method originally designed, not to the extent of the severity of the tests, but so far as the acceptance of the qualifications are essentially necessary.

Of course we cannot write a comparison, but we may venture to point out the character of the ceremony of "preparation." For what purpose is the stringency of this proceeding, at least in our jurisdiction?

"Physical disqualification" is certainly a primary object. For what? To determine the action that follows, before the ceremony.

The law as it exists ordains this preparation. It is exact now in its particulars. It declares what shall be the qualifications.

It is not a statute by grand lodge enactment, a written law of grand lodge. It does not appear in any written ordinance or constitution of a grand

lodge. It is unwritten, a law orally established and communicated. It is a *tradition*. Whatever may have been its entirety, it is unalterable. No authority in Masonry can alter, change, or amend it. It is a landmark, because it cannot be "removed;" it is steadfast, abiding, unchangeable. If this be so, then the reasoning from such a premise makes a minute or a gross violation of the law equally impossible.

If it be admitted that a candidate without an arm is physically disqualified, by what authority is it to be said that the loss of a small part of an arm is not a disqualification, or the loss of a finger is not a disqualification if the loss of the hand be within the prohibition?

The authority to decide is not known as an authority. It must rest on the caprice or whim of the lodge membership. Is that sufficient to set aside a landmark? If the landmark is not to be removed or changed by the highest Masonic power, can a lesser Masonic authority do it with impunity?

If not a jot or tittle of the law, the fundamental, absolute law, can be changed, how then can any change be made, but by the direct violation of the law? Can Freemasonry as established exist, if any number of Freemasons can destroy the fundamental landmark on which it rests, the very law that constitutes it what it is now, and has been since the aforetime? If this is to be justified or approved, then any other essential requirement for initiation of a candidate can be ignored, set aside, changed by any one of the subordinate lodges of any grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, wherever situated.

Have we not seen already in France that Freemasonry has become a reproach, a scandal, and an outlaw from the commonwealth of true Freemasonry? Having lost its character as a Masonic body, it has been cut off from recognition by all grand lodges of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the States of the United States, and England. It changed, ignored a landmark.

Is not this proof of the impossibility of changing the essential fundamental law of our Craft with impunity? This is a greater offence, it may be said. But no, the reasoning as to it is perfect as to the principle involved.

Dear brethren, we have felt it a duty thus to speak. Our ancient and honorable Fraternity must be protected against innovations. Begin, and who can foresee or foretell the end? Pardon us, dear brethren; we only present our views on this subject because we feel the grave danger that lies in the abjuration of a truth; the overthrow of a safeguard; the yielding to policy; the surrender to importunities; the giving up of authoritative law to the inconsiderate desire "to advance with the progress of the age." Freemasonry never would exist to-day, be the institution it is, if those who have gone before us were weak enough to believe that change could justify the abandonment of Masonic law to gratify those who were ignorant of its true, unchangeable character, or its unalterable, essential, fundamental principles.

It might be asked, What is the most appropriate remedy for these differences of opinion? We have none to suggest. The foundation of Freemasonry has long been laid. Like the eternal hills, it stands immovable. Seek by earnest study, without prejudice, to find this foundation. It exists. It is knowable to those who diligently seek it. Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find. Reject the insidious suggestion that this foundation can be covered up by the most specious of all error, the error that circumstances

and present temporary policy can destroy this foundation, erected by the wisdom of the sages in the ages that have passed. They gave us Freemasonry in trust for those who come after us. Let us preserve it as we received it.

BRO. VAUX gives ten pages of his valuable space to Illinois. "Present company is always excepted," is a venerable saying. Of course the Pennsylvania volume could not have been before him when he wrote:

We must remark that the printed pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois is the best specimen of the typographical art we have received. It is a very beautiful pamphlet.

Grand Master PEARSON'S address is characterized as an admirable paper, and the remark that "there is strong common sense manifested in his opinions," shows that the man's presence is not necessary to accurate measurement. He copies with commendation his remarks on the ritual, and on the subject of lodge jurisdiction. He also copies the skeleton of one of the reports of our committee on appeals—that portion which is deemed essential for record—and concludes that it is "a delightful way of making reports." If he should be present when inquiry makes its necessary for the committee to demonstrate the oral method of putting the rounded form on these fleshless bones he would not, we are sure, credit the delight to any escape from careful study and preparation. He does not, we feel equally assured, overlook the implied compliment to his own jurisdiction—the great exemplar of dignified reticence in all that pertains to Freemasonry.

It would be churlish not to make public confession of our gratification at the compliment involved in his transferring almost the whole of our introduction to his pages, and the more direct compliment of having so distinguished a brother stand sponsor for its being worth a careful reading. We take great pleasure in reciprocating his generous expressions.

In further reference to our report he says:

In noticing Pennsylvania, our brother mentions the reception by Grand Master MacCalla of the Illinois contribution of five hundred dollars to the Johnstown sufferers, remarking that five thousand dollars were ordered to be sent if needed. That is faith by works emblazoned on the gratitude of the sufferers.

We do not comprehend our brother's criticism on our remarks on "Physical Disqualifications." We have in this report given more fully our opinions.

Notwithstanding the address of the Recording Grand Secretary of Massachusetts attack on our Grand Master MacCalla, and his offensive innuendoes, and his impotent effort to make one Price the original Boston "Father" and "Founder" of Masonry on this continent (we rejoice he does not claim it prior to Columbus), Philadelphia is the mother city of Masonry in the United States. We of course repeat all we said about dogmatizing,

though we can't be put on the stocks for that. We do not expect to be by our brother yet.

Our brother complains that we are too affectionate! Well, the fraternal *spirit* sometimes overflows the limit of the *letter*. We will not offer our "farewell salutations" to our dear brother till he lets us out of the stocks he is preparing for us. What with Brother Drummond's, of Maine, "flail," and Brother Vincil's, of Missouri, "flail," and Brother Robbins's "stocks," we are not dismayed.

We grieve that he does not comprehend our remarks on the subject of the physical fitness of candidates, because if it is so obscure as not to be intelligible to him, what must it be to the great mass of our readers with their comparative poverty of information?

Last year Bro. VAUX found the origin for the "perfect youth" requirement in the rules laid down for the Jewish priesthood; this year he goes much further back, even to the time "when 'sun worship' was the cult of tribes and peoples," as will be seen by reference to what we have quoted from his salutatory.

If the declaration of what shall be the qualifications does not appear in any written ordinance or constitution of a grand lodge, it does appear in the Constitutions of Freemasonry, and any verbal formula that does not square itself by that declaration is evidence that the "*tradition*" has been corrupted. We agree with him that it is a landmark—not because it cannot be removed, but that it cannot be removed because it is a landmark—because it has its foundation in what the fathers who had the best opportunities to know what the immemorial law was, solemnly agreed that it was a part of the immemorial and unchangeable. We do not say that nothing is landmark that is not found in the Charges of a Freemason as agreed to in 1722, but we do say unhesitatingly that nothing is landmark that is not in accord with those charges, and it was this law which we had in mind when we said last year that there is no warrant in it "for demanding of the 'perfect youth' 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." Whether each candidate is perfect enough to do this *somebody* must decide, just as *somebody* must decide under the Pennsylvania rule which they hold to be more rigid, and it is no more difficult to decide whether there has been deprivation of enough of any of a candidate's members to "render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord," than it is to decide whether he is sufficiently "flat nosed" to bring him within the inhibitions of the Levitical law as cited by our brother last year. Of course no human judgment is fallible, and under any interpretation of the law mistakes will sometimes occur, but this is no excuse for setting aside the law. It is our duty to stand by the law—and by the law in its purity, as it stood before schism had given occasion or opportunity for its corruption. "This is our duty because as our distinguished brother truly says, Masonry

cannot exist if the very law that makes it what it is and what it has been since aforetime, is destroyed.

We have not had an opportunity to read the address of the recording grand secretary of Massachusetts to which Bro. VAUX refers, because unfortunately that section of the Massachusetts proceedings which contains it never reached us. We fear our brother did not read with sufficient care the brief paragraph which prompts him to refer to the dispute between Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as to privity. We intimated our dissent from Grand Master MACCALLA's claim for the Craft in Pennsylvania the first "formal organization," but so far from denying the priority of Philadelphia in the possession of unauthorized lodges, we were, so far as we know, the first to call attention to that fact, a score of years ago, in our review of an address delivered by Grand Master GARDNER, of Massachusetts, in 1871. Convinced that there must be some hideous mistake somewhere to account for our brother's impression that we are about to attempt to put him "in the stocks," we have carefully read over what we said last year. We find in the fourth line from the top of the first paragraph *beginning* on page 222, that the printer or our own bad proof reading, or both, made us say "does *not* get a hearing in Masonry," when we meant to say *does get a hearing in Masonry*. It may be that the presence of this interloping "not" so queered the whole of our discussion of the subject then in hand, that thus his conception of the inconceivable—that we should dream of putting him in the stocks—became possible. We are glad to confess that we have had our thought greatly widened by our communion with our dear Bro. VAUX, but it is not broad enough yet to imagine stocks big enough to put *him* in.

We thank him for the deserved criticism of our misuse of the word "farewell" to what we were far from hoping should be our final salutations, but to avert it in future we close—for close we must, with *Auf Wiedersehen*.

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## QUEBEC, 1891.

21ST ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

JAN. 28, 1891.

Thirty-three grand lodges were represented, Illinois by R. W. Bro. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, who presented his credentials immediately after the opening of the grand lodge, and with others was welcomed and saluted with the grand honors.

The grand master (ISAAC H. STEARNS) announced the death of Col. McLEOD MOORE, honorary past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and grand master of Knights Templars for the Dominion of Canada. He was eighty years of age and had been a Mason sixty-three years, having been initiated at the early age of seventeen, at Aberdeen, Scotland. Other members of the grand lodge deceased were JAMES W. WRIGHT, past district grand master, and T. INGLIS POSTON, a past grand deacon, at forty-five.

Immediately after being called to labor after dinner of the first day, the grand chaplain delivered an interesting and well considered discourse on "Masonry in the World."

Of England and Quebec the grand master says:

Matters between England and Quebec have not changed since our last communication. M. W. Bro. Walkem, who undertook two years ago to mediate between the two bodies, has conferred personally both in England and with the English lodges in this city, and seems hopeful of ultimate success. In the last letter I received from him, he says:

"I must ask you to allow matters to remain in their present condition, in order to give me an opportunity of doing what I consider expedient. Our brethren of Quebec must not be impatient if the settlement of the matter, which I trust will ultimately be accomplished, occupies some time."

It rests with you, brethren, to say whether the present state of affairs shall continue. M. W. Bro. Walkem, of course, is neither counsel for Quebec nor England; and we cannot call upon him to disclose his plans until he is ready to do so, and when formulated, it is then time to consider whether they are acceptable to this grand lodge or not.

This was supplemented by the following from the committee on the state of Masonry, in which the grand lodge concurred:

While we cannot at this time but feel disappointed that so little definite information can be laid before us, in regard to mediation with England, by M. W. Bro. Walkem, yet we can understand that diplomatic reasons may require such information to be withheld, in the best interests of the Craft, and we suggest that every opportunity should be offered our respected mediator in his self-imposed task, and can only trust that his hopes of ultimate success will be realized, and that he will be enabled to bring the matter to a happy solution, and thereby render himself entitled to the gratitude of the Masonic world.

The grand master strongly urged that the district deputy grand masters should be appointed by the executive whose immediate representatives they are, instead of being nominated by the representatives present from their respective districts. The same committee reported some considerations on both sides of the question, and suggested that the recommendation was worthy the very careful consideration of the grand lodge; we find no record of further action.

He again presented his views on the desirability of establishing a Masonic Home, there being a small nucleus of a fund for that purpose in the hands of the grand treasurer, but confessed that there seemed to be a lack of enthusiasm generally with the members. Near the close of the session the following was offered:

That that part of the constitution relating to members' fees payable for grand lodge purposes, be amended to read as follows: "Every lodge shall pay towards the fund for grand lodge purposes the sum of fifty cents per annum for each member; also an additional sum of fifty cents per annum for benevolence and charity, 50 per cent. of said benevolent fee to be applied for the purchase and maintenance of a Masonic Home, said proceeds to be placed in the hands of three trustees, elected by and subject to the will of grand lodge; and the remaining 50 per cent. of said benevolent fee shall be applied for the support of a board of relief in each district, said boards of relief to be composed of one representative from each lodge, and governed by by-laws to be adopted at a joint meeting of all the boards of relief; any unexpended balance of the annual income of each board of relief to be paid over to the trustees of the home fund annually.

A long discussion followed, but the body had dwindled down and it was decided not to go to a division with so few present; the subject was accordingly sent to a special committee with instructions to report early at the next meeting of the grand lodge.

Reference is made to the new grand lodges of Tasmania and New Zealand by both the grand master and the above committee, and the hope expressed that the committee on foreign relations may find them entitled to the recognition for which they ask. We do not find any report from that committee respecting them.

Montreal was agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

FRANK EDGAR was elected grand master; JOHN H. ISAACSON re-elected grand secretary; both of Montreal.

The report on correspondence (pp. 105) is from the practiced hand of Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS, and only a practiced hand could get so much of interest into so small a space. Of this space he gives something over eight pages to Illinois for 1890, chiefly to Bro. WOLFF's oration and the report on correspondence.

Quoting from Bro. WOLFF quite liberally as to objections to the secrecy of the institution, as to its origin and as to the way in which it honors woman, he says:

Bro. Wolff does not believe in the antiquity of Masonry. "It is true," he says, "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."

But was he not promptly expelled therefor, Bro. Wolff?

He further says:

We admire his outspoken condemnation of the socialism, anarchism and communism, which, he declares, are under various names and slightly different forms, sowing seeds of discord in the land; and principally for the reason that "a Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation;" and the entered apprentice is warned "against at all countenancing any act that may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society."

We trust that the time referred to by Bro. Wolff may be long distant, "when we, *as Masons*, like the Crusaders of old, will be called upon to grasp our trusty swords and go forth in defence of the truth and our homes." In the excitement engendered by oratorical warmth, fanned by the applause of an enthusiastic audience, even the most experienced and most successful of public speakers are sometimes carried away by surrounding circumstances, and apostles of peace grow belligerent and make as though they would smite off the right ear of those from whom they differ. *As citizens*, Freemasons, being distinguished for their loyalty to the state which may for a time become the place of their residence or afford them its protection, may be counted upon to do their duty in the tented field, as they have so often done before. *As Freemasons*, however, their mission is rather *peace* than the *sword*, and they will have indeed materially departed from the principles and teachings of the Order, should they as such, for any purpose whatever, imitate the Crusaders of old by a resort to physical force, even for a maintenance of that which they deem to be the truth. Masonry is a constant search and endeavor after the truth, but Masonry does not, and never can, compel the acceptance of truth by others, either by physical force or by any means whatever. When our good Brother talks of us as going forth with our trusty swords, *as Masons*, in defence of our homes, we think he is rather underestimating our zeal and ability to go forth, whenever occasion requires, as *fathers, brothers, sons* and *citizens*, and when he refers to the Crusaders of old as so going forth in defence of their *homes*, we are inclined to question his correct remembrance of the history of those stirring times.

We have no desire to belittle the full significance and serious import of the mutterings of socialism, anarchism and communism in the neighboring Republic. Many thoughtful minds are occupied with the problem, suggested by Bro. Wolff, of how best to prevent the tapping, by these nefarious influences, of our civilization and social fabric. And like our good Brother, we believe that Freemasonry has a mission to perform in this connection. It is handmaid to patriotism as well as to religion. But it promulgates its belief in the Brotherhood of man by the same propaganda as its faith in the Fatherhood of God. Not by physical force and persecution, but by the linking of men together by mystic points of fellowship as in a bond of fraternal affection and brotherly love, and by recommending to most serious contemplation the volume of the sacred law, from which it follows that Freemasons are obliged by their tenure to obey the moral law. This is the leaven and these the influences that make for national honor and domestic peace, and though *as citizens*, we may be strictly within the line of our duty in employing the sword of human justice, as the free, fearless and independent citizens of Chicago have already done against the hydra-headed monster that occasionally troubles the peace of our Illinois Brethren, yet *as Masons* we have

other duties to perform, and our mission is then the higher and nobler one of prescribing prevention rather than cure, and of warning and training all who are susceptible to our beneficent influence, against all that makes men slaves while they idly dream of freedom.

Before taking leave of Bro. Wolff, whose oration has deeply interested us, and from whom we have borrowed much that will no doubt prove equally interesting to our readers, we must ask permission to express our extreme regret at the occurrence in the published report of his remarks, of the following language:

“Popery, the mother of superstition and bigotry, the eternal foe of Freemasonry, is seeking to gain control of our Republic.”

It is none of our business to discuss the assertion herein made, but Freemasonry is the avowed handmaid of religion, and authorizes none of her votaries to pronounce in her name, either for or against any form of religious belief that teaches the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whose dictates it is man's imperative duty to obey. It is our zeal alone for the old landmarks of Freemasonry that dictates the present protest; for in our own jurisdiction, as elsewhere, the Roman Catholic church, from an ill-formed conception, let us hope, of our aims and teachings, is the implacable foe of Masonry.

Nor can we resist the temptation, in this place, to point out that there is a thousandfold more of sectarianism in styling one of the religious bodies to which several of our membership belong, as “the mother of superstition and bigotry,” than in permitting the prosecution and disciplining of a Brother who boasted that he did not believe in the Divine authenticity of the Bible. To quote the language our excellent Brother Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins applied to ourselves last year “to call it something else than sectarianism would not mend matters, because the fundamental law forbidding the introduction of any quarrels about religions or nations or state policy would still remain.”

Of course there is no argument in this assertion, but it is the best that Bro. Robbins urges against our criticism of the Vienna Lodge case; and, as he touches us up for having ignored it last year, we fail to see that it merits any other reply than “that to call it sectarianism does not make it so.” In this case it is not so much “what's in a name?” as “how far is the name warranted?” That the attack upon the character of Roman Catholicism is sectarian we presume that even Bro. Robbins will not attempt to deny. That there would have been any sectarianism, on the other hand, in disciplining a Brother who boasted of his unbelief in the divine authenticity of the Book of the Law upon which he was obligated, Bro. Robbins is almost the only Masonic writer of note in the English-speaking world to maintain.

We could wish that our brother's zeal for the old landmarks of Freemasonry which leads him to protest against Bro. Wolff's reference to the Romish church, was of a more abiding quality, as we find that in reply to our remark that he seemed to be of those who think it of more importance to 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:

Yes, Bro. Robbins, we are decidedly of those who believe that no com-

paratively modern laws relating to Masonic government—call them landmarks if you will—if they so shape and circumscribe the institution as to limit its universality, should be permitted to interfere with the practical application of principles coeval with the birth of the Order, or to deny the fact that “the sun is always at its meridian in respect to Freemasonry.”

Of this it is enough for the moment to say, that the body of law known as the landmarks in no wise interferes with the practical application of any beneficent principle either by Masons or others, but it recognizes the fact that they may be applied by others and hence it defines the conditions under which their application is recognizable as Masonry.

We desire to recur to his remark in the quotation which preceded this— that of course there is no argument in our assertion that to call an inquisition into a brother's views of the Bible something else than sectarianism would not mend matters, because the law forbidding the introduction of any quarrels about religion would still remain. We don't know what he means by this, because undeniably if such an inquisition does not introduce sectarianism into the lodge, it does introduce a quarrel about religion, which the Charges of a Freemason forbids. If this is not argument, fair argument, and argument directly to the point, then we confess we do not know what argument is. It certainly fully justifies the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the Vienna Lodge case, in which he says it is the best we have to offer. It is good enough, but it was not all we had to offer. We offered as evidence that the question involved was a sectarian question, the fact that the world is full of sects based on differing views of the book, and that is legitimate argument of the most direct kind.

We can only give ourselves time enough to say with reference to his remark that we are almost the only writer—of note, he is so over-generous as to say—who maintains that the question whether a brother does or does not believe in the divine authenticity of the Bible is one which no one has a right to ask in the name of Masonry, that our review of Maine may give him some new light on that subject; and to add that we had not then read our brother's report, or we might have strengthened our citations by quoting from Bro. CHAMBERS himself when he says, as we have seen, that “Freemasonry is the avowed handmaid of religion, and authorizes none of her votaries to pronounce in her name either for or against *any form* of religious belief that teaches the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whose dictates it is man's imperative duty to obey.”

We must permit ourselves one more quotation from Bro. CHAMBERS:

Though not an avowed advocate of Cerneauism, Bro. Robbins is an inveterate foe of grand lodge legislation against that disturber of Masonic peace; though we should have expected, from the increasing force of his contentions for the supremacy of grand lodge supremacy, to find him chime in with the unison of Masonic condemnation of a body that has set at defiance

the edicts of the grand lodge to which its members professed obedience. Instead of this, it would appear that Bro. Robbins disputed the correctness of the charges made against Cerneauism by the grand master of Pennsylvania, and appealed to the supreme head of the incriminated body itself—a most remarkable excess of courtesy in one direction, to say the least, when it is considered that members of such body in Ohio are in open rebellion, and have invoked the strong arm of the law against the edicts of the grand lodge to which they owe submission.

Or, in other words, he would expect us, to signalize our loyalty to the exclusive sovereignty of the grand lodge, to “chime in” with the abdication by the grand lodge of the sovereignty which is its sole excuse for existing and the sharing by it with half a dozen other bodies the responsibility not only of governing and administering that which it could never have existed to govern and administer had not each individual member of it solemnly agreed should not and could not be governed in any other way. No. We are not fond enough of strife and bitterness to wish to purchase it by the repudiation of our primary obligations.

At the expense of space that we can see that he could not well spare, Bro. CHAMBERS reproduces that portion of the introduction to our report devoted to Masonic Homes. We assure him that his kind words of our report are fully appreciated.

He refers to the fact that a hundred or so of the brethren of Illinois volunteered to have portions of skin cut from their arms in what proved to be a vain attempt to save a brother's life by skin-grafting, at the Emérgency hospital, Chicago, as showing that they were animated by the true principles of Masonic charity.

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## RHODE ISLAND, 1890.

100TH ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 19, 1890.

This pamphlet is embellished with a wood cut of the Reformed Jewish Synagogue at Providence, the corner-stone of which was laid by the grand master assisted by the grand lodge.

The semi-annual communication was held Nov. 18, 1889. The following from the grand secretary's report is of interest to all students of Masonry:

The work of reprinting the Early Proceedings of Grand Lodge is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and a really interesting volume to the Masonic student has already been issued, to be followed shortly by a second equally valuable. Every brother in the jurisdiction should possess this work, containing as it does the complete record of grand lodge and being a history of Freemasonry in this State. The price affixed per volume is \$1.00.

Past Grand Master NEWTON D. ARNOLD, representing Illinois, was received and acknowledged as grand representative.

The grand master (GEORGE H. KENYON) gave notice of the death of Past Grand Master LYMAN KLAPP, and appointed a committee to prepare a eulogy. The other business was of purely local interest.

The one hundredth annual communication was opened with an elaborate programme:

MARCH.....	ENTRANCE OF GRAND OFFICERS
ANTHEM—"The Earth is the Lord's".....	DOW
SELECTION—Psalm cxxii.....	GRAND CHAPLAIN
SENTENCES FROM NEW TRESTLE BOARD.....	GRAND CHAPLAIN
RESPONSE, SOLO AND CHORUS—"Jehovah Great".....	MOZART
	CEREMONIES.
PROPER PSALM CXXXIII.....	GRAND MASTER
ANTHEM—"Benedictus".....	LACHNER
PROCLAMATION.....	GRAND MARSHAL
	CHOIR FROM ORPHEUS LODGE, No. 36.

Grand Master KENYON says:

We are forcibly reminded of the rapid flight of time, when we recall the fact that this grand lodge has reached the venerable age of *ninety-nine* years, and that we are now holding the *One Hundredth* Annual Communication. We are assembled for the purpose of reviewing the events of the past year; of considering the present condition of the Craft in our jurisdiction, and making such provisions and regulations as we may deem expedient for its welfare in the future. The year just passed has been one of peace and quiet in the Fraternity, and while it has been marked by no startling events or unusual experiences, we rejoice in a steady and healthful growth from all sections of the State, by the addition to our numbers of good men and true who will aid in maintaining and preserving the honor and reputation of our noble institution.

He recurred to the death of Past Grand Master LYMAN KLAPP, aged sixty-two, and announced also the death of seven past masters, one of whom, Bro. LEBBEUS C. TOURTELOTTE, had attained the ripe age of eighty-four.

He thus refers to a matter of misinformation:

I wish here to correct an impression which has been circulated extensively, and commented upon not only in the Masonic journals of our country but abroad, wherein we were represented as performing this ceremony in terms inconsistent with the religious faith of our Jewish brethren. Such was

not the case, and all who were present and gave attention to the services can well remember the omission of the words which were said to have been used, and to have been distasteful to the people for whom we were laying the corner-stone.

The grand master submitted two decisions—that two members of the committee of inquiry must report on an application before it could go to a ballot; and that in case of expulsion, confirmed by the grand lodge, the requisites for restoration were a unanimous ballot by the expelling lodge restoring him, and this confirmed by the grand lodge. This is the same as our law except that we require a two-thirds vote of the lodge expelling him, recommending his petition for restoration, and on such recommendation the grand lodge restores by a majority vote. The remarkable thing about the Rhode Island decision is not the decision itself, but the fact stated by the grand master that nothing in the regulations of the grand lodge seemed to determine the course to be pursued. The grand master seems to lay some stress upon the fact that for some years since his expulsion the man has been a resident of another State, but this of course cuts no figure whatever.

In his report of dispensations issued we find the following:

Permission has been granted in three cases for lodges to hold official correspondence with other lodges in other States; having first obtained from the grand masters of the other States permission on their part for such correspondence.

Wherefore we suppose there is a regulation in the Providence Plantations that lodges therein must not write to lodges thereout without permission; because it is just as much a natural right of a lodge to communicate with any other regular lodge the world over, as it is one of the natural rights of one Mason to hail any other regular Mason wherever he may meet him.

On the perennial subject of the uniformity of work the grand master after quoting from the records of the fathers the fact that the lectures of the three degrees were rehearsed *in extenso* on the 17th of November, 5879, and thereupon declared to be the authorized lectures of the jurisdiction, says:

You will readily see that we have an authorized form of work to be used, but the officers of lodges have no means of ascertaining exactly what it is, for we cannot expect even those who were present at the time it was rehearsed to accurately remember it all. There are among us some brethren who can, without doubt, accurately reproduce it and would willingly do so. While we have the opportunity why should we not attend to it? I most heartily recommend that a copy of the authorized work in suitable form, be placed in the custody of our grand secretary, to be at all times accessible to masters and wardens of lodges, to district deputy grand masters, and the grand lecturer, for their information. This copy should not be removed or taken from the office of the grand secretary, nor be marked, copied, interlined, or in any way changed; that the district deputy grand masters shall keep themselves posted as to the correct version of the work, and feel under

no restraint from correcting the work of any lodge, if they find errors in it; but shall consider it a part of their duty to see that the authorized work in all their lodges is strictly adhered to. Thus we may acquire a uniformity of work and have little variation from it throughout our whole jurisdiction. The plan certainly seems to me worthy of a trial and I submit it to your judgment.

This is interesting as showing how long it takes history to repeat itself in a jurisdiction of the size of Rhode Island. On the 20th of November, 1871, the work and lectures were presented in manuscript by a committee previously appointed, and declared to be the genuine thing, and then it was ordered that all the work written out by the authority of the grand lodge, or by any person assuming to act for that body, be returned to the grand secretary within sixty days and then burned, the time for its destruction being fixed at 11 o'clock, ante-meridian, June 15, 1872. The records show that with the exactitude which characterizes all the doings of our Rhode Island brethren, the burnt offering to their obligations was made at precisely eleven o'clock on the day fixed.

This would make the cycle of the Rhode Island phoenix about twenty years in round numbers. It is said that it was while digging in the sand on the site of one of these burnings, in the hope of finding some trace which would clear up a disputed point in the lectures, that one of the Craftsmen discovered the BAKED CLAM, which since that time has been an important feature in the *Phoenix Work*, the standard work of Rhode Island.

The grand lodge agreed with its committee on centennial that the proper time to observe that event was at the completion of its one hundredth year instead of at the one hundredth annual communication which marked only the ninety-ninth year, and gallantly seconded its suggestion that a portion of the celebration should be arranged to take in the ladies; increased the grand secretary's salary to \$500; levied a per capita tax of fifty cents; recognized the grand lodges of New South Wales, Victoria and North Dakota; and postponed until the semi-annual communication the consideration of a favorable report on the suggestions of Grand Master ACKLEY that masters be given discretion to confer the second and third degrees upon a larger number of candidates than is now permitted, thus, in the opinion of the committee, without injury to the Craft, saving the wear and tear of the grand master's prerogative incident to the issue of frequently-asked-for and universally-granted dispensations, and that the lectures be shortened while in actual service, which, the committee agree might be advantageously done, particularly in the third degree, its great length frequently nearly vacating the hall—by which token we know that the Rhode Island and Illinois Craftsmen are indeed brethren, that one touch of nature proving the universal kinship.

GEORGE H. KENYON, grand master, and EDWIN BAKER (care of HENRY BAKER & SON), grand secretary, both of Providence, were re-elected.

There is, as usual, no report on correspondence. We hope it will occur to our Rhode Island brethren that the beginning of their second century of independent existence would be an appropriate time to return to the system.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA, 1890.

114TH ANNUAL.

ANDERSON.

DEC. 9, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, R. W. Bro. JOHN F. FICKEN, was not present.

Of the condition of the Craft, the grand master (R. FURMAN DIVVER) says:

I am gratified to report, that in this jurisdiction Masonry has taken no step backward during the past year. Our lodges are taking a deeper interest in the order than I have ever witnessed among them, and although a larger number of candidates have been admitted into the order than ever before in the same length of time, yet I find that the outer door has been closely guarded and only good material allowed to enter. I also find that there is a disposition among the brethren to have better lodge rooms, making them brighter and more comfortable, and their meetings are pleasanter and more social. This is, indeed, truly gratifying. I believe the social feature of our lodge meetings has been too long neglected; it is high time it should be revived. I regret to say that it has in the past been too often the custom of some of our lodges to hold their meetings in a cold and formal way, then long before the time for closing is at hand the most of the brethren are weary and anxious to obtain permission to leave.

He unquestionably hits upon one of the causes for this when he refers to tardiness in opening, and he wisely says that what constitutes a good meeting is not only the ritual being properly carried out, but where it is made pleasant and full of good cheer.

He announces the death of W. H. D. GAILLARD, past senior grand deacon, and Bro. A. DOTY, senior grand warden. The concluding line of the following reference to him by the grand master, disclosing the fact that he was known by his brethren simply as "Doty," lets in a flood of light on what he was socially:

Brother Doty was truly a good Mason, and being a good Mason he was a good man, and a good citizen. His fellow citizens of his native city, loved him and delighted to do him honor. His Brethren of the mystic tie esteemed

him as one of their strongest supports and considered no honor too great for him. In every walk of life, through which he passed, whether it be as a cadet in the Citadel Academy, as a soldier on the field of battle, as a principal in the schools of Charleston or as a presiding officer in the Oriental chair in the East, he was the same noble true man. Our Brother was not known and loved among the Craft on account of any high sounding title attached to his name; he was too modest and retiring for that, we only knew him as "Doty," and that was good enough for us.

The grand master deplors the absence of the past grand masters, of whom he says:

These worthy brethren have served us faithfully and well in days gone by, and have acquired a vast amount of information and experience in Masonic matters which I am satisfied would make their presence at our Annual Communications invaluable to us, but we can not expect these brothers to lose their time from their private business and at their own expense attend our grand communications and assist us in the work without being allowed even the privilege of a vote in this grand body.

Following his suggestion, at a late period in the session, an amendment was offered to the constitution giving them a vote each and the pay of representatives of lodges, and goes over for consideration next year.

The grand lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota; agreed with the committee on jurisprudence that a candidate, who on presenting himself for initiation is found to have lost all the toes on his left foot, cannot proceed (because he can't climb over a constitutional provision), and that the presenting of a petition to a lodge in North Carolina upon which that lodge refused to act because he was not a legal resident of that State, did not give the lodge jurisdiction over him, and disagreed with it in its proposition to require a brother whose application for advancement is black-balled to file a new petition and wait a month before another ballot, and also in its proposition to have a committee agree on the secret work, reduce the same to cypher, print and distribute the same, each lodge being required to obtain a copy; appointed a committee to consider the advisability of founding a Masonic orphanage and report next year; reopened the case of a brother who had been "erased from the roll" for non-payment of dues in which his appeal had before been considered and dismissed by it, and sent it to a "court" consisting of one brother each from the appellant's lodge and two neighboring lodges for action and report; granted charters to two lodges under dispensation and revived the charter of an old lodge dormant; ordered a past grand master's jewel for the retiring grand master; indefinitely postponed a constitutional amendment requiring the grand lodge to meet annually at Charleston, and requiring all official documents to be dated from that city as the grand east of the jurisdiction, but fixed upon that city as its next place of meeting; and "closed in short form on the third degree, and re-opened in like manner on the first degree," for the installation, after which it closed in

short form on the first, and re-opened in like manner on the third degree," a see-saw as to whose significance perhaps Bro. INGLESBY will enlighten us.

Laurie T. IZLAR, of Blackville, was elected grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 78), by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, is supplemented by Bro. DRUMMOND's table of current statistics and by Bro. MUNN's table from our proceedings of 1889 showing the date of organization and the parentage of American grand lodges. The report is of course condensed—although there is little "fat" in its finely printed pages—but as it is mostly in his own language it reflects much of his opinions without the necessity of extended comment.

The Illinois proceedings for 1889 get three pages of interesting review. He regards the celebration feature of the semi-centennial communication as "in every way a grand and monumental success." He is undoubtedly correct in assuming that the word summonses is used in a different sense in the laws of South Carolina and Illinois. There we take it to be applied to notices of meetings as well as to the instrument the disobedience of which constitutes a Masonic offense. Here it is restricted to the latter, which is in the nature of a writ, requiring personal service, and written return made thereon.

Of Bro. MUNN's statistics, he says:

Appended to the report of the grand secretary is a table showing the statistical condition of Masonry in the United States. South Carolina is one of nine grand lodges in which there has been since 1880 a falling off in numbers. In all the other grand lodges, thirty-seven in number, there has been an increase. In Illinois for example in 1880 there were 691 lodges with a membership of 36,374. In 1889 there were only 681 lodges, but they have a membership of 41,479. The grand secretary has also appended a most valuable table of grand lodges showing date of organization, etc., etc. This is so interesting a table that we shall insert it at the end of this year's report, giving R. W. Bro. Grand Secretary L. L. Munn due credit for the same.

Referring to the subject of Cerneauism as introduced in the address of Grand Master SMITH, and of our reports, he says of the latter?

His reports in the last two years have discussed the policy of grand lodges with reference to the "Higher Degrees," but more especially the fierce battle going on between the A. & A. S. Rite and Cerneauism, and Bro. Robbins has been urging that as Ancient Craft Masons we should let them fight it out among themselves, as it is no concern of ours. We have always said as Bro. Robbins does that we have no knowledge of any of these bodies, but we think that inasmuch as the head of the Cerneau organization, F. S. Gorgas, visited and fraternized with the atheistical Grand Orient of France, and as the Cerneau consistories do claim to exercise authority over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, our grand lodges would be false to themselves if they permitted their members to have anything to do with Cerneauism.

And under Iowa, noting with generous regret the action of the grand master in ordering a representative's commission which had been prepared for us, cancelled, he says:

Bro. Robbins' offense was that he censured the action of Iowa and all other grand lodges on the Cerneau question, not because he is a Cerneau Mason, for he has nothing to do with any of the so-called higher bodies, but because he thinks that Ancient Craft Masons have nothing to do with these higher bodies and their quarrels. In this we differ with Bro. Robbins because the Cerneaus hold Masonic communication with the Grand Orient of France, and also do claim jurisdiction over Ancient Craft Masonry.

We are glad to find these statements with reference to Cerneauism in Bro. INGLESBY's report, because now we have some hope of getting some definite knowledge of the foundation for the charge that the Cerneau bodies claim to exercise authority over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. From our point of view as an Ancient Craft Mason, no excuse has been offered by the advocates of interference by grand lodges in these High Rite broils that is worthy of a moment's consideration except those mentioned by Bro. INGLESBY. The charge of affiliating with the Grand Orient of France was only made against the head of one of the factions into which we understand the Cerneaus themselves to be split up, and as in this case the incriminated brother (GORGAS) and his council have made such explanations and declarations of repudiation of any intention to recognize or affiliate in any way with the righteously banned grand orient as to be satisfactory to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, it is not necessary to again refer to that phase of the war.

The grand master of Pennsylvania is sponsor for the charge that the Cerneaus claim and have exercised power and authority to confer through their bodies the degrees of Ancient Freemasonry. None of the grand lodges that had previously interfered in the quarrel had based their interference on this ground. Massachusetts, the first to act, did so on the alleged ground of protecting its lodges against degree peddlers and the desirability of putting a stop to the multiplication of degrees, and so Cerneauism was never mentioned, but the Rite of Memphis whose degrees run to 96, we believe, was assumed to be the object of the attack, and it was not until the amendment of the constitution had been effected, and "Masonic Bodies" defined satisfactorily to the High Rites, that we began to hear Massachusetts congratulated on having led off in the "war" against "Cerneauism." In Ohio the "war" was waged on the ground of exclusive jurisdiction attaching to prior occupancy by the PALMER Supreme Council, as it was in Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, Kentucky, Nebraska, etc. (including Indian Territory that hadn't a Scottish Rite body in it), on the ground of prior occupancy by the PIKE Supreme Council. But the statement of the grand master in an official edict that he had "lawful Masonic information" that the Cerneau organization not only claimed "but had exercised the power, or authority, or right to confer

the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry," put a phase on the matter that challenged the interest of every loyal Mason. We wrote to the head of the incriminated body as the only person who could authoritatively answer the question whether it claimed the power, or right, or authority to confer the degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, and called his attention to the charge that it had exercised such power. His reply was a sweeping as well as a particular denial of the statements made by the grand master of Pennsylvania. Although the Pennsylvania edict was sent to the other grand lodges in the United States, yet no explanation in the way of particulars was ever made, no instances cited to prove the charge which was the excuse for its issue. Past Grand Master FELLOWS, of Louisiana, himself a distinguished member of the Scottish Rite and a loyal adherent of the PIKE supreme council, says with reference to the contending factions that "it must in all candor be admitted that neither now claim any such right, and it is equally true that both parties did claim the right until within a comparatively few years, though as a general thing waiving the right," and adds: "It may be that more or less directly one or both have, to some extent in the past, exercised the right claimed but now abandoned."

Those of us who have been compelled to follow closely the proceedings of grand lodges in this country for the last score of years know that neither party has within the last decade exercised the right, or power, or authority alleged by the grand master of Pennsylvania to have been exercised by the Cerneau faction, and our distinguished brother, PARVIN, the head of the other faction in the suzerainty of Iowa, who would be only too glad to convict the rival faction of so fatal an error, says there were no Cerneaus until 1881. Our distinguished brother, Past Grand Master CUNNINGHAM, of Ohio, a loyal adherent of the same faction, says that in this Bro. PARVIN is doubtless right, and he is also authority for the further statement that the grand master of Pennsylvania based his action upon a pretended but unvarnished history of the Cerneaus themselves. The continued failure of the grand master of Pennsylvania to designate the time or place where the Cerneau bodies have ever conferred the three degrees of Masonry, and the discredit thrown upon the claim of those bodies to have been in existence at the time to which Bro. GORMAN understands him to have referred, according to the statements of his successor, Grand Master MACCALLA, leaves one in such a state of perplexity as to the real facts that it is a relief to find that they are in the possession of a writer like Bro. INGLESBY, who will not fail to give us the bill of particulars for which we have looked in vain elsewhere.

We acknowledge with great pleasure his courteous reference to our work.

## SOUTH DAKOTA, 1891.

16TH ANNUAL.

WATERTOWN.

JUNE 9, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master GEORGE HARPER HAND, alas! was not present—he had gone over to the majority. He died, as announced by the grand master (THEODORE D. KANOUSE), at Pierre, March 10, 1891, and was buried by the grand lodge at Yankton, March 17. A touching letter of acknowledgement from Mrs. HAND discloses the strong helpmeet who had a part in moulding the character which bound his brethren to him with such a tender tie. Speaking for herself and family, she says:

On behalf of myself and family, I desire to offer the Masons of South Dakota the deepest thanks for their sympathy and condolence in the hour of our overwhelming sorrow. The presence at the funeral of such a number of your noble order from all parts of the state testified in a most meaning manner to the deep regard in which our loving husband and father was held by his brother Masons.

In the house of death, human sympathy and love is so real that we turn first to it to find relief, and in the dark days that follow, to that solace that can come from God alone.

Your beautiful floral tribute to his memory was perishable, but your loving words and golden deeds are eternal and will be recorded in Heaven, and cherished in our hearts, until we too shall have joined him in that land beyond the grave.

The recommendation of the grand master that the subject of erecting a suitable monument to his memory, by the fraternity of South Dakota, be considered at this session, resulted in an order of the grand lodge for its erection at the earliest practicable moment.

The memorial committee say of him:

He was born at Akron, Ohio, August 9th, 1837, whence he with his parents removed to Wisconsin. After completing his education, he chose the profession of the law, and at the breaking out of the war proved his devotion for country by honorable service in the field. Coming to Dakota in 1865, he, from that time forth to the day of his death, devoted his energies in the development of the Territory and the promotion of its interests, as later in those of the state.

He was appointed U. S. Attorney in 1866, holding the office for three years. In 1872, he received the appointment of Register of the U. S. Land Office. From 1874 to 1883 he was Secretary of the Territory, during a large portion of the time acting as Governor. While the several executives with whom he served were often subjected by the press and the public to most severe criticism, yet the name of George H. Hand was ever above calumny, and a brighter, purer record of one for a quarter of a century in prominent public position, cannot be found.

Untiring in devotion to duty, he exerted by his example an influence for emulation enjoyed by but few.

