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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 Forty-fifth Grand Annual Communication, commencing at the city of Chicago on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, A. L. 5884, and terminating on Thursday, the ninth day of said month, together with other matters authorized to be published.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto appended my official signature and have affixed the seal of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons.

Done at the office of the Grand Secretary, in the city of Freeport, this 24th day of October, in the Year of Light Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

L. L. Munn,
Grand Secretary.

FORTY-FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 7, 8 AND 9, A. L. 5884.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

FREE & ACCEPTED MASONS.

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

FREEPORT, ILL.:
JOURNAL POWER PRESS AND BINDERY.
1884.

OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1884—85.

M. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....*Grand Master*.....Metropolis.
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....*Deputy Grand Master*.....Bloomington.
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Senior Grand Warden*.....Springfield.
R. W. JOHN M. PEARSON.....*Junior Grand Warden*.....Godfrey.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer*.....Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.
R. W. REV. GEORGE W. SCAWTHON..*Grand Chaplain*.....Murphysboro.
R. W. W. S. HOOPER.....*Grand Orator*.....Farmer City.
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Deputy Grand Secretary*.....Freeport.
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....*Grand Pursuivant*.....Centralia.
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....*Grand Marshal*.....Henderson.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....*Grand Standard Bearer*.....Galesburg.
W. B. MENDENHALL.....*Grand Sword Bearer*.....Dallas City.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Senior Grand Deacon*.....Marion.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....*Junior Grand Deacon*.....Springfield.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Prairie City.
W. A. B. WICKER.....*Grand Steward*.....Austin.
W. W. O. BUTLER.....*Grand Steward*.....La Harpe
W. J. G. MARSTON.....*Grand Steward*.....Jerseyville.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler*.....Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Forty-fifth Annual Grand Communication was held at Farwell Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1884, A. L. 5884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....*Grand Chaplain.*
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. JOHN W. THRIFT.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward.*
W. S. T. WEBBER.....*Grand Steward.*
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....*Grand Steward.*
W. JOHN DAVIS.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

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

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

O! Thou gracious God, to whom all hearts are open, to whom all secrets are known, to whom the darkness is as the light, Thou Supreme Ruler and Architect of the Universe, we have come together here to-day from all parts of this great State, in this our Annual Grand Communication; and we would not enter upon the duties of this annual gathering without first invoking the Divine Blessing upon our hearts, and asking for wisdom to direct in all our deliberations. We thank Thee that we can look up to Thee for wisdom and guidance, and that we shall not look in vain. Blessed be Thy name, O Lord God, that we need not go into the heaven, nor down into the deep, nor far away on the wings of philosophy, to know who Thou art. Thou hast written Thy nature upon our souls. Thou hast interpreted Thyself in our own best feelings. Thou art no longer reminding us of Thee by the thunder of Sinai, or by the suffering of Calvary; but Thou art by the teachings of both giving us to understand what secret things were hidden from the foundations of the world in those whom Thou hast made in Thine own image. Thou art bringing forth, Thou art teaching; and behold, all things reveal Thee to those that seek Thee. For Thou art in the heaven, and on the earth, in the night and in the day, and in the uttermost part of the earth. Where shall we go that we may flee from Thy presence? Thou art everywhere; and on all things which Thou hast made Thou hast left Thine impress. We rejoice in the fullness of Thy knowledge which Thou hast given to the world of Thee. And we pray that the blindness of our own hearts, and the misinterpretations of our passions, and our mistakes, may no longer hinder our seeing the bright and glorious face of God.

Grant that we may see and rejoice in Thee as our soul's best friend. We pray that Thou wouldst forgive the deficiency of our past lives. Forgive the sins which we have committed. Our forgetfulness, our heedlessness, our infirmities—we beseech of Thee not only that Thou wilt pass them by, but that Thou wilt give us strength in time to come. For we desire not so much to remove pain and penalty as to remove impurity and selfishness and pride. It is not so much joy that we seek, as that we may have a better manhood, nobler thoughts, truer purposes, and purer hearts, and be more gracious and generous and beneficent, as Thou art. Our gracious Heavenly Father, as we meet in this our Forty fifth Annual Grand Communication, may we begin it, continue it, and close it in Thy fear. Give us not alone the conception of Thy power, but grant that we may see Thee a God near at hand, as did Thine ancient servant Solomon, when Thou didst come down and fill the Temple with Thy glory. Come Thou very near to us; direct us in our deliberations; may peace and harmony prevail at each coming together. May we all learn how to "subdue our passions and improve ourselves in Masonry."

We thank Thee, O God, for that kind providence that has been over us during the past year, and that has brought so many of us together again. We thank Thee for this annual fraternal greeting. Direct in the deliberations of this intelligent body, that such legislation may be enacted as shall be for the best interests of the Craft and promotion of Thy glory.

Command Thy choicest blessings to rest upon the Grand Officers of this body. Bless our Grand Master, who comes to us the second time as the presiding officer of this Grand Lodge. Grant unto him wisdom and patience and understanding, that he may be so qualified as to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon him. Let Thy blessing come upon every officer of this Grand Jurisdiction. We would implore Thy blessing upon every representative of this Grand Lodge. Bless all the constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction; the Masters and Wardens, and all the brotherhood. May nothing mar the peace and harmony that now prevails. May the cement of brotherly love bind us closer to each other. Give in the future greater success and efficiency to the Craft than ever in the past. Put confusion among all our enemies; bring all their councils to naught. Show them how foolish they are. May the scales of error fall from their eyes.

And now, Gracious Father, we would not forget that the grim messenger has invaded our ranks since we last met. Yes, Thou hast come very near to us, and broken the line and taken one who so long and so faithfully guarded the outer door of the temple against the approach of cowans and eavedroppers. His work is done, there are no more designs upon the trestle board for him. He has laid aside the sword and surrendered the guardianship of the outer door of the earthly temple, and has been promoted by the Great Grand Master to a seat in the Heavenly Temple above. Let thy choicest benedictions rest upon the sorrowing ones he has left behind.

Many other households have been made to sorrow during the year past. Husbands and fathers have been called from labor to refreshment. Homes are desolate by reason of this. Look tenderly upon the stricken ones; bind up the broken hearted. Grant that those who have been bereaved, and are mourning under the strokes of Thy hand, may be comforted by Thy presence, and may see the wonders which thou art working under the vail of darkness and affliction.

And now, our Father, as the days go on, and our years are more and more numbered and passed away; as we behold the mortality of man, and see on how frail a foundation the strongest stand—grant that we may be more earnest, and that we may fulfill the will of our God. May we "do with our might what our hands find to do." "The night cometh, when no man can work."

And now, we would commit us, with all our interests, into thy keeping, and invoke Thy guidance and support along the vicissitudes of life; and when the gavel shall sound, calling us from labor here, may it be to eternal refreshment in the Grand Lodge above; and we will give Thee all the praise, both now and forever. Amen.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials reported a constitutional number of lodges represented, and asked for them further time to complete their report.

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

COMMITTEES.

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

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier, William H. Scott, James A. Hawley, Charles H. Patton.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, Monroe C. Crawford, John M. Pearson, George M. Haynes, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

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

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, Samuel Shannon, D. B. Grattan, E. Corlis, G. H. B. Tolle.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

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

ON FINANCE.

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

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

Edward Cook, W. B. Grimes, James Douglas, Joseph E. Evans.

ON CREDENTIALS.

John A. Waugh, John H. Barton, H. A. Forman.

ON PETITIONS.

James A. Rose, J. F. Taylor, Will R. Wiley.

ON OBITUARIES.

Frank W. Havill, William R. Ward, W. H. Curtin.

ON GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

James I. McClintock, George W. Hill, Owen Scott.

The Grand Master, M. W. Daniel M. Browning, then delivered his address which was, upon motion of M. W. Theo. T. Gurney, Past Grand Master, referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Report.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

We meet in this, the Forty-Fifth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, with hearts of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the mercies of the past year, and invoke His blessing upon our labors here and hereafter.

It is a pleasure to meet the brethren whom we have been accustomed to meet here, and we extend to them, and to the brethren who are here for the first time, a cordial greeting; but we view with sadness the vacant places of some, whose labors are ended.

NECROLOGY.

JOHN PORTER FERNS, who, at the time of his death, was Grand Tyler of this Grand Lodge, died at his home in Chicago on the 5th day of March, 1884, aged about three score and ten years. I was absent from home at the time of his death, but receiving notice that his funeral would occur on March 9th, I traveled six hundred miles that I might be present to show my appreciation of the worth and services of this faithful Mason. The funeral services were under the auspices of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, of which deceased was a member, and there was a large number of Masons and citizens in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached a funeral sermon at Trinity Church, after which I conducted the Masonic services at his grave in

Rosehill Cemetery. M. W. Dewitt C. Cregier acted as Marshal. M. W. Bro. Gurney was present. Bro. Ferns was ever faithful to his trust. He had been for more than fifteen years Grand Tyler, and it was never too cold or disagreeable for him to do cheerful work for Masonry. He was the best known Mason in Illinois, and knew more Masons than any other Mason in this jurisdiction. Let us "cherish his memory."

JAMES C. LUCKEY, Past Junior Grand Warden, died July 28, 1884. The notice of his funeral, in a newspaper published at his home in Polo, Illinois, was the first notice I had of his death. It says: "The funeral brought together not less than a thousand people, who gathered to testify their regard for the deceased and his family." Brother Luckey was for many years Chairman of the Committee on Obituaries of this Grand Lodge, and no one could prepare more beautiful tributes to the departed than he. I conclude this notice by applying language I find employed by him in his reports: "Once again we call the roll of faithful temple workers, and again, as no response is heard, we are constrained in sorrow of heart to cry Alas, my Brother. We desire to record no fulsome flatteries of our brethren who have passed 'to the beyond,' but burying in oblivion whatever of weakness and frailty they labored under, gather into the sheaf of grateful memories only recollections of all that was high and noble in their characters, all that appears worthy of emulation." And again: "While throughout our favored country the tide of business success is rolling with an almost resistless force in our favor, yet day by day, in city and hamlet, in fertile plain and rugged steep, the solemn bell is tolling in our ears, and brought to our oft-time aching hearts, 'the Master has come,' and called again and oft for those whom we respected as neighbors and friends not alone, but alas, for those we loved as the 'apple of the eye.' As we consider the memories of the past, as we recall the joys clustering round the names of those who 'have gone before,' is it not well for us to bring to mind that soon, very soon, for us, too, 'the golden bowl will be broken, the wheel be broken at the cistern.' Brethren, let us remember that though we meet here full of life and vigor, full of joyous hope and anticipation, a few short days and the evergreen will be dropped over us, in that last resting place, 'the city of the dead.' Nought will remain on earth of all who have gathered here at this fraternal gathering save the memory of 'what we are, what we have been.' God grant that we may so live that *that* memory may be ever green, ever fragrant."

June 4th, I received notice from the Grand Master of Mississippi of the death of JAMES M. HOWRY and WILLIAM FRENCH, Past Grand Masters of that jurisdiction. He says of them: "Alike distinguished for their Masonic zeal and fidelity, they were equally admired and loved by the Craft."

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

I have visited a large number of lodges during the year, but I could not visit all or nearly all of the 680 lodges in this Jurisdiction. Masonry in Illinois was

never in a more healthy and prosperous condition. A steady but not rapid increase is the report from the lodges, and we are at peace at home and with the entire Masonic world.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

November 17th, I appointed R. W. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, of Montreal, Quebec, as the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in place of Bro. R. H. Borlase, whose death was announced.

I appointed M. W. Bro. W. T. Wright, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, our Representative near that Grand Lodge. This was an especial pleasure, because the M. W. Brother was formerly a resident of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, and I believe he was born there.

Our Representative having removed from the Jurisdiction of Wisconsin, I appointed R. W. Bro. John W. Laflin, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

APPOINTMENT.

On the 17th day of March I appointed Bro. Robert Ramsey Stevens, of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, Chicago, Grand Tyler.

INSTALLATION.

On the 9th day of February, I installed R. W. Bro. Francis M. Youngblood, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge. I was assisted by the officers of Benton Lodge, No. 64.

April 23d, Bro. Robert Ramsey Stevens was installed as Grand Tyler by M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney as my special Deputy, with the assistance of M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier and the members of Blaney Lodge, No. 271.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

W. Bro. S. B. Montgomery, as my Deputy, constituted Littleton Lodge, No. 766, and installed the officers.

R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens, as my special Deputy, constituted Palace Lodge, No. 765, and installed the officers.

R. W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, as my special Deputy, with the assistance of R. W. Bros. Huston, Evans, Staddler and others, constituted Sullivan Lodge, No. 764, and installed the officers.

DEDICATIONS.

January 3d R. W. Bro. E. C. Johnson, as my special Deputy, dedicated a new hall of A. Lincoln Lodge, No. 518, at Kirkwood The hall and furniture are reported as being creditable to the Fraternity. The officers of the lodge were also installed, and a supper was furnished those present.

August 19th R. W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, as my special Deputy, laid the corner-stone for a Masonic Temple at Maroa, Illinois. I recommend that Bro. Tenney's report of the ceremonies be printed in the proceedings with the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

CORNER-STONE.

On the 4th of June the corner-stone of the County Court House was successfully laid by W. Bro. Fred T. Thompson, as my Deputy, assisted by the members of Greenville Lodge, No. 245, and visiting brethren.

CHARTERS DESTROYED.

October 3d the hall of Keeney Lodge, No. 223, with its contents was destroyed by fire. I caused a duplicate charter to be issued to them without fee.

Plainview Lodge, No. 461, lost by fire its hall and charter. I issued a duplicate charter to them without fee, December 14th.

Greenup Lodge, No. 125, lost their hall, furniture and charter by fire on the night of the 24th day of July, and I caused a duplicate charter to be issued to them without fee on July 25th.

DISPENSATIONS.

October 23d I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at South Chicago, to be called Triluminar Lodge. The $100 fee received and paid to the Grand Secretary. Samuel B. Bendell, W. M.; A. W. McLaughlin, S. W.; George O. Brine, J. W.

October 24th I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Union Stock Yards, Cook County, to be called Mizpah Lodge. The $100 fee paid to the Grand Secretary. Sylvester Gaunt, W. M.; Frederick Thomas Coxon, S. W.; Albert Curtis Foster, J. W.

November 7th I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at St. Elmo, Fayette County, to be called St. Elmo Lodge. The $100 fee paid to the Grand Secretary. Presley E. Williams, W. M.; Henry Ebelmesser, S. W.; A. C. Folger, J. W.

December 5th I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Bay City, Pope County, to be called Bay City Lodge. A majority of the brethren joining in the petition for this lodge, having been members of New Columbia, U. D., which failed to secure a charter, I granted this dispensation without fee. Geo. S. Dodd, W. M.; Thomas E. Lewis, S. W.; James A. Harris, J. W.

December 25th I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at LaGrange, to be called LaGrange Lodge. The $100 fee paid to Grand Secretary. Peter G. Gardner, W. M.; Clarence E. Stiles, S. W.; Charles T. Sackett, J. W.

January 1st I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at New Burnside, Johnson County, to be called New Burnside Lodge. The $100 fee paid to Grand Secretary. Mark Whitaker, W. M.; James W. Hood, S. W.; James A. Smith, J. W.

January 24th I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Mansfield, Piatt County, to be called Mansfield Lodge. The $100 fee paid to the Grand Secretary. W. W. Beaty, W. M.; A. H. Scott, S. W.; Charles W. Vanmeter, J. W.

February 14th I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Lake View, Cook County. The $100 fee paid to the Grand Secretary. George H. Carver, W. M.; F. J. Coddington, S. W.; Hugh Ferguson, J. W.

It will be seen by this report that I have granted dispensations for eight new lodges. When these applications were presented I felt a disinclination to granting them, realizing the evils that result from too many lodges; but in case of each of them I made a careful investigation, and was convinced that it was for the good of Masonry that a dispensation should be granted. I have refused a number of applications for new lodges.

CHARTERS ARRESTED.

March 10th, I did, through R. W. Bro. Burkhalter, District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District, arrest the charter of Fortitude Lodge, No. 638. This lodge was in such a condition that the brethren could not sustain it. The charter was sent to the Grand Secretary.

The charter of Huntley Lodge, No. 328, was arrested, under my directions, by R. W. Bro. Bartlett, District Deputy Grand Master, for the reason that there existed among the brethren other contentions than "that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree," and the good of Masonry demanded it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

My official correspondence has been voluminous, and a great variety of questions have been considered and answered. I think all that were upon questions of Masonic law were answered in accordance with our local law, or of well recognized principles of Masonic jurisprudence.

ANSWERS.

A member of a lodge can not be disciplined for objecting to a brother, who is not a member, visiting the lodge. Nor can his reasons for objecting be inquired into.

In the trial of Masonic offenses there is no statute of limitations.

IRREGULARITIES.

At the election of officers of Normal Lodge, No. 673, a brother who was not a member of the lodge voted; and it appearing that said vote might have affected the result, the election was set aside and another election ordered.

January 9th, I received notice that Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, at Springfield, had expelled John F. Burrill.

Charges of a serious character were preferred against the Worshipful Master elect of National Lodge, No. 596, by a member of the lodge. Upon trial he was acquitted, and an appeal taken. Upon an examination of the evidence, I refused a dispensation for his installation until the appeal could be disposed of by the Grand Lodge.

RESTORATION.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge a petition was presented from Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, for the restoration of Milton H. Price, who had been expelled by said lodge. But there was no petition from Price to said lodge asking its recommendation, and it was ordered by the Grand Lodge that it be referred to the Grand Master, with authority to act when the error was corrected. Subsequently, a petition was presented by Price to said lodge, and it again almost unanimously (only two dissenting) recommended his restoration. I therefore restored him to good standing in the Fraternity as a non-affiliated Mason, and ordered the Grand Secretary to furnish him a certificate of the fact.

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.

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

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

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

These brethren had been examined and their appointment recommended by the Board of Grand Examiners.

WORK AND RITUAL.

On the 3d day of December I issued and sent the following circular to the lodges in this State:

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
BENTON, December 3, 1883.

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

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

Carbondale, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 8, 9, 10.
Springfield, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 22, 23, 24.
Galesburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 5, 6, 7.
Mattoon, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 19, 20, 21.
Joliet, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 4, 5, 6.

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

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

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

Yours very fraternally,

DANIEL M. BROWNING,
Grand Master.

Attest:
L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

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

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

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

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

FLOOD RELIEF.

In February last the waters from the Ohio River and its tributaries reached an unprecedented height, and great damage and distress was occasioned thereby. In view of the fact that the officers of the government were arranging to send out relief boats, and of the liberality with which the brethren responded last year, I hesitated about sending out an appeal.

Bros. Gurney, Cregier and other Chicago brethren, who are always prompt in relieving the distressed, while forwarding contributions to local relief committees at Cincinnati and Louisville, telegraphed, advising me to send out an appeal. And the necessity for all the relief that could be given afterwards became apparent, I sent the following circular to the lodges:

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
BENTON, ILL., February 14, 1884.

DEAR BRETHREN:

An appalling calamity has befallen a large number of citizens of this and other States by the raging floods, and in their behalf I appeal to you for contributions. Let collections of money be quickly made and forwarded to Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, Chicago. I hereby appoint the Worshipful Master and Secretary of each lodge as a committee to collect and forward contributions.

Forward all contributions to Hon. Wiley M. Egan, Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL M. BROWNING,
Grand Master.

Attest:

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

In response to this appeal an amount was received in excess of the liberal contributions made last year. During the high water I made two trips along the Ohio River bordering on this State, that I might know where contributions were most needed, and that the money was properly expended; and I can assure you that the money contributed was faithfully applied and much suffering was prevented by it.

Total amount received by me from Grand Treasurer from Lodges in this State	$5,524.40
Received by me from the brethren of Nebraska, at the hands of P. G. Master Geo. W. Linager, of Omaha	526.00
From Kansas brethren, at the hands of J. Jay Buck, Grand Master	100.00
From Makanda Lodge, No. 434	30.00
Total	$6,180.40

Expended under my supervision, through the following Relief Committees:

In Gallatin county, through Relief Committee at Shawneetown, R. W. Bro. W. J. Elwell, D. D. G. Master, as chairman	$3,925.10
In Hardin county, by Relief Committee at Elizabethtown, consisting of W. Bros. J. F. Taylor, J. Q. A. Ledbetter and James A. Vinyard	200.00
In Pope county, by W. Bros. James A. Rose, H. Clanahan and Elisha Baugh, Committee	500.50
In Massac county, by the W. Master and Bros. J. W. Thrift, Robert N. Smith and Edwin Corliss, of Metropolis Lodge, No 91, as Committee	1,200.00
Returned to P. G. M. Geo. W. Linager, Omaha, Neb	300.00
Expended in transportation, telegrams, etc	54.80
Total	$6,180.40

I submit herewith, as a part of this report, the report of the Grand Treasurer, showing in detail the amount contributed by each lodge.

MEMPHIS AND OTHER RITES.

It having been reported to me that an organization called the "Egyptian Rite of Memphis," and other organizations of a like character, were claiming the right to organize "Blue Lodges," I referred the matter to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for an investigation and report.

PRESENTATION.

On the 29th day of March I received the following letter from M. W. Brother Conrad B. Day, Grand Master of Pennsylvania:

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER, OF F. & A. MASONS OF PENNA.,
MASONIC TEMPLE, PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1884.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons, of Illinois:

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: Believing that the accompanying photographic copy of the original book of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons

of Philadelphia, Pa., dated June 24, A. D. 1731, marked "Liber B," will interest the Craft in your jurisdiction, as evidence of the first Masonic Lodge organized in this country under its Colonial existence, I have the pleasure of presenting it to your Grand Lodge, with the assurance of my most fraternal regards.

Yours fraternally,

CONRAD B. DAY,
Grand Master.

Accompanying this letter, was the document referred to, containing the accounts of members of the lodge, and among them that of Benjamin Franklin. I acknowledged its receipt. I now present it to the Grand Lodge to be placed among the archives by the Grand Secretary.

REMOVALS.

Permission was given to Akin Lodge, No. 749, to remove to the village of Thompsonville, Franklin county.

And permission was granted to Shiloh Hill Lodge, No. 695, to remove to Campbell Hill, Jackson county.

Charges were preferred by a large number of the brethren of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, against the W. M. of said lodge of official misconduct. I appointed Worshipful Brothers Robert L. Latham, Gil. W. Barnard and Henry E. Hamilton a commission to make investigation and report, with their recommendation. The commission have not concluded their labors.

Charges were presented in Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, in this jurisdiction, against Bro. Myron D. King, a member of Day Springs Lodge, Massachusetts, and resident within the jurisdiction of Pittsfield Lodge. The charges were forwarded to Day Springs Lodge, received, and a commission appointed by said lodge to take the testimony and report. The testimony was taken and forwarded to Day Springs Lodge. And (although the brethren who preferred the charges claim that the proofs fully sustained the charges) no punishment was inflicted; and these brethren insist upon its being investigated. I have not obtained the evidence, and therefore recommend that it be investigated by the Grand Lodge, or be referred to my successor.

CONCLUSION.

And now, my brethren, permit me to thank you for the uniform courtesy extended to me during the two years of my administration. It is an honor to be "accepted as a brother" by the fifty thousand Masons of Illinois, and a very great one to be intrusted with the supervision of such a body of men. In the discharge of my duties I have endeavored to act faithfully, impartially, and for the good of our Fraternity. And, in resigning the gavel into the hands of my successor, although

terminating my official relations with you, I assure you that my interest in the cause of Freemasonry shall not abate. Let our labors here be faithfully performed, so that we may return home feeling that the prosperity of our Fraternity and the good of mankind has been promoted—and so may we ever live and act. Not content with a purpose to do as much good as we do harm, else our lives will be failures, and it would have been as well if we had not lived at all. But let us so live that when we come to die it may be said of us, by those with whom we have associated, that a good man has fallen, and that the world was made better because he lived in it.

DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master.

EXHIBIT "A"—Appendix to Grand Master's Address.

HON. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *M. W. Grand Master,*

Benton, Illinois.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.:

I have the honor to submit to you my financial report of the "Flood Relief Fund" for the year 1884.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	A'MT.	DATE.	NAME.	NO.	A'MT.
Feb'y 14	By Wiley M. Egan, Per.		$ 10 00	19	By La Grange....	" U D	$ 10 00
15	Benton.....Lodge	64	25 00	19	Vienna.....	" 150	8 50
16	Nunda..... "	169	10 00	19	Bridgeport....	" 386	10 00
16	Covenant..... "	526	50 00	19	Mound.....	" 122	26 00
18	Wenona..... "	344	7 00	19	Olney.....	" 140	25 00
18	New Boston... "	59	20 00	19	Neoga.....	" 279	10 00
18	DeWitt..... "	84	10 00	19	Maquon.....	" 530	10 00
18	Goodbrake..Chapter	59	10 00	19	Edwardsville..	" 99	25 00
18	Lewistown....Lodge	104	13 25	19	Golden Gate..	" 248	4 99
18	Forrest..... "	614	10 00	19	Robinson.....	" 250	68 79
18	Ark & Anchor. "	354	15 00	19	Anna.....	" 5[illegible]	10 00
18	Wyanet..... "	231	10 00	19	Egyptian....Chapter	45	10 00
18	Knoxville..... "	66	10 00	19	Union Park...Lodge	610	25 00
18	Temperance... "	16	22 50	19	Lincoln Park.. "	611	50 00
18	M.R.Thompson "	381	25 50	20	Rankin..... "	725	16 00
18	Hope..... "	162	5 00	20	Rossville..... "	527	15 00
18	Oriental..... "	33	25 00	20	Englewood.... "	690	25 00
18	Towanda..... "	542	5 00	20	Atlanta..... "	165	15 00
18	Tolona..... "	391	10 00	20	Washburn..... "	421	10 00
18	Dundee..... "	199	5 00	20	Evergreen.... "	170	16 50
18	Jonesboro..... "	111	5 00	20	Momence..... "	481	10 00
18	Cairo..... "	237	50 00	20	Douglas..... "	361	10 00
18	Blancy..... "	271	50 00	20	Mackinaw..... "	132	10 00
18	Cleveland..... "	211	50 00	20	Waukegan..... "	78	10 00
18	W.H.Blackler, Per.		5 00	20	A. O. Fay..... "	676	10 00
19	Robt. Burns..Lodge	113	10 00	20	Burnside..... "	683	5 00
19	Illinois.....Chapter	17	15 00	20	Sheldon..... "	600	12 00
19	Manchester...Lodge	229	10 00	20	Raven..... "	303	10 00
19	Lacon..... "	61	5 00	20	Astoria..... "	100	15 00
19	St. Marks..... "	69	31 00	20	Magnolia..... "	103	10 00
19	Homer..... "	199	10 00	20	Andalusia..... "	516	5 00
19	Homer.....Chapter	94	10 00	20	Waverly..... "	118	36 25
19	Buckley.....Lodge	624	10 00	20	Tonica..... "	364	5 00
19	Roscoe..... "	75	10 00	20	Kewanee..... "	159	25 00
19	Tarbolton..... "	351	10 00	20	Clayton..... "	147	15 00
19	Warsaw..... "	257	7 00	20	Sharon..... "	550	21 00
19	Pera..... "	574	5 00	20	Mendon..... "	449	5 00
19	Normal..... "	673	14 40	20	Bureau..... "	112	25 00
19	Mystic Star... "	758	25 00	20	Pittsfield..... "	56	25 00
19	Ames..... "	142	25 00	20	Lakeside..... "	739	25 00
19	Havana..... "	88	10 00	20	Lavely..... "	203	5 00
19	Pana..... "	226	5 00	20	Whitehall..... "	80	10 00
19	Highland..... "	583	15 00	20	Garfield..... "	686	25 00
19	La Prairie... "	267	30 00	20	Thos. J. Turner "	490	10 00
19	Farmington... "	192	23 00	20	Palatine..... "	314	5 00
19	Milton..... "	275	10 00	20	Bunker Hill.. "	151	10 00
19	New Salem... "	218	10 00	20	Harmony..... "	3	25 00
19	Jo Daviess... "	278	6 00	20	Chambersburg. "	373	10 00
19	Nokomis..... "	456	10 00	21	Fellowship.... "	89	20 00
19	A.W. Rawson. "	145	10 00	21	Jackson..... "	53	11 75
19	Benevolent... "	52	10 00	21	Chicago..... "	437	50 00
19	Piasa..... "	27	10 00	21	Galatia..... "	684	10 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	A'MT.	DATE.	NAME.	NO.	A'MT.
21	By Ch. L. Drieslein, Per.		$ 3 00	23	By Acacia.....	" 67	$ 25 00
"	Pontiac.....Lodge	294	10 00	"	Keystone	" 639	25 00
"	Tyrian..... "	333	15 00	"	Mansfield.....	"	12 67
"	Alpha ..... "	155	10 10	"	J. D. Moody..	" 510	5 00
"	Mount Vernon. "	31	10 00	"	Jerseyville	" 394	10 00
"	Chatsworth ... "	539	27 50	"	Pacific.....	" 400	10 00
"	Patoka..... "	613	5 00	"	San Jose.....	" 645	10 00
"	Heyworth .... "	251	11 00	"	Abingdon.....	" 185	9 00
"	Farmer City .. "	710	15 00	"	Corinthian....	" 205	5 00
"	Apollo..... "	642	10 00	"	Stone Fort....	" 495	10 00
"	D. C. Cregier. "	643	25 00	"	Marcelline	" 114	25 00
"	Channahon ... "	262	5 00	"	Star in the East	" 166	15 00
"	Excelsior ..... "	97	33 95	"	" (mems of)	" 166	101 00
"	Freeport.....Chapter	23	25 00	"	Grand Chain..	" 660	10 00
"	Cyrus ..... Lodge	188	15 00	"	Dearborn	" 310	50 00
"	Franklin..... "	25	10 00	"	Mississippi....	" 385	25 50
"	Triluminar.... "	U D	25 00	"	Marion	" 130	8 00
"	Rockton ..... "	74	10 00	"	Hesperia.....	" 411	50 00
"	Arrowsmith... "	737	5 00	25	Flora	" 204	5 00
"	Casey..... "	442	15 00	"	Xenia	" 485	10 00
"	Barry..... "	34	8 25	"	Dongola	" 581	10 00
"	Annawan ..... "	433	5 00	"	Lessing.....	" 557	25 00
"	Morning Star. "	734	50 00	"	Meteor.....	" 283	5 00
"	Princeton ..... "	587	25 00	"	Centennial	" 747	5 00
"	Bodley..... "	1	10 00	"	Empire	" 126	25 00
"	Mason..... "	217	12 75	"	Erie	" 667	2 25
"	Mt. Nebo..... "	76	37 75	"	Carmi	" 272	10 00
"	Garden City... "	141	25 00	"	Wauconda	" 298	5 00
"	Arcana..... "	717	20 00	"	Bloomington ..	" 43	25 00
"	Eldorado ..... "	730	5 00	"	Kewanee....Chapter	47	25 00
"	Windsor..... "	322	10 00	"	Gibson.....Lodge	733	10 00
"	Freeburg..... "	418	10 00	"	Charter Oak ..	" 230	25 00
"	Arcola..... "	366	19 50	"	Rockford	" 102	100 00
22	Geneva..... "	139	5 00	"	Fairfield	" 206	10 00
"	Matteson ..... "	175	10 00	"	Orient.....	" 323	5 00
"	Jerusalem Tem "	90	20 00	"	Cambridge....	" 49	5 00
"	Sumner..... "	334	20 00	"	Delavan	" 156	10 00
"	Kankakee..... "	389	15 50	"	Nunda.....	" 169	18 50
"	Wilmington.. "	208	25 00	"	Murrayville ..	" 432	22 50
"	Harvard ..... "	309	10 00	"	Altamont	" 533	4 97
"	Harbor ..... "	731	50 00	"	Home.....	" 508	50 00
"	" (mems of) "	731	22 50	"	Denver.....	" 464	5 00
"	Raymond..... "	692	5 00	"	Milledgeville..	" 345	5 00
"	Hermitage .... "	356	10 00	26	Somonauk	" 646	14 00
"	Oblong City... "	644	7 00	"	" Citizens		28 50
"	Shiloh Hill.... "	695	10 00	"	Marseilles.....Lodge	417	10 00
"	Carman..... "	732	10 00	"	Sibley ..... "	761	7 25
"	Peotone..... "	636	10 00	"	Ridge Farm... "	632	15 00
"	Herder..... "	669	10 00	"	Gilman..... "	591	5 00
"	Sherman..... "	535	5 00	"	Cherry Valley. "	173	10 00
"	Altona..... "	330	5 00	"	Verona ..... "	757	20 00
"	Benjamin ..... "	297	5 00	"	Blair ..... "	393	50 00
"	Rob Morris... "	247	15 00	"	Jacksonville.. "	57	25 00
"	Rock River... "	612	10 00	"	Maroa ..... "	454	26 00
"	Belvidere ..... "	60	16 00	"	Catlin ..... "	285	10 00
"	Wataga..... "	291	5 00	"	Perry..... "	95	10 00
"	Blandinsville.. "	233	5 00	"	King Solomon. "	197	20 00
"	Illiopolis..... "	521	10 00	"	Jacksonville.Chapter	3	25 00
"	Kinmundy.... "	398	5 00	"	Hospitaler...Com'dy	31	25 00
"	Sheba ..... "	200	6 00	"	Lyndon.....Lodge	750	11 00
"	Blueville..... "	647	5 00	"	Humboldt..... "	555	10 00
"	Richard Cole. "	697	25 00	"	Payson ..... "	379	5 65
23	Bethalto ..... "	406	10 00	"	Hancock ..... "	20	35 35
"	Manito ..... "	476	5 00	"	Milledgeville.. "	345	10 00
"	Odell .. .. "	401	10 00	"	Libertyville... "	492	5 00
"	Mattoon ..... "	260	10 00	"	Newton..... "	216	10 00
"	Harbor ..... "	731	7 00	"	Effingham .... "	149	10 00
"	Occidental... "	40	20 00	"	Kingston ..... "	266	10 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	A'MT.
26	By St. Andrews... "	703	$ 25 00
27	Oakland ..... "	219	25 50
"	Western Star.. "	240	10 00
"	Marengo..... "	138	20 00
"	Polk ..... "	137	5 00
"	Providence ... "	711	26 00
"	Stratton ..... "	408	6 50
"	Chandlerville.. "	724	5 00
"	Allendale ..... "	752	5 00
"	McLean ..... "	469	10 00
"	Kavanaugh ... "	36	10 00
"	Springfield.... "	4	25 00
"	Central ..... "	71	25 00
"	Tyrian..... "	333	10 00
"	St. Pauls..... "	500	25 00
"	Masons of Sp'gfield.		50 00
"	Waldeck..... Lodge	674	25 00
"	Fraternal ..... "	58	33 65
"	Summit..... "	431	10 00
28	Harlem..... "	549	25 00
"	Plymouth..... "	284	9 50
"	Blue Mound... "	682	10 00
"	" (mems of) "	682	2 50
"	Welden & cit's "	746	20 45
"	Buda ..... "	399	7 50
"	Mendota..... "	176	37 40
"	Hardin ..... "	44	10 00
"	J. B. Glass.... Per.		5 00
"	Geo. H. Lee .. Per.		1 00
29	Braidwood.... Lodge	704	15 00
"	Sidney ..... "	347	5 00
"	South Park ... "	662	10 00
"	Ogden ..... "	754	10 00
"	Citizens of Ogden, Ill.		15 50
"	Troy ..... Lodge	588	10 00
"	Woodhull .... "	502	25 00
"	Aurora..... "	254	5 00
"	Henry ..... "	119	5 00
Mar. 1	Illinois Central "	178	10 00
"	Taylor..... "	98	5 00
"	Yates City.... "	448	10 00
3	Vermont..... "	116	10 00
"	Schiller..... "	335	5 00
"	Hazel Dell.... "	580	5 00
"	Calumet ..... "	716	15 00
4	Palace..... "	765	25 00
"	Vesper..... "	584	11 00
"	Blackhawk.... "	238	6 65
"	Norton ..... "	631	10 00
"	New Hartford. "	453	5 00
5	Lincoln Park.. Chap.	177	40 00
"	Goode..... Lodge	744	5 00
"	Freedom..... "	194	10 00
"	Apple River.. "	548	15 50
"	Amity ..... "	472	10 00
6	Euclid ..... "	65	15 00
"	Stark..... "	501	15 00
"	Clement ..... "	680	7 50
"	Richmond ... "	143	5 00
7	Bardolph ..... "	572	10 00
"	Lawn Ridge.. "	415	3 75
"	Fidelity..... "	152	6 00
"	Edw. Dobbins "	164	10 00
"	Watseka..... "	440	25 00
8	Antioch..... "	127	5 00
"	Odin..... "	503	5 00
8	By Brooklyn..... "	282	$ 5 00
"	Shiloh ..... "	397	1 50
"	Somonauk .... "	646	10 00
"	Germania..... "	182	25 00
"	Levi Lusk.... "	270	15 00
"	Greenville .... "	245	10 00
"	Lewisville .... "	196	10 00
"	Payson ..... "	379	1 00
"	Urbana ..... "	157	10 00
"	Byron ..... "	274	10 00
"	Mt. Joliet..... "	42	10 00
"	Doric..... "	319	10 00
"	Alexandria.... "	702	5 00
"	Bowen..... "	486	12 50
"	Vitruvious .... "	81	10 00
"	St. Elmo..... "	U D	5 00
"	Watson..... "	602	2 00
"	Sullivan Center "	738	20 00
"	Trio ..... "	57	20 00
"	Lancaster..... "	106	5 00
"	Alto ..... "	748	10 00
"	Youngstown .. "	387	5 00
"	Wyoming..... "	479	10 00
"	Mendon ..... "	449	5 00
"	Albany ..... "	566	26 00
"	Hope..... "	162	15 00
"	Noble..... "	362	10 00
"	Edgewood .... "	484	10 00
"	Pleasant Hill.. "	565	5 00
"	Lostant..... "	597	4 93
"	Palmyra ..... "	463	10 00
"	Ipava..... "	213	25 00
"	Clintonville... "	511	10 00
"	Herrin's Pr'rie "	693	10 00
"	Clark... ..... "	603	5 00
"	Marine ..... "	355	10 00
"	Winchester ... "	105	20 00
"	Hancock..... "	20	6 50
"	And. Jackson. "	487	5 00
"	Valley ..... "	547	25 00
"	Camden..... "	648	6 00
"	Waltham..... "	384	5 00
"	Fulton City... "	189	20 00
"	Adams..... "	529	17 00
"	Griggsville ... "	45	23 00
"	Hibbard ..... "	249	5 00
"	Oakland ..... "	219	3 00
"	Phœnix..... "	663	8 00
"	Crete ..... "	763	10 00
"	Elkhart, Ill., Masons and citizens..		23 00
"	Bement ..... Lodge	365	10 00
"	Batavia..... "	404	34 65
"	Illinois City... "	679	5 00
"	Dallas City ... "	235	5 00
"	Burnt Prairie. "	668	5 00
"	Irving ..... "	455	10 00
"	Cits. of Irving, Ill.		4 00
"	Frankfort ..... Lodge	567	10 00
"	Trenton ..... "	109	5 00
"	Columbus..... "	227	3 00
"	Collinsville.. . "	712	10 00
"	Clay..... "	153	10 00
"	Lanark ..... "	423	25 00
"	Belleflower.... "	760	5 00
"	Reynoldsburg. "	419	2 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.
19	By Scottville..... "	426	$ 5 00	22	By Sparland..... "	441	$ 10 00
20	B.F.Carpenter (mem)	673	2 00	"	East St. Louis. "	504	52 00
"	Dills.....Lodge	295	5 00	Apr' 19	Hesperia..... "	411	100 00
21	La Harpe..... "	195	10 25		Total contributions...		$5,637 80
"	St. Johns..... "	13	25 00				
22	Oquawka ..... "	123	8 20				

Feb'y 27.	To paid draft $1,500 00	
March 1.	" " 2,225 00	
" 22.	" " 1,699 40	
" 22.	" Clerk, stationery and postage..... .. .. 113 40	
April 19.	" Draft to balance account.... ... . 100 00	
	Total amount paid out....	$5,637 80

In accordance with your instructions, in letter of March 18, 1884, I have returned to the contributors the following contributions, which were received after Saturday, March 22, 1884:

March 22.	To Durand Lodge, No. 302 ....$10 00	
" 26.	To Gardner Lodge, No. 573 .. .. 5 00	
April 9.	To Winslow Lodge, No. 564..... .... 2 00	
" 10.	To Johnsonville Lodge, No. 713..... .... 10 00	
" 12.	To Sullivan Lodge, No. 764. .... 3 00	
" 12.	To New Burnside Lodge, U. D 2 00	
	Total amount returned..	$32 00

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

CHICAGO, April 22, 1884. *Grand Treasurer.*

SPECIAL REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney submitted the following special report from the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was discussed briefly by M. W. Bros. Gurney, Cregier, Robbins, Hawley, and others, and, on motion of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, was made the special order for 2:30 o'clock to-morrow.

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

BRETHREN: It has long been a settled law of this Grand Body, that lodges of the Symbolic Craft (the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason) could not be authorized except by and through the inherent powers of a Free and Independent Grand Lodge, duly and constitutionally organized in accordance with primary immemorial usage established by the ancient law, and which declares as a fundamental principle or landmark, that Masons are not permitted to make innovations upon the body of the Institution.

Notwithstanding the pointed provisions of this groundwork of the Craft, it has been the practice in some of the States of Continental Europe, and in the Spanish settlements of the Continents of North and South America, to merge the Craft with outside associations of Masons (both legitimate and illegitimate), a union that was never contemplated by the original progenitors of the Institution, and which is not only inimical to independent craft existence, but is also in violation of the primary law of its early organic foundation. For these reasons this Grand Lodge has for years declined to recognize Grand Lodges that were not in their entirety made up of lodges deriving their authority from constitutional Grand Bodies of the Fraternity.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has never interposed obstacles to members of its lodges entering into any association of Masons (without the portals of its lodges), but it firmly denies to such associations the authority to assume, in any associated capacity or otherwise, any function inhering to its lodges; therefore it is, that the attention of your committee has been called to an article appearing in a periodical known as the "Masonic World" (and for the month of April of the present year), a paragraph of which will be found in the following letter of inquiry. As such publication was supposed to be the organ or mouthpiece of the so-called "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," with central authority resident in Boston, Massachusetts, I addressed a letter to Brother "Darius Wilson, 96°," and the "Grand Master" of said Rite, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.,
CHICAGO, May 5, 1884.

To Grand Master Darius Wilson, 96.90, Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis, Boston:

In the "Masonic World," published in your city, and for the month of April last, I find an extract from the "Masonic Tablet," the concluding paragraph of which reads:

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has committed a fatal error because she "does not attempt to carry into effect her illegitimate amendment, or if she does, the "result will be schism and confusion worse confounded. The three Scottish Rite "Bodies assailed will naturally unite and form an alliance offensive and defensive "with the members of the Egyptian Rites, and as all these bodies, if forced into the "position, have the inherent right to grant warrants for Blue Lodges, the result "would speedily be two Grand Lodges, a result that the whole Masonic world "would deplore, but which in all probability would occur if the Grand Lodge of "Massachusetts attempted to expel leading members of the higher degrees"

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has never presumed to dictate to members of its constituent lodges their affiliations with other sodalities or associations, if of a reputable character, and that do not offer any hostility to the fundamental principles upon

which the lodge is founded; but we do insist upon entire and unreserved control of the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to-wit: the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, within the territorial jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge. Will you therefore advise this committee if, under any circumstances or conditions, it is held by the body over which you have the honor to preside, that it has an inherent right to establish, conduct or control Blue Lodges, meaning thereby the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.

As it is the particular province of this committee to lay before our Grand Lodge any information touching its welfare, it is hoped and expected that you will give this communication your early attention.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Correspondent.

In response to this, Brother Wilson writes as follows, at the same time inclosing a copy of the constitution of said Rite of Memphis. First to his letter, followed by a quotation from the constitution aforesaid, and to which he particularly directed our attention:

"EGYPTIAN MASONIC RITE OF MEMPHIS,
"OFFICE OF THE SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY OF AMERICA,
BOSTON, MASS., May 10, 1884.

"*Theodore T. Gurney, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence of M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois F. & A. M.:*

"MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: Yours of the 5th instant re-
"ceived. You ask 'if, under any circumstances, it is held by the body over which
"you have the honor to preside, that it has an inherent right to establish, conduct or
"control Blue Lodges, meaning thereby the three degrees of Craft Masonry, Entered
"Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason.'

"I answer, that we have no right, nor do we claim the privilege, to work or
"control the first three first degrees of Masonry in any State or Territory where a
"Grand Lodge is legitimately working those degrees.

"But we do claim to have the same right as that possessed by the Scottish and
"other Rites of Masonry to work the first three degrees in unoccupied territory, but
"we differ from the Scottish Rite in this, that we work them only for a specific pur-
"pose, viz.: the establishment of a Symbolic State or Territorial Grand Lodge, after
"which we cease to have anything whatever to do with the control of those degrees.

"We have never exercised the privilege in this country, neither do we expect
"to do so. We prefer to leave this matter entirely to the various Grand Lodges of
"the different States and Territories; yet you will see by our constitution, which I
"have already mailed to your address, that we do not propose to be bottled up and

"prevented from working by the hostile and un-Masonic action of any Grand Lodge "of F. & A. M. We always have treated, and shall continue to treat, Grand Lodges "Craft Masonry with the greatest courtesy, but if they make unreasonable warfare "upon us we shall try to protect ourselves, that is all.

"We firmly believe in Grand Lodge sovereignty, but we just as firmly believe "that Grand Lodges should attend to their own legitimate business and let us alone.

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has placed herself in such a position as to "authorize us, under the provisions of our constitution, to establish a Grand Lodge "in this Commonwealth, and yet we have not been hasty.

"Almost two years have elapsed, and we have not as yet availed ourselves of "this privilege, and it is not likely that we ever shall, as we think it will be unneces- "sary. Trusting that I have answered your questions as fully as you desire, I am, "with the greatest respect,

"Yours fraternally,

"DARIUS WILSON, 96°,

"Grand Master Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis U. S. A."

Here follows the quotation from the constitution of that Rite, heretofore referred to:

"ARTICLE VII.

"DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

"SECTION 1. (1) The Most Illustrious Sovereign Grand Master General shall "possess absolute authority concerning the laws, rituals and usages of the Order. "He shall preside at all meetings of the Sovereign Sanctuary.

"(2) He shall possess authority to confer the various degrees of the Rite, "from the first to the ninety-sixth inclusive, provided, however, that the degrees of "Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason shall not be conferred in any "State or Territory where there exists a Grand Lodge regularly constituted by au- "thority of this or any other Rite of Masonry; provided, further, that should it "come to his knowledge that the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory by edict, "resolution or constitution, had denounced the Rite of Memphis, proscribed any of "its degrees, or endeavored in any manner to prevent the members of its dependents "from receiving said degrees, or by any other act attempted to injure or prevent the "working of the degrees of the Rite of Memphis, the Most Illustrious Grand Master "General may, in consequence of such un-Masonic act, consider such State or Ter- "ritory Masonically unoccupied, and may at his discretion grant charters for Mas- "ters' lodges of the Egyptian Rite of Memphis; and when in his opinion a sufficient "number of subordinate lodges have been formed in such State or Territory, he "shall grant a charter for the constitution of a Grand Lodge of three degrees, which, "after its establishment, shall possess exclusive and supreme control of the first, sec "ond and third degrees within such State or Territory."

Your committee would further represent, that another Rite, known as the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," does not hesitate to assume, by its charters, that it has rights over the Symbolic or Craft degrees. M. W. Brother Dewitt C. Cregier, Past Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, and as determined in hostility to such assumptions as is the writer, addressed a note to Alexander B. Mott, the Grand Master General of the said Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis, receiving the following reply:

"A. & P. Rite of Memphis,
"Office of Alexander B. Mott, M. D., 33.·.90.·.96.·., Most Ill. Grand Master General in and for the Continent of America,
"62 Madison Avenue, New York, May 21, 1884.

"*Ill. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, 33.·.95.·., Grand Representative:*

"Dear Sir and Ill. Brother: Your letter of the 9th would have received "prompt attention but for my absence from the city. I was in Philadelphia, Pa., "organizing a Mystic Temple, having recalled the charter of the old one. Of "course, *I agree with you that although our charters give us the right to organize "bodies of the three first degrees, it should not be exercised*, and if you will refer to "our constitution of the A. & P. Rite of Memphis, you will find that we renounce "that privilege, and should never be done with my sanction." * * * * *

Subsequently, Brother Cregier received another communication from the same source, dated May 29, 1884, and as follows:

"Your favor of the 23d has been received. I beg to refer you to the History "and Constitution of the An. & Pr. Rite of Memphis, published under the auspices "of the Sov. Sancy. in 1874, of which I presume you have a copy. Upon page 172 "is a true copy of the charter under which we work, endorsed by Grand Orient of "France in 1862, which authorizes from 1st to 95 degrees; at the same time you "will find on pages 182 and 83, a decree from this Sov. Sancy. forever waiving and "renouncing all claim over the three first degrees, and making it obligatory that a "candidate should be a Master Mason in good standing, to be received into the "order. This will set you right, I think, and you will no longer express sorrow that "such privilege has been granted to the A. & P. R. of Memphis, whose charter (the "only legitimate one in this country) *gives them a privilege which we cheerfully "waive* in favor of Grand Lodges of the U. S. On the contrary, we should have "*credit and consideration* for doing so, from Grand Lodges, and be recognized by "those bodies in the same light as Chapters, Commanderies or A. & A. Rite. You "will also find that the same law exists with us, in reference to expulsion in Blue "Lodges, of members of our Rite.

"You say you will place my last letter before the Committee on Correspondence "of Grand Lodge, be so kind as to attach this one to it, so that they can understand "our position and not place us in the same category as they may the fraudulent Sov.

"Sanc'ty of Boston, Michigan and Canada, all having their origin from Calvin C. "Burt, who, in a letter to me, acknowledged that he never had a charter of the Rite "of Memphis, but used a *photograph* of one in my possession.

"I have been a Mason for over thirty years, and never until lately heard that "Grand Lodges, who claim that there is nothing beyond the Blue Lodge, would "presume to dictate to M. M. what societies or associations (even claiming to be of "a Masonic character) they were permitted to join; they have no jurisdiction be-"yond the Blue Lodge, and certainly contradict their own doctrine when they legis-"late outside of that body.

"While I am willing and desirous that they should denounce imposters and "warn M. M. to have no intercourse with them, *I am unwilling to be placed in the "same category*, and shall *assert the rights given to me by the several charters in my "possession, and the recognition* of our Sov. Sanc'ty throughout the world." * * Italics ours, in both letters.

The brethren will not fail to observe that the Brother Mott plants himself upon the same platform with Bro. Wilson; that under certain conditions or circumstances he will exercise the supposed rights embraced in his *charters* from France, and insisted upon by his Rite in other countries of the globe.