To us, however, his Masonic record is of more particular interest. He received his first Masonic light in St. Johns Lodge, No. 166, now No. 1 of this jurisdiction, at Yankton, on November 30th, 1867; was passed December 13th following, and raised January 4th, 1868. He was elected junior warden in 1860, senior warden the year following, and in 1873 worshipful master of St. Johns Lodge, which office he held for three years, being worshipful master at the organization of this most worshipful grand lodge in which he participated, and rendered it up to the time of his death such signal and distinguished services. He was elected its first grand treasurer. In 1876 he was promoted to the office of deputy grand master. The following year he was chosen grand master, which office he filled with such marked and pre-eminent ability for four years.

It is manifest that the committee were fully warranted in saying that "his death was untimely, and his brethren mourn as they have never mourned within this jurisdiction." A phototype portrait of Bro. HAND appropriately forms the frontispiece of this volume of proceedings.

Of the condition of the Craft, the grand master says:

Perhaps my predecessors may have enjoyed administrations more exempt from discord, but how it could be so, with poor human nature to deal with, is not easy to see. Surely we can say that our "lines have been cast in pleasant places." Harmony has prevailed throughout our borders, and consequent peace has reigned with her beneficent sway. Our lodges are almost without exception, so far as known, in a reasonably prosperous condition.

Reporting that he had but one decision to report, he says:

The usual number of questions have been submitted, and answered—large numbers of which, indeed all, with one single exception, might have been avoided had the Constitution and By-Laws been "frequently read." However, I would not forego the pleasant, fraternal correspondence growing out of the unnecessary questions on any account.

In his decision he sustained the ruling of the master of a lodge that the law providing that thirty days should elapse between the preferring of charges and the trial of delinquent brethren, thereon permitted the trial at the next regular meeting (they being restricted to one regular meeting in each month) although the full thirty days had not elapsed. The grand lodge concurred with the committee on jurisprudence in the following:

The lodges in this jurisdiction being prohibited from having more than one stated communication in one lunar month, the law in order to be absolutely operative, must be construed in accordance with said decision.

The first stated meeting after the serving of the citation would most likely occur within the minimum time prescribed, while the stated communication following the latter would not frequently occur after the maximum has expired. This decision does not apply however to trials for unmasonic conduct. The term "30 days" must in such cases be strictly complied with.

The grand lodge also concurred in the following from the same commit-

tee relative to a communication from the grand secretary of North Dakota, requesting that the returns, petitions, dimits and all records of North Dakotan lodges remaining on file in the grand secretary's office, be transferred to the grand secretary of North Dakota:

1st. The documents and records are a part, and a very essential part, of the records of this grand lodge, without which the same would be very incomplete.

2nd. We should be loth to part with anything that will furnish to those who come after us a complete history of this grand lodge, particularly its relations to those lodges who under such fraternal and favorable conditions organized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

3rd. The records of this grand lodge are and should be ever open to and at the service of our brethren in North Dakota.

4th. All requests for copies of our records or any part thereof have, whenever requested, been furnished the grand secretary of North Dakota at a minimum cost for the labor required to make the same, and we recommend that said course shall be continued.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; provided for a codification of its by-laws and decisions; recorded its appreciation of an enjoyable trip to the beautiful Lake Kampeska, around which so many of the traditions of the red man linger, which was only one item of the hospitality extended by Kampeska Lodge; fixed on Sioux Falls for its next place of meeting; recognized the Grand Lodge of Tasmania on the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, and under the same lead gave notice that it could not recognize the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, or take official notice of its existence until elements of discord now existing shall have been eliminated. The bill of particulars of essentials lacking, does not, however, touch either of the three considerations which determine whether the body is *entitled* to recognition, unless the "large number" of lodges said to be adverse to the organization of an independent grand lodge at present, constitutes a majority of the lodges in the Colony. These considerations are, *First*: Is the Colony autonomous? *Second*: Does the new body command the allegiance of a majority of all the lodges in the Colony? *Third*: Were the proceedings regular?

GEORGE A. JOHNSTON, of Mitchell, was elected grand master; CHARLES T. MCCOY, Aberdeen, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 100) is again by Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, who will never again come as near invoking and evoking universal dissent as when at the outset he calls his assignment to this duty "an act of misplaced confidence on the part of the grand master." Our brother is right in his inference that his report of last year was the first of his reviews that had come under our notice. We have not, unfortunately,

had access to the Dakota proceedings except in those years we have had the pleasure of reviewing them.

The Illinois proceedings for 1890 receive due notice. He quotes, as many others have done who have gone that way before him, Grand Master PEARSON'S remarks about the ritual, including his reference to the great painting, "The Angelus," because, he says, the sentiment is so true and beautiful that he cannot forbear. We find that our introductory was quite in accord with his views, excepting our remarks on the war of the High Rites, whereof he says:

He claims first that neither the grand lodge nor anyone else for that matter knows which of the two rites is "the true Jacob." That the right claimed by the Cerneaus to confer the three degrees has never been exercised here, and that the renunciation of that right by the other fellows presupposes the existence of it. This is the substance of Bro. Robbins' argument. He is aware of the ground upon which grand lodges have generally acted in the matter, but ignores it. We have repeatedly in our last report, stated them, and others have done so more fully and ably. We will, therefore, only make a few additional remarks.

If Bro. BLATT had read all we have said on this subject, or if he had even read our introductory of last year three times instead of twice to which he confesses, he would hardly have said, we think, that we ignored the grounds on which the various grand lodges who have embroiled themselves in this side-degree quarrel have acted. If any ground has been alleged to justify interference that we have not examined, it must have been something that escaped our observation altogether. If he has our report of 1890 before him—and if he has not we shall be glad to send it to him—we ask him to read again our remarks on this subject, found under Kentucky, to see whether we have really ignored the grounds on which interference is sought to be justified. We think he will at least see that we have never intimated that if there were absolute unanimity of opinion as to which of the claimants is the genuine Tichborne from the High Rite point of view, the grand lodge whose jurisdiction is restricted to the domain of Masonry, would be justified in making a deliverance on the subject. The grounds on which he justifies interference are thus briefly but comprehensively stated:

The grand lodge being a supreme Masonic power, a power absolute, possesses all the rights she desires to arrogate to herself or to exercise. If this power is denied, the whole foundation upon which the grand lodge system rests must fall to the ground. If she possesses these rights, as we believe she does, then there can be but one other question. Was it right and politic to exercise it? Ohio and Iowa did this too late. Massachusetts and others, by timely action, escaped the storm. We were of the Robbins school in this matter, until the danger threatened. Extreme cases require extreme measures, and we believe that the cause fully justified the means, and that the grand lodges in question did not step one iota beyond legal Masonic bounds. We believe, further, in blind loyalty to the grand lodge as the first duty of every Mason and by lawful means only, and within the body itself

endeavor to right real or apparent wrongs. Right ever has and ultimately always will prevail.

We agree that the grand lodge is the supreme Masonic power in the administrative sense, but that the grand lodge is supreme in the sense that it is under no constraint we do not agree, neither do we think Bro. BLATT will claim it. The grand lodge is under the constraint of the law of Masonry as found in the Charges of a Freemason. A score, a hundred, or a thousand Masons in an organized body cannot collectively absolve themselves from the obligations of fealty which each individually has assumed upon the condition that they were irrevocable. No man *or body of men* can make innovations in the body of Masonry. Within the constraints imposed by the landmarks the grand lodge is the sole judge of how much power it will exercise, but no possible condition, or set of circumstances, no danger however threatening, can warrant the grand lodge in assuming to cut loose from the limitations imposed by the fundamental law. That law defines Masonry, and it imposes upon every grand lodge, particular lodge, and every individual Mason the duty of maintaining that definition against all comers. The grand lodge which so defines Masonry that it shall impose conditions as a basis of fellowship not imposed by the Charges of a Freemason, or that shall exclude the conditions which that body of supreme and unalterable law does impose, repudiates the conditions upon which it accepted existence, and through its acceptance of which it asked and received recognition as a Masonic body. We trust that now our brother can see that our view of the propriety of grand lodge interference does not wait upon the settlement of the question whether this party or that has a priority of right in conferring thirty-three, or ninety-six, or nine hundred of the multitude of degrees which have been revised by dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, but upon the plain, easily understood and impregnable ground that the grand lodge being restricted to the field of Masonry cannot recognize either party without assuming that such organization is within that field and investing it by that assumption with the character of a Masonic body; and that it cannot invest these bodies—which it did not create, whose work it does not supervise, and which are not open to its individual constituents, save upon conditions unknown to and unwarranted by the Charges of a Freemason—with a Masonic character without making a new definition of Masonry inconsistent with the unalterable basis upon which itself rests. In other words, while the grand lodge has the power to decide which, if any, of bodies organized upon the original plan of Masonry have the regularity of organization which entitles them to recognition as duly constituted Masonic bodies, *it has no right to recognize as Masonry that which is not Masonry.*

## TEXAS, 1890.

55TH ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DEC. 9, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, B. R. ABERNATHY, was among the members of the diplomatic corps present.

The address of the grand master (A. S. RICHARDSON) is not only a very able paper, but its author is master of a very clear and elegant style. He announces the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. VAN VLECK, at seventy-six, who filled the grand east in 1861, and whose service in the grand lodge extended over a period of more than forty years; and of Past Grand Master WILLIAM STEDMAN, at sixty-eight, who was elected grand master in 1857.

His summary of the reports of the district deputies indicates a much nearer approach to complete supervision than we should have expected in a State of such magnificent distances as Texas.

The grand master submits thirty-six decisions, characterized generally by a clear knowledge of the law, a quick perception and strong common sense. Some of them we copy:

2. Individual members of several lodges may, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the work, assemble as individuals at any agreed place of meeting, but there must be no semblance of organization other than that of the local lodge, if any, where they meet.

3. Several lodges cannot, as tiled lodges, meet for any purpose in the same place.

4. A lodge may pass and enforce a resolution prohibiting smoking, or any other unseemly conduct in the lodge room, but no such action would seem necessary, since all needful authority to enforce order and decorum is already vested in the master.

7. A ballot upon an application having proved unfavorable, it was re-passed with the same result. The master then set the ballot box aside, intending to announce the result before the lodge closed, but omitted to do so. At the next lodge meeting, another master being in the chair, and the result of the ballot not having been recorded, the matter again came up, the ballot was spread and the candidate elected.

Held, that the election was void, the candidate having been rejected at the former meeting, notwithstanding the failure to announce the result. It was the ballot, and not the announcement, that operated a rejection.

8. The personal jurisdiction of a lodge once attached is perpetual until waived, and a waiver is discretionary with the lodge. A refusal to waive can no more be inquired into, even by the grand master himself, than could its action in rejecting a candidate. The right to cast the black ball is in either case the indefeasible right of the brother casting it, and cannot be questioned.

10. A voucher by a brother with certainty as to time and place where he has sat in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons with a brother who proposed visiting the lodge would be a sufficient compliance with the spirit of Resolution 116 to warrant his admission.

This ruling was based upon the assumption that the chapter being a creature of the grand lodge the qualification of its members must necessarily be known to the grand lodge, and that to hold otherwise it might possibly happen that the grand high priest of the grand chapter, whose installation as such had within the hour been witnessed by most of the members of the lodge, would be excluded from visiting the lodge until after a regular examination, because no brother present had ever sat with him in a lodge. Upon reflection, however, the position does not seem sound and I have therefore felt constrained to reverse my decision. For although the chapter may be the creature of, and the qualification of its member may originally have been known to the grand lodge, it does not know, nor can it know, that these qualifications have remained the same as they originally were or that the requirement that members of the chapter shall be Master Masons has been a continuing factor in its organization. And further, the master of the lodge not being necessarily a Royal Arch Mason cannot be expected to accept as satisfactory a voucher based upon membership of an organization of which he knows nothing. And it follows, of course, from the equality of the lodges that qualifications which were insufficient to warrant admission into one lodge would be equally insufficient to warrant admission into any other.

13. In the matter of dues or other lodge duties, lodges cannot discriminate between callings or professions—cannot create among its members a privileged class. Ministers of the gospel, as such, can, no more than lawyers, farmers or mechanics, be exempted from payment of lodge dues. Any exemption or privilege, when granted, must be to the individual.

14. The waiver by a Texas lodge of jurisdiction over one of its initiates in favor of a lodge in another jurisdiction was merely a privilege of which that lodge might have availed itself. Failing to do so, however, it acquired no jurisdiction, and upon his return to the jurisdiction of his original lodge, it may proceed with him as though his residence had never been changed or waiver granted.

15. While legal methods are not usually resorted to in lodge trials, Masonry will, when expedient, readily adopt and adapt any approved methods which legal experience has shown effective for the attainment of truth, and in the absence of direct testimony, the fact of keeping or frequenting a disorderly house may, in Masonic, as in legal proceedings, be established by proof of public notoriety.

20. Masonry knows no "Order of the Eastern Star," and can with no more propriety allow its lodge room to be used as a reception room for a banquet to be given by the ladies of that order than for a reception room for any other festive occasion.

24. Neither suicide nor suspicion of crime will necessarily debar a brother from his right to Masonic burial. But known crime may. Such cases call for the exercise of discretion by the master.

26. Any member of a lodge may object to the presence with him in the lodge of any one not a member of that lodge, and the ground of his objection cannot be questioned.

27. Any member of any lodge in Texas may object to the conferring of any of the degrees upon any person in any lodge in the State, and may signify his objection either by a black ball or by protest, verbal or written, to the master of the lodge, and that protest must be respected.

28. When a visitor, wishing to cast a black ball, is excluded from being present at the ballot upon an application for degrees, he may make his protest either in advance before retiring or after the ballot has been taken.

29. One man cannot report for a committee of three without consultation, and the lodge cannot confer the degree without a report from a committee.

30. A visitor, whether accompanied by the examining committee or not, should, as a matter of propriety, enter the lodge as he would a gentleman's house—by the front rather than by the back door.

34. Lodge discipline is not necessarily required in all cases of wrong doing. Lodge trials, though at times necessary, are at best but necessary evils. They tend to disturb harmony, create ill feeling and are not unfrequently the occasion of scandal in the community, and hence should be avoided if possible, but where the offense is flagrant, the proof evident and the offender defiant the lodge should speak, and that with no uncertain sound.

35. Whether a confession in open lodge and profession of repentance ought to condone an offense depends upon circumstances, the gravity of the offense and the real disposition of the offender. Venial offenses rarely call for serious discipline. And even in offenses of a graver character a man may be carried away by impulse or passion and yet be sincerely penitent, while another, shameless in his disregard of duty, may yet simulate penitence merely to escape punishment. It is the discriminating between such cases that calls for the exercise of discretion.

We presume No. 2 to have been made necessary by a provision—and a proper one—that only authorized lecturers can be employed by lodges or organized schools. Of course it is the birthright of every Mason to give to or receive any lawful Masonic instruction, as between individuals, a right not subject to abridgement by any authority whatever.

The committee on jurisprudence say of No. 7:

When the worshipful master is satisfied that either an election or rejection has been accomplished, he should at once, before transacting any other business, announce the ballot. We cannot agree with the grand master that it is the ballot and not the announcement that operates an objection. To make the ballot complete there must be an announcement coupled with the ballot, and without the announcement the result of the ballot cannot be ascertained, and the announcement must come from the presiding officer. The officer who fails in this important duty deserves the highest censure.

As a matter of mere verbal criticism the committee is right in saying that the ballot is not complete until the result is ascertained and announced, but it is also true that the failure to announce an ascertained fact makes it none the less a fact. No. 8 reflects the Illinois as well as the Texas law. No.

10 affords one of the rare exceptions in which an executive reverses his own decision as the result of his own reflections, an act which betokens breadth of mind. The committee on jurisprudence aptly say of this:

As Master Masons we cannot Masonically know of the existence of other Masonic bodies or what the qualifications for membership may be, and while we agree with the final conclusion reached by the grand master, yet we hold that there is not such intimate connection existing between lodges of Masons, Masons and other Masonic bodies as would necessitate any reference to them in testing the qualifications of the Mason.

No. 13 is in accord with our law, and we think No. 14 would pass muster anywhere. We agree that the fact that the ladies belong to the "Order of the Eastern Star" gives them no additional claim upon the courtesy of the Craft, but we think there would be more propriety in extending the privileges of the lodge room to the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Masons than to those not so connected. No. 26, and the two following it, shows that the Texas regulations differ from ours under which none but members of the lodge petitioned enjoy the rights enumerated, and that they are similar to, if not identical with those of Oregon. No. 29 has no break in its comprehensive logic, and No. 30 is as delicate a reminder of good breeding as one could meet or wish. Nos. 34 and 35 are full of practical good sense and Masonic spirit.

The grand master evidently feels the false position in which the Grand Lodge of Texas has placed itself by its religious dogmatism, and enters upon a lengthy examination of the justice and reasonableness of holding Masons to a strict conformity with the doctrine of the plenary inspiration of the Bible considering the wide spread differences as to what is and what is not inspired text, among those who in a general way accept the volume as of divine authority. The discussion is in a broad and tolerant spirit, but is of a character that would be out of place in a Masonic body that has not, like the Grand Lodge of Texas, cut itself loose from the landmark which guarantees to every God-trusting Mason absolute freedom from inquisition into his particular opinions. From this standpoint and for his audience the argument is a most commendable one, the only weak thing in it being the concluding lines of the last paragraph wherein he suggests the dissembling by the brethren of their real opinions. We should be glad to quote it entire, but its length forces us to content ourselves with its concluding paragraph:

Hence it would seem to follow that if the Doctors of Divinity themselves, those upon whom the church has devolved the duty of determining the question, have not, with all their profound learning and opportunities of research, been able to agree among themselves as to the exact text of revelation as originally given, or to protect it from error in translation, it would ill become Masonry, which does not profess to be either learned or dogmatic, and which at last gets its Bible from the church, to undertake to prescribe the exact measure of faith required in its contents, and that its full duty to itself and to its membership is discharged when it simply holds its neophyte

to a belief in a Great Creator and Father of us all and to a recognition of a revelation of His divine will as being embraced within the volume which it lays before him as its Great Light; with the imposed injunction, however, that whatever doubts he may entertain as to any special feature of that volume he shall, under penalty, keep those doubts to himself, and not by their ventilation seek to unsettle the faith of others.

The reference made to it by the committee on grand officers' reports indicate that Ephriam is still joined to his idols:

The observations of the grand master as to the Holy Scriptures are extremely interesting, laborious in research, critical in analysis and liberal in spirit. They are remarkable for their broad and tolerant views. The position of the Grand Lodge of Texas has been so often stated, and is now so well understood, that we deem no other expression in regard to it required.

The special committee to investigate the status of Masonry in Mexico, think there is an improvement in the affairs of the Fraternity there, there having been a central grand lodge established in the City of Mexico to which State grand lodges and lodges that had arrogated to themselves grand lodge powers are submitting. They say the probability is that all the lodges there are now working under lawful authority unless it be a lodge or two chartered by grand lodges in the United States. The grand lodge agreed to their recommendation, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That all resolutions and orders of this grand lodge interdicting Masonic communication with lodges and Masons in Mexico be and are hereby repealed.

2. That it is hereby made the duty of such lodges in Texas as are near to lodges in Mexico, in case they desire to hold Masonic communication with such lodges, to examine into the authority by which they are held and, in case they find them regular, to adopt a resolution authorizing visitation and Masonic intercourse with such lodge; but in case they have any doubt of the legality of the authority under which such Mexican lodge is held, they shall report the matter, with all the facts in their possession, to the M. W. Grand Master for his opinion, by which they will be guided when received.

In other words, the duties of the committee, confessedly very imperfectly performed on account of illness, are now devolved on the lodges. The committee seem to think that while supreme councils in the United States can create lawful Masonic bodies in Mexico, grand lodges in the United States cannot.

The grand lodge granted ten charters outright, and thirteen more to lodges working under dispensation, and restored two; declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Zealand because of the possible truth of the report that of the ninety-nine lodges joining in the movement for the new body, enough had subsequently withdrawn to leave it without the support of a majority of the one hundred forty-eight lodges existing in the Colony; appointed a committee to consider inducements from various localities for its removal

from Houston and its permanent location elsewhere; and in a case wherein a lodge had convicted a brother and then refused to punish him, for which its charter was arrested, and the brother last year expelled by the grand lodge, reopened the brother's case—on proof of probable innocence—set aside its own action of last year, reversed the decision of the lodge in refusing to suspend or expel him, and sent the cause to another lodge for a trial "on the facts."

GEORGE W. TYLER, of Belton, was elected grand master; W. F. SWAIN, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 108) from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, is as usual a valuable and interesting paper, in which Illinois is fraternally noticed. He thinks the charitable record of Illinois Masons, as elicited by the grand secretary's question blanks, is truly a most noble one, but we presume the same method of questioning would elicit one as creditable, relatively, in any jurisdiction where the necessities were equal. Still the information is valuable and especially so as an answer that one need not be ashamed of to the question "What is your great jurisdiction doing for charity?" often asked by those who think nothing is being done unless it shows up in brick and mortar. He regrets to see a proposition to reduce our grand secretary's salary "in the interest of economy," and advises the brethren instead to cut down their ten-cent mileage as advised by their level-headed grand master, with which we wholly agree. He asks if there isn't a touch of spleen in our comment on one of the Texas decisions. We assure him that there is not a touch. We talk straight out sometimes, but don't sulk or get "touchy." Copying our effort to make plain to him what we meant when we accused Texas of amending the landmark, he says:

Now, I ask, Bro. Robbins where else does he find the proof of the existence of God except in his revealed will to man—*the Bible*? (I speak now with reference to Masons of christian countries; others have *their* Book of the Law, which to them is the Bible.) He will, perhaps, say in nature. If so, I answer in nature we have the strongest proofs of the divine authenticity of the Bible. If Masons be not required to believe it, why teach the initiate that "it is the inestimable gift of God to man"? *Teach him a falsehood*, and that "it is the *Great Light of Masonry*?" If a man believes that "THE FIRST SENTENCE IN THIS OLD JEWISH BOOK IS A LIE," as Crum said, and Bro. Robbins dittoed, that sentence asserting that God was, or is, how in the name of reason can he believe that God exists? I accept the definition my brother gives of atheist, but at the same time I deny that it is possible for him to believe in the existence of God and at the same time believe the assertion that He does to be "a lie." As for the landmark, paraphrased as it is by Bro. R., "spelled out to show how Texas presumes to amend it," it proves nothing except that Bro. R. is an accomplished sophist. The first and last bracketed and italicised words would not change the meaning or make it less broad, if understood to mean as in Texas, belief in God and his revealed word. Where my brother got that part about "the majority," I

can't imagine; not from Texas, however. No, Bro. Robbins, you may argue till doomsday dawn and you can never convince *yourself*, much less *others*, that you can believe in God, and yet not believe the statement or assertion that God is. 'Tis like mixing oil and water, or the hottest place man ever heard of and icebergs. SIMPLY, THE THING CAN'T BE DID. But my time is up, my "copy" must go forward. Good-bye.

Now, Yankee fashion, we answer his initial question by asking another. What reason has he to suppose that we do not find it just where he does—in the Bible. We have never discussed the grounds of our faith in any portion of this debate, either with Bro. MATTHEWS or any other member of the guild. We are not discussing the truth or falsity of the Bible, because we consider such discussions out of place in Masonic papers. The sole question we have discussed is: What use, Masonically, does the fundamental law permit us to make of the Bible? And we should consider it an impertinence, Masonically, to volunteer an opinion either that the Bible is or is not either partly or wholly inspired, because we could not do so without touching the questions on which men divide in religious matters, and that is what the landmark, with an explicitness that is unmistakable, forbids, thereby guaranteeing to our brethren immunity from the obtrusion upon them of our "particular opinions."

Bro. MATTHEWS will look in vain in anything we have written for any expression of opinion as to its plenary inspiration or divine authenticity, and as a proper and deserved penance for the reckless assertion that we have dittoed *any* declaration of Bro. CRUM, or the declaration of any other man that the first sentence or any other sentence of the Bible is a lie, he ought to condemn himself to re-read all that we *have* said word for word. When he has done this, and satisfied himself of his error, we are ready to accept his apology. There is one part in our paraphrase, about 'the majority' that our brother wonders where we got or how we apply it, and on that we recognize our obligation to help him out. We mean just what the attitude of Texas on this question warrants us in putting into it: That although a man's belief is such as to fully satisfy the demands of the landmark, that his particular opinions on minor religious questions he is only permitted to enjoy so long as they coincide with the opinions of the majority of the Grand Lodge of Texas. If they do not, notwithstanding the guarantees of the landmark that these opinions are to be left to himself, he is unceremoniously kicked out.

## UTAH, 1891.

20TH ANNUAL.

SALT LAKE CITY.

JAN. 20, 1891.

Past Grand Master JAMES LOWE, the representative of Illinois, was present and on active duty as acting grand chaplain and member of committees on jurisprudence, credentials, etc.

The grand master (ARTHUR MORRIS GRANT) announced the death of FREEDOM HENRY CHURCH, past senior grand warden, at sixty-five, and Grand Chaplain WILLIAM HENRY RANDALL, at the early age of forty-nine. We find also memorial tablets to JOHN CUNNINGTON, past senior grand deacon, and HUGH ALEXANDER FRASER, past grand sword bearer.

He reports the second rupture with Nevada over alleged infringement of jurisdiction still unsettled, but we judge from his tone that it is not causing unpleasant friction. He decided that a blank ballot is not a vote, and that in case of a tie the master has two votes, the latter we consider erroneous. He was also compelled to repeat the "chestnut" that a member cannot appeal to the lodge from the decision of the master.

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized, but recognition of New Zealand was declined in the following terms:

*Resolved*, That, when the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, of which Bro. Henry Thomson, Esq., is grand master, and Bro. William Ronaldson, grand secretary, can assure us that peace, which is so essentially necessary among grand lodges, lodges and brethren, has been restored, and that all the lodges in the Colony are united and have affirmed and declared their allegiance to its Constitution and Laws, the Grand Lodge of Utah will welcome it as a sister grand lodge, and not until then.

The committee on correspondence gives the following reasons for this:

A number of lodges which took first part in the movement have since declined to participate further. In other lodges ruptures have arisen to such an extent that their usefulness is entirely destroyed. In several of the Scottish lodges, in which the membership was divided as to the supremacy of the two grand lodges, those favoring New Zealand seized the charters of the parent body, and have since refused to return them. The Grand Lodge of New Zealand upheld and endorsed these unlawful and unmasonic acts. That being the situation, the Grand Lodge of Scotland refused to recognize the new grand lodge, and instructed the loyal brethren not to hold Masonic intercourse with any one under its obedience.

If the members of the Scottish lodges who are alleged to have "seized" the charters were in the majority in their lodges, it was neither unlawful nor unmasonic. Under the law governing the formation of grand lodges they had a right to keep them.

At the reception of the diplomatic corps the representative of Illinois, as the senior of the body, made the speech of the occasion.

It having been found impossible to maintain indefinitely the public department of the Masonic library, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, By the labors and contributions of the Masonic fraternity of Salt Lake City, supplemented by generous aid from non-Masons of all classes, our library has been built up and so far maintained, with now about 8,000 well selected volumes.

WHEREAS, Our Fraternity is unable to provide for the further adequate growth of our said library; and,

WHEREAS, It is now proposed to organize a *general* "Library Association," without regard to political or sectarian affiliations, and provide for its permanent maintenance, provided said Association may have our library as a *nucleus* (except our strictly Masonic books); and,

WHEREAS, It is further proposed to concede certain memberships in said Association for this grand lodge, the Salt Lake lodges, the chapter and the commandery, if desired by them or any of them. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge in annual communication now assembled, approve of the proposition to turn the *Public* portion of the Masonic library over to a *General Library Association*, for the purposes aforesaid, and the grand lodge library committee is hereby authorized to finally arrange to transfer the said *Public* portion of our said library to such *Public Library Association* for the purposes aforesaid on such terms as it may seem best.

Whenever that is accomplished the new institution ought to be called the Diehl Library, that the collection may become in name what it is in fact, a monument to the faith, zeal and untiring industry of Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, its projector and builder.

WILLIAM GRANT VAN HORNE was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The admirable report on correspondence (pp. 79) is of course the work of Grand Secretary DIEHL, who gives Illinois proceedings for 1890 a necessarily brief but comprehensive notice. Noting our reference to Past Grand Master LOWE, formerly an active member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, he says:

So it is, Bro. Robbins, and Bodley Lodge, No. 1, at Quincy, is now and always will be his Mother Lodge. Bro. Lowe never goes back on old friends, you may depend upon it, and the older he gets the faster he holds to them. He is of the good old stock, and the right kind of blood runs through his veins.

He advises any of the Utah brethren who wish information on Cerneauism to read our report. If a knowledge of Cerneauism is what they want, our reports are not the place to look for it, but we trust they shed some light on the antics of grand lodges over that bugaboo.

Referring to a Maine brother who wanted to reduce the per capita tax from twenty to fifteen cents, he advises him not to come to the Mormon country as their lodge dues are twelve, and their grand lodge dues three dollars a year. We don't wonder that the Masons of Utah value their institution.

Necessarily condensed as the report is there are many places in it where the characteristics crop out that have made Bro. DIEHL a universal favorite with the guild.

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## VERMONT, 1891.

98TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 10, 1891.

Vermont sends out an exceedingly tasty and well printed volume having for its frontispiece a fine steel portrait of the retiring grand master (WING).

The representative of Illinois, DELOS M. BACON, was present and was advanced to the grand east.

A letter of regrets and remembrance was received from Past Grand Master PARK DAVIS, now a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The grand master (GEO. W. WING) announced the death of FRANKLIN H. BASCOM, a very well known Mason who had served on grand lodge committees and held various appointed offices; of LAFAYETTE B. SOPER, grand tiler and past district deputy grand master; and JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, who was grand secretary from 1833 to 1862, one of the faithful few who kept alive the altar fires during the anti-Masonic storm. He was for many years the grand representative of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Vermont, an honor to our jurisdiction which we are glad to recall. He died at Burlington, May 24, 1891; had he lived until the 11th of next February he would have completed his one hundred years. A spirited wood cut of the venerable brother is incorporated in the text of the grand master's address.

The grand master reports excellent results from the district meetings for instruction in the work, presided over by the district deputies. Prior to these meetings the district deputies were called together, as we noted last year, to receive instruction in the work. At this meeting the grand lecturer

delivered an exceedingly practical address to the deputies on their powers and duties, filled with excellent advice.

The grand master submitted no decisions, those made involving no new principle. Before closing he made the following excellent suggestion:

Every lodge has meetings at which there is nothing to do except to transact the routine business. Now, if at such meetings or at meetings called specially for that purpose, some member of the lodge would read to the brethren assembled the report of the committee on correspondence, a review of all the proceedings of the grand lodges with whom we sustain fraternal relations, I am sure the brethren would be interested in the living, vital issues of the day, and that the results would be, more reading and thinking Masons, and an increased attendance at such gatherings.

The following, concurred in by the grand lodge, explains itself:

Your committee on foreign correspondence to whom was referred so much of the grand master's address as relates to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and England, would courteously report—

That they are fully in accord with the sentiment expressed by the M. W. Grand Master, and to the end that every obstacle may be removed in the effort for an amicable adjustment of the difference existing between those grand lodges, the adoption of the following resolution is recommended:

*Resolved*, That the order of non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Vermont, its subordinates, and all persons owing allegiance thereto, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinates, and all persons owing allegiance thereto, as contained in resolutions adopted by this grand lodge at its annual communication, A. L. 5887, be, and the same is hereby vacated and annulled.

The grand lodge accepted the invitation of Burlington to hold its next annual communication in that city, and afterwards enjoyed a delightful boat ride on Lake Champlain; but as this was not during working hours it still had time enough to do a large amount of routine work to which the business of the communication chiefly related. A past grand master's jewel was ordered for the retiring grand master, and the jurisprudence committee was given a year to think over the following:

*Resolved*, That hereafter the air line rule governing the jurisdiction over towns in which no lodge is located be abolished, and that concurrent jurisdiction over all such towns be given to the lodges located in towns contiguous thereto.

DELOS M. BACON, of St. Johnsbury Center, was elected grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Burlington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 110) is again the work of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS and bespeaks for its author the possession of all the qualifications for a charter member of the guild. The Illinois proceedings for 1890 find a place in his review and receive a thorough examination.

He quotes Grand Master PEARSON on the ritual and the greater relative proficiency of the smaller lodges in the work; refers to the charitable statistics of Bro. MUNN, and, knowing a good thing when he sees it, reproduces the eloquent speech of Past Grand Master SPEED, of Mississippi, on his formal reception as a visitor.

We gratefully accept as our own the apology he makes for us for having gotten him mixed up with another past grand master in the grand secretaryship. Bro. PERKINS is not one of those opinionated men who feel bound to stick to a thing simply because they have once said it. Referring to an incident in the Iowa proceedings somewhat affecting our relations with that body, he quotes from our report to show that we seem to accept the situation philosophically, but adds:

We say "seems to accept," but this may be questioned after all, as he returns to the attack, and scores Iowa, Bro. Parvin, and everybody else who questions the legitimacy of the greatest disturbing element in the field of Freemasonry of this day and generation. And then he calmly says he is not a "defender of Cerneauism." He reminds us of the old fellow who d—d his wife, his children, and everybody and everything around him, and when remonstrated with by his pastor, mildly remarked, "I know its awful wicked, parson, but then its mighty soothin' to the feelins."

Now we can understand the "ineffable" disgust with which the Irishman who was "keeping the peace" with his shillalah, turned upon the gentleman who objected to having its victims brained in his own parlor, and upbraided him for *sympathizing with the enemies of public order*.

The fatal facility with which our brother gets things topsy-turvy, as when he makes us criticise the Grand Lodge of Iowa for declaring one of the Scotch Rite factions illegitimate, when the whole point of our criticism was that it declared *either of them legitimate*—compels us to believe—as the alternative of the hideous suspicion that the famous Eli was of the Vermont branch of the PERKINSES—that he is himself a scion of the Celtic race.

Bro. PERKINS is master of an easy and graceful style, sees and makes his points quickly and clearly, and his report both bristles with mother-wit and sparkles with humor, making it one of the most enjoyable as well as most instructive that has come to our table. We find ourselves in accord in most things, wide apart in others, but just now we can't take the time to point them out. Those of our brethren who can get the opportunity to read it will find themselves amply repaid.

## VICTORIA, 1891.

2ND ANNUAL.

MELBOURNE.

MARCH 16, 1891.

At the quarterly communication of June 16, 1890, the grand master (W. J. CLARKE, Bart.) mentioned that Meridian Lodge, of St. John, No. 729 of the English register, had tendered its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Victoria, asking that its past officers should have the same privileges as those of the original; this was conceded.

The board of general purposes reported that recognition had been accorded by two more grand lodges, South Carolina, and the National, of Denmark; and also as follows:

A communication was received from the Lodge of Australia Felix, No. 1, recommending that the jubilee year of Freemasonry in Victoria be marked by the establishment of a Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The board requested that the above lodge appoint four of its members to confer with the president, vice president, grand registrar, grand treasurer and grand secretary as to the best course to adopt in commemoration of the jubilee year of Freemasonry in this Colony.

It was decided that it was undesirable that the names of brethren excluded from their lodges for non-payment of dues should be read out in open lodge, but that the grand secretary should keep a record.

At a special meeting, Aug. 4, 1890, the grand master announced the death of the EARL OF CARNARVON, pro-grand master of England, who had done so much for Masonry in the colonies; he was sure that in no part of Her Majesty's dominions was his death regretted so much as in Victoria.

At the quarterly of Dec. 15, 1890, Sir W. J. CLARKE was nominated for re-election as grand master. The nomination being seconded—

Bro. G. S. Coppin, P. G. M., in supporting the nomination called attention to the necessity of properly installing the grand master in accordance with article 14 of the Book of Constitutions, the custom in the Grand Lodge of England of merely proclaiming the grand master should not apply to this grand lodge. In the former it was well known that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales seldom attended grand lodge, and the custom of simply proclaiming him as grand master has been adopted. Here there was no such reason for not annually installing the grand master, he therefore trusted for the future that the Book of Constitutions would be strictly adhered to, and the M. W. Grand Master duly installed according to ancient custom.

At the same session—

The M. W. Grand Master said that he had the pleasing duty of making, on behalf of the Fraternity, a presentation to Bro. John James, P. D. G. M., as an appreciation of the action taken by him in uniting the four Constitutions into one, and afterwards working up the United Grand Lodge of Vic-

toria. Bro. James had given so much attention to the matter, that he (the grand master) did not think they had gone out of their way in doing honor to one who had done so much for Masonry. The grand master then presented Bro. James with a cheque for £200.

Three new lodges were chartered; letters of recognition were received from the grand lodges of Liberia and Rhode Island, and a list is given of nominations made by the grand master for appointment as representatives of the grand lodges recognizing the Grand Lodge of Victoria, thirty-six in all, among them R. W. Bro. E. EDWARDS, JR., for Illinois.

A special meeting was held March 6, 1891, for the burial of H. W. LOWRY, past deputy grand master, when appropriate memorial action was had.

At the quarterly of March 16, 1891, Sir W. J. CLARKE, Bart., was unanimously re-elected grand master, and was formally obligated and installed. T. H. LEMPRIERE (Freemasons' Hall, 25 Collins St.), Melbourne, is grand secretary.

Arrangements were made for sending the *Australian Keystone* to all grand lodges.

It having been brought to the notice of the board of general purposes that a lodge had affiliated a member initiated in a lodge under the Grand Orient of France, asked the grand lodge to consider the subject; it was ordered "That no recognition be given to brethren hailing from the Grand Orient of France."

A special meeting was held May 26, 1891, to hear some appeal cases, at which meeting steps were inaugurated looking to the possession of the Freemasons' Hall buildings by the grand lodge, or some other suitable home.

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## VIRGINIA, 1890.

113TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DEC. 9, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, JR., was one of the two past grand masters present at the opening. We are glad to note that on the third day Past Grand Master DRINKARD was able to be in attendance.

The grand master (ROBERT T. CRAIGHILL) says the past year has not been an eventful one in Masonry in Virginia, and that the loyalty and devotion of the lodges and their individual members have made his official duties both light and pleasant. Of the Masonic Home of Virginia, which was dedicated June 24, 1890, he says:

This noble charity—the child of our beloved Brother Babcock's beneficence—has, in the short space of a year, taken its place among the institutions of our State and country, and bids fair already to rival the greatest and best of them in the near future. I invite your attention to the report which will be submitted at this grand communication by the board of governors, that you may judge for yourselves of the hold which the "Masonic Home of Virginia" has taken upon the minds and hearts of the Masons of Virginia, in whose hands, under Providence, it is safe to predict that its progress and development are assured beyond all peradventure.

He made only three decisions during the year, and these—the following—were confirmed:

1. That Section 172 of the Methodical Digest must be construed to mean that no term of service, however long, can constitute the worshipful master of a lodge under dispensation a *past master*.
2. That a lodge under dispensation is not liable (as a chartered lodge would be), under Section 245 of the Methodical Digest, for dues in arrears in a chartered lodge on the part of any of the members of such lodge under dispensation.
3. That the wardens of a lodge, in their regular order of succession, have *all the powers* of the worshipful master in his absence from the jurisdiction of his lodge, however temporary such absence may be. Thus the lodge can *at no time* be without a *head*, except upon the happening of a three-fold casualty.

Of the distinguished chairman of the committee on correspondence, he says:

Owing to the continued ill health of our beloved brother, Most Worshipful Wm. F. Drinkard, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, I regret to say that no report on that subject will be submitted at this meeting of the grand lodge. While a general regret will be felt at this omission in our own and many other grand jurisdictions, yet I am confident that a much more poignant regret will prevail because of the indisposition of our gifted chairman. I pray God he may soon be restored to good health and to his pre-eminent usefulness among us.

This prayer will be echoed by Masons not only in America but wherever Masonry has its home, "on the continents and the islands of the seas."

The report of the board of governors of the Home, of which Bro. A. G. BABCOCK is the president, shows that the committee on site after visiting several localities, accepted the property offered by Bro. BABCOCK as a free gift, "situated not more than two miles east of the city of Richmond, and con-

sists of forty-four and one-half acres of land on the Nine Mile Road, with a dwelling of ten rooms and necessary outbuildings on a healthy eminence." The board at once put the house in proper repair and furnished it for the reception of orphans, elected a matron and were ready to dedicate it by the 24th of June. It has already been the recipient of numerous gifts and there can be no doubt that from this practical beginning will grow an institution that will be the pride of our Virginia brethren.

The absence of Past Grand Master FRANCIS H. HILL had a sad explanation, his wife having died suddenly on the first day of the session. The grand lodge passed resolutions of condolence.

The grand lodge witnessed the exemplification of the work in the three degrees; chartered nine new lodges and continued two under dispensation; received a favorable report from the trustees of the Masonic temple, who follow the sound plan of paying as they go; recommends no particular day when the lodges shall endeavor to raise the needed funds for the Home, but urges that annually at such time and in such manner as they shall deem best they shall do their best to raise a fund for its endowment and support; found in the report of "No Business" by the appeal committee the best evidence of the prevailing peace and harmony reported by the grand master, and in reply to the question whether it is proper to discuss the character of a candidate for initiation, in open lodge, amended and re-enacted a section of the Methodical Digest, as follows:

"Sec. 229. The petition must be presented at a stated communication of the lodge, and must lie over at least one lunar month, before it can be considered, and notice thereof shall be given by the secretary to all lodges having concurrent jurisdiction; and the ballot must be clear to elect the petitioner. Any discussion of the moral qualifications of the petitioner, in open lodge, must take place at the communication at which the petition is taken up for consideration, after it has been read, and before the ballot is spread thereon."

The Illinois law forbids discussion and says the secret ballot is the only proper expression of opinion. As to nominations in grand lodge the following rule was laid down:

"The deputy grand master shall always be a candidate for election as grand master; any member of the grand lodge may make an additional nomination."

JOHN HOWARD WAYT, of Staunton, was elected grand master; WM. B. ISAACS, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

Not to find Bro. DRINKARD'S customary report on correspondence is a sad disappointment, but, as the grand master suggests, the regret that he was to ill to write it is greater than the disappointment at its absence.

The loss is partly atoned for by the publication of Past Master S. J.

QUINN's history of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, in which WASHINGTON was made a Mason. It occupies sixty-nine pages of close print and is of very great interest.

It appears that for the first few years of its existence it was, like the early lodges in Philadelphia and St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston, an unauthorized self-constituted body. Its first meeting was held Sept. 1, 1752, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from which it finally received its charter, was not applied to for that instrument until 1757. It was granted in 1758.