It is with pain and mortification that we find members of lodges, presumably well advised of the fundamental principles at the base of our organized existence, assuming to make Masons and organizing them into lodges without remote constitutional authority. We most emphatically deny this assumption, and as an earnest of the purpose of this Grand Lodge to maintain and defend rights that we hold to be sacred and inviolable, it is hereby proclaimed:

First. That persons can not be made Masons except by the act of a regular lodge, working under the jurisdiction and by the authority of a Grand Lodge duly constituted by the representatives of lodges of Free and Accepted or Craft Masons.

Second. That every association of Masons, of whatever name or degree, other than that of the three degrees of Craft Masonry heretofore described, that assumes the right to congregate, initiate, pass and raise persons to the several degrees of said Craft or Symbolic Masonry, is clandestine, and is hereby so pronounced and declared.

And whereas, the aforesaid "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," of which Brother Darius Wilson is "Grand Master," together with the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," of which Brother Alexander B. Mott is Grand Master, declare, by both positive avowal and implication, that they and their organizations have an inherent right, by charters and otherwise, to establish lodges for conferring the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; therefore,

Resolved, That the said "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," and the said "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," and all other associations of persons of

whatever degree or name (other than lodges of Free and Accepted, Symbolic or Craft Masons, and the Grand Lodges duly constituted by the representatives of such lodges), that shall arrogate to themselves the authority, under any circumstances or conditions, to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to-wit: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, or whose charters, constitutions, laws, edicts or decrees shall assume, or permit the powers organized under them to assume, the authority to constitute lodges, or bodies of any other name, for the conferring the said three degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, are clandestine bodies within the meaning of the fundamental law of Masonry; and with their constituents, dependents and individual members are clearly within the scope of the inhibitions of Section 2, Article X., of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge; and all the Masons within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Illinois are hereby warned that any Masonic intercourse with the aforesaid "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," of which Bro. Darius Wilson is "Grand Master," or the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," of which Bro. Alexander B. Mott is "Grand Master," their members and constituent bodies, or with any other association or persons assuming to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, will subject them to the penalty attaching to a violation of their Masonic covenants.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary submitted a report of the business of his office for the year, which, on motion of W. Bro. James C. McMurtry, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren:

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago, charters were issued to Sullivan Lodge, No. 764, located at Sullivan, in Moultrie County; to Palace Lodge, No. 765, located at Pullman, in Cook County; and to Littleton Lodge, No. 766, located at Littleton, in Schuyler County. As soon as possible after the close of the Grand Lodge, I prepared a manuscript copy of the proceedings and placed it in the hands of the printers, and on the 30th day of October we commenced the distribution of the proceedings to the Grand Officers and the constituent lodges, and on the 6th day of November the published proceedings had been forwarded to all the constituent lodges in the State.

In examining the returns of the constituent lodges for 1883 we found errors in thirty-four of them, but when we called the attention of Secretaries of those lodges to their errors, with a few exceptions they were promptly corrected, but some of them have failed to answer our letters or correct their returns. Prairie City Lodge, No 578, drops seven from its list of members, and have not answered our letters or

accounted for them. Milton Lodge, No. 275, failed to make returns for 1883—although they paid what they claimed was their dues—and although written to several times in regard to the returns they have failed to answer our letters or forward their returns; they have, however, made returns and paid dues for 1884, but not having the returns for 1883 we are unable to ascertain their correctness. Noble Lodge, No 362, and Grant Lodge, No. 452, have failed to answer our letters or correct their returns.

At the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge a committee was appointed to consider the subject of the taxation of constituent lodges for the support of this Grand Lodge, which committee was instructed to report at this meeting, with a view to discussion and action by this Body. Your Grand Secretary, believing that his official relations with other jurisdictions placed him in position to readily obtain from them information that might prove valuable to this Grand Lodge in its deliberations upon this question, has prepared the following tabular statement. This table shows in condensed form the answers to inquiries in a circular sent to each Grand Lodge named, and the signatures of the several Grand Secretaries vouch for the correctness of the information in all but two cases, viz: New Jersey and Texas. The facts in these cases were ascertained as accurately as possible from the printed proceedings of the respective Grand Lodges.

It appears that there are in the United States 48 Grand Lodges, 9,775 constituent lodges with 552,133 affiliated Masons, or an average of 57 and a small fraction to each lodge. Forty-five of these Grand Lodges require per capita payments from constituent lodges, varying in different jurisdictions from 20 cents to $3.50 per member, with an average of 87 1/2 cents. Twenty one require for each initiate fees ranging from $1.00 to $5.00—average $1.83 1/3. Twelve at passing exact $1.00 to $3.00—average $1.23. Fifteen require ,for each member raised, from $1.00 to $3.00—average $1.21 2/3. Eighteen allow mileage (one way) to Grand Officers and Representatives, 4 cents to 20 cents per mile—average 9 3/4 cents. Eight instead of fixed mileage allow "actual expenses" or "actual fare." Twenty report per diem of Grand Officers and Representatives at from $1.50 to $5.00, and *three* pay "actual expenses." Ten Grand Masters receive compensation running from $100.00 to $1,500.00—average $460.00 The office of Grand Secretary shows in every Grand Lodge report by far the largest single item of salary, and statistics are fuller on this point. The salaries of Grand Secretaries, including Deputies and clerk hire, vary from $100.00 to $5,000.00—average $1,167.65. Thirty three pay rent of Grand Secretary's office, and twenty-eight furnish fuel and lights. Salaries in this office in the United States require an average payment per lodge of $10.07 1/2. Twenty-four Grand Lodges pay for "Report on Foreign Correspondence," the lowest amount being $50.00, the highest $500.00—average $178.33 1/3.

It should be borne in mind that Grand Lodges showing great diversity in membership and circumstances are included in these averages, and that a more just conception of our own relative position would be afforded by comparing with those approximately our equals, and excluding the far west, where conditions are very different.

NAME OF GRAND LODGE. STATES.	No. of Lodges...	No. of affiliated Master Masons	Payments to Grand Lodge. Dues per capita...	Fee each E. A. Deg.....	Fee each F. C. Deg.....	Fee each M. M. Deg...	Mileage one way —Grand Offi. and Repre's...	Per diem Gr. L. Off. & Representatives.....	Salary of Grand Master including clerk hire..	Salary of Gr. Sec including Dep. Gr. Sec'y or Clerk	Rent Grand Secretary's office..	Fuel and lights Grand Secretary's office....	Amount paid for report on Correspondence ...	Salary Gr. Sec'y off. per lodge..
Alabama	280	7,878	$ 0 50	.....	.....	.....	.10	2 00	.....	$ 1000	paid	paid	$ 200	$3 57
Arkansas	368	10,209	0 50	1 00	1 00	$ 1 00	.....	.....	.....	800	paid	paid	.....	2 17
California	218	13,579	1 00	1 25	1 25	1 25	act. exp	act ex	$ 250	4500	paid	paid	250	20 64
Colorado	49	2,918	1 00	.....	.....	.....	act. exp	3 00	.....	400	.....	.....	50	8 16
Connecticut	110	14,942	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	paid	paid	.....	9 09
Delaware	21	1,378	0 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	paid	paid	.....	4 76
Florida	80	2,895	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	.5	3 00	.....	750	$75 00	.....	.....	9 38
Georgia	277	10,355	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.20	3 00	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	3 65
Illinois	691	39,565	0 75	.....	.....	.....	.10	2 00	1500	2500	.....	.....	300	3 62
Indiana	505	25,000	1 00	2 00	.....	.....	.10	3 00	300	1000	paid	paid	50	1 98
Iowa	394	19,715	0 50	$5 prc	$5 prc	$5 prc	.4	2 00	600	2400	paid	paid	150	6 09
Kansas	236	11,353	0 50	.....	.....	.....	act. fare	.....	400	1100	.....	.....	.....	4 66
Kentucky	496	15,505	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.8	3 00	200 to 300	1050	paid	paid	200 to 300	2 12
Louisiana	129	4,382	1 00	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	paid	paid	0 to 400	15 50
Maine	182	19,469	.....	20	.....	.....	.4	1 50	.....	507	paid	paid	80	2 78
Maryland	82	4,759	¢ 1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	paid	paid	.....	12 20
Massachusetts	227	26,720	d	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	paid	paid	.....	11 01
Michigan	351	27,181	0 35	.....	.....	.....	.6	3 00	500	600	100 00	.....	.....	1 71
Minnesota	145	6,380	0 50	1 00	1 00	1 00	act. fare	3 00	300 for exp	770	paid	.....	250	5 31
Mississippi	293	8,869	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00	.12	3 00	150 for exp	1050	.....	.....	250	3 58
Missouri	522	24,591	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	paid	paid	500	4 79
Nebraska	107	4,417	0 50	5 00	.....	.....	.10	2 00	.....	1000	paid	paid	50	9 34
Nevada	22	1,247	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	200	40 91
New Hampshire	76	7,987	0 25	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	paid	.....	100	7 89
*New Jersey	154	12,077	0 30	.....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1550	paid	paid	100	10 32
New York	715	79,700	1 00	3 75	.....	.....	act. fare	5 00	clerk paid	5000	paid	paid	400	6 99
North Carolina	267	6,400	0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	725	paid	paid	.....	3 50
Ohio	469	31,359	0 35	2 00	.....	.....	.20	3 00	200	1220	paid	paid	50	2 60
Oregon	70	2,968	1 00	1 00	.....	1 00	act. exp	act ex	.....	600	.....	.....	150	8 57
Pennsylvania	380	35,829	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	4200	paid	paid	.....	11 05
Rhode Island	35	3,654	0 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	paid	paid	.....	11 43
South Carolina	172	5,206	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	exp'ns's	2 50	.....	1200	paid	paid	.....	6 98
Tennessee	411	15,434	0 60	2 00	2 00	2 00	.7	2 00	200 for exp	1400	.....	.....	200	3 41
*Texas	486	17,514	0 60	1 00	1 00	1 00	ex G Of.	.....	rent paid	2000	paid	paid	.....	4 12
Vermont	101	7,739	0 25	.....	.....	.....	.5	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	50	3 71
Virginia	240	9,153	e 0 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	paid	paid	100	6 25
West Virginia	83	1,573	0 75	.....	.....	.....	act. exp	act ex	.....	300	paid	.....	once 100	3 61
Wisconsin	200	11,903	0 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	1200	paid	paid	.....	6 00

NAME OF GRAND LODGE. TERRITORIES.	No. of Lodges...	No. of affiliated Master Masons.	Payments to Grand Lodge. Dues per capita...	Fee each F. A. Deg....	Fee each F. C. Deg....	Fee each M. M. Deg...	Mileage one way Grand Off. and Repre's...	Per diem Gr. L. Off. & Representatives....	Salary of Grand Master including clerk hire..	Salary of Gr. Sec including Dep. Gr. Sec'y or Clerk	Rent Grand Secretary's office..	Fuel and lights Grand Secretary's office....	Amount paid for report on Correspondence ...	Salary Gr. Sec'y off. per lodge..
Arizona	5	355	1 00				6c R. R. 12c st'ge			100				20 00
Dakota	50	1,533	0 75				*a*			500				10 00
Idaho	11	438	3 50				.20	4 00		200				18 18
Montana	24	939	3 00							500	120 00			20 83
New Mexico	10	492	1 00							200				20 00
Utah	8	469	3 00	1 00	1 00	1 00				500				62 50
Washington	39	1,590	2 00				.10	2 50		500	paid	⅓ pd	100	12 82
Wyoming	6	381	1 00							300				50 00
District of Columbia	21	2,904	0 50							300	paid	paid		14 29
Indian Territory	17	553	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00				250	30 00	paid*		14 71
Totals for United States	9,775	552,133							$4,600	$56,047				
Average for United States	204	11,608	*l* 0 88	*l* 1 83	*l* 1 23	*l* 1 22	*l* 9 7-9 c		*l* 460	*l* 1167 65			*l* $ 4,280 178 33	

Average number members per Lodge, 57.00.

l Average, omitting under each head those Lodges not paying in that particular way.

FOREIGN.														
Canada	349	19,000	0 50				*h* actual to board	exp. G. P.	500 for ex	2400	paid	paid		6 88
Cuba	77	est 4,000	1 00	*i* 5 00						1836	204			23 84
Manitoba	27	1,092	0 50							200				7 41
New Brunswick	32	1,959	*g* 1 00							400				12 50
Nova Scotia	66	2,800	0 75							600	paid	paid		9 09
Prince Edward's Island	11	454	0 40				about	150 00		100				9 09
Quebec	59	2,620	0 85							600	120			10 17
Total Foreign	621	31,925												
Average Foreign			$ 0 71											$11 28

Average Members per Lodge 51.
a Collect $1.50 per Representative and distribute according to miles traveled.
c $2.00 in city.
e No Lodge pays less than $10.00.
g City Lodges $1.40.
i $2.00 for each affiliation.
k Taken as 50c in average.

* From Report Grand Lodge Proceedings.
b $2.00 in Philadelphia.
d Each Lodge pays $10.00.
f Grand Officers allowed all expenses.
h "Board for General Purposes."
j Small salaries and expenses to various Grand Officers.

Some of the members of the committee appointed at the last session of this Grand Lodge to consider the matter of our "yearly tax as required by the By-Laws," and "the large sums annually expended in mileage and per diem—with the view of either changing the time of meetings of this Body from annual to biennial, the reduction of the per capita tax, or a change in manner of representation, or such other means as the wisdom of the committee may recommend"—have requested me to prepare for their use a list of the lodges in this State which under our present system pay annually to the Grand Lodge a sum less than the amount their representatives draw for mileage and per diem. They also desired me to furnish them with a list of lodges which pay $50.00 and over annually to the Grand Lodge, that their committee might from these tables ascertain if our present system was burdensome to the small or weak lodges, or whether the burdens fell largely upon the lodges that could well afford to bear them. And believing that when the Grand Lodge, or its committees, call upon the Grand Secretary for any information in regard to the workings or business of the Grand Lodge, that it is his duty to furnish them with the desired information, I have prepared the following tables:

The first table is a list of the lodges that pay less for dues than their representatives draw for mileage and per diem. There are 168 lodges in this list, and they pay $3,679.25 for Grand Lodge dues, and their representatives draw $5,088.30 for mileage and per diem.

The second table is a list of lodges that pay $50.00 and upwards. There are 171 lodges in this list, and they pay $14,540.75 for Grand Lodge dues, and their representatives draw $3,118.60 for mileage and per diem.

It is not the province of your Grand Secretary to recommend or suggest any change in our present system—while it is his duty to furnish the Grand Lodge, or its committees, with any information they may call for, if he has at his command the data from which to do so.

Lodge	Dues Paid.	Mileage and per Diem.	Lodge	Dues Paid.	Mileage and per Diem.	Lodge	Dues Paid.	Mileage and per Diem.
2	17 25	41 00	386	28 50	29 10	598	(1883) 12 00	30 60
14	27 75	37 00	387	24 75	25 70	602	22 50	26 60
47	16 50	42 80	388	28 50	32 00	603	24 75	25 00
68	17 25	29 60	392	17 25	27 00	616	18 75	28 70
79	30 75	32 10	405	27 75	28 50	617	25 50	26 00
82	(1883) 15 00	19 70	406	18 00	32 10	619	17 25	23 30
85	27 00	35 00	418	31 50	36 30	621	15 00	34 00
86	33 00	41 00	419	35 25	37 60	623	18 00	27 00
110	33 75	34 60	421	9 75	18 70	627	19 50	39 90
111	31 50	39 00	424	27 00	29 20	630	26 25	36 50
114	26 25	33 20	427	23 25	37 80	644	22 50	27 60
125	18 75	26 20	430	21 75	30 80	645	11 25	22 30
128	(1883) 17 25	36 30	433	18 75	18 90	650	13 50	31 90
131	39 00	41 20	444	22 50	39 30	652	15 00	35 70
135	30 00	33 70	447	18 00	27 90	657	12 75	39 30
136	12 75	25 60	450	18 75	26 20	660	36 00	41 30
152	28 50	30 40	452	24 75	32 30	661	(1883) 12 75	17 30
163	22 50	24 10	455	26 25	29 30	663	20 25	24 00
193	15 75	28 50	457	38 50	40 00	664	16 50	28 30
196	24 75	28 80	458	30 75	30 20	665	21 00	27 40
200	31 50	32 80	459	11 25	30 30	666	9 75	26 30
207	30 00	34 00	460	30 75	31 10	668	19 50	32 20
212	21 75	29 80	461	16 50	29 40	672	37 50	39 50
214	23 25	30 00	462	20 25	21 30	678	18 75	31 70
223	15 00	24 00	464	20 25	30 80	979	15 00	24 70
227	21 00	30 70	466	33 00	38 30	683	27 00	28 50
229	18 00	29 20	473	12 75	31 80	684	27 00	36 70
230	21 00	35 80	475	15 75	29 80	691	15 75	28 10
232	22 50	42 40	476	16 50	20 00	694	15 00	26 20
250	22 50	26 50	477	15 00	17 40	695	27 00	37 50
255	28 50	30 30	485	30 00	34 00	701	30 00	41 10
257	23 75	25 20	486	15 75	30 40	705	24 75	35 80
276	34 50	39 70	487	26 25	38 60	706	21 00	26 80
286	25 50	28 30	489	19 50	27 30	715	21 75	29 50
287	27 75	36 20	493	13 50	26 40	718	17 25	34 40
291	13 50	21 60	494	24 75	27 00	721	25 50	33 10
295	20 25	31 70	503	25 50	30 40	723	24 00	35 10
299	18 75	25 90	509	23 25	30 30	724	25 50	26 10
300	12 75	21 20	510	22 50	31 80	725	15 75	17 10
313	24 00	25 00	516	12 00	23 10	729	26 25	38 00
315	30 75	31 70	519	24 75	25 10	730	28 50	35 70
316	9 00	15 90	520	25 50	38 90	736	18 00	24 40
336	(1883) 38 25	40 90	525	17 25	27 30	737	13 50	18 60
339	22 50	37 90	529	24 00	34 30	741	18 00	22 80
340	21 00	25 30	551	9 75	24 80	742	19 50	19 60
342	18 75	34 20	560	23 25	31 50	744	29 25	35 50
345	17 25	18 10	562	20 25	41 30	748	18 00	21 50
346	18 75	28 90	563	21 00	33 00	749	(1883) 21 75	37 60
348	13 50	27 40	569	19 50	32 00	750	18 00	18 30
353	27 75	33 00	576	27 00	35 10	752	21 00	30 20
355	31 50	33 70	578	(1883) 20 25	25 90	753	10 50	17 00
360	18 00	24 70	581	19 50	30 80	755	23 25	24 30
368	24 00	35 00	583	28 50	32 70	756	8 25	27 80
373	24 75	30 60	585	20 25	23 40	759	28 50	33 00
380	23 25	31 80	588	27 00	33 00	762	20 25	25 50
382	21 70	28 30	592	21 00	33 20	766	21 00	28 60

Amount paid for Mileage and Per Diem..... $ 5,088 30
Amount received for Grand Lodge Dues..... 3,679 25

Net loss on 168 Lodges..... $1,409 05

Lodge	Dues Paid.	Mileage and per Diem.	Lodge	Dues Paid.	Mileage and per Diem.	Lodge	Dues Paid	Mileage and per Diem.
1	68 25	32 30	144	72 75	11 80	365	54 00	21 30
3	70 50	27 50	147	56 25	30 20	369	63 75	10 40
4	102 00	24 50	155	93 00	22 40	381	54 00	18 10
7	65 25	13 80	156	56 25	21 70	389	81 00	11 60
8	118 00	23 00	157	86 25	19 00	393	137 25	6 00
9	63 75	28 80	159	58 50	19 20	394	57 75	32 20
15	139 50	20 50	160	114 75	6 00	403	57 75	23 10
16	52 50	29 10	161	50 25	26 70	404	62 25	9 80
17	92 25	26 40	166	95 25	15 30	409	93 75	6 00
19	73 50	24 80	170	86 25	18 10	410	87 00	6 00
24	54 75	35 50	175	89 25	9 70	411	243 00	6 00
27	68 25	31 70	176	66 00	14 40	422	150 75	6 00
31	57 75	34 20	178	71 25	15 50	437	162 75	6 00
33	174 00	6 00	182	134 25	6 00	439	62 25	32 30
34	77 25	32 30	189	53 25	19 60	454	72 00	22 20
35	52 50	24 40	195	99 00	27 60	456	51 75	21 20
37	54 00	23 90	201	87 75	31 30	478	156 00	6 00
38	133 50	18 40	206	57 00	31 80	479	53 25	19 80
39	55 50	32 30	208	64 50	11 30	498	52 50	37 60
40	92 25	14 40	209	135 00	6 00	506	54 00	13 60
42	101 25	9 70	210	59 25	21 60	508	207 00	6 00
43	97 50	18 60	211	245 25	6 00	512	69 75	18 60
44	65 25	31 50	233	56 25	27 00	522	80 25	9 70
46	121 50	20 50	236	87 00	29 10	524	110 25	7 20
50	66 75	30 90	237	71 25	15 50	526	298 50	6 00
51	57 75	29 90	240	88 50	18 80	538	55 50	9 30
53	63 75	25 50	241	63 75	36 80	540	93 00	6 80
55	53 25	33 70	244	53 25	13 50	557	54 75	6 00
56	57 75	31 50	246	54 00	17 80	570	75 00	27 50
57	114 75	22 50	254	93 75	9 80	584	96 75	22 40
58	60 00	20 50	260	106 50	23 20	587	54 75	16 50
63	72 75	11 10	263	56 25	20 50	596	88 50	6 00
67	54 00	15 90	268	106 50	21 40	607	76 50	14 90
76	57 00	28 40	271	104 25	6 00	610	78 75	6 00
77	110 25	19 40	273	56 25	23 20	611	135 00	6 00
78	78 00	9 50	277	63 00	6 00	612	90 00	17 00
80	72 75	30 00	278	72 00	18 50	633	81 75	15 30
84	99 75	20 80	283	66 75	11 70	639	72 00	6 00
87	54 00	22 90	293	60 75	18 90	642	105 75	6 00
88	66 75	25 80	294 (1883)	54 75	13 20	643	120 00	6 00
90	124 50	9 80	296	56 25	32 30	658	54 00	22 20
91	62 25	46 20	307	62 25	25 60	659	50 25	32 30
97	78 75	18 10	308	185 25	(1883) 6 00	669	79 50	6 00
99	99 00	32 60	309	67 50	12 20	674	69 00	6 00
102	163 50	13 50	310	123 00	6 00	686	194 25	6 00
105	53 25	29 50	311	194 25	6 00	690	90 00	6 70
112	75 75	16 50	312	104 50	23 00	697	131 25	6 00
116	50 25	27 30	319	67 50	22 00	704	81 00	11 70
117	78 75	9 70	321	54 75	18 40	707	63 00	21 20
122	63 00	25 40	322	56 25	24 50	709	61 50	15 90
124	73 50	10 20	325	53 25	36 50	717	86 25	6 00
126	57 00	21 20	332	63 00	21 00	726	82 50	6 00
133	52 50	23 60	333	69 00	24 50	731	76 50	7 20
134	83 25	12 00	334	56 25	29 60	733	57 75	17 00
138	55 50	12 60	335	68 25	21 70	734	116 25	24 20
140	67 50	28 40	351	65 25	15 80	739	84 75	6 00
141	192 75	6 00	354	57 00	26 10	758	72 00	6 00

Amount received for Grand Lodge Dues.....	$14,540 75
Amount paid for Mileage and Per Diem.....	3,118 60
Net payment of 171 Lodges.....	11,422 15

The figures 1883 in the foregoing tables indicate the dues paid for that year. The others are the amounts paid for 1884.

The following lodges had neither made returns nor paid their dues on the 20th day of September, to-wit: Nos. 23, 26, 75, 82, 112, 115, 148, 228, 258, 294, 320, 321, 339, 344, 409, 412, 473, 521, 523, 538, 549, 554, 578, 595, 598, 616, 627, 649, 661, 708, 727 and 749.

The following lodges had forwarded their returns, but had not paid their Grand Lodge dues, on the 20th day of September, to-wit: Nos. 91, 261, 314, 336, 340, 378, 396, 471, 582, 604 and 612.

Twenty of these lodges paid their dues after Sept. 20th and before Oct. 1st, leaving twenty-three lodges with their dues unpaid on Oct. 1st, eleven of which have since been paid.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

A few changes have been made during the past year in the representatives near our Grand Lodge and in our representatives near other Grand Lodges, as follows:

R. W. Bro. Alexander Chisholm, of Montreal, was commissioned as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, *vice* R. W. Bro. R. H. Borlase, deceased.

M. W. Bro. W. T. Wright, of Union, Oregon, the Grand Master of Oregon, was commissioned as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

R. W. Bro. John W. Laflin, of Milwaukee, Wis., the Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, was commissioned as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, *vice* John H. Woodhull, removed from the State.

W. Bro. Frank W. Havill, of Carmi, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon near this Grand Body.

R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn, of Freeport, was commissioned as representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba near this Grand Lodge.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

During the past year duplicate charters have been issued to the following lodges, the originals having been destroyed by fire, to-wit:

Plainview Lodge, No. 461, Nov. 27th, 1883.

Keeney Lodge, No. 223, Dec. 17th, 1883.

Greenup Lodge, No. 125, July 29th, 1884.

A duplicate charter was issued to Homer Lodge, No. 199, on the 25th day of March, 1884, the original being defaced, and a fee of five dollars was received for the same.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

The charter of Fortitude Lodge, No. 638, located at Sagetown, in Henderson county, was surrendered to M. W. Grand Master Browning, and by him forwarded to me on the 19th of April, 1884.

Grafton Lodge, No. 328, located at Huntley, in McHenry county, surrendered its books and papers to R. W. Bro. F. L. Bartlett, D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District, and he forwarded the same to your Grand Secretary on the 3d of May, 1884.

M. W. George W. Lininger, Past Grand Master of Nebraska, forwarded to your Grand Secretary five hundred and twenty-six ($526) dollars, as a contribution from the brethren of Nebraska to the flood sufferers in Illinois.

M. W. J. Jay Buck, Grand Master of Kansas, sent to your Grand Secretary a donation from their Grand Lodge of one hundred dollars, for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood in Illinois, which sums were forwarded by me to M. W. Brother Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master, on the day they were received.

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

Fraternally submitted,

S. S. Munn,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

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

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

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	$ 68 25	Waukegan	78	$ 78 00
Equality	2	17 25	Scott	79	30 75
Harmony	3	7 50	Whitehall	80	72 75
Springfield	4	102 00	Vitruvius	81	30 00
Friendship	7	65 25	DeWitt	84	99 75
Macon	8	118 50	Mitchell	85	27 00
Rushville	9	63 75	Kaskaskia	86	33 00
St. Johns	13	48 00	Mt. Pulaski	87	54 00
Warren	14	27 75	Havana	88	66 75
Peoria	15	139 50	Fellowship	89	48 00
Temperance	16	52 50	Jerusalem Temple	90	124 50
Macomb	17	92 25	Metropolis	91	63 00
Clinton	19	73 50	Stewart	92	30 00
Hancock	20	36 75	Toulon	93	40 50
St. Clair	24	54 75	Perry	95	41 25
Franklin	25	32 25	Samuel H. Davis	96	16 50
Hiram	26	20 25	Excelsior	97	78 75
Piasa	27	68 25	Taylor	98	34 50
Pekin	29	28 50	Edwardsville	99	69 00
Mt. Vernon	31	57 75	Astoria	100	49 50
Oriental	33	174 00	Rockford	102	163 50
Barry	34	77 25	Magnolia	103	27 00
Charleston	35	52 50	Lewistown	104	37 50
Kavanaugh	36	34 50	Winchester	105	53 25
Monmouth	37	54 00	Lancaster	106	24 00
Olive Branch	38	133 50	Versailles	108	36 00
Hermon	39	55 50	Trenton	109	39 00
Occidental	40	92 25	Lebanon	110	33 75
Mt. Joliet	42	101 25	Jonesboro	111	31 50
Bloomington	43	97 50	Bureau	112	75 75
Hardin	44	65 25	Robert Burns	113	40 50
Griggsville	45	36 75	Marcelline	114	26 25
Temple	46	121 50	Vermont	116	50 25
Caledonia	47	16 50	Elgin	117	78 75
Unity	48	30 00	Waverly	118	42 75
Cambridge	49	45 00	Henry	119	32 25
Carrollton	50	66 75	Mound	122	63 00
Mt Moriah	51	57 75	Oquawka	123	29 25
Benevolent	52	31 50	Cedar	124	73 50
Jackson	53	63 75	Greenup	125	18 75
Washington	55	53 25	Empire	126	57 00
Pittsfield	56	57 75	Antioch	127	33 75
Trio	57	114 75	Greenfield	129	49 50
Fraternal	58	60 00	Marion	130	40 50
New Boston	59	44 25	Golconda	131	39 00
Belvidere	60	40 50	Mackinaw	132	33 00
Lacon	61	48 75	Marshall	133	52 50
St. Marks	63	72 75	Sycamore	134	83 25
Benton	64	39 00	Lima	135	30 00
Euclid	65	40 50	Hutsonville	136	12 75
Knoxville	66	47 25	Polk	137	45 00
Acacia	67	54 00	Marengo	138	55 50
Naples	68	17 25	Geneva	139	30 00
Eureka	69	40 50	Olney	140	67 50
Social	70	24 00	Garden City	141	102 75
Central	71	38 25	Ames	142	34 50
Chester	72	38 25	Richmond	143	45 00
Rockton	74	30 00	DeKalb	144	72 75
Mt Nebo	76	57 00	A W Rawson	145	34 50
Prairie	77	110 25	Lee Centre	146	26 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton	147	$56 25	Leroy	221	$48 00
Effingham	149	38 25	Geo. Washington	222	24 00
Vienna	150	45 75	Keeney	223	15 00
Bunker Hill	151	44 25	Pana	226	48 00
Fidelity	152	28 50	Columbus	227	21 00
Clay	153	36 75	Manchester	229	18 00
Russell	154	29 25	New Haven	230	21 00
Alpha	155	93 00	Wyanet	231	29 25
Delavan	156	56 25	Farmers	232	22 50
Urbana	157	86 25	Blandinsville	233	56 25
McHenry	158	27 00	DuQuoin	234	38 25
Kewanee	159	58 50	Dallas City	235	45 00
Waubansia	160	114 75	Charter Oak	236	87 00
Virden	161	50 25	Cairo	237	71 25
Hope	162	41 25	Black Hawk	238	48 00
Westfield	163	22 50	Mt. Carmel	239	39 00
Edward Dobbins	164	34 50	Western Star	240	88 50
Atlanta	165	21 00	Shekinah	241	63 75
Star in the East	166	95 25	Galva	243	47 25
Milford	168	35 25	Horicon	244	53 25
Nunda	169	38 25	Greenville	245	37 50
Evergreen	170	86 25	El Paso	246	54 00
Girard	171	49 50	Rob Morris	247	27 75
Wayne	172	25 50	Golden Gate	248	32 25
Cherry Valley	173	31 50	Hibbard	249	35 25
Lena	174	48 75	Robinson	250	22 50
Matteson	175	89 25	Heyworth	251	46 50
Mendota	176	66 00	Aledo	252	44 25
Staunton	177	31 50	Avon Harmony	253	24 75
Illinois Central	178	71 25	Aurora	254	93 75
Wabash	179	38 25	Donnelson	255	28 50
Moweaqua	180	27 00	Warsaw	257	23 25
Germania	182	134 25	Mattoon	260	106 50
Meridian	183	44 25	Channahon	262	31 50
Abingdon	185	46 50	Illinois	263	56 25
Mystic Tie	187	36 75	Franklin Grove	264	39 00
Cyrus	188	42 00	Vermilion	265	32 25
Fulton City	189	53 25	Kingston	266	37 50
Dundee	190	39 75	La Prairie	267	30 00
Farmington	192	46 50	Paris	268	106 50
Herrick	193	15 75	Wheaton	269	26 25
Freedom	194	30 75	Levi Lusk	270	23 25
LaHarpe	195	99 00	Blaney	271	100 00
Louisville	196	24 75	Carmi	272	50 25
King Solomon's	197	49 50	Miners	273	56 25
Grandview	198	28 50	Byron	274	33 00
Homer	199	38 25	Milton	275	46 50
Sheba	200	31 50	Elizabeth	276	34 50
Centralia	201	87 75	Accordia	277	63 00
Lavely	203	31 50	Jo Daviess	278	72 00
Flora	204	40 50	Neoga	279	39 00
Corinthian	205	45 00	Kansas	280	36 00
Fairfield	206	57 00	Brooklyn	282	33 00
Tamaroa	207	30 00	Meteor	283	66 75
Wilmington	208	64 50	Catlin	285	39 75
Wm. B. Warren	209	135 00	Plymouth	286	25 50
Lincoln	210	59 25	De Soto	287	27 75
Cleveland	211	245 25	Genoa	288	37 50
Shipman	212	21 75	Wataga	291	13 50
Ipava	213	46 50	Chenoa	292	39 75
Gillespie	214	23 25	Prophetstown	293	60 75
Newton	216	48 00	Dills	295	20 25
Mason	217	38 25	Quincy	296	56 25
New Salem	218	34 50	Benjamin	297	41 25
Oakland	219	30 75	Waconda	298	27 75
Mahomet	220	34 50	Mechanicsburg	299	18 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Hanover	300	12 75
Hinckley	301	17 25
Durand	302	39 00
Raven	303	34 50
Onarga	305	38 25
W. C. Hobbs	306	35 25
T. J. Pickett	307	62 25
Ashlar	308	177 00
Harvard	309	67 50
Dearborn	310	123 00
Kilwinning	311	194 25
Ionic	312	104 50
York	313	24 00
Palatine	314	36 75
Erwin	315	30 75
Abraham Jonas	316	9 00
J. L. Anderson	318	49 50
Doric	319	67 50
Malta	320	17 25
Dunlap	321	55 50
Windsor	322	56 25
Orient	323	22 50
Harrisburg	325	53 25
Industry	327	33 75
Altona	330	28 50
Mt. Erie	331	21 75
Tuscola	332	63 00
Tyrian	333	69 00
Sumner	334	56 25
Schiller	335	68 25
Oneida	337	45 00
Kedron	340	21 00
Full Moon	341	40 50
Summerfield	342	18 75
Milledgeville	345	17 25
N. D. Morse	346	18 75
Sidney	347	24 75
Russellville	348	13 50
Sublette	349	24 00
Fairview	350	42 00
Tarbolton	351	65 25
Groveland	352	24 00
Kinderhook	353	27 75
Ark and Anchor	354	57 00
Marine	355	31 50
Hermitage	356	45 00
Orion	358	22 50
Blackberry	359	30 00
Princeville	360	18 00
Douglas	361	36 75
Noble	362	33 00
Horeb	363	38 25
Tonica	364	27 75
Bement	365	54 00
Arcola	366	46 50
Oxford	367	34 50
Jeffersor	368	24 00
Newman	369	63 75
Livingston	371	36 00
Chambersburg	373	24 75
Shabbona	374	18 00
Archimedes	377	38 25
Payson	379	40 50
Liberty	380	23 25
M. R. Thompson	381	54 00
Gill	382	21 75
LaMoille	383	21 75
Waltham	384	32 25
Mississippi	385	27 00
Bridgeport	386	28 50
Youngstown	387	24 75
El Dara	388	28 50
Kankakee	389	81 00
Ashmore	390	23 25
Tolono	391	30 75
Oconee	392	17 25
Blair	393	137 25
Jerseyville	394	57 75
Muddy Point	396	30 25
Shiloh	397	15 75
Kinmundy	398	30 75
Buda	399	37 50
Pacific	400	39 75
Odell	401	28 50
Kishwaukee	402	32 25
Mason City	403	57 75
Batavia	404	62 25
Ramsey	405	27 75
Bethalto	406	18 00
Stratton	408	45 00
Mithra	410	87 00
Hesperia	411	243 00
Bollen	412	21 00
Evening Star	414	28 50
Lawn Ridge	415	27 00
Paxton	416	39 00
Marseilles	417	41 25
Freeburg	418	31 50
Reynoldsburg	419	35 25
Oregon	420	39 75
Washburn	421	9 75
Landmark	422	150 75
Lanark	423	37 50
Exeter	424	27 00
Scottville	426	32 25
Red Bud	427	23 25
Sunbeam	428	36 75
Chebanse	429	44 25
Kendrick	430	21 75
Summit	431	21 75
Murrayville	432	30 00
Annawan	433	18 75
Makanda	434	40 50
Philo	436	51 75
Chicago	437	162 75
Luce	439	62 25
Camargo	440	29 25
Sparland	441	22 50
Casey	442	31 50
Hampshire	443	29 25
Cave-in-Rock	444	22 50
Chesterfield	445	34 50
Watseka	446	50 25
S. D. Monroe	447	18 00
Yates City	448	33 00
Mendon	449	41 25
Loami	450	18 75
Bromwell	451	45 00
Grant	452	24 75
New Hartford	453	32 25
Maroa	454	72 00
Irving	455	20 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Nokomis	456	$32 25
Moscow	457	28 50
Blazing Star	458	30 75
Butler	459	11 25
Jeffersonville	460	30 75
Plainview	461	16 50
Tremont	462	20 25
Palmyra	463	32 25
Denver	464	20 25
Huntsville	465	43 50
Cobden	466	33 00
South Macon	467	42 75
Cheney's Grove	468	36 00
McLean	469	27 75
Rantoul	470	27 00
Amity	472	44 25
Gordon	473	12 75
Columbia	474	43 50
Walshville	475	15 75
Manito	476	16 50
Rutland	477	15 00
Pleiades	478	156 00
Wyoming	479	53 25
Logan	480	46 50
Momence	481	30 75
Lexington	482	35 25
Edgewood	484	29 25
Xenia	485	30 00
Bowen	486	15 75
Andrew Jackson	487	26 25
Clay City	488	30 75
Cooper	489	19 50
Shannon	490	18 75
Martin	491	27 00
Libertyville	492	41 25
Tower Hill	493	13 50
Bath	494	24 75
Tennessee	496	31 50
Alma	497	39 00
Murphysboro	498	52 50
St. Paul	500	44 25
Stark	501	21 00
Woodhull	502	31 50
Odin	503	25 50
East St. Louis	504	48 00
Meridian Sun	505	32 25
O. H. Miner	506	54 00
Home	508	207 00
Parkersburg	509	23 25
J. D. Moody	510	22 50
Clintonville	511	21 75
Wade-Barney	512	69 75
Bradford	514	30 75
Dement	515	20 25
Andalusia	516	12 00
Litchfield	517	45 00
Abraham Lincoln	518	33 00
Roseville	519	24 75
Anna	520	25 50
Illiopolis	521	30 00
Monitor	522	80 25
Chatham	523	29 25
Evans	524	110 25
Delia	525	17 25
Covenant	526	298 50
Rossville	527	42 00
Minooka	528	$26 25
Adams	529	24 00
Maquon	530	39 75
Ashton	531	23 25
Seneca	532	21 00
Altamont	533	33 00
Cuba	534	25 50
Sherman	535	33 00
Plainfield	536	36 00
J. R. Gorin	537	45 75
Lockport	538	55 50
Chatsworth	539	31 50
Harlem	540	93 00
Sigel	541	24 00
Towanda	542	29 25
Cordova	543	22 50
Virginia	544	27 00
Elkhart	545	27 00
Valley	547	33 00
Apple River	548	34 50
Sharon	550	31 50
Darwin	551	9 75
Long Point	552	15 75
Plum River	554	41 25
Humboldt	555	30 75
Dawson	556	42 00
Lessing	557	54 75
Leland	558	15 00
Thomson	559	33 00
Madison	560	23 25
Trinity	561	34 50
Villa Ridge	562	20 25
Hamilton	563	21 00
Winslow	564	27 00
Pleasant Hill	565	36 00
Albany	566	33 00
Frankfort	567	40 50
Time	569	19 50
Jacksonville	570	75 00
Bardolph	572	27 75
Gardner	573	31 50
Pera	574	18 75
Capron	575	45 75
O'Fallon	576	27 00
Viola	577	28 50
Elbridge	579	27 00
Hazel Dell	580	29 25
Dongola	581	19 50
Shirley	582	27 75
Highland	583	28 50
Vesper	584	96 75
Fisher	585	20 25
Princeton	587	54 75
Troy	588	27 00
Elwood	589	22 50
Fairmount	590	45 00
Gilman	591	18 00
Fieldon	592	21 00
National	596	88 50
Lostant	597	21 00
Cerro Gordo	600	40 50
Laclede	601	30 00
Watson	602	22 50
Clark	603	24 75
Allen	605	24 75
Streator	607	76 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Piper	608	$39 00	Garfield	686	$ 194 25
Sheldon	609	35 25	Orangeville	687	18 75
Union Park	610	78 75	Clifton	688	17 25
Lincoln Park	611	135 00	Englewood	690	90 00
Rock River	612	99 00	Iola	691	15 75
Patoka	613	41 25	Raymond	692	34 50
Forrest	614	39 00	Herrin's Prairie	693	39 00
Wadley	616	18 75	Centre	694	15 00
Milan	617	25 50	Shiloh Hill	695	27 00
Basco	618	22 50	Belle Rive	696	37 50
Berwick	619	17 25	Richard Cole	697	131 25
New Hope	620	24 75	Hutton	698	45 00
Venice	621	15 00	Pleasant Plains	700	27 00
Hopedale	622	27 00	Temple Hill	701	30 00
Locust	623	18 00	Alexandria	702	32 25
Union	627	19 00	St. Andrews's	703	13 50
Tuscan	630	26 25	Braidwood	704	81 00
Norton	631	33 00	Ewing	705	24 75
Ridge Farm	632	31 50	Joppa	706	21 00
E. F. W. Ellis	633	81 75	Circle	707	63 00
Buckley	634	33 00	Lemont	708	21 75
Rochester	635	25 50	Star	709	61 50
Peotone	636	29 25	Farmer City	710	47 25
Keystone	639	72 00	Providence	711	39 75
Comet	641	39 00	Collinsville	712	39 00
Apollo	642	105 75	Johnsonville	713	41 25
D. C. Cregier	643	120 00	Newtown	714	42 75
Oblong City	644	22 50	Elvaston	715	21 75
San Jose	645	11 25	Calumet	716	42 75
Somonauk	646	34 50	Arcana	717	86 25
Blueville	647	32 25	May	718	17 25
Camden	648	43 50	Chapel Hill	719	45 75
Hinsdale	649	21 00	Rome	721	25 50
Irvington	650	13 50	Walnut	722	33 00
Centre Star	651	33 75	Omaha	723	24 00
Polar Star	652	15 00	Chandlerville	724	25 50
Greenview	653	35 25	Rankin	725	15 75
Yorktown	655	23 25	Golden Rule	726	82 50
Mozart	656	39 75	Raritan	727	28 50
Lafayette	657	12 75	Waterman	728	34 50
Rock Island	658	54 00	Lake Creek	729	26 25
Lambert	659	50 25	Eldorado	730	28 50
Grand Chain	660	36 00	Harbor	731	76 50
South Park	662	29 25	Carman	732	30 00
Phœnix	663	20 25	Gibson	733	57 75
Mayo	664	16 50	Morning Star	734	116 25
Greenland	665	21 00	Sheridan	735	28 50
Crawford	666	9 75	Dennison	736	18 00
Erie	667	33 75	Arrowsmith	737	13 50
Burnt Prairie	668	19 50	Sullivan Centre	738	21 00
Herder	669	70 50	Lakeside	739	84 75
Fillmore	670	42 75	Grant Park	740	18 00
Eddyville	672	37 50	New Holland	741	18 00
Normal	673	25 50	Danvers	742	10 50
Waldeck	674	66 00	Scott Land	743	22 50
Pawnee	675	27 75	Goode	744	29 25
A. O. Fay	676	30 75	Winnebago	745	21 00
Enfield	677	36 00	Weldon	746	34 50
Sheffield	678	18 75	Centennial	747	27 75
Illinois City	679	15 00	Alta	748	18 00
Clement	680	27 00	Lyndon	750	18 00
Morrisonville	681	30 75	Lounsbury	751	22 50
Blue Mound	682	40 50	Allendale	752	21 00
Burnside	683	27 00	Cornell	753	10 50
Galatia	684	27 00	Ogden	754	27 00
Rio	685	28 50	Pre-emption	755	23 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1884—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Hardinsville	756	8 25	Van Meter	762	20 25
Verona	757	22 50	Crete	763	22 50
Mystic Star	758	72 00	Sullivan	764	24 75
Hickory Hill	759	28 50	Palace	765	45 75
Belle Flower	760	22 50	Littleton	766	21 00
Sibley	761	30 00			

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Charleston	35	$ 75	Seneca	532	$ 1 50
Mitchell	85	25	Virginia	544	75
Mound	122	70	Prairie City	578	20 25
Greenup	125	75	Hebron	604	75
Olney	140	75	Hinsdale	649	21 00
Le Roy	221	75	Pawnee	675	27 75
Herrick	193	75	Herder	669	68 25
Kilwinning	311	189 00	Omaha	723	75
Ramsey	405	30 00	Raritan	727	26 25
Butler	459	18 75	Grant Park	740	25 50
Pleiades	478	168 00	Cornell	753	12 00
J. D. Moody	510	75	Cheney's Grove	468	36 00
Minooka	528	29 25			

DUES FOR 1882.

Mt. Joliet	42	2 25	Eddyville	672	1 50
Golconda	131	75	Grant Park	740	32 25
Butler	459	21 00	Cornell	753	15 00

LODGES U. D.

New Burnside Lodge, U. D., dues paid August 30th, 1884	$24 00
Mansfield Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 6th, 1884	13 50
Bay City Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 8th, 1884	15 00
La Grange Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 9th, 1884	9 75
Triluminar Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 12th, 1884	14 25
Mizpah Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 13th, 1884	19 50
St. Elmo Lodge, U. D., dues paid September 15th, 1884	6 75
Lake View Lodge, U. D,, dues paid September 19th, 1884	12 75

DISPENSATION FEES.

Triluminar Lodge, U. D.	$100 00
Mizpah Lodge, U. D.	100 00
St. Elmo Lodge, U. D.	100 00
La Grange Lodge, U. D.	100 00
New Burnside Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Mansfield Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Lake View Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Cash from D. M. Browning received for other Dispensations	86 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1882	$ 72 75
Dues collected for 1883	681 20
Dues collected for 1884	29,087 50
Dues collected from Defunct Lodges	55 30
Dues collected from Lodges, U. D.	115 50
Certifying Diplomas	72 00
Cash from Grand Master for Dispensations issued	786 00
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold	12 00
Book of Ceremonials sold	7 00
Proceedings Grand Lodge sold	6 50
Fee for Duplicate Charter	5 00
	$30,970 75

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, and requested their reference to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

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

1883.		DR.		
Oct.	1,	To balance to credit Charity Fund	$ 376 20	
"	"	" " " General Fund	31,471 46	
		Total credit balance as per last report		$31,847 66
Nov.	1,	To am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y	$ 425 00	
1884.				
Jan.	3,	" dividend on A. A. Glenn's life ins. policy	22 45	
Feb.	4,	" interest on Government bonds	50 00	
May	8,	" " "	50 00	
July	17,	" am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y	500 00	
Aug.	26,	" " " "	1,380 00	
Sept.	10,	" " " "	295 34	
Oct.	1,	" interest on Government bonds	100 00	
"	6,	" am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y	28,300 41	
		Total amount received since last report		$31,123 20
				$62,970 86
1883.		CR.		
Oct.	4,	By mileage and per diem orders paid per vouchers	$ 2,990 50	
"	4,	" mileage and per diem orders paid Grand Lodge representatives as per vouchers	14,051 60	
				$17,042 10

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE OF ORDER.	NO.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	
Oct. 3,	780	T. T. Gurney, Correspondence	$ 300 00
" 3,	781	John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler	100 00
" 3,	782	John Considine, Janitor	10 00
" 3,	783	Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Sec'y	25 00
" 3,	784	Z. T. Griffin, Assistant Secretary	25 00
" 3,	785	Journal Printing Company, printing	1,396 68
" 3,	786	W. M. Egan, expense	15 35
" 3,	787	John P. Ferns, sundry bills	66 15
" 3,	788	John Middleton, partition in hall	35 00
" 3,	789	J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M., expense	5 20
" 3,	790	W. T. Mason, " "	16 25
" 3,	791	P. W. Barclay, " "	7 95
" 3,	792	John M. Pearson, taxes on Mo. land	27 00
" 3,	793	George H. Sampson, D. D. G. M.	6 32
" 3,	794	George W. Cyrus, mileage test	25 00
" 3,	795	E. J. Ingersol, D. D. G. M	5 80
" 3,	796	John P. Ferns, expense to Peoria	8 75
" 3,	797	W. M. J. W. Blood, mileage for 1882	12 20
" 4,	798	M. H. Morgan, music	15 00
" 4,	799	R. R. Stevens, tyling	10 00
" 4,	800	W. G. McCormick, hall rent	200 00
" 4,	801	Frank Hudson, Jr., Register	2 50
" 31,	802	D. M. Browning, Grand Master	125 00
" 31,	803	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary	208 34
Nov. 19,	804	Journal Printing Co., printing proceed'gs	1,207 53
" 30,	805	D. M. Browning, Grand Master	125 00
" 30,	806	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary	208 33
Dec. 31,	807	D. M. Browning, Grand Master	125 00
" 31,	808	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary	208 33
1884.			
Jan. 12,	809	Jansen, McClurg & Co., register	8 50
" 12,	810	A. T. Darrah, Examiner	45 00
" 12,	811	M. D. Chamberlin, "	59 00
" 12,	812	James Douglas, "	31 50
" 12,	813	W. B. Grimes, "	46 00
" 31,	814	D. M. Browning, Grand Master	125 00
" 31,	815	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary	208 33
" 31,	816	M. D. Chamberlin, Examiner	45 40
" 31,	817	James Douglas, "	45 00
" 31,	818	C. F. Tenney, "	31 00
" 31,	819	W. B. Grimes, "	32 50

Feb.	13,	820	A. T. Darrah, Examiner		39 00
"	13,	821	M. D. Chamberlin, "		39 80
"	13,	822	W. B. Grimes, "		40 00
"	13,	823	C. F. Tenney, "		45 00
"	20,	824	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	29,	825	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 34
Mar.	8,	826	A. T. Darrah, Examiner		35 00
"	8,	827	M. D. Chamberlin, "		55 00
"	8,	828	James Douglas, "		40 00
"	8,	829	W. B. Grimes, "		40 50
"	13,	830	A. T. Darrah, "		34 20
"	13,	831	M. D. Chamberlin, "		36 00
"	13,	832	James Douglas, "		60 00
"	13,	833	W. B. Grimes, "		47 50
"	31,	834	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	31,	835	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 33
April	5,	836	Mrs. Susan A. Denning, charity		50 00
"	30,	837	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	30,	838	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 33
May	31,	839	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	31,	840	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 33
June	30,	841	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	30,	842	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 34
July	9,	843	E. C. Pace, Finance		03 70
"	9,	844	Gil. W. Barnard, "		27 10
"	9,	845	Sam'l W. Waddle, Finance		29 00
"	9,	846	Sanborn & Wright, stationery		79 99
"	9,	849	American Express Company		216 97
"	9,	850	S. D. Atkins, postage		263 20
"	9,	851	Wm. Koenig, book-cases		34 00
"	9,	852	Wm. Massenberg, binding books		48 70
"	9,	853	L. L. Munn, sundry expenses		65 88
"	9,	854	Journal Printing Co., print'g and stat'nry		245 00
"	31,	855	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 33
"	31,	856	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
Aug.	30,	857	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	30,	858	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 34
Sept.	30,	859	W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer		400 00
"	30,	860	D. M. Browning, Grand Master		125 00
"	30,	861	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary		208 33
Oct.	6,	862	D. M. Browning, expenses		234 35
"	6,	863	Y. M. C. Association, hall rent		150 00
"	6,	864	S. D. Atkins, postage stamps		97 00
"	6,	865	American Express Company		21 70
"	6,	866	L. L. Munn, sundry expenses		26 55

Jan.	3, Premium on A. A. Glenn's life insurance.....	168 65	
May	3, John M. Pearson, taxes on Mo. land.....	24 50	
	Total miscellaneous orders paid.....		$10,024 87
Oct.	6, By balance to credit Charity Fund.....$	320 20	
"	6, " " General Fund.....	34,377 69	
	Total credit balance.....		$34,703 89
			$92,070 80

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, October 6, 1884.