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## WASHINGTON, 1890.

33D ANNUAL.

ELLENSBURGH.

JUNE 10, 1890.

The grand lodge was resplendent in a new set of regalia, the gift of Past Grand Master LEVI ANKENY, the representative of Illinois. The new clothing came to hand just after the close of the preceding annual communication, but happily the delay dovetailed into the fitness of things, making the first wearing of the "freedom suit" coincident with the doffing by Washington of what Grand Secretary REED calls the "swaddling" garments of territorial organization, and the donning of its first pair of suspenders as a sovereign State. Under such circumstances it would be ungracious to criticize the grand master or the grand secretary for giving the newly-fledged commonwealth a first-class advertisement.

At the outset of his address the grand master (WILLIAM A. FAIRWEATHER), whose name warrants any degree of optimism, says:

While calamities of a startling and serious character have visited many sections of our land since last we met, yet it may truthfully be said that the past year has been marked with wonderful progress throughout our State. Our people have enjoyed a year of great prosperity, probably the greatest in the whole history of Washington. To fully appreciate this fact, one has only to visit the various sections of our young and growing commonwealth, to see evidences of thrift in every department of industry, and behold on every hand success and rapid advancement as well as growth, and more than full compensation for the labor of our toiling citizens. Industry everywhere has received its full compensation; cities have sprung into existence as by magic; population has increased, schools, colleges and churches have multiplied, while prosperity and smiling peace greet us on every hand. With this grand march of material progress and development, our noble institution has majestically kept pace. It has largely extended its borders, and to an unprecedented degree increased its membership.

Not the least of the calamities which the year brought was the drowning in Puget Sound of Past Grand Master THOMAS TAYLOR MINOR in the very prime of manhood. Dr. MINOR was one of the most prominent citizens of Washington and had filled many positions of trust, professional and otherwise. It was our good fortune to meet him at Cincinnati, in 1876, during his grand mastership, and to be impressed with his ability, his singleness of purpose and his charming social personality. Death closed his exceedingly active and fruitful life at the early age of forty-six. The grand master also referred to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master DARRAH, of our own State.

He very properly refused the request of two lodges for dispensations to permit them to appear as lodges and attend the Easter services of a commandery of Knights Templars at the opera house in Walla Walla on Easter Sunday, although he seems to regret that the law constrained him to do so; with equal propriety recommended the return of the balance of a sum paid in advance for the degrees, but for which the applicant had not received a full equivalent, he having been expelled after receiving two degrees; and took the right view of the member of a lodge under dispensation, who laid back in the breeching, as described in the following:

A brother, one of the charter members of this lodge, at the organization of the lodge, refused to submit to an examination by other members, claiming that they had no right so to do, and that he was entitled to a seat in the lodge by the authority of his dimit alone. Upon being remonstrated with, he retired and has not appeared at the lodge since. On the 6th day of May, 1890, I ordered his name stricken from the petition and dispensation, and his dimit returned to him. His conduct seemed to me to be in violation of one of the plainest principles, and an obstacle in the way of carefully guarding our doors. Such persons ought to be treated as obstructionists, and find their proper domicile elsewhere than around our sacred altars.

Masonry is having at least its share of the "boom" at Tacoma where, as the grand secretary reports, a lodge under dispensation in existence less than four months had conferred sixty-three degrees and received forty-five members by affiliation!

The grand lodge enjoyed a visit from DAVID E. BAILY, past grand master of Nevada; paused from its in-door work long enough to lay the cornerstone of a new Masonic temple in Ellensburg; found its grievance committee with nothing to do and nobody to help them; chartered ten lodges working under dispensation and continued three dispensations; exchanged congratulatory telegrams with the Grand Lodge of Oregon; under the lead of our old friend and brother, Past Grand Master ZIEGLER as chairman of a special committee on work, prescribed the external qualifications of their future grand lecturer as "of at least medium age, commanding appearance and good address, and capable of inspiring confidence and respect among

the brethren and lodges to the highest degree;" and fixed upon Seattle as its next place of meeting.

A reprint of *The Washington Monitor and Freemasons' Guide*, by Grand Secretary REED, was ordered at the expense of the grand lodge, the edition to consist of one thousand copies.

JAMES EWEN EDMISTON, of Dayton, was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary. A life-like autotype portrait of Bro. REED forms the frontispiece of the Washington volume.

The report on correspondence (pp. 65) was prepared by Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER at the request of the chairman of the committee, Grand Secretary REED, who at a late hour found that his public duties would require all his time. It is a very condensed review, but full of the vigorous thought of our well-known brother. He gives Illinois for 1889 extended notice. Grand Master SMITH's reference to the 'junior standard team' puzzles him because he thinks it presupposes also a 'senior standard team.' Taking for his text Grand Master SMITH's explanation of his remarks about the "divine right of kings," which many brethren took in dead and solemn earnest, Bro. ZIEGLER takes him to task for the explanation more vigorously than the other fellows did for the original speech. He says:

We are surprised beyond measure at the above expressions of our good brother. We agree with him in part. We, too, believe in the doctrines of America, "that all men are created equal," and that rulers are made such by the will of the people; and as an American citizen by choice and not by the accident of birth, we adhere to the above doctrine with additional tenacity. But we do not believe in his overdrawn parallel of prerogatives of grand masters and the divine rights of kings. We believe in American institutions with all the faith within us, but we do not believe in Americanizing, or Germanizing, or Russianizing, or Italianizing Freemasonry. We believe in the pure system of Freemasonry, as handed down to us by our fathers.

Freemasonry, as we understand it, is not one of America's institutions, neither can it be made one without innovation on the body of Masonry. Masonry is an institution peculiar to itself. It is a law unto itself, and it can not be incorporated in any civil policy nor form of government. Yet it will assimilate and become loyal to any form, from the most liberal to the most absolute. We deny our good brother's assertions, that Freemasonry is American. It is not, any more so than it is German, French, or Russian. Masonry belongs to the world—it is cosmopolitan; it belongs to all; it is broad enough to take in all and bid them to be at home within her shrine.

\* \* \* \* \*

And, moreover, our good brother's attempt to make Masonry an American institution, and his truly democratic words accompanying it, became insipid, when we read his extolling words on the higher degrees. How inconsistent are his words with his deeds, when we take into account the fact that, as the deputy of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction for his State, he battles manfully in defense of that rite, not even sparing his position as grand master of symbolic Masons to gain a point in favor of his supreme council.

Now we ask, how can he reconcile his words to his deeds as a true American? When we consider that the government of the Supreme Council, of which he is an honorary member only, is in form and fact an oligarchy, with a head as absolute as any prince or potentate, and whose rulers do not become such by the will of the people, but by the will of the few. Yet in the same breath he inveighs against the exercise of any powers by symbolic grand masters which are not strictly provided for by constitutional sanction.

We believe in the form of government provided for by the founders of the supreme council. We received it from the fathers and founders of the rite; we are loyal to its principles, and if we could not subscribe to them we would not belong there.

We likewise believe that the office of grand master of symbolic Masons is endowed with powers to be exercised for the good of the Craft, and an attempt to restrict them by constitutional enactments is a violation of the landmarks by which they are guaranteed.

We believe in the laws of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and we likewise believe in the laws, landmarks, customs and traditions of Ancient Craft Masonry, and our allegiance to either or both is not conflicting with one another, and not in conflict with our sense of duty as a man, a Mason or an American citizen.

He copies also the criticism of Grand Master SMITH on our report, with the remark that it is the most extraordinary paragraph ever incorporated in a grand master's address.

BRO. MUNN'S report is highly praised, and he speaks very kindly of the report on correspondence, but finds a fly in the pot of ointment when he comes to our remarks about the Scottish Rite. He says:

The main feature of this report is his (as we think) unwarranted and unreasonable opposition to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. All supreme councils and pretended supreme councils are treated alike by his caustic and pungent pen. We heartily endorse our brother's views in keeping supreme council controversies out of our grand lodges. We as symbolic Masons know nothing of them, and have no part with them; but we cannot agree with him in terming all supreme councils as pseudo and spurious Masonic bodies.

As we cannot hope to point out anything that differentiates the Scottish Rite from genuine Masonry more clearly than his description of the "oligarchy" when he is criticising Past Grand Master SMITH, we shall not stop to argue the question with him, feeling sure that the leaven of what he already clearly sees will work out his complete salvation, which to one who regards the report of Past Grand Master LOCKWOOD, of Connecticut, as "the ablest exposition of Masonic law and jurisprudence that has come from any source," cannot be far off. Quoting the report in full, he says:

Of this very able and profound opinion, the grand master speaks thus: "Although myself a member in good standing in Lafayette Consistory, S. P. of R. S., of Bridgeport, I fully concur with Brother Lockwood regarding the

jurisdiction of this grand lodge." To which we desire to add our unctious amen.

We are, ourself, a member in good standing of all the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, including honorary membership in the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, and love that rite of Freemasonry with all the loyalty of our manhood, yet we fail to see wherein that unfortunate controversy of the two supreme councils with the Cerneau Rite, is or can be in any way the concern of symbolic Masons or grand lodges of symbolic Masonry. As Past Grand Master Lockwood has so deftly said, "We will have our energies fully occupied if we attend to our own business." Therefore, let us keep our fingers out of the fire that burns on our neighbor's hearthstone, lest we burn them.

Recurring to his review of Illinois, he says in closing:

As we are about to close our review of this grand lodge, we are taken by surprise by an unexpected yet very pleasant call, yea a visit, from our old friend and frater, Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, the present senior grand warden of this grand lodge (Illinois). Our good brother is looking about our country and city in a way, we presume, of recruiting his health. We were glad to see him, and truly wish that some other of our old Sucker friends would follow his example. Doctor, I ween that your state of health demands a veering from the ordinary grooves of life, and should you steer this way the latch-string is a yard long. Adieu, "Herr Docktor."

It is in our dreams to do that very thing when the long-postponed and elusive "day of leisure" comes. Meanwhile we can only take enough more time to say, *Auf Wiedersehen*.

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## WEST VIRGINIA, 1890.

26TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

NOV. 11, 1890.

The ambassador of Illinois, GEORGE E. SHOWERS, was not present.

The grand master (FRANK BURT) puts a great deal into a few words when he says:

The world is brighter and life is dearer to us because of our Masonic gatherings, and each of you will agree with me that our annual communications are productive of that spirit of fraternal regard and friendship not attained by other assemblage of men. Association is apt to determine largely our lot for time and eternity as well; then since our Masonic associations are desirable, healthful and profitable, are we not the more ready to applaud the Institution we now represent and which teaches friendship, morality and

brotherly love; elevating morally, socially and intellectually all who conform to its precepts. The practice of Masonic teachings means moral and intellectual development, a growth into truer and nobler manhood; it means humanity advanced and helped. Brethren, if we have striven to practice and inculcate the principles of Masonry, you do not need that I should tell you of the condition of the Craft. Neither individuals, societies nor communities can practice our teachings without attaining prosperity, influence and consequence. The harvest shall be likewise as we plant. The Supreme Grand Master of the Universe has made it so.

He reports that he had recognized the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, as authorized by the grand lodge to do on receiving evidence of the regularity of its formation. He tells how a junior warden-elect found out that the past master's degree was a part of the installation services:

July 7th, to Shryock Lodge, No. 47, to elect and install Junior Warden, treasurer and secretary at stated communication, July 18th. This dispensation was granted upon the application of R. W. Fred M. Weber, district deputy grand master, who was also the retiring master of the lodge, and upon the information that these officers elect refused to be installed. Under date of July 8th, however, I was informed by the master of Shryock Lodge that the junior warden elect had received the past master's degree with a view of taking his station as junior warden, and afterwards refused to be installed; whereupon I revoked the dispensation to elect and install a junior warden and instructed the master that the past master's degree is a part of the installation services and the brother who received it, having proceeded thus far, should finish the ceremonies and serve the lodge as junior warden.

We copy some of the eighteen decisions submitted:

1. Lodges U. D. cannot give dimitts—affiliate Masons, nor collect dues. Their powers are defined in the dispensation itself.

2. A lodge in this jurisdiction is competent to receive the petition of a *bona-fide* resident, without regard to any stated period of residence. This decision simply utters the situation as it exists. I am of opinion that the laws of this grand body should state a period of one year at least.

3. It is not lawful for a lodge to receive the petition of a profane who has been rejected, unless by the consent of the lodge in which the rejection was made; nor can said lodge give such consent until one year after such rejection.

4. A Master Mason in good standing may affiliate with any lodge that will admit him. If rejected he may renew his petition for membership to the same lodge or petition any other lodge as often as he thinks proper so to do. His standing as a Mason is not affected, nor are his rights abridged by being rejected on application for membership. His dimit should always accompany his petition.

5. A person who has a deformity on right shoulder blade next the back, of the size of a beef heart, who walks erect and is not hindered because of such deformity from gaining a livelihood is eligible, and his petition for the mysteries of Masonry may be received.

9. A Mason residing in Ohio may be admitted to membership in any lodge in this jurisdiction. His lodge being extinct, then his certificate from

the Grand Lodge of Ohio is a voucher of the same character as a dimit and may be so received.

11. To open a lodge on the first degree, seven Masons should be present. If the lodge is U. D. it is not material that the same seven Masons should be present, who made application for the dispensation, nor need they all be Master Masons.

12. A person whose right leg is three inches shorter than the left, being in all other respects eligible, should not be debarred from receiving the degrees if elected; since such defect in no way hinders him from practicing the precepts and complying with the ritual.

13. A person who has lost the second and third joints of fore finger of right hand, leaving a stub protruding either long or short is eligible. If the first or knuckle joint is destroyed he is not eligible. The finger being dislocated or disjoined, at the first or knuckle joint, thus leaving a part joint at the knuckle, he may be initiated.

14. Neither the W. M. nor wardens can tell to any brother how many cubes are in the box against a candidate for initiation. It is the positive duty of the master to check all inquiry concerning the ballot after it is taken and the result announced. The stationed officers announce all that is necessary to determine the result, and no member has any right to make further inquiry of any officer or brother concerning the ballot, the vote of any brother, or even to explain his own vote. The ballot is secret and the stationed officers cannot destroy its character. They are delegated by the lodge to perform the duties of their respective stations, and these duties are certainly in the line of maintaining the sacred character of the ballot, rather than destroying it by disclosing, and thus abusing the powers of their official stations.

16. The master of a lodge has power to admit or deny admission to visitors. He must in all cases use judgment and discretion, keeping in mind the harmony and best interests of the lodge as well as the right of visitation. It is the duty of the master to admit or deny as shall best preserve the right of visitation and peace in the lodge. For instance, objections on account of bad character should be heeded, and discipline should follow; objections because of personal grounds ought never to be made; if made, the master should act for the welfare of the fraternity.

17. A Lodge U. D. cannot perform the ceremonies of Masonic burial.

No. 1 leads us to ask what visible means of support lodges under dispensation have in West Virginia. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 9 are given as reflecting the law of jurisdiction in West Virginia, which differs from a majority of American jurisdictions in not requiring any stated length of residence—nothing more than it shall be *bona fide*. It will be observed that No. 9 states the law as it exists in Illinois—the right of a Master Mason to affiliate is not bounded by jurisdictional lines. No. 11 differs from Illinois law, which makes no distinction between lodges respecting the number required to be present. Nos. 5, 12 and 13 are copied as showing where the grand lodge placed the limit. The committee on jurisprudence say:

The only one of the decisions which the committee is not prepared to

endorse and approve is that numbered 12 in the report, which relates to the vexed question of the physical qualifications of a candidate, and which holds that "a person whose right leg is three inches shorter than the left," is eligible to the mysteries of Freemasonry. In 1875 this Grand Lodge approved a decision by Grand Master White declaring that "a petitioner whose left leg is two and one-half inches shorter than the right leg does not possess the physical qualifications required of a candidate for Masonry." In 1885 the Grand Lodge approved a decision by Grand Master Thornburg that "a profane whose right leg is four inches shorter than the other" is not eligible to the mysteries of Masonry. The decision, No. 12, referred to, is in direct opposition to the decisions made in 1875 and in 1885, and the question is thus presented, Will the Grand Lodge adhere to the former ruling or adopt the new? This Grand Lodge has in many respects relaxed the ancient rule of physical perfection, requiring a candidate to be "sound in all his limbs and members as a man ought to be," and we have embodied in what is known as Edict No. 8, a general rule upon the subject. Shall the door be opened wider. The committee is of opinion that the rulings made in 1875 and in 1885 upon this subject should be sustained and that decision No. 12 should be disapproved. Let us draw the line here and stand up to it.

Without seeing the parties we think it is often impossible to judge whether a candidate answers the requirements of the ancient law—which by the way nowhere says that a candidate must be "sound in all limbs and members as a man ought to be"—and that decisions made after our boyhood fashion of trading jack-knives, "unsight and unseen," are not always safe. The following record shows the disposition of the matter:

Grand Secretary Atkinson moved to strike out that portion of the report that overruled the decision of the grand master on the question of physical qualifications. After a long debate a vote was taken resulting: Ayes 10, noes 66. So the grand lodge refused to strike out.

The grand secretary then moved to substitute the following resolution for the section of the committee's report under controversy:

*Resolved,* That in all cases where an applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry is able to fulfill all of the requirements of the ritual, and is in good health, and of good moral character, he is hereby declared to be eligible to receive the mysteries of Freemasonry within this jurisdiction.

The ayes and noes were called for and the vote resulted: ayes 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ , noes 53 $\frac{2}{3}$ . So the resolution was declared lost.

On motion the report of the committee, in its original form, was regularly adopted.

The substitute offered by the grand secretary fully meets the requirements of the Charges of a Freemason. No. 16 shows a different view of the law than obtains in Illinois, where the power of a member to exclude a visitor by summary objection is recognized.

With reference to No. 17 we have just one word to say—Why?

The grand master praises the work of the district deputies, and their reports show that it is deserved. It is unusual to see such thorough reports outside of the Dominion of Canada.

The voluminous reports of the special committee on by-laws who overhauled the by-laws of every lodge in the jurisdiction, represents a mountain of labor, and with the by-laws at hand to refer to one could construct from it almost a cyclopedia of jurisprudence so far as it relates to lodges. They found but two in the whole number that were correct in every particular.

The committee on work report the grand lecturer and his deputies all thoroughly equipped, and a flattering degree of uniformity prevailing, and on a question submitted make the following report:

After a Master Mason's lodge has dispersed and is called on again by the master's gavel it is not proper for the brethren to give the due guard. There is no lodge until the master has declared the Master Mason's lodge at labor.

The grand lodge granted three charters and continued one dispensation, disposed of one lonely appeal case, and declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for reasons that are indicated in the following:

*Resolved*, That as soon as the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland submits to this lodge a formal notification that consent has been given for the organization of a new grand lodge, under the style and title of the "Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of New Zealand," and such request of said new grand lodge is presented with written signatures of the M. W. Grand Master and M. W. Grand Secretary of said new grand lodge, authenticated by the seal thereof; then the grand master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of West Virginia shall issue his proclamation recognizing said grand lodge as legitimately established, and that fraternal relations between this grand lodge and that shall be regularly opened.

Considering the history of the organization of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, the first of the conditions named in this resolution sounds terribly queer, to say the least.

JOHN M. HAMILTON, of Grantsville, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 38), again by Grand Secretary ATKINSON, past grand master, is a very condensed review of American grand lodges in which Illinois finds a place,

This pamphlet is embellished with wood cut portraits of the incoming grand master (HAMILTON) and Past Grand Master WILLIAM H. H. FLICK.

## WISCONSIN, 1891.

47TH ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 9, 1891.

The representative of Illinois, Bro. JOHN W. LAFLIN, was on duty as usual in the southeast.

The address of the grand master (N. M. LITTLEJOHN) is a very fine paper. He announces the death of JOHN M. ROUNTREE, past junior grand warden, at eighty-five. He was a charter member of Melody Lodge, No. 2, which took its first charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1844, and took an active and prominent part in organizing the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. The grand master quotes from a letter from Past Grand Master SMITH, of this jurisdiction, relative to his making:

“Major John H. Rountree, of your city, was a distinguished pioneer of the great Northwest, and the oldest Mason at date of his death that had been made in Illinois—certainly in the frontier town of Galena, then the commercial center of the Mississippi Valley. I find in the records of Strangers' Union Lodge, No. 14, Galena, that John H. Rountree, of Platteville, Territory of Wisconsin, petitioned for the degrees of Freemasonry, May 29, 1828, and the records show that he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason March 21, 1829. He continued a member of that lodge as long as it existed. I have known Bro. Rountree since early in the fifties, and now desire to bear my tribute to his worth as a man and a Mason.”

He announced also the death of JOHN MATHESON, past junior grand warden, at the early age of forty-six, a strong man, much beloved.

We touch some of the fifteen decisions submitted by the grand master:

That where a ballot has been taken at a special meeting it is the duty of the master to declare it null and void and take a new ballot; that a lodge may, at the request of a brother who has renounced the name by which he is known on its records, by a majority vote substitute his new name after having received satisfactory evidence that he has changed his name in accordance with the laws of the State in which he lives, which seems all right at first blush, but on reflection we are led to ask whether if the change is legally made the lodge would have the right to ignore it, which a vote upon the question would imply; that there is no Masonic law authorizing an objection to affiliation; that where a waiver of jurisdiction is asked the proper lodge for the applicant to petition is the lodge receiving the waiver; that it would be a violation of the landmarks to make a man a Mason, one of whose legs is about four inches shorter than the other, necessitating the use of crutches; that in case of delay in granting a dimit, the brother is “clear of the books” if he has paid up to the time he asked for it; that the grand master has no authority to act in the matter when a lodge seeks to change its meetings to a place other than that named in its charter, because it is in ef-

fect an amendment of the charter, a difficulty which the Illinois law meets by a provision specifying the conditions under which the grand master may act; that the grand master not having authority to dispose of material belonging to another State cannot give a dispensation authorizing a lodge to receive the petition of an applicant residing in Minnesota without infringing upon that jurisdiction, which, although it received the endorsement of the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge, seems to us to miss the real point involved. Of course the grand master cannot seize the material of Minnesota lodges, but the Minnesota lodge having jurisdiction can waive it, and then if the grand master refuses to suspend the Wisconsin law which prohibits its lodges of making Masons of non-residents, he must do it for some other reason than that assigned, because that reason no longer exists. He also decided that in determining territorial jurisdiction distances must be calculated from the lodge-room without reference to corporation or town lines, which accords strictly with Illinois law.

Two years before, the grand lodge declared the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors to be a 'Masonic crime,' and made it the duty of the lodges to restrain it as far as possible by trial and punishment. It having come to the grand master's knowledge that in some of their lodges this duty has been wholly disregarded, he says:

By our constitution the three ranking officers of every lodge are made a committee on discipline. If such committee in any lodge allow gross violations of the foregoing resolution to exist without action on their part, the grand master would be justified in suspending them from their official positions for the neglect of duty.

He does not, however, forget the prior duty to the erring brother, as the following—alike creditable to his head and heart—will show:

If in this world there ever comes to the human heart a foretaste of the joys and the rewards of the Great Hereafter, it comes through acts of charity and kindness to our unfortunate and erring fellow beings. If a brother will not heed your kindly admonitions, if after every effort to reclaim him, he still pursues his downward course, then it is the duty of the lodge to vindicate the reputation of our institution, by resort to trial and punishment. Let your Masonic duties come in their proper order. Kindly admonition and fraternal persuasion first, trial and punishment as a last resort.

He alludes to the evil which exists in some of the lodges of electioneering for office, and forcibly says: "It is true that there is great honor in being called to fill high official positions in Masonry, but a person is honored only when he is *selected* for the office through the confidence and by the voluntary action of his brethren, and not when he *selects* the office he would have, and obtains it through bargain and intrigue." These are timely words and they apply as well to grand lodges as to the constituent bodies.

The grand master thinks Masonry should seek new fields to conquer,

and says what it needs to-day is some great object for which the Masons of the world can unitedly labor. Accordingly he bespeaks for the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin the distinguished honor of inaugurating some plan for the abolition of war and the bringing about a federation of humanity, with a view, as we judge, of presenting the plan to the world at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. If anybody is looking to be "told to do some great thing," then we agree that the scale on which Chicago works makes it the appropriate place wherein to "exemplify the work," so to speak, preparatory to the dispersion of the tribes that shall carry a knowledge of it to the uttermost parts of the earth; but we have no fears but Masonry will continue to justify its existence if it only continues to do simply the duty which lies closest at hand.

The grand lodge trustees who were ordered by the grand lodge last year to submit a plan for a charity fund, submitted a report embodying a plan for an emergency fund involving a per capita tax in addition to that now paid for grand lodge expenses, but proceed to give their reasons why they think it should not be adopted, and although we fear we have already transcended the limits we had set for this report, their remarks contain so much shrewd common sense that we cannot forbear quoting a portion of them:

*Third.* If statesmanship embraces a close consideration of the correlation between causes and effects, and the philosophic and practical analyses of their origin and growth, then by a parity of reasoning, it may be truthfully said that Masonic charity is the grandest exemplification of the institution of Masonry, but if the causes that would create a charity fund should have the effect of creating in the minds of some of our Masonic brethren, too lazy to work, that they could be supported by Masonic charity, the grandest purpose of our beloved institution would have been perverted to an ignoble end.

*Fourth.* We believe there is a very wide distinction between true Masonic charity and Masonic sentiment, and while your trustees yield to none in their allegiance to the true spirit of the best there is in our noble Order—while deserving charity would find us willing to give as freely and generously and with hearts as overflowing with sympathy as any, still we are of the opinion that to establish a charity fund by this grand lodge in its present prosperous condition, would only be to invite and encourage a dependence where independence has heretofore existed. It would be to educate some of our brethren to feel that the only purpose of the fraternity was to support them and very soon forget the old adage that "God helps him who helps himself."

*Fifth.* There is a trite saying "let well enough alone." We have borne the burdens that have been placed upon us admirably and well by the most liberal and noblest charity, and this grand lodge is still competent to dispense its charity in a most magnificent manner, as it has done in the years past without the establishment of a charity fund, and in this respect it will never suffer by comparison with other sister jurisdictions. We believe the true principle is that dispensation of charity should be among the subordinate lodges, who have every opportunity of judging of the merit and worthiness of the applicant, and if the subordinate lodge is too poor financially to meet

the demands made upon it, the grand lodge will never refuse, as in the past, to come to their aid by voting such sums of money as may legitimately be required. We submit the accompanying resolutions.

The grand lodge agreed to the report and indefinitely postponed the plan.

Four charters were granted, one of them to a lodge that had not worked under dispensation.

Among the amendments to the Constitution and which lie over until next year, is one in which the idea again crops out that a representative should receive no more in mileage and per diem than his lodge has paid as dues, when the very purpose of paying mileage and per diem is to enable weak and distant lodges to be represented. These lodges pay just as much as the stronger so long as the tax is per capita—just so many cents a head. The tax lies on the members, not on the lodge.

The committee of five on universal peace and morality not appearing with a report, the grand master continued it until next year—the quarter-centennial.

N. M. LITTLEJOHN, of Whitewater, grand master, and JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (pp. 63) is another of those cameos that have won for the author, Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, so much deserved praise as an artist and reporter. The few strokes which bring out Illinois are deftly and cleanly made.

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## WYOMING, 1890.

16TH ANNUAL.

CHEYENNE.

DEC. 2, 1890.

The representative from Illinois, WILLIAM DALEY, the junior past grand master, was present.

The address of the grand master (LEROY S. BARNES) is very brief. He announces the death of O. P. YELTON, past deputy grand master, and reported the past year one of peace and good will in the jurisdiction.

In a case wherein a gentleman was elected to receive the degrees and

then absolutely refused, through fright, to proceed, he advised that after waiting a reasonable time for him to present himself for initiation, his money should be refunded. This was the only thing referred to him that was not covered by the grand lodge by-laws, and this he considered more as fraternal advice than as a decision. The grand lodge agreed that the advice was proper. He reported having given a dispensation authorizing a lodge to anticipate by a week the annual election that would otherwise fall on Christmas eve, and the grand lodge while in session gave another lodge permission to hold its election a week earlier still, for the same reason. Under Maryland we have referred to the reasons why we think dispensations should not issue to authorize a lodge to hold its election *before* the stated time.

The grand lodges of North Dakota and Tasmania were recognized; Rawlins agreed upon as the place of next meeting; the grand master authorized to appoint a committee of six to agree upon the work and report it to the grand lodge next year, and the following laid over under the rule:

It is hereby moved that section 77 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming be amended as follows: After the word "require" insert the following: "It shall be the imperative duty of the master of any lodge to prefer charges against any brother of his lodge who is engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, and if found guilty he may be expelled or suspended, as the case may be."

EMILE A. ABRY was elected grand master; WM. L. KUYKENDALL re-elected grand secretary; both of Cheyenne.

The report on correspondence (pp. 55) is as usual the work of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL. Noticing Illinois for 1890, he says:

The grand orator, Rev. A. T. Wolff, delivered an excellent oration before the grand lodge. We recommend its perusal to our brethren who are continually prating and orating about Adam, Moses and Solomon being Masons. He followed the grand master's advice, who said, "Don't give us a flowery talk about the antiquity of Masonry; that is done to death. Talk about something else." Which he proposed to do and did do, to the great relief, no doubt, of the brethren assembled.

His willingness to put up with a Masonic ancestry less antique than Adam and his restitution of our patronymic—prized as an heirloom above the more saintly name he had substituted—are assurance to our prophetic soul that an examination of his left arm would disclose that complete absence of strawberry marks which proclaims a long-lost kinship.

He thus refers to a matter wherein we differed with him:

Our brother takes issue with our position in disapproval of Grand Master Smith's decision that a brother Master Mason may petition for membership wherever he pleases, without regard to jurisdictional lines. In answer to his comments on our position, we do not question the right of any brother remaining a member of a lodge when he changes his residence to another State. In

such case the brother may not desire to dimit and become a non-affiliate even temporarily, whilst in the other case referred to in decision, the brother dimits purposely that he may become a member in another State than the one in which he resides. In one case the member makes no attempt to non-affiliate. In the other he non-affiliates to become a member where he does not reside. This we believe he should not be allowed to do. Where he has his residence is the place for him to become a member by affiliation, and there must be few if any grand lodge jurisdictions that permit affiliation without a residence therein for a certain definite time.

We hope that on further reflection he will recognize more fully a right which is rooted in the fact of membership in a family that is too big to be circumscribed by State lines and every member whereof is free.

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## ARIZONA, 1890.

9TH ANNUAL.

PHOENIX.

NOV. 11, 1890.

The representative of Illinois, CHARLES A. FISK, was not present according to the report of the committee on credentials, but the record shows that he was appointed and installed grand chaplain, and that the grand chaplain made a prayer at the closing. He may have been at his devotions when the report of the committee was made up.

It is pleasant to note the following under the sub-heading of Necrology in the address of the grand master (GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE), not only because of the freedom of the jurisdiction from bereavement, but because of the philosophical acceptance of the verdict of the majority which marks the true American:

I am happy in having to say that since our last annual session no member of this grand body has crossed the "dark river," although, politically speaking, on the fourth, several prominent members, myself included, silently sailed up the well known "Rio Salado."

The grand master recommended that those who had served as masters in other jurisdictions should be entered upon the rolls of their respective lodges as past masters but should not thereby become members of the grand lodge, and the regulations were amended accordingly, which we regard as a step in the right direction.

His one decision—that seven Master Masons are required to constitute a

quorum for the transaction of regular business and the election of candidates, was approved.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; enjoyed a visit from Past Grand Master ISAAC S. TITUS, of California; adopted the air-line rule in prescribing the territorial jurisdiction of lodges, a unanimous vote to be required for a waiver; ordered that no master should be installed until he shall present a certificate of his ability to confer the degrees in accordance with the Arizona ritual, from the grand lecturer or a past master; recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales and sent the application of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand to the committee on correspondence for investigation; and fixed upon Phoenix for its next place of meeting.

GEORGE W. CHEYNEY, of Tombstone, was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

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## CONNECTICUT, 1891.

103D ANNUAL.

NEW HAVEN.

JAN. 21, 1891.

Portraits of CLARK BUCKINGHAM, the retiring grand master, and EDWARD B. ROWE, past grand master, engraved on steel, embellish the Connecticut volume.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN W. MIX, was one of the nine past grand masters present.

The grand master (CLARK BUCKINGHAM) announced the death of NATHAN DIKEMAN, past grand sentinel, and JAMES E. COER, senior grand deacon.

The single decision submitted by him was approved; it is as follows:

*Question.* Can a candidate who has been duly elected by a lodge, and having been duly notified of the same, and neglecting to present himself for initiation, and the six months' time having expired as required by the by-laws of said lodge; could his petition be received by another lodge and acted upon until waiver of jurisdiction has been granted by the former lodge?

*Answer.* The lodge first receiving the petition of a candidate acquires jurisdiction over him, and holds such jurisdiction until it releases it. The

candidate forfeits his right to initiation, but the lodge forfeits nothing. If the lodge had rejected the candidate, it would not be contended that the other lodge could accept him without its consent. The principle is the same in each case. The candidate has submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the lodge, and that jurisdiction cannot be taken away without its consent.

The same question will be found otherwise decided in this report.

In conclusion he says:

In conclusion, I wish to call the attention of the craft to some of the errors that I have found the past year creeping into our time-honored institution, to-wit: such as assembling together as a lodge to perform Masonic labor upon a day that is strictly prohibited by our laws, and contrary to our Masonic teachings, also in imitating other organizations, which have for their motive a beneficiary purpose, where they have to resort to means we as Masons could not consistently with our Masonic teachings adopt.

This warning is still timely, although the danger arising from the reflected influence of modern secret societies with insurance features seems to us less pressing than it was a few years ago. It is still pressing enough, however, not to be forgotten for a moment, and to demand resistance wherever it shows itself in Masonry.

The grand secretary reported additions to the charity foundation fund amounting to \$696, and the report of the president of the board of managers gives the total of the fund as \$10,911.33. The grand secretary also reports the centennial volume far enough advanced to be ready to issue with the grand lodge proceedings.

The grand lodge requested Past Grand Master LOCKWOOD to publish a new edition of his Masonic Jurisprudence, now out of print; recognized the Grand Lodge of Peru; exchanged congratulatory telegrams with the Grand Lodge of Utah, then in session; and must have experienced—although it probably did not enjoy—a new sensation when Grand Senior Warden WILLIAM W. PRICE, on being elected deputy grand master, declined advancement because of the nature of his business which takes him away from home.

HUGH STERLING, of Bridgeport, was elected grand master; JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Hartford, re-elected grand secretary.

We regret the absence of the usual report on correspondence, and all the more on account of the cause—the illness of Grand Secretary WHEELER, the committee on correspondence, who we trust is by this time fully restored. Not being able to write the report in advance of the session, he suggested that it be omitted this year to give room for matter which seemed to him of more importance, explaining himself as follows:

We are just entering our second century, and for several years our lodges will be celebrating their centennial anniversaries. Would it not be

well to place on our printed records the names of petitioners for charter of every lodge in the State, the date of issue, where located, and by whom signed, that the record may not be destroyed. In some instances this data is lost, the charters having been burned and can never be replaced.

These little things, seemingly of no importance, will become more valuable as time wings its flight, and should be attended to when the opportunity to do so is available.

This suggestion is followed, and in addition the present officers, and the changes in the personnel of each lodge during the year, is given.

We recognize the wisdom and value of this, but for all that, in common with all the members of the guild we miss Bro. WHEELER's accustomed report.

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## IOWA, 1891.

48TH ANNUAL.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

JUNE 2, 1891.

It bespeaks the elegance of this volume of the Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa to say that it is like its predecessors bearing the imprint of the same house, except that it is more richly illustrated, having for its frontispiece a view of the exterior of the Masonic library at Cedar Rapids, numerous interior views of the same, and a fine portrait of Bro. ALBERT PIKE, dead April 2, 1891, in his eighty-second year.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH CHAPMAN, sent a letter of regrets for his enforced absence.

The grand lodge was escorted from the library building to the opera house by "Apollo Commandery, No. 25, Templar Masons," which we presume to mean Knights Templars, the new name being a slip of the pen by the grand secretary. Since the Grand Lodge of Iowa has admitted the grand chapter to partnership in the government of the Craft in that jurisdiction, it is quite appropriate that the worshipful brother (C. H. COGSWELL) who so creditably discharged the duty of welcoming the grand lodge should be ostentatiously paraded in the journal of proceedings as a past grand high priest. The grand master responded to the address of welcome in most excellent taste. It is gratifying to note that the grand lodge is still opened, and that such of its business as it is still permitted to participate in, is transacted on the third degree.

The address of the grand master (JAMES D. GAMBLE) is a strongly written paper of twenty-seven closely printed pages. He submits three decisions: *First*, that a Master Mason not a member of that particular lodge cannot stay a petitioner for the degrees therein by objection or otherwise, without action on the part of the lodge. *Second*, that under the revised code, as before its adoption, the right of objection by a member may be exercised even to prevent the spreading of the ballot on a petition, as well as after a petitioner has been elected. *Third*, that a member has the right to exclude a visitor by peremptory objection, for although under the provisions of the code the control of visitation lies with the master, yet his discretionary power is limited by the provision, "having in view the usages of the Craft and the interest of the particular lodge." The committee on jurisprudence discovered that a section of the code imperatively requires the ballot to be spread after the committee has reported, and the decision was modified accordingly. Seeing that the right of objection is in its nature and origin a supplemental right, not coming into existence until the natural and regular means of self-protection, the ballot, has been exhausted, we should be surprised at the judgment of the committee that it may be exercised before the committee has reported, were it not for the evidence furnished by the subsequent proceedings that they were selected by the grand master to be his echo, and that in this respect he made no mistake in his selection.

The grand master again attacks what he calls the "romantic provisions" of their "tender law" respecting non-affiliates as being indefensibly wrong, and recommends stringent legislation. He says it is no answer to the proposition that such legislation will be effectual, to say that some other jurisdictions have tried it without avail; but to any but that class of minds which is firmly convinced that the only thing required to make water run up-hill is an act of congress, the lesson of universal experience in this matter, that non-affiliation has gone on increasing *pari passu* with the increasing severity of legislation against it, would seem to be worth heeding. It is no wonder that non-affiliation is on the increase, as stated by the grand master, in Iowa. The only wonder is that an institution whose strength and support is harmony, has not disintegrated still faster since the Grand Lodge of Iowa took the cover off of the Pandora's box of High Riteism. Years must elapse at best before the Craft in Iowa can settle down to its normal condition out of which can come a just judgment as to the effects of the present law which the grand lodge decided should have further trial.

The grand master also strongly urges the founding of a Masonic home and reproaches the grand lodge for its apathy in the matter, reminding the brethren that wordy resolutions written on cheap paper are very poor satisfaction for a famishing stomach.

The response of the committee on the grand master's address had in it something of what the present grand master (PHELPS) would call "the moan-

ing of an adverse wind," but recommended inquiry by a committee through a circular letter to the lodges, as to the probable number needing the shelter of such an institution, and a report as to its probable cost and the expense *per capita* for the inmates. The grand lodge, however, had an opinion whose wisdom we are not disposed to question, which found expression in the adoption of the following substitute:

This grand lodge fully endorses the noble sentiments of brotherly love and charity expressed by the grand master, but it is the opinion of the grand lodge that a Masonic Home is not necessary in this jurisdiction at the present time, and that Masonic charity can be more satisfactorily, economically and equitably dispensed by the constituent lodges, as now done.

The grand master announces the death of JOSEPH LYMAN and CHRISTOPHER L. BINKLEY, past junior grand wardens; and EDWIN EUGENE AINSWORTH and JOHN CALVIN PARISH, neither of whom had held office in the grand lodge, but both had attained prominence in the grand commandery.

The grand master details his pursuit and punishment of the brethren who remained obdurate in the heresy of Cerneauism beyond the date fixed for recantation. He says:

In obedience to your instructions, and in conformity with the law enacted at your last session, I caused to be prepared and filed with me by the Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden proper informations against thirteen different Master Masons residing and holding membership within this jurisdiction, charging each of them with un-Masonic conduct, in violating the provisions of Chapter 37 of our Code. Upon filing these informations I immediately served upon each of the accused parties a notice thereof, together with a copy of the information in each separate case, in the manner and form required by law, and required the accused in each case to plead and object to the sufficiency of such information within a specified time, which in some instances was done. In due time I appointed a committee, consisting of Brothers L. C. Blanchard, George W. Ball and T. R. Ercanbrack, with authority and direction to take the evidence and report their findings in each case, as provided and required by the law. The times and places of taking such evidence were fixed in advance by the committee, and in each case where pleas and objections had been filed due notice thereof was duly given and legally served on the accused brother, and he required to attend in case he desired so to do. After such committee had taken the evidence as directed, they made their report and findings in each case, and filed the same with the grand secretary as required by the law; and in each case the committee found the accused "guilty" as charged in the information. Thereupon I issued an order, in the shape of a circular-letter, declaring each of the parties so found guilty duly "Suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry," and had a copy thereof forwarded to each of the subordinate lodges within our jurisdiction, with directions to the master of the same that he cause such order to be audibly read in open lodge at the next regular meeting after the receipt of the same. [For copy of such circular see appendix hereto.] Although the committee in taking the evidence visited Creston, Council Bluffs, Cedar Rapids, Davenport and Sioux City, where most of the accused brethren reside, yet in each case the parties accused failed and neglected to put in a personal appearance, or make any defense whatever, and

treated the matter with contempt and indifference. These cases will in due time be taken up for final action and disposal.

He also reports that the lodge of which one of the accused (GEO. P. WILSON) was a member (Brilliant Lodge, No. 433, at Creston), while his case was pending granted him a dimit on the 21st of November; that his order declaring him suspended, dated Dec. 2, was received, read and filed at the December meeting of the lodge, and that subsequently—Jan. 22, 1891—the master and secretary issued to him a certificate directed to a lodge in Colorado, to the effect that he was a Master Mason in good standing. He thereupon arrested the charter of the lodge and the jewels of the officers named, and recommends that the charter be revoked. Subsequently the grand lodge revoked the charter.