INVITATION TO VISIT BOARD OF TRADE.

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

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

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 7th, A. L. 5884, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

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

MEMORIAL—From Polar Star Lodge.

R. W. Bro. M. C. Crawford presented a memorial from Polar Star Lodge, No. 652, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

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

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

Your committee to whom the address of the M. W. Grand Master has been referred, fraternally report:

That they have examined and considered said address, and they congratulate the M. W. Grand Master and the Craft upon the fact that our relations, both internal and external, are such that the review of the transactions of the past year can be compressed into a report of only eleven pages, which report, nevertheless, comprehends all that is necessary to enable this Grand Lodge to understand what has been done affecting the various interests of the Craft in Illinois since our last annual communication.

The chief duty of this committee being to subdivide said address and refer the several parts thereof to appropriate committees, we therefore recommend:

That so much of said address as relates to the lamented dead of this and sister jurisdictions be referred to the Committee on Obituaries, fully concurring in the remarks of the M. W. Grand Master as to the virtues and labors of our deceased brothers, John P. Ferns and James C. Luckey.

We recommend that so much of said address as relates to dispensations for new lodges be referred to the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

That the answers to questions on Masonic law be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

That the matter of charges against the W. M. of National Lodge, No. 596, be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

That the matter of the action of Day Springs Lodge, in Massachusetts, be referred to the next Grand Master, for such action as in his judgment may be proper in the premises.

That all matters in said address relating to the receipts and expenditures of moneys, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Your committee further recommend, that the action of the Grand Master in the following particulars be approved and confirmed, viz.:

In appointing Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges; in appointing and installing officers of this Grand Lodge; in constituting new lodges, and in giving permission for the removal of Akin Lodge, No. 749, and of Shiloh Hill Lodge, No. 695.

In issuing duplicate charters to Keeney Lodge, No. 223; to Plainview Lodge, No. 461, and to Greenup Lodge, No. 125, and in arresting the charter of Fortitude Lodge, No. 328.

In the matter of the irregularity of election of officers of Normal Lodge, No. 673, and in the restoration of Milton H. Price to good standing in the Fraternity.

In the appointment of a commission to investigate charges against the W. M. of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411; the appointment of Assistant Grand Lecturers; the appointment of meetings for instruction in the work and ritual; his action in relief of sufferers by the floods, and in the matter of the Rite of Memphis and other rites.

Your committee are in full accord with the views of the Grand Master, as to the benefits derived from the Schools of Instruction, and highly commend his action in appealing to the Fraternity for relief for sufferers by the disastrous floods of last winter.

Your committee believe, to use the words of the Grand Master himself, that he has endeavored to discharge the duties of his office faithfully, impartially, and for the good of the Fraternity, and take pleasure in testifying to the uniform courtesy and distinguished services of the Most Worshipful Grand Master during his term of office.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
GEORGE W. HILL,
OWEN SCOTT,
Committee.

R. W. Bro. John O'Neill presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

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

AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS.

The Grand Master called up the following proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, and R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock moved its adoption, which amendment was declared lost:

No. 1. Amend Sec. 1, Art. 6, Part First, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding the following paragraph:

To give or send to every person paying to him any moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge, duplicate receipts therefor, on one of which receipts shall be plainly printed, "To be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance," and with said receipts he shall furnish the name and address of said Chairman.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. D. M. Browning, the R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. L. L. Munn, and the R. W. Grand Treasurer, Bro. W. M. Egan, fraternally submit the following report:

An examination of the account of M. W. Bro. Browning, Grand Master, shows: That he has received the following amounts:

From dispensations to Lodges U. D.	$700 00
From special dispensations	86 00
	$786 00

Which amount has been paid to the Grand Secretary.

We find that R. W. Bro. Munn, Grand Secretary, received the following amounts:

For dues collected for 1882	$ 72 75
" " " 1883	681 20
" " " 1884	29,087 50
" " from defunct lodges	55 30
" " from Lodges U. D.	115 50
" certifying diplomas	72 00
" cash from G. M. for dispensations, etc	786 00

For Grand Lodge By-Laws sold	12 00
" Book of Ceremonials sold	7 00
" duplicate charter	5 00
" Proceedings of Grand Lodge sold	6 50
Total	$30,900 75

All of which has been paid to R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.

A careful examination of the books and vouchers of the Grand Treasurer shows his account to be as follows:

DR.

To balance to credit of Charity Fund		$ 376 20
" " General Fund		31,471 46
		$31,847 66
Am't rec'd from Grand Secretary since last report	$30,900 75	
" " dividend on A. A. Glenn's life policy	22 45	
" for interest on Government bonds	200 00	
		$31,123 20
Total		$62,970 86

CR.

By mileage and per diem paid, as per vouchers		$17,642 10
" miscellaneous orders paid, as per vouchers		10,624 87
" balance Charity Fund	$ 326 20	
" balance General Fund	34,377 69	
		$34,703 89
		$62,970 86

Fraternally submitted,

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

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved the consideration of the second proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows:

No. 2. Amend Section 3, Article IV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding, in parenthesis, after the word "observances," the words, *including the necessary examination of candidates for advancement.*

Which amendment was adopted, and Section 3, Article IV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

Special meetings may be called, in the discretion of the Master, by giving due notice to the resident members; but no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances, (*including the necessary examination of candidates for advancement,*) shall be transacted; nor shall any lodge be convened on Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved the consideration of the following series of proposed amendments to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, to.wit: Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, which amendments were adopted:

No. 3. Amend paragraph 9, Section 1, Article VI., Part First, of By-Laws, by striking out the word "sixty" in the first line of said paragraph, and substituting the word "ninety" in lieu thereof.

Paragraph 9, Section 1, Article VI., Part First, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

To furnish, at least *ninety* days previous to each annual communication, each lodge in this jurisdiction with duplicate blank forms upon which to make returns of work, etc., and furnish such instructions in regard to them as the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

No. 4. Amend Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, by repealing paragraph "3," Section 1, and by amending paragraph "4," Sec. 1, of said Article, by striking out the words "in addition to the foregoing" from first line of last-named paragraph.

The amendment repeals paragraph "3," and paragraph "4," as amended, reads as follows:

To require from each brother presenting himself as a proxy a written commission, signed by the Master or Warden whom he represents.

No. 5. Amend Section 1, Article XII., Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out the words *October* and *September*, as they occur in said section, and substituting the words *July* and *June* respectively therefor.

Section 1, Article XII., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

The Masonic fiscal year shall commence on the first day of *July*, and end on the thirtieth day of *June*, in each year.

No. 6. Amend Section 1, Article XXIV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, so as to read as follows:

The fiscal year of all constituent lodges shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and the returns of work, and the payment of Grand Lodge dues, shall be made accordingly. Said returns, together with the Grand Lodge dues of each and every lodge, shall be filed with and paid to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of August of each year. If said returns are not made, and the Grand Lodge dues (which should accompany the returns) are not paid on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, the representative of no lodge thus delinquent shall be paid any mileage or per diem. Such returns shall be transmitted by mail, express, or some other reliable, expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary. They shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimits and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Master and Secretary.

No. 7. Amend Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out all of paragraph 3, Section 10, after the numeral, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: To refuse to enter upon the certificate of enrollment, or to include in their report as entitled to mileage and per diem, the name of any representative who fails to produce the receipt of the Grand Secretary, showing that the dues of his lodge were paid on or before the fifteenth day of August.

Paragraph 3, Section 10, Article IX., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

To refuse to enter upon the certificate of enrollment, or to include in their report as entitled to mileage or per diem, the name of any representative who fails to produce the receipt of the Grand Secretary, showing that the dues of his lodge were paid on or before the fifteenth day of August.

No. 8. Amend Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, by striking out the word *twentieth* in the second line, and the word *September* in the third line of said section, and substituting the words *first* and *August*.

Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows:

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the *first* day of *August* annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary,

the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

No. 9. Amend Article XXV, Part Second, of the By-Laws, by repealing Section 2 of said Article.

RECEPTION—Representatives from other Grand Lodges.

R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn presented his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba near this Grand Lodge, and was duly accredited as such.

The M. W. Grand Master, in introducing R. W. Bro. Krohn, said:

BRETHREN: I take pleasure in introducing R. W. Bro. Krohn as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba near this Grand Lodge, and you will join with me in according him the Grand Honors.

R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn replied:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: I saw fit at this time to hand in this commission, because I thought the Grand Lodge needed a little cooler breeze than we have had to-day, and I think you will soon have it. I hope that the Grand Lodges of Manitoba and Illinois will always be on friendly terms.

R. W. Bro. Frank W. Havill presented his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon near this Grand Lodge, and was duly received and accredited as such.

The M. W. Grand Master, in introducing R. W. Bro. Havill, said:

I take great pleasure, brethren, in introducing the representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon near this Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Frank W. Havill, and you will join with me in giving the Grand Honors.

R. W. Bro. Havill said: In the name of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, I thank you for this honor.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R. W. Bro. Frank W. Havill submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted:

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

Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address relating to those who have been called from Labor to Eternal Rest, fraternally reports:

"Our lives are rivers, gliding free
To that unfathomed boundless sea,
The silent grave."

When a good man dies many hearts ache, and a wide breach is made in the ranks of the living. Such a man was

JOHN PORTER FERNS,

Grand Tyler of this Grand Lodge, who

"Passed beneath that low green tent
Whose curtains never outward swing,"

at his home in this city, March 5, 1884, at the advanced age of seventy years. For fifteen years he performed the duties of Grand Tyler, "guarding well against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, suffering none to pass or repass except such as were duly qualified." Our aged brother's long connection with this Grand Body gave him an extensive acquaintance in Masonic circles, and as the Grand Master truly says, he knew more Masons than any other man in this jurisdiction. But he is gone, leaving behind him the heritage of a good name, the legacy of a life well spent, and, we trust, has safely reached

"That shore
Where storms are hushed, where tempests never rage;
Where angry skies and blackening seas no more
With gusty strength their roaring warfare wage;
By him its peaceful margents shall be trod,
His home be heaven, and his friend be God."

It is with exceeding pain we record the death of the former chairman of this committee,

R. W. BRO. JAMES C. LUCKEY,

who entered into the Higher Life July 28, 1884.

"The deeds he has done are left behind,
The produce of immortal mind;
Fruits of a genial morn and glorious noon;
A deathless part of him who died too soon."

Bro. Luckey's character was free, open and generous; his nature noble and loving. He carried his heart upon his sleeve. He has left in the hearts of his brethren a void that can not be filled, and he went down to his grave, missed, honored and wept. From one of his touching obituary reports we quote:

"Silently but surely the finger of time, steadily moving forward upon the dial of the universe, has marked another integer of our existence, and another year, as man

counts the measure of his being, is numbered with those which have been. Like the flowers of the field, one by one we come upon the stage of life, pass the allotted portion of days, some in obscurity, some in prominence, and as we come, so in succession we pass beyond the scenes to an existence, the nature of which we vainly attempt to realize. When gone, what remains but the spade, the coffin and the sprig of acacia? Is this all of man? As the leaf falls, does man so fall to rise no more? Is he dead? No, not dead! By faith inspired by the Divine Truth spread out in our Great Light, we lift our eyes from the cold clay before us, and steadily looking forward into the great hereafter, we realize, by that faith, the new existence, the higher life of those lost to us but for a time."

Bro. Luckey is not dead. He will ever live in the memory of his brethren of the Mystic Tie.

> "To the past go more dead faces every year;
> As the loved leave vacant places every year."

From sister jurisdictions come

> "Immortal names,
> That were not born to die."

The Grand Lodge of Mississippi mourns the death of two Past Grand Masters—James M. Howry and William French—of whom the Grand Master of that jurisdiction says: "Alike distinguished for their Masonic zeal and integrity, they were equally admired and loved by the Craft."

On August 15, 1884, passed away, in the 58th year of his age, in peace with his God, and in charity with all men,

M. W. HENRY WILLIAM MURRAY,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. "As a lawyer, soldier, friend, father, Mason and Christian, he was an example to his fellow men." Such is the tribute paid to his memory by his successor in office.

> "But strew his ashes to the wind,
> Whose sword or voice has served mankind—
> And is he dead whose glorious mind
> Lifts thine on high?
> To live in hearts we leave behind
> Is not to die."

M. W. ELBERT H. ENGLISH,

Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, died at Asheville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1884, lacking but a short twelve months of having reached the allotted three score

and ten years. The present Grand Master of Arkansas, in announcing the death of M. W. Bro. English, says: "In all the relations of life he wore the white flower of a blameless life, and now, full of honors and of years, he has gone down to sleep the sleep of the just in that immortality which comes to the righteous with the coming of the Perfect Light."

Of all our honored dead of the past Masonic year we may say, in the beautiful language of the funeral ceremony:

"Soft and safe be the earthly bed of our brothers; bright and glorious be their rising from it. Fragrant be the acacia sprig which here shall flourish. May the earliest buds of spring unfold their beauties over their resting places; and in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, may their souls spring into newness of life, and expand in immortal beauty beyond the skies. Until then, dear friends and brothers, until then, farewell."

To the memories of Bros. Luckey and Ferns we recommend that memorial pages be dedicated.

Fraternally,

FRANK W. HAVILL,
W. H. CURTIN,
WM. R. WARD.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, October 8th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 8th, A. L. 5884,
9 o'clock A. M.

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

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

As required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, your Committee on Finance have, during the recess of this Grand Lodge, examined the following bills and accounts presented to them by the Grand Secretary, and approved the same:

1883.					
Nov.	12, Freeport Journal Printing Company				$1,207 53
1884.					
Feb.	14, Freeport Journal Printing Company				245 00
Jan.	11, Jansen, McClurg & Co., register				8 50
"	11, Grand Examiners, for expenses at	Carbondale		$181 50	
"	28, " "	Springfield		153 90	
Feb.	11, " "	Galesburg		163 80	
Mar.	4, " "	Mattoon		170 50	
"	9, " "	Joliet		177 70	847 40
July	9, S. D. Atkins, postage				263 20
"	9, Sanborn & Wright, stationery				79 99
"	9, American Express Company				216 97
"	9, L. L. Munn, sundry expenses				65 88
"	9, Wm. Massenberg, binding books				48 70
"	9, Wm. Koenig, book cases				34 00
"	9, Expense Finance Committee at Freeport				119 80
Oct.	6, S. D. Atkins, postage				97 00
"	6, V. M. C. Association, hall rent				150 00
"	6, American Express Company				21 70
"	6, Wright & Kleckner, sundries for Grand Secretary's office				10 85
"	6, Grand Master's expenses				234 35
"	6, L. L. Munn, sundry incidental expenses for office				26 55
					$3,677 42

Respectfully submitted,

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

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

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

COUNTING TELLERS.

H. W. Hubbard, Chairman.
James I. McClintock, Jacob Krohn, W. J. Elwell, Owen Scott and Geo. W. Hill.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

Rowley Page, Chairman.

Geo. M. Haynes, G. H. B. Tolle, D. D. Dunkle, W. H. Curtin, Jas. Peterson, John L. McCullough, John Van Guntin and R. C. Humbert.

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

W. Bro. B. T. Wright presented a communication, and moved its reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and it was so referred.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

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

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

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would fraternally report:

That we have examined the annual returns of all constituent lodges received by us up to Oct. 1st, 1884, and have prepared a tabulated statement of the same, which is hereto attached and made a part of this report, marked "Exhibit A," containing the following summary:

Total number raised		2,142
" "	reinstated	354
" "	admitted	801
" "	added for error	87
" "	suspended	853
" "	expelled	36
" "	dimitted	1,618
" "	died	435
" "	deducted for error	52
" "	rejected	538
" "	initiated	2,036
" "	passed	1,946
" membership (1884)		39,565

of whom 36,614 reside in the State.

Total amount reported paid for 1884 on the various returns, by the Grand Secretary, $29,087.50.

The reported membership of 44,007, of last year, your committee are satisfied was erroneous, in that their approximation of the membership of non-reporting lodges was in excess of the actual figures.

In this report, all lodge returns but eight have been enumerated, and we arrive at the above total by adding in their membership also, as was last reported to the Grand Secretary.

From the returns received and canvassed by your committee, we find that the total increase reported from all sources amounts to 3,191, and the decrease to 2,751, making an actual net gain for 1884 of 440.

Another cause we assign for the error in the total membership reported in 1883, is the presumed carelessness in which a great many lodge secretaries prepared their tabulated statement on the last page of their returns, many of them varying this year from 1 to 15 less than their reported membership of last year, without any explanation as to cause.

A noticeable feature, also, is that many of the tabulated statements annually returned fail to balance, thus preventing your committee from proving their work, as could easily be done were all returns correctly made.

For this reason, especially, your committee look with favor upon the action of this Grand Lodge of yesterday, when they adopted the amendment of Section 1, Article 24, Part 2d, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, recommended by the Committee on Jurisprudence last year, which provides among other things, that "the fiscal year of constituent lodges shall commence on the 1st day of July and end on the 30th day of June of each year, and that the returns of work and payment of Grand Lodge dues shall be made accordingly," thus providing ample time for the Grand Secretary to correspond with reference to the many little errors detected, before the meeting of your committee, relieving them of this serious annoyance annually experienced, and preventing the many apparent discrepancies in their report to this Grand Lodge.

Up to October 1st the returns of all but 11 lodges had been received by the Grand Secretary, and all but 22 had made payment of their dues.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

C. KIRKPATRICK, Chairman,
T. M. CROSSMAN,
H. G. CALHOUN,
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH,
SAM. S. CHANCE.

W. Bro. Wm. E. Genther presented the following resolution, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance, and it was so referred :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to collate the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from 1861 to 1880 inclusive, abbreviating the same as much as possible, and have them bound in volumes, similar to those printed and bound by order of this Grand Lodge for the years 1840 to 1860 inclusive.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

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

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

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

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. WAUGH,
J. H. BARTON,
H. A. FORMAN,
Committee.

CHICAGO, October 8, A. D. 1884, A. L. 5884.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....*Grand Master.*
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....*Senior Grand Warden.*
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....*Grand Chaplain.*
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....*Deputy Grand Secretary.*
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....*Grand Pursuivant.*
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....*Grand Marshal.*
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....*Grand Standard Bearer.*
W. JOHN W. THRIFT.....*Grand Sword Bearer.*
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....*Senior Grand Deacon.*
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....*Junior Grand Deacon.*
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....*Grand Steward.*
W. S. T. WEBBER.....*Grand Steward.*
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....*Grand Steward.*
W. JOHN DAVIS.....*Grand Steward.*
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....*Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER ..... *Past Grand Master.*
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY..... *Past Grand Master.*
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS..... *Past Grand Master.*
M. W. T. T. GURNEY ..... *Past Grand Master.*
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON..... *Past Senior Grand Warden*
R. W. HENRY C. CLEAVELAND..... *Past Junior Grand Warden*

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. WALTER A. STEVENS..... *First District.*
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY..... *Second District.*
R. W. JOHN O'NEILL..... *Third District.*
R. W. JACOB KROHN..... *Fifth District.*
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER..... *Sixth District.*
R. W. CHENERY PUFFER..... *Eighth District.*
R. W. R. D. MCDONALD..... *Ninth District.*
R. W. GEORGE H. SAMPSON..... *Tenth District.*
R. W. F. G. WELTON..... *Eleventh District.*
R. W. JOHN W. GREEN..... *Twelfth District.*
R. W. JAMES L. BURKHALTER..... *Thirteenth District.*
R. W. A. W. MARTIN..... *Fourteenth District.*
R. W. J. H. C. DILL..... *Fifteenth District.*
R. W. JOHN P. NORVELL..... *Sixteenth District.*
R. W. JAMES L. SCOTT..... *Seventeenth District.*
R. W. CHARLES F. TENNEY..... *Eighteenth District.*
R. W. Z. A. ENOS..... *Nineteenth District.*
R. W. T. J. BRONSON..... *Twentieth District.*
R. W. B. MENDENHALL..... *Twenty-first District.*
R. W. GEORGE W. DAVIS..... *Twenty-second District.*
R. W. WILLIAM E. BACON..... *Twenty-third District.*
R. W. G. D. SLANKER..... *Twenty-fourth District.*
R. W. HIRAM W. HUBBARD..... *Twenty-fifth District.*
R. W. SAMUEL RAWSON..... *Twenty-sixth District.*
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS..... *Twenty-seventh District.*
R. W. E. J. INGERSOLL..... *Twenty-eighth District.*
R. W. W. J. ELWELL..... *Twenty-ninth District.*
R. W. P. W. BARCLAY..... *Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY ..... *Alabama.*
MONROE C. CRAWFORD ..... *Arizona.*
LOYAL L. MUNN ..... *British Columbia.*
THEODORE T. GURNEY ..... *California.*
WILEY M. EGAN ..... *Canada.*
JAMES A. HAWLEY ..... *Colorado.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER ..... *Connecticut.*
JOHN O'NEILL ..... *Delaware.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER ..... *District of Columbia.*
JOHN C. SMITH ..... *Idaho.*
CHARLES H. PATTON ..... *Indian Territory.*
JOSEPH ROBBINS ..... *Iowa.*
WILEY M. EGAN ..... *Ireland.*
JOHN P. NORVELL ..... *Kentucky.*
JACOB KROHN ..... *Manitoba.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER ..... *Michigan.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER ..... *Mississippi.*
HIRAM W. HUBBARD ..... *Montana.*
JOHN C. SMITH ..... *Nevada.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON ..... *New Hampshire.*
HENRY E. HAMILTON ..... *New Mexico.*
WALTER A. STEVENS ..... *North Carolina.*
SAMUEL S. CHANCE ..... *Ohio.*
FRANK W. HAVILL ..... *Oregon.*
JOHN M. PEARSON ..... *Pennsylvania.*
DEWITT C. CREGIER ..... *Quebec.*
JAMES A. HAWLEY ..... *Rhode Island.*
CHARLES H. PATTON ..... *South Carolina.*
HASWELL C. CLARK ..... *Tennessee.*
EDWARD COOK ..... *Texas.*
JOHN L. MCCULLOUGH ..... *Vermont.*
GIL. W. BARNARD ..... *Wisconsin.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	F. W. Vorndam	W. M.
2	Daniel Lawrence	"
3	Mar Minter	"
4	R. H. Moon	"
7	E. W. Smith	"
8	E. P. Vail	"
9	Geo. C. Ray	"
	John C. Bagsby	S. W.
14	L. H. Adams	W. M.
15	A. J. Harbers	"
16	Ed. L. Wahl	"
17	John H. Fuhr	"
19	John Bennett*	"
20	S. S. Wilson	"
24	F. C. Knoebel	S. W.
25	D. G. Tomlinson	W. M.
26	C. F. Sheppard	"
27	W. G. Weston	"
29	O. Foglemarke	"
31	Walter Watson*	"
33	J. E. Norton	"
34	H. R. Gray*	"
35	Chas. Clarey	"
36	John Old	"
37	D. D. Dunkle*	"
39	Wm. F. Bader	S. W.
40	W. L. Milligan	W. M.
42	Jos. Davidson	"
43	Thos. W. Stevenson	"
44	Moses Black	"
45	T. M. Watson	"
46	C. F. Hitchcock	"
47	J. F. Lyerly	"
48	W. J. Tower	J. W.
49	John P. Hand	W. M.
	Frank A. Cook	S. W.
50	John Hill	W. M.
51	M. W. Miller	"
52	A. J. Leslie	"
53	Wm. Price	"
55	John C. Kerr	J. W.
56	G. W. Shaw	W. M.
57	H. C. Cleaveland	"
58	H. E. Huston	S. W.
59	George Lytle	W. M.
60	George W. Dean	"
61	R. C. Newell	"
63	W. E. Hughes	S. W.
64	R. H. Flanigan*	W. M.
65	Samuel Mather	"
66	D. M. Eiker	"
67	D. R. Gates*	"
69	J. C. Johnson	"
70	J. M. Durley	"
71	B. F. Cleverly	"
72	B. W. Tackenberg	"
74	Samuel Widdowson	"
75	J. Love	"
76	A. H. Bell	"
77	J. H. Mann	"
78	H. L. Hatley	"
79	John L. Nichols	"
80	T. A. Smith	"
81	A. W. Peet	"
84	Philip Wolf	"
85	John D. Valentine	"

*Proxy.

NO.	NAMES.	
86	H. E. Seymore	W. M.
87	John R. Ayres	"
88	L. R. Hanck	"
89	W. S. Washburn	"
90	C. C. Nichols	S. W.
91	Thomas Woods	W. M.
92	I. R. Goodfellow	"
93	Levi Stillman	"
95	R. R. Reynolds	"
96	P. Householder	"
97	J. N. Galloway	"
98	J. F. Hoover*	"
99	W. R. Crossman	"
100	T. W. Price	"
102	Thomas G. Lawler	"
103	S. B. Mitchell	"
104	A. J. Betts	"
105	George E. Young	"
108	Thomas J. Russell	S. W.
109	James Wilson	W. M.
110	R. F. Cunningham	"
111	W. C. Lence	"
112	L. D. Romberger	"
113	R. C. Humbert	"
114	W. E. Miller	"
116	R. R. Johnson	J. W.
117	N. L. Stilson*	W. M.
118	D. B. Hutchison	W. M.
119	W. H. Kister	W. M.
	Charles Flygh	J. W.
122	James Brooks	W. M.
123	James Peterson	"
124	John A. Gorick	S. W.
125	P. A. Brady	W. M.
126	T. J. Edwards	"
127	A. Trotter	"
128	J. T. Chenault	"
129	W. A. Taylor	"
130	George O. Webster	"
131	John B. Young	"
132	N. Campbell	"
	A. Brininstol	S. W.
133	J. E. Gorham	W. M.
134	W. E. Sirwright*	"
135	A. J. Ewing	"
136	J. M. McNutt	"
137	S. J. Pake	W. M.
138	L. Barber	"
	S. B. Oakley	S. W.
	A. W. Adams	W. M.
139	John Von Gunter	"
140	T. F. Talmage	"
141	H. W. Booth	"
142	James V. Aldrich	"
143	S. O Vaughn	"
144	C. H. Latham	"
145	L. T. Wellman	"
146	W. T. Harlinson	"
147	J. O. Hartley	"
148	P. T. Chapman	"
150	John Patrick	"
151	E. K. Morgan	"
152	George T. Huglin	"
153	Jacob Zapp*	"
154	George W. Thompson	"
155	H. M. Gillmore	"
156		

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
156	T. O. Baker	S. W.
157	A. M. Lindley*	W. M.
158	Charles C. Colby	"
159	E. C. Rosseter	"
160	H. H. Hill	"
161	L. N. Roland	"
162	E. D. Grenslet	"
163	Charles Donney	"
164	W. C. Gilbert	"
165	John G. Bourne	"
166	B. A. Weber	"
168	J. A. McConnell*	"
169	John H. Palmer	"
170	G. W. Graham	"
171	P. Flood	"
	O. B. Metcalf	S. W.
172	John M. Burkholder	W. M.
173	Henry Andrus	"
174	O. J. Wilsey	"
175	John B. Fithian	"
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	"
177	J. R. Ripley	"
178	P. M. James	"
179	R. B. Tate	"
180	A. J. Cants	"
182	John Denald	"
183	S. Ed. Snow	"
185	John B. Smith	"
187	F. J. Crawford	"
188	L. Lessman	"
189	J. M. Fay	J. W.
190	A. M. Wilbern	W. M.
192	Emerson Clark	W. M.
	A. G. Morse*	S. W.
193	John Jackson	W. M.
194	C. W. Bradshaw	"
195	W. O. Butler	"
	J. R. Booth	S. W.
196	John Erwin	"
197	N. H. Close	W. M.
198	R. B. Delm	"
199	M. J. Spencer	"
200	W. L. Hallam	"
201	James J. Giles	"
203	I. J. Taylor	"
	H. M F. Connell	S. W.
204	T. A. Wilson	W. M.
205	T. D. Palmer	"
206	J. W. Tullis	"
207	Francis M. Ward	"
208	F. Martin	"
209	George M. Ackroyd	"
	H. Lesch	S. W.
210	H. Sherman	J. W.
211	O. H. Cheney	W. M.
212	W. G. Wallace	"
	T. J. Coffey*	S. W.
213	I. M. Vanhorn	"
214	George M. Jones	W. M.
216	F. M. Nigh	S. W.
217	D. J. Holloway	W. M.
	T. J. Bowling	S. W.
218	W. H. Laird	W. M.
219	John Rumerford	"
220	J. D. Brown	"
221	C. A. Barley	"

NO.	NAMES.	
222	H. F. Caldwell	W. M.
223	C. I. McIntyre	"
226	John Hair	"
227	A. H. Gray	"
228	F. Tally	"
230	J. H. Gooddy	"
231	Thomas Roach	"
232	John P. Lamar	"
233	George S. Fisher	"
234	Jacob Messmore	"
235	B. Mendenhall	"
236	W. F. Longhmiller	"
237	J. W. Morris	"
238	M. Blackmore	"
	W. H. Tyrrell*	S. W.
239	J. Zimmerman	W. M.
240	J. B. A Collan	S. W.
241	T. C. McKinney	W. M.
	George L. Bower*	S. W.
243	O. P. Stoddard	W. M.
244	F. Barker	S. W.
245	I. Norman	W. M.
	C. F. Thraner	J. W.
246	David Dunn	W. M.
247	M. A. Cushing	"
248	B. F. Bradbury*	"
249	Thomas A. Jones	"
250	George W. Henderson	S. W.
251	C. M. Draper	"
252	A. McArthur	W. M.
253	F. M. Nance	"
254	F. L. Thon	"
	J. H. Smith	S. W.
255	R. C. Clark	W. M.
257	J. B. Dodge	"
260	R. G. McHenry	"
	P. A. Kempler	S. W.
262	W. T. Smith	"
263	C. H. Warren	W. M.
264	Samuel Dysart	"
265	F. V. Barnett	"
266	F. M. Behmer*	"
267	John G. Schwartz	"
	L. O. Sutton	J. W.
268	D. M. Weider*	W. M.
269	W. H. Johnson	"
270	J. M. Wilson*	"
271	William F. Crouse	S. W.
272	John M. Minicke	"
273	J. C. Caldman	W. M.
274	W. A. Grove	"
275	N. D. McEven	"
276	John T. Ledbetter	"
277	George J. Schaller	J. W.
278	Adam C. Schadel	W. M.
279	H. A. Aldrich	"
280	J. W. Winn	"
282	Theo. Doty	"
283	L. D. Woodruff	"
285	A. G. Payne	"
	A. Jones	S. W.
286	J. G. Follin	W. M.
287	Green B. Davis	"
288	A. N. Hollenback	S. W.
291	H. P. Wood	W. M.
292	Charles Nichels	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.		
292	W. G. Abbott	S.	W.
	J. Pirkoy	J.	W.
293	E. S. Bentley	"	
295	O. J. Reese	W.	M
296	J. N. Wellman	"	
297	J. K. P. Little	"	
298	D. Huntington	"	
	H. L. Bendick	J.	W.
299	V. Kenney	W.	M.
301	G. E. Hobbs	"	
	J. H. Satrant	S.	W.
302	P. Patterson	W.	M.
303	George R. Schamp	S.	W.
305	George B. W. Fickle	W.	M.
306	N. B. Crawford	"	
307	J. W. Haynes	"	
308	E. Isbell	"	
309	R. Coventry	"	
	W. C. Wellington	S.	W.
310	John T. Richards	W.	M.
311	G. A. Stanley	"	
312	W. H. Moore	S.	W.
313	James Foster	W.	M.
314	Charles Sigwalt	"	
315	D. Busse	"	
316	T. N. Baur	"	
318	G. H. Slingerland	"	
319	John G. Beatty	"	
320	R. M. Heverm	S.	W.
321	W. Lane	W.	M.
322	J. L. Turner	"	
323	A. W. Raymond	"	
325	F. M. Pickett	"	
327	W. C. McKanny, Jr	"	
330	George W. Sawyer	"	
331	A. Buckley*	"	
332	W. H. Lamb	"	
333	Charles W. Prouty	"	
	F. Hudson, Jr	S.	W.
334	S. G. Ellegood	W.	M.
335	H. Hedrick	"	
336	J. F. Smith	"	
337	G. L. Stevenson	"	
340	R. Kimball	"	
341	J. Godfrey*	"	
342	J. H. Hewitt	"	
345	T. P. Ruth	"	
346	P. R. Leonard	J.	W.
347	W. A. Robinson	W.	M.
348	John P. Weger	"	
350	Mathias Swegle	S.	W.
351	M. Katz	J.	W.
352	J. W. Wooberry	W.	M.
353	S. B. Gaines	"	
354	L. B. McCarter	"	
355	W. E. Lehr	"	
356	Joseph White	"	
358	J. D. Bliss	"	
359	C. Spalding	"	
360	O. T. Herrick*	"	
361	F. J. Scherer	"	
362	James H. Bechelt	"	
363	M. W. French	"	
364	F. Hickerson	"	
365	G. A. Stadler	"	
366	A. D. Kago	"	

NO.	NAMES.		
367	R. S. Petric	W.	M.
368	M. V. B. Montgomery	"	
369	J. M. Smith	"	
373	James L. Metz	"	
374	G. M. Alexander	"	
377	Charles Keil	"	
	George Loelkes*	S.	W.
378	J. C. Danforth	W.	M.
379	John Kidder	"	
380	B. F. Grover	"	
381	Wallace Greene	"	
382	Thomas Gibbs	"	
383	George J. Rice	"	
384	W. Wilson	"	
385	F. Stedman*	"	
386	M. D. Frazer	"	
387	J. S. Ratekin	"	
388	W. R. Landrum*	"	
389	F. S. Hatch	"	
390	I. N. Moore	S.	W.
391	W. E. Handy	W.	M.
	J. B. Stone	S.	W.
392	W. H. Anghinbaugh	W.	M.
393	C. R. Matson	"	
	Benjamin Steengard	S.	W.
	A. Latchern	J.	W.
394	J. G. Maston	W.	M.
396	A. J. Funkhouser	S.	W.
397	J. C. Shemp	W.	M.
398	Thomas Bagon	"	
399	James Lawson	"	
400	H. Holloway	"	
401	Charles E. Axt*	"	
402	H. R. Fuller	"	
403	Thomas W. Mehan	"	
404	C. A. Palmer	"	
405	J. P. Jepposen	"	
406	P. Greenwood	"	
408	I. J. Lamb	"	
409	C. E. Becker	"	
410	F. Reese	"	
411	W. M. Brown	"	
412	John L. Marvel	"	
414	John Weber	"	
416	B. F. Mason	"	
417	David Samuels	"	
418	P. Hennan, Jr	"	
419	I. S. Whittenburg	"	
420	C. A. Anderson	"	
421	A. D. Buckingham*	"	
422	Geo. C. Fry	"	
	L. N. Harvey	S.	W.
423	R. P. Wales	W.	M.
424	J. B. Mayes	"	
426	J. P. Gobble	J.	W.
427	F. Kemp*	W.	M.
428	C. N. Lawson*	"	
429	L. A. Kenney	"	
430	J. Brown	S.	W
431	J. M. Willard	W.	M
432	G. W. Miller	"	
433	R. W. Milar	"	
434	John A. Willy	"	
436	A. B. E. Adams	"	
437	A. Shire	"	
439	W. H. Grover	"	

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
440	J. W McKinney	S. W.
441	F. Martin	W. M.
	F. Gospen	S. W.
442	William W. Bruce	W. M.
443	E G. Ball*	S. W.
	O. S. McAllister*	J. W.
445	S. L. Bengman	S W.
446	T. B. Harris	W. M.
447	L. C. Conover	"
448	Morton W. Thompson	S. W.
449	J. A. Harrison	W. M.
450	Thomas Jarrett	"
451	L. T. Watkins	"
452	John H. Askins*	S. W.
453	J. Schwartz	W. M.
454	W. H. Austin	W. M.
455	A A Rhinehard	"
456	J. W Scott	"
457	Linsfield Shadduck	"
458	John W. Erwin	"
459	W. G. Diddle	"
460	W. Bestow	"
461	W. H. Tunnell	J W.
462	E. H. Graves	W. M.
463	J. T. Gardner	"
464	E McClure	S. W.
465	C. H. Phelps	W. M.
466	J F. F. Wallace	"
467	S. G. Washburn	S. W.
468	P. H Hielt	W. M.
469	C. C. Aldrich	"
	Thomas Carr*	S. W.
470	J. J Badwell	W. M.
471	R A McClelland	"
472	G M D. Gregory	"
473	Maurice Marcort	"
474	W H. Harnie, Jr*	"
475	A. F. Strange	"
476	E S Stanett	"
477	James Bane	S. W.
478	Charles A Wall*	W. M.
	R. Nelson	J W.
479	T. W. Bloomer	W. M.
480	A. H. Weltz	"
482	John L Langstaff*	"
484	James R. Scott	"
485	Thomas W Kepley	J. W.
486	Frank S Nash	S. W.
487	H C Mitchell	W. M.
488	J. T. Evans	"
489	A C. Terhune*	J. W.
490	J Mastin	W. M.
491	H. J. Platt	S. W.
492	L. H Howell	W. M.
493	J K. P. McCullough	"
495	W. M. Jonier	"
	J. H. Blackman	S W.
496	J. W. Aiken	W. M.
497	John L. Hart	"
498	Gus. Mitchell	"
500	J. M. Grout	"
501	Nelson Grant, Jr	S W
502	J. W. Willis	W. M.
503	J. M. Headley	"
504	Alex Paschal	"
506	B. F. Hartman	"

NO.	NAMES.	
508	W. P. Prentiss	W. M.
	L. B. Dixon	S. W.
509	D. H. Green	W. M.
510	T. L. Irwin	"
511	Jonathan Fefft	"
512	E. D. Bone	"
514	A. B. Abbott	"
515	Z. A Landon	J W.
516	A. C. Wakely*	W. M.
517	Thomas W Hefley	S. W.
518	A. B. Holliday	W. M.
519	R. L. McReynolds	"
520	John Spire	"
521	D. W. Peden	S. W.
523	B. G. Smith	W. M.
524	F. S Belden	"
	F M. Woods	S. W.
525	T. J. Dunn	W. M.
526	R. S. Leonard	"
527	H. H. Depler	S. W.
	Charles T. Fleming	J. W.
528	E. N. Wecse	W M.
529	J. H Vickens	"
530	L. J. Dawdy	"
531	J J. Hodges	"
532	C H. R. Thomas	"
533	D. F. Piper	"
534	John G. Moss	"
535	John M Hanna*	"
536	A. H. Tyler	"
537	J. B. Miller	"
538	Robert Whitney	"
539	W G. Messler	"
540	R. R. Jampoles	"
541	R. T. Worley	"
542	Samuel Marsh	"
543	I. Cool	"
544	G F Hilig	"
545	W H. Vanmeter*	"
547	John M. Lees	"
548	M. Maynard	"
550	O. Wilkinson	"
551	Ed Pearce	"
552	B. F Colehour	"
	C. N. Howell	J. W.
554	F. Tyrrell	W. M.
555	I Weil	"
556	James M King	"
557	F M. Cletensberg	"
558	W T Boston	"
559	G. W. Sweet	"
560	F. Jones	"
561	O D. Wilcox	"
562	A B. Roberson	"
563	J K. Cadwallader	"
564	D. C. Gaylord	"
565	J. W. Cannon	"
	A D. Beach	S W.
566	J. T. Happer	W. M.
567	James A Jones, Jr	"
569	W. H. Pringle	"
570	E. E Sampson	S. W.
572	H. A Maxwell	J W.
573	John F. Peck	W. M.
574	C Walker	"
575	C. E. Fenton	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.	
576	B. J. Van Court	W. M.
577	W. L. Smith	"
578	R. A. Young*	"
579	C. L. Holley*	"
580	D. H. Sanford	"
581	Jos. Gattinger	S. W.
582	C. L. Hutchison	W. M.
	A. E. McCoy	S. W.
583	J. A. Keith	W. M.
584	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr*	"
585	O. Z. Housley	"
587	C. A. McKinney	"
588	George Rawson	"
589	J. Danner	"
590	A. Trimble	"
591	O. R. Morey	"
592	W. Eads	"
595	J. H. Cross	"
596	J. D. Adney	"
597	W. F. Willey	"
600	H. C. Jones	"
601	S. M. Gentry	"
602	Charles E. Miller	"
603	J. Ishler	"
604	D. A. Clary	"
605	J. S. Lackey	"
607	H. L. Merritt	"
609	J. T. Hereford	"
610	E. L. Cronk	"
611	H. J. De Vry	S. W.
612	John W. Niles*	W. M.
613	George W. Eaglin	"
614	R. M. Bullard*	"
616	C. Reinbach	S. W.
617	J. L. Hardin	W. M.
618	F. G. Mourning	"
619	P. H. Shelton	"
620	A. Robinson	"
621	F. Kohl	"
623	J. S. C. Cussius	S. W.
627	James D. Brooks	W. M.
630	A. C. Smith	S. W.
631	W. F. Hoyt	"
632	A. A. Sulcer	W. M.
633	Thomas Ferguson	"
635	J. M. Fiery	S. W.
636	E. B. Shumway	W. M.
639	A. Lindstrom	"
641	H. L. Ogden	"
642	W. H. Elliott	"
643	Charles F. Sittig	"
644	Zach. Wirt	"
645	J. K. Lindbarger	"
646	C. E. Wright	"
647	I. Stokes	"
648	W. E. Cady	J. W.
650	T. D. Hinckley	W. M.
651	W. J. Briggs	"
652	W. H. Rogers	"
653	R. S. Robinson	"
655	D. McMillan*	"
656	Jacob Stalter	"
657	F. Baronowsky	"
658	J. A. Montgomery*	"
659	G. M. Evatt	"
660	J. W. Esque	"

NO.	NAMES.	
662	John L. Bennett	W. M.
664	W. C. Harned	"
665	W. H. Anderson	"
666	Thomas Barlow	"
667	G. G. Mathew	"
668	J. R. Ennis	"
669	M. Kettner	"
670	E. Tackaberz	S. W.
672	H. N. Boulder	W. M.
673	J. S. Garrett	"
674	M. Schmitz	"
	C. Mueller	S. W.
	L. Kneidel	J. W.
675	G. C. Drennan	W. M.
676	D. M. Erskine*	"
677	James M. Pearce	"
678	Jacob Keeley	"
679	W. H. Kistler	"
680	C. T. Jacobson	"
681	J. M. Pence	"
682	W. Marshall	"
683	D. C. Salsbury*	"
684	J. F. Ferguson	S. W.
685	G. S. Snow	W. M.
686	B. T. Wright	"
687	P. Rubendall	"
688	Peter Wright	"
	George S. Wilson	J. W.
690	S. D. Anderson	W. M.
691	D. H. Moore	"
692	John Greene	"
693	C. C. Stotlar	"
694	G. A. Ladd	"
695	T. J. Cross	"
696	E. M. Miller	"
697	H. H. Brown	"
698	A. N. Rosecrans	"
700	Sylvester Conner	"
701	James M. McCulloch	"
702	C. W. Postlewaite	"
703	Marvin E. Smith	"
	Perry H. Smith, Jr.	S. W.
704	F. S. Packard	W. M.
705	John M. Darr	"
706	Thomas J. Fritts	"
707	Adolph Sumerlin	"
709	George Steely	"
710	Henry Funk	"
711	A. Dunning	"
712	W. C. Hadley	"
713	A. Tenny	"
714	A. S. Twebaugh	S. W.
715	W. Enlow	W. M.
716	Ferdinand Schapper	"
717	Henry Pratt	"
718	S. S. Brill	S. W.
719	Miles D. Baker	W. M.
721	R. F. Casey	"
722	Elijah Ross	"
723	J. M. Crank	"
	L. E. Quigley	S. W.
724	Levi M. Dick	W. M.
725	John S. Hewins	"
726	John T. Bullen	"
	C. T. Drake	S. W.
	Albert Jeffrey	J. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
728	Enoch P. Rowley	W. M.	749	Enoch Summers	S. W.
729	E. L. Darrow	"	750	Henry E. Helms	W. M.
730	T. H. Humphrey	"	751	W. A. Loomis	"
731	W. B. Arnold	"	752	J. W. Smith	"
732	I. F. Harter*	"	753	Henry M. Cornell*	"
733	James O. Hughes	"	754	T. E. Silkey	"
734	J. V. Harris	"	755	James H. Seyler	"
735	James Jennings	"	756	John M. Donnell	"
736	R. R. Tumblin	"	757	C. Beadford	"
737	T. W. Maurice	"	758	C. E. Brown	"
739	C. G. Manville	"	759	Syria J Branson	"
741	Samuel Faverty	S. W.	760	George H. Mitton	"
742	George T. Pearce	W. M.	761	Wm. A. Becket	S. W.
743	Warren Newcomb	"	762	J. B. VanMeter	W. M.
744	J. D. Bellamy	"		W. T. Vandegrift	S. W.
745	G. W Weaver	"	763	R. A Hughes	J. W.
746	L. B. Chenowith	"	764	Peter Cofer	W. M.
747	B. L. Tabler	"	766	Lewis C. Seeley	"
748	C. J. Haller	"		Wheeler Wells	S. W.

*Proxy.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins in introducing Past Grand Master E. E. Chapin and R. W. Bro John W. Laflin, Grand Secretary, of Wisconsin, said:

M. W. GRAND MASTER: In the absence of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, upon me falls the pleasing duty of introducing to you M. W. G. M. E. E. Chapin, Past G. M. of Masons of Wisconsin, and R. W. Brother Laflin, Grand Secretary of that Grand Jurisdiction.

The Acting M. W. Grand Master, Dewitt C. Cregier, replied:

M. W. BROTHER ROBBINS: Will you have the kindness to conduct the brethren to the Grand East of the State of Illinois?

The M. W. brothers were then conducted to the Grand East by M. W. Brother Robbins.

M. W. Brother Cregier, Acting Grand Master, said:

M. W. BROTHERS CHAPIN AND LAFLIN: In behalf of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in the absence of the M. W. Grand Master for a few moments, I am accorded the distinguished pleasure of welcoming you to the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I take pleasure in introducing you to M. W. Brother Chapin, Past Grand Master of Wisconsin, and the R. W. Grand Secretary of that jurisdiction. You will join with me in according to that Grand Jurisdiction the honors of Masonry.

After which M. W. Brother Chapin responded:

M. W. GRAND MASTER, AND THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS: The brethren of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin have a tender place in their hearts for the Grand Lodge of Illinois. From this State came the charter to form one of the lodges of the State of Wisconsin that made it a Grand Lodge. We are living so near you, we see you so often, that we feel almost as if we were members of this Grand Lodge and could take a seat anywhere in the body of it. But when I look over this grand assembly, and compare it with what we are in Wisconsin—in numbers having only about eleven or twelve thousand active members, and you about forty thousand; we have about two hundred lodges, and you about eight hundred—we feel insignificant. But the Masonic heart in Wisconsin is just as warm as the Masonic heart in Illinois. [Applause.]

We have frequently met your Grand officers; they have come up to see us; Brother Gurney's sayings are household words almost in Wisconsin; he has appeared before our Grand Lodge; I have had the pleasure of introducing him; than he none stand higher either at home or abroad than that excellent man and Mason. Being cordially received at the ante-room, I felt that I would be cordially received here. I do not wish to take up the time of your deliberations. You have got a vast body of men here. I do not see how you can do business. We get four or five hundred men together up there in our State, and it is almost an impossibility. Yet at the same time we like to see your faces, and know that you are Masons; and know that you will not forget us; know that you will deal justly, honestly, fairly and squarely, and therefore there is no more trouble in such a large body than in such a small body as we have in Wisconsin. Any of you brethren that come to Wisconsin will receive the right hand of fellowship. [Applause.]

Acting M. W. Grand Master—R. W. Bro. Laflin, who has got down beside Brother Munn. "Birds of a feather," you know. [Laughter.]

R. W. Bro. Laflin—M. W. GRAND MASTER, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: My friend, Brother Munn, just asked me if I wanted to say a word to the Grand Lodge, and only for an oversight in my introduction, I would not have requested that privilege or suggested to him that I would accept it. The distinguished brother who has just sat down is the speech-maker for Wisconsin brethren. He is distinguished for his good looks, as well as for the honors we have given him. But when I was introduced to this fine assembly of Masons as the Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, much as I esteem that honor, I have had a higher honor in Masonry than that; and although I have yet to learn of what earthly use a representative of a Grand Lodge is, yet it is an honor to be appointed in any capacity of a magnificent Grand Lodge like the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and I have that distinguished honor. [Applause.]

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS PROPOSED.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins offered the following amendments to the By-Laws, which, being seconded by twenty representatives, lie over until the next annual communication:

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

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

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

A. J. EWING.

INVITATION TO RIDE ON THE CABLE CARS.

An invitation was extended to the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge to take a ride on the cable cars and view their machinery, which invitation was accepted, and Bro. Brown appointed as a committee to make arrangements and notify the Grand Lodge of the time and place where the brethren would assemble for the proposed ride.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

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

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

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances respectfully report as follows:

——— ——— ———
vs.
CATLIN LODGE, No. 285. } No. 1.

Committee recommend that action of lodge be set aside, and the appellant restored to all his rights in the lodge.

——— ——— ———
vs.
NATIONAL LODGE, No. 596. } No. 2.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

——— ——— ———
vs.
BLOOMINGTON LODGE, No. 43. } No. 3.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

——— ——— ———
vs.
HARDINSVILLE LODGE, No. 756. } No. 4.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

——— ——— ———
vs.
SAN JOSE LODGE, No. 645. } No. 5.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the appellant restored to all his rights and privileges as a member of said lodge.

——— ——— ———
vs.
LEWISTOWN LODGE, No. 104. } No. 6.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the appellant restored to good standing as a F. C. in said lodge.

——— ——— ———
vs.
CAIRO LODGE, No. 237. } No. 7.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be modified to that of suspension for one year, and that the brother be restored to good standing in the Fraternity as a non-affiliated Mason after the expiration of the said term of suspension.

——— ——— ———
vs.
BLUE MOUND LODGE, No. 682. } No. 8.

The record in this case is so defective that the same can not be considered by your committee. It is therefore recommended that this case be continued, with directions to the Secretary of said lodge to send up a complete record of the trial in said case.

——— ——— ———
vs.
HIRAM LODGE, No. 26. } No. 9.