We now recur to the closing remark of Grand Master GAMBLE in the quotation made above, that “these cases will in due time be taken up for final action and disposal.” Bro. PARVIN complains that Bro. GAMBLE is unjustly criticised for simply carrying out the mandatory legislation of his grand lodge. Let us see. And first let us recall the fact that in the interest of one of the parties to this factional broil among the imperialists the Grand Lodge of Iowa has volunteered—we use the term *volunteered* out of deference to Bro. PARVIN who says that the supreme council didn't have any hand in the business—to overthrow the jurisprudence of the Charges of a Freemason and substitute the Star Chamber proceedings of an inquisition foreign to the “vicinage.” In other words, while in the case of all the felonies of the catalogue, original jurisdiction is left with the lodge where the landmark places it, in the case of those who offend against the majesty of the reigning dynasty of the Holy Empire it is taken from the lodge and vested in the grand lodge, or, during the recess, in the grand master to be by him exercised through a royal commission appointed by the crown to try the cases in which the crown itself has brought the complaint and framed the indictment. It is in this class of cases that the Draconian law recently enacted by the Grand Lodge of Iowa applies, including the following section quoted by Grand Master GAMBLE in his report:

By Section 372 of the Code it is provided, among other things, that “in all cases where the proceedings herein provided for are had when the Grand Lodge is not in session, and when the committee by its report finds that the accused is guilty of the charges preferred, such report and findings shall be entered of record in the office of the Grand Secretary, and from that date the accused shall stand *suspended* from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until the the next session of the Grand Lodge, when *final action shall be taken on such report by the Grand Lodge.*”

The italics are ours.

We now quote from the record at the time these cases were “taken up for final action and disposal”:

Grand Master Gamble presented and read his report upon the report of the committee appointed to take testimony and present their findings in reference to certain Masons (13) charged with unmasonic conduct by the Junior Grand Warden.

At the conclusion of which he declared each and all of the following eight Masons, duly and legally "expelled from all the rights, privileges, and benefits of Masonry," under and by virtue of the laws of the Grand Lodge, viz :

J. G. Graves, Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 263, Cedar Rapids.  
 E. J. Babcock, Davenport Lodge, No. 37, Davenport.  
 J. B. Morgan, Davenport Lodge, No. 37, Davenport.  
 Monroe Ebi, Trinity Lodge, No. 208, Davenport.  
 F. C. Hills, Landmark Lodge, No. 103, Sioux City.  
 C. C. Wales, Landmark Lodge, No. 103, Sioux City.  
 N. B. Evarts, Acacia Lodge, No. 176, Webster City.  
 L. E. Hurlbut, Ashlar Lodge, No. 111, Ft. Dodge.

*And further*, That this declaration and paper be entered of record *as part of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge*.

Again the italics are ours and they emphasize the fact that the act by which eight Masons by him found guilty of the crime of constructive treason defined by an *ex post facto* law, are declared duly and legally expelled by the grand master, is ordered to be entered of record *as part of the proceedings of the grand lodge*, when, notwithstanding the unmistakable provision of the law that "final action shall be taken on such report by the grand lodge," that body is not permitted to open its lips!

There seems to have been a waste of Bro. PARVIN'S fiery indignation at our speaking of the executive of his grand lodge as a prosecuting attorney, aired as it was in the superfluous defense of a grand master who is not only swift to be the detective, prosecuting attorney, jury and judge which the latter day jurisprudence of Iowa makes him, but is also emulous of the title "Lord High Executioner."

After the grand master had ordered his own lawless act in these cases entered of record as a part of the proceedings of the grand lodge, he took up the other five cases "for final action and disposal." The record continues:

He then read a further report, being the report of the committee in reference to each of the cases of Wilson, Barber, Mitchell, Steadman, and Bennet (5), each of which reports were severally, as read seriatim, "approved" by the Grand Lodge, whereupon

The Grand Master then severally declared each and all of the five following Masons duly and legally "expelled from all the rights, privileges, and benefits of Masonry," as aforesaid, viz. :

[The brethren above named.]

And further,

*Ordered* such declaration be entered of record as a part of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

The record shows that in these cases the reports were severally “‘approved’ by the grand lodge.” The record does not show that they were approved under the gag law, all debate being arbitrarily cut off.\*

Excluding for the moment the eight cases wherein the grand master assumed to expel the accused in defiance of the law which declares that final action shall be taken on the report by the grand lodge, we doubt if in the annals of any grand lodge a parallel can be found to the action had in these five cases which appear by the record to have been disposed of according to the forms of law, but in which the substance of the law, such as it is, is denied.

But this is not the end of the high-handed acts of the autocrat of a grand lodge whose boast it is that the grand master possesses no powers not granted to him by its constitution. We find in the second day’s proceedings that upon the presentation of the additional report of the committee on credentials, the deputy grand master (MARTIN) being in the chair, Past Grand Master JOHN SCOTT—than whose name none in the annals of Iowa Masonry is more honorable—offered an amendment relative to which the record says:

Brother Scott, Past Grand Master, presented an amendment to the report, which Grand Master Martin (presiding) ruled out of order. [The complainant having failed to file with the committee the *certificate* of his qualification entitling him to such representation.]

WHEREAS, Section I of the second article of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Iowa provides that Masters for the time being of the several chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge constitute the leading element in its composition;

AND WHEREAS, The records of this Grand Lodge show that for thirty-five years last past the lodge known as Nevada Lodge, No. 99, has borne a rightful place on the rolls of this Grand Lodge;

AND WHEREAS, The returns of said lodge have been duly made to this Grand Lodge for the full term of thirty-five years:

AND WHEREAS, The schedule of Grand Lodge dues—page 37 of the Grand Secretary’s report—for the current year, amounting to \$69.00, have been fully paid:

AND WHEREAS, The returns of said lodge No. 99 show that John Scott, a member of said lodge with the qualifications required by law, was duly and properly elected Master thereof, and is personally identified as such Master of said lodge:

AND WHEREAS, Said John Scott is personally present and demanding on behalf of the brethren of said lodge its right to representation herein; therefore

*Resolved*, That the committee on Credentials be, and are hereby, in-

\*Our authority for this statement is the worshipful brother AUSTIN A. CASSIL, master of Banner Lodge, No. 437, Grand River, Iowa, in a communication published in the *Masonic Review* (Cincinnati), for July, 1891, p. 346.

structed to enter the name of said John Scott upon the roll of membership herein, according to the rights of the lodge and the Master thereof.

This astounding ruling of the acting grand master and the bracketed reference to the "certificate" were a blind puzzle at first, indicating only the parentage but not the variety of the cat that we felt sure was in the meal bag. Recurring to the first report of the committee we found nothing referring to certificates, the report being in the usual form. Upon glancing over the list of representatives when we came to Jewel Lodge, No. 309, instead of the name of the representative we found the following: "W. M. *excluded* by order of grand master, being a member of *Cerneau* bodies." Referring to the grand master's list of brethren whose membership in the Cerneau bodies had been unearthed by him, with the expectation of getting some clue to the entry, we found that Jewel Lodge was not given as the Masonic home of any of the accused, and this, although his name was not given by the committee on credentials, showed that the excluded master was not a convicted Cerneauite, and so the riddle was as far from explanation as ever.

Happily, at this juncture, on opening the *American Tyler* (Detroit), of the issue of Sept. 3, 1891, which came to hand yesterday, we find a communication from Past Grand Master SCOTT which not only shows where the deputy grand master got his cue for declaring out of order a resolution that in addition to being germane to the subject before the grand lodge and being absolutely timely, involved a question of the highest privilege, but the nature and parentage of the certificate referred to in brackets by the grand secretary, and moreover that a material incident in the proceedings occurring when the committee on credentials made its first report was suppressed in the journal. More than this, it throws a flood of light upon the tyrannical and lawless methods by which the commonwealth of Freemasonry with its equal floor and equal eligibilities for every Craftsman, deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, is sought to be held in unholy alliance with a pinchbeck imperialism founded upon caste and privilege, denying the principles of representative government and substituting for the grand master chosen by the free suffrages of the Craft an autocratic head holding his office by a life tenure.

This published communication of Past Grand Master SCOTT is directed "To each Member of the Grand Lodge," and in the outset says:

MY BROTHER:—You no doubt remember that on the presentation of the Report of the Committee on Credentials I asked to be informed by the Committee why Nevada Lodge No. 99 was not enrolled as being represented. The Grand Master would not trust the Committee, chosen and drilled by himself, to answer me. Ignoring with contempt his own Committee, he answered for it, and with excited flourishes of his gavel declared that *he* would decide who were members of the Grand Lodge. With emphasis he said that no one could be enrolled without *his* consent while *he* occupied the chair.

Never before having seen a presiding officer of a deliberate body deny the right of the Body to judge of the qualifications of its own members, and hoping the ruling might not be deliberately arbitrary, illegal, and brutal, and to give an opportunity to retrace a step that might have been angrily or thoughtlessly taken, I rose to "a personal explanation and question of privilege." Even this, though a right never questioned among civilized men, was denied. The explanation was as much *your right to hear* as it was *mine to speak*. In the most haughty and offensive manner we were informed that there was no question before the Grand Lodge that could be discussed and that no explanation would be heard.

Manifestly here was where the deputy grand master got his cue for his indefensible ruling, but which fortunately did not keep the facts from the record; and the facts there set forth show that the question of privilege was a real one, involving as it did his rights and the rights of his lodge—his right to be enrolled and the right of his lodge to representation—both of which if those facts are undenied and undeniable were absolute, admitting of no question. Lest the deputy of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction for Iowa shall say that our comment is the prejudiced criticism of an outsider who knows not the facts, we will let an insider who is manifestly able to do the subject full justice—if any one can—characterize this action as it deserves. Says Bro. SCOTT in his open letter:

I rise now to the "question of privilege and explanation" that was then denied. I tell what all of us saw, as it appeared to me. You are a "cloud of witnesses" to the facts. I afterwards placed them before the Grand Lodge in the preamble and resolutions recorded in the Journal, on page 364. By persistence I got them on the record. But for this they would doubtless have slumbered in oblivion with the brutal edicts that were issued during the year, but not reported to the Grand Lodge. The record shows a perfect and complete claim on the part of Lodge No. 99 to representation in the Grand Lodge. (1) A reference to the Constitution which we have in the most solemn manner agreed to stand to and abide by. (2) That the Lodge has been rightfully borne upon the rolls for 35 years; had made the required returns; and had paid the dues demanded for the current year to amount of \$69.00. (3) That the duly elected Master of the Lodge, with all the legal qualifications, personally identified, was then present and demanding on behalf of the brethren of his Lodge, and of himself, *the absolute right to be enrolled*.

These are all the important facts. They were in possession of the Committee on Credentials. What more could legally or decently be demanded? To deny so plain a right is to be *deliberately false to the most solemn pledges known to Masonry*. Because it was felt that the brethren of the Grand Lodge could not be trusted to carry out the nefarious program of the conspirators the right to pass upon this question was denied them. The wresting from them of this right, a right essential to the very existence of the Body of which they were members, and dating from the earliest knowledge of deliberate Bodies, and parliamentary law, was a still less excusable enormity.

To do this under the flimsy gauze of a 'point of order' raised by the Grand Master himself, as a semblance of excuse for a fraud upon the body over which he had been called to preside, was an insult as much to the intel-

ligence of its members as it was brutal in method and in substance. I am glad to be able to say that in a varied experience of a not uneventful life, more than 40 years of which have been intimately associated with Freemasonry I never before saw such an exhibition of arrogance and assumption. It would not for a moment be tolerated in any other organization in any free country, and not in this except for our well known principle of obedience to constituted authority. To take advantage of this conservative principle in the commission of such an outrage and insult makes the act all the more contemptible as well as reprehensible.

The single line in which he speaks of the right of members to be enrolled under the conditions prescribed by the constitution, and the right of the brethren of the grand lodge to pass upon the credentials of its own members as "a right essential to the very existence of the body of which they were members," embodies so axiomatic a truth that it sweeps away at a stroke the pettifogging report of the facile committee on jurisprudence to whom was referred the following queries, submitted by Past Grand Master SCOTT on the last day of the session:

Is a representative deliberative body the only proper authority which can pass upon the credentials of its own members? What remedy has a constituent member of such a body when the presiding officer arbitrarily assumes to pass on credentials?

In response to the first of these queries, the committee say:

If this query is intended to refer to political or legislative bodies, especially those governed by parliamentary laws or usage, we would say, "Yes." But if intended to apply to Masonic bodies, the rule might be otherwise, as our laws, Section 233, Paragraph 10, among others, has the following provision: "The parliamentary usage of civil deliberative bodies is not recognized in Masonry, except in so far as it does not conflict with our well established customs, and the time-honored powers of the grand master. The parliamentary usage of Masonry is a something peculiar to itself. Its outlines are to be found in the Ancient Constitution, Rules of Order, and the laws of the grand lodge." Our laws further teach us that the unwritten law consists of time-honored customs, usages, etc.

Following in the wake of the thought that no doubt prompted this query, we might say: The form or condition of credentials necessary to admit a constituent member to a seat in this grand lodge does not appear to have been defined by the written law of this grand jurisdiction, or how members shall be admitted to the sessions of this grand lodge. But by an emphatic unwritten law, long since indulged in by grand lodges and grand masters, and especially so by the grand masters of this jurisdiction, the grand master has directed the form, manner, and conditions of credentials to be signed and subscribed to by the members claiming membership herein, and so far his right to do so does not appear to have been questioned.

Your committee must conclude, therefore, that in the absence of any written law directing the matter of credentials, and following the rule, "custom, and usage" so long recognized by this grand jurisdiction, the grand master may pass upon the form and conditions of credentials of the members asking recognition in this grand lodge.

The committee is unfortunate that in its attempt to darken counsel by its talk about the *form* of credentials when it was the *substance* of the representative's right that was at stake, it appealed to the "Ancient Constitutions" and to the "time-honored customs, usages, etc." Unfortunate because by the Ancient Constitutions the grand lodge—as is specifically set forth by the regulations "hereunto annexed"—"consists of and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of *all* the regular particular lodges upon record, with the grand master at their head"—and that Nevada Lodge, No. 99, which was arbitrarily excluded from the grand lodge was one of the regular particular lodges upon record and an integral part of the Grand Lodge is undenied and undeniable; unfortunate in referring to time-honored customs and usages, because by custom and usage as universal and as long established as the existence of grand lodges, members have been admitted to their rights therein upon proof of possessing the qualifications prescribed by the *enacted* law of the grand lodge.

It goes without saying that so far as the language of the committee is intended to convey the idea that the conditions on which a member of the grand lodge *has a right to be listed as such* have not been defined by the written law, or so far as it is intended to convey the idea that the grand master either in Iowa or elsewhere has ever directed the "conditions" of credentials in the sense that he has made the exercise of the representative's rights contingent on any other conditions than those named in the constitution and laws of the grand lodge, it has, so far as we know, not a shadow of foundation in fact. That his right to instruct the committee in the *modus operandi* of ascertaining and recording who possesses the qualifications prescribed by the constitution and laws has never been questioned is the most conclusive evidence that he has never presumed to direct any course that affected these qualifications either by taking from or adding to them. As an illustration let us take the method pursued in Illinois, instituted by Grand Master CREGIER at the suggestion of the writer twenty years ago, in which by a system of cards distributed to the representatives with the blank returns, by them presented—after having entered their name, rank and lodge upon them—successively to the committees on credentials and mileage and per diem, the necessity of reading the time-consuming reports of either of these committees *in extenso* is obviated. The committee on credentials takes from the card the name of the representative correctly spelled by himself and lists it with his rank against his lodge already entered upon their blank report; passing to the committee on mileage and per diem close at hand, his name is entered upon their blank and from that blank the mileage already computed is entered upon his card, by which process each representative has that portion of the reports of each of these committees, which refers to him, in his own pocket and can call attention to any error made by either when their reports are presented, or before. This card he surrenders to the committee on mileage and per diem when he receives his mileage and per diem

order. This system has been firmly fixed for years, but it is nowhere defined in any written law because it is only a method of applying the law, neither adding to or taking from the law itself. No one has ever questioned the right of the grand master to institute the method, not only because its vast utility and economy at once commended itself to all, but because it in no wise interfered with their rights under the law.

A recurrence to Past Grand Master SCOTT's open letter discloses the manner in which the grand master assumed not to apply the law respecting the qualifications of members, but to make new law:

I come now to further "personal explanation." It was current talk, believed by many, that I was that dreaded horror, "A Cerneau." As a Master Mason I do not, and *can not know* what or who is "a Cerneau." Nor as a student of Masonic History can I learn this with certainty. The testimony and the criminating and recriminating charges of the High Rite people are contradictory and confusing. But the testimony is clear that I am what Albert Pike was, and what our own Ill. Brother Parvin is, save only the mysteries of the 33, which includes the secret constitutions that are said to confer upon those which possess them *absolute authority over all Masons in their jurisdiction*, and of which the knowledge is not given to those who attain only to the 32d degree.

By reference to page 65 of the appendix to the fifth bound volume of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa it is seen that I "received the degrees of the A. and A. Rite at the hands of Ill. Albert G. Mackey, in 1856." He was then, as in 1853, when Albert Pike was introduced by him to the same Rite, Secretary-Treasurer General of the Southern Jurisdiction, with head quarters at Charleston, S. C.; see page 198 appendix to the Journal of 1891 of Iowa Annals. If then, with the Illustrious Pike, and the Illustrious Parvin, the head of the Rite in Iowa, I trace my lineage in the High Rite through the Jewish dealers in second hand goods at Charleston, to the French tailor who invented it at Paris, there can be no *bar-sinister* on my escutcheon. "The Inquisition" must, therefore, have been satisfied with my actual standing, and could have had no thought of any possible *clandestine* association on which to base the order for defrauding Lodge No. 99 of its right to representation in the Grand Lodge.

The Journal says that I "failed to file with the Committee the certificate of qualification." I was passed by the Committee and entered on their record as one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge without signing the Certificate. Were special privileges granted to members because of supposed dignities? Or is there something that attaches to common Master Masons which causes their constitutional rights to be ignored by Grand Masters and their selected committees? I append the certificate which I was required to sign as Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 99, but not required to sign as a Past Grand Master.

"I hereby certify that I am not a member of, or in any wise connected with, the Grand Consistory of the State of Iowa of S. P. of the R. S. 32 degree or any of its subordinate Bodies under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council 33 degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies."

Having cited Section 15, Chapter 2 of the Code, which says "it is the

duty of the grand master to preside in the grand lodge, and therein decide all questions of order," the committee on jurisprudence say:

There is no provision in the constitution limiting the power and authority of the grand master in the matter of providing the form of credentials. We therefore conclude that he is invested with full power and authority to provide the form of the credentials and the manner of their presentment to the grand lodge. Having provided what the form of credentials shall be and the manner of their presentment to the grand lodge, the grand master is, by the provisions of Section 15, Chapter 2, of the Code, authorized to declare any motion or attempt to change the form of such credentials or the manner of their presentment to the grand lodge out of order, and should he do so we are of the opinion that his action would not be an arbitrary assumption of power, but strictly in accordance with his authority under Masonic law.

The only remedy that a brother would have in such case would be to comply with the order of the grand master by signing the credentials provided and presenting them to the committee on credentials in proper form.

If there is no provision in the constitution limiting the power of the grand master in the matter of providing the form of credentials, if the constitutional provision defining the membership of the grand lodge is inoperative against the arbitrary power of the grand master to exclude those whom it declares to be members, what remedy would the brethren have if he should direct the committee on credentials to exclude all masters and wardens and include only such persons as he should designate? Manifestly if there is no restraining power in the constitutional declaration defining the composition of the grand lodge, he may take *from* the qualifications recognized by that instrument with the same freedom that he exercises, with the approval of his committee on echo, in adding *to* them.

Apart from the fact that the indefensible legislation of the Grand Lodge of Iowa by which manifest and glaring dissent from the original plan of Masonry is attempted to be validated as Masonry, is an example of defiance of the constraint of paramount and confessedly unchangeable law, there is no basis even by implication in its action for the act of the grand master in setting up a thumb-screw cunningly devised for the double purpose of forcing a confession of the guilt of constructive treason on the one hand, and on the other of purging the grand lodge of all who were not abject enough to prefer submission to a lawless act rather than encounter the suspicion of sympathizing with those who had been placed under the ban.

It is refreshing to know that in Iowa, as elsewhere, there are those who like Bro. SCOTT are connected with what Bro. PARVIN denominates the loyal Scottish Rite bodies, who are strong enough to turn the shafts of misrepresentation and loyal enough to Ancient Craft Masonry to refuse to sacrifice their manhood by conformity to the lawless demands of those who would surrender its supremacy and divide its heritage with dissenters. His words

ring out clear and strong as the blast of a silver bugle, a call to the legitimate and constitutional defense of its equal rights, privileges and immunities:

I could not certify that I am not "*in any wise connected with*" the body referred to; for, while I do know it to be true, I suspect that I have an interest in a certain case in the Courts in which I am helping to pay costs and Attorneys fees, and that I am contributing my share of some thousands of dollars to the support of the Officers and Committees, including traveling expenses and extra work of stenographers, of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, the principal concern of which for two or more years past seems to have been to manage the concerns of the body described by capital letters which as a Master Mason I do not understand. If so, I am in some "wise" or *unwise* way "connected with" that body. But I told the Committee truly when I said I could not in good conscience and with self respect sign the "Certificate of qualification." This must have been the burden of my offense, and for this the Brethren of Lodge No. 99 were made to suffer a deliberate wrong.

I am told that other Lodges were denied representation on the same grounds. Next year it may be your Lodge, and for no better reason than the arbitrary will of some booted and spurred imported Scottish Knight, who would in mere wantonness ride rough shod over American Masons. For myself I say, as I said substantially in open Grand Lodge, that in the interest of manly independence I will resist tyranny while red blood fills my veins. I will unhorse him who would recklessly trample down my brethren, myself, the Ancient Charges of a Freemason, or the Landmarks the Masonic Fathers set up.

If this be not done, where is our safety? If we permit our Constitutional rights to be wrested from us, and our fundamental law treated with contempt at the demand of some High Rite this year, what will guard us next year from the demands of the "Royal Order of Scotland," the "Mystic Shrine," the "Owls," or the "Calathumpians?" Let us call a halt. Let us return to a government of Craft Masons, for Craft Masons, by Craft Masons. Let us hear once more from the chair in Grand Lodge the pleasant queries, "*What is the pleasure of the Grand Lodge?*" "Is the Grand Lodge ready for the question?" This will be a welcome change, if we shall ever reach it from the recent custom of demanding assent as a cut throat demands a purse.

The grand master closed his address with quite an eloquent peroration, after having delivered a lengthy dissertation on brotherly-love, which it must be confessed does great credit to his imagination.

The grand secretary reports that the semi-centennials of two of the lodges had occurred during the year, one of them—that of Iowa Lodge, No. 2, at Muscatine—having been properly observed. He contributes memorial notices to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, including J. ADAMS ALLEN and NORMAN T. GASSETTE, of Illinois, but we find nothing outside of the memorial tablet department respecting the Iowa dead additional to that found in the grand master's address. In his report as librarian he refers specifically to the Parvin Autograph Collection, which appears to be of great richness and variety and will of course become of constantly increasing value.

He also refers to the "Shrine Case," a large and fine symbolic case presented by the illustrious potentate of that order in Cedar Rapids, in behalf of the resident Arabs, to contain papers contributed by them. Iowa having gone into the business of defining "Masonic bodies," he feels obliged by the fact that the "Shriners" are not included in the Iowa schedule to explain that "the Ancient Arabic order" is "*not* a Masonic institution," but a "'society of Masons"—a distinction with a difference." He then undertakes to explain the reason why it differs from chapters of Royal Arch Masons, commanderies of "Templar Masons," and consistories of Scottish Rite Masons:

The requirements for admission to the Temple of the Shrine are "that the candidate shall be a Knight Templar in good standing or a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree in the loyal bodies of the rite." The chapters and commanderies, as also the consistories require that their candidates shall be Masons in good standing. The Ancient Order of Arabic Nobles have not asked recognition for their shrines at the hands of the Masons or of the grand lodges. They are not recognized or styled even Masonic bodies, while chapters, commanderies, and consistories of Masons have all been so recognized by grand lodges of this and other countries from the earliest period.

Why should they not be recognized by Iowa, which has declared the bodies on which they build "Masonic bodies"? Not because they don't build on the lodge, because the commandery doesn't do that—it builds on the chapter, while the Shriner builds on the commandery. The fact is that when one has once cut loose from a common sense basis there is no end of the nonsense into which he is driven to explain away the unexplainable. It is understood that one of Bro. PARVIN'S imperial friends in Massachusetts, a distinguished Scotch Riter of the northern jurisdiction, when he found that the Massachusetts amendment which he had had so much to do in engineering through on the plea that it was time to stop the manufacture of degrees, had cut off the Shriners whose operations did not interfere with the exchequer of the Holy Empire, not being desirous of stopping their fun, suggested a *modus vivendi* that would at least save him the trouble which his Iowa brother finds in explaining away the unexplainable. He suggested to the Shriners that they strike from their written constitution the requirement that candidates for admission should possess Masonic degrees, at the same time preserving it through the ballot as an unwritten law. In that way they would escape the penalties denounced by the Massachusetts law against members of bodies "claiming to be Masonic" and not on the Massachusetts schedule of "Masonic bodies." Can it be that this advice has been followed and that this is the reason why they have not, as Bro. PARVIN says, "asked recognition for their Shrines at the hands of Masons or of the grand lodges"? If so he ought to be let into the secret by his "loyal" brethren, to save him the trouble of attempting to prove that two and two do not under all circumstances make four. In the effort to do that now under consideration, further on Bro. PARVIN says:

Those not well-read in Masonic history insist that "there are no *Masonic degrees* beyond the third or master's degree, there are no Masonic bodies other than those of lodges and grand lodges;" and deny the right of any Masonic body to create additional degrees. If grand lodges or lodges did not possess the right to create (as they did in 1744 the Royal Arch and Templar Order in 1769), by what right did the Grand Lodge of England create the second or Fellow Craft degree and the master Mason's or third degree *after* its organization in 1717, or after the promulgation of the Ancient constitution of 1723? The right to create the Royal Arch and the Templar degrees was vested in the grand lodge upon the same ground as was the right to create the second and third degree, and make them a part of Ancient Craft Masonry. If the former are not lawful, neither are the latter; both are lawful by *prescription*.

The right of the grand lodge to create the Royal Arch degree and the Templar degrees did not rest upon the same ground as the right to create or to tolerate the creation of the second and third degrees, because the creation of the Royal Arch and Templar degrees set up distinctions unknown to the Charges of a Freemason while the latter did not. The distinctions of Fellow Craft and Master existed and were recognized when the Charges of a Freemason defined the plan from which departure and dissent were thereafter forbidden, and by that prohibition every man who has received Masonry since then has agreed to stand.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges; adopted the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence on a proposition to repeal the Cerneau legislation; authorized the purchase of additional ground for the library; ordered an engrossed copy of a resolution of thanks presented to *Brother* CYRUS W. EATON, potentate of the Cedar Rapids Shriners, in recognition of his magnificent gift; and fixed upon Dubuque as its place of next meeting.

The eightieth birthday of the venerable grand tiler, Father SCHREINER, occurring soon after the close of the grand lodge, an appropriation of eighty dollars in gold was made as a remembrancer when the day should arrive; and when he was again installed the grand master presented him with a fine album containing photographs of the elective and retiring grand officers.

RALPH GURLEY PHELPS, of Atlantic, was elected grand master; THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence is unmistakably the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master PARVIN. We approach a review of it with reluctance, because it is an ever present danger, in considering such a diatribe as this last child of BRO. PARVIN'S maturer years, that the reviewer may become infected with its example and be led to forget the fraternal courtesy which most of us admire in others and would fain maintain in our own writings. Apart from its scurrility, the chief impression it leaves as a whole is a lack of the sense of proportion. If this sense were normally intact there would seem to be no good reason why a couple of reviewers the insignificance

of whose views is attested not only by the fact that they differ from Bro. PARVIN'S, but by the consensus of several illustrious brethren resplendent in the gew-gaws of the Holy Empire, should monopolize so large a share of his attention. What might not the ponderous wit accomplish with an object commensurate with its gravity, which here finds with nearly every mortal page fresh opportunity to evoke the jaded admiration of his readers by showing how the arguments of two persons holding very similar views about the action of Iowa—the one bred to medicine, the other to the pulpit—can be annihilated by lumping them as the opinions of “the two doctors”?

Bro. PARVIN devotes something over ten pages to Illinois, under that title; how much elsewhere we have not time to figure up. He alludes with manifest approval to Grand Master PEARSON'S advice to the lodges to secure homes of their own; commends the statistics of Bro. MUNN, the obituary report of Bro. L. R. JEROME (who would be surprised to find himself brevetted a “past grand master” by any one whose recent experience had not rendered him liable to get grand lodges and grand councils mixed up), Past Grand Master SMITH'S response when introduced as the representative of Iowa, Past Grand Master SPEED'S admirable speech, and Grand Orator WOLFF'S able address. He urges that the Grand Lodge of Illinois should lead and set the style in the matter of making a showing at the Columbian exposition in order to counteract the baneful influence of the anti-Masons, and should also provide suitable headquarters in the city for the Masons of the world. He refers to the author of the Illinois report on correspondence as one whose “opinions (save upon two topics, in which his intense prejudices entirely mislead his judgment) are entitled to the consideration of all Masonic students.” These two topics—upon which we learn that he “and almost the whole world” disagree with us—are “the Universality of Masonry, and Cerneauism.”

He has had, we confess, some opportunity to judge of our opinion as to what constitutes Masonry and as to what constitutes dissent from its original plan and the extent of departure therefrom necessary to render it unrecognizable as such, but as we have never expressed any opinion about Cerneauism as distinguished or distinguishable in its relations to Masonry from Morinism or any other ism claiming to be the original and legitimate concluding syllable of Scotch Riteism, we are at loss to understand how he knows that our views are not identical on that phase of the subject. We fear he is somewhat hasty in forming conclusions. Perhaps we are all somewhat given to haste in that matter. We find that we were hasty in assuming that he “remembered to forget the injunction of the ancient charges” in failing to refer to us as *brother* throughout the fifteen pages of his review of Illinois. We learn from his apology—which we now reciprocate—that “it was simply for the sake of saving time and space in writing.” As we reflect upon it there is a saving of one-third of the space, to say nothing of the time, in substituting

"Dr." for *Bro.* We are sorry on account of the Iowa exchequer that Bro. PARVIN feels compelled to sacrifice economy to courtesy and emphasize the sincerity of his apology by referring to us as "Most Worshipful Brother Dr. Robbins, Past Grand Master," and as he is now between two fires—a manifest desire to be polite, and a confessed desire to economize—he will be grateful for the suggestion that usage now permits titles when not used as prefixes to be set wholly in lower case letters.

Our brother goes off a little previously sometimes, as where he thinks he is replying to our remark that 'the Grand Lodge of Iowa has taken the first step in the process by which grand orientism is evolved,' when he says they were but following in the footsteps of a dozen or more grand lodges that had legislated upon the subject. There is a manifest difference between taking the first step in a certain process and being the first to take a certain step in a process. We meant just what we said when we said the Grand Lodge of Iowa had taken a step toward grand orientism. Grand Orientism is a system of so-called Masonic government existing in Latin countries, where the governing head is a body known as the supreme council of sovereign grand inspectors general of the thirty-third degree, and of this council all other bodies composing the grand orient are dependents. Among these dependent bodies is the "grand lodge" nominally the governing body of Symbolic or Blue Masonry. It is a grand lodge only in name, having no attribute of sovereignty, and destitute even of the first attribute of independence—the right to choose its own rulers. The sovereign grand commander of the supreme council is *ex officio* grand master of the grand lodge. The office of grand commander is non-elective, attaching by right of succession to the senior grand inspector general according to the date of his diploma, and held with the appendant grand mastership by a life tenure. We correctly said that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had taken the first step in the process by which this system is evolved when it declared by its vote that the exclusive jurisdiction which was entailed upon it by the law of its being and as the condition of its being intrusted with the government of the Craft was *not* exclusive, but that there are other "Masonic bodies" possessing co-ordinate power in the government of Masonry. It is an offense in his eyes that we make sport of the pretensions of this hierarchical system which he and the Grand Lodge of Iowa declares substantially to be as lawful as the grand lodge with its equal representation on its equal floor, and equal eligibility of every Craftsman to be elevated by the equal suffrages of his brethren to the highest office if they so will it—the Masonry of the Ancient Charges from whose original democratic representative plan there can be no dissent without putting the dissenters without the pale of the institution. For us to deride the imperial pretensions and condemn the polity of grand orientism is assumed by him to be evidence of both narrowness and ignorance, they being such truly Masonic and beneficent organizations that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is condemned for narrowness and illiberality because it does not recognize them. When, however,

we speak of his grand lodge as an inchoate grand orient, it is in his eyes evidence of our intense hatred of the Grand Lodge of Iowa!

We fear Bro. PARVIN makes bad skips in his reading. We feel sure he must have inadvertently skipped Bro. PIKE's opinion of grand orients, although it by means follows that he would not condemn us for saying what when said by Bro. PIKE would be regarded as sounding the very depths of wisdom. However, Bro. PIKE's reputation will have to bear the burden of our entire accord with his views when he says that the grand orient system is "pernicious," and "the fruitful source of infinite scandals and incalculable mischief." The system is, however, the legitimate and natural outgrowth of the attempt to yoke Scotch Riteism and Masonry together. In that system there is a show of recognizing the right of the grand lodge to govern Blue Masonry by making it one of the bureaus of the concern, but, as we have already seen, the "grand lodge" of the grand orient system is a fiction, a name—kept alive out of deference to those who have conscientious scruples about forsaking the original plan.

We asked Bro. PARVIN to point out a syllable of ours in our report of 1889 or elsewhere that gave a shadow of color to the implication of the language by him to Grand Master GAMBLE, that either our words or our actions were designed to encourage any effort to destroy the supremacy of the grand lodge. In response he catches his breath in large caps: "Well, that beats us!"

Of course it beats him. It is easy, we judge, for him to pour out broadsides of reckless talk about our position and our views, but when we bring him to book for it and call his grand master to account for implications which we mildly characterized as libelous, it is much easier to raise his brows in simulated astonishment than to furnish the bill of particulars for which we call. The straits to which he is driven are sufficiently shown by the fact that when we ask him to come down from his vague limbo of generalities and specify some word or line in our report of 1889 designed or calculated to encourage an effort to destroy the supremacy of the grand lodge, he can only cite as an evidence of its seditious character a statement from a report written a year later and relating to an event which did not occur until months after the period of which he had been writing. Grand Master GAMBLE had given the superfluous reason for cancelling our commission as the Illinois representative of Iowa—superfluous because his own good pleasure was enough—that our report for 1889 was designed to give encouragement to an attempt to nullify the action of his grand lodge by the interference of the civil courts. Our charge made in 1890 that this assigned reason was 'disingenuous in statement and libelous in its implications,' his grand secretary now cites as a specimen brick of our report of 1889!

We said the reason was disingenuous in statement—not "disingenuous,"

as Bro. PARVIN misquotes, for the ingenuity is painfully apparent—and libelous in its implications because the grand master must have known that our review of Iowa was written before the intervention of the civil courts had been invoked. With that truly imperial courtesy which characterizes the didactic diversions to which the subjects of the Holy Empire are chiefly addicted, Bro. PARVIN says: “We don't believe it.” And with characteristic hand-to-mouth recklessness proceeds to give the grounds on which he questions the statement of a brother who must be conceded to have first-hand knowledge of the subject on which he was speaking. He says the Iowa proceedings were not distributed until about the middle of July in that year, and that the suit in the civil court was begun on the 27th of that month, and continues:

The report on correspondence by the Brother Doctor Past Grand Master, etc., etc., was presented to the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the 7th day of October, and therefore could not have been written until after a full knowledge of the existence of this suit was known to all reading Masons of his jurisdiction, himself included, and elsewhere.

When he gets down to Minnesota he becomes more specific in his statements:

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa were not mailed to the several grand lodges *that* year until some time after the 4th of July. The appeal was made to the courts by those who set at defiance the legislation of the grand lodge on the 27th of that month. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa could not, therefore, have reached the reviewer for his October review until after the appeal to the courts had been made. Notices of that appeal to the courts were published, not only in the various papers of the state of Iowa, but also in Illinois and other states, as an item of public news. The Masonic periodicals in Illinois and everywhere else had full references to this act of the Cerneaus, so that had the reviewer have read anything outside of the proceedings of Iowa he would have known that before he received the volume the case was already in court. The defense is too flimsy for further consideration.

This statement shows that we do not need to remind him that it is not Bro. ROBBINS, but Bro. PARVIN in behalf of his grand master and himself, who is essaying a defense. And a sad out he makes of it by his own showing. He makes it quite plain that the proceedings which could not, therefore, have reached the reviewer for his October review until after July 27, were sent to him sometime between the 4th and “about the middle” of that month. He saves us the trouble of looking up the files of the Masonic periodicals of Illinois by showing that the suit was brought after the August number of the *Voice of Masonry* was in print, and that if the *Illinois Freemason* had received immediate notice of it, it could not have appeared in that paper before about the 20th of August. Bro. PARVIN may not know that the printing of what he ingeniously but not ingenuously calls our “October review” begins in June, nor can he know from experience just how

early in the season a writer who weighs his words must begin his work of two hundred and fifty pages to complete it by about the middle of September, when the only time that can be devoted to it is the scanty leisure left by the demands of an exacting profession, to be divided between this and other departments of "the world's work"; but he knows enough from observation of the work of such writers and the history of printing reports to be perfectly aware that ours cannot be less than about three months at the inside in passing through the press.

We have spoken of Bro. PARVIN's hand-to-mouth recklessness of speech by which, to meet or to assist him in dodging a point, he will make an assertion at one moment that in itself is an abundant refutation of what he says at another, and we regret to add that he is in no wise restrained by the facts. He repeatedly refers to the assumed fact that we had accused Bro. ALBERT PIKE of taking an active part in securing the intervention of grand lodges in this factional fight of the High Ritters, and approvingly quotes Bro. GREENLEAF as saying that it is an error for Bro. ROBBINS to accuse him of being concerned in such measures. Now to begin with, neither Bro. PARVIN nor Bro. GREENLEAF can put their finger upon any word of ours that even by implication charges Bro. PIKE with any such thing. Bro. PIKE was too astute a man to advise or desire any such thing, a fact that we have always recognized, and we have lamented the fact in print that he was not able to make his subordinates in the southern jurisdiction see the matter in the same light and thus have preserved the peace of genuine Masonry in several jurisdictions. We have never supposed, nor have we been verdant enough to suppose, that either of the supreme councils had taken formal action looking to the intervention of grand lodges, nor have we supposed that either of those bodies was a unit in looking favorably upon such action. But that does not disprove nor even discredit the correctness of our judgment from the first as to the parentage of the whole business, and unhesitatingly expressed at the time of the Massachusetts departure. In their superserviceable zeal in the defense of Bro. PIKE from a charge we had not made, each quotes—Bro. GREENLEAF first, and Bro. PARVIN from him—the following statement of Bro. PIKE, to which we referred last year:

"I was consulted in regard to the action intended to be proposed to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and I remember saying that \* \* \* it would be a grave error for persons of our rite to encourage such interference, even in our favor, by the grand lodges."

In the face of this Bro. PARVIN asks elsewhere what we can mean by attributing to the Scotch Ritters the action which he assumes was spontaneous on the part of grand lodges whose existence was threatened by this particular broil of the imperial factions. Who consulted Bro. PIKE? Was it the grand lodges of the jurisdictions that were threatened with eternal chaos all at once after having lived quite comfortably through other similar outbreaks

in the imperial limbo? Bro. PIKE's affiliations with grand lodges had not been so close as to suggest him as the most likely person to be consulted by them. Will Bro. PARVIN say that he thinks Bro. PIKE's consultation was with the representatives of Ancient Craft Masonry?

Bro. PARVIN repeats his statement that we have treated the Grand Lodge of Iowa unfairly and unfraternally, but he will not and dare not say that we have misstated the facts of its action, however much he may object to the inferences we have attempted to draw from those facts. We have neither falsified the record nor suppressed any portion of it that was material to a fair understanding of the status of this question either in Iowa or any other jurisdiction. Can he say as much? We look in vain in his review of the District of Columbia for any hint of the fact that the anti-Cerneau legislation which he was so swift to record when it was enacted, was entirely abrogated upon the express ground that it was a matter that did not properly concern the grand lodge after it had been shown that the inhibited faction had officially repudiated any alleged connection with the Grand Orient of France. In like manner we look in vain for any hint that the Grand Lodge of Florida had repealed (*see Florida*) its legislation of the previous year for the explicit reason that in the absence of any proof of the interference of the banned body with Ancient Craft Masonry the grand lodge could see no ground upon which it could assume jurisdiction of the subject. He commends Bro. DAWKINS for declining further discussion of the subject with us upon the ground—correctly taken, he says—that we do not voice the sentiments of this jurisdiction, but fails to give any hint that the Grand Lodge of Florida had by resolution disclaimed all responsibility for Bro. DAWKINS' expressions in the matter. Silence may be golden under certain circumstances, but suppressing the record in a case where he assumes to be giving the brethren of his jurisdiction, for whose information his report is supposed to be written, a true picture of what is going on elsewhere, is not of the eighteen-carat variety. Speech may be “silvern,” but to us it seems like the ring of baser metal when speech is put into men's mouths that they have not uttered, as when in ostensibly quoting Bro. DRUMMOND's remark that “persistent misrepresentation to this effect, by parties interested, has partially concealed the truth and misled the Masonic public,” Bro. PARVIN has injected the bracketed remark [“like the Brothers Doctors ROBBINS and VINCHIL.”] after the word “interested,” a word whose use under the circumstances makes it morally certain that Bro. DRUMMOND did not have us in mind, whatever may be his opinion about our representations—and whatever that opinion may be he is quite capable of expressing it for himself. It may be denied that this is really counterfeiting, inasmuch as the words were placed in brackets; but if this is so what shall be said of his putative, out-of-whole-cloth quotation from Bro. VEHSLAGE. If our readers will turn to p. 160 of this report they will find a quotation from Bro. VEHSLAGE referring to our strictures on the New Jersey law respecting the status of Masons irregularly made by regular lodges.

BRO. PARVIN quotes the same thing, except that he cuts off a portion of the beginning of the first sentence, and says that "this criticism is in full accord, not only with our own views, but those of other writers who have referred to the subject at all, after which he continues his quotation as follows:

"For while," as Brother Dr. Robbins says, "his position did not require him to take sides at all, nevertheless he did take sides, and most thoroughly, and that, too, with the *Cerneau* faction, for whom he has only kind words upon every occasion, while he is as severe and bitter in his denunciation of the other side and of the grand lodges not in sympathy and harmony with the *Cerneau* faction as is here expressed."