Committee recommend that appeal be dismissed without prejudice.

——— ——— ———
vs.
METEOR LODGE, No. 283. } No. 10.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

——— ——— ———
vs.
ODELL LODGE, No. 401. } No. 11.

Committee recommend that action of lodge be set aside and cause remanded for new trial, and that a new committee be appointed and the evidence re-taken.

——— ——— ———
vs.
PITTSFIELD LODGE, No. 56. } No. 12.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

——— ——— ———
vs.
FILLMORE LODGE, No. 670. } No. 13.

The record in this case is so defective that committee recommend that case be continued, with directions to the Secretary of said lodge to send up a complete record.

——— ——— ———
vs.
ERIE LODGE, No. 667. } No. 14.

There being no record of the proceedings of the lodge in this case, committee recommend that this be continued, with directions to the Secretary of said lodge to send up complete record.

——— ——— ———
vs.
OMAHA LODGE, No. 723. } No. 15.

Committee recommend that the appeal be dismissed, and the action of the lodge sustained.

— — —
vs.
PRAIRIE LODGE, No. 77. } No. 16.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

— — —
vs.
SCOTT LAND LODGE, No. 743. } No. 17.

Committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained, and the appeal dismissed.

— — —
vs.
WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 55. } No. 18.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the cause remanded for new trial.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
M. C. CRAWFORD,
W. S. CANTRELL,
GEO. M. HAYNES,
JNO. M. PEARSON.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to collate the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from 1861 to 1880 inclusive * * * and have them bound in volumes similar to those printed and bound by order of the Grand Lodge for the years 1840 to 1860 inclusive, would recommend that the resolution be not adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

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

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

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

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

M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, Chairman of Committee on Masonic Correspondence	$300 00
R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler	100 00
Janitor	10 00
Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
Z. T. Griffen, Assistant Grand Secretary	25 00
	$460 00

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

Fraternally submitted,

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

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred sundry bills for expenses attending the funeral of our late Bro. John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler, have carefully considered the same, and while we believe the various items correct, we respectfully refer the bills to the Grand Lodge without recommendation.

Fraternally submitted,

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

It was moved that the bills paid by Mrs. John P. Ferns, on account of the funeral of our late Grand Tyler, amounting to $140.00, be allowed, and an order drawn for the amount, which motion prevailed.

The expenses incurred by Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, on account of the funeral of our Grand Tyler, of $197.11, were, on motion, allowed, and an order ordered to be drawn for the amount.

QUESTION.

R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens presented a question, and moved its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and it was so referred.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton submitted the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which was adopted, excepting that portion referring to Mizpah Lodge, U. D.:

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

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation have examined the by-laws, records and returns of eight lodges, four of which have prosecuted their labors in Cook County.

The large and rapidly increasing number of manufacturing interests which are centering in the vicinity of this great city, and the consequent rapid growth in wealth and population of the smaller towns and villages located in Cook County, create a demand for more and better facilities for Masonic intercourse.

Skilled artisans, mechanics and industrious laborers form the population of these suburban towns, and furnish as material for Masonic labor, honest, intelligent and earnest workers.

That your Grand Master has made no mistake in granting these dispensations is clearly evidenced by the large amount of work done, and the unexceptionable quality of the material offered.

While there has been a very great improvement in the codes of by-laws submitted by the several lodges, the records and returns of work contain the usual number of errors, and if the minutes of meetings are to be taken as *true* histories of that part of the proceedings of the lodges "proper to be written," such glaring irregularities and violations of law are disclosed as should forever bar the perpetrators from further recognition in Masonic lodges.

Your committee prefer to believe that these records are *not* true histories of the lodge proceedings, and that Secretaries, rather than Worshipful Masters, are responsible for their faulty condition.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee, whose duty it should be to prepare a code of by-laws, and a circular of instruction for the use of Lodges U. D. Perhaps the "millenium will dawn" when the committee to whom this duty has been assigned shall favor us with its report. Let us hope that they will make their instructions so clear and explicit that even Secretaries of Lodges U. D., may be able to read and comprehend them.

We desire to direct the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that Lodges U. D., have, in some instances, issued notes for money borrowed to pay dispensation fee and other necessary expenses attending the organization of a lodge. We are of the opinion that this Grand Lodge would be held responsible for the payment of these

notes should the lodge issuing them fail to meet its engagements, and that Lodges U. D., should be prohibited from incurring any indebtedness whatever.

The by laws of many lodges provide that a portion only of the fee for initiation shall accompany the petition. This provision your committee believe to be contrary to the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, as enunciated in Section 1, Article XIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which expressly states that the petition "shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the by-laws."

TRILUMINAR.

This lodge is located at South Chicago, Cook County. Dispensation was granted October 23, 1883. A code of by-laws, adopted December 7, is a model of brevity, and contains no objectionable features. It seems to have been the custom of this lodge to ballot on petitions without a report having been made by the committee to whom they were referred.

At a stated communication December 21, the committee appointed on the petition of a candidate was discharged by the Worshipful Master, and a new committee appointed, which committee reported *instanter*, and ballot was then had. The Worshipful Master is requested to inform himself as to the law, and is referred to Section 3, Article XIII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

February 8 an Entered Apprentice was passed, and on February 15 a Fellow Craft was raised, without having been previously examined in open lodge.

May 16 it was "moved, seconded and ordered that a special meeting be held May 17," which action was too absurd for further comment.

Nineteen petitions were received, of which fifteen were elected and four rejected. Thirty-four degrees were conferred, viz: fourteen Entered Apprentice, ten Fellow Craft and ten Master Mason.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted as Triluminar Lodge, No. 767.

MIZPAH.

This lodge is located at the Union Stock Yards, in the Town of Lake, Cook County. Dispensation was granted October 24, 1883. By-laws were adopted Nov. 26th, and are correct with one exception, viz: a provision that a portion only of the fee for initiation shall accompany the petition.

August 25 a petition for degrees was received, and the name of the petitioner is omitted in the return of work.

September 8, after the dispensation had expired by limitation, a so-called communication was held, a petition received, and code of by-laws for use of the lodge under charter was adopted. Your committee have no knowledge of any extension

of the dispensation, and declare these proceedings illegal. We recommend to the officers who shall be named in the charter, that the petition be again received and referred. The by-laws having been thus illegally submitted, your committee decline to pass upon them.

In the case of this lodge, your committee have added to the petition for charter the names of four brethren who were named in the dispensation, and who made known to your committee their desire to be included in the charter; they are Bros. Samuel Cozzens, Robert C. Hunter, L. E. Howard and Fred. Howard. Twenty petitions were received, of which fifteen were elected and five rejected. Thirty-six degrees were conferred, as follows: Fourteen Entered Apprentice, eleven Fellow Craft and eleven Master Mason.

We recommend that a charter be granted as Mizpah Lodge, No. 768.

ST. ELMO.

This lodge is located at St. Elmo, in Fayette county. Dispensation was granted November 7, 1883, and by-laws were adopted November 19. Sections 1 and 2, of Art. II., provide for election of officers, and Sec. 1, Art. V., for admission of members. All of these should have been omitted, as not being applicable to lodges under dispensation.

Section 2, Art. VI., provides that any brother who discloses certain business of the lodge shall be suspended; the lodge not being possessed of penal jurisdiction, this provision becomes powerless, even did it conform to the law in other respects. Section 3, Art. VI., provides that no member can vote unless his dues are paid. Your committee object to this provision as an unlawful attempt to disfranchise a member, and which could only be done after due trial, by suspension or expulsion, powers which are not possessed by lodges of this class. Section 2, Art. II, contains the *fifteen minute* clause which has been so frequently condemned by this committee.

Many errors appear in the record, notably the election of officers, and balloting on the petitions of candidates without a report of a committee first being had.

It appears from the record that on April 14 a petition was received and referred to the proper committee, and that immediately thereafter a sum of money equal to the amount of the fee for initiation was *donated* to the candidate; and it also appears that after the conferring of the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, a sum equal to the amount of the fee for these degrees was donated to the brother. This attempt on the part of the lodge to evade the plain provisions of Sec. 2, Art. XVII., Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws, is deserving of the severest censure. It can not even be justified by the plea of ignorance, as the manner of its performance is sufficient evidence that the brethren knew their action to be illegal.

The character of the material presented to this lodge is good, and with the exceptions above noted, the records and returns are very commendable.

Nine petitions were received, all of which were elected, and the petitioners advanced through the successive grades of Masonry.

We recommend that a charter be granted, as St. Elmo Lodge, No. 769.

LA GRANGE.

This lodge is located at La Grange, in Cook county.

The by-laws, records and returns are complete and correct in every respect, with the single exception of an election for officers held on the 19th of August, "preparatory to applying to the M. W. Grand Lodge for a charter."

We recommend that a charter be granted, as La Grange Lodge, No. 770.

BAY CITY.

This lodge is located at Bay City, in Pope county, and seems to have succeeded to the territory and material of New Liberty Lodge, to which a charter was refused by the Grand Lodge at its session in 1882, and the complete returns and well-kept records evidence the wisdom of that refusal.

Dispensation was granted December 5, 1883. A code of by-laws was adopted February 9, 1884, Sec. 2, Art. VI. of which provides the penalty of *exclusion* from the lodge for certain misdemeanors, while Sec. 1, Art. VIII affirms in unmistakable terms that "this lodge has full power and authority to exercise penal jurisdiction over all Masons, non-affiliating as well as members of this lodge, within its jurisdiction, for violation of moral and Masonic law," with which statement we beg to differ. Article VIII. is wholly devoted to trials and punishments, and with the two sections above mentioned should have been omitted.

At a stated communication, April 5th, a candidate appears to have been initiated without having been subjected to the ordeal of the ballot, though the return of work says he was elected on that date. Five petitions were received, four candidates were elected and one rejected; ten degrees were conferred, viz.: Four Entered Apprentice, three Fellow Craft and three Master Mason.

We recommend that a charter be granted, as Bay City Lodge, No. 771.

NEW BURNSIDE.

Located at New Burnside, in Johnson county. Dispensation was granted January 1, 1884.

At a stated communication, February 5, 1884, a code of by-laws was reported, read to the lodge and entered at large on the record, but there is no evidence that they were ever adopted. The lodge seems to have recognized them as properly adopted, and they present no objectionable features; the record, however, is not so fortunate, and we note a few of its errors:

After a petition had been received and referred to a committee, the Secretary was instructed to ask permission of Reynoldsburg Lodge, which should have been done *before* the petition was received.

Special communications were held March 22d and May 27th and 28th, without a constitutional quorum being present.

On June 16th, while the lodge was "called off," a Fellow Craft—without previous examination—was raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, and the lodge was then closed. It also appears that this new departure was taken under the direction of a Grand Lecturer, who presided, and it is therefore possible that it has become "standard work" in this jurisdiction.

A called communication was held June 18, by order of the Senior Warden, while there is no evidence that the Worshipful Master was absent from the jurisdiction; and on the same evening a Fellow Craft was examined as to his proficiency in a lodge of Master Masons.

The Worshipful Master and Secretary certify to the correctness of this record, and we can not, therefore, doubt it.

Eleven petitions were received, eight candidates were elected and three rejected; twenty-two degrees were conferred, viz.: Eight Entered Apprentice, seven Fellow Craft and seven Master Mason.

We recommend that a charter be granted, as New Burnside Lodge, No. 772.

MANSFIELD.

Located at Mansfield, Piatt county. Dispensation was granted January 14, 1884.

The code of by-laws presented is satisfactory, with the exception of Sec. 2, Art. V., which provides the penalty of exclusion from the lodge, and is objected to for reasons already stated.

The record in some instances fails to show that committees on candidates reported before ballot, and at a special communication, on February 28, an Entered Apprentice was examined as to his proficiency in a lodge of Fellow Crafts. With this exception the record is correct.

Six petitions were received, five were elected and one rejected; twelve degrees were conferred, viz.: Five Entered Apprentice, four Fellow Craft and three Master Mason.

We recommend that a charter be granted, as Mansfield Lodge, No. 773.

LAKE VIEW.

This lodge is located at Lake View, Cook county. Dispensation was granted February 15, 1884.

A printed code of by-laws is submitted which is not attested, nor does the record show that they were ever adopted; they are, however, brief, practical and, with one exception, correct. Section 1, Art. VI., provides that applicants for admission to the lodge shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge at least *four* months. The attention of the brethren is directed to Sec. 2, Art. XII., Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

In many instances the record discloses the nature of the ballot, and it appears from the reading of the minutes that at a stated communication, April 8th, the ballot was spread on *four* petitions at one and the same time, while on the 12th of April *three* candidates were initiated with one ceremony. April 15, Entered Apprentices were advanced without previous examination, and on April 16th and September 6th this formality was dispensed with in the case of Fellow Crafts who were advanced to the degree of Master Mason.

June 10, the petition of Neal A. Oleson was received and referred, but his name nowhere appears in the return of work; and in many other instances the minute of proceedings and return of work do not agree.

Sixteen petitions were received, thirteen candidates were elected and three rejected; thirty-five degrees were conferred, viz.: Thirteen Entered Apprentice, eleven Fellow Craft and eleven Master Mason.

We recommend that a charter be granted, as Lake View Lodge, No. 774.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
SAM. SHANNON,
ED. CORLISS,
G. H. B. TOLLE,
D. B. GRATTAN,
Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 8th, A. L. 5884.
2:30 o'clock P. M.

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

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

Resolved, That the R. W. the Grand Secretary be authorized and instructed to have printed in convenient form 3500 copies of the Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, together with a digest of the decisions of Grand Masters upon questions of Masonic law; and that he furnish one copy to each Grand Officer of this Grand Lodge; one copy to each Past Grand Master; one copy to each District Deputy Grand Master; one copy to each member of standing committees; three copies to each constituent lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that he keep the remaining copies for the use of this Grand Lodge, and for sale to brethren at a price not exceeding 25 cents per copy.

SPECIAL ORDER.

M. W. Bro. Theo. T. Gurney called up the Special Report of the Committee on Correspondence with reference to the Rite of Memphis, and other rites, and moved its adoption, which report was discussed by M. W. Brethren Gurney, Cregier, Robbins, Hawley, Browning, Thomas, and others, and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote—only some ten representatives voting in the negative.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

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

JOHN R. THOMAS, Grand Master.
ALEX. T. DARRAH, Deputy Grand Master.
JOHN C. SMITH, Senior Grand Warden.
JOHN M. PEARSON, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer be respectively thirty thousand dollars.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton called up that portion of the report of the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation which referred to Mizpah Lodge.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the charter be put in the custody of the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, to be held until the legal question of the right or wrong be decided by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and that the report of that Committee be furnished the Grand Master; that based on that report he will grant or withhold the charter on his pleasure.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier in introducing Past Grand Master Rob Morris, of Kentucky, said:

M. W. Grand Master, I have the pleasure of introducing to you M. W. P. G. M. Rob Morris, who is at least 100 years old.

M. W. Grand Master Browning replied:

M. W. Bro. MORRIS: It is with pleasure that I welcome you again to our Grand Lodge. Bro. Cregier, you will escort the brother to the Grand East.

On being presented to the Grand East, the M. W. Grand Master said:

BRETHREN: I have the honor of introducing to you a brother who is not unknown to the most of you, M. W. Brother Rob Morris. Brethren, you will join with me in the Grand Honors.

M. W. Brother Morris responded:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN: I feel greatly complimented by the honor of my reception. Since I had the honor of meeting you last year, it has been a privilege to visit something like one hundred of your lodges throughout the State, and it adds forty years of happy memories to recall the reception I have had generally in your State. There seems to be a disposition everywhere through Illinois to make me welcome; to send me home contented and happy. So I will only say, that if I shall die to-night, I don't know as I can pick out a better time when I shall go to the other world full of pleasant memories of Illinois. I believe there is only one exception. Coming up to-day, a half dozen brethren met me on the street at different places, and every one of them offered me a glass of water. Now there is something about that personal. I leave it to their own consciences to say what it is. But anybody that offers a Kentuckian a glass of water, (applause) ought to be prepared to answer from his hip pocket. [Laughter.]

I will only say, God bless you, Most Worshipful, and all the good fellows of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial and petition of Polar Star Lodge, No. 652, fraternally report that we have carefully considered

the facts as set forth in the petition, and do not think the circumstances of the case are such as to warrant any appeal to this Grand Lodge for pecuniary assistance, and we therefore recommend that the request be not granted.

Fraternally submitted,

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

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

Your committee, to whom was referred the resolution presented by R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, would recommend that the resolution be adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

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

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

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2, Paragraph 3, Article IX., Part 1, of the By-Laws, your committee submit the following estimate of the probable expenses of the Grand Lodge for the coming year:

Mileage and per diem	$18,000 00
Salaries of Grand Officers	4,500 00
Printing and stationery	3,000 00
Postage and expressage	1,000 00
Expenses of Grand Master	300 00
Miscellaneous	2,000 00
Total	$28,800 00

Fraternally submitted,

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

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

W. Bro. James A. Rose, from the Committee on Petitions, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully report that the following cases have been passed upon, viz.:

No. 1. Petition for restoration of J. J. Van Dyke, expelled from Clay Lodge, No. 153, in 1867. Petition withdrawn by petitioner.

No. 2. Petition of Franklin Marsh for restoration. Recommended by Toulon Lodge, No. 93. Petition does not show what petitioner was expelled for when expelled, nor from what lodge expelled; and for want of information as to the merits of the case, committee recommend that petition be referred back to petitioner for the amendments above indicated.

No. 3. Petition of E. Baxter for restoration. Expelled from Reclamation Lodge, No. 54. Reclamation Lodge is extinct. Petitioner does not state in petition what he was expelled for, but in his petition uses very abusive language towards all the members of Reclamation Lodge. The petition is not accompanied by any recommendation whatever. Committee recommend that the petition be not granted.

No. 4. Petition of Arthur Burgesser for restoration. Expelled from Versailles Lodge, No. 108. Petitioner is recommended for restoration by a bare two-thirds vote of the lodge, the vote standing 11 for restoration and 5 against. In view of this, and that the petition does not state the offense for which petitioner was expelled, the committee recommend that the petition be not granted.

No. 5. Petition of R. B. Holmes for restoration. Expelled from Blaney Lodge, No. 271. No statement is made as to cause of expulsion. The reason given by Blaney Lodge for this omission is that the records were burned; but the committee have from Past Grand Master D. C. Cregier a statement to the effect that the offense of R. B. Holmes was the violation of a public statute, some twenty years ago. Blaney Lodge unanimously recommend his restoration. The committee recommend his restoration.

No. 6. Petition of D. R. Craw for restoration. Expelled from Mt. Erie Lodge, No. 331, for disobeying lodge summons. Expelled in 1873. As the petition is unanimously concurred in by Mt. Erie Lodge, committee recommend that the prayer of petition be granted.

No. 7. Petition of Frank Baxter for restoration. Expelled from Dundee Lodge, No. 190, for un-Masonic conduct toward a brother Mason, William Dolton. Petition is recommended by almost a unanimous vote of the lodge, and also by a statement in writing signed by William Dolton, the brother against whom the offense was committed. Restoration recommended by committee.

No. 8. Petition of Abraham Gottgehren for restoration. Expelled from Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, for drunkenness. While the petition is recommended by a

two-thirds vote of Carrollton Lodge, there is no evidence before the committee that the petitioner has made a complete reformation, and they can not recommend his restoration, but do recommend that if evidence be furnished to the Grand Master showing complete reformation, that he be empowered to restore said petitioner, if it shall be consistent with the welfare of Masonry.

No. 9. Petition of John G. Dodge, for removal of disability imposed by Grand Master Browning. The disability was imposed upon Bro. Dodge for disobeying Grand Lodge By-Laws while Master of Chenoa Lodge, No. 292. For full particulars, see proceedings of Grand Lodge of 1883, page seven (7). The disability imposed was that Bro. Dodge be debarred of again exercising the prerogatives of Worshipful Master during the pleasure of Grand Lodge. As Bro. Dodge has been under this punishment for over a year, and perhaps has learned a valuable lesson thereby, and has the unanimous vote of his lodge in favor of the petition, the committee recommend that the Grand Lodge remove his disabilities.

In conclusion, the committee beg to say that, in many of the cases in which they have not recommended the granting of the petitions, it perhaps would have been otherwise if a full statement of the facts had been given, either by the petitioner or by the lodge recommending the petition. Before intelligent action can be taken by the committee, the facts should be given fully and clearly. We therefore fraternally recommend to the subordinate lodges that hereafter, in recommending petitions for restoration, that a full statement under lodge seal accompany said petition.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES A. ROSE,
WILL R. WILEY,
J. F. TAYLOR,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

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

Resolved, That a correct interpretation of the Grand Lodge By-Laws relating to lodges under dispensation, forbids that any brother shall be permitted to sign a petition of a charter for a lodge under dispensation, except those who united in the original petition for the dispensation, and brethren raised therein under such dispensation.

CALLED OFF.

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

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

THURSDAY, October 9th, A. L. 5884.
9 o'clock A. M.

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on yesterday.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

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

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

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

ED. S. MULLINER,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
JOHN A. LADD,
Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage	Per Diem	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Daniel M. Browning	Grand Master	307	$30 70	$..	$30 70	Benton.
John R. Thomas	Deputy Grand Master	402	40 20	6	46 20	Metropolis.
A. T. Darrah	Senior Grand Warden	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
John C. Smith	Junior Grand Warden	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
Loyal L. Munn	Grand Secretary	121	12 10	...	12 10	Freeport.
Leslie A. Munn	Deputy Grand Secretary	121	12 10	...	12 10	Freeport.
Thomas S. Mather	Grand Pursuivant	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
James C. McMurtry	Grand Marshal	160	16 00	6	22 00	Henderson.
John C. Bagby	Grand Standard Bearer	225	22 50	6	28 50	Rushville.
John W. Thrift	Grand Sword Bearer	402	40 20	6	46 20	Metropolis.
Leroy A. Goddard	Senior Grand Deacon	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Rowley Page	Junior Grand Deacon	164	16 40	6	22 40	Galesburg.
George W. Hamilton	Grand Steward	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City.
S. T. Webber	Grand Steward	297	29 70	6	35 70	El Dorado.
E. L. Stoker	Grand Steward	253	25 30	6	31 30	Centralia.
John Davis	Grand Steward	314	31 40	6	37 40	Carbondale.
Robert R. Stevens	Grand Tyler	....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
John D. Gillham	Grand Chaplain	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Walter A. Stevens	1st District.	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
Daniel G. Avery	2d "	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
John O'Neil	3d "	...	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
Jacob Krohn	5th "	121	12 10	6	18 10	Freeport.
E. T. E. Becker	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll
C. Puffer	8th "	37	3 70	6	9 70	Joliet.
R. D McDonald	9th "	99	9 90	6	15 90	LaSalle.
George H. Sampson	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton.
Frank G. Welton	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge.
John W. Green	12th "	220	22 00	6	28 00	Astoria.
J. L. Burkholder	13th "	173	17 30	6	23 30	Maquon.
A. W. Martin	14th "	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
J. H. C. Dill	15th "	138	13 80	6	19 80	Heyworth.
John P. Norvell	16th "	124	12 40	6	18 40	Danville.
J. L. Scott	17th "	172	17 20	6	23 20	Mattoon.
C. F. Tenney	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
Zimri A Enos	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
Thomas J. Bronson	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
B. Mendenhall	21st "	223	22 30	6	28 30	Dallas City.
George W Davis	22d "	249	24 90	6	30 90	Carrollton.
W. E. Bacon	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
G. A. Slanker	24th "	234	23 40	6	29 40	Olney.
Hiram W. Hubbard	25th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Centralia.
Samuel Rawson	26th "	279	27 90	6	33 90	Troy.
James Douglas	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester.
E. J. Ingersoll	28th "	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale.
W. J. Elwell	29th "	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawneetown.
P. W Barclay	30th "	365	36 50	6	42 50	Cairo.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	$26 30	$20	$46 30	Quincy.
Dewitt C. Cregier	....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
J. A. Hawley	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
C. H. Patton	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Joseph E. Dyas	154	$15 40	$35	$50 40	Paris.
Monroe C. Crawford	329	32 90	35	67 90	Jonesboro.
John M. Pearson	257	25 70	35	60 70	Godfrey.
George M. Haynes	....	.....	35	35 00	Chicago.
W. S. Cantrell	307	30 70	35	65 70	Benton.
CHARTERED LODGES.					
C. Kirkpatrick	329	$32 90	$35	$67 90	Anna.
S. S. Chance	249	24 90	35	59 90	Salem.
John McCullough	234	23 40	35	58 40	Olney.
H. G. Calhoun	194	19 40	35	54 40	Keithsburg.
Thomas M. Crossman	266	26 60	35	61 60	Edwardsville.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Henry E. Hamilton	....	.....	$35	$35 00	Chicago
Samuel Shannon	252	$25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
D. B. Grattan	307	30 70	20	50 70	Gallatin
Edwin Corliss	402	40 20	20	60 20	Metropolis.
G. H. B. Tolle	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
Ed. S. Mulliner	263	$26 30	$35	$61 30	Quincy.
George W. Cyrus	242	24 20	35	59 20	Camp Point.
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	35	46 00	Sterling.
FINANCE.					
Edward C. Pace	266	$26 20	$20	$46 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard	....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Samuel W. Waddle	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

CREDENTIALS.

John A. Waugh	360	$36 00	$20	$56 00	Md. City.
John H. Barton	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
H. A. Forman	288	28 80	20	48 80	DuQuoin.

OBITUARIES.

Frank W. Havill	252	$25 20	$20	$45 20	Mt. Carmel.
W. H. Curtin	261	26 10	20	46 10	Carlyle.
W. R. Ward	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.

PETITIONS.

James A. Rose	352	$35 20	$20	$55 20	Golconda.
J. F. Taylor	337	33 70	20	53 70	Elizabethtown.
W. R. Wiley	339	33 90	20	53 90	Vienna.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

J. I. McClintock	283	$28 30	$25	$53 30	Carmi.
Owen Scott	199	19 90	20	39 90	Effingham.
George W. Hill	316	31 60	20	51 60	Murphysboro.

RAILROADS.

William Jenkins	84	$8 40	$35	$43 40	Mendota.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

Edward Cook	.....	.....	$15	$15 00	Chicago.
W. B. Grimes	255	$25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.
J. E. Evans	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT.

L. B. Boswell	263	26 30	$15	$41 30	Quincy.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	F. W. Vorndam	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	Daniel Lawrence	315	31 50	6	37 50
Harmony	3	Max Minter	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	R. H. Moon	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	E. W. Smith	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	E. P. Vail	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville	9	Geo. C Ray	228	22 80	6	28 80
Warren	14	L. H. Adams	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	A. J. Harbers	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance	16	Ed. L. Wahl	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb	17	John H. Fuhr	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton	19	John Bennett	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	S. S. Wilson	239	23 90	6	29 90
St. Clair	24	T. C. Knoebel	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	D. G. Tomlinson	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram	26	C. F. Sheppard	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa	27	W. G. Weston	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	O. Foglemarke	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon	31	Walter Watson	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental	33	J. E. Norton	.....	.....	4	4 00
Barry	34	H. R. Gray	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	Chas. Clarey	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	John Old	187	18 70	6	24 70
Monmouth	37	D. D. Dunkle	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hermon	39	Wm. F Bader	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	W. L. Milligan	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Jos. Davidson	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	Thos. W. Stevenson	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	Moses Black	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	T. M. Watson	246	24 60	4	28 60
Temple	46	C. F. Hitchcock	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia	47	J. F Lyerly	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	W. J. Powers	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge	49	John P. Hand	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	John Hill	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	M. W. Miller	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	A. J. Leslie	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	Wm. Price	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	John C. Kerr	277	27 70	6	33 70
Pittsfield	56	G. W. Shaw	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trio	57	H. C. Cleaveland	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal	58	H. E. Huston	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston	59	George Lytle	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere	60	George W. Dean	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	R. C Newell	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	W. E. Hughes	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	R. H. Flanigan	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Samuel Mather	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville	66	D. M. Eiker	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia	67	D. B. Gates	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	J. C. Johnson	168	16 80	6	22 80
Social	70	J. M. Durley	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central	71	B. F. Cleverly	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	B. W. Tackenberg	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	Samuel Widdowson	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe	75	J. Love	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo	76	A. H. Bell	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie	77	J. H Mann	154	15 40	6	21 40
Waukegan	78	H. L. Hatley	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott	79	John L Nichols	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall	80	T. A. Smith	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	A. W. Peet	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt	84	Philip Wolf	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	John D. Valentine	290	29 00	4	33 00
Kaskaskia	86	H. E. Seymore	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski	87	John R. Ayres	169	16 90	6	22 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem	Total.....
Havana	88	L. R. Hanck	198	$ 19 80	$ 6	$ 25 80
Fellowship	89	W. S. Washburn	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	C. C. Nichols	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis	91	Thomas Woods	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart	92	J. R. Goodfellow	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	Levi Stillman	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	R. R. Reynolds	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	P. Householder	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior	97	J. N. Galloway	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor	98	J. F. Hoover	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	W. R. Crossman	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria	100	T. W. Price	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford	102	Thomas G. Lawler	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia	103	S. B. Mitchell	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown	104	A. J. Betts	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester	105	George E. Young	235	23 50	6	29 50
Versailles	108	Thomas J. Russell	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	James Wilson	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	R. F. Cunningham	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	W. C. Lence	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	L. D. Romberger	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns	113	R. C. Humbert	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline	114	W. E. Miller	272	27 20	6	33 20
Vermont	116	P. R. Johnson	213	21 30	4	25 30
Elgin	117	N. L. Stilson	36	3 60	6	9 60
Waverly	118	D. B. Hutchison	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	W. H. Kister	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound	122	James Brooks	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka	123	James Peterson	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar	124	John A. Gorich	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	P. A. Brady	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire	126	T. J. Edwards	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch	127	A. Trotter	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh	128	J. T. Chenault	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield	129	W. A. Saylor	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion	130	George O. Webster	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	John B. Young	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw	132	N. Campbell	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	J. E. Gorham	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore	134	J. F. Siowright	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima	135	A. J. Ewing	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville	136	J. M. McNutt	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk	137	S. J. Pake	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo	138	L. Barber	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	A. W. Adams	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	John Von Gunter	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City	141	T. F. Talmage	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames	142	H. W. Booth	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	James V. Aldrich	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb	144	S. O Vaughn	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson	145	C. H. Latham	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre	146	L. T. Wellman	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	W. T. Harbison	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	J. O. Hartley	147	14 70	6	20 70
Vienna	150	P. T. Chapman	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill	151	John Patrick	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	E. K. Morgan	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay	153	George T. Auglin	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell	154	Jacob Yapp	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha	155	George W. Thompson	164	16 40	4	20 40
Delavan	156	H. M. Gillmore	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	A. M. Lindley	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	Charles C. Colby	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee	159	F. C. Rosseter	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia	160	H. H. Hill	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden	161	L. N. Roland	207	20 70	6	26 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Hope	162	E. D. Grenslet	310	$31 00	$6	$37 00
Westfield	163	Charles Downey	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins	164	W. C. Gilbert	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta	165	John G Bourne	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	B. A. Weber	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford	168	J. A. McConnell	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	John H. Palmer	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	G. W. Graham	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard	171	P. Flood	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	John M. Burkholder	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	Henry Andrus	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	O. J. Wilsey	133	13 30	6	19 30
Matteson	175	John B. Fithian	37	3 70	4	7 70
Mendota	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	J. R. Ripley	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	P. M. James	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	R. B. Tate	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	A. J. Combs	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	John Denald	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian	183	S. Ed. Snow	73	7 30	4	11 30
Abingdon	185	John B. Smith	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie	187	F. J. Crawford	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus	188	L. Lessman	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City	189	J. M. Fay	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	A. M. Wilbern	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington	192	Emerson Clark	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick	193	John Jackson	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom	194	C. W. Bradshaw	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe	195	W. O. Butler	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	John Erwin	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	N. H. Close	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview	198	R. B. Delm	162	16 20	6	22 20
Homer	199	M. J. Spencer	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba	200	W. L. Hallam	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia	201	James J. Giles	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavely	203	I. J. Taylor	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	T. A. Wilson	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian	205	T. D. Palmer	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield	206	J. W. Tullis	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	Francis M. Ward	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	F. Martin	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	George M. Ackroyd	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln	210	H. Sherman	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	O. H. Cheney	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman	212	W. G. Wallace	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	I. M. Vanhorn	206	20 60	4	24 60
Gillespie	214	George M. Jones	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	F. M. Nigh	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	D. J. Holloway	211	21 10	4	25 10
New Salem	218	W. H. Laird	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	John Rutherford	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet	220	J. D. Brown	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy	221	C. A. Barley	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	H. F. Caldwell	142	14 20	4	18 20
Keeney	223	C. I. McIntyre	180	18 00	4	22 00
Pana	226	John Hair	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	A. H. Gray	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington	228	F. Tally	174	17 40	6	23 40
New Haven	230	J. H. Gooddy	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet	231	Thomas Roach	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers	232	John P. Lamar	409	40 90	6	46 90
Blandinsville	233	George S. Fisher	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	Jacob Messmore	288	28 80	6	34 80
Charter Oak	236	W. E. Longhmiller	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	J. W. Morris	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	M. Blackmore	242	24 20	6	30 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Mt. Carmel	239	J. Zimmerman	252	$25 20	$6	$31 20
Western Star	240	J. B. A. Collan	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	T. C. McKinney	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	O. P. Stoddard	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon	244	F. Barker	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	I. Norman	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso	246	David Dunn	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris	247	M. A. Cushing	109	10 90	6	16 90
Golden Gate	248	B. F. Bradbury	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	Thomas A. Jones	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	George W. Henderson	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	C. M. Draper	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	A. McArthur	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	F. M. Nance	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	F. L. Thayer	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson	255	R. C. Clark	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw	257	J. B. Dodge	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	R. G. McHenry	172	17 20	6	23 20
Channahon	262	W. T. Smith	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	C. H. Warren	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	Samuel Dysart	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	F. V. Barnett	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston	266	F. M. Beleymer	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	John G. Schwartz	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris	268	D. M. Weider	154	15 40	6	21 40
Wheaton	269	W. H. Johnson	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	J. M. Wilson	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney	271	William F. Crouse	.....	.....	6	6 00
Carmi	272	John M. Minicke	283	28 30	6	34 30
Miners	273	J. C. Caldarwood	172	17 20	6	23 20
Byron	274	W. A. Grove	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton	275	N. D. McEvers	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	John T. Ledbetter	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	George J. Schaller	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess	278	Adam C. Schadle	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga	279	H. A. Aldrich	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	J. W. Winn	167	16 70	6	22 70
Brooklyn	282	Theo. Doty	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor	283	L. D. Woodruff	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin	285	A. G. Payne	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth	286	J. G. Follin	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto	287	Green B. Davis	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	A. N. Hollenback	68	6 80	6	12 80
Wataga	291	H. P. Wood	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa	292	Charles Nichels	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	E. S. Bentley	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dills	295	O. J. Reese	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy	296	J. N. Wellman	203	20 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	J. K. P. Little	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconda	298	D. Huntingdon	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg	299	V. Kenney	190	19 90	6	25 90
Hinckley	301	G. E. Hobbs	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand	302	P. Patterson	104	10 40	4	14 40
Raven	303	George R. Schamp	44	4 40	6	10 40
Omarga	305	George B. Fickle	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs	306	N. B. Crawford	127	12 70	6	18 70
T. J. Pickett	307	J. W. Haynes	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	E. Isbell	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard	309	R. Coventry	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn	310	John T. Richards	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning	311	G. A. Stanley	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic	312	W. H. Moore	170	17 00	6	23 00
York	313	James Foster	191	19 10	6	25 10
Palatine	314	Charles Sigwalt	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin	315	D. Busse	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas	316	T. N. Baur	99	9 90	4	13 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
J. L. Anderson	318	G. H Slingerland	227	$22 70	$6	$28 70
Doric	319	John G. Beatty	160	16 00	4	20 00
Malta	320	R. M. Hevenor	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap	321	W. Lane	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	J. L Turner	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient	323	A. W. Raymond	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg	325	F. M. Pickett	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry	327	W. C. McKanny, Jr	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona	330	George W Sawyer	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie	331	A. Buckley	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola	332	W H Lamb	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	Charles W. Prouty	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	S G. Ellsgood	236	23 60	4	27 60
Schiller	335	H. Hedrick	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Columbia	336	J. T Smith	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	G L. Stevenson	152	15 20	6	21 20
Kedron	340	R. Kimball	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	J. Godfrey	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield	342	J. H Hewitt	282	28 20	6	34 20
Milledgeville	345	T. P Ruth	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse	346	P R Leonard	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	W A. Robinson	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	John P Weger	214	21 40	6	27 40
Fairview	350	Mathias Swegle	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton	351	M. Katz	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	J. W. Wooberry	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook	353	S. B. Gaines	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	L. B. McCarter	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	W. E Lehr	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage	356	Joseph White	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion	358	J. D. Bliss	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	C Spalding	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	O. T Herrick	187	18 70	6	24 70
Douglas	361	F. J. Scherve	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble	362	James H. Beckett	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb	363	M. W. French	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	F. Nickerson	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	G. A. Stadler	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	A. D. Kaga	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	R. S. Petrie	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson	368	M. V. B. Montgomery	290	29 00	4	33 00
Newman	369	J. M. Smith	166	16 60	6	22 60
Chambersburg	373	James L. Metz	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	G. M. Alexander	69	6 90	6	12 90
Archimedes	377	Charles Keil	295	29 50	6	35 50
Aroma	378	J. C. Danforth	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	John Kidder	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	B. F Grover	283	28 30	6	34 30
M. R. Thompson	381	A. W. Greene	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill	382	Thomas Gibbs	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille	383	George J. Rice	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	W. Wilson	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	F. Stedman	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	M. D. Frazer	231	23 10	6	29 10
Youngstown	387	J. S. Ratekin	197	19 70	6	25 70
El Dara	388	W. R. Landrum	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	F S. Hatch	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore	390	I. N. Moore	172	17 20	6	23 20
Tolono	391	W. E. Handy	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	W. H. Anghinbaugh	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair	393	C. R. Matson	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville	394	J. G. Marston	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point	396	A. J Funkhouser	180	18 00	2	20 00
Shiloh	397	J. M. Shempp	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy	398	Thomas Bagott	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	James Lawson	118	11 80	6	17 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Pacific	400	H. Holloway	169	$16 90	$6	$22 90
Odell	401	Charles E. Axt	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	H. R. Fuller	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	Thomas W. Mehan	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia	404	C. A. Palmer	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	J. P. Jepposen	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto	406	P. Greenwood	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	I. J. Lamb	160	16 00	6	22 00
Thos. J. Turner	409	C. E. Becker	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra	410	F. Reese	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hesperia	411	W. M. Brown	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen	412	John L. Marvel	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	John Weber	169	16 90	6	16 90
Paxton	416	B. F. Mason	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	David Samuels	77	7 70	4	11 70
Freeburg	418	P. Herman, Jr.	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	J. S. Whittenburg	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon	420	C. A. Anderson	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn	421	A. D. Buckingham	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	Geo. C. Fry	...	.....	6	6 00
Lanark	423	R. P. Wales	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter	424	J. B. Mayes	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville	426	J. P. Gobble	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud	427	F. Kemp	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	C. N. Lawson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse	429	L. A. Kenney	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick	430	J. Brown	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	J. M. Willard	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	G. W. Miller	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	R. W. Milar	129	12 90	6	18 90
Makanda	434	John A. Willy	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	A. B. E. Adams	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	A. Shire	...	.....	6	6 00
Luce	439	W. H. Govert	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo	440	J. W. McKinney	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	F. Martin	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	William W. Bruce	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire	443	E. G. Ball	55	5 50	4	9 50
Chesterfield	445	S. L. Berryman	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka	446	F. B. Harris	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	L. C. Conover	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City	448	Morton W. Thompson	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon	449	J. A. Harrison	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami	450	Thomas Jarrett	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell	451	L. T. Watkins	193	19 30	6	25 30
Grant	452	John H. Askins	263	26 30	6	32 30
New Hartford	453	J. Schwartz	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	W. H. Austin	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving	455	A. A. Rhinehard	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	J. W. Scott	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow	457	Linsfield Shaddrick	340	34 00	4	38 00
Blazing Star	458	John W. Erwin	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler	459	W. G. Diddle	242	24 20	6	30 20
Jeffersonville	460	W. Bestow	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	W. H. Tunnell	234	23 40	6	29 40
Fremont	462	E. H. Graves	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	J. T. Gardner	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	E. McClure	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville	465	C. H. Phelps	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden	466	J. F. F. Wallace	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	S. G. Washburn	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	P. H. Hielt	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	C. C. Aldrich	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	J. J. Badwell	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	R. A. McClelland	50	5 00	4	9 00
Amity	472	G. M. D. Gregory	30	3 00	6	9 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Gordon	473	Maurice Marcort	258	$25 80	$6	$31 80
Columbia	474	W. H. Horine, Jr	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville	475	A. T. Strange	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	E. S. Starritt	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	James Bane	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades	478	Charles A. Wall	...	.....	6	6 00
Wyoming	479	L. W. Bloomer	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan	480	A. H. Wiltz	156	15 60	6	21 60
Lexington	482	John L Langstaff	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	James R. Scott	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	Thomas W. Kepley	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	Frank S Nash	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	H C Mitchell	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	J. T Evans	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	A C. Terhune	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon	490	J Martin	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	H. J. Platt	188	18 80	6	24 80
Libertyville	492	L. H. Howell	32	3 20	6	9 20
Tower Hill	493	J. K. P. McCullough	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort	495	W. M. Jayner	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee	496	J. W. Aiken	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma	497	John L. Hart	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	Gus. Michaelis	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul	500	J. M. Grout	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	Nelson Grant, Jr	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull	502	J. W. Willis	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin	503	J. M. Headley	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis	504	Alex Paschal	280	28 00	6	34 00
O. H. Miner	506	B. F. Hartman	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	W. P. Prentiss	...	.....	6	6 00
Parkersburg	509	D. H. Green	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody	510	T. L Irwin	258	25 80	6	31 80
Clintonville	511	Jonathan Fefft	39	3 90	4	7 90
Wade-Barney	512	E. D. Bone	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	A. B. Abbott	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dement	515	Z. A Landers	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia	516	A. C. Wakely	172	17 20	4	21 20
Litchfield	517	Thomas W Hefley	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	A. B. Holliday	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	R. L. McReynolds	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	John Spire	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	D. W Peden	186	18 60	4	22 60
Chatham	523	B. G Smith	194	19 40	4	23 40
Evans	524	F. S. Belden	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	T. J Dunn	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	R S Leonard	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rossville	527	H. H Dipler	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka	528	F. N. Weise	51	5 10	4	9 10
Adams	529	J. H. Vickers	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	L J. Dawdy	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton	531	J. J. Hodges	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	C H R. Thomas	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont	533	D F. Piper	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	John G. Moss	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	John M Hanna	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield	536	A. H Tyler	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	J B. Miller	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport	538	Robert Whitney	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chatsworth	539	W G. Messler	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem	540	R R. Jampolis	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel	541	R T. Worley	195	19 50	4	23 50
Towanda	542	Samuel Marsh	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova	543	I. Cool	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544	G F Hilig	210	21 00	6	27 00
Elkhart	545	W H. Vanmeter	167	16 70	6	22 70
Valley	547	John M. Lees	174	17 40	6	23 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Apple River	548	M. Maynard	151	15 10	$6	$ 21 10
Sharon	550	O. Wilkinson	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin	551	Ed Pearce	188	18 80	6	24 80
Long Point	552	B. F. Colehower	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River	554	F. Tyrrell	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt	555	J Weil	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	James M King	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	F M. Clettenburg	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland	558	W T Boston	67	6 70	4	10 70
Thomson	559	G W. Sweet	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	F Jones	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity	561	O D. Wilcox	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge	562	A B. Roberson	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton	563	J K. Cadwallader	270	27 00	6	33 00
Winslow	564	D C Gaylord	142	14 20	6	20 20
Pleasant Hill	565	J W. Cannon	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany	566	J. F. Happer	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	James A Jones, Jr	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	W. H. Pringle	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	E. E. Sampson	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	H. A. Maxwell	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	John F Peck	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	G. C. Walker	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	C. E Fenton	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	B. I. Van Conrt	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	W. L Smith	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City	578	R A. Young	190	19 00	6	25 00
Elbridge	579	C. L Holley	165	16 50	6	22 50
Hazel Dell	580	D H Sanford	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola	581	Jos Gattinger	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley	582	C L Hutchison	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland	583	J. A. Keith	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Wm. R Hoyle, Jr.	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher	585	O. Z Housley	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	C A McKinney	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy	588	George Rawson	279	27 90	6	33 90
Elwood	589	J. Danner	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount	590	A Trimble	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman	591	O. R. Morey	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	W. Eads	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	J. H. Cross	182	18 20	6	24 20
National	596	J D Adney	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lostant	597	W. F Willey	115	11 50	6	17 50
Cerro Gordo	600	H. C. Jones	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede	601	S M Gentry	225	22 50	4	26 50
Watson	602	Charles E. Miller	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	J Ishler	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron	604	D A. Clary	73	7 30	6	13 30
Allen	605	J S Lackey	139	13 90	6	19 90
Streator	607	H I. Merritt	89	8 90	6	14 90
Sheldon	609	I. T Hereford	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	E. L. Cronk	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park	611	H. J. De Vry	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River	612	John W. Niles	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	George W. Eaglin	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest	614	R. M. Ballard	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	C. Reinbach	227	22 70	6	28 70
Milan	617	J L. Hardin	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	F. G Mourning	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick	619	P. H. Shelton	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope	620	A Robinson	179	17 90	6	23 90
Venice	621	F Kohl	287	27 80	4	31 80
Locust	623	J S. C Cussius	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	James D Brooks	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	A. C Smith	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	W. F. Hoyt	80	8 00	6	14 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ridge Farm	632	A. A. Sulcer	142	$14 20	$6	$20 20
E. F. W. Ellis	633	Thomas Ferguson	93	9 30	4	13 30
Rochester	635	J. M. Fiery	193	19 30	4	23 30
Peotone	636	E. B. Shumway	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	A Lindstrom	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet	641	H. L. Ogden	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	W. H. Elliott	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier	643	Charles F. Sittig	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City	644	Zach. Wirt	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose	645	J. K. Lindbarger	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk	646	C. E. Wright	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville	647	I. Stokes	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	W. E. Cady	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington	650	T. D. Hinckley	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star	651	W. J. Briggs	160	16 00	6	22 00
Polar Star	652	W H. Rogers	297	29 70	6	35 70
Greenview	653	R. S. Robinson	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	D. McMillan	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	Jacob Stalter	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette	657	F Baronowsky	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	J. A Montgomery	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert	659	G. M. Evatt	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	J. W. Esque	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	John L Burnett	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo	664	W. C. Harned	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	W. H Anderson	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	Thomas Barlow	203	20 30	6	26 30
Erie	667	G. G. Mathew	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	J R. Ennis	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	M. Kettner	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore	670	E. Tackabury	232	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville	672	H. N Boulden	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	J. S. Garrett	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	M. Schmitz	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee	675	G. C. Drennan	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676	D. M. Erskine	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	James M Pearce	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sheffield	678	Jacob Keeley	257	25 70	4	29 70
Illinois City	679	W. H Kistler	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	C T Jacobson	148	14 80	6	20 80
Morrisonville	681	J. M. Pence	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	W. Marshall	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	D C Salsbury	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia	684	J. F. Ferguson	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	G. S. Snow	163	16 30	0	22 30
Garfield	686	B. T. Wright	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville	687	P. Rubendall	123	12 30	6	18 30
Clifton	688	Peter Wright	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood	690	S D. Anderson	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	D. H. Moore	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	John Greene	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	C. C. Stotlar	321	32 10	6	38 10
Centre	694	G. A Ladd	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill	695	T J. Cross	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive	696	E. M Miller	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	H H. Brown	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton	698	A N Rosecrans	188	18 80	6	24 80
Pleasant Plains	700	Sylvester Conner	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	James M McCulloch	351	35 10	6	41 10
Alexandria	702	C. W. Postlewaite	172	17 20	4	21 20
St. Andrews's	703	Marvin E Smith	.....	.....	6	6 00
Braidwood	704	F. S. Packard	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	John M. Darr	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa	706	Thomas J. Fritts	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle	707	Adolph Sumerlin	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star	709	George Steely	99	9 90	6	15 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem	Total.....
Farmer City	710	Henry Funk	130	$13 00	$6	$19 00
Providence	711	A. Dunning	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	W. C. Hadley	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	A. Tenny	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown	714	A. S. Twebaugh	134	13 40	4	17 40
Elvaston	715	W. Enlow	235	23 50	6	29 50
Calumet	716	Ferdinand Schapper	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana	717	Henry Pratt	.....	.....	6	6 00
May	718	S. S. Brill	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill	719	Miles D Baker	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	Elijah Ross	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	J. M. Crunk	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville	724	Levi M. Dick	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin	725	John S Hewins	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule	726	John T. Bullen	.....	.....	6	6 00
Waterman	728	Enoch P. Rowley	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek	729	E L Darrow	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	T H. Humphrey	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731	W. B. Arnold	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	I. F. Harter	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson	733	James O. Hughes	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	J. P. Harris	182	18 20	4	22 20
Sheridan	735	James Jennings	66	6 60	6	12 60
Dennison	736	R. R. Tumblin	184	18 40	6	24 40
Arrowsmith	737	T. W. Maurice	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lakeside	739	C. J. Manville	....	.....	6	6 00
New Holland	741	Samuel Faverty	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	George T. Pearce	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	Warren Newcomb	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	J. D. Bellamy	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	G. W Weaver	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon	746	L. B. Chenoweth	143	14 30	4	18 30
Centennial	747	B. L Tabler	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	C J. Haller	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin	749	Enoch Summers	316	31 60	4	35 60
Lyndon	750	Henry E. Helms	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lonnsbury	751	W. A. Loomis	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale	752	J W. Smith	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cornell	753	Henry M. Cornell	100	10 00	6	16 00
Ogden	754	T. E. Silkey	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption	755	James H. Seyler	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville	756	John M. Donnell	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	C Bradford	71	7 10	6	13 10
Mystic Star	758	C. E. Brown	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hickory Hill	759	Syria J Branson	276	27 60	6	33 60
Belle Flower	760	George H. Mitton	121	12 10	6	18 10
Sibley	761	Wm. A. Bicket	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter	762	J. B. VanMeter	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete	763	R A Hughes	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan	764	Peter Cofer	173	17 30	6	23 30
Littleton	766	Lewis C. Seeley	237	23 70	6	29 70

R. W. Bro. W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, asked permission to make a supplemental report, showing the condition of the treasury after the close of the Grand Lodge and the payment of the mileage and per diem of the present session. Permission was granted.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

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

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

Your Committee on Jurisprudence fraternally report that the only decision referred to in the annual report of the Grand Master, which has come before your committee, is as follows:

"A member of a lodge can not be disciplined for objecting to a brother who is not a member, visiting the lodge. Nor can his reasons for objecting be inquired into."

Your committee regard this decision as being entirely in accord with well settled principles of Masonic law and usage, and would recommend that the same be approved by the Grand Lodge.

The statement embodied in the other published answer, that in the trial of Masonic offenses there is no statute of limitations, we also consider correct.

The following resolution is submitted to your committee, viz: "*Resolved*, that brethren signing a petition for a lodge U. D., can not be debarred from signing the petition for a charter."

Your committee is of the opinion that this resolution comprehends a just and proper rule to be observed, and recommend that it be adopted. Your committee is of the further opinion upon this subject, that a petition for a charter should contain only the names of the brethren contained in the original letters of dispensation, and the names of such brethren as may have been made Masons while the lodge was working under dispensation. Nor should any other names than those specified be entered in the charter.

Your committee is asked to give a decision of what constitutes a trial upon alleged objections to the advancement of a brother to the second or third degree, as provided in Sec. 3, Art. XVI, Part 2d, Grand Lodge By-Laws. Your committee construe the by-laws to mean that when objections are entertained against a brother seeking advancement, and such brother demands trial, that the objections must be formulated into charges and the trial thereof is to be conducted as laid down in Grand Lodge By-Laws. The status of an E. A. or F. C. would depend upon the result of such trial, viz: acquittal, expulsion, suspension or reprimand.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
JAMES A. HAWLEY,
CHAS. H. PATTON,
DEWITT C. CREGIER.

W. Bro. H. Jones presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

Resolved, By the M. W. Grand Lodge in annual communication assembled, that the practice of charging a fee for affiliation from Master Masons in good standing is one tending to encourage *non-affiliation* and *retaining* membership in distant lodges, thereby violating the spirit of Art. XXI., Sec. 1 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge. Subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction which have not already done so, are advised to amend their by-laws in accordance with this recommendation.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

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

R. W. Rev. George W. Scawthon..	*Grand Chaplain*.....	Murphysboro.
R. W. W. S. Hooper.....	*Grand Orator*.....	Farmer City.
W. Leslie A. Munn.....	*Deputy Grand Secretary*.....	Freeport.
W. Eugene L. Stoker.....	*Grand Pursuivant*.....	Centralia.
W. James C. McMurtry.....	*Grand Marshal*.....	Henderson.
W. Rowley Page.....	*Grand Standard Bearer*.....	Galesburg.
W. B. Mendenhall.....	*Grand Sword Bearer*.....	Dallas City.
W. Leroy A. Goddard.....	*Senior Grand Deacon*.....	Marion.
W. Thomas S. Mather.....	*Junior Grand Deacon*.....	Springfield.
W. George W. Hamilton.....	*Grand Steward*.....	Prairie City.
W. A. B. Wicker.....	*Grand Steward*.....	Austin.
W. W. O. Butler.....	*Grand Steward*.....	La Harpe.
W. J. G. Marston.....	*Grand Steward*.....	Jerseyville.
Bro. Robert R. Stevens.....	*Grand Tyler*.....	Chicago.

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

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

REMARKS—By the Grand Master.

At the conclusion of his installation, the Grand Master said:

M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren: There never has yet been a time in my life when I felt so poorly able to thank the Craft from the bottom of my heart of hearts for this manifestation of their love and confidence. From boyhood's

early years it has been the ambition of my life, and an excusable one I am sure you will grant me, to be Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. For fifteen long and weary years I have been a member of this Grand Lodge. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, by your preference I have been raised higher and higher, until to-day I find myself your loving brother and Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction.

With such ability as the Grand Master has given me, and may give me hereafter, I will do everything in my power to discharge the duties of the office to which you have elevated me with credit to myself, having in mind always the good and prosperity of this honorable Craft of ours. And in the discharge of those duties, I ask that you will give me your confidence, your advice and your counsel. If you will aid me in making the administration over which I shall preside a success, if I can but have my hands upheld by the loving brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction, I can look forward to but one result, and that is at least the conscientious desire to discharge the duties to your satisfaction and to the credit of the Order.

I thank you again with my heart, being stronger and better than words of my tongue, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, then installed the other Grand Officers, as follows:

R. W.	Alexander T. Darrah	*Deputy Grand Master*	Bloomington.
R. W.	John C. Smith	*Senior Grand Warden*	Springfield.
R. W.	John M. Pearson	*Junior Grand Warden*	Godfrey.
R. W.	Wiley M. Egan	*Grand Treasurer*	Chicago.
R. W.	Loyal L. Munn	*Grand Secretary*	Freeport.
R. W.	Rev. George W. Scawthon	*Grand Chaplain*	Murphysboro.
R. W.	W. S. Hooper	*Grand Orator*	Farmer City.
W.	Leslie A. Munn	*Deputy Grand Secretary*	Freeport
W.	Eugene L. Stoker	*Grand Pursuivant*	Centralia.
W.	James C. McMurtry	*Grand Marshal*	Henderson.
W.	Rowley Page	*Grand Standard Bearer*	Galesburg.
W.	B. Mendenhall	*Grand Sword Bearer*	Dallas City.
W.	Leroy A. Goddard	*Senior Grand Deacon*	Marion.
W.	Thomas S. Mather	*Junior Grand Deacon*	Springfield.
W.	George W. Hamilton	*Grand Steward*	Prairie City.
W.	A. B. Wicker	*Grand Steward*	Austin.
W.	W. O. Butler	*Grand Steward*	La Harpe.
W.	J. G. Marston	*Grand Steward*	Jerseyville.
Bro.	Robert R. Stevens	*Grand Tyler*	Chicago.

W. Bro. W. T. Smith presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be and are hereby instructed to publish in the journal of proceedings of this Grand Lodge, for session of 1884, a complete and detailed statement of the assets of this Grand Lodge, showing funds, property and investments owned by this Grand Lodge.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

Your Committee on Finance, to whom were referred sundry bills for expense, have examined the same and recommend that orders be drawn in favor of the parties named below:

Mrs. John P. Ferns, washing and repairing aprons	$ 57 00
Freeport Journal Printing Co., for stationery, blanks, printing Reports on Correspondence	1,366 29
Bro. J. B. Dodge, Warsaw Lodge, No. 257, error in mileage in 1883	5 60
Bro. G. W. Sweet, Thomson Lodge, No. 559, M. & P. D. for 1883	19 30
Bro. B. Mendenhall, D. D. G. M., expenses by order of Grand Master	9 75
Bro. A. Lindstrom, Keystone Lodge, No. 639, M. & P. D. for 1883	6 00
Bro. Z. A. Enos, expense of visit to San Jose and Bath Lodges, by order of G. M.	11 00
Bro. E. S. Mulliner, for extra labor as Chairman Committee on Mileage and Per Diem	25 00
Bro. M. H. Morgan, music at Grand Lodge	10 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, for sundry expenses at this Grand Communication	32 50
Edwin P. Tilly, for lumber, material and labor in hall for Grand Lodge	266 93

Fraternally submitted,

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

W. Bro. C. A. Barley presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be instructed to report an amendment to the by-laws making the regular communications of this Grand Lodge *Bi-ennial* instead of annual.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following resolution of thanks, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to the Chicago City Railway Company for its invitation, extended through General Manager C. B. Holmes, to the representatives to this session of the Grand Lodge to ride over the road and examine the cable system in operation.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary is instructed to send a copy hereof to Mr. C. B. Holmes.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Chairman of the Special Committee on Retrenchment, read the following majority report:

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

At the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge the undersigned were charged with the duty of considering the subject of a possible retrenchment of the expenses of this body, pursuant to the following resolution recorded on page 101 of the printed proceedings of 1883:

Resolved, That a committee of five members or representatives to this Grand Lodge be appointed to take under advisement the entire subject and report to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, to be held in October, 1884, the result of their deliberations, with such necessary legislation as may be requisite to meet the ends in view, for the further action of this Grand Lodge.

On referring to the preamble with which the resolution is prefaced, for the subject matter therein referred to, we find the duty of this committee to be, "to devise some way by which the business of this Grand Lodge can be properly and well conducted at a less annual expense to the constituent lodges of this State than at present, either by changing the time of meetings from annual to biennial, the reduction of [the] *per capita* tax, a change in the manner of representation, or such other means as the wisdom of the committee may recommend."

Your committee has addressed itself to this comprehensive duty, and in reporting the results of its deliberations will examine the suggestions thus outlined, not in the order in which they stand, but in the order of their importance, considering first those which touch our relations to the organic law of the Institution.

Of these the first is the question of a change in the manner of representation. Inasmuch as our law already provides that only one representative from each lodge shall receive mileage and per diem, no reduction of the expense of the Grand Lodge can be effected by any change in the mode of representation that does not reduce the number of representatives below the number of lodges; that does not, in other words,

deprive the lodges of direct representation in the Grand Lodge. In the opinion of your committee this can not be done without revolutionizing the Institution.

The declaration of the General Regulations of 1721, that "the Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head," is not merely the provision of a repealable law, but the statement of a fact; a fact of basic quality, for upon it rests the whole fabric of modern Masonry. It is the Grand Lodge thus constituted, and such a Grand Lodge only, that finds warrant for its existence in the Charges of a Freemason, the unchangeable law of the Fraternity; and thus constituted it is, therefore, an essential member of that "body of Masonry" which with each annual recurrence of the installation ceremony we all unite in agreeing, as one of the conditions of accepting or relinquishing executive authority, to be beyond the power of any man or body of men to change. The proposition, then, to change the mode of representation must be dismissed as involving the exercise of a power of which we are not lawfully possessed.

The proposition to change the communications of the Grand Lodge from annual to biennial, though not involving, like the one just considered, the structure and therefore the identity of the Institution, does involve questions fundamental in their character. The right of the Craft annually to assemble and choose its own rulers antedates the General Regulations, and is coeval with the Grand Lodge itself. The guaranty of the right of appeal by the fundamental law did not and does not contemplate the tardy justice of a review of the case of a wronged brother by a Grand Lodge sitting once in two, or five, or ten years, but the speedy justice of review by a Grand Lodge meeting annually.

Beyond these considerations, others of a minor character, but in themselves weighty, forbid a departure from the ancient usage. The Grand Lodge of Illinois shares with many other Grand Lodges the responsibility of preserving the Masonry which is the common heritage of all; shares with them the necessity of frequent fraternal correspondence as the only corrective of the natural tendency to provincial narrowness which comes of isolation; and shares with them the duty of making timely protest against any departure which threatens the integrity of their common trust.

Quite apart from these considerations, but by no means the least of the reasons which urge frequent meetings of the Grand Lodge, is the importance of the opportunities afforded by such meetings for the cultivation of that fellowship which is the essential element of Masonry. Taken together they are, in the opinion of the committee conclusive against entertaining a proposition to abolish the annual communication.

We come now to consider the feasibility of reducing the *per capita* tax from which the revenue of the Grand Lodge is chiefly derived, and this necessarily in-

volves the consideration of the subject of the reduction or abolition of mileage and per diem to members which now constitutes the chief item of expense.

The preamble above referred to seems to suggest that if there were no mileage and per diem account, the large sums annually expended therefor might remain in the hands of the constituent lodges, to aid in defraying other necessary expenses. This view overlooks the fact that if the expenses of the representatives were not paid out of a common fund, each lodge would be compelled to reimburse its own representative, and no more than at present could the sum required to do this remain in the hands of the lodge to be applied to other necessary expenses. The aggregate amount remaining in the hands of the constituent lodges, so far as it would be affected by the mileage and per diem account, would be no greater than at present unless it shall appear that the present rate of mileage and per diem is more than adequate to cover the sum total of the necessary expenses of all the representatives.

The result of the abolition of mileage and per diem would be in effect to make the lodge the unit for the purposes of taxation, so far as the representative fund is concerned, instead of the individual member, as at present. This would certainly not inure to the benefit of the weak lodges that can ill afford to stand the yearly tax required by our present law, many of which draw from the mileage and per diem fund an amount largely in excess of their annual dues. The fact that they draw more from the Grand Lodge treasury than they contribute to it, is not, however, a matter to justify complaint; for the member of a strong lodge, located near the seat of the Grand Lodge, pays no more towards enabling his lodge to discharge its duty of being represented therein than does the member of one whose weakness and distant location renders its discharge of such duty much more difficult. Each affiliated Craftsman pays the same amount for this purpose, and the burden of taxation thus falls upon the weak lodge and the strong with a weight equitably proportioned to their ability to bear it. To depart from this equitable distribution of the burden of maintaining the Grand Lodge would bring evils which we can not afford to invoke. Whenever and wherever the expenses of the representatives are borne by their respective lodges, it is inevitable that in proportion as their location recedes from the seat of the Grand Lodge, the probability of the lodges being represented diminishes, the difficulties increasing with the size of the jurisdiction. This, as experience has shown, leads to a system of representation by proxies not restricted to the members of the lodges giving them, but given, to save expense, to members of lodges more favorably located, until it happens that the power of the jurisdiction becomes centralized in a little coterie of lodges gathered about the seat of the Grand Lodge.

For these reasons your committee has not entertained as among the desirable possibilities the abolition of the mileage and per diem system. It has, however, seriously and laboriously considered the feasibility of a reduction of the mileage rate.

The present rate of ten cents per mile (five cents each way) was fixed many years ago, when railroad fares were much higher than at present, and is to-day man-

ifestly in excess of what is required to meet the expenses of travel. The per diem rate, fixed at the same time, does not now cover so adequately as it did then the expenses of the representatives during the session, and is doubtless insufficient in the great majority of cases to cover the necessary daily expenses of the representatives during their stay in this city; so that, on the whole, the compensation received is not so inequitably large as at first sight might seem to be the case, on the statement of the naked proposition that the Grand Lodge pays five cents for each mile traveled when three, or at most three and one-half cents, would fully cover all necessary expense of travel. Still, upon a careful examination of the statistics, your committee is of the opinion that even with the present somewhat inadequate per diem rate, a reduction can be made in the mileage rate without reducing the aggregate compensation below the actual expenses of the representatives, and thereby a sufficient sum be saved, in connection with other possible equitable retrenchment, to warrant such a reduction of the *per capita* tax as will effect a substantial saving to the constituent lodges.

Among the means of retrenchment both possible and desirable is the cessation of Schools of Instruction held at the expense of the Grand Lodge. That the time for this is propitious is shown by the testimony of the Grand Master, who says:

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

That this gratifying degree of uniform proficiency is in large measure due to the influence of Schools of Instruction, affords no adequate reason for their continuance at the expense of the Grand Lodge. Among the requisite equipments of every lodge is such a knowledge of the ritual of Masonry as to enable it to properly administer its rites—and that it is the duty of the lodges to provide this equipment at their own expense, is shown by the fact that the Constitution requires, as a necessary prerequisite to the establishment of a new lodge, that the petition therefor shall be accompanied by a certificate from a Grand Lecturer that the proposed Master is able to open and close a lodge, and to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Master correctly and in full. It is further recognized in the form of certificate required from lodges recommending the petition for a new lodge, each of the recommending lodges being required to certify to the ability of the officers of the proposed new lodge correctly to open and close the lodge and confer the three degrees. It is primarily for this purpose that the lodge exists, and if it has not the pecuniary ability to equip itself for its first duty it is not a healthy member of the body Masonic, and but encumbereth the ground. Your committee knows of no reason, founded in equity, why lodges that have at their own expense furnished their apartments and otherwise equipped themselves for a creditable performance of their Masonic duties, should be taxed either directly or indirectly for the maintenance of new lodges which come into existence upon the pledge that they are able within

themselves to maintain a healthy and reputable organization, or for the refurnishing of old but improvident lodges that have suffered their equipments to fall into decay. Yet this is precisely what happens when the taxes paid by the self sustaining lodges are diverted into channels which run only in the direction of lodges less energetic and faithful than themselves.

The last Grand Lodge report shows that the Schools of Instruction held during the year cost no less than $1,067.70, exclusive of the unestimated but considerable expense of printing and posting of circulars, and the printing of detailed reports of their proceedings, occupying no less than fourteen pages of the printed record, and chiefly made up of the names of brethren present, the publication of which does not, so far as your committee can discover, subserve any useful purpose.

While touching upon this question of printing, your committee desire to call the attention of those under whose supervision it is performed, to the undue amount of "fat," as the white surface presenting on the printed page is technically termed, which has been "run in" in the later volumes of the printed proceedings, counting in measurement as printed matter.

Another matter in which reduction of expense seems feasible, is that of the salary of the Most Worshipful Grand Master. Your committee touches upon this with reluctance, because it knows something of the amount and quality of the work performed by that officer. So great and so important is the labor performed by him, requiring not only time and endurance, but ability of a high order, that his salary can not be considered as any attempt at adequate compensation, but rather in the nature of an honorarium. It will be seen by reference to the table prepared for this committee by the Grand Secretary, now in your hands, that in by far the larger number of Grand Lodges included in it, the honors attached to that high office constitute the only reward for its labors and responsibilities. Of the Grand Lodges appropriating sums for the use of the Grand Master, whether as a grant for expenses, for clerk hire, or as compensation for his services, that making the most liberal appropriation pays considerably less than one-half as much as the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

In view of these facts this committee is of the opinion that it will not be incompatible with a generous appreciation of his labors if after the present year his money compensation be fixed at $1,000 per annum.

By the reductions suggested, making a reduction of two cents in the mileage rate, viz., from ten cents to eight (which will still leave the aggregate of mileage and per diem sufficient to cover the expenses of the representatives), eliminating from the expenses of the Grand Lodge the cost of holding Schools of Instruction and leaving the compensation of the Grand Examiners to the lodges needing their services, and reducing the appropriation for the Grand Master to $1,000, the *per capita* tax can be reduced from seventy-five to sixty-six cents, thereby effecting a saving of over four thousand dollars to the constituent lodges.

Computed on the basis of the last report, it is found that there were 126,419 miles traveled by representatives, @ 10c	$12,641 90
At 8c the cost would be	10,113 52
A saving of	$2,528 38
Strike out expense of Schools of Instruction	1,067 70
Reduction of Grand Master's salary	500 00
Total reductions	$4,096 08

That this can all go to the benefit of the constitutent lodges without materially affecting the net revenue of the Grand Lodge, we find by computing on basis of same report:

Number of Master Masons 44,627, @ 75c	$33,470 25
44,627 @ 66c	29,453 82
Saved to lodges	$4,016 43
Net gain in revenue	$79 65

To carry into effect the reduction of the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and of the *per capita* tax, thus shown to be feasible, your committee recommends that the Grand Master be requested to discountenance the holding of Schools of Instruction at the expense of the Grand Lodge (a course that will in no wise affect the status of the Grand Examiners), and that the Grand Lodge By-Laws be amended as follows:

Strike out from Section 4, Art. III., Part First, the words "fifteen hundred," and insert in lieu thereof the words *one thousand.*

Strike out from Section 6, Art. XIII., *Ibid.*, the word "five," and insert in lieu thereof the word *four.*

Strike out from Section 6, Art. XI., Part First, *Ibid.*, the words "seventy-five," and insert in lieu thereof the words "sixty-six."

Strike out from Section 1, Art. XXV., Part Second, *Ibid.*, the words "seventy-five," and insert the words "sixty-six."

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
D. C. CREGIER,
JACOB KROHN,
E. C. PACE.

W. Bro. L. B. Boswell presented the following as a minority report from the Special Committee on Retrenchment, and commenced reading it, when R. W. Bro. John O'Neill moved to dispense with the further reading of the minority report, and

that the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on Retrenchment be published in the printed proceedings, and that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until the next annual grand communication, which was adopted:

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 8, 1884.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.:

The Special Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge at its last session, to consider the matter of reduction of expenses, met pursuant to call of chairman, and after discussion of the questions involved, were unable to wholly agree upon a report; and in order that the question in its various phases might be brought before the Grand Lodge, consent was given to the undersigned member of that committee to present a minority report.

This minority report is offered not in a spirit of antagonism, but with a sincere belief in the merit of the points herein discussed, and a firm hope that upon calm reflection, and the exercise of good judgment, the Grand Lodge will adopt the views and recommendations herein expressed.

The questions upon which the entire committee agree are covered in this report, so that its adoption will carry them into effect, besides others upon which the committee differ, and which offered the basis of this minority report.

Acting in accordance with and under instructions of the Grand Lodge, as contained in preamble and resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge October 4th, 1883, creating a Special Committee for the purpose of devising a method by which the expenses of the Grand Lodge can be reduced, beg to report that they have fully inquired into the subject, and find some of the ideas advanced in said preamble and resolution can be carried into effect without detriment to the interests of the Grand Lodge, and a large annual reduction of expenses can be made.

The preamble and resolution recite as follows: "In the opinion of the undersigned representatives of the Grand Lodge, the time has arrived when the question of taxation of constituent lodges for the maintenance of annual meetings of this Grand Lodge should be fully considered, in view of the fact that many lodges in the State can ill afford to stand a yearly tax as required by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and also in the large sums annually expended in mileage and per diem, which might remain otherwise in the hands of constituent lodges, to aid in defraying other requisite expenses. We believe the question is one that should be fully and impartially considered by a select committee, with a view to finding some sure and safe way out of the evils which surround the matter, and devise some way by which the business of this Grand Lodge can be properly and well conducted at a less annual expense to the constituent lodges of this State than at present, either by changing the time of meetings of this Body from annual to bi-ennial, the reduction of the per capita tax, a change in the manner of representation, or such other means as the wisdom of the committee may recommend."

"With the above in view, and desiring that the subject may be considered and brought before this Grand Lodge for discussion and action, be it *Resolved*, That a committee of five members or representatives of this Grand Lodge be appointed to take under consideration the entire subject, and report to this Grand Lodge at their next annual communication, to be held in October, 1884, the result of their deliberations, with such necessary legislation as may be requisite to meet the ends in view, for further action of this Grand Lodge."

The questions at issue are of vast importance to the lodges of the State, and the report and figures herein set forth should command the careful and unbiased consideration of the representatives to the Grand Lodge.

In considering the annual expense of maintaining the Grand Lodge, the first question that arises is, what is expended?

The estimate of expense, as made by the Committee on Finance for session of 1883, is as follows:

Mileage and Per Diem	$18,000 00	
Salaries of Grand Officers	4,500 00	
Printing and Stationery	3,000 00	
Postage and Expressage	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous	2,000 00	
Grand Master—Postage, &c	300 00	
		$28,800 00

Now, what are the revenues derived annually from constituent lodges? The Committee on Credentials reported for session of 1883 a membership in the State of 44,627, which, with Grand Lodge dues at seventy-five cents per member, would make an annual income of $33,470.25, which will average $49.00 for each of the 683 lodges in the State.

Upon inquiring into the largest item of expense, that of mileage and per diem, it appears the amount is disbursed as follows:

	Mileage.	*Per Diem.*	
Grand Officers	$ 348 90	$ 84 00	
District Deputies	418 20	148 00	
Committees	986 45	1,005 00	
Representatives	10,798 20	3,864 00	
	12,551 75	5,101 00	$17,652.75

How can we reduce these expenditures, and wherein can the reduction be made?

MILEAGE.

First we direct attention to the amount paid for mileage. The present allowance is ten cents one way. Now it is a well-known fact that under the laws of the

State no railroad can charge more than three cents per mile. Under arrangements usually made between this Grand Lodge and the various railroad companies in this State, representatives pay one and one-third fare for the round trip, equal to four cents per mile one way. It is not presumed that the Grand Lodge is to pay more than the actual expense of attendants at its sessions, and no one member visits it as a money making errand. This being true an allowance of six cents per mile one way will fully cover railroad fare, and we recommend the allowance for mileage be placed at that figure.

PER DIEM.

But, it will be urged that representatives cannot live in Chicago at $2.00 per day as allowed at present, and that the difference in allowance for railroad fare is consumed in part to make up the expense additional to the allowance of $2.00 per day. To meet this objection we recommend that the rate per diem be made $3.00, instead of $2.00, arrangements having been made with hotels of Chicago by which representatives do not pay beyond $3.00 per day for board. This change in allowance for per diem is no more than justice to representatives living near Chicago, who under the present system cannot gain enough between actual cost of railroad fare, and allowance for mileage, to make up excess cost per day over amount now allowed per diem.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

There is one class of representatives to the Grand Lodge that is certainly needless, and in the judgment of this committee should be changed or abolished, and that is the District Deputies. If it is intended that the honors and awards of the appointment to this position means an annual visit to Chicago, expenses paid, then the attendance of District Deputies can be accounted for; but from a sensible standpoint the idea of paying nearly $600.00 every year for the mere attendance of these gentlemen, looks like utter folly and a wasteful expenditure of funds of the Grand Lodge.

What requires the presence of District Deputies? They do not have a voice in the deliberations of this body; in it they represent no one but themselves, and their reports are all made in writing to the Grand Master and appear in the journal of proceedings. If any conflict of laws occur in their districts the matter is set forth by written report and is referred to the appropriate committee, and considered upon written evidence. *Their* field for labor is in the country and not in the body of the Grand Lodge. If they are called upon to perform labor, their expenses are paid by either the Grand Lodge or by the subordinate lodge that calls for them, and when that mission is performed their usefulness ceases. Then why their presence in the Grand Lodge, at its expense, when they have neither voice nor occupation? The principle of expending money for that which is useless and of no effect is pernicious and should be curtailed wherever it exists.

We recommend that our laws be so amended that the appointment of District Deputies shall be made from Masters elect of constituent lodges, and that no allowance be made for mileage and per diem to the sessions of the Grand Lodge for District Deputies.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

In the appointment of standing committees of the Grand Lodge, it appears that the services rendered by them can be as well performed by the appointment of Masters elect, representatives to the Grand Lodge, to serve on different committees for each session of the Grand Lodge, and that only the chairmanship of each committee need be made permanent, the appointment of chairman, however, to be subject to the will and pleasure of the Grand Master; excepting that these recommendations are not intended to apply to the Jurisprudence Committee, for we recognize the fact that it is essential to combine in this committee those eminent members whose continuous experience in the service of the Grand Lodge the better qualifies them to discharge the important duties that may come before them. But as regards the remainder of the committees, we believe they can be composed of Masters amply qualified to discharge the respective duties of each under the guidance of the committee chairman, and beside thus create an annual saving to the Grand Lodge.

In making the change in manner of composing committees, the Grand Lodge would only pay for services as member of committee, and save mileage and per diem of committeemen as representatives, an estimated saving of $763.90.

If the recommendations made above are concurred in the following estimated saving will be made:

Mileage	$4,853 41	
District Deputies	566 20	
Committees	763 90	
		$6,183 52
Less increase in per diem recommended		1,932 00
Estimated net annual reduction		$4,251 52
Add saving on Grand Lecturers' expenses, say	$750 00	
Add reduction in salary of Grand Master	500 00	
		1,250 00
		$5,501 52

These items being in accord with views of the majority committee, but differing in estimate of annual expense of Grand Lecturers, and I recommend the expense of Grand Lecturers be paid by lodges or Masters desiring their services, instead of being paid by this Grand Lodge.

From the report of the Committee on Chartered Lodges, the membership in the State approximated in 1883, 44,627. As constant changes are occurring by reason of death, dimissions, suspensions aad expulsions, we will estimate a reduction of 2,627 from membership reported as a basis for actual paying members, making a net membership of 42,000. At seventy cents each the annual dues to the Grand Lodge will amount to $31,500.00.

The estimated annual expenditure of the Grand Lodge is	$28,800 00
Deduct estimated annual saving	5,500 00
Leaves annual expenses at	$23,300 00
Estimated annual revenues	31,500 00
Excess revenues over expenses	$8,200 00

BI-ENNIAL SESSIONS.

This proposition raises two questions for consideration: First—Does the proper management of Masonic affairs in this State require or justify the Grand Lodge holding annual sessions? Second—If annual sessions, by reason of their large expense, or too frequent occurrence, conflict with or are detrimental to the well-being of subordinate lodges, then is it not of paramount importance that local interests of each subordinate lodge should be fully considered, and every wise action taken that tends to support and sustain them, to enable each lodge to more fully carry out its own local duties?

In considering the first question submitted, the thought is prompted, what is the actual necessity of seven hundred men meeting annually in this Grand Lodge, and consuming three days of time? What is done at each annual session that actually requires so vast a body to deliberate upon? What justification for an annual expenditure of $22,000.00?

Gentlemen of the Grand Lodge, think dispassionately, and answer to yourselves conscientiously the plain questions submitted for your thought and consideration.

Referring to the first question submitted, let us review the work done at our last session, and see what was accomplished.

We have eleven standing committees, and of these but eight are active, and but five have duties to perform except the Grand Lodge be in session.

At our last session the Jurisprudence Committee rendered decisions only on the Grand Master's address and the Grand Secretary's report, and a question upon construction of the laws, coming up from one of the committees.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had but fourteen cases before them for action.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges had but one case referred to them for action; the remainder of their report being incidental to the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation had but three cases for action.

The Committee on Petitions had but eleven cases before them.

This being practically all of a year's work of these more important committees, does it not go far to show that the subordinate lodges are rapidly gaining knowledge of our clear and concise system of laws, and are lessening and avoiding conflictions, requiring no further legislation, and are reducing work of the standing committees, and that the Grand Master, by and with the aid and counsel of the committees if required, can perform the work and render decisions sufficiently well for two years as for one?

Does the remarkable small number of cases before these committees justify an annual session to merely approve or disapprove of their reports? If not, then aside from the annual election of Grand Officers, and the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, what justification for an annual expenditure of $22,000?

Now let us consider the second proposition, and see if in holding bi-ennial sessions we are serving the interests of our constituent lodges or not.

The Grand Lodge is in itself but an aggregation of subordinate lodges, and must derive the means for its support and existence from them, and when occasion presents itself to lessen the burden upon its supporters, should it not do so provided it can be consistently done?

What are the inherent duties of the subordinate lodges? Is it not to fully carry out the precepts of Masonry, and beside being self-sustaining—consequently active—to make the holy influence of our great and grand Institution felt by practicing charity in each midst? Must we be so selfish that we will consume our revenues in paying incidental lodge expenses and the annual dues to the Grand Lodge and forget all else? How many lodges in the State do more than this?

If the representatives to the Grand Lodge really desire economy and a consequent saving to their respective lodges, the adoption of a change from annual to bi-ennial sessions will enable each lodge to accomplish much that it is not now in their power to do. If all subordinate lodges had plenty of "work," and sufficient revenues to more than meet their expenses, part of the force of our argument would be lost, but we well know the reverse of this is true of many lodges in this jurisdiction.

There are continually arising in our midst cases of charity that it is now absolutely impossible to aid, and as a result constant appeals are being made to sister lodges throughout the State for assistance in the care of indigent members of the Fraternity.

To one who has not been in position to know the number and frequent calls for aid, from lodges throughout the State, these remarks may not be of effect, but true it is and in some cases sad, that the country lodges of our jurisdiction are in many cases forced to appeal to sister lodges for help or sustenance for those in their midst who ask for aid, and whom they have not the means to care for.

This condition *does* exist and is growing in like proportion as age and numbers grow upon our Fraternity, and a close observation of the cause and an earnest desire to assist in relieving it, first led to the call for the formation of this committee.

It is certainly wrong in principle for Masonry to deny or neglect appeals for charity, for charity is one of the very foundation stones of our Institution, and this being true, it is certainly a wrong to expend funds annually for the mere attendance of a member to the Grand Lodge, when possibly the tax upon the constituent lodge is needed in defraying necessary expenses in the burial, or the help of widows and orphans of our deceased members, who may cry to us for help and protection. It is a travesty upon our great Institution if we propose to do and fail to perform. A Mason's charity is said to be boundless, but if throughout our State any of the needy and helpless of our number cannot be assisted because of the meagre income or large expenses of constituent lodges, is it not a glaring wrong, a grevious error, to permit the conditions to exist if they can be changed? They *can be* changed, they *should be* changed, and the representatives of this Grand Lodge will be unmindful of the solemn duties the Craft at large owes to its members if they allow self interest or prejudice to estop the method of directly strengthening the hands of constituent lodges, and thus enable them to live better, perform noble deeds, and show that we not only enunciate a grand principle, but live up to it.

If we except the city of Chicago, with her thirty-three lodges, having a membership of 5,323, we will find that the 650 lodges in the State pay an annual tribute to the Grand Lodge of $29,478.00. Can anyone deny that this amount, if left in hands of the constituent lodges, will not materially assist them in doing good work which they cannot in many cases now reach. Relieve them of this aggregate tax every other year, and we will surely see good results follow.

In the mind of your committee the way is clear, and no one should hesitate to carry into effect the reforms recommended in this report. Figures substantiate this position, attendant circumstances justify it, and the interests of the Craft at large demand a change in the enormous consumption of revenues obtained from it.

It is the natural result of the meeting of a large body of men, that to facilitate the work of the body, the many must let the work be performed by the few, and representatives who attend the convention simply approve or disapprove the result of the conclusions arrived at by their committees If we must rely, therefore, almost entirely upon our committees, can we not as well trust to their decisions for two years as for one? The great State of Illinois, with her vast interests at stake, finds unnecessary for the legislative power to convene but once in two years. Does the necessity exist for us to convene ours twice as often, in view of the fact that it is

seldom found necessary to alter or amend our laws, or differ from the conclusions arrived at by our committees?

It may be said that we must retain control of our officers by making the tenure one year; but the records show that for the past twenty-five years, with but one exception, every Grand Master has been re-elected to a second term, so that it has become almost an unwritten law for us to do so. If all other points are well protected, then why the necessity of meeting annually for almost the exclusive purpose of electing Grand Officers, and at such enormous expense, when it is almost an accomplished fact that the first election means a second term.

Are there any other requirements for annual sessions? Surely not special legislation, for the Grand Lodge does not seem disposed to change its present code of laws. Not granting charters for new lodges, for it seems to be the temper of the Grand Lodge that there are now as many lodges as the Craft requires, or can properly support themselves. What then is there to really require annual sessions? Absolutely nothing. Is it right, then, is it justice to those whom we represent, to continue the annual expenditure of the large sums of money necessary at each meeting of the Grand Lodge, if their interests can be subserved as well by omitting each other meeting?

It must be borne in mind that in changing meetings from annual to bi-ennial, and the election of officers accordingly, that the power is now vested in the Grand Master to convene the Grand Lodge at any time in his judgment the interest of the Craft demands; but this contingency will possibly never arise, for with the Jurisprudence and other committees to consult upon questions that may pertain to each, the time will probably never arrive when the Grand Lodge, as a body, will refuse to concur in the decision arrived at by their Grand Master, and their able committees, should the contingency ever arise for unusual and immediate action.

Should the Grand Lodge in its wisdom conclude to adopt the change in time of its meetings, we recommend that the Committee on Finance be instructed to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary each year, as at present, and report in writing to the Grand Master as soon as such examination is completed, and that all other reports of standing committees be similarly made to him to be presented at succeeding meeting of the Grand Lodge for action, as is present custom.

The adoption of a change of meetings to bi-ennial sessions enables the Grand Lodge to waive the *per capita* tax of seventy-five cents each other year to conform to the year when the Grand Lodge will not be in session; for the surplus revenues derived after making changes for mileage, &c., herein recommended, leaves a surplus fund of $8,200.00, which will be far in excess of the requirements of the Grand Lodge during off years, and to meet any contingent expense nominally, that may arise.

Should the Grand Lodge adopt the recommendation to hold bi-ennial sessions, we recommend that the salary of the Grand Secretary be at two thousand dollars per annum. The labor and time required in attention to the duties of these offices will

be materially lessened in omitting a session of the Grand Lodge every other year, and while we have no wish to detract from the ability now displayed, or that may be requisite, in the performance of duties in this office, yet a guaranteed position for two years instead of one, and reducing the amount of labor to be performed together with the honor of the position certainly makes the salary named amply large and remunerative, and such that ordinarily among business men obtain competent services.

In the report above made it has been the studied aim of your committee to show you wherein desirable changes could be made, in management of affairs of the Grand Lodge, without injuring or detracting from the power, dignity or influence of the Grand Lodge, and may be summarized as follows:

In payment for mileage and per diem.

In appointment and expenses of District Deputies.

In appointment of standing committees.

In changing meetings from annual to bi-ennial.

In salaries of Grand Officers.

In waiving *per capita* tax every other year.

The surplus revenues over expenses as shown by statement herein is estimated at	$8,200 00
Add difference in allowance for salary of Grand Secretary	500 00
Total	$8,700 00

Deduct estimated expenses during off years:

Salaries	$3,500 00	
Postage and stationery	1,500 00	
Miscellaneous	1,000 00	
Grand Master, incidental expenses	300 00	
		$6,300 00
Excess revenues over requirements, estimated		$2,400 00

This will be ample to meet any contingent expense that may be necessary, and with prudence and economy on the part of officers and committees in the creation of expenses necessary or incidental, the amount above shown as estimated requirements for off years can no doubt be materially lessened.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

A change in manner of representation in the Grand Lodge has been urged by some of the representatives, but after fully considering the question the committee is

not disposed to think favorable of it. Any departure from the method of each subordinate lodge being represented by its Master and Wardens would in the mind of your committee be an infraction of the inherent rights of each lodge, and ignoring one of the landmarks of our Institution. Each lodge is sovereign within itself, and none but its Master and Wardens have the right to represent and perform its will. The authority delegated through district representatives elected by district conventions would be void, and not in consonance with the idea upon which the representative power of a lodge is based.

RESOLUTION.

To carry into effect the changes recommended in this report, and acting under instructions contained in preamble and resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge October 4, 1883, your committee offers the following resolution, and move its adoption:

Resolved, That from and after October 10, 1884, the amount to be paid for mileage and per diem by this Grand Lodge be placed at six cents per mile one way, for distance actually traveled.

That from and after October 10, 1884, the amount per diem to be paid officers, members and representatives of this Grand Lodge be placed at three dollars per day, instead of two dollars.

That District Deputy Grand Masters be appointed from Masters elect of constituent lodges, and that neither mileage nor per diem to the sessions of the Grand Lodge be allowed them in the capacity of District Deputy Grand Masters.

That from and after the adoption of this resolution, all standing committees except Jurisprudence, and chairman of the remainder of standing committees, shall be appointed from Masters elect representatives to this Grand Lodge, and mileage and per diem shall accrue for services on committees and not as representatives.

That the communications of this Grand Lodge be changed from annual to biennial from and after the adoption of the necessary amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge.

That from and after October 10, 1885, the salary of the Grand Master be one thousand dollars per annum, and concurrent with the change of communications from annual to bi-ennial, salary of the Grand Secretary be two thousand dollars per annum, payable in equal monthly installments, instead of the salaries now paid them.

That concurrent with the change of communications from annual to bi-ennial, the *per capita* tax of seventy-five cents per member of subordinate lodges be waived every other year, non-payment to conform to the years when the Grand Lodge is not in session.

That the Jurisprudence Committee are hereby instructed to report at this session of the Grand Lodge such legislation and change in present code of laws as may be requisite to carry this resolution into effect.

By the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, as hereinbefore set forth, the Grand Lodge has clearly said the necessity exists for a reduction of expenses. There can be no contrary interpretation of that act; and the appointment of a special committee to "devise some way by which the business of this Grand Lodge can be properly and well conducted at a less annual expense to the constituent lodges than at present," means that having said it approved of a reduction the Grand Lodge appointed the committee to report the *method* by which the end in view could be accomplished.

So plain a line of duty being laid for the committee, no misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Grand Lodge should exist. The thought constantly before the committee in executing the will of the Grand Lodge, therefore, has been to consider those features of our present system wherein expenses could be with safety lowered without acting detrimental to or detracting from the dignity, power and well-being of the Grand Lodge.

The *method* of carrying the will of the Grand Lodge into effect is now laid before you, and it only remains for the Grand Lodge to place its stamp of approval upon the recommendations herein made, in order that the work of reduction of expenses may begin, and the reforms that all thinking Masons will approve may be brought to a consummation.

Fraternally submitted,

LEWIS B. BOSWELL,

Minority Committee.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Craftsmen of the State of Illinois, fully appreciating the official services of M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning during his term of Grand Master for the past two years, and congratulating our distinguished brother upon the success which has marked his administration of the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction, we hereby unite in tendering him our thanks upon his retirement for services rendered, with assurances that he carries with him the fraternal affection of his brethren, and the hope that his future life may be blest with that happiness which comes of plenty, health and peace.

M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, in response to the foregoing resolution, said:

It is with heartfelt gratitude and loving kindness that I again return to you my thanks for this showing of fraternal feeling towards me. Brethren, may God bless you, and go with you through life. I hope to meet you for many years, and I would be glad to have you meet me at all times. I thank you again, my brethren.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master apointed the following Standing Committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

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

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

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

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

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

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, G. H. B. Tolle, E. Corlis, P. T. Chapman, S. M. Martin.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

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

ON FINANCE.

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

GRAND EXAMINERS.

Edward Cook, P. O. Box 447, Chicago.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

James Douglas, Chester

Chas. F. Tenney, Bement.

The following resolution was, on motion, unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons, are tendered to the railway companies, and to the proprietors of the hotels in Chicago, for courtesies extended to the representatives to this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Secretary is hereby requested to transmit a copy hereof to the said railway companies and hotel proprietors.

CLOSED.

No further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

John E. Thomas,

Grand Master.

Attest :

S. S. Munn,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

There is but little to report from the First Masonic District, as Masonry seems to be going the even tenor of its way within its boundaries in peace and harmony, which leaves nothing to call to your attention except my official acts.

On the evening of Nov. 9th, 1883, it was my pleasure, by your order, and with the assistance of R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, W. Bro. E. M. Horton, Bro. James B. Bradwell and Bro. DeLaskie Miller, to visit Pullman and constitute Palace Lodge, No. 765, and install its officers. The brethren of this lodge provided an entertainment for the inner man, at the hotel, and had their wives and daughters present at the lodge room and banquet table, to add grace and pleasure to the occasion.

On Monday evening, Nov. 12th, with R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, Bro. James B. Bradwell, W. Bro. G. M. Holmes, visited the Union Stock Yards, installed the officers of Mispah Lodge U. D., and presented them their dispensation, according to the ritual of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. After performing this duty we were requested to repair to the Transit House, where about ninety brethren sat down to a well laden table, which they seemed to enjoy fully as much, if not more, than the previous ceremonies at the lodge room. With remarks by some of the brethren, they were detained until low twelve, when it is said "King Solomon's spirit hovers around." They parted with hopes of returns of similar occasions.

I desire you to call the attention of the Grand Lodge, and get a ruling on the rights of brethren signing a petition for a Lodge U. D., as to their rights to sign the petition for a charter.

My other labors for the year have been confined to installations, answering questions and visits, in which there has been many enjoyable occasions.

Fraternally yours,

W. A. STEVENS,
D. D. G. M. First District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, Sept. 17, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

In extending to you my thanks for the honor received at your hands, in receiving the appointment of your Deputy for the Fifth Masonic District, it is my great pleasure to be able to report the utmost harmony existing among the Craft throughout the District, not a single application having been made to me during the year to make an official call, for the purpose of acting or deciding upon differences between lodges or individual members. This gratifying state of affairs is pleasant for me to report, as it will doubtless be for you to learn.

Nothing, I am confident, speaks louder for the general observance of our teachings than such harmony, peace and good will.

On the evening of Monday, December 24th, 1883, it was my privilege to install the officers of my home lodges, Excelsior No. 97, Evergreen No. 170 and M. R. Thompson No. 381, and a most enthusiastic set of officers has been chosen by each, who are fully competent to, and are, doing good work.

On the evening of March 24th, 1884, accompanied by Grand Secretary Munn and Grand Examiner Chamberlin, I had the pleasure of meeting with the brethren of Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, the officers of which are Bro. Geo. W. Dean, W. M.; Bro. Geo. Chaffee, S. W.; Bro. E. J. Munn, J. W., and Bro. R. W. Coon, Secretary.

We assisted in conferring the M. M. Degree, and found the officers well up in their duties, and the brethren enthusiastic and apt at lending a helping hand.

From individual brethren with whom it has been my pleasure to meet often during the year, I am fully convinced that Masonry in this district is in a flourishing condition, the lodges growing and accomplishing much good work, and so mote it ever be.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, Ill., Sept. 3d, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: My report for this year does not differ from the preceding ones.

The same zeal, unity and harmony that have ever characterized the officers and brethren of this district, continue to prevail.

Of course, such a condition makes my official duties very light. Where all are animated by "that noble contention, or, rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree," what need of official supervision?

Sincerely and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, Sept. 20, 1884.

DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master F. & A. Masons, State of Illinois:*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: I have the honor to make report, at this late date, of my stewardship in the Eighth Masonic District.

At the time I received your order relating to Newark Lodge, No. 549, it was impossible for me to reach there, and as soon as the roads were settled the Grand Secretary informed me that they had paid a part of arrearages of dues, I dropped the matter.

On the 3rd, 4th and 5th of March the Board of Grand Examiners met in Joliet, and labored zealously and faithfully to instruct those who were present in the *standard* work and lectures of the Grand Lodge. As you have their report, it is unneccessary for me to make figures. It was one of those times long to be remembered among those who participated as a bright and useful lesson in our beautiful mystic brotherhood, that increases our knowledge in all things pertaining to our welfare in this life, and in no small degree points to that other land where we must all shortly go.

I think that those who are laboring to stop this work, "these Schools of Instruction" of the Grand Lodge, are in error, and that they should be continued until every lodge of Masons in this grand State do the work of conferring the degrees in a uniform manner.

To the best of my knowledge, peace and concord reign in the several lodges in this district. I intended, when I received my commission, to visit every lodge in the district during the year, but business engagements have prevented. I inclose report of doings as proxy on July 4th. I thank you kindly for the honor conferred in appointing me D. D. G. M. of the Eighth District.

I remain, sir, fraternally yours,

CHENERY PUFFER,
D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, ILL., Sept. 18, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: My relations with the craft in this district during the year have been entirely of a social and informal nature. Nothing has come to my knowledge requiring attention in an official way. I have visited many lodges and find them uniformly neat and attractive, the officers zealous in the discharge of their respective duties, the brethren attentive and courteous, and as it is one of the prerogatives of the District Deputy to suggest such measures as to him may appear conducive to the general good of the fraternity, my observation and experience prompts me to offer this sentiment: encourage visitation, which prevails in a great degree among the fraternity of this district, not only for the social pleasures incident to such occasions, but for the good results which follow.

Again thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEO. H. SAMPSON,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

ASTORIA, September 4, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

M. W. SIR AND BRO: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as your Deputy of the 12th Masonic District.

Under your instructions of Dec. 19th, 1883, I visited Lewistown Lodge, No. 104, and communicated your orders in regard to complaint of Bro. Henry Stevenson against the W. M. and said lodge, and made you full report at that time. Charges were preferred, trial had and brother expelled. Appeal taken from the action of said lodge.

I have visited but one lodge officially during the year, Cuba Lodge, No. 534. I found the brethren working in harmony, and in good financial condition.

From unofficial visits and correspondence, I am happy to report the general condition of the lodges in this district good, and a general desire to conform to the teachings and principles of our Order.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on the success of your administration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. GREEN,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 15, 1884.

M. W. D. M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: The past has been an uneventful year in the Thirteenth District. With a very few exceptions I have found the Craft working harmoniously and with increasing interest.

On the 5th of February a School of Masonic Instruction was convened at the Masonic Hall in the city of Galesburg, by the Grand Examiners, and was continued for three days and evenings, during which time the several degrees of Masonry were fully exemplified in so perfect and impressive a manner as to reflect great credit on the Grand Lecturers for their proficiency and the very able manner in which they conduct their Schools of Instruction.

These sessions were largely attended by the brethren from this and neighboring districts. Two hundred and seventy-seven brethren registered during the session, representing seventy-six different lodges and hailing from five different States, viz., Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and New Jersey. The school was a grand success, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations. Much credit is due to the officers and brethren of our local lodges for their able assistance and hearty co-operation in this work.

On February 4th I received a letter from W. Bro. J. W. Brock, W. M. of Fortitude Lodge, No. 638, located in Henderson county, informing me that the lodge had failed to hold their annual election of officers for this year, and stated that the lodge had been on a decline for several years, that a great many of the brethren were greatly in arrears for dues, and that the brethren, so far as he knew, were anxious to surrender their charter, and requested me to meet with them at their hall, in Gladstone, on February 11th, for consultation, and to officially receive their charter. In pursuance of this invitation, I visited the lodge and found W. Bro. J. W. Brock, W. M., and a number of the members of the lodge assembled at their hall. (W. Bro. James Peterson, of Oquawka Lodge, No. 123, was also present, according to a previous arrangement, on account of his acquaintance with the lodge and its members). We held an informal meeting and freely discussed the situation. Five of the members were in favor of retaining the charter, and thought they could induce a sufficient number of the brethren to take an active interest in the work and build up the lodge. I accordingly gave them four weeks to collect their dues, and make such other arrangements as would be necessary to continue their existence as a lodge. I availed myself of this time to collect such information as I could in relation to the members and workings of their lodge; and being satisfied that the interests of Masonry would be best served by closing this lodge, I accordingly, on the 10th of April, arrested the charter and forwarded it to you.

Aside from the foregoing, nothing has occurred in this district that has required my official attention. I have not been able to visit as many of the lodges in my dis-

trict in a social and friendly way as I desired. Wherever I have had the pleasure of attending meetings I have always found the Craft wide awake and zealous to have the work properly done.

In closing my report, allow me to congratulate you on the success of your administration, and to thank you for the honor conferred on me. With many kind wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES L. BURKHALTER,

D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 1, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

Immediately after the receipt of my commission the several lodges in the Fourteenth District were notified in the usual manner.

On the evening of November 28th I installed the officers of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, and Temple Lodge, No. 46.

December 27th installed officers of Phœnix Lodge, No. 663. This installation was in the presence of the families of the members of the lodge. The installation ceremonies were followed by a banquet, both elegant and substantial, prepared by the wives, daughters, and sisters of the members. The brethren added a substantial sum to the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the Deputy.

January 7th installed officers of George Washington Lodge, No. 222. In this case also the ceremonies were supplemented by an abundant and tastefully arranged banquet. It was partaken of, however, by Masons only. The evening was highly enjoyed.

January 8th installed officers of Illinois Lodge, No. 263.

July 10th, assisted by the Master and other officers of Temple Lodge, I conferred the third degree upon two candidates and the second degree upon one candidate, in Alta Lodge, No. 748. This lodge has recently experienced a gradual and healthful recuperation, and it is now in a vigorous condition.

The general harmony which exists among and within the lodges, the quiet and civil deportment of the brethren "in the State," together with their general habits of industry, indicate that the excellent rules and wise maxims inculcated in the several Masonic lectures, have produced their intended effect.

Having received no official calls to visit lodges, except as above noticed, I am not able to state definitely the condition of each lodge.

Wishing yourself health and long life, and the Grand Lodge continuous prosperity, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. W. MASTIN,
D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

HEYWORTH, Sept. 12th, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: One more Masonic year, with its many changes and vicissitudes, its bright prospects and bitter disappointments, its heeded and unheeded warnings, its improved and unimproved opportunities, will soon be added to the eternal past. The record will soon be made up, the book closed.

An account of my stewardship, as required by the Grand Lodge By-Laws, being now not only due, but past due, I have the honor to present the following, although in a somewhat desultory and hurried manner.