This is, like other excerpts, set solid and enclosed in quotation marks, precisely as it is here printed, appearing to be, with the exception of the words, "as Bro. Dr. ROBBINS says," the language of the New Jersey reviewer. Our Iowa brother then adds:

As there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, so there is but one step from loyalty to disloyalty, and that step has been taken by him, from whom better things had been expected.

To show the real nature of this metal we copy *the whole of Bro. VEHS- LAGE's reference to us in connection with this Scotch Rite question*, including his quotations from our report:

All these recurring questions are treated by Bro. Robbins in his able and direct fashion, but another matter of contemporaneous interest absorbs the larger share of his attention. He is not in sympathy with the intervention of grand lodges in the *Cerneau* quarrel, and the reasons for his antagonism have been misrepresented and misconstrued. It would appear impossible to further mistake his position since he speaks 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."

Or, as in another place, he affirms:

"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."

We will add here that the subject to which we referred when we brought down upon ourselves Bro. VEHS- LAGE's courteous criticism is one on which Bro. PARVIN's ideas and our own are in accord, and we add it because it brings us direct to another point upon which his misrepresentation would be as amazing as the facts we have just cited if he had only put the views attributed to us in quotation marks. Under "New Hampshire," he says:

Brother Wait holds that a brother having received the degrees regularly becomes a member of the institution, and is entitled to its privileges. It is his right to be recognized and fellowshipped, and it is the Masonic duty of the brethren to recognize and fellowship him the world over. He is a Mason, not of this or that grand lodge jurisdiction, but a Mason of the institution. We could wish that we had space to quote all of the brother's admirable argument upon this subject under the title of Canada. His views are in accord with those of Brother Greenleaf, of Colorado, and so far as we know of all writers, except those of Illinois, where there are noted exceptions.

If there is any subject upon which we have persistently hammered away since we began writing these reports it is the subject referred to by the Iowa reviewer, and always on the other side of the question from where he puts us.

It will be evident by this time to all not only that we cannot afford to go through the whole Iowa report to correct the misrepresentations which Bro. PARVIN evidently assumes will answer just as well as the truth, but also after these examples, that it is unnecessary. But his remark about loyalty under the New Jersey fiction brings us for a moment to Bro. PARVIN'S latter day horror of rebellion. One would think it had ever been to him the Masonic unpardonable sin. The subject is however a good illustration of what he makes no bones of confessing, that the right or wrong of a thing depends on whose ox is getting gored, for in this very report, bristling all over with denunciation of rebellion and rebels, he defends the rebellion of the Iowa Templars against the grand master of Templars, for whom in his memorial of him he makes the defense that his unlawful exclusion of the Grand Commandery of Iowa—and we agree with him that it was unlawful—was due to bad counsel and was not done of his own motion. Under the title of Kentucky, the same pen says:

We have no respect or regard whatever for rebels against constituted authority, we care not by what name they are known or called. Men who will violate their solemn obligations to support the constitution and sustain grand lodge authority are deserving of no better fate than that which befell the apostate Judas.

So, too, in regard to the right of a lodge to instruct its master how to vote in grand lodge: "How any one can deny this right and be consistent is more than we can understand," he says, and with this we agree provided he means consistent with his solemn pledges as a master, pledges at least as old as the first printed edition of the Charges of a Freemason, and religiously imposed on every master of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons from that day to this; and yet we listened in vain for Bro. PARVIN'S approving voice when we criticised the denial of the right by Grand Master WILLIAMS, of Ohio, and the law officers of that grand lodge at his back, whereby one vote—perhaps more—was saved to the grand orient party in the Grand Lodge of Ohio. We suppose that, as in the Temp'ar rebellion, it was not our ox that was getting gored. Under South Dakota he is quite in accord with Bro. BLATT who holds that while a grand master may properly suspend a master from

the functions of his office, he cannot suspend him from the rights and privileges of Masonry, and says that the opposite doctrine "cannot be sustained by Masonic law, old or new," yet in his so-called review of the proceedings of his own grand lodge, while he repeatedly refers to the thirteen brethren suspended and eight of them *expelled* by the grand master, we find no hint that the power of the grand master is not rooted in all law ancient and modern.

We have cited these instances of misrepresentation in the face of the plainest facts, and these instances of herculean straddling by which he gets on opposite sides of the same question in the same breath, simply to show that it is waste of time to chase a will o' the wisp; but our attention is attracted at this moment to one misstatement that we cannot permit to pass unnoticed. He recurs to the series of articles we quoted from a constitution which he says is bogus, published in our review of Iowa in 1889, and says:

We showed not only the falsity of these articles, but that they were forgeries, and presented and printed in parallel columns (to which the brother takes exception) the genuine articles. We stated that "we did not know whether he knew they were false or not," but he leaves us no longer in doubt as he admits that "he had read in the 'Voice of Masonry' an exposition of their falsity by Brother Albert Pike."

We refer to our report of 1890 in which he says we admitted having read in the *Voice of Masonry* an exposition of their falsity, for the evidence that this statement *is without the shadow of foundation*. He can settle the question of veracity with the record. It is there in black and white. We may remark, however, that we regret our continued inability to engage his attention with a quotation which we last year repeated from what, in the absence of his denial, we are still permitted to regard as the genuine constitution of A. and A. Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States: "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." (*Art. XII., Sec. 4.*) And also:

"Each Inspector General, Active Member, and each Deputy of the Supreme Council or an Inspector General, shall have issued to him one copy of each Ritual from one to thirty-two" (*Sec. 2*), and, second (*Sec. 13, Ib.*)—"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.

Of course Bro. PARVIN continues to speak of us as a sympathizer with and an advocate of Cerneauism, and having impanelled a jury declares us convicted. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that each of the brethren polled on the subject, *whose language has not either been garbled or put into his mouth out of whole cloth*, has "had some of the pork!"

## MANITOBA, 1891.

16TH ANNUAL.

WINNIPEG.

JUNE 10, 1891.

Besides the journal of the annual communication, this pamphlet contains the proceedings of a special communication held at Minnedosa, July 1, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the new Masonic hall. In the course of a preliminary exhortation the grand master aptly said:

In a Freemason's lodge there must be no jangling of sectarian creeds, no political acrimony, no strife; the true Freemason must divest himself of all this and put on the robe of harmony, gentleness, good will and brotherly love, so that he may in the lodge below be prepared to enter the Grand Lodge above, which God grant we may all enter.

Forty grand lodges were represented at the annual communication, Illinois by R. W. Bro. JOHN LESLIE, who was at this session elected grand junior warden. The grand master (JAMES ALEXANDER OVAS) announced the death of DUNCAN McARTHUR, past grand tiler, and GILBERT McMICKEN, past grand senior warden, a man prominent for many years in the public affairs of the province. The distinguished dead of other jurisdictions were remembered, and more extended notice given to R. W. Bro. the Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, G. C. B., prime minister of Canada, past grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada, who died at the age of seventy-six, with a record of forty-seven years of unbroken service in the Canadian parliament. He also reports the serious injury of the grand senior warden, Bro. THOS. McPHERSON, in a railway smash-up at Seattle, who was happily recovering.

The district deputy of the Emerson district says of Glenboro Lodge U. D.:

This lodge adopted the Ancient York (or American) work. Although I am familiar with it and admire it, I am not in favor of new lodges adopting it for two reasons. First, it requires more well skilled officers than we ever find in a new lodge, and to be properly and impressively performed, requires

more paraphernalia than a new lodge can afford. However, the work done here was creditable to the lodge.

We have seen the "American work" adapt itself to about as scanty paraphernalia as could be imagined, but we presume Bro. FRAZER gathered his idea of its ordinary costume by stumbling on to a lodge in the States with whose make-up Solomon in all his glory could not compare, the modern circus being its only rival.

The grand secretary makes a very encouraging report of the progress and use of the library and of the advantage the reading-room has proved to the Craft.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and continued two under dispensation; recognized the right of a member to summarily exclude a visitor by objection; welcomed a distinguished visitor in the person of R. W. Bro. T. S. ELLIOTT, past grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and deputy provincial grand master of Roxboroughshire and Selkirk; exchanged fraternal greetings by wire with the grand lodges of Dakota, Nova Scotia, Oregon, Wisconsin and Washington; appropriated two hundred dollars to aid Belmont Lodge, No. 13, at Morden, in the erection of a hospital, and one hundred dollars in aid of the general hospital at Winnipeg; and especially commended the action of the grand master in disallowing an amendment to the by-laws of a lodge imposing fines upon the officers for non-attendance, upon the sensible ground that to allow a breach of duty to be satisfied by a money payment would be to detract from its binding nature.

WILLIAM GEORGE BELL was elected grand master; WILLIAM G. SCOTT re-elected grand secretary; both of Winnipeg.

There is no report on correspondence. The grand secretary acknowledges the receipt of a bound volume of the Illinois proceedings, and among the memorial tablets is one inscribed to J. ADAMS ALLEN, of this jurisdiction, past grand master of Michigan.

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## MASSACHUSETTS, 1890.

99TH ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DEC. 10, 1890.

We have before us the proceedings of several quarterly and special communications:

Special communication July 22, 1890, at Palmer, when the grand master (SAMUEL WELLS) laid the corner-stone of the memorial hall and public library. The grand lodge had for a portion of its escort a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, but we have not noticed that any of the reviewers have regarded this as a recognition of L. L. Merrick Post, No. 107, as a "Masonic body." A feature of the ceremonies was the responsive scriptural readings between the chaplain and the brethren.

Quarterly communication, Sept. 10, 1890.

The grand master announced the death of JOHN W. DADMUN, past grand chaplain and past district deputy grand master. Long a minister of the M. E. Church, for the last twenty-five years he had been employed as chaplain and superintendent of schools in the reformatories of the city of Boston, located at Deer Island. He had a genius for human fellowship which made him greatly beloved in the Fraternity.

An appreciative memorial of GEORGE P. SANGER, deceased, past deputy grand master, was presented.

Special communication, Oct. 11, 1890, at Lowell, when the grand master laid the corner-stone of the new city hall. The brief address of the grand master—like that delivered at Palmer—is a model of fitness and good taste.

Quarterly communication, Dec. 10, 1890.

Grand Master WELLS thus speaks of the condition of the Craft:

The condition of the lodges, on the whole, is very satisfactory, but few of them showing lack of interest or want of work. The prosperity of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction is great, and still improving. Our financial condition is so sound and the prospects for future improvement so good that we need have no fear of any future embarrassment. Harmony prevails among our lodges, and our relations with sister grand bodies are pleasant and friendly.

Among the dispensations granted he reports several to bury brethren with Masonic honors, so many that we are led to infer that funeral honors cannot in Massachusetts be extended without permission of the grand master. He recommends such a change of the constitution as will permit dual membership, being satisfied, on investigation and reflection, that the reasons for prohibition no longer exist in this day of rapid transit; but his qualifying advice that no brother be allowed to hold office in more than one lodge at the same time seems to us to give the whole case away, because it suggests at once a condition incompatible with essential equality of conditions and eligibilities. He also raises the question whether the privileges of non-affiliated Masons should not be restricted because the great financial growth of the grand lodge and the rapid increase of the charity fund makes the privilege of being a Mason more valuable. We do not, however, find this dem-

onstration of the reflex value of belonging to a rich institution coupled with any suggestion to modify the declarations of the preparation room. "Whoever," he says, "expects to share in the benefits of the Institution should be willing to contribute to its maintenance," and if the matter is to be presented as a desirable financial investment we are bound to admit that his proposition is conclusive.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated out of the surplus receipts to the Masonic education and charity trust, and five hundred dollars to the committee on charity. One charter was granted.

SAMUEL WELLS, of Boston, grand master, and SERENO D. NICKERSON, Cambridge, recording grand secretary, were unanimously re-elected. The P. O. address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

Stated communication, Dec. 30, 1890. The grand officers were installed, and the grand secretary reported that the printed proceedings of the grand lodges with which they were in fraternal correspondence had been received and placed in the library. At six o'clock the brethren were called from labor and marched in procession to the banquet hall where "the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form, after the manner of Masons."

We suspect from the fact that the grand lodge was called to labor again at ten o'clock, that some of the ancient forms were honored in the breach rather than the observance. The after-dinner speeches were of the usual high order. This year the only speaker from abroad was Grand Master KENYON, of Rhode Island.

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## TENNESSEE, 1891.

77TH ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JAN. 28, 1891.

Thirty-one jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by A. V. WARR, one of the fourteen past grand masters present.

A right worshipful, the deputy grand master (WILLIAM S. SMITH), occupied the chair of the most worshipful and announced the death of Grand Master BENJAMIN F. HALLER. He died at the early age of fifty-four, widely known and universally respected, and the tributes to his memory called.

forth from reviewers all over the country who had known him face to face, all take on a tone of unwonted tenderness which tells of something in his personality which drew men to him very closely.

Among the dispensations reported by the grand master is one to a lodge under dispensation to have "a grand rally," the exact nature of which every reader can guess for himself as the Masonic nomenclature of this latitude does not include it.

We copy three of the four rulings made by the grand master, the other being purely a local matter:

2. The making of a mark to a petition for the degrees in Masonry was not complying with Edict 21. If the applicant could not read and write lodges should not receive the petition.

3. A subordinate lodge has no right to require an officer who has been elected and installed to give bond by a mere resolution of the lodge, but lodges desiring officers to do so should amend their by-laws to that effect.

4. A member who refuses to prefer charges against a Master Mason when ordered by his lodge to do so does not commit a Masonic offense by so refusing. The lodge has no legal right to make such an order; the junior warden being the proper one to prefer charges when the same is ordered by the lodge.

The committee on jurisprudence dissented from No. 3, saying:

In this we are of the opinion that the acting grand master erred, and that the officer elect is, by virtue of his oath of installation, required to conform to the rules and regulations which may from time to time be adopted by the lodge whose servant he is. We recommend the disapproval of this ruling.

The grand lodge, however, and we think correctly, took the grand master's view.

In a letter to the lodges urging action in support of the Widows' and Orphans' Masonic Home, the grand master stated that only two lodges outside of the city of Nashville had complied with the following request made in 1889:

"*Resolved*, That the W. M. of each Subordinate Lodge in this grand jurisdiction be and is hereby requested to submit the claims of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home to the members of his lodge, and request from each a contribution of one dollar to said institution."

A proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the grand lodge to make assessments for the maintenance of the Home, was concurred in and went over for consideration (we presume under the rule) in 1892.

The grand lodge arrested two charters for failure of lodges to make returns and pay dues, received the surrender of one, granted eight to lodges

working under dispensation; continued one dispensation and granted nine for new lodges; held a lodge of sorrow in memory of the deceased grand master; listened to a lecture on the esoteric work of the third degree from Past Grand Master CONNOR; and negatived the adverse report of the committee on ways and means and a resolution passed two years before by re-mitting the dues of two burned-out lodges.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, of Ebenezer, was elected grand master; JOHN FRIZZELL, Nashville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (pp. 162) is as fresh as a breeze from the Great Smoky Mountains. It is from the hand and brain of Past Grand Master GEORGE C. CONNOR, whose visit to our grand lodge in 1881 many of the members will ever recall with great pleasure, and particularly those who had the good fortune to enjoy the social hour at the Grand Pacific in the evening when he and Bro. now Past Grand Master SMITH swapped reminiscences of Chattanooga in 1863, at which time they were swapping round shot and shells and other iron tools. His report is characterized by the same exuberant vitality and hearty *bonhomie* which makes his personality the stimulus of life and good fellowship all around him. Illinois receives fraternal notice. He thinks Grand Master PEARSON'S address marvelously brief in view of the salary he receives, but perhaps he has not yet caught on to the value of a grand master who knows enough to stop when he has got through talking. He says Bro. PEARSON favors an iron-clad ritual, and lets him into the secret that it is an absolute impossibility so long as the brains of all masters are not cast in the same steel mold. He says the grand master thrummed upon the economic string, but that the grand lodge did not waltz to his thrumming, and smiles so incredulously at the idea of getting through any legislation that touches the pockets of the legislators, as to leave little doubt that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee is our Siamese twin.

We heartily reciprocate his friendly greeting to the author of the Illinois report on correspondence, and for his demonstration that a Mason may sometimes have his official toe trod on without letting his unofficial toe fly out with forty-mule power. He says:

Brother Robbins is not of the Rite Ecosais, we take it, and he cuffs the ears of the poor thing whenever its head inharmoniously pops up. 'Tis to be regretted. We are of the opinion that there should be no less willingness on the part of a grand lodge to defend the Scotch Rite, in maintaining possession of its jurisdiction, if lawfully acquired, than in defending the Grand Chapter of the English Rite, under like circumstances. Lack of knowledge of the Rite should not influence Brother Robbins; he might just as easily have refrained from being a chapter Mason.

Brother Robbins does know that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is in lawful possession, and that no other authority could organize a Blue Lodge in the State. If Illinois was unoccupied territory the Scotch Rite would be on equal footing with the English Rite, and could lawfully lay the foundation of its

system there, which is the Blue Degrees of that Rite, conferred in the Rite's own way. But if the English Rite afterwards came, and sought possession, the policy of the Scotch Rite would surrender control over the Blue Degrees. Now, as all Scotch Ritters are also English Ritters, in America, why are we so honored in the English Rite, and so doubted when we step inside the portals of the Scotch Rite? Brother Robbins, you well know we are as loyal to the English as to the Scotch Rite; and that we are as truthful in our deliverances about one as about the other. Now, let us all kiss and be friends, and we will warmly grasp your digits (*D. V.*) when the World opens her Fair in the Windy City in 1892.

We speak of his official toe, because elsewhere he mentions the fact that he is the deputy of the supreme council for Tennessee, a fact on which we congratulate that valley. He truly says that we might just as easily have refrained from being a chapter Mason as from being a member of the Rite Eccosias, and we may add that had we on the other hand taken in both of them instead of only one, it would have been just as easy to refrain from admitting that either of them is Masonry as it is now. His courteously put question why brethren who are so honored in the English Rite are so doubted when they step inside the portals of the Scotch Rite, is a reasonable one and deserves a reasonable answer. But not every one who asks such a question is so generous as to put the materials for the answer in the same paragraph with such charming *naïvete* as Bro. CONNOR has done. He says that if Illinois were unoccupied territory the Scotch Rite would be on an equal footing with the English Rite and could lawfully plant lodges there to confer the blue degrees. He assures us, however, that if the English Rite afterwards came and sought possession it would be the policy of the Scottish Rite to surrender control of the blue degrees. The reason why what is called the Scottish Rite or the Ancient and Accepted Rite is looked upon with a suspicion that does not attach to the Templar Rite or Cryptic or Capitular rites, is that it claims something which they do not, i. e. the right to establish lodges to confer the blue degrees. Just now, it is true, all the leaders except Bro. CONNOR are busy either denying that the so-called Scotch Rite (which never had any connection with Scotland) ever did claim the right to confer the blue degrees, or in showing that whereas it once claimed it only to waive it, now it utterly disclaims and repudiates it. We have no doubt that Bro. CONNOR is as loyal to what he calls the English Rite and which we call *Masonry*, as to the Scotch Rite, but if he includes in the term Scotch Rite the existence of a power that can exercise any jurisdiction whatever over the degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry, viz.: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, then we don't think equal loyalty to both comes up to the measure of loyalty due to the institution of which we became members before we became chapter Masons, council Masons, Templar Masons, Scotch Rite Masons, Shriners or anything else whose bodies have been superimposed upon the lodge. We doubt not that Bro. CONNOR is even more loyal to Masonry than he thinks he is, and that down underneath all this confusion resulting from the application of the word "rite" to the sys-

tem circumscribed by the limbo of the Holy Empire exclusively, instead of applying it also to the capitular, cryptic and Templar systems, he is fast anchored to the exclusive and irrevocable prescriptions of the Charges of a Freemason.

As Bro. CONNOR confesses himself a "Canuck" he is excusable for getting northern geographical names mixed, after being so long and so far from home, and we forgive him for applying the name "Windy City" to the atmospherically quiet and otherwise retiring metropolis on Lake Michigan.

Noting the expulsion of a brother by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas for denying the divine authenticity of the Bible, Bro. CONNOR says:

Brethren of Tennessee! In your name, and in the name of Universal Freemasonry, this committee protests that the above action was Jesuitical, inquisitorial, tyrannical, and, therefore, unmasonic. There are thousands of Freemasons in Arkansas who deny the divinity of Christ, conscientiously repudiate the story of his resurrection, and of the subsequent apparitions! Judaism denies all these, and the maintainers of Judaism are Freemasons in good standing, and are entitled to be. Ugh! When will grand lodges be delivered from the baleful influences of cranky sectarians? They who believe in God and the brotherhood of man, and act as they believe, have enough of "belief" to entitle them to seats among the so-called "Sons of Light," either among the natives of Little Rock, Singapore or Constantinople. This committee thanks God that it is able to believe, to cherish its beliefs, and yet remain undesirous of cramming these beliefs down the throats of Unitarians, Jews, Mohammedans, or Budhists.

If the grand old ship of Freemasonry is to continue to sail on forever, bearing light and knowledge to all quarters of the globe, these sectarians, who are so clamorous in some of the grand lodges, must be denied admission to the helm, and must not tamper with the binnacle! New tests and new articles of faith are not to be tolerated if they disturb the unsectarian character of our humanitarian institution! These "belief" cranks are the lineal descendants of Torquemado; of Mary and Elizabeth; of Pole and Gregory; of the fanatical Pilgrims who whipped and fined and imprisoned in America. Allow no such mental and soul tyranny to acquire influence and authority in the conventicles of the Ancient Craft. There is poison and death where such arid dogmas take possession of the soul. Persuade men, if you will, to believe, but dare not to rekindle the fagots, or reconstruct the racks of the dark age. Thanks be unto God, we believe or not as we please in free America.

In his Conclusion, Bro. CONNOR discusses several well-worn subjects and some that are not so hackneyed, and invests them all with a new interest by his breezy style, fresh illustrations and often fresh ideas. We should be glad to make extracts under several heads, but we fear our report is already swollen to undue proportions.

STATISTICS.

Grand Lodge.	Member-ship.	Raised	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimit- ted.	Sus- pended N. P. of Dues.	Suspend' <sup>d</sup> and expelled.	Net Gain.	Net loss
Alabama .....	9,546	868	499	220	160	495	206	36	690	.....
Arizona .....	429	37	14	2	8	25	24	.....	5	.....
Arkansas.....	12,654	1,051	595	149	199	636	255	37	331	.....
California.....	15,831	653	646	91	260	394	304	17	415	.....
Colorado.....	5,252	405	264	27	58	146	90	6	460	.....
Connecticut.....	15,505	580	108	34	258	123	124	6	212	.....
Delaware.....	1,699	90	21	3	15	19	12	5	62	.....
Dis. of Columbia...	3,832	336	103	57	64	88	43	.....	301	.....
Florida.....	*3,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia .....	13,450	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,002	.....
Idaho .....	751	30	34	6	11	32	.....	1	16	.....
Illinois.....	42,369	2,302	829	334	561	1,291	769	16	893	.....
Indiana.....	23,890	1,285	604	252	310	825	386	67	551	.....
Indian Territory...	1,357	171	147	3	23	86	19	13	180	.....
Iowa.....	22,463	1,225	691	214	229	1,213	531	33	124	.....
Kansas.....	18,089	1,261	711	84	175	972	413	10	766	.....
Kentucky.....	15,974	1,411	427	350	237	633	612	22	684	.....
Louisiana.....	4,314	288	108	47	100	89	71	1	296	.....
Maine.....	20,675	836	116	88	318	279	160	4	335	.....
Maryland.....	5,491	413	74	49	91	145	76	9	215	.....
Massachusetts.....	30,880	1,449	291	72	453	393	204	.....	762	.....
Michigan.....	31,864	1,764	544	123	383	750	481	17	800	.....
Minnesota.....	12,168	851	351	57	107	493	174	13	562	.....
Mississippi.....	8,390	639	299	223	190	357	214	12	424	.....
Missouri.....	27,824	1,482	1,017	273	389	1,055	430	69	879	.....
Montana.....	1,833	172	93	3	30	56	27	.....	163	.....
Nebraska.....	9,282	654	554	46	77	365	140	13	595	.....
Nevada.....	998	34	27	12	21	35	21	.....	2	.....
New Hampshire...	8,333	315	.....	8	140	88	40	2	53	.....
New Jersey.....	13,981	793	175	81	208	194	278	1	368	.....
New York.....	75,775	4,622	1,002	1,213	1,178	1,086	2,843	20	1,710	.....
New Mexico.....	†629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	†7,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1,464	159	54	5	7	89	6	3	113	.....
Ohio.....	34,840	1,773	718	823	526	866	1,386	61	544	.....
Oregon.....	3,664	228	162	21	63	132	82	3	129	.....
Pennsylvania.....	41,192	2,354	563	.....	663	397	555	.....	1,302	.....
Rhode Island.....	3,964	198	14	7	64	21	26	.....	108	.....
South Carolina.....	5,702	1,488	.....	.....	82	183	103	.....	463	.....
South Dakota.....	3,385	229	135	9	29	179	60	2	113	.....
Tennessee.....	16,743	854	753	122	332	576	184	49	588	.....
Texas.....	*21,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	486	21	31	6	11	18	19	.....	10	.....
Vermont.....	8,742	416	92	32	116	140	65	6	213	.....
Virginia.....	9,930	700	†468	85	186	359	159	9	540	.....
Washington.....	2,852	221	257	23	32	91	15	4	478	.....
West Virginia.....	*4,074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	13,646	672	227	82	154	332	231	3	261	.....
Wyoming.....	650	35	31	2	9	26	10	2	19	.....
	639,255	36,290	13,844	5,338	8,527	15,680	11,848	582	18,735	.....
British Columbia..	678	63	50	3	6	15	.....	1	91	.....
Canada.....	20,499	1,361	385	151	245	638	579	6	429	.....
Manitoba.....	1,689	165	43	24	23	127	87	4	.....	9
New Brunswick....	1,885	82	22	12	23	69	25	.....	5	.....
Nova Scotia.....	2,839	198	43	20	45	158	58	2	.....	2
P. Edward Island.	505	27	6	4	4	22	.....	.....	11	.....
Quebec.....	*2,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30,915	1,896	549	214	346	1,029	749	13	536	11
Total.....	670,170	38,186	14,393	5,552	8,873	16,709	12,597	595	19,271	13

\*Report of 1889.

†Estimate.

‡Report of 1890.



STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1889	1890	1891
Grand Lodges.....	55	56	56
Number of Subordinates.....	10,709	10,817	11,029
Raised.....	32,271	36,741	38,186
Affiliated.....	14,086	15,608	14,393
Restored.....	5,550	6,401	5,552
Died.....	8,311	8,848	8,873
Dimitted.....	16,830	17,161	16,709
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	13,542	13,876	12,597
Suspended and expelled.....	650	650	595
Membership.....	629,084	648,361	670,170

Based upon the Tables we find, in the Grand Lodges in the United States, that:

- In the accession by new work the average has been.....5 85-100 per cent.
- The additions by affiliation and restoration represent.....3 09-100 per cent.
- The losses from death are.....1 37-100 per cent.
- The losses from dimissions are.....2 52-100 per cent.
- The losses from non-payment of dues are.....1 91-100 per cent.
- The net gain of the year represents 18,733, equal to.....3 02-100 per cent.

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, etc.

The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, etc.

The jurisdictions having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Connecticut, Colorado, Michigan, Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, California, etc.



APPENDIX.

PART II.

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LODGE DIRECTORY,  
TABULATED STATEMENTS,  
REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND  
MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

# LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges, and Post Office; name 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 MEETING.
185	Abingdon.	Abingdon	J. B. Smith	J. N. Reed	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
316	Abraham Jonas.	Loda.	T. N. Bone	T. D. Healey	First and third Mondays of each month.
518	Abraham Lincoln.	Kirkwood	Jacob Long	J. E. Willett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
67	Acacia.	La Salle	J. Henry Cox	M. Friedman	Third Wednesday of each month.
277	Accordia	Chicago	A. A. Vueller	John Molter	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
529	Adams	Piquetteville	James J. Carter	George Collins	Saturday on or before each full moon.
749	Akhn.	Akhn.	Enoch Summers	S. McFarland	Saturday on or before each full moon.
566	Albany	Albany	George W. Olds	D. S. Bifer	Friday on or before each full moon.
252	Alledo	Aledo	S. W. C. Hays	T. W. Bassett	Friday on or before each full moon.
702	Alexandria	Alexis	C. W. Postlewaite	W. H. Coock	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
752	Allendale	Allendale.	Howard Abelitz	W. F. Coourer	Saturday on or before full moon.
497	Alma.	Steeleville	Frank Harris	J. M. Pillers	First and third Fridays of each month.
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Chester E. Allen	Albert J. Perry	Thursday on or before full moon.
748	Alta	Alta	C. E. Johnston	C. J. Haller	Saturday on or before full moon.
533	Altamont	Altamont.	John Harrison	Sylvester S. Rice.	First and third Mondays of each month.
330	Altona	Altona	Chas. E. Weaver	R. E. Edgerton	First Thursday of each month.
142	Ames	Sheffield	H. W. Booth	B. S. Williams	First and third Saturdays of each month.
472	Amity	Turner.	Chas. E. Norris	Albert H. Hills	Tuesday on or before full moon.
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. Taylor.	E. Groves	Tuesday previous to the full moon.
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Benjamin Dill	Chas. A. Hayes.	Saturday on or before full moon.
497	Andrew Jackson.	Corinth	George W. Willard	F. H. Pease.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
520	Anna	Anna	J. F. Williford	J. E. Terpinitz	Friday on or before full moon.
433	Annapaw.	Albion.	John Strayley	Edwin Everett.	Thursday on or before full moon.
127	Antioch	Highland Park.	Alex Proter.	James Murray	First and third Mondays of each month.
676	A. O. Fay	Chicago	D. M. Erskine, Jr.	Alfred V. Willoughby.	First and third Mondays of each month.
642	Apollu	Chicago	Belton Hatley	S. R. Crawford	Wednesday evening of each week.
548	Apple River	Apple River.	M. Waynard	Vaclav Klenha	First Friday on or before full moon.
717	Arcana	Arcola.	Ira B. Kitter	C. L. Kagey	First Tuesday on or before full moon.
366	Arcola	Arcola.	T. L. Vradenburg	M. G. Wadsworth	First Saturday on or before full moon.
354	Ark and Anchor.	Auburn	Henry Dawson, Jr.	C. W. McElwain.	First Saturday on or before full moon.
378	Aroma	Waldron.	George D. Blake.	T. W. Maurice.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
737	Arrowsmith.	Arrowsmith.	A. G. Barnes.	Geo. M. Darling	Tuesday on or before full moon.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Wm. H. Blackler	W. R. Coonstock	Saturday on or before full moon.
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	J. E. Dudley	H. A. Hine	Saturday on or before full moon.
531	Ashton	Ashton	Wm. Vaughn	Hart F. Farwell	Saturday on or before full moon.
180	Astoria.	Astoria	Thomas W. Price.		

793 A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria.....	S. G. Jarvis.....	L. R. Norton.....	First and third Wednesday of each month.....
165 Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Horace Criffield.....	Maskell Lee.....	First and third Monday of each month.....
251 Aurora.....	Aurora.....	W. J. Biggs.....	John H. Easton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
657 Aurora.....	Aurora.....	H. M. Grant.....	V. H. Snook.....	Second and fourth Wednesday of each month.....
789 Auburn Park.....	Auburn Park.....	James S. Wheeler, Jr.....	W. I. Carpenter.....	First and third Thursday of each month.....
145 Avon.....	Avon.....	R. B. Tredmore.....	F. M. Nance.....	First Monday in each month.....
253 Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	James A. Provoost.....	W. J. De La Motte.....	Second and fourth Monday of each month.....
572 Bardsolph.....	Pecatonica.....	Nathan L. Miner.....	H. A. Yaxwell.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
34 Barry.....	Bardolph.....	Wm. W. Watson.....	C. H. Hurt.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
618 Basco.....	Basco.....	Wm. Berger.....	G. C. Gordon.....	Tuesday after each full moon.....
404 Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Chas. A. Bucher.....	Chas. A. Palmer.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
494 Bath.....	Bath.....	D. C. Harmonson.....	N. S. Allen.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
771 Bay City.....	Bay City.....	Wm. S. Mosely.....	J. J. Harris.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
783 Beacon Light.....	Bay City.....	E. A. Lawrence.....	James Walmsley.....	First Fridays of June, July, August and September, and 1st and 3rd Fridays of remaining mos.
	Norwood Park.....			
606 Belle River.....	Belle River.....	L. D. Davenport.....	C. A. Baker.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
60 Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Richard D. Jokes.....	Chas. W. Sharp.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
365 Bement.....	Bement.....	Geo. B. Alvord.....	T. T. Pettit.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
57 Benevolent.....	Benevolent.....	H. C. Wegchoft.....	D. A. Lollis.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
27 Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	John W. Creakmer.....	Geo. W. Cyrus.....	First and third Tuesday of each month.....
64 Benton.....	Benton.....	F. N. Devoss.....	W. S. Cantrell.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
619 Berwick.....	Canton.....	Wm. Montgomery.....	S. W. Shelton.....	Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.....
400 Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	J. W. Harris.....	D. M. Bishop.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
238 Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Albert E. Connable.....	C. E. Morrill.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
393 Blair.....	Chicago.....	Jas. W. Patterson.....	August G. Thomas.....	Saturdays on or before full moon.....
233 Blandinsville.....	Chicago.....	S. Thompson.....	M. H. Buzzell.....	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month.....
271 Blandinsville.....	Chicago.....	Henry F. Kett.....	S. C. Barlow.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
438 Blazing Star.....	Chicago.....	J. C. Campbell.....	John Glaze.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
148 Bloomfield.....	Crab Orchard.....	John S. Hartley.....	F. M. Furlong.....	Friday after each full moon.....
43 Bloomington.....	Christman.....	Howard D. Humphrey.....	T. M. Campbell.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
682 Blue Mound.....	Bloomington.....	Miles Bellamy.....	H. R. Benson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
647 Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	J. Slate.....	F. M. Abrams.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
1 Bodley.....	Edinburg.....	Thos. W. Macfall.....	G. W. Price.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
473 Bollen.....	Quincy.....	John L. Marvell.....	Albert Demaree.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
486 Bowen.....	Spring Hill.....	O. F. Kirkpatrick.....	Arthur Welding.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
514 Bradford.....	Powen.....	P. H. Phenix.....	Chas. Crossland.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
704 Braidwood.....	Bradford.....	Jas. A. Smith.....	Chas. Bocoek.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
386 Bridgeport.....	Braidwood.....	G. Walter Barr.....	A. Patterson, Jr.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
791 Broadlands.....	Bridgeport.....	Wm. N. Dicks.....	D. T. De Viney.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
451 Bromwell.....	Broadlands.....	Byron Travis.....	E. C. Watson.....	1st Saturday after full moon & 2 weeks there after.
282 Brooklyn.....	Assumption.....	J. P. Johnson.....	Geo. H. Noble.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
634 Buckley.....	Compton.....	W. L. R. Johnson.....	John Heaney.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
395 Buda.....	Buckley.....	T. A. Zink.....	S. Toomey.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
151 Bunker Hill.....	Buda.....	H. R. Budd.....	F. J. Stehlin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
112 Bureau.....	Bunker Hill.....	Howard G. Gibbs.....	L. H. Streeter.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
683 Burnside.....	Bureau.....	Uriah H. Oshcraft.....	Geo. W. Carlish.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
668 Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	Wm. R. Wheeler.....	W. P. Cravens.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....

## LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
274	Byron	Byron	Conrad Apler	George W. Miller	First and third Thursdays of each month
337	Cairo	Cairo	Joseph W. Wenger	Edmund S. Dewey	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Harmed	George W. Bagby	R. C. Creelins	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	W. W. Pullian	Edmond A. Piner	First and third Mondays of each month
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Alden P. Pierce	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	W. F. Jarman	George A. Haimes	Wednesday on or before full moon
648	Cambridge	Cambridge	R. H. Hinman	F. G. Welton	First and third Thursdays of each month
49	Camden	Camden	I. P. Melvin	Everett L. Fuller	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	H. E. Kellogg	A. Vance	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	Robert A. Lamax	Joel Mason	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	C. P. White	Chas. P. Berry	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Frank A. Whiteside	J. W. Nutton	Monday on or before full moon
442	Casey	Casey	John W. Dixon	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	Geo. Bley, Jr.	F. L. Angier	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	G. Wise Tilton	M. L. Shelby	First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Henry C. Frayer	E. L. Lot	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
124	Cedar	Worris	David Nickel	S. C. Stewart	Second Monday of each month
747	Centennial	Phil	Lincoln D. Boomer	J. S. Hoobs	First and third Fridays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	Benjamin F. Talbot	George H. Moore	Friday on or before each full moon
201	Centralia	Centralia	Henry L. Rhodes	James H. Swan	Saturday on or after each full moon
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	H. P. Martin	L. M. Dick	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	S. J. Hobbs	Caleb Fowler	Tuesday preceding each full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Herman Rethorn	T. J. Throgmorton	Saturday on or after each full moon
262	Channahon	Channahon	Albert T. Randall	George W. Rosebrough	Tuesday before each full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	L. L. Gallemore	Fred C. Wagener	First and third Thursdays of each month
35	Charleston	Charleston	Robert L. Reat	M. Traub	Saturday on or before full moon
336	Charter Oak	Litchfield	F. C. Brown	J. P. H. Trescott	Wednesday on or before full moon
523	Chatham	Chatham	W. J. Smith	A. H. Copeland	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
359	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Wm. G. Messler	Wm. Grals	First and third Saturdays of each month
459	Chebanse	Chebanse	R. J. Eyerley	L. P. Lehnerr	Monday on or before each full moon
468	Cheney Grove	Saybrook	James Troopson	J. C. Peelles	First and third Mondays of each month
592	Chenosa	Chenosa	Wm. G. Althoff	Nathan W. Vierkyvetter	Saturday on or before full moon
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Clinton W. Huck	Chas. W. Vierkyvetter	First Monday of each month
72	Chester	Chester	Chas. E. Kingsbury	Walter H. Offill	First and third Thursdays of each month
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. J. Leach	T. F. Shannon	Saturday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	Emanuel J. Kohn	E. T. Curry	Tuesday on or before full moon
707	Circle	Martinsville	George N. Todd	B. L. Shuey	First and third Mondays of each month
603	Clark	Chattanooga	Harry K. Gamble		Saturday on or before each full moon
153	Clark	Ashley	J. L. Frohock		Saturday on or before each full moon
488	Clay City	Clay City	Anthony Doherty		
147	Clayton	Clayton	J. V. DeLero		
686	Clement	Clement	John Ross		

211	Cleveland.....	Henry H. Mason.....	John F. Binsse.....	First and third Thursday of each month.....
688	Clifton.....	Peter Wright.....	H. K. Bireckett.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
19	Clinton.....	Sammuel H. Blane.....	W. J. Bennett.....	Third Monday in each month.....
517	Clintonville.....	Thomas W. Tefft.....	J. D. Voltz.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
466	Cobden.....	A. J. Miller.....	L. G. Clay.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
781	Colchester.....	Zack Taylor.....	C. E. Hayward.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
712	Collinsville.....	M. G. Nixon.....	Jas. McKee.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
474	Columbia.....	H. L. Salthouse.....	L. E. Finley.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
227	Columbus.....	E. N. Ewing.....	H. L. Ogden.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
641	Conet.....	Fritz Mueller.....	W. M. Rakee.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
483	Constantia.....	Chas. Thompson.....	A. C. Terhune.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
543	Cordova.....	Wm. R. Freck.....	D. Zimmerman.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
205	Corinthian.....	Thomas H. Stetler.....	Philip S. Pierce.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
526	Covenant.....	T. L. Miller.....	Geo. A. Watt.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
666	Crawford.....	B. E. Buff.....	Bennett Wood.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
320	Creston.....	A. G. Blanchard.....	Z. H. Landers.....	Saturdays on or before new and full moon.....
793	Crete.....	W. C. Trowbridge.....	Wm. W. Newton.....	First Monday of each month.....
584	Cuba.....	Jas. Crinson.....	Henry Shirey.....	Third Tuesday of each month.....
188	Cyrus.....	Chas. E. Grove.....	John E. Rodrick.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
742	Dallas City.....	Benoni Mendenhall.....	Jonathan Rice.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
235	Danvers.....	George T. Pearce.....	John L. Popple.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
556	Dawson.....	Wm. W. Judd.....	W. R. Constant.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	John C. Burmeister.....	John Ginochio.....	Wednesday of each week.....
310	Dearborn.....	Robert Frank Mix.....	Wm. M. Thexton.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
144	De Kalb.....	Chas. W. Garver.....	John Dunn.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
156	Delavan.....	L. W. Lawton.....	Frank B. Starz.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
525	Delia.....	E. McClure.....	John R. Hand.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
464	Denver.....	LaFayette Elston.....	H. W. Shoup.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
287	De Soto.....	Ellis I. Day.....	Thomas Dickie.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
84	De Witt.....	O. J. Keese.....	D. MacArthur.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
205	Dills.....	Thomas N. Henley.....	Richard Stringer.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
581	Dongola.....	H. S. Hanner.....	R. T. Rives.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
255	Donelson.....	J. W. McPherson.....	F. J. White.....	Tuesday preceding each full moon.....
319	Doric.....	Peter W. Lill.....	John Fackl.....	First Thursday in each month.....
361	Douglas.....	A. E. Hendricks.....	I. W. Rigby.....	First Saturday in each month.....
190	Dundee.....	E. A. Kennedy.....	John Gritson.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
321	Dunlap.....	T. H. Humphry.....	Edward Mayer.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
234	Du Quoin.....	Peter Paterson.....	A. J. Barningham.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
302	Durand.....	R. A. Huninger.....	R. A. Paschal.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
572	East St. Louis.....	George W. Fowler.....	Henry R. Burton.....	Saturday after each full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.....
604	Eddyville.....	Joseph Drank.....	S. W. McIntosh.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
484	Edgewood.....	G. D. Rader.....	John J. Alummsh.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
164	Edward Dobbins.....	Chas. F. Tindall.....	J. L. Lewis.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
99	Edwardsville.....	W. B. Wright.....	Jas. H. Carson.....	First Friday of each month.....
149	Efingham.....	Ira Predmore.....		Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....			

## LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
570	Elbridge.	Fertell.	H. W. Forrell.	J. D. Jordan.	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.
388	El Dara.	El Dara.	Alonzo Lyons.	R. F. Evans.	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.
739	Eldorado.	Eldorado.	J. F. Burks.	C. C. Skelton.	Saturday after full moon in each month.
117	Elgin.	Elgin.	Gilbert N. Turnbull.	Thomas E. Lawrence.	Second and fourth Fridays in each month.
276	Elizabeth.	Elizabethtown.	G. T. Murphy.	George W. Patrick.	First Saturday after each full moon.
246	El Paso.	El Paso.	R. C. Duff.	Isaac Cannon.	Thursday on or before each full moon.
715	Elvaston.	Elvaston.	Isaac H. Todd.	C. J. Robinson.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
796	E. M. Husted.	Roodhouse.	George W. Trask.	A. M. Hannaford.	Second Monday in each month.
126	Empire.	Pekin.	Adolph Fehman.	C. R. Schurman.	First and third Thursdays in each month.
677	Enfield.	Enfield.	George G. Gowdy.	J. N. Wilson.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
690	Englewood.	Englewood.	Nathan Whitney Watson.	Frank Sheffield.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
2	Equality.	Equality.	W. H. Crawford.	G. A. Bourland.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
667	Eric.	Eric.	J. F. Dickinson.	R. T. James.	Thursday on or before each full moon.
315	Erwin.	Alton.	D. Busse.	Wm. Soumag.	First Thursday of each month.
65	Eucled.	Naperville.	Wm. V. Lambie.	Samuel Mather.	Tuesday before and after each full moon.
69	Eureka.	Milan.	Thos. J. Medill, Jr.	R. M. Olmsted.	Friday on or before each full moon.
54	Evans.	Evansston.	H. L. Elden.	Chas. Raymond.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
414	Evening Star.	Davis.	Thos. Eilert.	Thurston Stabeck.	First and third Fridays of each month.
179	Evergreen.	Freeport.	W. H. Holland.	George W. Graham.	First and third Mondays of each month.
795	Ewing.	Freeport.	John W. Hill.	L. R. Stricklin.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
97	Excelstor.	Freeport.	J. F. Fair.	L. A. Brigham.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
444	Exeter.	Fairfield.	Rufus Funk.	S. H. Funk.	Thursday on or before full moon.
206	Fairfield.	Fairfield.	L. J. North.	J. C. Alexander.	Thursday on or before full moon.
590	Fairmount.	Fairmount.	A. L. White.	Joseph A. Cox.	Thursday on or before full moon.
350	Fairview.	Fairview.	W. B. Swegle.	A. J. Gurnett.	Monday on or before full moon.
210	Farmer City.	Farmer City.	I. F. Houseman.	F. L. Gillespie.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
732	Farmers.	Pellonia.	Owen S. Rush.	Geo. Rush.	Friday on or before full moon.
192	Farmington.	Farmington.	James M. Tenley.	J. C. B. Smith.	Friday on or before full moon.
39	Fellowship.	Marion.	A. J. Benson.	Chas. W. Tietfort.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
152	Fidelity.	Medora.	Enos Johnson.	Wm. L. West.	Saturday on or before full moon.
592	Fieldon.	Fieldon.	F. F. Loelkeec.	J. T. Alexander.	Monday on or before full moon.
670	Fillmore.	Fillmore.	A. G. Butler.	H. C. Shanafelt.	Tuesday on or before full moon.
585	Fisher.	Grove City.	O. Z. Housley.	W. A. Moore.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
204	Flora.	Flora.	J. F. Shadwell.	Wm. D. Lee.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
614	Forrest.	Forrest.	Fred Duckett.	M. C. Adelsberger.	Saturday on or before full moon.
507	Frankfort.	Frankfort.	J. A. Jones.	S. B. Gilliam.	Saturday on or before full moon.
25	Franklin.	Upper Alton.	H. G. Burnap.	Geo. D. Black.	Saturday on or before full moon.
264	Franklin Grove.	Franklin Grove.	N. A. Whitney.	J. E. Evans.	Saturday on or before full moon.
58	Fraterna.	Monticello.	Samuel Cole.	Fred Mosser.	Saturday on or before full moon.
418	Freeburg.	Freeburg.	Wm. H. Wilderman.	S. U. Lawry.	Saturday on or before full moon.
104	Freedom.	Freedom.	S. S. Sampson.	Orville E. Anderson.	Thursday on or before full moon.
7	Friendship.	Dixon.	Robert C. Filson.		Thursday on or before full moon.

341	Full Moon	C. J. Slaten	Wm. S. Brinton	Saturday on or before full moon.
159	Fulton City	Havelah Pease	Herman Worthington	Monday on or before full moon.
654	Gallatia	W. C. D. Carr	J. S. Neighbors	Saturday on or before full moon.
43	Galva	A. A. Grove	Geo. W. Williams	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
141	Garden City	James John	Gil W. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
573	Gardner	F. A. Pagel	H. A. Eversoll	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
686	Garfield	John H. Huyck	Adelbert B. Clark	Tuesday of each week.
139	Geneva	Chas. W. Grant	John J. Howard	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
288	Genoa	A. C. Senksa	Chas. A. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon.
222	Geo. Washington	H. O. Friedrich	H. F. Caldwell	First and third Mondays of each month.
182	Germania	H. W. Westlich	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month.
733	Gibson	Chas. S. Crarey	P. C. McKay	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
383	Gill	R. Boston	D. W. Gordon	Tuesday on or before full moon.
214	Gillespie	Robert Brown	E. P. McDaniel	Friday on or before full moon.
591	Gilman	Geo. R. Ashman	B. W. Miller	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
171	Girard	Philip Flood	O. B. Metcalf	Monday on or before full moon.
131	Goldconda	Stanh H. Abbott	Wm. V. Eldredge	Saturday on or before full moon.
248	Golden Gate	G. W. Hamilton	H. S. Tobie	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
726	Golden Kule	Wm. E. Irwin	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
617	Good Hope	E. E. James	M. D. Allison	Saturday on or before each full moon.
744	Goode	John D. Bellamey	M. D. Galloway	Saturday on or before each full moon.
473	Gordon	Chas. Schadet	D. R. Wilkins	Friday before each full moon.
669	Grand Chain	John D. Bristow	T. J. Litherland	Monday on or before each full moon.
776	Grand Crossing	Henry Hess	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
740	Grant Park	E. H. Buck	N. Smith	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
129	Greenfield	Ralph Metcalf	J. T. Callaway	Friday on or before each full moon.
665	Greenland	P. A. Brady	James H. Alsop	Friday on or before each full moon.
125	Greenup	John A. Pettie	R. S. Robinson	Thursday on or before each full moon.
653	Greenview	C. F. Thraner	J. G. Wright	Friday before each full moon.
245	Greenville	S. M. Watson	Stephen Oliver	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
451	Griggsville	Geo. F. Cleveland	E. C. McKibben	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
352	Groveland	W. H. Eskew	Geo. W. Eskew	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
778	Gurney	J. H. Whelpley	John W. Williams	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
443	Hampshire	Chas. S. De Hart	J. S. Williard	Monday on or before each full moon.
201	Hancock	S. M. Arnold	A. K. Lowry	Wednesday of each week.
731	Harbor	John J. McDannold	J. L. Clark	Saturday on or before each full moon.
44	Hardin	John M. Donnell	T. Andrew Vogt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
756	Hardinsville	Francis N. Sherman	Abram Wood	First and third Mondays of each month.
540	Harlem	John A. Schaub	P. H. Galeener	First Wednesday of each month.
335	Harmony	Wallace C. Willington	Philo Wilkinson	First and third Mondays of each month.
399	Harrisburg	O. H. Harpham	Henry Borgelt, Jr	First Monday of each month.
368	Harvard	Chas G. Cochran	Wallace Young	First and third Saturdays of each month.
860	Havana	D. A. Clary	Frank Rowe	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
586	Hazel Dell	Chas. R. Jones	Edwin T. Disosway	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
604	Hebron	Paul Ziemson	Philip Kastler	First and third Mondays of each month.
119	Henry	W. F. Esder	Wm. H. Myers	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
669	Herder			
39	Herman			

*LOGGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edward Craig	Wm. Runcie	First and third Mondays of each month
193	Herrick	Pontonsuc	John Jackson	Alex Abernethy	Saturday on or before each full moon
693	Herrins Prairie	Herrins Prairie	Geo. W. Roberts	Wm. A. Perrine	Saturday on or before each full moon
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Samuel F. English	H. B. Chandler	Wednesday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	W. L. Pollock	W. G. Smock	Saturday on or before each full moon
249	Hibbard	Brighton	M. Spencer Brown	Geo. L. Bean	Saturday on or before each full moon
583	Highland	Highland	W. D. Tibbets	D. J. Brown	Thursday on or before each full moon
301	Hickley	Hickley	H. H. Hopkins	A. J. Ammann	Thursday on or before each full moon
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	J. P. Mohr	Geo. E. Kuchty	First Thursday of each month
26	Hiram	Henderson	James M. Condra	Frank Sears, Jr.	Saturday on or before full moon
508	Home	Chicago	H. S. Hurd	J. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Homer	M. J. Spencer	C. E. Butler	Tuesday on or before full moon
102	Hope	Sparta	Wm. P. Askins	J. C. Simpson	Friday on or before full moon
624	Hopedale	Hopedale	Joseph H. Crawford	C. M. Kinsey	First and third Thursdays of each month
303	Horeb	Elmwood	Wm. T. Welles	A. P. Harkness	First and third Tuesdays of each month
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Frank Barker	E. E. Ogden	First and third Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	Chas. Geiger	J. H. Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Robert G. McHatton	James H. Denny	Saturday on or before full moon
136	Huntsville	Huntsville	Wm. L. Bishop	C. A. Riggs	Monday on or before the new and full moon
698	Hutton	Diona	A. N. Rosecrans	C. M. Marglin	Saturday on or before each full moon
263	Illinois	Peoria	Wm. H. Eastman	Joseph H. Jackson	Fourth Tuesdays of each month
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	John I. Wondery	J. M. Arrald	First and third Mondays of each month
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Jesse P. Jewell	Leon A. Wylie	Monday before each full moon
521	Illipolis	Illipolis	John T. Miltken	David Johnston	Tuesday on or before each full moon
327	Industry	Industry	James A. Butcher	W. L. Garrison	Saturday on or before each full moon
697	Iola	Iola	Wm. D. Watson	C. T. Wade	Wednesday on or before full moon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Geo. E. Miller	Robert Phillips	Second Monday of each month
243	Ipsvia	Ipsvia	J. W. Quillin	G. W. Hughes	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irvine	Irvine	C. B. McKinney	M. McMahon	First and third Saturdays of each month
630	Ivington	Irvington	T. D. Hinckley	John W. Scott	Wednesday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Milton Barbee	F. J. Scarborough	Saturday on or before full moon
579	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Lewis A. Frost	Nicholas Milburn	First and third Saturdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	S. C. Swalley	Joseph A. Hindman	Wednesday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	G. N. Stonemetz	Henry Cornelius	First and third Thursdays in each month
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	James S. Miller	Geo. E. Branch	Tuesday preceding each full moon
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	David M. Houghtlin	J. Scott Holmes	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Wm. D. Jones	C. C. Nichols	First Monday on or before each full moon
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Wm. I. Callahan	Geo. H. Slingerland	First and third Tuesdays of each month
228	Jo Davess	Warren	Walter Stickney	John H. Thornton	Thursday on or before each full moon
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	E. M. Galbraith	John A. Wagner	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Wm. A. Kelly	Alex. J. Nimmo	Saturday on or before each full moon
766	Joppa	Cowden	L. H. Williams	C. R. Torrence	Wednesday on or before each full moon

537	J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorus.....	F. E. Cramer.....	O. C. McConney.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Chas. R. Starr.....	J. Shaw Whitham.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
286	Kansas.....	John W. Winn.....	John W. Winn.....	James E. Vale.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	Wm. F. J. Stine.....	Wm. F. J. Stine.....	First Saturday after the first quarter of each moon.....
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	John Lawden.....	W. J. Dawy.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
346	Kedron.....	Mt. Auburn.....	Geo. A. Parish.....	Wm. C. Sharp.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	G. F. Hoadley.....	L. W. Mason.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
430	Kendall.....	Mound Station.....	Jay Brown.....	John Briggs.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
159	Keawenee.....	Keawenee.....	Andrew F. Boyle.....	Geo. W. Hodge.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
639	Keystone.....	Chicago.....	C. C. Hartman.....	John L. Weyhe.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Hugh McMillan.....	Byron F. Wynne.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
353	Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	Wm. G. Smith.....	L. L. Roberts.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
197	King Solomon.....	Fairweather.....	H. V. Greene.....	F. M. Behrmer.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
266	Kingston.....	Kane.....	James Sikes.....	F. A. Puett.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
398	Kinnandy.....	Kinnandy.....	C. Rohrbrough.....	M. W. Cote.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
492	Kishwaukee.....	Knoxville.....	John McLeath.....	Charles S. Russell.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
601	Laclede.....	Farina.....	Joseph R. Scott.....	C. W. Maxon.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
61	Lacon.....	E. A. Campbell.....	R. N. Carroll.....	C. W. Maxon.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
657	La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....	E. A. Campbell.....	Eugene Watrous.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
779	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	C. D. Gardner.....	E. C. Wolfe.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
195	La Harpe.....	La Harpe.....	C. W. L. Deetrich.....	James A. Hicks.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	W. O. Butler.....	J. R. Booth.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
739	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	Sample Bean.....	P. W. Duncan.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
774	Lake View.....	Lake View.....	Joseph P. Cobb.....	W. M. Burbank.....	Monday of each week.....
659	Lambert.....	Quincy.....	W. F. Lutter.....	G. H. Frizzell.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
383	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	C. A. Wilcox.....	A. B. Cowan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
423	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	George J. Rice.....	J. Rambo.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
168	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	Geo. W. Flemming.....	A. F. Lohrman.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
428	Ladmark.....	Chicago.....	A. C. Doll.....	G. M. Saylor.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
267	Ladmark.....	Chicago.....	Henry C. Dale.....	Paer Daggy.....	Friday of each week.....
203	Lavey.....	La Prairie.....	Evans P. Thomas.....	B. F. Talbot.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Williamsville.....	I. J. Taylor.....	G. G. Council.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
110	Lebanon.....	Lawn Ridge.....	F. R. Green.....	N. E. Nuss.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
146	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	C. J. Ketter.....	Fr. Pesold.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	W. A. Salsbery.....	Geo. L. Richardson.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	W. G. Cove.....	A. S. Pederson.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	Geo. W. Selbig.....	John H. Hornig.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
221	Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	N. S. McDonald.....	J. D. Hart.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	S. C. Kaufman.....	L. Wilcox.....	Tuesday before each full moon.....
270	Levi Lusk.....	Chicago.....	P. Maas.....	August Mensing.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
104	Lewisstown.....	Arlington.....	I. H. Phillips.....	Edgar D. Larkin.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
482	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	John C. Wagy.....	C. W. Belis.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
380	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	J. E. Covey.....	R. Stevenson.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Zenos Wingert.....	O. I. Wheeler.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
135	Lima.....	Lima.....	John G. Lee.....	Wm. E. Davis.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Geo. W. Earhart.....	H. B. Whitney.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	M. M. Goodall.....	Edwin D. Clark.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
			John H. McWannis.....	H. K. Warner.....	Second and fourth Fridays in each month.....

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Wm. G. Roper.....	Jas. L. DeWitt.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
371	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	Freemont J. Vickery.....	F. W. Ford.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	Joseph Jones.....	Lee R. Graham.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Cavalier S. Van Horn.....	Wm. C. Fisher.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
623	Locust.....	Locust.....	T. N. Lakin.....	J. J. Danford.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
210	Logan.....	Logan.....	T. H. Stokes.....	F. C. Perkins.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
532	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	B. F. Colehower.....	J. C. Huettson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
176	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	O. C. Gaston.....	Geo. B. McCollum.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
751	Louisbury.....	Louisbury.....	C. H. Austin.....	F. O. Willmarth.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
238	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Peter J. Ecord.....	James A. Gregory.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
759	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	Geo. A. Potter.....	Chas. H. Burd-sal.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
132	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	Albert Brington-stool.....	N. Campbell.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	Wm. C. Johnson.....	S. P. Brewster.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
8	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	I. A. Buckingham.....	Wm. L. Hamner.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Wm. D. Matney.....	Robert Alsop.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
103	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	L. L. Tayman.....	C. Dyer.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
220	Wahomet.....	Wahomet.....	H. E. Ferrill.....	F. W. Pendleton.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	John H. Wilson.....	Frank Hopkins.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	James A. McCanna-s.....	W. R. Richardson.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	James A. McCanna-s.....	Richard Santer.....	First and third Thursdays in each month.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	J. W. Bateman.....	H. B. Scott.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Wm. Burkhatler.....	James Hobkirk.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	Elisha Shepherd.....	Elijah Shepherd.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	Lester Barber.....	F. S. Rogers.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	John Stevenson.....	H. H. Elbring.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
130	Marion.....	Salem.....	Will S. Stock.....	A. R. Almon.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
454	Maroa.....	Maroa.....	T. P. Miller.....	J. H. Ray.....	First and third Wednesday of each month.....
417	Marselles.....	Marselles.....	V. E. Blanchard.....	C. H. Makeover.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
133	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	Frank H. Foster.....	T. W. Clark.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	F. P. Caverly.....	E. R. Paul.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
217	Mason.....	Mason.....	John A. Gladson.....	J. L. Goddard.....	First Saturday in each month.....
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Andrew Damarin.....	J. F. Culp.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
175	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	John B. Fithian.....	David G. Wells.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
266	Mattouon.....	Mattouon.....	John P. Kingsolver.....	John F. Scott.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
718	May.....	Warrens City.....	A. H. Story.....	H. W. Smith.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
664	Mayo.....	Norris-town.....	James A. McCorkle.....	J. W. Scott.....	Saturday on or after each full moon.....
138	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	W. A. Cristy.....	Oliver N. Owen.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
469	McLean.....	McLean.....	C. C. Aldrich.....	George Church.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	H. R. Riddle.....	J. T. Fullin-wider.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
419	Mendon.....	Mendon.....	Samuel H. Bradley.....	J. R. Urech.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Jacob Scheiden-helm.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.....
183	Meridian.....	Earlville.....	George W. Norton.....	J. W. Turner.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....

595 Meridian Sun.....	Hotcomb.....	Daniel R. Hatch.....	O. S. Dentler.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
283 Meteor.....	Sandwich.....	George B. Devoll.....	J. L. Kern.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
91 Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	James L. Elliott.....	J. C. Flanagan.....	First Monday of each month.....
595 Miles Hart.....	Gays.....	E. L. McClain.....	F. M. Beals.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
168 Milford.....	Milford.....	M. D. Wilber.....	C. F. Davis.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
345 Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	T. P. Ruth.....	S. M. Kaising.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
273 Milton.....	Milton.....	J. W. Boren.....	Walter Hanback.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
275 Miners.....	Galena.....	John M. Lukley.....	Thos. G. Wonderly.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
528 Minooka.....	Minooka.....	D. D. Filkins.....	C. W. Jenks.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
385 Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	J. M. B. McCracken.....	M. L. Kugler.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
82 Mitchell.....	Pinckneyville.....	John D. Strait.....	A. L. Kugler.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
416 Mithra.....	Chicago.....	Ferdinand Walther.....	August Kobholz.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
768 Mizpah.....	Chicago.....	Sylvester Gaunt.....	W. D. Gilmore.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
481 Monocme.....	Monocme.....	Wm. Perkins.....	W. D. Lane.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
522 Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Geo. D. Lester.....	W. H. Seelye.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
37 Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	A. B. Holliday.....	D. D. Dunkle.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
734 Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Chas. J. Main.....	A. R. Haynes.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
787 Morris.....	Waterloo.....	C. F. Pike.....	Hardy C. Voris.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
681 Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Leroy Martin.....	J. D. Offlighter.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
457 Moscow.....	Moscow.....	Linsfield Shadrick.....	John v. Bradley.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
122 Mound.....	Taylorville.....	J. C. McBride.....	Chas. G. Young.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
180 Moweauqua.....	Moweauqua.....	Benj. F. Ribelin.....	James H. Kirkman.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
656 Mozart.....	Bloomington.....	Wm. Muhl.....	M. Hansen.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
239 Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Jacob Graf.....	Wm. Birkete.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
331 Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	A. S. Jessup.....	F. A. Travers.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
31 Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	C. A. Noble.....	C. M. Hensgen.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
51 Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Amos H. Clotfelter.....	Ed. S. Burns.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
67 Mt. Noho.....	Carlinville.....	Chas. H. Burgdorf.....	W. D. Mayfield.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
57 Mt. Pleasant.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	James Rae.....	F. V. Nicholson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
31 Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	John H. Mitchell.....	Walter Watson.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
396 Muddy Point.....	Prilla.....	Lewis W. Brown.....	John W. Brown.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
498 Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	A. B. Gallatin.....	Ezra B. Pellet.....	First Monday on or before each full moon.....
432 Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	M. V. B. Wyatt.....	C. M. Verrees.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
795 Myrtle.....	Irving Park.....	Irving C. King.....	Arthur G. Goodridge.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
137 Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	George Brand.....	H. E. Wade.....	Thursday of each week.....
758 Mystic Star.....	Chicago.....	M. B. Reed.....	C. F. E. Andrews.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
68 Naples.....	Naples.....	W. C. Carver.....	John Quimlan.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
596 National.....	Chicago National.....	A. T. Graham.....	C. W. Ostrander.....	Thursday of each week.....
346 N. D. Morse.....	Concord.....	Adam Wenger.....	S. Newton.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
270 Neoga.....	Neoga.....	M. A. Ewing.....	Cyrus D. Greene.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
59 New Boston.....	New Boston.....	Jacob J. Mason.....	W. C. Austin.....	Saturday before each full moon.....
79 New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	J. A. Smith.....	G. W. Smoot.....	Tuesday before each full moon.....
376 New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	J. S. Cummins.....	J. Frank Smith.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
453 New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	Isaac W. Winans.....	Martin Camp.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
230 New Haven.....	New Haven.....	W. S. Summers.....	G. W. Perkins.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
741 New Holland.....	New Holland.....	A. N. Caldwell.....	A. L. White.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
620 New Hope.....	Cohn.....	Wm. G. McCann.....	Daniel M. Ball.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
369 Newman.....	Newman.....	James M. Smith.....	J. M. Wagner.....	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.
218	New Salem.	New Salem.	John Andrew.	John Preble.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
216	Newton.	Newton.	L. M. Shub.	F. L. Bail.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
74	Newtown.	Pilot.	J. A. Osborn.	Wm. Craigmyle.	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
302	Noble.	Noble.	M. L. Taylor.	E. L. Palmer.	Thursday on or before each full moon.
436	Nokomis.	Nokomis.	D. H. Zupp.	J. L. Manning.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
673	Normal.	Normal.	Clark L. Gill.	George Chamption.	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
797	Normal Park.	Chicago.	Edward C. Burr.	Frank H. Butler.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
631	Norton.	Chicago.	W. A. Calton.	R. C. Brenetta.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
169	Nunda.	Nunda.	J. H. Palmer.	Robert Andrews.	Friday on or before each full moon.
219	Oakland.	Oakland.	John Rutherford.	E. H. Warden.	Saturday on or before each new and full moon.
644	Oblong City.	Oblong.	D. Z. Condry.	Z. Witt.	First and third Mondays of each month.
40	Ocidental.	Ottawa.	James E. Cooke.	John Garretson.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
392	Oconee.	Oconee.	Chas. Finefeld.	Chas. E. Axt.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
593	Odin.	Odin.	J. J. Fyke.	H. N. Woodward.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
576	O'Fallon.	O'Fallon.	Herman T. Bechtold.	Levi Simmons.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
754	Ogden.	Ogden.	T. E. Silkey.	J. F. Harris.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
550	O. H. Miner.	Iroquois.	Wm. Shrum.	Wm. H. Paul.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
38	Olive Branch.	Duvalville.	John W. Hamilton.	W. F. Beck.	Third Saturday of each month.
140	Olney.	Olney.	Henry Godcke.	S. R. Latimer.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
723	Omaha.	Omaha.	H. P. Blackard.	D. F. Ward.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
305	Onarga.	Onarga.	Chas. E. Barnum.	E. Marsh.	First and third Fridays of each month.
337	Oneida.	Oneida.	Frank Murdock.	James W. Tolman.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
123	Orquawka.	Orquawka.	Lewis H. Hand.	Geo. G. Green.	First and third Thursdays of each month.
697	Orangeville.	Orangeville.	Wm. Bowers.	T. A. Jewett.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
420	Oregon.	Oregon.	Thomas Webb.	Alfred R. Robinson.	First and third Saturday of each month.
759	Orel.	Wayne City.	Edwin E. Reid.	Wm. M. Hanna.	First and third Fridays of each month.
333	Orient.	Lisbon.	N. J. Cobleigh.	Chas. Catlin.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
338	Orient.	Chicago.	Geo. F. Hoyt.	J. D. Bliss.	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
358	Orion.	Union.	D. A. Hewitt.	A. T. Porgy.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
397	Oxford.	New Windsor.	J. A. Oleson.	R. D. McCracken.	First and third Thursday of each month.
460	Pacific.	Knoxville.	L. A. Jackson.	R. M. Price.	Thursday of each week.
705	Palace.	Pullman.	L. H. Wilson.	J. M. Price.	First and third Saturday of each month.
314	Palatine.	Palatine.	Chas. S. Cutting.	F. J. Filbert.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
453	Palmira.	Palmira.	Wm. H. King.	R. J. Almond.	Thursday on or before each full moon.
286	Pana.	Pana.	Thomas J. Vidler.	Chas. Wall.	First Thursday of each month.
268	Paris.	Parkersburg.	George T. Howard.	Edwin E. Lodge.	Saturday on or after each full moon.
509	Parkersburg.	Parkersburg.	F. M. Rash.	S. H. Barker.	First and third Mondays of each month.
613	Patoka.	Patoka.	James Simcox.	Chas. F. Blankinship.	First and third, Wednesdays of each month.
675	Pawnee.	Pawnee.	T. A. Stewart.	R. W. Drenman.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
416	Paxton.	Paxton.	Elwood A. Gardner.	Cyde L. Day.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
379	Payson.	Payson.	George I. McNutt.	Geo. Gabriel.	Tuesday on or before each full moon.

39 Pekin.....	Louis Zinger.....	Geo. Eikema.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
45 Peoria.....	John Lingo.....	Jas. F. Cartwright.....	Last Monday of each month.....
630 Peotone.....	Wm. Yung.....	Jas. J. McMahon.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
574 Pera.....	Oscar Grahn.....	G. C. Walker.....	First, third and fifth Saturdays of each month.....
95 Perry.....	John E. Morton.....	Harrison Daigh.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
603 Phoenix.....	Geo. B. Slack.....	M. V. Conklin.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
436 Philo.....	D. A. Makarkey.....	L. S. Pearsall.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
27 Piassa.....	P. L. Betts.....	Geo. T. Davis.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
608 Piper.....	W. F. O'Brien.....	J. P. Glass.....	First and third Thursdays in each month.....
799 Pittsfield.....	W. E. Grimes.....	Fred H. Clayton.....	Second Monday of each month.....
536 Plainfield.....	A. E. Mottinger.....	D. W. Jump.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
461 Plainview.....	W. J. Donahue.....	O. Swainson.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
565 Pleasant Hill.....	John F. Berry.....	Chas. Becker.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
700 Pleasant Plains.....	Wm. Lynd.....	Chas. A. Wall.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
478 Pleiades.....	Benjamin L. Anderson.....	Robert W. Austin.....	Thursday evening of each week.....
554 Plum River.....	Geo. M. Tyrell.....	L. G. Radkey.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
360 Plymouth.....	A. E. Shoffer.....	Samuel J. Pake.....	Thursday before each full moon.....
137 Polk.....	A. A. Hyatt.....	James H. Gaff.....	Thursday on or before each full moon and every two weeks thereafter.....
-94 Pontiac.....	Sam E. Sims.....	T. W. Buckingham.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
782 Potomac.....	J. A. Littler.....	D. G. Burr.....	Second and fourth Thursday of each month.....
77 Prairie.....	John J. Stevenson.....	C. C. Baker.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
578 Prairie City.....	Geo. B. Willin.....	Archibald Cook.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
585 Pre-emption.....	James H. Seyler.....	F. W. Clark.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
587 Princeton.....	T. P. Streeter.....	J. Frank Carman.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
360 Princeville.....	J. L. Blanchard.....	Fred Hutchinson.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
293 Prophetstown.....	H. A. Sturtevant.....	E. R. Lawrence.....	First and third Saturday of each month.....
711 Providence.....	James H. Finnegan.....	James Beckwith.....	First and third Friday of each month.....
206 Quincy.....	W. H. Cadogan.....	W. A. Joyce.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
128 Raleigh.....	H. L. Burnett.....	S. E. Stokes.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
405 Ramsey.....	Jesse Mays.....	F. M. Avey.....	Third Monday of each month.....
725 Rankin.....	John S. Hewins.....	John K. Livermore.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
470 Rantoul.....	Ed. Swedberg.....	Chas. Roberts.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
727 Rantau.....	K. L. Taylor.....	W. L. Wood.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
303 Raven.....	C. W. Bassett.....	James A. Bradley.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
692 Ravenswood.....	Chas. E. Brown.....	Fred D. Guker.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
777 Raymond.....	Francis Kemp.....	T. D. Humphrey.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
427 Red Bud.....	John S. Whittenberg.....	J. T. Eower.....	Thursday evening of each week.....
419 Reynoldsburg.....	Robert Stewart.....	John C. Baum.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
697 Richmond Cole.....	Wm. McGaw.....	J. P. Graham.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
143 Richmond.....	James P. Fletcher.....	Chas. Whitehead.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
632 Ridge Farm.....	George Ernest.....	John Lyons.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
685 Rio.....	Emory J. Tower.....	Ben Lloyd.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
115 Rising Sun.....	Joseph A. Ages.....	Geo. W. Henderson.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
785 Riverton Union.....	Wm. Spence.....	E. Harris.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
113 Robert Burns.....	W. N. Barkley.....	Jacob McChesney.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
450 Robison.....	Ninon.....		
247 Rob Morris.....			

## LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Jabez Love.....	E. H. Kandal.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
635	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Richard P. Hunter.....	A. W. Persinger.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
100	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	Chas. M. Holdt.....	John B. Nash.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	James Alex. Montgomery.....	Louis Kohn.....	First Friday of each month.....
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	A. N. Mallory.....	John W. Niles.....	First and third Friday of each month.....
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	S. L. Jenkins.....	S. P. Jennison.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	R. F. Casey.....	H. H. Hutchison.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
519	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	G. W. Kayburn.....	G. W. Beckus.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	J. R. Livengood.....	L. K. Yeoman.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Chas. B. Griffith.....	Geo. T. Whitson.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Huford Taylor.....	W. C. Cowan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
478	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	L. P. Weger.....	E. Rundie.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
347	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	Wm. O. Ensign.....	Jas. White.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
336	Saline.....	Goreville.....	L. Z. Sullivan.....	Robert Jinks.....	Saturday on or before each full moon at 2 p. m.....
645	Samuel H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	Thos. C. Williams.....	Jacob G. Miller.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
738	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	J. K. Linberger.....	J. J. Dillon.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
738	Saunemin.....	Saunemin.....	Thomas L. Spatford.....	Chas. F. Ross.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
335	Schiller.....	Peoria.....	Henry Hedrich.....	C. E. Pfeiffer.....	Last Friday of each month.....
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	F. P. Bacon.....	D. Kingsbury.....	First Monday of each month.....
743	Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	A. Van Scyk.....	A. N. Workman.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
426	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	J. A. Turner.....	J. P. Gobble.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
447	S. D. Monroe.....	Birds.....	R. J. Ford.....	R. Conover.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
532	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	F. W. Kohrt.....	C. H. R. Thomas.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
374	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	Wm. Husk.....	Geo. W. Jackson.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
490	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Irvine D. Woodford.....	Daniel Eichholtz.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
550	Sharon.....	Tiskilwa.....	W. M. Repine.....	A. B. Blake.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
200	Sheba.....	Grayville.....	Wm. H. Watkins.....	B. H. Gilbert.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Thomas C. McKinney.....	E. K. Porter.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	George S. Hummer.....	H. R. Fields.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
735	Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	A. Grandsen.....	Delos Robinson.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
535	Sherman.....	Orion.....	Wm. M. Smith.....	Wm. Wayne.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
397	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	Wm. E. Hess.....	H. J. Hess.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell Hill.....	T. J. Cross.....	H. Shaw.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	F. R. Kahl.....	S. S. Webster.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
582	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	G. B. Dozier.....	James B. Dozier.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
761	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	A. Vohris.....	Swen Anderson.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
798	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	Walker T. Butler.....	G. N. Spry.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
347	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	S. J. Boyd.....	W. A. Robinson.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
541	Sirel.....	Stewardson.....	T. P. Mauz.....	J. W. Knox.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
786	Siloam.....	Chicago.....	Lowis A. Schauble.....	Samuel W. Farrar.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
640	Simonauk.....	Simonauk.....	H. F. Hess.....	J. F. Poplin.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
467	South Macon.....	Macon.....	R. H. Woodcock.....	C. S. Christian.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....

662	South Park.....	R. H. Garrigue.....	Chas. L. Norton.....	Second and fourth Mondays in each month.....
441	Sparland.....	T. Van Antwerp.....	A. J. Athay.....	First and third Wednesdays in each month.....
4	Springfield.....	Wm B. Reed.....	Webber E. Loomis.....	First Monday in each month.....
785	Stanford.....	G. B. Lanton.....	F. L. Horn.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
709	Star.....	Hamilton C. Finley.....	John Bock.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
166	Star in the East.....	Walter B. Taylor.....	J. C. Winans.....	First and third Friday in each month.....
501	Stark.....	J. Hanson White.....	Thos. W. Ross.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
177	Stanton.....	John B. Harding.....	Tom Blair.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
24	St. Clair.....	Chas. H. Starkel.....	Simon Straus.....	First Monday of each month.....
769	St. Elmo.....	G. A. Martin.....	R. J. Pitcher.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
92	Stewart.....	C. Brown.....	Josiah F. Seiberknecht.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
13	St. Johns.....	F. E. Hberg.....	Herman Struever, Jr.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
63	St. Marks.....	L. T. Hog.....	E. E. Thomas.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
495	Stone Fort.....	W. E. Chittwood.....	Thomas A. Boren.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
500	St. Paul.....	John K. Crowder.....	Wm. E. Kiggins.....	Second Tuesday of each month.....
408	Stratton.....	W. A. Tweedy.....	John McDaniel.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
607	Streator.....	John M. Davidson.....	John Kosene.....	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month.....
349	Sublette.....	Chas. H. Ingals.....	Thos. S. Angler.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
764	Sullivan.....	R. T. Jones.....	John S. Orze.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
342	Summerfield.....	James H. Hewitt.....	P. H. Eisenmayer.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
431	Summit.....	Geo. F. Towne.....	R. O. VanGilder.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
334	Sumner.....	John L. Barnes.....	O. L. Jones.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
428	Sunbeam.....	W. H. Jones.....	J. C. Harwood.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
134	Sycamore.....	E. C. Bullis.....	Frank H. Smith.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
794	Tadorn.....	John A. Oxford.....	N. L. Fowler.....	Wednesday on or before each full moon.....
297	Tamaroa.....	J. W. Haines.....	C. L. Willoughby.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
351	Tarbolton.....	John R. Rayburn.....	J. Zimmerman.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
98	Taylor.....	S. Y. Weiser.....	R. C. Hickox.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
16	Temperence.....	L. L. Morey.....	Chas. Kugan.....	Monday on or before each full moon.....
46	Temple.....	D. John Forbes.....	Benj. F. Burns.....	Last Wednesday of each month.....
701	Temple Hill.....	James M. McCulloch.....	John E. Holt.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
406	Tennessee.....	J. W. Aiken.....	H. L. Rapelle.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
409	Thomas J. Turner.....	Joseph H. Long.....	Wm M. Stanton.....	Tuesday of each week.....
559	Thomson.....	Geo. W. Sweck.....	W. D. M. Cone.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
569	Time.....	Wm. H. Pringle.....	Walter S. Klein.....	Saturday before each full moon.....
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Geo. S. Doughty.....	J. C. Cadwalader.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
301	Tolono.....	W. E. Handy.....	J. S. Holiday.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
364	Tonica.....	L. A. Kaiser.....	A. B. Baumgarner.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
93	Toulon.....	Robert Fell.....	James K. Lowman.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
542	Towanda.....	F. M. Moats.....	D. F. Filbray.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
493	Tower Hill.....	J. K. P. McCullough.....	A. L. Leighty.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
462	Tremont.....	J. M. Hobart.....	Louis S. Rollings.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
109	Trenton.....	Louis Blatner.....	Alex McDonald.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
767	Trilummar.....	N. W. McLaughlin.....	Grant S. Wheeler.....	First Thursday of each month.....
57	Trio.....	Geo. F. Kramer.....	Wm. B. Pettit.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
588	Troy.....	Elias Burk.....	John A. Vance.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
639	Tuscan.....	John H. Douglass.....	Nelson Hall.....	Thursday before the full moon.....
332	Tuscola.....	Cornelius Bye.....	Oscar H. Sloan.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....

## LODGE, DIRECTOR)—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield	Frank Hudson.	Samuel H. Chaspiil.	Third Monday of each month.
627	Union.....	Dick Creek.	James I. Starford	C. C. Bird.	Saturday on or before each full moon.
610	Union Park.....	Chicago	Ira L. Harvey	John C. Chuet	Monday of each week.
48	Umty.....	St. Charles	E. C. Cook	H. M. Clark	First and third Mondays of each month.
157	Urbana.....	Urbana	Fred E. Eubeling	W. W. Lindley	First Thursday of each month.
547	Valley.....	Coal Valley	David H. Lyons.	Frank Naylor.	Friday on or before each full moon.
762	Van Meter.....	Cantrall	Lewis Grubb	T. C. Ford	Saturday on or before each full moon.
265	Vermilion.....	Indianola	Geo. Heileman	H. L. Williams.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
116	Vermont.....	Vermont	E. P. Durell	W. M. Alexander.	Saturday before each full moon.
757	Verona.....	Verona	Nathan Small.	D. S. Reene	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
108	Versailles.....	Versailles	S. J. Wilson	Jacob Wilkerson	Saturday on or before each full moon.
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg	W. R. Hoyle, Jr.	H. E. Parker	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
150	Vienna.....	Vienna	A. C. Jackson.	Martin T. Van Cleve	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
562	Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge	S. H. Graves	L. F. Crain	Saturday on or before each full moon.
577	Viola.....	Viola	H. B. Frazier	S. E. Atwater	Thursday on or before each full moon.
161	Virden.....	Virden	Richard F. Morrow	Geo. H. Sewall	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
544	Virginia.....	Virginia	F. E. Downing	J. I. Parkhurst.	First and third Saturdays of each month.
81	Vitruvius.....	Wheeling	Thos. Keates	L. J. Fischer	Saturday on or before each full moon.
179	Wabash.....	Etna	David C. Gunaway	A. L. Green	Friday on or before each full moon.
512	Wade Barney.....	Bloomington	Francis E. Van Buskerk	Walter S. West.	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
616	Wadley.....	Franklin	O. F. Buffe	J. H. Daniel	Wednesday on or before each full moon.
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago	Moritz Loeb	W. C. Palzin	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
722	Walnut.....	Walnut	A. T. Kauffman	B. F. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
475	Walshville.....	Walshville	Snyder Kauffman	T. T. Smith	Thursday on or before each full moon.
384	Waltham.....	Utica	Wm. Wilson	John F. Hill	Monday on or before each full moon.
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown	Wm. J. Elwell	A. C. Millsbaugh	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
257	Warsaw.....	Warsaw	W. A. Dodge	W. I. Barley	Friday on or before each full moon.
421	Washington.....	Washington	M. L. Harper	C. H. Inland	Monday on or before each full moon.
55	Washington.....	Nashville	Lyman T. Phillips	F. S. Bach	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
791	Wataga.....	Wataga	J. H. Merrill	A. S. Slater	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
728	Waterman.....	Waterman	H. A. Schumerham	R. Humphrey	First and third Thursdays of each month.
446	Waukesa.....	Waukesa	Chas. E. Barber	Fred Will Tovey	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
602	Watson.....	Watson	Wm. Abraham	C. C. Martin	Saturday on or before each full moon.
160	Waubansia.....	Chicago	Morton Steg	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda	C. R. Wills	J. Golding	First and third Thursdays of each month.
178	Waukegan.....	Waukegan	S. D. Talcott	J. K. Bower	First and third Mondays of each month.
118	Waverly.....	Waverly	C. D. Foman	Wm. A. Hutchinson	First and third Fridays of each month.
172	Wayne.....	Waynesville	Samuel A. Graham	W. H. Cantrall	Saturday on or before each full moon.
306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Eureka	F. B. Jeanport	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
746	Weldon.....	Weldon	Isham Cornwell	Thomas C. Byland	Saturday on or before each full moon.
344	Wenona.....	Wenona	F. M. Moulton	A. B. Therry	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
240	Western Star.....	Champaign	Joseph O'Brien	David W. Price	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.

163	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	John L. Pratt.....	Jas. M. DeLong.....	Saturday on or before each full moon, at 7 p. m., and on Saturday at 2 p. m. two weeks after.....
269	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	J. H. Ashley.....	W. S. Gary.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
80	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	Henry W. Chapman.....	F. A. Worcester.....	Saturday preceding each full moon.....
208	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	Frank Martin.....	R. P. Elliott.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
105	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	Albert P. Groat.....	E. T. Brady.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	G. A. Edwards.....	W. W. Baber.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
745	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Frank M. Waters.....	John H. Morris.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
209	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Nathan C. Tyler.....	Henry Gilbert.....	Saturday on or before each full moon.....
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	Geo. L. Ayres.....	Daniel S. O'Connell.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Wright's Grove.....	J. W. Willis.....	A. A. Mackey.....	Friday on or before each full moon.....
231	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	Fred H. Atwood.....	Fred D. Porter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
479	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	W. E. Sapp.....	Frank Ewers.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
485	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Wm. E. Nixon.....	R. C. Jordan.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Chas. O. Ramsey.....	E. R. Stanley.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
313	York.....	York.....	W. H. Longden.....	Smith Rhea.....	Tuesday on or before each full moon.....
655	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	Omer Showlar.....	H. G. Hodge.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
			J. E. Greenman.....	Jesse Van Bibber.....	