Immediately upon receipt of my commission, I sent out the usual notices to the different lodges.

Still believing that the only way to obtain a correct knowledge of the condition of Masonry is by a personal visit, I have, for the third time, visited each lodge in the district; have given instruction in the work when opportunity offered, and corrected many errors in the manner of keeping records and the transaction of business. To do this requires not less than a month's time each year, and an expense of no small amount.

The fraternal and courteous manner in which I have been received by many of the lodges, and their high appreciation of an official visit, has been at least a partial compensation for the sacrifice made.

While the condition of the Craft in general may be satisfactory, yet the need of dispensing further light is apparent, even to the most casual observer. If the proceedings of the Grand Lodge were occasionally consulted, the probabilities are we would not so frequently hear the question, "Where and when does our Grand Lodge meet?" "What is the name of our Grand Master?" "Where does he live?" Such questions, coming from Worshipful Masters, and those, too, who are "high up" in Masonry, (judging from the jewels they wear,) is a reflection upon their knowledge of Masonic affairs in this Grand Jurisdiction, to say the least. Again, if the brethren in general, and the officers in particular, would acquaint themselves with Masonic law and jurisprudence, and learn more of the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity, they would probably avoid some of the errors they are constantly dropping into. An error is no less an error, no matter how long continued in. A lodge may

join with another order in performing the funeral service over the remains of a deceased brother, who was a member of said order, but this practice, although continued in for years, neither makes it lawful, right nor proper, and the Worshipful Master who first discovers the mistake should congratulate himself upon so important a discovery.

In looking over the minutes, I occasionally found a Secretary practicing a little too much economy in the use of ink. The "presumption" that certain things were done, will not always answer the purpose. Every transaction should be carefully recorded, as well as the names of the officers, visitors and brethren present at each communication.

As to the work, I am pleased to say that there is a commendable zeal upon the part of many of the lodges to become thoroughly proficient. They see the value and beauty of correctness, and the importance of uniformity. While I do not wish to claim too much for the work and ritual of Masonry; and while I am perfectly willing to admit that "to be a good ritualist is one thing, and to be a good Mason quite another," yet it is a matter of fact that the best working lodges are the most prosperous, are composed of the best class of men, and are looked upon as a credit to the place in which they are located. While on the other hand, a poor working lodge is in a poor condition in every respect. R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Orator, most truthfully expressed it in an oration before this Grand Lodge. He says: "The closest adherents to the ritual are the brightest and most useful Masons, and lodges becoming most perfect in the standard work are most successful, attract the best men, and receive the most advantages from a full attendance of its membership."

Nothing short of a total disregard for the principles and teachings of Masonry tends more to lower the Institution in the estimation of its members than the careless, indifferent and imperfect manner of conferring the degrees. If some provision could be made whereby lodges would be required to give their candidates *all* they pay for, instead of *half* or less, or quit the business, it would be a move in the right direction and tend to elevate Masonry.

My labors outside of visiting the lodges in the District have been light.

On the night of January 8th, 1884, I publicly installed the officers of W. C. Hobbs Lodge, No. 306, at Eureka.

On the fifteenth of April, 1884, it was my sad privilege to perform the funeral ceremonies over the remains of Brother Richard Sparks, Sr., a member of Mackinaw Lodge, No. 132. Brother Sparks was nearly four score years of age and had been a Mason more than forty years. His death was sudden. He retired feeling quite well, Saturday night, and on Sunday morning was found dead in his bed, his hands folded upon his breast in the attitude of repose. His spirit, unfettered, had taken its flight to realms unknown, and left no trace of suffering, no mark of conflict on that face now serene and calm in death. He was a man of positive character and indomitable will, yet a warm and generous heart and pure and noble principles.

On the 19th of August, 1884, I assisted in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Masonic temple at Moroa, a complete report of which I presume has been furnished by Right Worshipful Brother Tenney, who so ably presided upon that occasion.

This is the third report I have made as District Deputy of the Fifteenth District, and will probably be my last. Inasmuch as there will be a change of administration at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, there will no doubt be a change in many of the District Deputies, and a change in the Fifteenth is as likely to occur as in any other. And, while it may be an easy matter to find one who can fill the position more ably and be more acceptable to the brethren than myself, yet it will not be so easy to find one who has a higher appreciation of Masonry, or feels a deeper interest in the welfare of the Craft.

And, Most Worshipful, allow me to express my many and sincere thanks for the high honors you have three times conferred upon me, and believe me,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. C. DILL,
D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

MATTOON, ILL., Sept. 22, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Going, almost gone, is the Masonic year of 1884, and in giving testimony for the Seventeenth, I am pleased to say, so far as I am informed, the lodges and their membership are enjoying their usual prosperity.

My official duties have not been burdensome. I have cheerfully given answers when called upon, and when the answers given did not seem to suit their demands, or to satisfy, have always given your address for further instruction.

Some contention has arisen between a few of the lodges in the southern part of this district, in the matter of invading jurisdiction, which for a time threatened the peace and harmony of the contending lodges. Am pleased to report all such cases known to me adjusted in a business-like way, and the fraternal relations fully restored.

On the 10th of February last, the Grand Examiners convened at Masonic Hall in Mattoon, and for three days held sway night and day, under the direction of R. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah, with Bros. Cook, Grimes, Douglas and Chamberlin, of the Board, assisted by Bros. Tenney, Evans, Stadler, Rose, McClintock and Willard. They gave the Craft assembled at Mattoon one of the most enjoyable seasons ever held in this part of Central Illinois, using every moment of the time teaching in the most impressive manner the standard work of Illinois. After the last evening's session a banquet was spread, to which the ladies were participants, which added

much pleasure to the occasion. Grand Secretary L. L. Munn was present during the entire session, and rendered valuable assistance.

Congratulating you upon a second term of successful administration, and thanking you kindly for honors and favors, I am,

Fraternally,

JAMES L. SCOTT,
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, Ill., Sept. 6, 1884.

DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master of Masons:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: I regret that I have been unable to devote as much time to Masonry during the past year as usual.

I believe, however, I have accepted all invitations to visit lodges, and have answered all questions propounded to me by the brethren to the best of my ability.

On the evening of the 1st day of November, by virtue of your special proxy, I constituted Sullivan Lodge and installed its officers, assisted by the following brethren: R. W. Bro. J. E. Evans as D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. H. E. Huston as S. G. W.; Bro. V. S. Ruby as J. G. W.; Bro. W. S. Foster as G. S.; Bro. W. S. Shiney as G. T.; Rev. and W. Bro. W. G. Cochran as G. C.; W. Bro. A. Pierce as G. P.; Brethren S. Kensall and D. C. Chase, Jr., as F. S.; Bro. A. Solomon as G. T.; R. W. Bro. G. A. Stadler as Grand Marshal.

On the 26th of December I installed the newly elected officers of this lodge, it being the time fixed in the by-laws for the annual election and installation of its officers.

December 18th I installed the officers of Maroa Lodge, No. 454, assisted by W. Bro. Phaus as Grand Marshal. The installation was in public, and was followed by an address from Past Grand Master Scott, in which he promulgated the principles of Freemasonry in his usual forcible and convincing manner.

W. Bro. Phaus, after eight years of faithful service, surrendered the gavel to W. Bro. Austin, a long and active member and Secretary of that lodge.

On the 27th of December I publicly installed the officers of Summit Lodge, No. 431, assisted by W. Bro. Hoyt as Grand Marshal. The address was by Rev. Bro. Gilmore, of Hillsboro, and was "timely and good." Visiting brethren were present from Macon, Ionic, Cerro Gordo and Illiopolis lodges.

January 12th, installed the officers of New Holland Lodge, No. 741, and assisted in conferring the Third Degree.

The event of the Masonic year in this district was the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Maroa, on the 19th of August, on which occasion I had

the honor to act as your proxy, assisted by R. W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill as D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. A. R. Small as S. G. W.; R. W. Bro. H. E. Huston as J. G. W.; W. Bro. F. M. Young as G. T.; W. Bro. Geo. S. Dustin as G. S.; Rev. Bro. W. H. Moore as G. C.; Bro. C. H. Fuller as G. P.; Bro. M. G. Patterson, Principal Architect; W. Bro. E. P. Vail, Master of Oldest Lodge; Bro. N. Edwards as S. G. D.; Bro. C. H. Crossman as J. G. D.; W. Brethren J. W. K. McClure and J. H. Toole as Grand Stewards; Bro. Henry Hummel as G. Tyler; W. Bro. C. Goodbrake as Grand Marshal, and escorted by Beaumonoir Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, Decatur, Illinois. There was a large attendance of Masons and citizens, ladies and children, and *all* were splendidly entertained by the Fraternity of Maroa, and yet the *traditional quantity*—and more—was left.

April 19th, I visited Mansfield Lodge, U. D., and found a bright, healthy young lodge, full of vim and enterprise. They will apply for, and no doubt receive, a charter at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

This concludes my Masonic labors as District Deputy for the past year. If they shall meet your approval and that of the Craft, I shall feel amply repaid. Thanking you for your uniform kindness, and for the honor of the appointment, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Sept. 6, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

In this, my annual report, I have nothing of a special nature to communicate, as my previous reports of this year cover all that ground.

And of those things affecting the craft generally, there are but *two* to which I wish to allude. The *first* is the increasing frequency of mendicant appeals from lodges for help. This evil and its remedy was very forcibly stated by R. W. Bro. Tenney in his report of 1883, from which I quote: * * * "A few lodges are setting apart a per cent. of their gross receipts as a charity fund, upon which their committee can draw at any time to assist the needy. I hope to see this plan generally adopted in the future, in which event there would be fewer 'circular letters' sent out by lodges which 'have never turned a deaf ear,' etc., etc., asking for a 'small donation' to assist an aged, indigent brother in ruined health, whose property is imperiled by mortgage, or has been destroyed by fire or flood The dictates of reason, unaided by the teachings of Masonry, indicate that in prosperity we inaugurate the practice of laying by a certain sum each year, to assist — we know not how soon — a needy, worthy brother." These words I heartily endorse, and think the experience of the fraternity for the last few years will lead them to approve and perhaps take some necessary steps to remedy this growing evil.

The *second* thing that I deem of importance is the preparing of proper form and directions for the keeping of the lodge minutes and records, to be published and distributed by pamphlet, or annually printed in the Grand Lodge Proceedings, to the end that we may have a uniform and better set of lodge records than the many imperfect ones we are now called to examine or hear read. The forms prepared by the Grand Secretary in 1862, and published in the Grand Lodge Reports for a number of years, would (with slight modifications to suit the changes in the Grand Lodge By-Laws,) answer all the purposes.

With the exceptions mentioned in my special reports, the state of Masonry within this jurisdiction is good, and the condition of the lodges in the district prosperous.

Fraternally yours,

Z. A. ENOS,
D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 10, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Another year has rolled around, and nothing of importance has transpired to mar the peace and harmony that should prevail among all good Masons, which to me is the best evidence that the principles taught in our Order is appreciated among us, and we all realize how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

In closing my report I must again thank you for the honor you have conferred.

I am, Fraternally yours,

T. J. BRONSON,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

DALLAS CITY, Ill., Sept. 1, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In my last report to you I had not yet visited all the lodges in the Twenty-first District.

I have now to say that I have met with all but four. I have also to report that peace and harmony prevail generally at this time among the lodges.

The difficulty heretofore existing between Nos. 464 and 618 (Denver and Basco), which I notified you of last December, has been amicably settled, by the latter com-

plying with the demands of the former, and acquiescing with your decision, and a better state of feeling exists among the brethren of both lodges.

The old difficulty existing between some of the brethren of Marcelline Lodge, and of which I spoke in my last report, is in course of adjudication, and will be finally settled by dismission of the refractory brethren—which appears to be the only solution.

Having had the pleasure of attending the Masonic School of Instruction last winter, at Galesburg, I was enabled thereby to give the lectures and work in a more thorough manner, and have done so in all cases when called upon with satisfaction to the lodges, and the uniformity of work is gradually moving on.

Hoping we may have a pleasant and profitable meeting at the Grand Lodge, and thanking you kindly for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

B. MENDENHALL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., Sept. 12, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: As soon as possible after the receipt of my commission, I notified the lodges of the Twenty-Third Masonic District of my appointment, and of my willingness to visit them when called upon to do so, and I am happy to say that during the current year I have not been called upon to visit any of the lodges for any purpose other than the installation of officers. Some questions have been asked and answered, and an occasional visit made unofficially to some of the lodges, and in all cases I have found the best of fraternal feeling existing, and an increasing interest among the members.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. E. BACON,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Third District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Sept. 25, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: During the past year I have visited many of the lodges in my district, and installed the officers in several, and am happy to report that

plenty, health and peace prevails throughout the entire Twenty-fifth Masonic District. Not a single case of discipline or grievance has been called to my attention.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. W. HUBBARD,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

TROY, Ill., Sept. 8, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At the close of this Masonic year I herewith, in compliance with our Grand Lodge law, submit to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master for this, the Twenty-Sixth Masonic District.

Immediately on receiving my commission, which your unexpected choice and confidence bestowed upon me, I forwarded to each lodge in the district one of the notices which accompanied my commission, apprising them of my appointment.

So far as I am informed Masonry in this district is in a healthy and prosperous condition, "peace and harmony" prevailing, without any important interruption.

My official duties have been but few, and neither of an unpleasant nor difficult nature.

January 9th, I installed the officers, in private, of Troy Lodge, No. 588—my own lodge.

January 12th, I installed the officers of Marine Lodge, No. 355, in public, and in the presence of a large concourse of Marine's most intelligent, cultivated and best citizens, after which a bounteous banquet was served.

January 15th, I installed, in private, the officers of that prince of lodges, Collinsville Lodge, No. 712—a *beacon light* in the constellation of lodges composing this district.

I have visited some other of the lodges semi-officially, and either assisted them in or had the pleasure of seeing them work, in every instance being most fraternally received.

But two cases of complaint have been brought to my notice calling for my aid in their adjustment. In one of these cases—involving an infringement of jurisdiction—my opinion was cheerfully complied with, and complete harmony restored between the complaining lodges. In the other case I have endeavored to pour the oil of "good counsel and advice," to the best of my ability, on the troubled elements of discord from which confusion seemed to emanate, and am confidently of the opinion that "time, patience and perseverance, which accomplishes all things," coupled with the zeal, intelligence and Masonic earnest desire which there exists, will fully and at no very distant day restore the full fruition of "Brotherly Love and Concord." To the more effectual accomplishment of this desirable end, I wilfully refrain from giving

a definite allusion, confidently believing that itemized publicity is by no means—in this case—the surest and most effectual road to unmarred re-establishment of that fraternal feeling which has heretofore always existed.

It was my desire and intention, upon receiving your appointment, to visit all the lodges in this district, but business engagements hindered me in carrying out this purpose to any considerable extent; yet, while I have been unable to mingle with them in person, I have had tidings from the Craft, and am enabled to report a fair share of comparative prosperity, and that so far as the Twenty-sixth Masonic District is concerned you may congratulate yourself on your administration of its affairs.

Before closing this report, permit me to call your official attention to what has for some time, and more particularly during this year, as your Deputy, appeared to me as important matters. First—A more rigid and positive enforcement of the "standard work," so that uniformity may be attained, and the Grand Lodge law establishing it be fully, efficiently and universally enforced. As it is now employed, in a very large majority of the lodges, it is almost *a dead letter*, the fewest number of the lodges being invested with "the work." Second—A more explicit definition of the duties of District Deputy Grand Masters, their duties being so vaguely defined as to divest it of any direct influence, in fact rendering it almost, if not quite a sinecure. I submit these questions to you in hopes that they may tend to aid and assist in removing a great hindrance in the way of the usefulness of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

Highly and heartily appreciating the unexpected honor conferred upon me, and feeling my inability to rise to the full measure thereof, and with sincere expressions of personal regard, I am,

Most sincerely and fraternally yours,

SAMUEL RAWSON,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Sept. 6, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: During the past year nothing has occurred in this district which required an official visit from your District Deputy. Some little questions on Masonic law have been answered and presume were satisfactory; and installed the officers in a few lodges. My visitations were few on account of being busily engaged most part of the time in instructing the brethren of the several lodges in the southern part of the State.

Universal peace and tranquility prevails among the brethren of the Twenty-Seventh District.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 10, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

I have but little to note from the Twenty-Eighth District. I have visited a few lodges during the year, have written a few letters in answer to matters referred to me; have found harmony and plenty blessing the fraternity.

I had the pleasure of attending the Masonic School of Instruction January 8th, 9th and 10th, held in Shekinah Lodge room, in this city. The school was, considering the severity of the weather, well attended, and has stimulated and greatly encouraged neighboring lodges. I don't remember of ever having enjoyed or of hearing a school more universally approved, and would suggest that the number of schools be increased in your jurisdiction for the benefit of the fraternity in Illinois.

Fraternally,

E. J. INGERSOL,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Sept. 4, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-ninth Masonic District.

During the year I have visited several of the lodges, and have been in correspondence with the officers of quite a number of them. I find peace and prosperity prevails. One brother writes me that the lodge is "booming; work on good material every meeting." Several others I know are doing likewise. I have had but few official calls. I have installed the officers of a few of the lodges, and have answered several inquiries as to the by-laws, &c. The widows, orphans, and all those of the Fraternity who suffered by the terrible flood of 1884, express their sincere and heartfelt thanks for the generous aid proffered them by the Craft of the State in general. The amounts so kindly sent us through you have indeed been a boon to many, who for the second time saw their homes ruined by the waters.

Thanking you, M. W. brother, for the honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. J. ELWELL,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1884-5.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying *south* of the Chicago River, and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying *south* of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and *west* of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neill.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying *north* of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	F. L. Bartlett.....	Aurora, Kane county..	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	JoDaviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas.....	Dixon, Lee county	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Chenery Puffer.....	Joliet, Will county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	R. D. McDonald.....	LaSalle, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	W. H. Kister.....	Henry, Marshall county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	Lewis C. Seeley.....	Littleton, Schuyler county.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	James Peterson.....	Oquawka, Henderson county....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	A. W. Martin.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	J. H. C. Dill.....	Heyworth, McLean county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	John P. Norvell.....	Danville, Vermilion county.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	D. M. Weider.....	Paris, Edgar county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	W. F. Bromfield.....	Lincoln, Logan county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	L. W. Shepherd.....	Springfield, Sangamon county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Thomas J. Bronson.....	Jacksonville, Morgan county....	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	Samuel H. Bradley.....	Mendon, Adams county.....	Adams and Hancock.
22	George W. Davis.....	Carrollton, Greene county.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	William E. Bacon.....	Litchfield, Montgomery county	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	John Von Gunten.....	Olney, Richland county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	Hiram W. Hubbard.....	Centralia, Marion county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Samuel Rawson.....	Troy, Madison county.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph
28	E. J. Ingersol	Carbondale, Jackson county.....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Galatin county..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Cairo, Alexander county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. Bro. William Lavely, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Harmon G. Reynolds, P. G. M., St. Paul, No. 500.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, P. G. M., Cleveland, No. 211.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P. G. M., Benton, No. 64.
M. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade-Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, D. G. M., Bloomington, No. 43.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.
R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, S. G. W., Miners, No. 273.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, J. G. W., Piasa, No. 27.

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.

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

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

*At Rest.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arizona	George Whitefield Curtis	Prescott.
Arkansas	E. H. English	Little Rock.
British Columbia	Simeon Duck	Victoria.
California	Alex. G. Abell	San Francisco.
Canada	David McLellan	Toronto.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central.
Connecticut	James L. Gould	Bridgeport.
Dakota	H. H. Folk	
Delaware	Daniel Goodwin	Milford.
District of Columbia	Edward C. Newfelder	Victoria.
Florida	D. C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Samuel Lawrence	Atlanta.
Idaho	J. W. Brown	Idaho City.
Indiana	Daniel McDonald	Plymouth.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Joseph Chapman	Dubuque.
Ireland	Francis Quinn	Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	Edward B. Jones	Paducah.
Louisiana	J. Q. A. Fellows	New Orleans.
Manitoba	Samuel L. Bedson	Winnipeg.
Maine	George W. Deering	Portland.
Maryland	Jonn A. Berry	
Michigan	Henry Chamberlain	Three Oaks.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. Stone	Jackson.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montata	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thrummel	Grand Island
New Hampshire	Nathaniel W. Cumner	Manchester.
New Mexico	Henry L. Waldo	Santa Fe.
New Jersey	Marshal B. Smith	Passaic.
New York	James E. Morrison	New York.
Nevada	Robert W. Bollen	Carson City.
North Carolina	D. W. Bain	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Theodore A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	David Dunbar	Manchester.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Pennsylvania	Richard Vaux	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown
Quebec	Alexander Chisholm	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Alvord O. Miles	Providence.
South Carolina		
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	Philip C. Tucker	Galveston.
Utah	James Lowe	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Jonathan E. Mack	Northfield.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	H. R. Howard	
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming		
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	Adolph Bohme	Berlin.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas	John Bennett	Petersburg
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
California	T. T. Gurney	Chicago.
Canada	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Colorado	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
Connecticut	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Delaware	John O'Neill	Chicago.
District of Columbia	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Indiana	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Indian Territory	Charles H. Patton	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
Ireland	Wiley M. Egan	Chicago.
Kansas	Harrison Dills	Payson.
Kentucky	John P. Norvell	Danville.
Louisiana	I. A. W. Buck	Chicago.
Maine	Daniel Wadsworth	Auburn.
Manitoba	Jacob Krohn	Freeport.
Maryland	D. A. Cashman	Chicago.
Michigan	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Minnesota	Willliam Lavely	Springfield.
Mississippi	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Missouri	Jerome R. Gorin	Decatur.
Montana	H. W. Hubbard	Centralia.
Nebraska	John M. Palmer	Springfield.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	Ira A. W. Buck	Chicago.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	W. B. Allen	Aurora.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
North Carolina	W. A. Stevens	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	Wm. Floto	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Pennsylvania	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island	Ira J. Bloomfield	Bloomington.
Quebec	DeWitt C. Cregier	Chicago.
Rhode Island	James A. Hawley	Dixon.
South Carolina	Charles H. Patton	Mt Vernon.
Tennessee	Haswell C. Clarke	Kankakee.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Wm. H. Scott	Salem.
Vermont	John L. McCullough	Olney.
Virginia	Wm. H. Scott	Salem.
Washington	Ira A. W. Buck	Chicago.
West Virginia	Vincent L. Hurlbut	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
Wyoming	John C. Bagby	Rushville.
England	John M. Palmer	Springfield.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	John M. Niglas	Peoria.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	Edward C. Neufelder	Van Couver.
California	Alex. G. Abell	San Francisco.
Canada	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmalee	Georgetown.
Cuba	Aurelio Almeida	Havana.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Dakota	Chas. T. McCoy	Aberdeen.
Delaware	William S. Hayes	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
England	Shadwell H. Clarke	London.
Florida	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia	J. E. Blackshear	Macon.
Idaho	Jonas W. Brown	Boise City.
Illinois	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport.
Indiana	William H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Iowa City.
Ireland	Samuel B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec	Dublin.
Kansas	John H. Brown	Wyandotte.
Kentucky	Hiram Bassett	Louisville.
Louisiana	James C. Batchelor	New Orleans.
Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	William G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	William P. Innis	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	A. T. C. Pierson	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	William R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	John D. Hammond	Carson.
New Brunswick	Edwin J. Wetmore	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Joseph H. Hough	Trenton.
New Mexico	David J. Miller	Santa Fe
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York
North Carolina	Donald W. Bain	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Benjamin Curren	Halifax.
Ohio	John D. Caldwell	Cincinnati
Oregon	F. J. Babcock	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	George W. Wakeford	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	George H. Bringhurst	Houston
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	William H. Root	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.
Washington Territory	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Odell S. Long	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	J. H. Symons	Laramie City.

Report of Grand Examiners.

Pittsfield, Ill., June 16th, 1884.

Daniel M. Browning, *Grand Master.*

M. W. and Dear Brother: I herewith submit my report of the several Schools of Instruction, held by the Board of Grand Examiners during the present Masonic year, pursuant to appointments from the Grand East.

Respectfully and Fraternally yours,

W. B. GRIMES,

Sec. of Board.

At a School of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, pursuant to appointment of the Grand Master, at Carbondale, on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of January, 1884, there were present: M. W. D. M. Browning, Grand Master; R. W. A. T. Darrah, President of Board; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary of Board; R. W. Edward Cook, R. W. M. D. Chamberlin and R. W. James Douglas, members of Board; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W. H. W. Hubbard, D. D. G. M., 201; R. W. G. H. Tolle, D. D. G. M., 140; R. W. E. C. Pace, D. D. G. M., 153; R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, D. D. G. M., 241; R.

W. L. A. Goddard, S. G. D., 89; R. W. J. D. Gillham, Grand Chaplain, 517; R. W. W. H. Stephens, Assistant G. L., 497; J. S. Pake, W. M., 137; F. M. Pickett, W. M., 325; J. W. Harrison, Sec., 672; Gus Michaelis, W. M., 498; B. W. Tackenberg, W. M., 72; Theo. Gillespie, J. D., 695; J. A. Delbow, W. M., 581; J. F. F. Wallace, S. W., 466; J. McCulloch, W. M., and E. C. Ethridge, 701; John J. Hazel, 336; E. Kimmell, 434; J. W. Erwin, W. M., 458; J. W. Turner, 487; J. I. Cunningham, S. W., 458; C. Kirkpatrick, Sec., 520; S. W. Dunning, 89; G. B. Davis, W. M., 287; C. R. Hobbs, 201; T. H. Humphrey, W. M., 730; H. C. Mitchell, W. M., 487; F. Barownosky, W. M., 657; J. C. Thompson, 695; J. P. Schwartz, S. D., 434; J. C. Meisenheimer, J. W., 241; J. R. Ennis, W. M., and W. R. Wheeler, S. W., 668; C. C. Stotler, W. M., 693; John B. Young, W. M., 131; D. Eddleman, 581; J. D. Brooks, W. M., and M. Culp, S. W., 627; D. R. Sanders, J. W., 111; W. L. Benson, S. W., and G. W. Evans, J. W., 89; Ed. Simpson, 487; A. W. Averill, S. D., 727; J. A. Wiley, W. M., and W. I. Holcome, 434; D. R. Harrison, P. M., and Daniel Perrin, 693; G. W. Hill, P. M., and G. W. Smith, P. M., 498; W. A. Perrin, S. W., 693; J. M. Jones, W. M., 660; M. C. Crawford, P. M., N. B. Maxey, S. W., and F. Oliver, Sec., 111; J. H. Brownlee, 576; L. H. Chandler, 487; John Spire, W. M., and A. G. Button, S. W., 520; W. M. Joyner, W. M., 495; Izri Hagler, J. W., 434; W. S. Washburn, W. M., 89; E. S. Stokes, Grand Steward, 201; J. H. Dunihoo, J. W., 693; N. J. Powers, Tyler, and G. W. Smith, 434; F. King, 498; E. Melton, 234; W. B. Elnore, 627; J. H. Samson, S. D., and L. C. Oliver, J. D., 111; J. W. Burkhart, Treas., 89; T. D. Hinckley, W. M., 650; J. J. Giles, W. M., 201; M. Foss, P. M., P. W. Barclay, P. M., J. W. Morris, W. M., C. W. Dunning and H. A. Harmon, 237; J. N. Fitch, 466; M. C. White, 498; J. T. Stafford, 627; A. B. McCloud, 657; J. C. Scott, 140; John O'Donnell and C. H. Preston, 434; H. C. McKinney, W. M., C. F. Puckett, S. W., C. Burton, S. S., Isaac Clemmons, S. D., J. H. Barton, P. M., Wm. Atkinson, J. D., E. McGuire, W. C. Dowell, J. S. Bridges, H. H. Teeter, J. M. Davis, Jos. Emerson, R. I. Lightfoot, Geo. Simons, W. H. Hudson, J. F. McAnally, W. H. Vernay, P. L. Ward, J. M. Richart, S. G. Hurdman, G. L. Brown, Wm. Dellinger, G. T. Wire, H. Vernovy, J. M. Richart, F. A. Prickett, J. McKinney, W. R. Lipe, C. S. Robertson, J. W. Snider, James Emerson, Wm. Miller, S. Hewitt and Wm. Hykes, of 241; M. C. Crawford, 111. Thirty-nine lodges represented. One hundred and twenty-eight names on register.

On the 8th instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies, in the forenoon by R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. E. Cook, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. S. L. Tolley, Treas.; R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, Sec.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. J. R. Ennis, J. D.; R. W. Page, Chaplain, and S. L. Chandler, Tyler.

In the afternoon the degree of E. A. was exemplified by R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. E. Cook, J. W.; W. F. M. Picket, Treas.; R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, Sec.; W. J. R. Ennis, S. D.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, J. D.; R. W. G. H. Tolle, S. S; W. G. Mechandis, J. S.; S. L. Chandler, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 241 called a special communication of said lodge, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. Edward Cook, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W.; W. H. C. McKinney, Treas.; R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, Sec.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, S. D.; W. J. R. Ennis, J. D.; Brethren Michandis and Wallace, Stewards; S. L. Chandler, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 241, and representatives as before. Mr. Isaac H. Rapp was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 9th general instruction was given, and the degree of F. C. exemplified in the forenoon by R. W. W. H. Stevens, W. M.; R. W. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. Cook, J. W.; R. W. Chamberlin, Treas.; R. W. Munn, Sec.; R. W. Douglas, S. D.; R. W. Darrah, J. D.; R. W. Gillham, Chaplain; R. W. Tolle and Ennis, Stewards; S. L. Chandler, Tyler.

In the afternoon by R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; W. J. R. Ennis, S. W.; W. H. C. McKinney, J. W.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, Treas.; R. W. Douglas, Sec.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. D.; R. W. Cook, J. D.; R. W. Munn and Barton, Stewards, and S. L. Chandler, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 241 called a special communication of said lodge; at his request the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. Jas. Douglas, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. G. H. Tolle, Treas.; R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, Sec.; R. W. E. Cook, S. D.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, J. D.; W. Brothers Mitchell and Humphrey, Stewards, and S. L. Chandler, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 241, and representatives as before. Brother John Henry Hilboldt and Brother Isaac H. Rapp were then severally, regularly passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 10th day, during the forenoon, the degree of M. M. was exemplified by R. W. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. H. W. Hubbard, J. W.; W. F. M. Picket, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. Stevens, S. D.; R. W. L. A. Goddard, J. D.; R. W. Wallace and Dillon, Stewards; Chandler, Tyler.

In the afternoon general instruction was given by R. W. Edward Cook, W. M., and others, as in the forenoon.

At night, at a special communication of 241, at the request of W. Bro. McKinney, W. M., the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, S. W.; R. W. H. W. Hubbard, J. W.; W. F. M. Picket, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. James Douglas, S. D.; W. J. R. Ennis, J. D.; R. W. Goddard and Wallace, Stewards; L. L. Chandler, Tyler; Hubbard "A," Stevens "O," Grimes "U;" Munn, S. C. and W. F. M.; Hubbard 1st F., Stevens 2d F., Grimes 3d F. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 241, and representatives as before. Bro. Isaac H. Rapp was raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a School of Instruction, held by the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, pursuant to appointment of the Grand Master, at Springfield, on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of January, 1884, there were present: R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, President *pro tem* Board Grand Examiners; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary Board Grand Examiners; R. W. James Douglas, member Board Grand Examiners, and R. W. C. F. Tenney, assistant Grand Examiner; M. W. Wm. Lavely, Sr., P. G. M., No. 4; R. W.'s H. E. Huston, 58, G. A. Stadden, 360, J. E. Evans, 58, J. H. C. Dill, 252, J. W. Rose, 236, J. E. Morton, 95, I. M. McCollister, 80, Assistant Grand Lecturers; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; Daniel Lawrence, W. M., 2; E. B. Shumway, W. M., 636; John McBride, S. W., and A. Mulligan, 647; D. T. Farrell, W. M., 635; F. M. Derry, J. W., and J. T. Pemberton, 635; J. B. Abell, Sec., 122; Wm. Lynd, S. W., S. S. Purvines, S. D., and S. F. Marleck, Sec., 700; Wm. Funck, S. W., 84; A. J. Todd, 35; L. M. Dick, W. M., 724; J. M. Willard, W. M., 431; Chas. Fisher, P. D. G. M., 71; D. B. Hutchinson, W. M., J. D. Avery, S. W., and W. A. Hutchinson, 118; Thomas Jarrett, W. M., 450; L. B. McCarter, W. M., 354; H. Funk, W. M., 710; A. H. Magoon, 171; S. Conner, W. M., 700; S. H. Mossler, S. W., 122; A. Allen, Tyler, 560; O. Z. Housley, W. M., I. S. Lindsley, J. W., J. W. Hartsock, P. M., 585; C. C. Aldrich, W. M., 469; T. Lamb, Jr., Sec., 365; A. J. Combs, W. M., 180; T. A. Wilson, W. M., 204; C. W. Day, P. M., 752; D. W. Peden, S. W., 521; A. J. Nimino, P. M., 111; J. C. Scott, 241; S. Neburger, 697; R. B. Higgins, 34; W. N. Vanmeter, W. M., 545; B. G. Smith, W. M., 523; W. J. Smith, 635; C. A. Bradner (Maine), 47; V. Kenney, W. M., 299; G. W. Martin, J. W., and F. E. Downing, S. W., 544; B. Scarbla, S. D., 180; J. Chafee, 734; L. N. Roland, W. M., H. P. Burns, S. W., L. F. Becker, J. W., and Wm. Street, 161; H. F. Newman, J. D., 177; I. J. Taylor, W. M., 203; J. W. Greenwoon, J. W., 450; L. C. Taylor, 354; L. P. Slye, S. W., 545; B. F. Caldwell, P. M., and R. M. Foster, J. W., 523; E. P. Vail, W. M., 8; A. H. Wiltz, W. M., 480; H. M. Wagner, 334; S. Faverly, 741; W. R. Phillips, P. M., and H. D. Parker, 344; C. H. Freelay, 203; J. M. Forey, 635; I. F. Twist, Sec., 635; A. H. McGaffey, P. M. (Mo.), 344; J. B. Kinney, 299; A. N. Narham, Sec., J. Narham, Tyler, 171; G. F. Hellig, W. M., 544; E. W. Tilson, 762; H. D. Parker, 344; C. V. McKinley, J. W., 203; J. W. Sharon, J. W., 545; J. A. Mulford, 707; Geo. McDaniel and H. O. Correll, 299; E. Denegre, 90; W. A. McCrea, 411; T. M. Boyd, 118; J. M. Stout, 354; J. F. Long, 500; S. M. Wilkes, non-aff.; G. D. Ellington, S. M. Taylor, 550; C. W. Glysson (Vt.), 51; M. R. Thayer, Sec., 523; J. Hennessey, 112; T. Simonson, 19; G. L. Day, 87; G. W. Fenderck, 675; J. L. Wilcox, 450; R. H. Moore, W. M., H. H. Biggs, S. W., M. J. Uhler, J. W., H. Robinson, P. M., S. M. Buffington, J. S., J. Fairchild, J. D., W. J. Foot, S. D., D. Stevens, P. M., R. T. Cleavinger, W. H. Sammons, G. T. Brown, J. M. Murray, C. B. Nichols, E. S. Beach, R. L. Berry, F. Jacoby, A. D. Campbell, Wm. James, E. Artsman, R. E. Davenport, F. Reiger, J. P. Scharf, 4; B. F. Cleverly, W. M., A. H. Saunders, J. W., L. H. Ticknor, Sec., H. J. Price, J. D., S. W. Reed, A. Huntington and A. Enos, 71; C. W. Prouty, W. M., N. Ledgewood, S. S., T. McEwen, E. H. Helmle, J. W., J. H. Corbley, S. D., L. P. Brewer, J. D. Sharp, A. H. Turner, J. R. Darcy, P. H. Conant, G. B. Ritter, C. A. Helmle,

H. B. Davidson, L. H. Miner, J. D. Myers and J. T. Townsley, 333; P. J. Slenker, S. W., C. P. Kane, P. M., J. M. Grout, W. M., C. E. Vandeventer, J. D., N. H. Harrison, H. L. Wetton, P. M., H. B. Kane, P. M., D. J. Black and L. Dorlan, 500; F. S. Pratt, non-aff. Sixty one lodges represented, 165 names registered.

On the 22d, during the forenoon, instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies, by R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. James Douglas, S. W.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, J. W.; R. W. J. E. Evans, Treas.; R. W. H. E. Houston, Sec.; R. W. J. E. Morton, S. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; M. W. William Lavely, Chaplain, and J. W. Watson, Tyler.

In the afternoon, the E. A. Degree was exemplified by R. W. J. H. C. Dill, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. H. E. Houston, J. W.; R. W. James Douglas, Treas.; R. W. J. E. Evans, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. J. W. Rose, J. D.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, S. S.; R. W. G. A. Stadler, J. S., and J. W. Watson, Tyler.

At night, a special communication of No. 4 was called by the W. M. of said lodge, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; R. W. H. E. Houston, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. G. A. Stadler, Treas.; R. W. J. W. Rose, Sec.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, S. D.; R. W. J. E. Morton, J. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. S.; R. W. J. E. Evans, J. S.; J. W. Watson, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 4, and representatives as before. Mr. Edward S. Beach was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 23d, instruction was given, generally, and the F. C. Degree exemplified. In the forenoon the officers were: R. W. James Douglas, W. M.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, S. W.; R. W. J. W. Rose, J. W.; R. W. J. E. Morton, Treas.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, Sec.; R. W. J. E. Evans, S. D.; R. W. H. E. Houston, J. D.; W. H. Funk, S. S.; R. W. G. A. Stadler, J. S., and Bro. J. W. Watson, Tyler.

In the afternoon, R. W. H. E. Houston, W. M.; R. W. G. A. Stadler, S. W.; R. W. J. E. Morton, J. W.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, Treas.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, Sec.; R. W. J. W. Rose, S. D.; R. W. J. E. Evans, J. D.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. S.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, J. S., and Bro. J. W. Watson, Tyler.

At night, a special communication was called by the W. M. of St. Paul Lodge, 500, and with the following as officers *pro tem:* R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. J. W. Rose, S. W.; R. W. J. E. Evans, J. W.; R. W. J. E. Morton, Treas.; R. W. H. E. Houston, Sec.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; R. W. G. A. Stadler, J. D.; W. E. P. Shumway, S. S.; W. Wm. Funk, J. S., and Bro. J. W. Watson, Tyler. Present, officers and members of 500, and representatives as before. Bro. George I. Conley was regularly passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 24th, general instruction was given, and the degree of M. M. exemplified, by R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. H. E. Houston, J. W.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R.

W. James Douglas, S. D.; W. E. P. Shumway, J. D.; W. J. M. Willard, S. S.; W. Wm. Funk, J. S.; Rose "A," Stadler "O," Evans "U;" Munn S. C. and W. F. M; Morton 1st F., Dill 2d F., Tenney, 3d F.; Bro. J. W. Watson, Tyler.

At night, the W. M. of Central Lodge, 71, called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. James Douglas, W. M.; R. W. H. E. Houston, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. E. P. Shumway, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. J. W. Willard, J. D.; W. D. Lawrence, S. S.; W. C. C. Aldrich, J. S.; Evans "A," Stadler "O," Grimes "U;" McCollister, S. C.; Munn, W. F. M.; Morton 1st F., Dill 2d F., Tenney 3d F.; Bro. J. W. Watson, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 71, and representatives as before. Brother Thomas Thompson was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M.

On the motion of Worshipful Bro. Flood, seconded by R. W. Bro. F. Hudson, a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by the representatives to the Grand Examiners and their assistants for the manner in which they had discharged their duty on the occasion, and the session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a School of Instruction, held at Galesburg, on the 5th, 6th and 7th days of February, 1884, by the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, pursuant to appointment of the Grand Master, there were present: M. W. D. M. Browning, Grand Master; R. W. A. T. Darrah, President Board Grand Examiners; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. E. Cook and R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, members, and R. W. C. F. Tenney, assistant, 365; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W. J. L. Burkhalter, D. D. G. M., 330; R. W. F. G. Wilton, D. D. G. M., 49; R. W. B. Mendenhall, D. D. G. M., 234; R. W. A. W. Martin, D. D. G. M., 46; R. W. A. B. Ashley, A. G. L., 159; M. W. Harmon G. Reynolds, P. G. M.; W. N. Robinson, W. M., 270; J. G. Swartz, W. M., 267; O. Wilkinson, W. M., A. J. Newell, S. W., 550; H. W. Booth, W. M., D. G. Moore, Sec., D. A. Gunkle, J. D., 142; C. Collier, S. D., 479; G. E. N. Burley (Iowa), 158; J. B. Smith, W. M., 185; J. M. Lees, W. M., H. Hillier, P. M., and J. S. Coons, J. W., 547; C. T. Jacobson, W. M., and H. Clark, S. W., 680; H. H. Marsh, S. W., 201; C. F. Wheeler, 337; L. B. Young, P. M., and C. A. Hopkins, Sec., 330; W. L. King, S. W., and F. Cady, 648; G. W. Sawyer, W. M., and L. H. Weaver, S. D., 330; T. B. Bohan, Sec., 379; J. S. Plalekeir, W. M., 387; J. H. Wagner, Sec., and W. Burkhalter, 530; G. W. Bockius, S. D., 510; G. L. Stephenson, W. M., 337; H. P. Wood, W. M., 201; Geo. Lytle, W. M., and J. J. Mason, S. W., 59; L. J

Davely, W. M., 530; A. M. Arthur, W. M., and D. E. Coulsen, S. W., 252; R. L. Everts, S. D., J. N. Nisley, Sec., and C. W. McKown, 66; R. C. Herbert, W. M., Ira Gay, S. W., C. Strong, J. W., and E. J. Glansey, S. D., 113; R. S. Petrie, W. M., A. P. Petrie, P. M., and B. F. Brooks, 367; F. E. Cody, 46; M. E. Cady, J. W., 648, T. F. E. Wecderhold, 61; C. H. Wheeler, 337; S. G. Davis, 330; M. B. Swigle, S. W., D. Christofer, J. W., and J. Wychuff, Sec., 350; J. D. Dickenson, J. W., 530; N. B. Vertrus, 185; J. H. Humes, 685; W. E. Sapp and M. H. Peterson, 231; A. J. Wilhelm, S. W., 327; C. W. Postlewait, W. M., J. R. McCall, J. W., and J. Mann, 702; S. K. Gaylouck, P. M., 286; J. K. Scott, 66; J. L. Lightner, 400; J. Lawson, W. M., J. B. Mason, S. D., 399; Geo. Negley, W. M., 350; W. O. Lovejoy, 227; J. Bird, 66; C. N. Butt, 400; J. J. Barlow, Sec., 192; D. Woolsey, 530; G. W. Robinson, E. A. Scott, J. C. Crandall and A. J. Gurnett, 400; T. L. McGin, 248; J. E. Marsh and C. Morgan, 337; S. D. Pollock, 185; A. C. Campbell, 113; T. Bell, 350; J. H. Merrill, Treas., 291; J. W. Willis, W. M., 502; J. McMurtry, 26; S. S. Moore, 243; A. G. McMullen, S. W., and J. P. Robertson, 367; J. H. Spring, S. D., L. F. Murphy, Sec., J. Frye, Tyler, J. Heptenstall, J. D., A. J. Graham, J. S., W. H. Lott and M. W. French, 363; W. F. Howard, 296; C. B. Rhodes, S. W., 685; A. L. Atwood, S. W., 502; J. W. Dexter, 243; J. K. P. Little, W. M., 297; D. A. Parks, P. M., and W. W. Cyphus, 350; E. Clark, W. M., A. G. Morse, J. D., and W. M. Scott, 192; A. M. Parmenter, 66; J. Peterson, W. M., 123; H. Anderson, 267; H. C. Johns, 659; G. A. Norris, 253; W. H. Wood, S. D., 291; A. H. White, J. D., 501; E. H. Stetson and G. E. Sipherd, 400; J. B. Miller, 66; W. A. Fraser, 502; W. A. Jackson, 702; T. I. Gorton, 307; P. Price, 64; J. Mitchell, 26; L. L. Long, J. W., W. W. Jones, J. H. Cart, J. W. Kays and A. Mills, 185; W. S. Holliday, Treas., 37; F. T. Maxdich, 337; H. Hawks, 243; G. W. Hamilton and B. F. Louk, 248; K. Mathews, J. W., 96; O. Harlan, 67; H. Barringer, A. T. Burlin and I. Wills, 291; J. W. McMurtry, 26; T. M. Barton, A. H. Barton and J. C. Harper, 400; W. H. McDonald, S. W., L. D. Stephens, S. Cort, J. J. Bradbury, C. J. Lake, W. B. Main and H. H. Allen, 185; H. Wagerburg, J. M. Woods and R. Higgins, 66; J. T. Smith, 337; F. L. Rice, J. D., 330; H. Norris, 530; C. N. Carson, M. H. Collins and A. M. Poindexter, 66; M. L. Barnes, 99; J. C. Harper, 400; J. Houston (Neb.), 50; T. F. Woodside, 195; O. Powell and J. E. Peterson, 337; E. A. Cooper and D. O. Shepherd, 26; A. W. Anderson, 243; W. W. Hunman, 561; W. T. Hays and S. G. Barnstead, 561; A. B. Smith, 74; W. H. Powers, 15; S. C. Whitcomb, S. D., C. W. Holmes, C. B. Wetmore and O. Powell, 337; G. K. Davis, 26; J. Bellwood, J. H. Chesney and T. E. Givens, 185; D. W. Hollis, 263; James Brown, 584; W. D. Gibbs and L. B. Newell, 243; L. Stansbury, 519; H. A. Price, 365; T. Webb, 439; J. F. Webb, 496; G. W. Thompson, W. M., E. L. Phillips, S. W., A. S. Damdoff, Treas., A. J. Perry, Sec., H. L. Terry, S. D., C. E. Allen, P. M., F. E. Towles, S. S., G. W. Horton, H. A. Allen, T. J. Burke, J. Ridley, B. Anderson, T. Harrison, T. H. Hogan, R. Page, A. W. Silvers, L. T. Stone, H. Saco, A. Dean, T. O. Depue, G. J. Devore, J. W. Futhy, J. Ridley, C. T. Johnson, A. Rogers, H. H. Griffith, A. S. Devendorf, M. Rhodes, H. W. Carpenter, E. Scharps, J. H. Calkins, S. G. Hoffheimer and B. C. Davis, of 155; W. R. Hoyle, W. M., G. W. Robinson, S.

W., J. C. Stewart, P. M., H. E. Parker, J. W., W. C. Lombard, S. D., J. F. Anderson, Treas., S. P. Swartout, Sec., R. P. Williams, Tyler, W. Harzog, J. D., H. D. Higby, J. L. Hastings, L. W. Sanborn, A. Jacobi, E. C. Stone, W. H. Davidson, A. P. Swenson, L. J. Hale, J. S. Page, G. W. Williams, E. B. Hulps, F. E. Fellows, J. Garrett, A. W. Bergren, O. F. Price, P. M., P. Zetlerburg, J. T. McNight, S. Froblick, M. Bruner, James Brown, A. M. Funk, S. J. Parry, I. R. Stevens, R. C. Haines, H. H. Clapp, B. F. Arnold, H. Gardt, A. P. Erickson, A. A. Rice, J. V. Pangburn, B. C. Davis and G. A. Heath, of 584. Seventy-six lodges represented, 277 names registered.

On the 5th, instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies, during the forenoon, by R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. Edward Cook, S. W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W.; W. Wm. R. Hoyle, Treas.; W. C. Corn, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; W. C. E. Allen, J. D.; Bro. H. L. Terry, Tyler.

In the afternoon, the Degree of E. A. was exemplified by R. W. Edward Cook, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, J. W.; W. S. G. Jarvis, Treas.; R. W. A. T. Darrah, Sec.; W. C. E. Allen, S. D.; R. W. S. G. Jarvis, J. D.; Brothers Smith and Thompson, Stewards, and Bro. H. L. Terry, Tyler.

At night, the W. M. of No. 155 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem.*: R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Edward Cook, J. W.; R. W. B. Mendenhall, Treas.; R. W. S. G. Jarvis, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. A. B. Ashley, J. D.; W. G. W. Thompson, S. S.; W. W. R. Hoyle, J. S., and Bro. H. L. Terry, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 155, and representatives as before. Mr. Fletcher Carney was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 6th, instruction was given and the Degree of F. C. exemplified. The officers in the forenoon were: R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. W.; R. W. A. B. Ashley, J. W.; W. J. B. Smith, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. Edward Cook, J. D.; R. W. B. Mendenhall, S. S.; R. W. S. G. Jarvis, J. S., and Bro. H. L. Terry, Tyler.

In the afternoon, R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; Edward Cook, S. W.; W. B. Grimes, J. W.; C. E. Allen, Treas.; R. C. Humbert, Sec.; A. B. Ashley, S. D.; M. D. Chamberlin, J. D.; L. L. Munn, S. S.; A. L. Atwood, J. S.; H. L. Terry, Tyler.

At night, the W. M. of 155 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem.*: R. W. A. B. Ashley, W. M.; W. B. Grimes, S. W.; M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; F. G. Wilton, Treas.; Edward Cook, Sec.; A. T. Darrah, S. D.; C. F. Tenney, J. D.; W. R. Hoyle, S. S.; G. W. Thompson, J. S., and H. L. Terry, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 155, and representatives as before. Bro. Albert J. Ostrander was then regularly passed to the Degree of F. C.

On the 7th, general instruction was given, and the M. M. Degree was exemplified. The officers in the forenoon were: R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; Edward Cook, S. W.; S. G. Jarvis, J. W.; R. C. Humbert, Treas.; L. L. Munn, Sec.; C. F. Tenney, S. D.; C. E. Allen, J. D.; Jas. Lawson, S. S.; J. G. Schwartz, J. S., and H. L. Terry, Tyler.

In the afternoon, R. W. Grimes, W. M., and the others the same as in the forenoon.

At night, the W. M. of No. 584 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; S. G. Jarvis, J. W.; Edward Cook, Treas.; L. L. Munn, Sec.; A. B. Ashley, S. D.; C. E. Allen, J. D.; G. W. Thompson, S. S.; W. R. Hoyle, J. S.; Cook "A," Darrah "O," Grimes "U;" Munn, S. C. and W. F. M.; Darrah 1st F., Tenney 2d F., Grimes 3d F.; Terry, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 584, and representatives named. Bro. Granville A. Heath was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a School of Instruction, held at Mattoon, on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of February, 1884, by the Board of Grand Examiners A. F. & A. Masons, pursuant to appointment of the Grand Master, there were present: R. W. A. T. Darrah, President Board Grand Examiners; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary Board Grand Examiners; R. W. E. Cook, R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, and R. W. James Douglas, members; also R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W.'s C. F. Tenney, 365; J. W. Rose, 236; J. E. Evans, 58; G. A. Stadler, 365, Assistant Grand Lecturers; M. W. Rob Morris, P. G. M. Kentucky, and first W. M. of Royal Solomon Lodge at Jerusalem, in the Holy Land; R. W. J. L. Scott, D. D. G. M., F. V. Barnett, W. M., and T. F. Hewe, S. W., 265; L. Adams (O.), 191; D. A. Bowman, Sec., 589; G. M. Jones, W. M., and J. Querback, P. M., 214; A. C. Snowden, 396; R. T. Milnes (Mo.), 316; J. B. Stone, S. W., 391; J. M. Willard, W. M., 431; A. J. Todd, 35; J. M. Smith, W. M., and O. H. Coppeck, S. W., 369; J. E. Dudley, J. W., J. L. Woodworth, Sec., J. C. Reed, S. D., and H. Carnes, 390; R. T. Worley, W. M., and T. P. Mantz, S. W., 541; D. McL. Johnson, P. M., A. G. Apperson, S. W., Wm. Smiley, H. S. Capps and H. Hatt, 179; H. D. Williams, S. D., 219; J. M. Capps, 53; J. N. Smith, 279; N. S. McDonald, W. M., 396; I. M. Shup, P. M., 216; J. F. Dora, 35; W. J. Biggs, W. M., 651; E. L. Weider, S. D., 268; W.