## 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 Island.....	Calumet.....	716
Akin.....	Akin.....	749	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Allen's Spring.....	Gurney.....	778	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Buda.....	Buda.....	399
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Byron.....	Byron.....	274
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	518	Caberry.....	Norton.....	631
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Camden.....	Camden.....	648
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	105	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	762
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor.....	354	Carlinville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76
Auburn Park.....	Auburn Park.....	789	Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson.....	318	Carman.....	Carman.....	732
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272
Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Carterville.....	Carterville..... U. D.	
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Casey.....	Casey.....	442
Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Bath.....	Bath.....	44	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Champaign.....	Western Star.....	240
Beecher City.....	Greenland.....	665	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724
Belknap.....	Belknap..... U. D.		Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Belle River.....	Belle River.....	096	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429
Bement.....	Bement.....	365	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173
Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	406	Chester.....	Chester.....	72
Birds.....	S. D. Monroe.....	447	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	512	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Blaney	271	Compton	Brooklyn	282
Chicago	Blair	393	Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Cordova	Cordova	543
Chicago	Chicago	437	Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
Chicago	Constantia	783	Cornland	Cornland U. D.	
Chicago	Covenant	526	Cowden	Joppa	706
Chicago	Dearborn	310	Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	Creston	Creston	320
Chicago	Garden City	141	Crete	Crete	763
Chicago	Germania	182	Cuba	Cuba	534
Chicago	Garfield	686	Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Danvers	Danvers	742
Chicago			Danville	Olive Branch	38
(Grand Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776	Davis	Evening Star	414
Chicago			Dawson	Dawson	556
(South Chicago)	Harbor	731	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Decatur	Ionic	312
Chicago	Home	508	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago	Herder	669	De Land	De Land U. D.	
Chicago			Delavan	Delavan	156
(Kensington)	Kensington U. D.		Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Kenwood U. D.		De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	De Witt	Amon	261
Chicago	Keystone	639	Diona	Hutton	608
Chicago	Landmark	422	Dix	Rome	721
Chicago	Lessing	557	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Donnellson	Donnellson	255
Chicago	Mithra	410	Dundee	Dundee	190
Chicago			Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
(Irving Park)	Myrtle	795	Durand	Durand	302
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Dwight	Livingston	371
Chicago	National	596	Earlville	Meridian	183
Chicago	Normal Park		East Dubuque	Martin	491
Chicago	Oriental	797	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504
Chicago	Pleiades	33	Eaton	Crawford	666
Chicago	Richard Cole	478	Eddyville	Eddyville	672
Chicago	Siloam	697	Edgewood	Edgewood	484
Chicago		780	Edinburg	Blueville	647
(Hyde Park)	South Park		Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99
Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	662	Effingham	Effingham	149
Chicago		409	Elburn	Blackberry	359
(Tracy)	Tracy U. D.		El Dara	El Dara	388
Chicago			Eldorado	Eldorado	730
(South Chicago)	Triluminar		Elgin	Elgin	117
Chicago	Union Park	767	Elgin	Monitor	522
Chicago		610	Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36
(Union Stock Yds)	Mizpah		Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276
Chicago	Waubansia	768	Elliotstown	Delia	525
Chicago	Wm B. Warren	160	Ellis Grove	Kaskaskia	86
Chicago	Waldeck	209	Elmwood	Horeb	363
		674	El Paso	El Paso	246
Chillicothe	Geo Washington	222	Elvaston	Elvaston	715
Chrisman	Bloomfield	148	Enfield	Enfield	677
Clay City	Clay City	488	Englewood	Englewood	690
Clayton	Clayton	147	Equality	Equality	2
Cleveland	Clement	680	Erie	Erie	667
Clifton	Clifton	688	Etna	Wabash	179
Clinton	DeWitt	84	Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306
Coal Valley	Valley	547	Evanston	Evanston	524
Cobden	Cobden	466	Ewing	Ewing	705
Cohn	New Hope	620	Exeter	Exeter	424
Colchester	Colchester	781	Fairbury	Tarbolton	351
Colfax	Colfax	799	Fairfield	Fairfield	206
Collinsville	Collinsville	712	Fairmount	Fairmount	590
Columbia	Columbia	474	Fairview	Fairview	350
Columbus	Columbus	227	Fairweather	Kingston	266

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME	NO.
Farina.....	La Clede.....	601	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301
Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	710	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	649
Farmington.....	Farmington.....	192	Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505
Ferrell.....	Elbridge.....	579	Homer.....	Homer.....	199
Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	592	Hoopston.....	Star.....	709
Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	670	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622
Fisher.....	Fisher..... U. D.		Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465
Flat Rock.....	Russellville.....	348	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	136
Flora.....	Flora.....	204	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	679
Forrest.....	Forrest.....	614	Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	521
Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	567	Indiana.....	Vernilion.....	265
Franklin.....	Wadley.....	616	Industry.....	Industry.....	327
Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	264	Iola.....	Iola.....	691
Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	418	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213
Freedom.....	Freedom.....	194	Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Irving.....	Irving.....	455
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Irvington.....	Irvington.....	650
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Iuka.....	J. D. Moody.....	510
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Jacksonville.....	Harmony.....	3
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Jefferson.....	Providence.....	711
Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	684	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	460
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	394
Gays.....	Miles Hart.....	595	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	713
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	Joliet.....	Mt. Joliet.....	42
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Joliet.....	Matteson.....	175
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	111
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Kane.....	King Solomon.....	197
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	280
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Karber s Ridge.....	Tadmor.....	794
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	501	Kewance.....	Kewance.....	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	Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	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
Crayville.....	Sheba.....	200	La Fayette.....	Stark.....	501
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	129	La Grange.....	La Grange.....	770
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	La Harpe.....	La Harpe.....	195
Greenview.....	Greenview.....	654	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	729
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.....	267
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.....	345	Leland.....	Leland.....	558
Harristown.....	Summit.....	431	Lena.....	Lena.....	174
Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	788
Havana.....	Havana.....	88	Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	221
Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580	Lewiston.....	Lewiston.....	164
Hebron.....	Hebron.....	604	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482
Henderson.....	Hiran.....	26	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380
Henry.....	Henry.....	119	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492
Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	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

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Littleton.....	Littleton.....	766	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	87
Loami.....	Loami.....	450	Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44
Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	31
Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.....	316	Moweauqua.....	Moweauqua.....	180
Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498
Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432
Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228	Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65
Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574	Naples.....	Naples.....	68
Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750	Nashville.....	Washington.....	55
Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382	Nebo.....	U. D.....	
McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279
McLean.....	McLean.....	469	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	U. D.
McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59
Macedonia.....	Royal.....	U. D.	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772
Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132	New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	336
Macomb.....	Macomb.....	7	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	660
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	229	Newman.....	Newman.....	369
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	663	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	160
Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	417	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	540
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Mascoutah.....	Douglas.....	361	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392
Mason.....	Mason.....	217	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403	Odin.....	Odin.....	503
Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576
Mattoon.....	Circle.....	707	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754
Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	299	Olmsted.....	Caledonia.....	47
Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152	Olney.....	Olney.....	140
Melvin.....	Melvin.....	U. D.	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	305
Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337
Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....	368
Metropolis City.....	Metropolis.....	91	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	123
Milan.....	Eureka.....	69	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687
Milford.....	Milford.....	168	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420
Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127	Orion.....	Sherman.....	535
Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345	Oswego.....	Raven.....	303
Milton.....	Milton.....	275	Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40
Miner.....	Comet.....	641	Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555
Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247	Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623
Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314
Moline.....	Doric.....	319	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463
Momence.....	Momence.....	481	Pana.....	Pana.....	226
Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37	Paris.....	Prairie.....	77
Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58	Paris.....	Paris.....	268
Morris.....	Cedar.....	124	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	509
Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	613
Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	675
Moscow.....	Moscow.....	457	Paw Paw.....	Corinthian.....	205
Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	416
Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340	Payson.....	Payson.....	379
Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	239	Pecatonia.....	A. W. Rawson.....	145
Mt. Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	29
Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	331	Pekin.....	Empire.....	126
Mt. Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	Pellonia.....	Farmers.....	232

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15	Saint Elmo.....	Saint Elmo.....	769
Peoria.....	Temple.....	46	Salem.....	Marion.....	130
Peoria.....	Illinois.....	263	Sandwich.....	Meteor.....	283
Peoria.....	Schiller.....	335	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	645
Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636	Saunemin.....	Saunemin.....	738
Perry.....	Perry.....	95	Savanna.....	Mississippi.....	385
Peru.....	St. Johns.....	13	Saybrook.....	Cheney's Grove.....	468
Petersburg.....	Clinton.....	19	Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	743
Philo.....	Centennial.....	747	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	426
Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	532
Pinckneyville.....	Mitchell.....	85	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	374
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	790	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	490
Piper City.....	Piper.....	608	Shawneetown.....	Warren.....	14
Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536	Sheffield.....	Ames.....	142
Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461	Shelbyville.....	Jackson.....	53
Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	428	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	(00)
Plainville.....	Adams.....	529	Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	735
Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	412
Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	582
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	761
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	798
Polo.....	Mystic Tie.....	187	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	347
Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	264	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	646
Pontoosuc.....	Herrick.....	193	South Elgin.....	Clintonville.....	511
Port Byron.....	Philo.....	436	Sparland.....	Sparland.....	441
Potomac.....	Potomac.....	782	Sparta.....	Hope.....	162
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	248	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	4
Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	755	Springfield.....	Central.....	71
Princeton.....	Bureau.....	112	Springfield.....	Tyrian.....	333
Princeton.....	Princeton.....	587	Springfield.....	St. Paul.....	500
Princeville.....	Princeville.....	360	Spring Hill.....	Bollen.....	412
Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	293	Spring Valley.....	S. M. Dalzell, U. D.....	
Pullman.....	Palace.....	765	Stanford.....	Stanford.....	785
Quincy.....	Bodley.....	1	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	177
Quincy.....	Herman.....	39	Steeleville.....	Alma.....	497
Quincy.....	Quincy.....	296	Sterling.....	Rock River.....	612
Quincy.....	Lambert.....	659	Stewardson.....	Sigel.....	541
Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	128	Stockton.....	Plum River.....	554
Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	405	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	495
Rankin.....	Rankin.....	725	Streator.....	Streator.....	607
Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	349
Raritan.....	Raritan.....	727	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	764
Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood.....	777	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	342
Raymond.....	Raymond.....	692	Sumner.....	Sumner.....	334
Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	427	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	134
Richmond.....	Richmond.....	143	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	207
Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	632	Tampico.....	Yorktown.....	655
Rio.....	Rio.....	685	Taylorville.....	Mound.....	122
Riverton.....	Riverton Union.....	786	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	496
Robinson.....	Robinson.....	250	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	559
Rochelle.....	Horicon.....	244	Time.....	Time.....	569
Rochester.....	Rochester.....	635	Tiskilwa.....	Sharon.....	550
Rockford.....	Rockford.....	102	Toledo.....	Prairie City.....	578
Rockford.....	Star in the East.....	166	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	391
Rockford.....	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	364
Rock Island.....	Trio.....	57	Toulon.....	Toulon.....	93
Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	658	Towanda.....	Towanda.....	542
Rockton.....	Rockton.....	74	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	493
Roodhouse.....	E. M. Husted.....	796	Tremont.....	Tremont.....	462
Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	75	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	109
Rose Bud.....	Tempel Hill.....	701	Trilla.....	Muddy Point.....	396
Roseville.....	Roseville.....	519	Troy.....	Troy.....	588
Rossville.....	Rossville.....	527	Troy Grove.....	Shiloh.....	397
Rushville.....	Rushville.....	9	Tunnel Hill.....	Reynoldsburg.....	419
Rutland.....	Rutland.....	477	Turner.....	Amity.....	472
Sadorus.....	J. R. Gorin.....	537	Tuscola.....	Tuscolo.....	332
Saint Charles.....	Unity.....	48	Union.....	Orion.....	358

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST-OFFICES—Continued.

POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Upper Alton.....	Franklin.....	25	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118
Urbana.....	Urbana.....	157	Wayne City.....	Orel.....	759
Utica.....	Waltham.....	384	Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	172
Vandalia.....	Temperance.....	16	Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746
Vermilion.....	Stratton.....	408	Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	116	Westfield.....	Westfield.....	163
Verona.....	Verona.....	757	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269
Versailles.....	Versailles.....	108	Wheeling.....	Vitruvins.....	81
Victoria.....	A. T. Darrah.....	793	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80
Vienna.....	Vienna.....	150	Williamsville.....	Lavelly.....	203
Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	502	Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489
Viola.....	Viola.....	577	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208
Virden.....	Virden.....	161	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105
Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322
Waldron.....	Arona.....	378	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745
Walnut.....	Walnut.....	722	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564
Walpole.....	Tuscan.....	630	Winterrowd.....	Mayo.....	664
Walshville.....	Walshville.....	475	Woburn.....	Gilham..... U. D.	
Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278	Wolf Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719
Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	257	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502
Washburn.....	Washburn.....	421	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	63
Washington.....	Taylor.....	98	Wright's Grove.....	Wright's Grove.....	779
Wataga.....	Wataga.....	291	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231
Waterman.....	Waterman.....	728	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479
Waterloo.....	Morris.....	787	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485
Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448
Watson.....	Watson.....	602	York.....	York.....	313
Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	298	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471
Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78			

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 1891	Dues 1891 .....	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.....											
1	Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	12		6						18	3	87 75	2	12	13	106	79 00	26 95		
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....		2							10	3	17 25			6	22				
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	8								2	3	67 50		8	6	89				
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Saugamon.....	5	2	7						14	1	105 00		5	5	124		20 00	5 00	
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....	11								27	3	74 25		1	2	93				
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	17	1	9						23	1	192 75		2	15	16	235	60 10	44 00	
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....			2						3	1	53 25				07				
13	St. Johns.....	Peru.....	La Salle.....	7	5	3						12	3	53 25		1	13	68	34 00	6 00		
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....	4	1	1						5	1	45 50			5	46		11 00		
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15	1	4						20	1	139 50		3	18	20	168		24 00	
16	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	4	1	1						4	1	60 45 00		5	5	57		27 75		
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	3	2	2						7	2	94 50		3	4	118	60 72	15 00		
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	2	2	2						4	1	76 50		2	4	102	76 50	10 00		
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	9		2						11	1	67 50		2	0	86		3 22		
23	Cass.....	Heardstown.....	Cass.....	9	3	5						14	1	58 50		4	9	78		68		
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	5	1	1						7	3	87 00		1	4	103	10 00	5 00		
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....									1	3	34 50				44		6 00		
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....	3	3							3	2	24 75		4	4	29		3 00		
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	35			3					3	1	68 25		1	3	71	57 90	4 00	15 00	
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	6	3							9	1	29 25		1	8	6	39		4 00	
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	6	1	7						14	1	69 00		2	4	79				
33	Oriental.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	8								11	2	186 00		10	6	230				
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....	01	8	2						10	3	71 25		1	12	11	83	60 00	25 00	
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....	1	1	1						2	0	66 00		1	6	6		7 00		
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess.....	1								1	1	24 75				33		10 00		
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	6		8						14	1	60 75		2	11	9	86	64 50	5 00	
38	Olive Branch.....	Duvalle.....	Vermilion.....	12	2	5						19	4	198 75		10	11	13	224	175 00		
39	Herman.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	4								3	1	54 75		1	1	69				
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	128	4	1						5	2	99 00			4	127	55 25	32 00		
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	2	1	1						5	1	102 00		5	4	117	20 00	17 00		
43	Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	129	2	6						13	3	66 75		3	10	142				
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.....	127	15	1						22	2	67 50		2	6	5	84	45 00	3 00	
45	Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	Pike.....	52	6	5						13	1	38 25		1	2	45				
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	19	1	10						30	1	143 25		6	28	25	178	15 00	36 70	5 00



TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1891	Dues 1891 .....	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.....	
				Raised .....	Reinstated .....	Admitted .....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted .....	Died .....	Ded. for error											
104	Lewistown.....		Fulton.....	3		4		7										3	47	25 00	3	5 00		
105	Winchester.....		Scott.....	6		2		8											3	52		3		
106	Lancaster.....		Peoria.....	2				2											2	33		2		
107	Versailles.....		Brown.....	7			1	6											3	51	6 00	3	12 00	
108	Trenton.....		Clinton.....	5				7											3	39	23 00	8	8 00	
109	Lebanon.....		St. Clair.....	7		1		8											1	39	74 00	1	13 00	
110	Jonesboro.....		Union.....	2		1		3											3	43		3		
111	Princeton.....		Bureau.....	5		2		7											3	113	84 75	2	17 00	
112	Robert Burns.....		Kethsburg.....	4			1	5											4	64	48 00	5	4 00	
113	Marcelline.....		Adams.....	1				1											4	42	31 50	2	4 00	
114	Rising Sun.....		Hainesville.....	4				4											3	25	18 75	1		
115	Vermont.....		Fulton.....	2		1		3											3	45	42 00	9	24 00	
116	Elgin.....		Kane.....	15		2		17											16	146	110 25	3	50 00	
117	Waverly.....		Morgan.....	4				4											7	97	42 75	9	15 50	
118	Henry.....		Marshall.....	4				4											6	36	27 00	4	4 00	
119	Mound.....		Taylorville.....	3		1		4											6	76	57 00	1	15 00	
120	Ogawka.....		Henderson.....	4		4		8											2	93	67 75	2	10 00	
121	Morris.....		Grundy.....	4				4											2	29	69 75	6	5 00	
122	Greenup.....		Cumberland.....	2				2											2	49	21 75	2	2 00	
123	Empire.....		Tazewell.....	1				1											7	77	57 75	1	15 00	
124	Antioch.....		Lake.....	3				3											4	27	41 25	1	4 00	
125	Greenfield.....		Saline.....	2				2											5	42	18 75	4		
126	Raleigh.....		Greene.....	2				2											8	55	41 25	2		
127	Marion.....		Marion.....	2				2											5	27	20 25	2		
128	Salmon.....		Pope.....	3				3											8	57	43 50	1		
129	Greenfield.....		Marion.....	2				2											5	27	20 25	2		
130	Marion.....		Tazewell.....	3				3											4	30	43 50	2		
131	Golconda.....		Marshall.....	1				1											3	40	30 00	1		
132	Mackinaw.....		Clark.....	4				4											4	30	30 00	2		
133	Marshall.....		De Kalb.....	1				1											2	65	48 75	1		
134	Sycamore.....		Adams.....	5				5											3	128	96 00	1		
135	Lima.....		Crawford.....	1				1											3	42	31 50	1		
136	Huntsville.....		Hamilton.....	2				2											2	18	15 75	1		
137	Pulk.....		McHenry.....	1				1											1	21	15 75	1		
138	Marengo.....		Kane.....	5		1		6											9	66	49 50	5		
139	Geneva.....		Geneva.....	6				6											3	58	43 50	1		
140	Olney.....		Richland.....	4		2		6											2	68	33 75	1		
141	Olney.....		Richland.....	2				2											3	68	33 75	2		
142	Olney.....		Richland.....	4				4											2	88	60 00	2		
143	Olney.....		Richland.....	2				2											4	77	168 90	4		

Chicago.	22	3	6	31	8	5	6	19	352	264	00	4	20	18	327	110289	89	00	100	00		
141 Garden City.....	340																					
142 Ames.....	54	3		4	2		1	5	53	39	75		2	2	40	14	00	7	00	10	00	
143 Sheffield.....	50	2	1	3				1	61	45	75		1	1	54			11	00	10	00	
144 Richmond.....	118	6		3	16		3	20	104	78	00		4	4	100							
145 De Kalb.....	47	2	3	7	2		2	6	48	36	00		1	2	42	19	81	5	00	2	00	
146 A. W. Rawson.....	35	1											1	1	32			3	55			
147 Lee Centre.....	10		3	13	1		2	5	70	52	50		0	0	52	20	00	5	00	10	00	
148 Clayton.....	56	2		1			1	2	56	42	00		1	1	52			12	00			
149 Bloomfield.....	61	4		8			3	3	63	40	50		6	5	62	14	00	8	00			
149 Effingham.....	61	4		8			3	3	63	47	25		6	5	62	14	00	8	00			
150 Vienna.....	61		3	8			1	3	63	47	25		6	5	62	14	00	8	00			
151 Bunker Hill.....	66	2	1	3	4		2	7	63	46	50		2	2	57			8	00			
152 Fidelity.....	36		1	3	1		1	7	36	27	50		1	2	35			8	00			
153 Macoupin.....	43	3		0	10		1	14	38	28	50		2	3	37	30	35	14	50			
153 Clay.....	28	6					4		31	34			3	4	34			5	00			
154 Russell.....	125	9		12	7		4	13	124	93	00		3	9	106	39	43	22	00	5	00	
155 Alpha.....	74	0	3	1			1	10	73	58	50		2	5	75			2	00			
156 Delavan.....	118	0	1	6	5		4	10	116	87	00		6	7	101			2	00			
156 Urbana.....	106	3		5	2		2	4	107	80	25		3	3	24			2				
156 McHenry.....	31		3	2			2	7	47	27			3	3	93	3	75	1	00	10	00	
159 Kewanee.....	138	6	5	11	1		3	14	145	108	75		4	8	132	20	25	28	62			
160 Waubesa.....	54	2	1	2			2	4	52	39	00		1	4	2	48	67	5	67	5		
161 Virden.....	48	2	1	3			5	6	45	33	75			4	41							
162 Hope.....	32	2		2			3	6	40	22	50		3	4	20							
163 Westfield.....	42	5		3			3	2	63	47	25		5	5	52			2	00			
164 Edward Dobbins.....	42	5		3			3	2	63	47	25		5	5	52			2	00			
165 Atlanta.....	42	5		3			3	2	63	47	25		5	5	52			2	00			
166 Star in the East.....	150	6	4	10			1	11	159	119	25		3	9	144	58	10	8	50			
168 Milford.....	56	1	5	11			6	5	11	59	19	25		3	9	144	58	10	8	50		
169 Nunda.....	41	4		4			4		57	42	75		1	1	55							
170 Evergreen.....	160	0		6	10		2	2	43	32	25		8	3	42	4	00	5	00			
171 Girard.....	61	4	1	5			2	13	93	09	75		8	6	80	16	90	6	50			
172 Wayne.....	43	4		4			2	2	64	48	00		4	6	62							
173 Cherry Valley.....	50	1		4			2	2	45	33	75		1	5	45			2	00			
174 Lena.....	50	1	1	1			5	10	42	31	50		1	2	38	1	00	5	00			
175 Matteson.....	140	7	4	11	3		2	7	144	108	00		11	8	136			50		5	00	
176 Mendota.....	74	1		1			6	3	74	44	00		11	8	136			50		5	00	
177 Staunton.....	44			1			3	4	66	49	50		4	6	62	12	90	5	60			
178 Illinois Central.....	91	2	1	1			3	4	31	30	75		1	1	34							
179 Wabash.....	46	2	1	2			3	2	58	66	00		1	1	80							
180 Moweaqua.....	26			4			3	2	5	88	66	00		1	34							
182 Germania.....	108	14	1	17	6		1	0	256	154	75		3	4	43			5	00			
183 Meridian.....	45	3	2	8			3	0	26	18	75		18	14	198							
185 Abingdon.....	59	7	2	1			2	1	49	36	75		1	2	44			15	00	10	00	
187 Mystic Tie.....	36	2	1	3			2	2	58	43	50		5	7	46	12	10	2	00			
188 Cyrus.....	67	4	1	5			2	3	30	27	00		3	3	33			12	00			
189 Fulton City.....	53		2	1			3	9	71	53	25		2	4	63			1	00			
190 Dundee.....	68	4	1	5			3	9	49	37	50		2	2	42	16	50	5	50	5	00	
191 Farmington.....	65	2	1	3			1	7	73	54	75		1	4	66							
193 Herrick.....	20			1			1	1	19	14	25		1	1	16			60	20	00	3	00
193 Hancock.....	20			1			1	1	19	14	25		1	1	16			60	20	00	3	00





TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1891	Dues 1891 .....	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.
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	DeKalb.....			1	4	1				3	39	20 95	1	4	1	2	36				
291	Wataga .....	Wataga .....	DeKalb.....	2			1					1	30	22 50				1	28		10 00		
292	Wataga .....	Wataga .....	DeKalb.....	4			5					2	30	57 00		6	7	7	40 50				
293	Chenoa .....	Chenoa .....	McLean.....	1			1					1	62	40 50		1	1	4	1	64	20 00	20 53	
294	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside .....	1			1					1	70	52 50		1	1	1	18	6	6	10 00	
295	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston .....	1			1					1	19	14 25				1	10				
295	Dills.....	Hickory Ridge .....	Hancock .....	1			1					2	114	85 50		6		6	102				
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	5			14					5	9	61	45 75	6	13	12	57		10 00		
297	Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	Adams.....	11		3	14					1	26	19 50				26	15				
298	Waconda.....	Waconda.....	Lake.....	6			6					1	22	16 50				6	20		2	00	
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Sangamon.....	3			3					2	26	19 50		3	23		6				
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	DeKalb.....	1			2					4	45	33 75				1	38		2	80	
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winneshago .....	2			3					2	45	33 75		4	1	3	38		6	00	
304	Raven.....	Raven.....	Kendall.....	1		1	2					2	45	33 75		4	2	30					
305	Osage.....	Osage.....	Kendall.....	1			5					4	54	49 50				1	38		6	00	
306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Osage.....	Woodford.....	2			4					4	54	49 50				1	38		6	00	
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Eureka.....	Woodford.....	2			4					4	54	49 50				1	38		6	00	
308	Ashtar.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough.....	1			1					1	72	55 50				1	48		15	75	
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....	8		1	10					2	14	147 75		2	6	8	178		327	00	
310	Dearborn.....	Dearborn.....	Cook.....	1			10					5	19	147 75		2	6	8	178		327	00	
311	Kilwinning.....	Kilwinning.....	Cook.....	2			10					5	19	147 75		2	6	8	178		327	00	
312	Ionic.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	31		2	43					3	11	325	243 75	9	25	30	307		45	00	
313	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	DeKalb.....	7		11	18					10	310	232 50	4	36	37	296		408	40	10 00	
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	DeKalb.....	2			10					2	11	134	100 50	1	6	7	122		183	10	
315	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	DeKalb.....	4			10					2	30	22 50		1	1	2	28			25 00	
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	2			6					2	55	41 95		6	4	51			6	00	
317	Doric.....	Loda.....	Iroquois.....	1			2					3	41	33 00				2	32		10	00	
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Hancock.....	1			2					2	20	15 00				2	10		2	00	
319	Doric.....	Moline.....	Rock Island.....	5			13					8	63	47 95				6	51		33	00	
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....	3			7					117	87 75		2	4	4	158		3	00	5 00	
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside.....	7			13					8	117	87 75		2	4	4	158		3	00	
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....	1			7					3	53	39 75				52					
323	Orient.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....	2			7					3	70	57 00				63					
324	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....	4			11					5	56	43 50		4	4	58			121	35	
325	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....	3			7					6	58	43 50		4	4	58			121	35	
326	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....	1			3					4	23	17 25		1	1	20				4 00	
327	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....	3			7					4	23	17 25		1	1	20				4 00	
328	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....	2			3					1	72	54 00		1	1	71					
329	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....	2			3					10	43	32 25		4	3	41			20	00	
330	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....	7		1	8					10	40	36 75		2	8	7	44			2	30

331	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	25	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	18 75	2	25	10 00	2 00		
332	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	75	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57 75	1	5	75	2 00		
333	Tyrin.....	Springfield.....	120	5	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	92 25	3	3	105	40 00		
334	Sumner.....	Langamon.....	86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	60	3	2	81	7 00		
335	Schiller.....	Peoria.....	95	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	101	75	3	6	100	15 00		
336	New Columbia.....	Massac.....	47	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	48	36 00	2	2	47	5 00		
337	Oneida.....	Goreville.....	49	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	39 75	1	1	3	47		
338	Saline.....	Johnson.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	1	1	1	26		
339	Kedron.....	Mt. Auburn.....	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24 75	1	1	1	33		
340	Full Moon.....	Jersey.....	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	39 75	3	3	50	5 00		
341	Sumnerfield.....	St. Clair.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	14 25	1	1	1	19		
342	Wenona.....	Marshall.....	54	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	7	50	37 50	1	1	47	86 00	
343	Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	31 50	3	3	39	5 00		
344	N. D. Morse.....	Concord.....	25	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	15 00	1	1	19	4 00		
345	Sidney.....	Champaign.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	15 75	2	2	18	10 00		
346	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	14 25	1	1	19	4 00		
347	Sublette.....	Lee.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	15 00	1	1	18	4 00		
348	Fairview.....	Fulton.....	60	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	49	44 25	3	2	57	15 00		
349	Fairbury.....	Livingston.....	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	1	1	30	5 00		
350	Tarbolton.....	Fazewell.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	1	1	30	5 00		
351	Groveland.....	Pike.....	44	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	60	45 00	1	1	57	44 58	
352	Kinderhook.....	Sangamon.....	62	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	34	25 50	4	4	29	47 25	
353	Ark and Anchor.....	Auburn.....	37	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	74	55 50	3	3	69	33 62	
354	Marine.....	Madison.....	74	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	23	17 25	1	1	23	5 00	
355	Hermitage.....	Edwards.....	25	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	38 25	3	3	48	5 00		
356	Orion.....	Union.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	21 00	1	1	27	5 00		
357	Blackberry.....	McHenry.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	30 00	2	2	35	5 00		
358	Princeton.....	Kane.....	43	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	55	41 50	3	3	54	5 00		
359	Douglas.....	Peoria.....	48	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	36	30 75	1	6	42	5 00		
360	Noble.....	St. Clair.....	51	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	70	57 00	1	8	108	18 75		
361	Horob.....	Richland.....	44	7	1	3	3	3	3	3	11	3	75	1	6	42	5 00	
362	Tonica.....	Peoria.....	44	7	1	3	3	3	3	3	49	36 75	1	6	42	5 00		
363	Bement.....	LaSalle.....	77	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	70	57 00	1	6	42	5 00		
364	Argola.....	Platt.....	106	10	1	14	14	14	14	14	11	3	75	1	10	8	108	18 75
365	Oxford.....	Douglas.....	47	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	45	33 75	1	1	41	8 00		
366	New Windsor.....	Verger.....	29	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	1	1	27	8 00		
367	Oxford.....	Jefferson.....	79	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	78	58 50	1	3	70	52 00	
368	Jeffersor.....	Douglas.....	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	36 75	1	1	48	12 00		
369	Newman.....	Newman.....	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	26 25	2	1	35	6 00		
370	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	18 00	1	1	22	4 00		
371	Chambersburg.....	Livingston.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	15 00	1	1	18	4 00		
372	Shabbona.....	Pike.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	38 25	2	2	48	4 00		
373	Shabbona.....	DeKalb.....	48	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	25 50	1	1	30	2 00		
374	Arona.....	Kankakee.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	1	1	27	3 00		
375	Payson.....	Adams.....	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	15 25	1	1	19	5 00		
376	Liberty.....	Adams.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	31 50	3	3	34	6 00		
377	Gill.....	Morgan.....	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	70	57 00	2	4	68	10 00	
378	LaMolle.....	Bureau.....	69	7	5	12	12	12	12	12	3	46	34 50	1	1	40	20 00	
379	Walham.....	La Moille.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	34 50	1	1	40	20 00		
380	Utica.....	Utica.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	1	1	29	5 00		
381	Savanna.....	Carroll.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	46	34 50	1	1	40	20 00	
382	Mississippi.....	Lawrence.....	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	46	34 50	1	1	40	20 00	
383	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	46	34 50	1	1	40	20 00	
384	El Dara.....	El Dara.....	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	46	34 50	1	1	40	20 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1890.....	INCREASE.				Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1891	Dues 1891 .....	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.....
					Raised .....	Reinstated.....	Admitted.....	Add. for error.		Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Dimitted.....	Died.....	Ded. for error.										
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	116	1	1	4	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5	117	87 75	1	2	1	108	.....	.....	4 00	5 00
390	Ashmore.	Ashmore.	Coles	42	8	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	51	36 25	3	10	3	49	.....	.....	8 00	.....
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	35	7	2	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	43	32 25	1	9	4	41	.....	.....	16 00	.....
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	14	4	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	17	12 75	6	6	17	.....	.....	4 00	.....	
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	104	3	2	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	141 75	.....	5	3	176	131 00	.....	6 00	.....
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	74	2	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	78	58 50	.....	2	69	.....	.....	5 00	.....	
395	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	25	18 75	.....	2	25	.....	.....	16 00	.....	
396	.....	Troy Grove	Coles	24	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	21 00	.....	2	4	.....	.....	28 50	.....	
397	Shiloh	La Salle	La Salle	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	39 75	.....	2	50	.....	.....	8 00	.....	
398	Kimunudy	Kimunudy	Marion	50	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	43 50	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	3 00	.....	
399	Buda	Buda	Marion	58	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	33 75	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	55 00	.....	
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	43	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45	18 00	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	8 00	.....	
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	70	52 50	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6 00	.....
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	66	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	81	60 75	.....	2	3	.....	.....	6 00	.....	
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	78	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	83	39 75	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	2 00	.....	
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	54	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	54	25 50	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	2 00	.....	
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	27	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	29	28 50	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	65 19	.....	
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	28 50	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7 00	.....
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	60	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	59	44 25	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	7 00	.....
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	137	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	139	104 25	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	132 50	.....	
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	119	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	120	90 00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	116 50	.....	
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	346	20	6	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	360	270 00	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	329 77 81	.....	
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	18 75	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4 00	.....
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	30	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	25 50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2 90	.....	
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawrence	Marshall	40	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	39	29 25	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	25 00	.....	
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	58	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	61	45 75	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10 00	.....	
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	59	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	63	47 25	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5 00	.....	
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	43	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	33 75	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4 00	.....	
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson	30	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	25 50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	8 50	.....	
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	55	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	53	39 75	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	.....	
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50	.....	
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	234	14	3	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	244	183 00	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	232 35 50	.....	
423	Lanark	Lanark	Scott	54	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	42 00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	59 75	.....	
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	29	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	25 50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	31 10 05	.....	
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	42	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	43	32 25	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	42	.....	

427	Red Bud.....	29	1	1	1	1	28	21 00	1	23	3 50	
428	Sunbeam.....	46	2	1	1	2	46	34 50	2	4	14 00 25 00	
429	Chebanse.....	42	1	1	2	2	40	40 00	2	38	6 00	
430	Kendrick.....	33	3	2	3	5	38	25 50	2	10	5 00	
431	Summit.....	21	1	1	2	4	38	26 50	1	34	14 70 11 00	
432	Murrayville.....	34	4	1	4	5	31	23 25	3	1	53	
433	Aunawan.....	29	3	2	1	1	54	49 50	1	53	4 00	
434	Makanda.....	54	1	1	1	1	46	46 58	2	53	12 50	
435	Port Byron.....	64	1	1	1	3	25	18 75	15	8	239 132 130 87 12 50	
436	Philo.....	247	4	1	4	9	3	25	6	6	6 00	
437	Chicago.....	48	8	1	10	1	35	26 25	2	34	6 65	
440	Camargo.....	48	3	3	1	1	50	37 50	1	2	43	
441	Sparland.....	32	3	1	1	1	40	34 50	1	23	10 00 2 50	
442	Clark.....	48	1	1	1	1	37	17 25	1	34	4 00	
443	Hampshire.....	48	1	1	1	1	16	87 00	2	1	6 13	
444	Cave-in-Rock.....	28	2	1	1	1	23	17 25	1	22	4 00 2 00	
445	Chesterfield.....	36	1	1	1	1	33	17 25	1	22	33 11 75 7 00 3 00	
446	Waseka.....	170	10	1	3	14	8	116	87 00	2	5	41 66 00 2 00
447	S. D. Monroe.....	24	1	1	1	1	93	17 25	1	22	33 11 75 7 00 3 00	
448	Vates City.....	34	1	1	1	1	33	24 75	4	2	33 11 75 7 00 3 00	
449	Mendon.....	50	1	2	1	2	3	55	41 25	6	7	41 9 00 5 00
450	Loami.....	35	0	1	2	9	2	42	31 50	3	0	7 41 9 00 5 00
451	Bromwell.....	52	2	1	1	3	55	41 25	2	4	3 52 4 06	
452	New Hartford.....	49	8	1	1	9	1	57	42 75	2	4	9 53 11 00
454	Maroa.....	102	4	1	1	5	6	99	74 25	2	6	4 88 100 15 12 75
455	Irving.....	36	1	1	1	1	4	34	25 50	1	1	28 2 00
456	Nokomis.....	44	1	1	1	1	2	44	33 00	1	1	41 7 00 5 00
457	Moscow.....	20	1	1	2	2	4	17	12 75	1	15	3 39 19 60
458	Blazing Star.....	39	2	1	1	1	40	30 00	3	3	39 19 60	
460	Jeffersonville.....	42	4	1	5	3	3	44	33 00	3	4	43 31 15 00
461	Plainview.....	21	5	1	1	2	1	32	16 25	4	5	1 21 15 00
462	Tremont.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	22	26 50	1	2	4 17 10 00 3 00
463	Palmyra.....	47	3	1	4	4	3	48	36 00	1	2	4 17 10 00 3 00
464	Denver.....	31	3	1	1	3	1	33	44 75	3	3	33 10 00 3 00
465	Huntsville.....	41	3	3	2	5	39	29 25	3	35	10 00	
466	Cobden.....	47	3	3	3	3	50	37 50	2	1	13 00	
467	South Macon.....	52	1	3	4	4	56	42 00	3	2	54 5 00	
468	Cheney's Grove.....	42	2	2	3	4	40	39 00	3	54	40 15 00 7 00	
469	McLean.....	64	5	2	1	7	3	68	51 00	1	3	65 10 00
470	Rantoul.....	47	4	4	5	5	50	37 50	5	4	48 10 00 10 00	
471	Kendall.....	45	3	1	1	1	49	36 75	1	3	49 10 00	
472	Amity.....	51	6	2	8	8	1	58	43 50	5	8	52 35 00 9 00
473	Gordon.....	15	1	1	1	1	3	12	0	12	12 5 00	
474	Columbia.....	42	1	1	1	3	23	24 75	1	27	49 00 1 00 5 00	
475	Walshville.....	23	1	1	1	1	23	17 25	1	21	3 00 2 00	
476	Manito.....	17	3	1	2	2	23	17 25	2	1	22 8 65	
477	Rutland.....	17	1	1	1	1	29	17 25	2	1	22 8 65	
478	Pleasides.....	246	23	5	3	33	9	202	25 50	5	37	30 2 00 5 00
479	Wyoming.....	61	2	2	5	4	4	47	25	1	2	61 2 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Loge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease....	Present membership 1891	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.....							
481	Momence.....		Kankakee.....	2			2	1					3	41		43	10 00	8 00	
482	Lexington.....		McLean.....	2		2	4	3					1	43		36		6 00	
484	Edgewood.....		Effingham.....	3		1	4						1	28		27			
485	Xenia.....		Clay.....	2			2							25		23			
486	Bowen.....		Hancock.....	2		4	6						3	42		40	45 00	4 00	
487	Andrew Jackson.....		Williamson.....	3			3							39		39	38 47 75		
488	Clay City.....		Clay.....	7		2	9						46	36 00		45	10 00		
489	Cooper.....		Willow Hill.....	5		2	7						34	25 50		34		8 00	
490	Shannon.....		Carroll.....	2			2						32	24 00		28		4 00	1 00
491	Marion.....		East Dubuque.....	2			2						1	29		21	24 00		2 00
492	Libertyville.....		Libertyville.....	8		1	9						1	61		45	25 00	3 00	
493	Tower Hill.....		Shelby.....	3		3	6						4	12		9			
494	Bath.....		Bath.....	1			1						2	19		14	25 00		
495	Stone Fort.....		Saline.....	1			1						2	60		45	00 00		
496	Tennessee.....		Tennessee.....	6			6						6	17		12	75 00		
497	Alma.....		Steeleville.....	1			1						2	37		27	75 00		
498	Murphysboro.....		Murphysboro.....	5			5						1	84		63	00 00		
500	St. Paul.....		Springfield.....	4			4						1	64		48	00 00		
501	Stark.....		La Fayette.....	1			1						3	26		19	30 00		
502	Woodhull.....		Woodhull.....	1			1						2	29		21	75 00		
503	Odin.....		Marion.....	2			2						6	33		24	75 00		
504	East St. Louis.....		East St. Louis.....	4		4	8						3	87		65	25 00		
505	Meridian Sun.....		Holcomb.....	2			2						2	37		27	75 00		
506	O. H. Miner.....		Iroquois.....	2		1	3						4	54		49	50 00		
508	Home.....		Chicago.....	5		4	9						11	54		49	50 00		
509	Parkersburg.....		Parkersburg.....	3			3						5	23		22	25 00		
510	J. D. Moody.....		Indiana.....	1			1						1	26		15	00 00		
511	Clintonsville.....		South Elgin.....	2			2						1	21		15	75 00		
512	Wade-Barney.....		Bloomington.....	6		2	8						7	107		80	27 00		
514	Bradford.....		Bradford.....	1			1						2	36		27			
516	Andalusia.....		Andalusia.....	5			5						1	24		18	00 00		
517	Litchfield.....		Litchfield.....	48			48						1	47		35	25 00		
518	Abraham Lincoln.....		Kirkwood.....	2			2						1	29		21	75 00		
519	Roseville.....		Roseville.....	5		6	11						2	37		27	75 00		

500	Anna.....	Union.....	1	1	1	1	40	30 00	1	40	10 00
501	Anna.....	Sangamon.....	1	1	1	1	53	39 75	1	49	42 00
502	Illipolis.....	Kane.....	1	2	9	5	14	138 00	17	17	169 21 25
503	Illipolis.....	Elgin.....	1	2	9	5	14	138 00	17	17	169 21 25
504	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	4	2	4	4	2	30 00	1	4	40 00
505	Evans.....	Evans.....	12	3	2	6	3	268 50	2	27	267 00
506	Della.....	Elletts town.....	1	1	1	1	16	12 00	1	16	12 00
507	Covenant.....	Chicago.....	4	5	1	0	55	416 25	6	47	542 270 00
508	Rossville.....	Vermilion.....	1	10	1	0	09	51 75	4	4	67 00
509	Minooka.....	Grundy.....	1	4	2	2	31	23 25	1	30	30 00
510	Adams.....	Plainville.....	1	4	2	4	42	31 50	4	3	30 00
511	Maquon.....	Knox.....	2	2	1	3	29	27 00	1	4	35 00
512	Ashton.....	Lee.....	3	1	1	2	21	21 75	1	4	33 46
513	Seneca.....	LaSalle.....	5	1	1	5	42	32 25	4	3	39 00
514	Altamont.....	Fulton.....	3	1	2	3	21	15 75	4	8	63 00
515	Orion.....	Cuba.....	1	2	0	4	65	48 75	4	9	63 00
516	Plainfield.....	Henry.....	1	4	4	3	7	27 75	3	33	11 00
517	J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorus.....	1	1	0	2	4	47 25	1	9	8 00
518	Lockport.....	Will.....	1	1	1	2	4	63 00	3	3	79 48 75
519	Chatsworth.....	Will.....	1	1	2	1	42	63 00	3	3	35 00
520	Oak Park.....	Livingston.....	10	176	12 00	1	11	172	20 00	68 00	15 00
521	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....	3	3	3	3	26	21 00	1	1	29 00
522	Towanda.....	McLean.....	3	3	3	3	28	21 00	1	1	29 00
523	Cordova.....	Rock Island.....	8	30	23 25	6	7	28	29	29	29
524	Virginia.....	Cass.....	3	3	3	3	41	60 00	10 00	2 00	2 00
525	Coal Valley.....	Rock Valley.....	2	4	3	47	35 25	3	3	41 00	10 00
526	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....	2	2	49	36 75	3	3	35	30 00	3 00
527	Tiskilwa.....	Bureau.....	44	33 00	1	3	3	40	13 00	3 00	3 00
528	Long Point.....	Livingston.....	19	14 25	1	3	19	14 25	1	3	19 00
529	Plum River.....	Stockton.....	2	7	7	5	4	66	50 00	10 00	5 00
530	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	1	64	48 00	1	8	4	56	59 00	10 00
531	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	3	5	37	27 75	2	2	34	8 00	8 00
532	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	1	80	66 75	6	5	87	1 00	1 00	1 00
533	Leland.....	Cook.....	1	26	19 50	1	5	25	5 00	3 00	3 00
534	Thomson.....	Carroll.....	7	37	27 75	2	20	15 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
535	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	1	20	17 50	1	29	17 50	26	26	26
536	Villa Ridge.....	Pulaski.....	1	32	24 00	1	29	17 50	26	26	26
537	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....	1	34	25 50	1	34	25 50	1	34	25 50
538	Pleasant Hill.....	Pike.....	1	46	34 50	1	0	3	40	10 00	0 25
539	Albany.....	Whiteside.....	2	4	31 50	2	2	38	20 00	5 00	5 00
540	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....	4	39	29 25	2	2	38	20 00	5 00	5 00
541	Time.....	Pike.....	5	105	78 75	3	4	99	6 00	3 00	5 00
542	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	1	35	26 25	1	34	26 25	13	9	46 00
543	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....	2	50	37 50	4	4	29	34	10 00	6 00
544	Gardner.....	Grundy.....	1	2	23 25	4	4	29	34	10 00	6 00
545	Pera.....	Ludlow.....	1	2	45 75	2	1	55	24 00	2 00	2 00
546	Capron.....	Boone.....	1	2	45 75	2	1	55	24 00	2 00	2 00
547	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....	3	3	24 00	2	3	26	1 00	1 00	1 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.....	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.....	Present Membership 1891	Dues 1891 .....	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.....	4	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	37	27 75	3	3	4	31	72	3	00	.....	
578	Prairie City.....	Toledo.....	Cumberland.....	1	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	10	22	16 50	1	1	1	21	10	1	00	.....	
579	Elbridge.....	Ferrell.....	Edgar.....	3	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	25	18 75	3	4	3	24	10	1	00	.....		
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland.....	4	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	35	26 25	3	4	3	34	7	00	1	00	.....	
581	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	21 75	3	1	1	29	7	00	4	00	.....	
582	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	McLean.....	3	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	39	29 25	3	3	3	37	5	85	6	00	.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	35	26 25	1	1	1	30	5	85	8	00	.....
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	12	9	1	21	2	3	2	2	15	115 50	1	12	10	135	10	135	4	00	.....	
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....	2	2	2	6	1	2	3	2	5	28	21 00	2	2	2	28	10	16	00	.....	
586	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Bureau.....	8	1	2	11	2	2	2	2	3	27	20 25	1	13	10	80	10	16	00	.....	
587	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	30	22 50	1	23	26	53	00	.....			
588	Elwood.....	Humboldt.....	Coles.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	58	43 50	2	2	2	55	6	50	10	00	.....
589	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion.....	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	19	14 25	1	2	1	19	6	50	10	00	.....
590	Gliman.....	Gliman.....	Iroquois.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	19	14 25	1	1	1	19	6	50	10	00	.....
591	Gliman.....	Gliman.....	Iroquois.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	19	14 25	1	1	1	19	6	50	10	00	.....
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	18	17 25	1	7	6	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
593	Miles Hart.....	Paradise.....	Shelby.....	6	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	40	30 00	1	7	6	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
596	National.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	17	3	2	22	13	3	2	2	20	130	97 50	2	24	23	121	416	95	49	00	.....
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt.....	9	3	2	14	8	5	3	2	8	65	48 75	1	9	9	65	31	25	9	00	.....
601	Laclede.....	Farina.....	Fayette.....	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	37	27 50	5	4	3	33	27	50	6	00	.....
602	Watson.....	Watson.....	Efinghame.....	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	30	22 50	3	3	2	27	12	75	12	00	.....
603	Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	2	3	1	6	5	5	5	5	4	45	33 75	3	4	4	41	12	75	4	50	.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....	4	2	2	8	3	6	3	6	3	46	34 50	3	7	7	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
607	Streator.....	Streator.....	LaSalle.....	5	4	1	14	0	1	1	1	3	155	116 25	5	7	5	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
608	Piper City.....	Piper City.....	Ford.....	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	3	1	16	27 00	1	5	3	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	108	120 00	10	10	0	160	342	90	.....	.....	.....
610	Union Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	3	1	2	6	7	4	1	3	11	188	120 00	10	10	0	160	342	90	.....	.....	.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2	4	2	8	4	4	2	2	8	254	193 25	1	25	22	243	93	00	17	50	.....
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	18	140	105 00	2	14	14	132	24	00	47	00	.....
613	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	140	105 00	2	14	14	132	24	00	47	00	.....
614	Forrest.....	Forrest.....	Livingston.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	6	53	39 75	2	2	2	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
616	Wadley.....	Franklin.....	Morgan.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	39	29 50	2	2	2	43	36	93	4	50	.....
617	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough.....	4	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	3	51	38 25	1	4	4	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
618	Basco.....	Basco.....	Hancock.....	1	1	1	3	2	5	5	5	5	27	20 25	1	2	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
619	Berwick.....	Cameron.....	Warren.....	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	6	17 25	1	2	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

620	New Hope.....	Clark.....	35	1	3	3	2	3	1	6	32	24	00	1	23	4	00
622	Hopedale.....	Tazewell.....	38	7	1	1	1	1	1	3	43	32	25	1	8	7	43
623	Louist.....	Christian.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	45	13	50	1	18	18	2
627	Lick Creek.....	Union.....	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	35	26	25	1	2	34	30
630	Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	27	75	2	1	3	33	15
631	Norton.....	Caberye.....	04	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	64	48	00	2	3	57	6
632	Ridge Farm.....	Vermilion.....	54	7	2	2	2	2	2	9	63	47	25	1	7	60	8
633	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	84	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	84	63	00	1	8	75	92
634	Buckley.....	Rockford.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	29	24	18	1	20	20	4
635	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Buckley.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	24	16	00	1	20	20	8
636	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	34	25	00	1	20	20	4
637	Peotone.....	Sangamon.....	34	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	34	25	00	1	20	20	4
639	Keystone.....	Will.....	127	23	1	1	1	1	1	3	146	109	50	1	26	139	98
641	Comet.....	Tazewell.....	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	41	31	50	1	1	38	5
642	Apoll.....	Minier.....	188	18	3	3	3	3	3	13	199	149	25	2	17	171	132
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	205	19	2	2	2	2	2	23	167	25	5	20	20	19	134
644	Oblong City.....	Chicago.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	15	00	1	20	20	5
645	San Jose.....	Oblong.....	28	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	30	22	50	1	2	2	2
646	Somonauk.....	Mason.....	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	44	33	00	4	4	42	10
647	Blueville.....	DeKalb.....	44	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	43	32	25	3	3	43	6
648	Camden.....	Christian.....	53	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	55	41	25	1	1	53	6
649	Hinsdale.....	Schuyler.....	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44	33	00	5	6	42	14
650	Irvington.....	Du Page.....	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	10	00	1	10	10	0
651	Atwood.....	Washington.....	48	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	52	39	75	5	1	51	27
653	Greenview.....	Pratt.....	44	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	47	35	25	1	1	45	0
655	Yorktown.....	Menard.....	28	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	31	23	25	2	1	30	0
656	Mozart.....	Tampico.....	54	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	57	42	75	2	7	51	20
657	Lafayette.....	Bloomington.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	22	16	50	2	1	20	0
658	Rock Island.....	Grand Tower.....	55	5	2	2	2	2	2	3	59	44	25	4	7	8	53
659	Lambert.....	Rock Island.....	85	1	3	3	3	3	3	10	83	62	25	3	7	75	10
660	Grand Chain.....	Quincy.....	44	15	1	1	1	1	1	5	19	44	25	2	55	55	2
662	South Park.....	Pulaski.....	57	1	5	5	5	5	5	7	53	25	00	3	9	68	50
664	Mayo.....	New Gr'nd Ch.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	28	50	2	1	37	75
665	Greenland.....	Hyde Park.....	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	19	50	2	2	26	0
666	Crawford.....	Mapleton.....	20	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	26	10	50	3	1	24	4
667	Erie.....	Peoria.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	28	28	50	2	2	26	0
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Wintherrowd.....	116	10	1	1	1	1	1	7	120	17	25	1	10	117	171
669	Herder.....	Efingham.....	80	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	84	63	00	1	4	80	25
670	Fillmore.....	Beecher City.....	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	34	28	50	4	39	38	25
672	Eddyville.....	Erie.....	116	10	1	1	1	1	1	7	120	17	25	1	10	117	171
673	Normal.....	White.....	47	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	58	28	50	2	2	35	4
674	Waldeck.....	Burnt Prairie.....	90	14	2	2	2	2	2	4	38	28	50	1	4	38	25
675	Pawnee.....	Chicago.....	46	6	2	2	2	2	2	5	45	33	75	4	10	43	97
676	A. O. Fay.....	McLean.....	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	45	40	50	6	13	97	25
677	Enfield.....	Normal.....	48	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	38	25	5	5	47	10
679	Illinois City.....	Highland Park.....	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	48	36	00	4	4	46	0
680	Glenmont.....	Lake.....	50	6	2	2	2	2	2	14	10	50	2	1	13	1	0
681	Morrisonville.....	Rock Island.....	30	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	37	27	75	3	4	31	18
		Cleveland.....								2	28	28	50	3	2	32	18
		Christian.....								2	28	28	50	3	2	32	18



722	Walnut.....	51	3	.....	1	53	39 75	1	.....	51	3 00	
723	Omaha.....	26	3	.....	1	29	23 25	1	.....	30	.....	
724	Chandlerville.....	25	1	.....	1	29	24 00	1	.....	29	10 00	
725	Rankin.....	23	3	.....	1	24	18 00	1	.....	20	15 49	
726	Golden Rule.....	13	1	.....	2	19	138 75	2	.....	15	180	
727	Raritan.....	30	8	.....	1	38	28 50	5	.....	38	.....	
728	Waterman.....	24	1	.....	3	25	18 75	1	.....	25	.....	
729	Lake Creek.....	20	1	.....	1	19	14 25	1	.....	19	1 00	
730	Eldorado.....	36	3	.....	1	38	28 50	2	.....	37	.....	
731	Harbor.....	147	7	.....	5	2	153	114 75	3	.....	142	10 20
732	Carman.....	39	1	.....	3	37	27 75	1	.....	32	14 50	
733	Gibson.....	60	4	.....	2	64	48 00	6	.....	63	8 00	
734	Morning Star.....	179	10	.....	6	181	135 75	2	.....	168	15 00	
735	Sheridan.....	39	7	.....	7	.....	27 75	1	.....	36	.....	
736	Arrowsmith.....	52	2	.....	1	.....	16 50	.....	.....	20	35	
737	Saunemin.....	49	2	.....	1	.....	37 50	.....	.....	40	.....	
738	Lakeside.....	128	14	.....	3	15	130	102 00	1	.....	130	18 00
739	Grant Park.....	22	1	.....	2	.....	16 50	.....	.....	22	.....	
740	New Holland.....	21	2	.....	4	.....	15 00	.....	.....	18	.....	
741	Danvers.....	97	2	.....	2	.....	21 75	.....	.....	2	2 00	
742	Scott Land.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 50	.....	.....	1	17	
743	Brayfield.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 50	.....	.....	1	37 75	
744	Winnebago.....	31	1	.....	1	.....	15 75	.....	.....	1	37 75	
745	Weldon.....	58	2	.....	3	.....	17 00	.....	.....	1	37 75	
746	De Witt.....	25	8	.....	1	.....	42 00	.....	.....	1	5	
747	Centennial.....	20	.....	.....	1	.....	23 25	.....	.....	0	8	
748	Alta.....	29	.....	.....	1	.....	30	22 50	.....	.....	26	100 17
749	Akin.....	37	5	.....	1	.....	40	30 00	.....	.....	1	3
750	Lyndon.....	47	3	.....	1	.....	29	21 00	.....	.....	3	3
751	Lonsbury.....	46	.....	.....	3	.....	58	28 50	.....	.....	1	35
752	Allendale.....	26	.....	.....	2	.....	28	21 00	.....	.....	1	28
753	Ogden.....	52	4	.....	3	.....	56	42 00	.....	.....	1	6
754	Pre-emption.....	45	4	.....	2	.....	47	35 25	.....	.....	4	3
755	Hardinsville.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	13	9 75	.....	.....	11	.....
756	Verona.....	40	3	.....	2	.....	34	30 75	.....	.....	1	2
757	Mystic Star.....	134	25	.....	3	.....	170	117 00	.....	.....	9	24
758	Wayne City.....	32	4	.....	5	.....	26	25	.....	.....	6	34
759	Sibley.....	31	6	.....	1	.....	26	27 00	.....	.....	1	4
760	Van Meter.....	28	1	.....	1	.....	18	17 75	.....	.....	25	6 00
761	Crete.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	40	30 00	.....	.....	2	2
762	Sullivan.....	146	4	.....	2	.....	148	111 00	.....	.....	7	5
763	Palace.....	130	15	.....	2	.....	10	50	.....	.....	37	50
764	Littleton.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	36	27 00	.....	.....	7	2
765	Triluniar.....	107	12	.....	2	.....	63	46 50	.....	.....	3	17
766	St. Elmo.....	64	4	.....	2	.....	175	131 25	.....	.....	5	17
767	La Grange.....	64	1	.....	3	.....	27	27 75	.....	.....	4	4
768	Bay City.....	21	1	.....	4	.....	43	75	.....	.....	3	2
769	New Burnside.....	42	3	.....	3	.....	18	40	.....	.....	2	1
770	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
771	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
772	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
773	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
774	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
775	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
776	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
777	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
778	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
779	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
780	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
781	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
782	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
783	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
784	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
785	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
786	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
787	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
788	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
789	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
790	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
791	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
792	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
793	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
794	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
795	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
796	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
797	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
798	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
799	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1
800	Johnson.....	42	3	.....	5	.....	43	32 25	.....	.....	3	1







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REPORTS  
OF  
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

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FIRST DISTRICT.

3100 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, Sept. 21st, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District.

I realize the fact that it is rather late to send in my report, but the very fact that I had so little of an official character to report, has led me to delay it from day to day thinking that something interesting might turn up.

My official acts during the year have been very few, and consisted chiefly in installing officers and answering such questions on jurisprudence as were already fully covered by the Grand Lodge By-Laws or settled by well defined Masonic usage.

The only other duties I have performed worthy of special mention were as follows:

On June 18th I instituted Tracy Lodge, located at One Hundred and Fourth Street, Washington Heights, which is now within the city limits of Chicago. This young lodge starts out with the most brilliant prospects, not of becoming a large lodge, for the population surrounding it is too small for that, but of being a comfortable *home institution* for the fifty or sixty Masons who live in the immediate vicinity.

I wrote you sometime ago about their building. I had the pleasure of paying them a visit on the occasion of their conferring the sublime degree

for the first time, and I must say that I was not disappointed at the taste for convenience and comfort displayed in fitting up their room.

On June 26th, acting as your proxy, I laid the corner-stone of a public school building at Blue Island, in this county, a detailed report of which I sent you some time ago. I have nothing to add to that report, except to hope that the Masonic Fraternity may be called upon to participate in many more such ceremonies. I think they tend to make us better and more patriotic citizens, and give the public at large a better idea of our ancient institution.

As usual, I have visited a large proportion of the lodges in my district, and am glad to say that they are all working in that peace and harmony which is not only the strength and support but also the success of all institutions.

In closing, permit me to thank you sincerely for the honor conferred in my appointment, and to hope that the very pleasant relations that have existed between us may be continued for many years to come.

Faternally yours,

WM. K. FORSYTH,  
D. D. G. M. First District.

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## SECOND DISTRICT.

485 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1891.

HON. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*M. W. and Dear Bro.:* In submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Second District, I am happy to state that all the lodges in this district are prosperous; the quantity and quality of the work is satisfactory, and that harmony which insures success and progress is prevalent to a marked degree.

The brethren in one or two locations in this district are discussing the subject of the organization of new lodges, and, as I believe there are fewer lodges in the Second District in proportion to the number of population, am convinced there is room for at least two more successful lodges, and presume that application will be made, either to the Grand Lodge or to your successor, for dispensations, which I hope and trust may be granted.

Nothing has occurred during the present year worthy of particular com-

ment, and hence I have little to report. Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL J. AVERY,  
D. D. G. M. Second District.

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### THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* It affords me pleasure to be able to again report my district in a flourishing condition. Nothing of a serious character has arisen to mar the harmony which exists. The lodges are doing more than their average amount of work, selected from good material.

Each year shows that the lodges have improved in their work, and it will not be long before there will be none but the Standard.

I have been called upon to install the officers of several lodges, to witness their work, and to assist in the destruction of their banquets, all of which was very pleasant.

October 15th I received your proxy to constitute Myrtle Lodge, No. 795, located at Irving Park, Chicago. On the 18th, with the brethren who constituted the Grand Lodge, we proceeded to Irving Park. The lodge was constituted in due form and the officers installed. The officers and members were much pleased that their lodge was among the numbered. They made serious promises as to their Masonic duties in the future.

In the case of Mithra Lodge, No. 410, referred to you on the recommendation of the Committee on Petitions at the last session of the Grand Lodge, of which I gave you a verbal report and now enclose a full report, I will say, after receiving your communication on the case I called upon the Master and laid the matter before him—having previously labored with the officers and members of the lodge to do their duty in giving the brother his degree or a trial. The F. C. was passed in 1875, and having been objected to had petitioned from year to year for justice (a trial or his third degree). The record shows that there was no intent to do the brother justice, and he was compelled to apply to the Grand Lodge for redress. After receiving your proxy to settle the case according to Masonic law, I appeared before the lodge and informed them of your orders, and after several weeks the

matter was brought to an issue. There being no charges against the brother, I ordered the degree to be conferred, which was done in due form. In this case the Masters from 1875 to 1890 failed to perform their Masonic duty, as their own records will show. The result of this case was a final settlement of the bad feeling which had existed for years, and now leaves the lodge in a healthy condition.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and the confidence you have reposed in me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. DIXON,  
D. D. G. M. Third District,

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#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

ELGIN, August 12, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* By communication received from our respected Grand Secretary, R. W. L. L. Munn, I am reminded that another Masonic year has well-nigh gone, and that the annual report of my district must be rendered.

My duties the past year have not been onerous. I was present at but two installation ceremonies, viz.: McHenry Lodge, No. 158, and Monitor Lodge, No. 522. An invitation from Blackberry Lodge, No. 359, arrived too late to be of service; and I would kindly suggest to the brethren the advisability of giving a little more time to arrange business matters and make the necessary preparations for these visitations.

With sorrow I report the decease of my worthy predecessor, R. W. Bro. A. W. Adams. On the beautiful morning of Nov. 12th, accompanied by W. Master Turnbull of Elgin, and W. Bro. Brown of Geneva, we performed the last sad rites at the grave of our deceased brother. The large and mournful assemblage of Masons and friends of the deceased showed how much he was loved and respected. A devoted Mason, a loving father, and an honored citizen.

By special invitation, I visited Dundee Lodge, No. 190, on two occasions for work, accompanied by several of our Elgin brethren, and as is customary with the Masons of Dundee we greatly enjoyed their hospitality.

The unfortunate misunderstanding in McHenry Lodge I deemed of such

importance as to call upon the Grand Master to aid me in settling the difficulty, and to whom I am much indebted for able and timely assistance, and am glad to say that tranquility is restored, and the lodge is now prosperous and happy.

In conclusion, I am proud to report the lodges in this district in a prosperous condition, and the amount of work being done in some of them is quite phenomenal and shows a great desire on the part of our young men to inculcate a higher plane of morality and to become useful citizens.

Fraternally and courteously,

WM. S. HEWINS,  
D. D. G. M. Fourth District.

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## FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, August 6, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* In accordance with the time-honored custom of our Ancient Order, I present you a brief report of my relations with the Craft of this, the Fifth District.

A brief report, indeed, it must be, for the old ship of Ancient Craft Masonry has sailed over very smooth seas during the last year. Not a cloud has appeared in the sky; not a wave has been ruffled by so much as the appearance of an adverse wind, and her "Three Lights" steadily burning have kept her prow turned toward the harbor of peace and prosperity. It assuredly is a matter of pride with me, as your honored representative, to be able to give so satisfactory an account of the "Old Fifth." Thanks to the members of our noble Fraternity, there has been no cause for friction or harsh criticism, or for the exercise even of authority; and this, let me add, is a most praiseworthy comment upon the character, good will and courtesy of my brethren.

My duties have called me into close relations with many of the lodges, as usual, and I am convinced that high as it was before, the standard of Masonic membership is being yet more elevated, and, as a rule, the character of those seeking the degrees is coming to be more and more closely scrutinized.

In return for the numerous courtesies extended to me by the Fraternity, I wish in this report to express my sincere acknowledgments, and to none

more heartily than to yourself for your uniform kindness and fraternal regard.

Cordially yours,

JACOB KROHN,  
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

MOUNT CARROLL, August 18, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I am reminded that my report as your representative in the Sixth District is again due.

The year now closing has been devoid of notable events. The stereotyped expression I have so often used, "The Sixth District is peaceful, harmonious and prosperous," is still appropriate. May it ever so remain; and so it will remain while the lodges and individual brethren continue "that noble contention, or rather emulation of who best can work and best agree."

I congratulate you, sir, on the success that has attended your administration of the affairs of the Craft of this great State.

Loyally and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,  
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MORRIS, August 25, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* The only matters of especial note in the Eighth District are as follows:

On the 3rd, 4th and 5th days of February, A. D. 1891, a Masonic School of Instruction was held at Morris, well attended, very instructive, and of great benefit to all the brethren who attended. We were honored with the presence of the M. W. Grand Master, whose words of advice, as well as the

instruction and exemplification of the work by the officers conducting the School, will long be remembered and of lasting benefit to the lodges of this vicinity.

A sumptuous banquet, provided by Cedar Lodge on the evening of the last day, closed one of the most successful Masonic Schools it has ever been my pleasure to attend.

June 24th, A. D. 1891, the new Masonic Temple at Joliet was dedicated with due Masonic ceremonies by the M. W. Grand Master, with the assistance of a large number of brethren from all parts of the State. The building and all its appointments and adaptabilities to the work are not excelled in this State. An elegant banquet at 4 o'clock p. m., and a reception in the evening by the members of the Order in Joliet and their families, to the visiting brethren, their wives and daughters, closed this memorable occasion.

In accordance with an "ancient custom," the brethren of Raven Lodge, of Oswego, and Kendall Lodge, of Yorkville, with visiting brethren, observed St. John's day by services on the Sabbath next following, held in the Congregational Church at Oswego.

Members of the Eastern Star had filled the church with beautiful flowers and tastefully decorated the pulpit and walls with Masonic floral emblems. The music was very appropriate for the occasion. An address by the D. D. G. M. was delivered, and the church was filled with a very attentive and appreciative audience.

Fraternally yours,

E. SANFORD,  
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

MARSEILLES, August 22nd, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* In submitting my report for the past year, I take great pleasure in stating to you that peace and harmony seems to prevail in the Ninth District. I have not been called upon to settle any questions of dispute for the past year.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

EBENEZER BARBER,  
D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, August 10th, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* My labors as your Deputy have been confined to the usual correspondence, varied by an occasional installation.

The majority of the lodges in this District are enjoying a steady, healthy growth, the material being of the most desirable age and texture. The only cases of friction were fully brought to your cognizance at time of occurrence.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK G. WELTON,  
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

RUSHVILLE, August 17th, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* As your Deputy for the 12th District I have no report to make of any official action of mine during the past Masonic year. I have visited some of the lodges and have found them in a good, healthy condition, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that nothing has occurred in the 12th District to mar the peace and harmony of Masonry, and that not a single case has been referred to me for official action.

Thanking you for the honors conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES B. GRIFFITH,  
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MONMOUTH, August, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* The time having arrived for my annual report, I am glad to say that peace and harmony reign in this the 13th Masonic Dis-

trict. A fair degree of prosperity has attended a majority of the lodges. No call for official visitation has been made and in consequence only a few lodges have been visited in my official capacity; but many questions have been answered concerning Masonic law and usage.

I am reminded almost daily of the good results of the School of Instruction you caused to be held in this city in March last; the lodges are now working the Grand Lodge work, and know what it is.

During the past year I assisted in the dedication of a very fine lodge room at Galesburg, which reflects great credit upon Masonry in that city.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

A. B. HOLLIDAY,  
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

#### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, August 18, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* It is with pleasure that I can report that peace and harmony prevail in the Fourteenth District.

I visited Geo. Washington Lodge, No. 222, at Chillicothe, on invitation, twice. I witnessed the conferring of the third degree, which was very impressive and well rendered. I also assisted in laying the corner stone of the new High School building, a full report of which I made you at the time.

I visited W. C. Hobbs Lodge, No. 306, and installed their officers.

Also visited Taylor Lodge, No. 98, at Washington, Ill., at which time the officers of Taylor Lodge were installed. The same evening the officers of their new Chapter were installed, also the officers of Eastern Star Chapter. The ceremonies were witnessed by the wives and daughters of the brethren, with a few invited friends. At the conclusion of the ceremonies an adjournment was had to the hotel, where a splendid banquet awaited us, which was greatly enjoyed by all present.

I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, and Illinois Lodge, No. 263.

The lodges in this city have been doing a large amount of work the past year. Temple Lodge, No. 46, held a two days' session in May, at which

time an invitation was extended to the neighboring lodges to be present. The attendance was large, and several candidates were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The session was voted a success. I am informed it is decided to hold another session sometime in the month of September.

Illinois Lodge, No. 263, also devoted one day and evening to the conferring of degrees, while Peoria Lodge, No. 15, contented herself with two or more evenings each week in dispensing light. Schiller Lodge, No. 335, has not been idle, many of our German friends availing themselves of the opportunity offered them by our active and vigorous German lodge.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. HITCHCOCK,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

GIBSON CITY, August 21, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* It is with pleasure that I report Masonry in the Fifteenth District as being in good condition, and all seem to be working together in harmony.

During the year I have had the pleasure of visiting a number of the lodges and all are making good progress in the art.

I find the most improvement in the lodges that take an interest in the Schools of Instruction.

In the way of official duties, I have had the honor to install the officers of several lodges and also as your proxy, to constitute Colfax Lodge, No. 799, return of which was made at the time.

The youngest lodge in this district, Melvin U. D. is showing good progress, having raised two candidates this week.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain,

Yours Fraternaly,

S. J. LEFEVRE,

D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, August 22, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* During the past year nothing has transpired in this Masonic District that required any official action upon my part.

A personal knowledge of, and unofficial statements from, most of the lodges in this district leads to the conclusion that peace, harmony and unvarying prosperity prevail.

Fraternally Yours,

FAYETTE S. HATCH,  
D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, August 17, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* The only official act performed during the year was the instituting of Fisher Lodge, U. D., on Nov. 28, 1890. A large number of brethren were present and an enjoyable time had.

I have not since had the pleasure of meeting with this new lodge, but from information received I have no doubt but what it will be able to make a good showing before the Committee on Charters and Dispensations.

No call for official visitation has been made during the year.

So far as I am informed, peace and harmony prevail throughout the district. Most, if not all the lodges, have enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity.

Again thanking you for the honors conferred, and with best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, I am,

Fraternally yours,

F. E. EUBELING,  
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, September 7, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*M. W. Sir and Bro.:* Absence from home has delayed this report. I find, however, on referring to my "mem," that I reported you all my official acts at the time they occurred, and will only add that, so far as I know, "Peace and Plenty reigns within our borders."

With kind personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,  
D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, August 20, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* As District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth District, I take pleasure in being able to report that all is peace and quietude in this District. Not a murmur of any kind that I have heard of, and the most of the lodges in this District are doing good work and have good material.

With congratulations to you for the great interest you have taken in the Craft during your administration, and for the favors you have conferred upon me personally, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

R. D. LAWRENCE,  
D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, September 5, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* The past Masonic year has been a very quiet one in this District, and yet one of general prosperity and good feeling among

the brethren. Much work has been done in the various lodges of the District, and there has been quite an increase in membership.

The custom of lodges visiting each other has been indulged in to some extent, and with the best of results. Besides the cultivation of the social and fraternal relations, great interest has been manifested in the work, if not a spirit of rivalry engendered as to who can best confer the degrees.

A School of Instruction has been proposed for this District, and is meeting with the hearty approval and support of all the lodges. The general sentiment seems to be that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and evinces a desire on the part of the Fraternity in this District to do better and more accurate work. Such a school will probably be held during the coming fall.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GROUT,  
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

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## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

ELVASTON, August 20, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I take great pleasure in herewith submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first Masonic District for the year which is now drawing to a close.

Immediately upon receiving my commission, I sent to the several lodges in the District a notice of my appointment, and expressed a readiness to respond to all calls that might be made upon me.

Have not been permitted to visit all the lodges in my District, but by means of correspondence have been able to ascertain the condition of each.

Of the twenty-nine lodges in this District, I find that twenty own the hall in which they meet. Only four have reported no work, while in all "no contention exists, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree."

The "Standard Work" is used by nearly all of the twenty-nine lodges. This is the result of the "School of Instruction" held by the Board of Grand Examiners at Carthage in 1888, and at Quincy in 1889, and also of the efforts

of the six Deputy Grand Lecturers who reside within this Twenty-first District.

While all these lodges might justly receive commendatory notice, yet there is one of which I wish to make special mention on account of its rapid improvement. About a year ago at a meeting of Warsaw Lodge, No. 257, the question of surrendering its charter was submitted to the lodge. It was lost by a vote or two. This condition was caused by one or two members who had been using the black ball too freely as a revenge upon the lodge for some imaginary offense to themselves. By the united effort and zeal of the remaining members "things were made so unpleasant" for these men that they speedily withdrew. The lodge not only revived, but has become enthusiastic and is now doing excellent work with a corps of officers composed of young men who are quite proficient in the "Standard Work."

There have been only a few questions submitted to me officially, and these were plainly answered in the Constitution and By-Laws of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Yours fraternally,

HARRY TODD,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, September 10, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I beg leave to report that all of the lodges in this District, so far as I am advised, are in a prosperous condition. There are two or three lodges which, for local reasons, are not accomplishing the work which might reasonably be expected of them, but we hope that a little time will prove a sufficient corrective.

There have been no dissensions among the Craft brought to my knowledge, and I think that I can safely report that the Brethren of this District are hand in hand standing and working for the good of Masonry.

Our Brethren desire to congratulate the Grand Master and other grand officers on the peaceful yet prosperous condition of our ancient institution

under their administration. Personally, I thank you for the distinguished favor with which you have been pleased to regard me.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

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### TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TAYLORVILLE, Sept. 8, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* The present Masonic year has been exceedingly prosperous and entirely harmonious.

I installed the officers of a few lodges, and visited several others on ceremonial occasions. Beyond this, I have been called upon to perform no official duties.

Fraternally yours,

WM. T. VANDEVEER,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-third District.

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### TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, August 22, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I hereby make report of my stewardship as your representative in this the 24th District.

I am sorry to say that sickness and business have called me out of this grand jurisdiction, but am happy to report, so far as I can hear, by visitation and correspondence, the Fraternity in this District is in a prosperous condition. I am more than pleased to report that the Schools of Instruction held in this part of our grand jurisdiction are bearing rich harvests. Lodges are taking more interest in perfecting themselves in the "Standard Work."

More interest is manifested in having the lodge rooms ornamental, and supplying themselves with many or all of the "working tools" of our profession.

I have only been called upon once in my official capacity, which I reported to you at the time.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, as well as the confidence reposed in me, and hoping that our grand jurisdiction may still shine among the galaxy of sister stars, as brightly as under your wise rule, I am,

Fraternally,

P. J. ANDERSON,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

EFFINGHAM, August 12, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* Nothing of absorbing interest has occurred in this district during my term. The lodges, with a few exceptions, have shown healthy, and, in some instances, vigorous growth.

I have not been called upon to give official direction or official aid in any matter where discord was an element; but on each occasion of my mingling with the brethren, to attain a higher standard of excellence in the work and a fuller comprehension of the truths taught by the order, has been the object.

I have been especially pleased to note the efforts being made by a number of the Masters in this district to attain proficiency in the standard work and interest the members of their respective lodges in its study. These efforts I have taken occasion at every opportunity to encourage, believing that in that manner the moral and intellectual purposes of the Fraternity can best be realized, and at the same time its social features be greatly enhanced.

The printing and distribution of copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, together with the election of earnest and intelligent brethren as Masters, renders light the duties of your representative in this district as an adviser and counselor upon questions of Masonic law and jurisprudence.

I have made a number of visits throughout the district, and hope before the close of the year to meet with some of the lodges that I have not been able thus far to reach.

A detailed account of the many pleasant evenings spent with various

lodges, although a genial task, would occupy considerable space; I will therefore close by assuring you of my belief that in our small corner some little progress at least has marked our efforts. I am, sir,

Fraternally yours,

WM. B. WRIGHT,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

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## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, August 31, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I have the honor herewith to submit my report as D. D. G. M. for the Twenty-sixth District.

Immediately upon receiving my commission, I forwarded to each lodge in my district, in addition to the usual official notice, the following:

“In connection with the enclosed official notice I desire to announce my intention of visiting each lodge in my District at least once, previous to the next session of the Grand Lodge, AT MY OWN EXPENSE. I should be glad to have your lodge notify me when such a visit will meet its convenience.”

Such lodges as responded, making an appointment, I have visited, with one exception. I much regretted the fact that the invitation of Marine Lodge, No. 355, was for an evening upon which my own lodge held its stated meeting, and, being Worshipful Master, I did not feel that I would be justified in leaving.

I had the pleasure of visiting and witnessing the work in Piasa, Trenton, Bethalto, Madison and Franklin Lodges, and have an invitation to visit Erwin on the evening of September 3rd. Several lodges responded without making any appointment, but with cordial invitations to suit my own convenience.

My duties have been exceedingly light and all of the most pleasant character, and, so far as I know, peace and harmony prevail throughout the District.

Thanking you for the honor, and with the highest personal regard, I am,

Fraternally,

H. F. BURNAP,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-sixth District.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, August 22, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* It affords me the greatest pleasure imaginable to report that everything in my district, so far as I am aware, is prosperous and harmonious.

I have visited several of the lodges during the year, and some I have not, as business matters interfered in that direction.

Accept my best wishes for your continued success, happiness and prosperity. I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MT. VERNON, September 21, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* In accordance with the Grand Lodge By-Laws, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy for the 28th District. I have had no request to visit any lodge in the District, and therefore believe everything is harmonious and in good order. The School of Instruction at Nashville, near the beginning of the year, was well attended and much enthusiasm manifested in learning the work by those in attendance. There can be no question but these Schools accomplish great and lasting good each and every year.

In compliance with your request, I visited Carterville in February, and instructed the brethren in reference to instituting a new lodge, U. D., all of which has been reported to you.

An occurrence of considerable local Masonic interest was the laying of the corner stone of the new public school building, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, at Nashville, Ill., July 15th. I was unable to be present, but am informed the occasion was both interesting and profitable to the Craft.

The lodge at Irvington, Washington Co., No. 650, having become so weak in numbers on account of removals, deaths, &c., they could no longer

have meetings, I took up their charter and records, which I have in my possession. The remaining property, books, accounts, furniture, working tools, &c., I placed in charge of Bro. J. M. Scott, former secretary, for safe keeping, pending action on the case by the Grand Lodge.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on your successful administration, I am,

Yours fraternally,

WALTER WATSON,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

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## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, August 12, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*M. W. and Dear Bro.:* I have the honor of now submitting to you my report as D. D. G. Master of the 29th Masonic District of Illinois.

I have made only two official visits during the past year, and the matters which called for these visits have been fraternally settled among the brethren concerned. They call for no further report.

Masonry in this District is prosperous and flourishing, peace and harmony prevailing. Among other pleasant duties I was able to be at the laying of the corner stone of the new Court House at Fairfield, in Wayne Co. R. W. Bro. M. C. Crawford, D. G. M., ably conducted the ceremonies, a large body of Masons participating. It was a pleasant and instructive occasion. This was indeed an old fashioned St. John's day celebration.

Congratulating you upon the success of our Grand Lodge under the two years of your administration, and wishing you continued peace and happiness, I am,

Yours gratefully and fraternally,

W. J. ELWELL,  
D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

CAIRO, July 18, 1891.

M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Bro.:* I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Thirtieth Masonic District of Illinois. I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Cairo Lodge, No. 237. Other than that I have not been called upon to perform any official duty. That fact speaks well for the unity and harmony that exists in this District. Have had some official correspondence on minor matters appertaining to the well being of Masonry.

Appreciating the honor conferred in appointing me your Deputy, and tendering you my personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN WOOD,  
D. D. G. M. Thirtieth District.

## Report of Grand Examiners.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., May 11, 1891.

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 Masonic year:

MORRIS.

The first was held at Morris, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of February, 1891. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. Owen Scott, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. W. B. Grimes and J. E. Evans, Grand Examiners; R. W. Edward Cook, ex-President of Board of Grand Examiners; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, Deputy Grand Lecturer; R. W. E. Sanford and E. Barber, District Deputy Grand Masters.

Thirty-seven lodges were represented, and one hundred and sixty-seven names registered.

WATSEKA.

The second was held at Watseka, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of February, 1891. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. John O'Neill, Senior Grand Deacon; W. B. F. Mason, Grand Pursuivant; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin and John W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren Edward Cook and A. B. Ashley, former Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren H. S. Hurd, J. M. Willard and D. E. Bruffett, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Thirty-five lodges were represented, and one hundred and fifty-five names registered.

## NASHVILLE.

The third was held at Nashville, on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of February, 1891. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. M. C. Crawford, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Brethren W. B. Grimes and John W. Rose, Grand Examiners; C. H. Martin, T. H. Humphrey, W. I. Holcomb, G. H. B. Tolle, D. B. Robertson, W. H. Stephens and J. M. James, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Edward Cook, ex-President Grand Examiners, R. W. Brethren W. B. Wright, H. T. Burnap, W. Watson and John Wood, District Deputy Grand Masters.

Thirty-three lodges were represented, and one hundred names registered.

## OLNEY.

The fourth was held at Olney, on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of February, 1891. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, James John and J. E. Evans, Grand Examiners; C. H. Martin, G. H. B. Tolle and C. Roherbaugh, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and W. B. Wright, District Deputy Grand Master.

Fifty-nine lodges were represented, and two hundred and two names were registered.

## MONMOUTH.

The fifth and last school was held at Monmouth, on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of March, 1891. There were present M. W. John M. Pearson, Grand Master; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, and R. W. John O'Neill, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W. Brethren M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes, James John, J. E. Evans and J. W. Rose, Grand Examiners; R. W. Edward Cook, ex-President Grand Examiners; R. W. Brethren W. O. Butler, W. J. Frisbee, Emerson Clark, C. W. Carroll, G. O. Freidrich and S. Thompson, Deputy Grand Lecturers; R. W. Brethren W. K. Forsyth, G. W. Hamilton and A. B. Holliday, District Deputy Grand Masters.

Seventy-two lodges were represented, and two hundred and thirty-one names registered.

At each of the schools the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in each degree were fully exemplified, general instruction given, and the degrees conferred on actual candidates.

Again, M. W. Grand Master, permit me in behalf of the members of the Board of Grand Examiners to return our fraternal thanks for your kindness, and for your presence, assistance and encouragement at our schools.

We also desire to publish our hearty appreciation of the services of the several Deputy Grand Lecturers, the District Deputy Grand Masters and others, and heartily thank them for services rendered, "without the hope of fee or reward."

We further report that during the current year, up to date, we have found, upon due examination, the following named Worshipful Brethren "worthy and well qualified," and have recommended them for commissions as Deputy Grand Lecturers, viz.:

John W. Kleckner, Chicago.	Cornelius M. Ervin, Bowen.
Herbert S. Hurd, Chicago.	Orville F. Kirkpatrick, Bowen.
Calvin B. Burt, Chicago.	John J. Crowder, Springfield.
John Glaze, Chicago.	Thomas N. Wilson, Riverton.
L. J. Forth, Fairfield.	Joseph A. Agee, Riverton.
I. Harvey Todd, Elvaston.	Charles E. Groves, Mt. Carroll.
Charles S. DeHart, Carthage.	William V. Lambe, Naperville.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES,  
Acting Secretary.



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