Newcomb, W. M., and A. Vanscoyk, Sec., 743; A. R. Candy, 498; R. N. Curry, Treas., and M. Wilson, 595; J. W. Bargu, Treas., and S. H. Simmons, 396; C. D. Warden, J. W., and W. D. Lahmond, 322; W. H. Wallace, J. W., 589; J. C. Clark, 179; C. W. Calvert, 35; J. L. McClintock, W. M., 272; H. A. Aldrich, W. M., 279; J. W. Scott, W. M., Geo. Sippell, Sec., 456; E. C. Alexander, 595; William Sampson, 53; T. F. Ellis, 49; W. L. R. Funkhouser, 396; J. Raines, 179; W. E. Handy, W. M., and W. J. Bookless, J. W., 391; H. Long, 747; H. B. Worley, 595; J. Danner, W. M., G. W. Woods, S. W., and H. A. Lozier, 589; J. H. Mann, W. M., 77; W. W. Danford, W. M., 268; W. P. Keller (Ind.), 398; T. C. Clendenen, J. D., 366; C. H. Newell, 268; Alf. Bergh, (Iowa), 22; J. B. A. Callan, S. W., 240; J. W. Morris (N. Y.), 458; J. W. Harner, 53; A. W. Philhouer, 322; W. M. Mull, 589; F. M. Brown, 226; C. Rapp, 396; T. Haddorn, and A. J. Funkhouser, S. W., 336; D. Wallace, 208; R. R. Joice, (Mo.), 28; S. S. Major, 179; Geo. Curtis, 595; E. A. Grazrend, 240; G. Osburn and I. E. Bageley, 440; B. C. Wheat and J. F. Gour, 179; P. W. Vaughn, 504; Z. J. Baird, 589; W. H. Stoner, 246; W. M. Robbins (Ind.), 495; P. M. Shleppy, 35; Wm. Price, W. M., 53; A. D. Kaga, W. M., T. L. Vardenburg, S. W., and C. N. Dobson, 366; A. B. Deem, W. M., M. Rowe, S. D., G. A. Gilbert, J. D., and A. Mitchell, 198; R. W. Beale, J. D. (Ind.), 66; H. C. Robertson, S. D., and J. E. Jacobs, S. S., 53; H. Said and W. A. Leach, 280; J. I. Bates and F. Lehasburger, 35; R. Harbison (Ind.), 443; J. R. Wood, 309; C. G. Wheat and H. B. Worley, 595; J. W. Wenn, W. M., J. A. Payne, G. D. Brown and D. W. Zink, 280; D. L. Lee, 179; S. N. Bulard (Ind.), 19; N. Hubbard, 589; G. A. Edwards, 322; J. E. Dyas, 268; C. Clary and J. I. Brown, 35; D. G. Burr, 77; B. H. Lawson, 179; T. Haddom, 336; C. Panby, 53; J. A. Brown, 51; W. E. Ginther, non-aff.; S. L. Warden, 322; T. Gillman, 336; A. F. Hart, J. P. Deckard and G. W. Eldridge, 179; L. Dunbar, 35; A. L. Lyons and L. D. Boomer, 391; G. W. Albin, 279; W. P. Boyd, Sec., J. Jones, J. Charlton and S. L. Woodworth, 366; J. M. Cramer, 539; T. N. Funston, 228; P. Linck, 336; C. Mathews, 396; W. D. Mountjoy, 35; M. Ervers, 179; W. N. Gray, 396; W. V. Porter and C. F. South, 53; J. F. Charlton, 366; J. C. Scott, 241; R. G. McHenry, W. M., P. A. Kissinger, S. W., A. F. Collins, J. W., J. Reynolds, Sec., W. A. Cannon, Chap., P. B. Linn, D. A. Barnett, J. A. Richardson, D. Canfield, R. Cunningham, J. Richmond, N. D. Carnes, W. A. Phillips, C. T. Feagan, G. B. Shinn, J. B. Sapp, R. A. Pickering, J. M. Kelly, D. R. Springer, J. D., E. M. Clark, J. C. Glenn, J. B. Cooper, T. L. Clark, J. Hedrek, W. W. McIntosh, E. C. Keller, H. F. Keller, J. Sumerlin, W. M. Collard, Wm. Leitch, G. W. Sullivan, W. A. Bell, J. Goode, J. B. Taylor, A. H. Aldrich, R. Elliott, J. M. Hall, Wm. Cross, W. T. Fulcher, John Martin, I. W. Ellis, J. Hinkle, C. Stewart, J. L. Scott, J. F. Watson, J. Luce, D. Jennings, W. J. Brenden, of 260, (Mattoon); A. Sumerlin, W. M., W. S. McKellar, S. W., S. Lehman, P. M., Wm. High, Sec., T. C. Canty, J. D., J. A. Mulford, M. Alshuler, A. Hazen, C. Veirkoetter, J. Cassell, T. Donnell, G. W. Shaw, Treas., M. D. Blackman, L. Katz, J. B. Phinney, C. G. Heyworth, Thomas Davis, C. G. Mae, W. H. Pauch, S. A. Campbell, O. C. Hardy, E. Burnett, G. B. Durnell, J. H. Guilford, J. F. Birch, Eli Jones and John Pope, of 707 (Mattoon). Sixty-five lodges represented, 242 names.

On the 19th, instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies during the forenoon, by R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; Edward Cook, J. W.; J. A. Mulford, Treas.; J. B. Stone, Sec.; J. M. Willard, S. D.; W. B. Grimes, J. D., and James Richardson, Tyler.

In the afternoon, the E. A. Degree was exemplified by R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; Edward Cook, S. W.; M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; J. E. Evans, Treas.; James Douglas, Sec.; G. A. Stadler, S. D.; J. M. Willard, J. D., and J. Richardson, Tyler.

At night, the W. M. of 260 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; W. B. Grimes, S. W.; James Douglas, J. W.; G. A. Stadler, Treas.; Edward Cook, Sec.; C. F. Tenney, S. D.; J. E. Evans, J. D.; W. S. McKeller, Chap.; J. M. Willard, S. S.; J. B. Stone, J. S., and J. Richardson, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 260, and representatives named. Mr. Frank Cox was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 20th, general instruction was given and the F. C. Degree exemplified in the forenoon, by R. W. Edward Cook, W. M.; G. A. Stadler, S. W.; J. E. Evans, J. W.; M. D. Chamberlin, Treas.; J. M. Willard, Sec.; W. B. Grimes, S. D.; James Douglas, J. D.; C. F. Tenney, S. S.; J. L. Scott, J. S., and J. Richardson, Tyler.

In the afternoon, by R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; W. B. Grimes, J. W.; Edward Cook, Treas.; G. A. Stadler, Sec.; James Douglas, S. D.; J. W. Rose, J. D.; J. E. Evans, S. S.; J. I. McClintock, J. S., and J. Richardson, Tyler.

At night, the W. M. of 260 called a special communication of said lodge. The officers *pro tem* were: R. W. James Douglas, W. M.; J. E. Evans, S. W.; J. W. Rose, J. W.; W. B. Grimes, Treas.; M. D. Chamberlin, Sec.; Edward Cook, S. D.; G. A. Stadler, J. D.; J. I. McClintock, S. S.; J. M. Willard, J. S., and J. Richardson, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 260, and representatives. Bro. Frank Cox was then passed to the Degree of F. C.

On the 21st, the M. M. Degree was exemplified during the forenoon, by R. W. G. A. Stadler, W. M.; J. I. McClintock, S. W.; J. M. Willard, J. W.; J. B. Stone, Treas.; L. L. Munn, Sec.; J. W. Rose, S. D.; J. E. Evans, J. D.; Breth. Handy and Brown, S.'s, and Bro. Cyrus Stewart, Tyler; Cook "A," Douglas "O," Grimes "U;" Munn, S. C. and W. F. M.; Evans 1st F., Rose 2d F., and Terry 3d F.

The afternoon was devoted to general instruction. R. W. Grimes, W. M., and the other officers as in the forenoon.

At night, the W. M. of 260 called a special communication of said lodge, and the officers *pro tem* were: R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; G. A. Stadler, S. W.; J. I. McClintock, J. W.; J. M. Willard, Treas.; L. L. Munn, Sec.; C. F. Tenney, S.

D.; J. W. Rose, J. D.; J. Richardson, Tyler; Cook "A," Douglas "O," Grimes "U;" Evans 1st F., Tenney 2d F., Rose 3d F.; Willard, S. C.; Munn, W. F. M. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 260, and representatives as before. Bro. George B. Shinn was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a School of Instruction held at Joliet, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of March, 1884, by the Board of Grand Examiners A. F. & A. Masons, pursuant to appointment of the Grand Master, there were present: R. W. A. T. Darrah, President Board Grand Examiners; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary Board Grand Examiners; R. W. Edward Cook, R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, R. W. James Douglas, members; R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M., 251; R. W. H. E. Huston, 58, R. W. C. F. Tenney, 365, Asst. G. L.; R. W. C. Puffer, D. D. G. M., 175; R. W. J. C. Smith, J. G. W., 273; C. E. Aybin, J. W., J. O. Brown, Sec., and J. M. Taylor, 765; T. W. Stephenson, W. M., 43; R. E. Smith, P. M. (Pa.), 548; A. J. Newell, S. W., 550; A. F. Laing, S. D., and J. Nesbit, J. D., 183; J. P. Clifford, W. M., J. Barnes, S. W., Wm. Horsewood, S. D., N. Eulert, Treas., and T. J. Huston, Sec., 708; W. H. Randall, Sec., 528; J. A. Mulford, 707; F. S. Belden, W. M., and F. M. Woods, S. W., 524; Geo. Steeley, W. M., T. C. Baxter, S. W., and D. D. Webb, J. W., 709; J. Davidson, W. M., John Woods, P. M., F. Meneh, S. W., W. C. Ream, J. W., S. S. Tyler, Sec., W. E. Spears, P. M., J. G. Patterson, Treas., C. A. Noble, S. D., C. W. Wood, F. Freeman, F. Mane, M. L. Morgan, G. W. Flaught, L. E. Ingalls, A. H. Higginbotham, E. L. Stevens, M. B. Campbell, Jos. Thomas, E. Baker, Geo. Abbott, I. L. Petty, H. Weeks, I. T. Millspaugh, R. Morrison, W. W. Stearns, P. M., C. M. Fryer, C. Schweizer, J. Gray, J. McCulloch, J. Grady, S. Williams, R. Beattie, M. Harris, F. C. Wilcox, H. Woefer, C. Rost, H. J. McDonald, G. E. Teagus, G. Monroe and W. F. Hocking, of 42; A. H. Tyler, W. M., S. M. Kennelly, S. W., W. M. Goodson, S. D., G. Bartholf, P. M., and W. O. Kennelly, 536; J. R. Levingood, W. M., Thos. Dengler, S. W., H. H. Depler, Sec., and H. Connelly, S. D., 527; A. C. Van Horn, 512; F. Martin, W. M., W. H. Bogart, J. D., and J. H. Ray, 208; S. S. Baker, 429; S. E. J. Snow, W. M., 183; E. N. Ware, W. M.; and L. R. Thorpe, 528; Wm. Beanly and L. G. Sweet, 262; J. W. Patterson, P. M., D. S. Barr, Sec., and J. A. Smith, 704; R. A. McClelland, W. M., and F. G. Hill, S. W., 471; J. Gaylord, 536; J. M. Willard, W. M., 431; D. W. Gamble, 103; C. Morse, 538; J. R. Flanders, 536; A. Brown, 528; D. Nickel, 124; D. Samuels, W. M., E. H. Spicer, S. W., M. E. Blanchard, J. W., and R. Hughes, Treas., 417; T. S. Packard, W. M., 704; S. A.

Ballou, J. A. Bell, S. Mather and C. P. Darr, 65; F. Nickerson, W. M., 364; P. A. Bronk, 536; R. Whitlay, W. M., H. M. Sterner, J. W., P. Miller, A. Heron, J. Hurn, J. D., B. Mills and J. F. Loty, 538; R. A. Denley (Mo.), 271; E. Hurde, 708; A. K. Knapp, 528; C. H. Overocker, 124; B. W. Thurtell, 389; C. E. Fraser, 536; J. B. Flanders, S. D., B. G. Warner, Sec., Wm. Vandebogart, J. D., 208; J. S. R. Scovill, W. M., J. A. Gorich, S. W., H. Stocker, J. W., and C. D. Ferguson, 124; O. S. Young, 13; Benj. Spicer, J. W., and M. Scott, S. D., 524; J. Van Horn, A. L. Robertson, H. S. Hamlin and E. Robertson, 536; R. E. Patrick, 252; J. N. Fryer, 262; L. Irons, J. Clark and T. H. Mathews, S. S., 124; G. W. Hotchkiss, Sec., and W. O. Marsh, J. D., 524; L. Souls, 65; R. L. Allen and W. S. Noble, 208; J. W. Patterson and Wm. Jack, Jr., 704; L. Rutz, 336; J. J. Austin, 676; H. G. Reynolds, 61; D. Robertson, 536; C. F. Gross, 523; D. T. Thomas, 180; J. B. Fithian, W. M., L. S. Benjamin, J. W., D. Rosenburnn, Treas., B. T. Thomkins, S. D., D. H. Pierce, P. M., G. C. Renyner, P. M., W. G. Wilcox, P. M., J. S. Herza, S. S., H. L. Gockley, O. Fox, J. Stryker, W. C. Starbuck, Geo. Dowse, Wm. Bartlow, E. E. Howard, A. E. Cagwin, A. R. Starr, A. W. Fiero, L. J. Raynor, C. H. Talcott, S. A. Mateer, T. W. Mason, G. N. Chamberlin, J. McCarley, P. J. Hammond, J. Keys, J. A. Swartout, Geo. Burgess, T. R. Blair, A. E. Gockley, J. H. Dumermoth, John Butler, C. O. Hasey, Wm. Keeling, I. Sawyer, A. Garvin, Wm. Jackson and C. C. Olney, of 175. Forty-nine lodges, 204 names registered.

On the 4th, instruction was given in opening and closing ceremonies during the forenoon, by R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; Edward Cook, S. W.; James Douglas, J. W.; F. S. Belden, Treas.; H. E. Houston, Sec.; W. B. Grimes, S. D.; J. H. C. Dill, J. D., and Bro. C. W. Woods, Tyler.

In the afternoon, the E. A. Degree was exemplified, by R. W. Edward Cook, W. M.; James Douglas, S. W.; W. B. Grimes, J. W.; T. W. Stevenson, Treas.; J. H. C. Dill, Sec.; H. E. Houston, S. D.; F. S. Belden, J. D.; W. C. Ream, S. S.; L. S. Benjamin, J. S.; C. W. Woods, Tyler.

At night, the W. M. of 175 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. J. H. C. Dill, W. M.; W. B. Grimes, S. W.; F. S. Belden, J. W.; F. C. Woods, Treas.; James Douglas, Sec.; Edward Cook, S. D.; H. E. Houston, J. D.; W. C. Ream, S. S.; L. S Benjamin, J. S., and Bro. Joseph Hersey, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 175, and representatives as before. Mr. Clarence Augustus Clafflin was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 5th, during the forenoon, the Degree of F. C. was exemplified by R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; F. S. Belden, S. W.; M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; J. M. Wiltard, Treas.; Edward Cook, Sec.; H. E. Houston, S. D.; J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; F. M. Woods, S. S.; T. W. Stevenson, J. S., and Bro. C. W. Woods, Tyler.

In the afternoon, a portion of the time was devoted to general instruction, and a large number of those in attendance accepted the invitation of Wardens McClaughrey and Garvin and visited the State Penal Institution.

At night, the W. M. of 175 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. H. E. Houston, W. M.; M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; Edward Cook, J. W.; James Douglas, Treas.; C. F. Tenney, Sec.; J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; W. B. Grimes, J. D.; J. M. Willard, S. S.; J. Woods, J. S., and Joseph Hersey, Tyler. Bro. Clarence A. Clafflin was then passed to the Degree of F. C.

On the 6th, during the forenoon, the Degree of M. M. was exemplified by R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; F. S. Belden, S. W.; C. F. Tenney, J. W.; T. W. Stevenson, Treas.; L. L. Munn, Sec.; H. E. Houston, S. D.; J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; J. O. Brown, S. S.; J. Laing, J. S., and C. W. Woods, Tyler; Cook "A," Douglas "O," Grimes "U;" Darrah, S. C.; Munn, W. F. M.; Dill 1st F., Tenney 2d F., Houston, 3d F.

In the afternoon, general instruction was given, R. W. A. T. Darrah, as W. M., the others as in the forenoon.

At night, the W. M. of 175 called a special communication of said lodge, and the following were the officers *pro tem:* R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; J. H. C. Dill, J. W.; F. S. Belden, Treas.; L. L. Munn, Sec.; C. F. Tenney, S. D.; H. E. Houston, J. D.; F. M. Woods, S. S; W. C. Ream, J. S., and Bro. Joseph Hersey, Tyler; Cook "A," Douglas "O," Darrah "U;" Belden, S. C.; Dill 1st F., Tenney 2d F., Houston 3d F.; Munn, W. F. M. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 175, and representatives as before. Bro. Simeon Steven Talcott was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M.

During the session the school having been notified of the death of R. W. Bro. John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler, the following R. W. brethren were appointed a committee to present to the school resolutions expressive of our love and respect for our deceased brother, his great services to the Craft, and of our irreparable loss by his death: R. W. A. T. Darrah, R. W. Edward Cook and W. Bro. J. B. Fithian. Said committee reported the following, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"The all-devouring scythe of *Time*, whose ravages spare neither youth, manhood nor old age, has come very near us, in the removal from our midst of R. W. Brother John Porter Ferns, who for many years has been the efficient and highly respected Grand Tyler of our Grand Lodge.

"Brother Ferns was called from just 'outside the inner door' to enter into rest in the Supreme Lodge above, on Wednesday, March 5, 1884. Full of years, and weighted with a life of arduous labors on earth, he has gone to his reward.

"As men and Masons, we desire to testify to the honest industry, the heroic endurance, and the ready and cheerful zeal which he brought to the discharge of every official and domestic duty. In sunshine and in storm, in prosperity and in adversity, in the full strength of manhood, and in the declining years of age, he has bravely

climbed the ladder, whose principal rounds are *Faith*, *Hope* and *Charity*. He brightly illustrated the tenets of *Brotherly Love*, *Relief* and *Truth*; and was a noble example of *Patience*, *Fortitude and unswerving Integrity*.

"As brethren and friends, we deeply deplore our loss and cordially extend to his bereaved family our warmest condolence and sympathy; and with them we would humbly trust in the consolations of the Good Father, and endeavor to imitate the varied perfections, and emulate the many virtues, of our departed brother.

ALEX. T. DARRAH,
EDWARD COOK,
JNO. B. FITHIAN,
Committee.

Bro. Frank M. Woods, S. W. of 524, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this School of Instruction are due and are hereby tendered R. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah, President of the Board of Grand Examiners, for the courteous, able and efficient manner in which he has administered the duties of his office during the session of this School of Instruction, the harmony and happiness he has secured, and the ability with which he has presided.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the Board of Grand Examiners and their assistants for their faithful labors. They have presented the work skillfully and efficiently; seeking to perfect us in the Masonic ritual, and to inculcate the virtues of Masonry; that we shall ever remember them as pillars of strength, containing words of wisdom, and we bid them Godspeed as worthy examples of our honorable Craft.

Resolved, That our level best thanks be tendered the Masonic brethren of Joliet for their efficient, sufficient and fraternal courtesies. They have been attentive, alert and indulgent in supplying our needs, and to firmly fasten many favors on our minds. May a well united prosperity ever attend them.

Resolved, That we most cordially thank the officials and those in authority of the C., R. I. & P. R'y, and C., A. & St. L. R'y, for their kindness in granting to the visiting brethren of this School of Instruction reduced fares over their respective roads.

Resolved, That our thanks are tendered the proprietors of the hotels of Joliet, who have contributed so substantially to our wants, and labored so zealously for our comfort.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are heartily tendered to the Warden and officers of the Illinois State Penitentiary, for their courteous endeavors to minister to our gratification while visiting that institution.

Resolved, That for his faithful guardianship of the outer door, the Tyler of this Lodge of Instruction is entitled to our warmest thanks.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Brother J. A. Mulford, of Mattoon, for his valuable services as organist during the session of this School of Instruction.

Attest: , D. G. WELLS, Secretary 175.

The lodge and session closed in harmony.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, in conclusion, permit me again in behalf of the members of the Board to tender you our most profound thanks for the fraternal courtesies and kindness received at your hands, and our fraternal regards and best wishes; and to assure you of the unbounded success of our several schools of instruction, and of the unmistakably great and growing interest of the Craft in our system of imparting and securing uniformity and proficiency in the work and ritual of our noble art.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. B. GRIMES,
Sec. of Board.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications in exchange for our Proceedings. We shall be pleased to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department:

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

MASONIC REVIEW—Cincinnati, Ohio.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

CORNER STONE—New York.

MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Maine.

LIGHT—Topeka, Kansas.

MASONIC WORLD—Boston, Mass.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—New York.

MASONIC TRUTH—Boston, Mass.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales,

VICTORIA FREEMASON—Melbourne, Australia.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

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

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

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

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

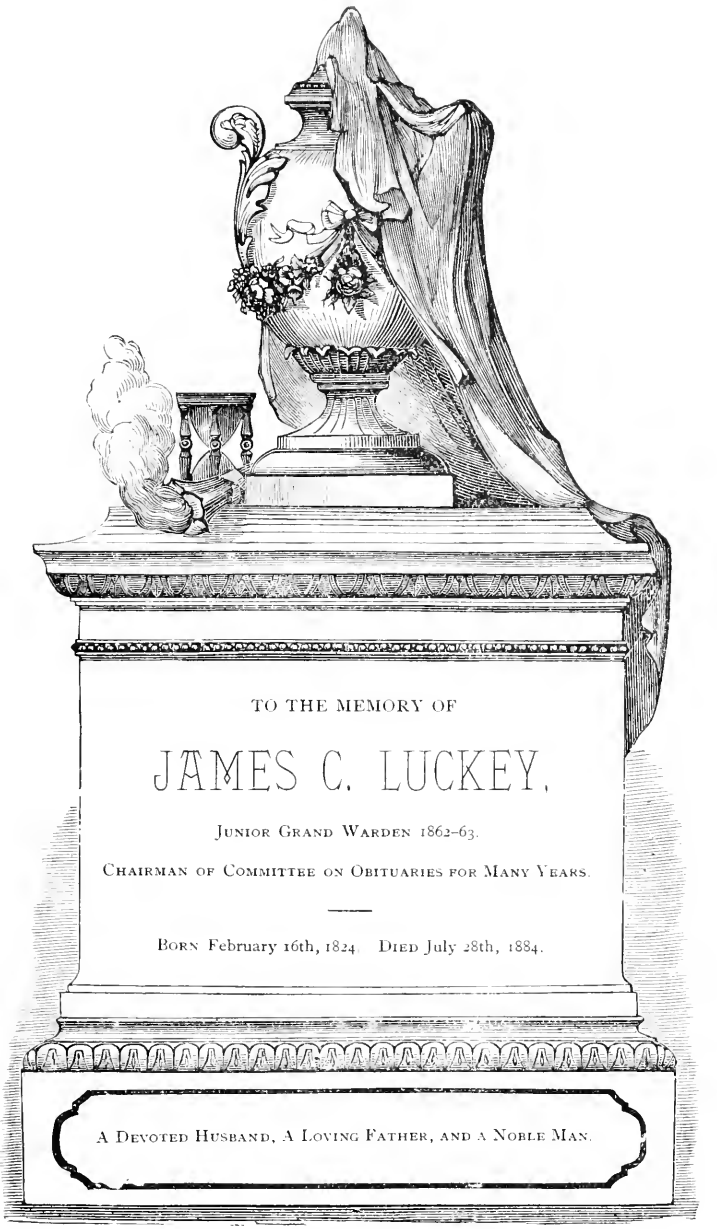
1. To examine and compare the books, papers, vouchers and accounts of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and make separate detailed reports thereon, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge before the close of each annual session. It shall report to the Grand Lodge on the second day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

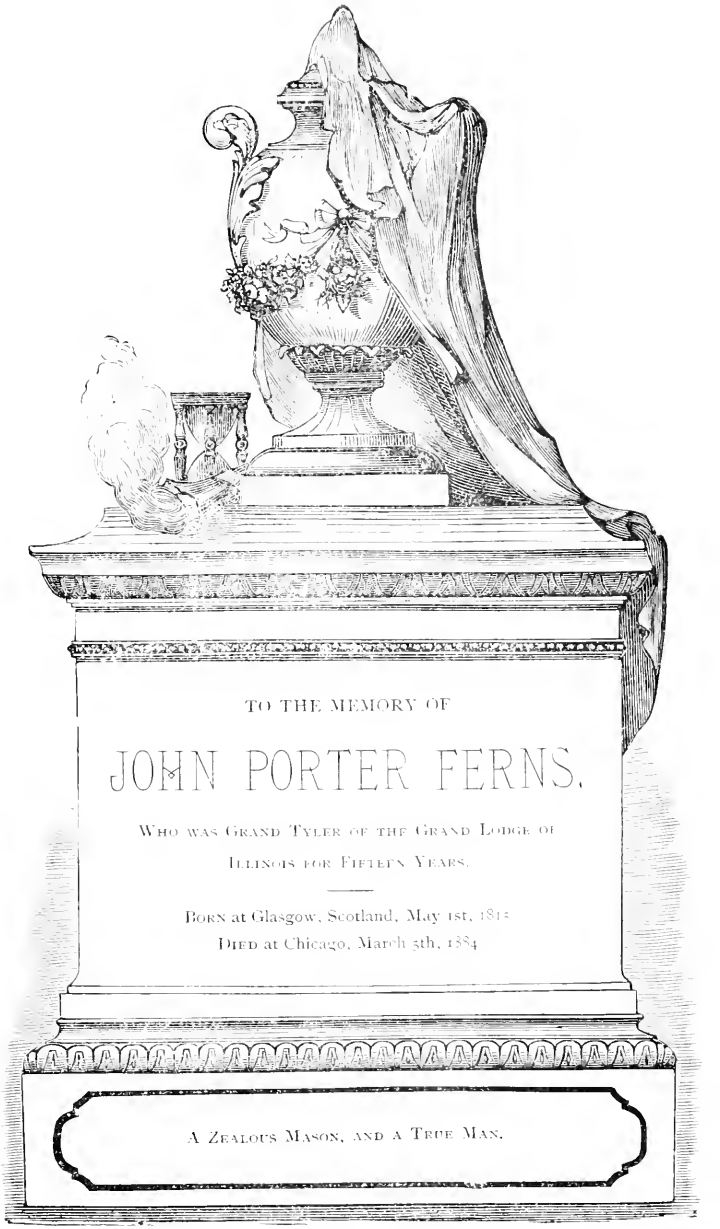
No. 2. Amend Sec. 5, Art. X., Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words following the words "non-payment of dues" down to and including the word "jurisdiction" where it first occurs in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: *only, shall upon the full payment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

A. J. EWING.

Section 5, Art. X., Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 5. Any Mason indefinitely suspended for non payment of dues only, shall upon the full payment of dues be thereby reinstated to all the rights and privileges from which he has been suspended; if seeking from suspension for other cause than non-payment of dues, he shall petition in writing to the lodge having jurisdiction; and on payment or remission of dues, if any, and upon a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication, the petitioner may be restored to membership, or to good standing in the Fraternity only, leaving him non-affiliated; *Provided*, that if a lodge from which a Mason shall have been suspended has ceased to exist, the petition for reinstatement may be made to the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides, or to the Grand Lodge, which may reinstate the petitioner to good standing in the Fraternity.


TO THE MEMORY OF
JAMES C. LUCKEY,
Junior Grand Warden 1862-63.
Chairman of Committee on Obituaries for Many Years.
Born February 16th, 1824. Died July 28th, 1884.
A Devoted Husband, A Loving Father, and a Noble Man.


TO THE MEMORY OF
JOHN PORTER FERNS,
WHO WAS GRAND TYLER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
ILLINOIS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.
BORN at Glasgow, Scotland, May 1st, 1815
DIED at Chicago, March 5th, 1884
A ZEALOUS MASON, AND A TRUE MAN.

REPORTS OF ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.

BEMENT, Ill., Sept. 15th, 1884,

DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master of Masons:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: I have lectured but one lodge during the past year, for two reasons—in the dull season, immediately after the holidays, I received no applications; later in the winter and during the early spring, I could not accept them, owing to a press of other matters. If lodges desiring lectures would make their arrangements for them early in the winter, there would be fewer disappointed.

On January 15th, 16th and 17th, I was with the brethren of Cerro Gordo Lodge, No. 600, during which time they made considerable progress in acquiring the work.

I also attended the Schools of Instruction held at Galesburg, Mattoon and Joliet, and assisted the Grand Examiners in exemplifying the work, a report of which will undoubtedly be furnished you by the Secretary of the Board.

They were all largely attended, and fully sustained their previous reputation as being cheap and practical avenues for disseminating the standard work of the State.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, Sept. 22, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master of Masons:*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: In rendering an account of my stewardship as one of the Assistant Grand Lecturers for the past year, I would respectfully report that I had the pleasure of attending, and I hope of assisting in some small degree, at the meetings of the Board of Grand Examiners held at Springfield in January and at Joliet in March, of the present year, and derived great benefit from the exemplification of the work as well as from intercourse with the brethren there assembled.

I am thoroughly convinced of the utility of these meetings, not only on account of the uniformity of the work thereby promoted, but also from a social and fraternal standpoint. Criticism, under the circumstances, would seem almost invidious, but it seems to me there is one point open to improvement.

There seems to be a laudable ambition of the brethren at the designated localities to do all in their power for the comfort and convenience of the visiting brethren, and to make their sojourn pleasant and profitable. This, within limits, is of course

highly commendable; but it seems to me that the banquet which sometimes terminates the proceedings could be dispensed with to the profit of the Fraternity where the meeting is held and with no detriment to their guests.

I have had no calls to lecture lodges during the past year, and have consequently confined my labors to brethren who have called upon me at home. I am persuaded that this does not show any diminution of interest among the Craft as to the standard work, but rather that our jurisdiction is well supplied with skillful and willing workers, who have promptly responded to all calls for instruction from the various lodges in need of their services. Allow me to subscribe myself,

Respectfully and fraternally,

H. E. HUSTON,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

HEYWORTH, ILL., Sept. 15, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: As Assistant Grand Lecturer, I have the honor to report that I have lectured the following lodges during the past year:

Meridian Lodge,	No. 183,	10 days,	ending Oct. 17,	1883.
Arrowsmith Lodge,	737.	4 "	Nov. 9,	"
Cheney's Grove Lodge,	408,	6 "	" 17,	"
Heyworth Lodge,	251,	6 "	Dec. 29,	"
W. C. Hobbs Lodge,	306,	12 "	Jan. 12,	1884.
Comet Lodge,	641,	8 "	" 21,	"
Onarga Lodge,	305,	8 "	Feb. 2,	"
Mackinaw Lodge,	132,	7 "	" 11,	"
Seneca Lodge,	532.	4 "	" 15,	"
Towanda Lodge,	542.	2 "	" 20,	"
Long Point Lodge,	552,	7 "	Mar. 1,	"
Seneca Lodge,	532.	7 "	" 14,	"
Braidwood Lodge,	704.	7 "	" 21,	"
Lemont Lodge,	708,	8 "	" 29,	"
Comet Lodge,	641,	4 "	May 5,	"
Triluminar Lodge,	U. D.	10 "	Aug. 2,	"

I have conferred the first degree on three, the second on four, and the third on sixteen candidates. I also attended the Schools of Instruction at Springfield and Joliet, and assisted in the work.

It is gratifying to see such a desire on the part of so many lodges to adopt the standard work, and the zeal of the brethren, the effort put forth to acquire it, and the progress they have made is worthy of the highest commendation. But it occurs to me that if the brethren would talk less about grammar and devote more time to

learning the work, when they have a Grand Lecturer with them, they would make still greater progress. After all I find grammarians differ, and that there is a wonderful lack of "uniformity" among them.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,
Fraternally yours,

J. H. C. DILL,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Sept. 18, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

As directed on the back of my commission, I would respectfully report my official labors for the past Masonic year.

I have lectured as follows: Brethren at Mansfield, 18 days, ending Dec. 22, 1883; Mahomet Lodge, No. 220, 6 days, ending Jan. 12, 1884; Mansfield Lodge, U. D., 4 days, ending January 19, 1884; Macon Lodge, No. 8, 5 days, ending Feb. 16, 1884; Lovington Lodge, No. 228, 6 days, ending March 1st, 1884; Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, 4 days, ending March 6, 1884; Mansfield Lodge, U. D., 2 days, ending March 8, 1884; Newman Lodge, No. 369, 6 days, ending March 30, 1884; Mansfield Lodge, U. D. 1 day, April 3, 1884. I also attended the meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners at Springfield and Mattoon.

I find a growing desire on the part of the brethren to perfect themselves in the work adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,
Fraternally,

JOSEPH E. EVANS,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

WHITEHALL, ILL., Sept. 24, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: My report as Assistant Grand Lecturer is past due, owing to sickness in my family. I have instructed the following lodges:

Hibbard Lodge,	No. 249,	Dec. 11, 12 and 13,	1883.
Shipman Lodge,	221,	Jan. 2, 3, 4 and 5,	1884.
Hamilton Lodge,	563,	" 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16,	"
Jerseyville Lodge,	394,	" 17 and 18,	"
King Soloman Lodge,	193,	" 31 and Feb. 1 and 2,	"

I have visited a number of lodges for a single day, instructing the brethren during the day and assisting in the evening in conferring degrees, installing officers, etc. Wherever I have visited I have found the brethren as ready and willing to receive as I to give instruction.

Thanking you for your consideration, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

I. M. McCOLLISTER,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., Sept. 15, A. D., 1884.

M. W. D. M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I am reminded, by the close of another Masonic year, that a report is due from me as Assistant Grand Lecturer.

I regret that my business is such as to keep me at home almost continually. I have, however, found time to devote a few days to the interest of the fraternity outside of Litchfield, as follows: Two days instruction at Raymond Lodge, No. 692. I found these brethren very zealous in their Masonic work, quick to learn and in good working order. Two days instruction at Irving Lodge, No. 455. At this place the attendance was good, and good advancement made for the short time I was with them. I also attended Schools of Instruction at Springfield and at Mattoon, each of which I enjoyed very much and found very beneficial.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, and hoping to meet you at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, I am,

Fraternally,

JOHN W. ROSE,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

BEMENT, ILL., Sept. 15, 1884.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I am reminded by referring to the back of my commission as Assistant Grand Lecturer, that the time has arrived for me to report to you my official labor during the past year. I attended Schools of Instruction three days each at Springfield and Mattoon, and assisted in exemplifying the work.

I lectured Center Star Lodge, No. 651, Jan. 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; Fairmont Lodge, No. 590, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29; St. Elmo Lodge, U. D. March 17, 18 and 19. I have spent a single evening with Macon, No. 8, Fairmont, No. 590, Center Star, No. 651, and Cerro Gordo, No. 600, at each of which I conferred the

third degrees. The attendance was good at all the meetings and I found the brethren universally anxious to know and learn the "adopted work" of the State.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me, and with kind regards, I am,
Fraternally yours,

G. A. STADLER,
Assistant Grand Lecturer

Supplemental Report of the Grand Treasurer, showing the financial standing of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. of Illinois, October 20, 1884.

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

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

1884.	DR.		
Oct.	6. To balance as per report.....	$34,703 80	
1884.	CR.		
Oct.	9. By mileage and per diem orders paid.....		$17,750 10
"	9. " miscellaneous orders paid.....		2,204 88
"	9. " amount invested in Gov. Bonds, par value..		5,000 00
"	20. " balance on hand in cash to pay orders not yet presented, and to meet the expenses for the ensuing year....		9,052 91
		$34,703 80	$34,703 80

Fraternally submitted.

W. M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, October 20, 1884.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous Years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	94	2				2			2	3		5	91	86 25			4	1	77
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	35	1				1	7		2			9	27	17 25					27
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	103	2		1		3	5		6	1		10	94	70 50					86
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	128	4	1	8		13			5			5	135	102 00		3	4	4	121
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	80	6	3	2		11	1		3			4	87	65 25		1	2	7	78
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	159	7		2		9	6		2	2		10	158	118 50			8	7	151
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	85	9		4		13				3		13	85	63 75			10	9	77
13	St. Johns	Peru	La Salle	61	2		1		3			2			2	62	48 00			2	2	60
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	36	1				1							37	27 75		1	3	1	32
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	178	10		3	8	21	12			1		13	186	139 50		3	17	12	169
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	68		1		2	3	1		1	1		3	68	51 00	1 50	1			67
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	116	6		3		9			2			2	123	92 25		1	8	9	112
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	102	1		1		2			6			6	98	73 50		2	1	1	96
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	46	5		2		7			5	2		7	49	36 75			5	5	44
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	62	No	retu	rns.															
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	71	1		4		5			2	1		3	73	54 75		3	3	3	73
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	54	5				5	11		3	1			43	32 25					43
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	30	1	1	1		3	3		2			5	28	20 25		1	1	1	26
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	100		1			1	6		3	1		10	91	68 25			3	1	79
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	33	4	1	2		7				2		2	38	28 50		4		4	34
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	72	4		2		6			1			1	77	57 75		1	5	4	72
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	235	8	1	7		16	8		6	5		19	243	174 00			16	11	210
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	103	2		1	1	4	1		2	1		4	103	77 25			2	1	92
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	60	9		9	1	19			3			3	73	52 50		3	9		68
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	JoDaviess	47	1				1		1	1			2	49	34 50				1	36
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	71	3	3			6	1		4			5	72	54 00		1	3	4	63
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	186	9		12		21	11		11	3		25	182	133 50		6	12	11	169
39	Hermon	Quincy	Adams	72	5				5	1		1	1		3	74	55 50			7	5	64
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	116	7		3		10	1		2			3	123	92 25		1	9	8	117
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	136	7	1	4		12	2		6	5		13	135	101 25		2	7	7	120
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	134	2	4	5		11	4		9	2		15	130	97 50		2	5	2	114
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown	83	6			1	7			3			3	87	65 25					82
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	49	1				1					1	1	49	36 75		1	1	1	48
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	152	6	3	8		17	3		4			7	162	121 50		3	11	8	147

47	Caledonia	North Caledonia	Pulaski	20	1		1	1	3				2		2	21	15	75	75	2	2	2	19
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	42								1	2		3	40	30	00					37
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	63	3		2		5			8			8	60	45	00			2	4	48
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	91	4		5		9	6		3	2		11	89	66	75			5	3	85
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery	62		11			11			6			6	77	57	75					77
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	45	1				1			2	2		4	42	31	50					40
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	69	10	4	4	1	19			2	2		4	84	63	00	75		9	9	75
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington	70	4		1		5			2	2		4	71	53	25		1	3	3	69
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	83								6			6	77	57	75			1		74
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	161	2	2	1		5	7		5	1		13	153	114	75		3	1		129
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	79	3				3			2			2	80	60	00		5	1	2	75
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	57	4	1			5			3			3	59	44	25		1	3	3	53
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	69	1	2			3			2	4		6	66	49	50			2	2	66
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	65	2		1		3			1	2		3	65	48	75			2	2	61
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	99	2	3		1	6			7	1		8	97	72	75			1	1	87
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	54	2		1		3		1	2	2		5	52	39	00		1	4	3	52
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	45	8			1	9			2			2	54	40	50		6	9	8	47
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	Knox	65	4				4	3		3			6	63	47	25		3	3	4	56
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	68	3	3			6			2			2	72	54	00			4	4	62
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	22	1		1		2							23	17	25			1	1	22
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	50		1	1	1	3							53	39	75	75				46
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	30	1		3	1	5			2	1		3	32	24	00		1			28
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	50	2	2			4			3			3	51	38	25				1	51
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	51	4	1			5			4	1		5	51	38	25			3	3	43
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	47	2	1	1	1	5			3			3	49	36	75	1	50	3	2	38
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	52						1			1	1	3	49							49
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	78	3	3	1		7	2		6	1		9	76	57	00		1	4	4	72
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	154	4	1	3		8	3		6	5	1	15	147	110	25		6	3	3	130
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	110	5	1			6	3		7	2		12	104	78	00		1	5	5	94
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	45		1			1	1		2	1	1	5	41	30	75					37
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	99	1				1			2	1		3	97	72	75		2	1	1	93
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	39	4		1		5			2	2		4	40	30	00		1	3	4	37
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	20		No	retu	rns															
84	DeWitt	Clinton	De Witt	130	11		5	1	17	7		3	4		14	133	99	75	75	3	8	10	120
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	38	1				1			2	1		3	36	27	00			1	1	34
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph	55	1			3	4	17		1			18	41	30	75	2	25	1	2	30
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	75	4		1		5			4			4	76	54	00		3	3	4	71
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	98		3			3	4		8			12	89	66	75		3	2		79
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	66	1				1			1			1	64	48	00					64
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane	166	8	1	3	2	14			6	2	3	11	169	126	75	2	25	1	7	142
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	83	3	1	1		5	1		1	2		4	84	63	00			3	4	84
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	40	1			1	2			1	1		2	40	30	00			2	2	34
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	56	4		1	1	6	4		4			8	54	40	50			11	4	50
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	58	2				2	1		4			5	55	41	25		1	2	3	53
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	24	2				2			4			4	22	16	50					20
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	110	2	1	1		4	4		3	2		9	105	78	75			1	1	67
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	50								3	1		4	46	34	50			2		35
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	88	4		1		5			1			1	92	69	00			4	4	85

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Lodge	NAME	POST OFFICE	COUNTY	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois	
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	75	4		1		2	5		4	2		11	66	$40 50		1	2	1	64	
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	196	20	3	9		32	3		5	2		10	218	105 50		2	20	32	205	
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	32	3	2		1	6		1	1	1		3	30	17 00			2	2	30	
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	52			2		2			3	1		4	50	27 50			3		48	
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	70		1			1	0		2	1		3	71	53 25					64	
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	28	3		1		4							32	24 00			2	3	31	
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	48	2		1		3			2	1		3	48	30 00					46	
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	52	2		1		3			1	2		3	52	39 00			2	2	49	
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	47	1		2		3			4	1		5	45	33 75			1	1	39	
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	41	3	1			4			2	1		3	42	31 50		4	2	3	40	
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	102	3	2	1		6			5	2		7	101	75 75					101	
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	50	4	1			5							55	41 50			2	3	48	
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	35	2				2				2		2	35	26 25			1	2	32	
115	Rising Sun	Hainesville	Lake	35												35						33	
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	68	3		1	1	5	1		3		2	6	67	50 25			3	3	65	
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	103	7		4		11	4				1	4	105	78 75		3	7	8	101	
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	57	1	1	1		3	1		1	1		3	57	42 75			1		50	
120	Henry	Henry	Marshall	37	8		2	4	10			3	1		4	43	32 25			2	6	38	
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	87								1	2		3	84	63 00		3	1		77	
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	37	6				6	1		1	2		4	39	29 25		1	6	6	34	
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	90	4		4		8	3		2	1		6	92	73 50					82	
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland	25	2			1	3							28	18 75		1	3	1	27	
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	71	3		5		8			3			3	76	57 00			2		68	
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake	43	1				1			1			1	45	33 75			1		37	
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	22	No	returns																	
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	60	3	1	4		8			2			2	66	49 50		1	3	3	63	
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	55	2				3					4	4	54	40 50				3	49	
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	49	1				3							52	39 00			1	1	48	
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	42	3		1		4			1	1		2	44	33 00		1	4	3	44	
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	70	1				1	4	1		2		7	70	52 50			1	1	70	
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb	115								3	1		4	115	83 25		1	1	1	115	
135	Lima	Lima	Adams	43	1				1	2		2			4	40	30 00					34	
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	15		3			3			1			1	17	12 75					16	
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	38	1			1	2				1		1	39	48 00				1	53	

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	Membership 1883.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.						Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884.	Dues previous Years.	Rejections	Initiations.	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois.
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error								
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	50	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	53	39 75	.....	4	2	2	49
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	60	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	62	46 50	.....	1	1	2	57
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	21	15 75	.....	1	.....	.....	18
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	40	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30 75	.....	.....	3	2	36
195	LaHarpe	La Harpe	Hancock	120	11	1	6	.....	18	5	.....	1	.....	.....	6	132	99 00	.....	.....	12	10	111
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	37	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	33	24 75	.....	1	1	1	33
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	62	6	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	66	49 50	.....	.....	7	6	57
198	Grandview	Dudley	Edgar	36	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	43	6	.....	3	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	51	38 25	.....	5	6	47
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	41	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	41	31 50	.....	2	3	3	39
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	114	8	1	7	.....	16	2	.....	6	5	.....	13	117	87 75	.....	5	9	8	97
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50	.....	.....	1	.....	42
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	49	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	54	40 50	.....	.....	7	4	44
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	59	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	60	45 00	.....	2	.....	2	50
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	71	6	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	74	57 00	.....	1	7	6	69
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	39	2	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	40	30 00	.....	.....	4	2	39
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	81	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	86	64 50	.....	.....	4	4	80
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	162	13	4	2	.....	19	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	180	135 00	.....	1	18	13	180
210	Lincoln	Lincoln	Logan	86	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	6	3	.....	10	79	59 25	.....	3	7	3	74
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	312	12	17	5	.....	34	9	.....	8	2	.....	19	327	245 25	.....	1	13	11	304
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	31	2	1	1	.....	4	1	1	3	1	.....	6	29	21 75	.....	.....	3	2	29
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	61	4	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	4	1	.....	7	60	46 50	.....	1	5	4	56
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	28	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	31	23 25	.....	4	8	7	31
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	58	5	1	2	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	64	48 00	.....	1	4	5	58
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	49	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	51	38 25	.....	1	2	2	51
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	53	3	.....	1	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	2	9	48	34 50	.....	.....	4	3	46
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	51	9	5	4	.....	18	11	.....	4	1	.....	16	53	39 75	.....	.....	14	13	51
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	63	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	18	4	.....	22	46	34 50	.....	.....	4	4	43
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	59	6	3	4	.....	13	5	.....	3	.....	.....	8	64	48 00	.....	2	5	6	63
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	31	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	32	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	27	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	8	20	15 00	.....	1	1	1	17
226	Pana	Christian	Pana	61	6	.....	3	1	8	3	.....	2	5	.....	.....	64	48 00	.....	.....	6	5	57
227	Columbus	Coatsburg	Adams	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	28	21 00	.....	1	.....	.....	27
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	46	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....	.....	6	6	47

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Lodge	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous Years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
281	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	47	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	47	36 00	....	....	1	2	45
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	43	5	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	....	3	45	33 00	....	1	3	2	39
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb	90	4	1	....	....	5	2	....	3	....	....	7	88	66 75	....	....	....	....	80
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	54	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	39 75	....	1	....	....	50
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	30	4	1	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	1	3	32	25 50	....	....	2	1	32
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	36	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	37	27 75	....	....	....	....	35
288	Genoa	De Kalb	De Kalb	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	50	37 50	....	....	....	....	44
291	Watagat	Watagat	Knox	19	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	18	13 50	....	....	....	....	15
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	55	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	53	39 75	....	1	2	1	48
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	83	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	4	80	60 75	....	....	1	1	62
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston	73	1	....	3	....	4	7	....	1	2	1	12	65	....	....	1	4	1	65
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock	28	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	27	20 25	....	....	1	2	25
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	77	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	75	56 25	....	....	....	1	60
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	61	41 25	....	1	....	....	52
298	Waconda	Waconda	Lake	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	37	27 75	....	....	....	....	28
299	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Sangamon	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	25	18 75	....	....	....	....	24
300	Hanover	Hanover	JoDaviess	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	12 75	....	....	....	....	17
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb	24	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	23	17 25	....	....	1	....	20
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago	46	3	2	....	1	6	....	....	2	....	....	3	48	36 00	3 00	....	....	....	48
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall	44	7	1	....	9	17	2	....	....	2	....	4	42	31 50	....	....	....	....	42
305	Otsego	Otsego	Iroquois	60	1	....	....	1	2	4	....	3	2	1	10	52	38 25	....	....	....	....	47
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	44	4	....	....	4	8	....	....	....	1	....	1	47	35 75	....	....	1	....	41
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	88	....	....	4	....	4	4	....	5	....	....	9	83	62 25	....	....	2	1	71
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	247	14	1	12	....	27	28	....	4	....	....	38	236	177 00	....	....	13	14	240
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	93	3	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	3	90	67 50	....	....	1	....	66
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	145	27	2	3	....	32	5	....	7	1	....	13	164	123 00	....	....	35	30	139
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	252	14	....	4	....	18	7	....	4	....	....	11	259	194 25	....	....	10	12	245
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	117	6	....	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	126	94 50	....	1	3	6	110
313	York	York	Clark	30	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	32	24 00	....	....	2	1	31
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	49	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	49	36 75	....	....	....	2	42
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41	30 75	....	....	....	....	36
316	Abraham Jones	Loda	Iroquois	13	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	3	12	9 00	....	....	....	....	12
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	65	2	....	3	....	5	....	....	2	1	....	3	62	49 50	....	....	3	3	56
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	92	3	....	2	....	5	1	....	2	1	....	4	90	67 50	....	3	3	3	81

320	Malta	Malta	DeKalb	26								3			3	23	17	25					21
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	73	3	3			6			5			5	74	55	50		3	1	3	61
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	76	2				2			2	1		3	75	56	25		1	3	2	68
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	30	1				1			1			1	30	22	50					28
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	66	2	7	2		11			4	2		6	71	53	25		1	4	2	71
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	55				1	1			10	1		11	45	33	75			1		41
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	36	2	1			3				1		1	36	28	50			2	2	30
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	28	5				5	2		2			4	29	21	75					29
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	87	1	2			3		1	4	1		6	84	63	00		1	1	1	78
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	94	4		1		5	3		2	1	1	7	92	69	00		4	4	5	76
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence	89	3		1		4	8		7	1	2	18	75	56	25		1			73
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	90	4		2		6	1		2	2		5	91	68	25		2	7	8	89
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac	49	5				5	1		4	2		7	51				4	6	6	51
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	57	5		1		6			1	1		2	60	45	00		1	4	4	57
339	Saline	Gorevill:	Johnson	30		No	retu	rns.															
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	33								5			5	28	21	00		1	2	1	27
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	54	2		1		3			1	2		3	54	40	50		1	3	3	54
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St Clair	28	2				2			4	1		5	25	18	75			2	2	23
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	44	2				2			3			3	23							23
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	24	2				2			3			3	23	17	25			2	2	21
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	25			1		1				1		1	25	18	75					24
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	34	3				3	1		3			4	33	24	75			2	3	27
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	23	2				2			1			1	18	13	50		1	4	4	18
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	30	2				2							32	24	00			2	2	27
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	56	3				3	1		2			3	56	42	00					56
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	87	3		1		4			3	1		4	87	65	25			1	2	66
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell	31	2				2			1			1	32	24	00					32
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	40		1			1	2		2			4	37	27	75			6	4	33
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	75	1		2		3			2			2	76	57	00					52
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	41	2			1	3			1	2		3	41	30	75	75		1	1	34
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	50	8	4	4		16	2		2	1		5	60	45	00			9	9	59
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	30	2				2			1	1		2	30	22	50			2	2	28
359	Blackberry	Blackberry	Kane	39	1		3		4			3			3	40	30	00			1	1	38
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	30						2		4			6	24	18	00					21
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	52	1				1	2		1	1		4	49	36	75					44
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	38	5	2	3		10			3			3	44	33	00		1	11	5	41
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	54	1	2	2		5	3		3	2		8	51	38	25				2	45
364	Tonica	Tonica	LaSalle	34	4	3	2		9	1		3	1	1	6	37	27	75			3	4	30
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	70	4		4		8	3		3			6	72	54	00		2	3	2	68
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	69						3	4				7	62	40	50			2		57
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	51								5			5	46	34	50					45
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	30	1		1		2							32	24	00			2	2	32
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	82	5		1		6			2	1		3	85	63	75			4	5	73
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	49	1				1			2			2	48	36	00			1	1	44
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	37								4			4	33	24	75					33
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	27								2	1		3	24	18	00					22
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St Clair	52	2				2	1		1	1		3	51	38	25			2	2	47
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	26	1		1		2				1		1	26				1			26

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous Years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
17	Payson	Payson	Adams	56	1				1			1		2	3	54	42 50			3	1	47
18	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	34								3			3	31	23 25					27
181	M. R. Thompson	Fiscport	Stephenson	72	4		4		8	6		1			8	72	54 00		1	4		62
182	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	30		2			2				1		1	29	21 75					27
183	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau	23	3	2			5			1			1	27	21 75					24
184	Waldhan	Utica	La Salle	51	1	1			2	7		1		2	10	43	32 25			1		32
185	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	29	4		3		7	2			2		4	36	27 00		1	3		34
186	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	38	4				4	2			2		4	38	28 50		1	2		34
187	Youngstown	Youngstown	Warren	41			2		2	7			2	1	10	33	24 75		3			30
188	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	38	4				4			1	3		4	38	28 50		1	3		37
189	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	92	11	2	5		18				2		2	108	81 00		3	10		99
190	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	34		1			1	1		2			3	31	23 25					28
191	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	38	6	2	1		9	1		5			6	41	30 75			6		37
192	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	23	1				1			1			1	23	16 50	75				23
193	Blair	Chicago	Cook	175	16				16	4		2	2		8	183	137 75		1	18	15	164
194	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	78	3				3	3			6		10	71	30 00			8	5	49
196	Muddy Point	Muddy Point	Coles	46						2					2	44	33 00					18
197	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	22			1		1	2			1		3	21	15 75					18
198	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	39	4	1			5	6			3		9	41	30 75			4	3	41
199	Buda	Buda	Bureau	49	6		1		7	1		4	1		6	50	37 50			7	7	44
200	Paulo	Knoxville	Knox	55	1				1	1			3		5	51	38 25			2		50
201	Odell	Odell	Livingston	43						5					5	38	28 50					38
202	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	35	5		3		8							43	32 25			2	3	41
203	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	83	2				2			5	3		8	77	57 75			3	2	70
204	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	89	1				1	2		3	2		7	83	62 25			1	2	75
205	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	40								2	1		3	37	27 75					36
206	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	20	2	2	1		5			1			1	24	18 00			3	2	19
208	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	64	3				3	2			2		4	63	45 00			2	3	50
209	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	125	6	1	2		9			2	2		4	130				1	7	130
210	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	118	1	2			3	3					3	116	87 00			1	1	114
211	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	320	14	7	3		24	11		5	4		20	324	243 00			3	17	290
212	Hollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	31			1		1	2		2			4	28	21 00			2		27
214	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	41	2				2				1		1	42	28 50				1	38
215	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	32	4	1			5	1					1	36	27 00			6	5	26

416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	58		1			1			6	1		7	52	39	00					52
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	50	4	2	1		7			1	1		2	55	41	25		7	4	5	52
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	42	2				2			2			2	42	31	50			1	1	38
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson	44	5				5			2			2	47	35	25			2	4	47
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	52	4		1	1	6	1		2	2		5	53	39	75				4	48
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	13	1	2			3			3			3	13	9	75			1	1	13
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	179	19	1	8		28			5	1		6	201	150	75		1	22	18	182
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	54	2	1	3		6	7	1	2			10	50	37	50			5	3	42
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	35				1	1							36	27	00	75	1			34
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	42	2		2		4			2	1		3	43	32	25		3			43
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	31	2				2			1	1		2	31	23	25		2	5	2	29
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	47	4	2			6	1		2	1		4	49	36	75			2	1	44
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	54	5	1	2		8			3			3	59	44	25		2	5	4	51
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown	25	4				4			3	2		5	24	21	75					24
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	31			1		1			2	1		3	29	21	75					25
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	41	2		1		3	1		3			4	40	30	00			2	2	37
433	Annawan	Annawan	Henry	21	4	2			6			2			2	25	18	75		2	5	4	22
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson	56	2				2	3		1			4	54	40	50		1	2	3	54
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	72	1				1			3	1		4	69	51	75			1		59
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	212	7	11	3		11	2		3	1		6	217	162	75			5	7	200
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	80	6				6	1		2			3	83	62	25			2	5	69
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	40	1				1			1	1		2	41	29	25			1	1	34
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	27	3				3							30	22	50			2	2	28
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	44			4		4	2	1	3			6	42	31	50					40
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	45	3				3	5		4			9	39	29	25		1	3	3	39
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	30	1				1			1			1	30	22	50			1	1	29
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	48	2				2	2		1	1		4	46	34	50		1	2	2	46
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	64	4				4				1		1	67	50	25		1	8	7	65
447	S. D. Monroe	Bird's Station	Lawrence	24	1		1		2							24	18	00			2	2	24
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	45			1		1			2			2	44	33	00			2		39
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	53	3		1		4	1		1			2	55	41	25		2	3	3	49
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	25												25	18	75					24
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	61	2		1	1	4			2	1		3	60	45	00			3	2	58
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	31			1		1			2	1		3	31	24	75					27
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	40	2		2		4			1			1	43	32	25			3	2	43
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	93	6		1		7			4			4	96	72	00		5	5	6	89
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery	27	7		3		10			1			1	35	26	25			9	9	33
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery	45		1			1			4			4	43	32	25			1		34
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	38	2				2			1	1		2	38	28	50			1	1	36
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	41		1			1				1		1	41	30	75		1	1	1	41
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	25						10					10	15	11	25					13
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	41				1	1			1			1	41	30	75					41
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	17	4		1		5							22	16	50			3	3	22
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	25	3		1		4			2			2	27	20	25			3	3	24
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	45	1	1			2	2		2			4	43	32	25			2	1	42
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	25	1			2	3	1		2			3	25	18	75	1	50	1	1	25
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	54	1		2	2	5				1		1	58	43	50			1	1	53
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	42	2		1		3				1		1	44	33	00		2	2		41

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Lodge	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error.	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	57	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	57	42 75	....	....	1	....	53
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	....	2	....	5	....	7	....	....	4	....	....	4	48	36 00	$6	....	....	....	48
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	37	27 75	....	....	....	....	33
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	41	5	....	2	....	7	....	5	7	....	....	12	36	27 00	....	1	5	1	32
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	39	5	....	1	....	6	....	....	3	1	....	4	32	....	....	4	5	4	31
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page	53	7	....	1	....	8	....	....	1	....	....	1	59	44 25	....	3	7	6	49
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	17	12 75	....	....	....	....	16
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	59	4	....	....	....	4	3	....	2	....	....	5	58	43 50	....	....	2	4	51
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery	20	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	21	15 75	....	....	3	3	24
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	21	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	22	16 50	....	....	4	4	22
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	20	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	20	15 00	....	....	....	....	17
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	224	10	1	2	....	13	10	....	....	3	....	29	208	156 00	....	2	15	11	208
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	70	1	....	2	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	72	53 25	....	....	1	1	58
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	62	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	62	46 50	....	....	5	2	55
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	41	30 75	....	1	....	....	39
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	48	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	3	47	35 25	....	....	2	2	42
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	38	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	3	39	29 25	....	1	4	....	39
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	32	6	2	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	30 00	....	....	8	....	42
486	Bowen	Bowensburg	Hancock	18	2	2	....	....	6	1	....	2	....	....	3	21	15 75	....	....	4	2	29
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	37	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	6	35	26 25	....	....	1	....	34
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	40	4	....	....	....	4	....	2	1	....	....	3	41	30 75	....	....	4	2	40
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	19 50	....	....	....	....	26
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	34	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	5	....	....	10	25	18 75	....	....	....	....	24
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	36	3	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	....	....	3	36	27 00	....	....	3	3	29
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	51	2	2	1	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	1	55	41 25	....	1	....	1	47
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	23	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	1	....	6	18	13 50	....	....	1	1	18
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	38	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	6	33	24 75	....	....	1	1	30
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	64	12	....	2	....	14	....	....	9	....	3	12	67	....	....	5	8	9	66
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough	35	5	1	1	....	7	....	....	....	1	....	1	42	31 50	....	1	4	4	41
497	Alma	Steele's Mills	Randolph	56	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	....	....	7	52	39 00	....	....	3	3	50
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	63	5	1	3	....	9	....	....	2	....	....	2	70	52 50	....	....	8	4	66
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	57	1	4	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	3	59	42 25	....	....	4	2	53
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	28	21 00	....	....	1	....	37
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	44	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	3	42	31 50	....	....	....	1	37

503	Odin	Odin	Marion	34	1	1		1	3			1	2		3	33	25	50				1	27
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St Clair	61	3	1		3	7			3	1		4	64	48	00		5	4	2	49
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	37	6	1	1		8			2			2	43	32	25			7	6	39
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	63	6	2	2		10			1			1	72	54	00		1	4	4	64
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	279	13	2	3		18	3		11	7		21	276	207	00		1	14	12	276
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	38			1		1	1		2			3	31	23	25					28
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	34							1		3		4	30	22	50					28
511	Clintonville	Clintonville	Kane	33						4		1			5	28	21	75					28
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	99	2	2	1		5			7	3		10	93	69	75		1	3	2	93
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	43	1		1		2	1		2	1		4	41	30	75		1	2	2	38
515	Dement	Creston	Ogle	37		1			1	8		2	1		11	27	20	25					25
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	15	1	2			3			2			2	16	12	00		1		1	14
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery	56	5				5				1		1	60	45	00		3	13	9	50
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	43	5	1			6			4			4	44	33	00			5	6	36
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	36	1		1		2	3		2			5	33	24	75					32
520	Anna	Anna	Union	34			1		1			1			1	34	25	50					34
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	39	2		1		3			2			2	40	30	00			3	2	38
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	1 0	4		1	1	6	6		3			9	109	80	25			4	5	101
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	44								3	2		5	39	29	25					39
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	130	13	2	16		31	6		7	1		14	147	110	25		3	15	14	137
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	18	3	2			5							23	17	25			2	2	23
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	378	23	1	7		31			5	6		11	398	298	50		2	23	22	378
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	41	14	1	4		19			3	1		4	56	42	00		5	16	14	48
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	39	2	1	3		6	2		8			10	35	26	25			1	1	32
529	Adams	Stone's Prairie	Adams	31	2	1			2			2			2	32	24	00			2	2	29
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	51	2		1		3				1		1	53	39	75					41
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	27	4		1		5							31	23	25			3	4	29
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	28	2		1		3			3			3	28	21	00		1	3	2	27
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	44	3	1	2		6	3		3			6	44	33	00				2	40
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	30	4				4							34	25	50			4	4	34
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	43	3		1		4	1		2			3	44	33	00			1	3	44
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	51						1		2			3	48	36	00					44
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	61	6		1		7			5	2		7	61	45	75		3	7	6	61
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	72	1		1		2							74	55	50			1	1	71
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	34	4	2	1		7			1			1	42	31	50		1	4	4	40
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Cook	113	8		4	1	13			2	1		3	123	93	00		3	10	8	117
541	Sigel	Stewardson	Shelby	21	5	1	3		9			4			4	32	24	00			7	6	29
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	35	4			1	5					1	1	39	29	25			3	3	34
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	29	2				2			1			1	30	22	50				1	24
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	34	2				2				1		1	36	27	00			3	2	31
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	34	3				3			1			1	36	27	00			4	3	31
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	42	5				5	1		2			3	44	33	00			5	5	40
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	45	5				5		1	2	1		4	46	34	50		3	6	5	36
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	13	No	retu	rns.																
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	38	4		2		6	2					2	44	31	50			5	4	37
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	16								2	1		3	13	9	75			1		12
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	23						1		1			2	21	15	75					21
554	Plum River	Plum River	Jo Daviess	47	10				10			2			2	55	41	25			7	7	45

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY.	Membership 1883	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.				Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous Years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
					Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error		Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error								
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	LaSalle	43						1		1			2	41	30 75			2		33
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	57	2				2	1		2			3	56	42 00			1		50
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	72	5				5	1		2	1		4	73	54 75			6	6	70
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	23	1				1			4			4	20	15 00		1	1	1	19
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	45	5	1			6	5		1	1		7	44	33 00		1	4	5	37
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	22	9				9							31	23 25		1	10	10	31
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	50	4				4	1		7			8	46	34 50			3	4	46
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	Pulaski	26	4		1		5	2			2		4	27	20 25		1	1	3	27
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	24	4	1	2		7			2		1	3	28	21 00			3	4	26
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	33	2	1			3							36	27 00			1		32
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	48	1				1						1	48	36 00		1	1	1	48
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	43	4				4			3			3	44	33 00			3	1	40
567	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	51	1		2		3							54	40 50		2	1	1	52
569	Time	Time	Pike	26	2				2			1	1		2	26	19 50					26
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	101	3		2		5	3		3			6	100	75 00			6	4	95
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	43	2	1	1		4	6		3	1		10	37	27 75			1	1	43
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	52	1	1	1		3	7		6			13	42	31 50		2	3	2	40
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	25	2		1		3			2	1		3	25	18 75			3	3	22
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	58	6		1		7			4			4	61	45 75		2	8	7	49
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	35	3				3			2			2	36	27 00			3	3	26
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	42								4			4	38	28 50					35
578	Prairie City	Toledo	Cumberland	27												27						27
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	32	3		2		5			1			1	37	27 00			3	2	32
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland	39	3	2	2		7	4		3			7	39	29 25		2	3	3	38
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	25	1	2	1		4			3			3	26	19 50					24
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	36	2				2			1			1	37	27 75		1	2	2	35
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	37	1				1							38	28 50			1	1	36
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	123	7	1	4	2	14	4		4			8	129	96 75			8	7	107
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	29	1				1	1		2			3	27	20 25			1		27
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	72	3		2		5			4			4	73	54 75		1	4	3	63
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	32	3		2		5	1					1	36	27 00		1	1	1	32
589	Elwood	Humboldt	Coles	29	2		1		3			1	1		2	30	22 50			2	3	25
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	55	11		1		12	4		1		2	7	60	45 00			9	9	55
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	21	2	1	1		4			1			1	24	18 00					24

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TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Lodge	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues, previous Years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	47	1		1		2			2			2	47	35 25			1	1	42
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	31												31	23 25					29
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	52	3	1	1		5			1	1		2	53	39 75			3	3	45
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	19	1				1			2	1		3	17	12 75		1	3		12
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	73	4				4	3		1	1		5	72	54 00		4	4	5	48
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	63	4				4							67	50 25			3	3	61
660	Grand Chain	Grand Chain	Pulaski	45	3				3							48	36 00			4	4	41
661	Bethesda	Potosi	Livingston	17	No returns.																	
662	South Park	Hyde Park	Cook	35	2	1	4	1	8	3		2			5	38	29 25			4	3	36
663	Phœnix	Kingston Mines	Peoria	25	2				2		1				1	27	20 25		1	2	2	25
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	25								3			3	22	16 50					22
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham	30	1		1		2	1		2	1		4	28	21 00		1	2		27
666	Crawford	Annapolis	Crawford	16								1	2		3	13	9 75					13
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	44	5				5			2	2		4	45	33 75		1	3	4	43
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	29	1				1			4			4	26	19 50			1	1	24
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	91	4		1		5				2		2	94	70 50					94
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery	58	1				1	1			1		2	57	42 75			1	1	54
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	46	7				7	1		2			3	50	37 50			7		49
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	26	6	1	2		9							34	25 50		2	6	6	30
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	81	14	1			15	3		1			4	92	69 00			7	8	91
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	37	2				2				1		1	37	27 75					37
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	39	4		1		5	1		3			4	40	30 75			5	2	37
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	45	5				5			2			2	48	36 00		1	4	5	45
678	Sheffield	Rockbridge	Greene	26			1		1			2			2	25	18 75		1			22
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	25	1				1	5		3			8	20	15 00			1	1	19
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry	38	3				3	3		2			5	36	27 00			4	4	30
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	39	2		3		5			2	1		3	41	30 75			1		37
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	68	3		1		4	13		5			18	54	40 50			3	3	52
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	41						3		2			5	36	27 00					36
684	Galatia	Galatia	Saline	37	2				2	1	1	1			3	36	27 00		1	1	1	34
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	44	2		1		2				8		8	38	28 50			2	2	35
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	217	33	2	14		49	3	3		1		7	259	194 25		3	31	31	235
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	26	3		1		4	3		2			5	25	18 75			4	4	23
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	30	2		1	1	4	6		5			11	23	17 25		1	2	2	22

690	Englewood	Englewood	Cook	19	8	1	6	1	16	3					3	119	90	00					119
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	20			1		1							21	15	75		1			20
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery	42	1		4		5			1			1	46	34	50		1	1	2	43
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin's Prairie	Williamson	45	8		1	1	10		3				3	52	39	00		2	5	6	47
694	Centre	Pana	Christian	19	1		1		2			1			1	20	15	00			1	2	20
695	Shiloh Hill	Shiloh Hill	Randolph	37	1				1			2			2	36	27	00			1		33
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	51			3		3	1		3			4	50	37	50					50
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	166	15	1	3		19	5		3	2		10	175	131	25		5	14	13	161
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles	59	1		2		3			2			2	60	45	00		4	2	1	58
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	44	2				2	3		5			8	39	29	25				2	35
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope	42	1				1	1		2			3	40	30	00		7	1	1	38
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	47	1				1	4		2			6	43	33	25			1	1	38
703	St. Andrews's	Chicago	Cook	20			1		1	2			1		3	18	13	50					16
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	101	6		4		10	2		1			3	108	81	00		2	6	6	96
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	34							1				1	33	24	75		2			32
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	30			1		1		1	1	1		4	28	21	00					28
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	75	8	1	1		10			1			1	84	63	00		1	7	7	67
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	26	2		1		3							20	21	75			2	2	27
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	81	4		3		7			6			6	82	61	50		1	4	5	67
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	64	6		3		9			8	2		10	63	47	25			5	4	58
711	Providence	Jefferson	Cook	46	5		2		7							53	39	75			5	6	49
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	57								5			5	52	39	00		1			48
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	54	4				4			2	1		3	55	41	25			5	4	51
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	55	1				1				1		1	56	42	75			1	1	54
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	28	1		1		2			1			1	29	21	75			2	1	23
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	54	7				7			2	1		3	57	42	75			9	7	56
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	120	5	2			7	6		3	3		12	115	86	25		5	9	7	103
718	May	Norris City	White	24	1			2	3	2			2		4	23	16	50			1	1	21
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	46	9		3		12	3		2	2		6	52	45	75		7	10	9	51
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	31	3	1			4			1			1	34	25	50			1	3	32
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	39	6				6			1			1	44	33	00		4	8	7	40
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	30	1				1			1			1	32	24	00					31
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	34	4			1	5	1		3	1		5	34	25	50			4	4	33
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	22	1			1	2			3			3	21	15	75			1	2	14
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	100	14		4		18	2		4	2		8	110	82	50			16	12	104
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	35	4				4			3			3	36	28	50			4	4	36
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb	47	2		1		3			3	1		4	46	34	50		1	2	2	41
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	37	1				1	2					2	36	27	00		1	1	1	35
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	30	7	1	3		11	2		2			4	37	27	75	75	2	7	6	36
731	Harbor	South Chicago	Cook	88	20		1		21	2		5			7	102	76	50		8	21	17	90
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	40	1				1			1			1	40	30	00		2	1	2	35
733	Gibson	Gibson	Ford	79	3				3			5			5	77	57	25		1	2	3	68
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	147	10		4	2	16	5		2	1		8	155	116	25		1	8	10	144
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	36	2		4		6			3	1		4	38	28	50			4	3	34
736	Dennison	Dennison	Clark	23	3				3	1		1			2	24	18	00			3		20
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	19	3				3			3	1		4	18	13	50				1	18
738	Sullivan Centre	Saunemin	Livingston	25	7				7			3	1		4	28	21	00		2	6	6	27
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	120	3		4		7	10		4			14	113	84	75			7	5	113

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Lodge No.	NAME	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY	Membership 1883	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease	Present Membership 1884	Dues 1884	Dues previous Years	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Membership residing in Illinois
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	34	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	10	24	18 00	....	....	....	....	24
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	25	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	24	18 00	....	1	3	3	22
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	26	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	26	19 50	....	..	2	2	25
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar	32	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	3	30	22 50	....	....	1	1	30
744	Goode	Prosperity	Franklin	39	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	37	29 25	....	....	1	1	39
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	28	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	28	21 00	....	....	....	....	22
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	44	4	....	3	....	7	....	....	5	....	....	5	46	34 50	....	1	4	2	43
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	35	3	....	....	....	3	1	....	..	....	....	1	37	27 75	....	2	1	2	32
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	21	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	24	18 00	....	....	5	3	22
749	Akin	Akin	Franklin	29	5	....	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	....	....	....	....	....	32
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	21	1	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	18 00	....	....	2	1	21
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	29	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	2	30	22 50	....	....	3	3	29
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	26	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	3	28	21 00	....	1	6	5	28
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	17	2	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	5	14	10 50	....	1	3	2	12
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	34	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	36	27 00	....	....	1	3	34
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	31	23 25	....	....	....	....	26
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	9	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	8 25	....	....	1	1	10
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	30	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	..	....	3	30	22 50	....	1	2	3	29
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	85	8	....	4	....	12	....	....	....	1	....	1	96	72 00	..	10	10	10	92
759	Hickory Hill	Keenville	Wayne	35	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	28 50	....	....	3	3	36
760	Belle Flower	Belle Flower	McLean	28	4	....	1	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	2	30	22 50	....	1	1	4	25
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	44	6	....	1	....	7	2	....	8	1	....	11	40	30 00	....	....	6	7	37
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	25	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	20 25	....	....	....	....	26
763	Crete	Crete	Will	22	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	2	....	....	2	30	22 50	....	3	10	11	28
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	30	7	....	9	....	16	....	..	1	....	7	8	39	24 75	....	....	7	7	36
765	Palace	Pullman	Cook	36	17	....	9	..	26	....	..	1	....	.....	1	61	45 75	....	13	23	19	54
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	20	6	..	2	..	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	28	21 00	....	2	7	6	28
	Total				2142	354	801	87	3191	853	36	1618	435	52	2751	39,565	$29,087 50		538	2036	1946	36,014

SPECIAL REPORT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Your Committee on Finance, who were instructed to furnish abstract of property of this Grand Lodge to be published in the proceedings of this year, find it impossible to furnish such report without the expense of a visit to Chicago and Freeport, and feeling that they would not be justified in incurring such expense, beg to say that such report will be furnished the Grand Lodge at the next regular communication.

OCTOBER 22, 1884. Fraternally, E. C. PACE, GIL. W. BARNARD, S. W. WADDLE.

APPENDIX.

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Report on Correspondence.

CHICAGO, October 7th, 1884.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois:

Upon pages immediately following will be found an important table, that settles the common law of Grand Lodge organization. It has been contended by a few brethren, that three lodges, and less than a majority of lodges of a specific territory, were authorized to establish a Grand Body, and hold and maintain supremacy therein, regardless of the conclusions of such majority. Although such opinions have met with but limited sympathy, it was thought wise to get at the facts entering into Grand Lodge organizations, to show common law upon this important point. For this reason your committee addressed every Grand Lodge, of our mother tongue, upon this continent, eliciting replies that were not unexpected.

Four Grand Secretaries have failed to respond to our inquiries: Arkansas, British Columbia, New Mexico and Nova Scotia. Our tables would have been complete, if these brethren had regarded our repeated solicitations. But one Grand Lodge was organized with less than three lodges in the jurisdiction—Rhode Island. The Grand Lodge of New Jersey had its origin in a convention of Masons. With these exceptions, so far as records can be traced, the accepted law of organization has been complied with.

We invite particular attention to a discussion upon what is popularly known as the "Massachusetts departure." This will be found in our review of that jurisdiction, and under Maine and Ohio, the latter by Brother Past Grand Master, Joseph Robbins. It is also expected that our immediate predecessor, Brother Brown, will have something to say. We have also made a special report upon the right of so-called Masonic organizations to appropriate the functions of the Craft. This will come up for your action. It is a matter of great importance to the integrity and security of the lodge, and we hope for its favorable consideration.

GRAND LODGES.	No. of Lodges in Territory at date of organization	No. of Lodges entering into organization	No. of dissenting Lodges	REMARKS.
ALABAMA	9	7	0	Organized June 11th, 1821. On the 15th same month the two remaining lodges united.
ARKANSAS				No returns.
ARIZONA	5	4	0	The remaining lodge, Aztlan, was not represented, but united the June following.
BRITISH COLUMBIA				No returns.
CALIFORNIA	5	3	0	Two lodges existed under dispensation—one by Connecticut and the other by Missouri. Both were chartered by the Grand Lodge of California.
CANADA		41		A majority.
COLORADO	3	3	0	
CONNECTICUT	17	12	1	Organized July 8, 1789. Two of remaining lodges were subsequently received into Grand Lodge, and at an early day; one, an army lodge, removed to Ohio; one never recusitated, and the other held to be irregular, and subsequently demolished by Grand Lodge
DAKOTA	8	6	2	The two objecting lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. All are now united.
DELAWARE	5	4	1	The remaining lodge did not take any action for or against the organization of Grand Lodge, but petitioned for and received a charter January 15, 1816. This was its first appearance in Grand Lodge.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	4	1	Organized January 8, 1811. The remaining lodge, Alexandria Washington, No. 22, continued under the jurisdiction of Virginia, in which territory it is now located.
FLORIDA	3	3	0	
GEORGIA	0	0	0	Organized December 16, 1786. Early records destroyed by fire. Bro. Blackshear never heard of any dissenting lodges to the organization.
IDAHO	4	4	0	
ILLINOIS		6		The records do not show how many lodges existed at the formation of Grand Lodge April 6, 1840. Some lodges authorized by Missouri did not unite in the organization, but how many is not known to the writer. No dissatisfaction or contest of record.
INDIANA	8	5	1	Two of these existed under dispensation, and were subsequently chartered. One surrendered charter, declining to be identified in the organization of Grand Lodge.

GRAND LODGES.	No. of Lodges in Territory at date of organization	No. of Lodges entering into organization	No. of dissenting Lodges	REMARKS.
INDIAN TERRITORY	6	3	3	All subsequently uniting in the organization of the Grand Lodge. It was organized 1874. In 1875 one lodge surrendered its charter, thus legalizing the Grand Body. Upon the election of Bro. Morrow, Grand Master, 1877, harmony took the place of discord, and remaining lodges consented to surrender charters to the new body.
IOWA	4	4	0	
KANSAS	5	3	0	Two of the five lodges were under dispensation, and subsequently received their charters from Grand Lodge.
KENTUCKY	5	4	0	The other lodge was working under dispensation. This was subsequently chartered, and Grand Lodge organized October 16, 1800.
LOUISIANA	7	5	2	See Rise and Progress of Freemasonry, by I. B. Scott, 1873.
MAINE		25	0	Lodges "not represented, a minority, were in full accord with the movement, and acknowledged the authority of the Grand Lodge of Maine as soon as organized."
MANITOBA	3	3	0	
MARYLAND	8	5	3	The lodges declining disbanded.
MASSACHUSETTS				This organization was perfected in 1792 by the union of what were then known as St. John's Grand Lodge and Massachusetts Grand Lodge. All lodges united in the organization save St. Andrews of Boston. This latter lodge united in 1809.
MICHIGAN	5	4	0	One lodge disappeared. See reprint of proceedings.
MINNESOTA	3	3	0	Verbal information from Bro Pierson, G.S.
MISSISSIPPI	3	3	0	
MISSOURI	3	3	0	At the time of organization (1821) there was a defunct lodge, chartered by Pennsylvania in 1807, and known as Louisiana, No. 109. The charter of this lodge was subsequently called in by Pa.
MONTANA	3	3	0	
NEBRASKA	3	3	0	
NEVADA	8	8	0	
NEW BRUNSWICK	26	16		Organized in 1867. No opposition manifested, though some doubted the expediency of the movement. Within two years all had given adhesion to the new Grand Lodge.

GRAND LODGES.	No. of Lodges in Territory at date of organization	No. of Lodges entering into organization	No. of dissenting Lodges	REMARKS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	3	0	
NEW JERSEY				The Grand Lodge was organized in New Brunswick December 18th, 1786, by a convention of resident Masons of the State, and Grand Officers elected. Dispensations were at this time issued for five lodges that were subsequently chartered. On the 23d June, 1788, an adjourned session of the Grand Lodge was held, seven chartered lodges being represented. There does not appear to have been a contest over the organization.
NEW MEXICO				No returns.
NEW YORK				See letter at conclusion of this table.
NORTH CAROLINA	10	10	0	Organized December 9, 1787.
NOVA SCOTIA				No returns.
OHIO	6	5	1	The latter disappeared.
OREGON	3	3	0	
PENNSYLVANIA				Records, prior to 1799, lost.
P. E. ISLAND	8	8	0	
QUEBEC	31	21	10	Some of the declining, or absent lodges, shortly after the organization of Grand Lodge, united. Three remained with the Mother Grand Body.
RHODE ISLAND	2	2	0	
SOUTH CAROLINA				Organized by union of two Grand Lodges in 1817, no dissenting lodges appearing.
TENNESSEE	8	8	0	
TEXAS	3	3	0	
UTAH	3	3	0	
VERMONT	8 or 10	8 or 10	0	"No opposition."
WEST VIRGINIA	13	9		
VIRGINIA	9	9	0	See Proceedings, p. 4.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY	4	4	0	
WISCONSIN	3	3	0	
WYOMING	4	4	0	

Very fraternally,

THEODORE T. GURNEY,

Correspondent.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
NEW YORK, May, 1884.

Most Worshipful Theodore T. Gurney, Correspondent Grand Lodge Illinois:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your circular letter of April 20th, requesting information respecting the organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, finds me in possession of so few facts concerning our early existence that I am unable to answer the questions you ask as I should wish. However, I send you such data relating to the subject as we have, from which you may be able to gather some matter worthy of use in the table of information you are about preparing.

From 1753 to 1771, R. W. George Harrison was Provincial Grand Master of New York. Under his administration the following named lodges were warranted, viz.:

St. John's, No. 2, Prov. (English Register 272), December 7, 1757, City of New York. Now No. 1.

St. John's Independent Royal Arch, No. 8, Prov., December 15, 1760, City of New York. Now Independent Royal Arch, No. 2.

Union, No. 1, February 2, 1765, City of Albany. Now Mount Vernon, No. 3.

St. Patrick's, No. 8, May 23, 1766, Johnstown. Now No. 4.

Masters, No. 2, March 5, 1768, City of Albany. Now No. 5.

King David's, February 17, 1769, City of New York.

Solomon's, No. 1, April 18, 1771, Poughkeepsie.

Brother Harrison was succeeded by Sir John Johnson, who warranted:

St. George's, No. 1, June 21, 1774, Schenectady; St. John's Regimental, No. 1, and Military Union, No. 1.

A Provincial Grand Lodge Warrant, bearing date of September 5, 1781, was issued by the Grand Lodge of England to the Army Lodges (English) in the City of New York, and by this authority the first regular sessions, and minutes of such sessions, were commenced, December 5, 1782.

The lodges participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New York, in 1781, were:

Lodge No. 52, held in His Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot.

Moriah Lodge, No. 133, held in His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Foot.

Lodge No. 169, A. Y. M., held in the City of New York.

Lodge No. 210, A. Y. M., held in the City of New York.

Solomon's Lodge, No. 212, A. Y. M., held in the City of New York.

Lodge No. 213, held in His Majesty's 4th Battalion of Royal Artillery.

Lodge No. 215, A. Y. M., held in the 2d Regiment Brandenburgh Anspach.

Lodge No. 441, Register of Ireland, held in His Majesty's 38th Regiment, and Zion Lodge, held by Dispensation in His Majesty's 57th Regiment (warranted January 2, 5763).

St. John's Lodge (No. 4), of the City of New York, composed of members of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, who remained loyal to the English Government, made application to and were admitted to the Grand Lodge, February 5, 1783.

On August 5, 1783, Lodge No. 90, held in His Majesty's 33d Regiment, was admitted.

Of the lodges participating in the formation of the Grand Lodge, all but three retired with the English army; those remaining here were Lodges 169, A. Y. M., afterwards St. Andrews, No. 7; 210, A. Y. M., afterwards Jerusalem, and 212, A. Y. M., afterwards St. Patrick's.

M. W. Bro. Walter was Grand Master until September 19, 1783, when the Grand East was filled by the election of M. W. Bro. Wm. Cock, and at this date the independent existence of the Grand Lodge of New York began.

In the following year, 1784, the Grand Lodge was joined by the following lodges, viz.:

St. John's, No. 2. (Now No. 1.)

St. John's Ind. Royal Arch, No. 8. (Now No. 2.)

Union, No. 1. (Now Mount Vernon, No. 3.)

St. Patrick's, No. 8. (Now No. 4.)

Masters, No. 2. (Now No. 5.)

Solomon's, No. 1. (Not represented since 1827.)

St. John's Regimental, No. 1.

In April, 1789, St. George's, No. 1 (now No. 6), was represented in the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally yours,

E. M. L. EHLERS,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTANA, 1883.

M. W. Brother A. J. Davidson is quite prepossessing in appearance, on paper. More than this, the representation of him, found in the pamphlet before us, indicates a will power not readily subdued.

A special communication was held in Helena, September 19th, to place the memorial stone of the First Baptist Church of that city.

The nineteenth annual communication was held in the city of Butte, October 3d. The address of the Grand Master, Bro. Davidson, is brief. He alludes to the demise of Past Grand Master Pomeroy, and recommends that a monument be erected over his remains. He reports harmony and prosperity throughout the jurisdiction. Aside from authorizing two new lodges, and granting other unimportant dispensations, his official life has been quiet and uneventful He recommended a change in dimission, and thought that dimits should not issue except provision has been made for a union with another body. He called attention to the so-called Grand Lodge of Victoria, and recommended its recognition. We regret to find that Grand Lodge concurred, and upon a report by Past Grand Master, Bro. Cornelius Hedges, Grand Secretary and Correspondent. This is what he says:

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence has received and examined, with care and interest, the proceedings of a convention of eminent Masons and lodge representatives in the Australian Province of Victoria, which resulted in the organization of the Grand Lodge of F. & A.

M. of Victoria, at the city of Melbourne, on the 2d day of July last, and the installation of the Grand Officers elect of the new Masonic jurisdiction, with Hon. Geo. S. Coffin, M. L. A., as Grand Master, and Bro. H. L. Holloway as Grand Secretary, among others.

It appears that Masonry has been established in the colony for forty years; that there are ninety-five working lodges under the three constitutions, with an estimated membership of upwards of five thousand, initiating annually seven hundred members. The reasons urging this independent organization of a home Grand Lodge are too obvious, too numerous, and too strong, to need recapitulation, and the only wonder is that it has not long since taken place. The movement had the hearty approbation and co-operation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, whose officers were present to install the officers elect of the new Grand Lodge, and we are pleased to note that the representative of Montana was present on the occasion.

The proceedings were regular, according to our accepted canons of Masonic procedure. All of the lodges in the province were invited to participate, and permission was sought from the mother Grand Lodges.

Of the right, propriety and regularity of the proceedings, we have not the slightest doubt, and though we have not yet heard of its recognition by any one of our American Grand Lodges, we can see no reason to withhold our early and hearty recognition.

This is the second "Grand Lodge" that has been accorded welcome to the circle of Grand Bodies by some of our continental jurisdictions. Read the first sentence of the first paragraph. We do not like any appearance of want of courtesy; nevertheless, when facts are withheld, intentionally or otherwise, we must be pardoned if we bring them to the front. Our belief is, that if Bro. Hedges had submitted the other side of the question, the brethren of the Grand Body would not have been led astray into recognizing an insignificant coterie of manipulators, as a Grand Lodge. He says, "that Masonry has been established in the Colony for forty years; that there are *ninety-five working lodges* under the three constitutions (England, Ireland and Scotland) with an estimated membership of upwards of *five thousand*," etc. Now, how is it that he did not tell his hearers that *sixteen lodges*, with a membership of about eight hundred and forty (taking the average) assumed to pronounce themselves the *governing body* of a territory containing *ninety-five lodges*, and a membership or *five thousand?* In view of the foregoing (to be found in the proceedings of this supposed "Grand Lodge,") we quote the first sentence of the resolution of recognition offered by Bro. Hedges:

Resolved, That we hail with fraternal greeting the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons of Victoria, *organized in strict accordance with approved Masonic usage, and recognize in the body thus formed the legitimate and proper Masonic authority of this Australian province*, strong in numbers and in right.

There is nothing in the history of the Craft of our country so utterly mischievous, misleading and preposterous, as this bold assumption that *sixteen of ninety-five lodges* of a territory can legitimately usurp the rights of their *seventy-nine* peers, and of right become the "proper Masonic authority of this Australian province." O, shame. We don't have any care for the sentiments or opposition of our brethren of the British Islands to the formation of Grand Lodges in the provinces of the Empire where no Grand Lodges exist; but we do protest, in the welfare and peace of the Masonic world, and in the name of the common law of representative organization, upon which is founded the structure of our government from time immemorial, that insig-

nificant minorities shall not be permitted to usurp functions that, in Masonry, are the exclusive heritage of majorities. Does Bro. Hedges for a moment imagine that the three lodges entering into the organization of the Grand Lodge of Montana, would have received a solitary hand of welcome from its sisters of the continent, if there had been twenty protesting lodges of the territory? Is the memory of Bro. Hedges so much impaired that he cannot bring to mind the unhappy contests between New Mexico and Missouri, Minnesota and Dakota? It is true that those mother Grand Lodges erred in denying the authority of majorities; still that measuring of swords was an evidence of the care felt for children that did not desire a change of home and parentage.

The report of Bro. Hedges, Grand Secretary, is an able paper.

The Committee on Jurisprudence seems to be a mythical affair, because no report is found upon the several matters referred to it.

The report of the Committee on Work of Lodges, is a critical examination of the records and other transactions of each lodge. It is about as searching and impartial as anything of the kind coming to our notice.

It seems that Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233, of our jurisdiction, is called upon to reimburse expenses attending the sickness of a member while in Montana. If a lodge can extend a helping hand in such cases, it is proper to do so, but we deny any "just claims" in such cases, except the expenditure, is by direction of the lodge upon which this demand is made.

Our apology is hereby tendered to the Committee on Jurisprudence, for we find a notation by the Grand Secretary that the committee did present a paper, though not published.

A select committee recommended an appropriation for a monument to mark the last resting place of Past Grand Master Pomeroy. It was adopted.

The first Grand Master of this jurisdiction, M. W. John J. Hull, died in Peoria, Illinois, in October, 1883. A very fraternal memorial is published. "So it happened that within just one year of each other, our youngest and oldest Past Grand Master left us forever, the youngest going first."

"Appendices" includes an entertaining report on correspondence by Past Grand Master, Brother Cornelius Hedges, the present active Grand Secretary.

We were at a loss to understand why the printed transactions of this jurisdiction should not reach us till the middle of April; but upon reading his introductory, this seeming tardiness is explained. Hear him:

> The past season has been so filled with novel and diverting incidents connected with the construction of the North Pacific railroad through our territory and city, bringing with it throngs of visitors from all parts of the world, that we have had no leisure that we can remember, and it seems as if we had been so much among strangers that it seems incredible that all this has happened without our going away from home. The railroad that has been the subject of our hopes and aspirations,

of our anxieties and disappointments, for ten years past, is at length completed, and the great tide of trade, traffic, and travel is surging about with such a constant change of engrossing incidents, that we have not even paused a moment, till now, to realize that the change has exceeded our expectations. We had intended to take one of the earliest trains out to see some of our friends, scattered all over the country. We had not thought that they could also come to us, and that we could now go a visiting every day without even going away from home.

It would have been utterly impossible to write a review during the past few weeks if we had made an attempt. We shall do our duty to the Craft all the same, and now enter upon our work with more than usual pleasure and confidence.

It appears, therefore, that Bro. Hedges has been on a *train* since the "smoke wagon" appeared within the corporate limits of Helena.—On *kumis*, probably; else Michigan buttermilk, or Minnesota lemonade—the kind used therein at templar demonstrations, and so vividly portrayed by the venerable Bro. Pierson.

Bro. Hedges errs in presuming that "men will never want to leave the lodge if genuine Masonry is taught and practiced." There are two classes of persons that are of no advantage to the Fraternity, and constitute large numerical importance to our organizations.

The first is a class with morbid curiosity to know what there is of Masonry. When this is satisfied, their interest wanes and ultimately vanishes. The second, aside from curiosity, would like to be known as Masons, if such notoriety can be accomplished without contributions of care and labor in the welfare of the Institution —they will pay dues if called upon, and are only known to the Fraternity from the lodge record. Brethren may legislate till the end of time, and such men will fall from the ranks. Our personal opinion is, that the less legislation upon the subject the better. Let lodges care for their members as best suits themselves.

Brother Hedges commends the Grand Lodge of Arizona for requiring surities of Grand Officers. We had lost all faith in such papers, until associations appeared that were willing to invest in that direction. Our experience demonstrates that it is rare indeed that lodges recover from delinquent officers, whose sureties are *brethren*.

He thus gives Mormonism a blast:

The only other matter we will notice is the report of the special committee upon the Mormon question in Utah. While the general sentiment of the report is very well, the character of this so-called religion is evidently not at all comprehended. When vile men of the baser sort exalt *lust* into a religion and forge prophecies to snare the ignorant, it is the part not only of Masonry, but of all decent men in every part of the world, to strip off the mask and show up the dirty fraud and kick it out of society. No doubt there are innocent dupes among the Mormons, but the application of the text quoted from I. Kings, xix. 14–18, is very dim and distant.

Revising California, Bro. Hedges remarks:

There were some grand reports from the Jurisprudence Committee, and yet we cannot view the matter of recognition of New South Wales in the same light. When such a case is made out that in our opinion demands the recognition of England, Scotland and Ireland, we are ready to tender ours, whether the mother jurisdictions do or not. We will not by silence or imputation, even, be party to a grievous wrong. We believe in helping when help will do some good. We will not do wrong for courtesy's sake.

Further on he says, upon the same subject:

> In the case of New South Wales, it was generally held that a majority of lodges should unite before their action could be recognized. We believe if a free choice could have been expressed there would have been a majority. But right and justice always make a majority, in our opinion.

Under Minnesota he comes to the conclusion:

> We are disposed to agree with him in the matter of organizing new Grand Lodges in unoccupied fields, such as New South Wales for instance. And after a Grand Lodge is thus formed, though by a minority of the lodges, we believe other Grand Lodges have no right to plant new lodges, though we would not say they might not retain control over those that preferred to continue in allegiance.

In the first place, courtesy, *per se*, has nothing to do with the question. It is a question of *law and fact*. In the second place, it is a reproach upon the character of a freedom-loving Briton to insist that he has submitted to *coercion*; neither is it a fact. In the third quotation Bro. Hedges explodes his entire theory of the powers and sovereignty of a Grand Body, by the admission that a Grand Lodge, formed by a minority, cannot assume control over the dissenting majority. Both the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and the "Grand Lodge of Victoria," *do claim* jurisdiction over the territories on which they are located, and that bear their names. If these organizations are by right supreme, each in their respective localities, they are Grand Lodges. If on the other hand, they cannot by virtue of the common law of organization,—demand the obedience of Masons within their supposed jurisdictions, they are not Grand Bodies of Masonry, and should not be so recognized. In all respect for our good brother, we fraternally request that he abolish assumption for the groundwork of his reasoning. We will give him a statistical table in this report, that should settle the question of legitimate Grand Lodge organization—or rather the common law thereof.

We are glad to find that he justifies the propriety of charging a Mason with an offense committed prior to admission to lodge.

He comments fraternally upon the transactions of our jurisdiction. Notices, in a word, Bro. Brown's last report on correspondence, and dissenting from his unity theory. We frankly confess that it has many more claims to consideration than the doctrine, that three of thirty lodges of a territory can ordain a power to which twenty-seven *must* submit. We do not think that either should be seriously entertained.

He notices the Massachusetts departure thus:

> At the June quarterly there was a tremendous report from Bro. Woodbury, introducing the vote on an amendment to the constitution whose object was to decide what were Masonic organizations and what was forbidden ground. The grand battery seemed to be leveled point blank at the Eastern Star, or what in covered phrase was styled androgynous Masonry. Notwithstanding we claim, and with pride, to be loyal to the fame and honor of our native state, we think there was a deal more parade and ado than the subject called for. Anti-Masonic wars are over, and it looks as if Masonic wars were to take their place; and who are the dangerous foes against whom this array of artillery is drawn out? Could you believe that they are none other than our own wives, sisters,

daughters, etc. The world still moves. For our part, the richest relish of every feast is the presence of woman.

In the matter of construction of Grand Lodge edifices he is thus pointed and correct:

It is a poor investment for a capitalist, but it is a hundred times poorer for such an organization as ours, with charity for its purpose. We seem to be always getting ready for some great charitable enterprise that never is done. If the Masons of to-day would work and strive as hard to do some of the charitable work that is appealing for help, and leave to another generation to do its own proper work, we are sure it would be a better division of the labor, and the fruits would be better in every respect. Many are led away with the idea that Masonry must somehow be at work on brick and mortar. The better temple is a well-earned fame for works of practical charity done to-day. We are compelled to regard the rage for temple building an utter miscarriage of noble purposes, neglecting those which the world needs for the purpose of supplying what it does not need; piling up stone that will crumble, and neglecting to rear and adorn and save our fellows and brothers, who are to live forever. The best edifice in the world is not of so much value as the poorest brother or the weakest child redeemed to self-respect, usefulness, and honor.

Bro. Hedges is forninst intemperance. Speaking of the disposition to curtail Grand Lodge expenses by reducing cost of representation, he finds that members are more disposed to assail paid officers than their own emoluments. So? Does not think that Grand Representatives are of large importance; is of the correct opinion that Masonic charity is rapidly growing into a sentiment, leaving "*principle*" in the rear.

M. W. Hugh Duncan, Sheridan, Grand Master.

M. W. Cornelius Hedges, P. G. M., Helena, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1883.

Grand Lodge met October 9. This was the thirty-fourth annual, with a large representation of lodges. The volume before us is of mammoth proportions, but not too bulky for a reasonable display of the ability embraced within the jurisdiction.

M. W. Clay Webster Taylor notices the death of Past Grand Master William Wilson Traylor, who died the preceding January. The Grand Master makes of record an exceedingly fraternal tribute to his memory.

A large number of decisions are reported. Brother Taylor assumed that because a candidate had been rejected on the first ballot (one objection only appearing) that the Master was at liberty to resume the ballot at the next regular communication. It appears that local law provides: "If but one black ball appear in the ballot box, the

Master, *without declaring the result*, shall *at once* order a second ballot for the purpose of correcting a possible mistake, which ballot shall be the last; but *in no* case, after one ballot has been had, shall any discussion be permitted in the lodge before the second ballot is had, nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the lodge." Our law is not mandatory. It says: "If only one negative appears, the Master *may* order a second trial of the ballot." The Grand Master was not sustained by Grand Lodge. The other decisions are quoted:

At an election of officers, the Master announced that no member who was in arrears for dues should be permitted to vote, or be eligible to any office, notwithstanding which several brethren who were in arrears voted, and one of them was elected Master. I was asked if he could be legally installed.

I answered that under Section three, of Article one, Part four, of our Constitution, brethren who are in arrears for dues, are not entitled to vote, nor eligible to office; that the election of one who is not eligible is a void and vain thing. That if objection was made, and the alleged facts established, the Master elect should not be installed.

The committee of a subordinate lodge propounded the following interrogatories: 1. Is it left discretionary with the Master of a lodge to bury or refuse to bury a Mason whose life has been notoriously licentious? 2. Is a member of a Lodge compelled to attend the funeral of a Mason of that kind, or can he use his discretion?

To the first query I answered no. The right to a Masonic burial is one that belongs to every Master Mason who dies while in good standing.

To the second I answered that "I know of no authority which can compel a Mason to attend the funeral of a deceased brother; that is to say, we have no law, rule or regulation which in terms requires him to do so."

The queries were preceded by a preamble and resolution, which had been offered for adoption in the lodge, and in which preamble it was declared that "a Masonic burial is the last and highest tribute of respect we can pay a deceased brother, and to perform our solemn services over the remains of one whose life has been notoriously licentious, would be hypocritical and a mere mockery, calculated to bring Masonry into contempt."

In giving my decision I felt constrained to say that if a Mason is not considered too licentious to maintain his good standing in the lodge; not too licentious to be received and acknowledged as a brother while in life and health, he ought not to be considered (all at once) as too licentious for Masonic burial when dead. Un-Masonic conduct should and will subject him to suspension or expulsion, and if his brethren and lodge countenance him while living, and refuse or neglect to suspend or expel him, or perhaps even attempt to do so, they should not, in effect, do so after his death by refusing his body burial with Masonic honors. 'Tis no more a mockery to bury the dead who have been licentious, than to maintain and uphold the living who are so. Let the war against licentiousness and vice of every nature be made against the living and not against the dead.

Both were affirmed by Grand Lodge.

Touching the first. It seems to be a positive averment that a Mason can be dispossessed of inherent rights without opportunity for defense. This last, unnecessary, extra-judicial procedure is so antagonistic to every principle of civil and fraternal government, that it is a marvel that it should be tolerated in so enlightened a jurisdiction. Would it not be just as justifiable to declare a member suspended or expelled from every right of his lodge, on being found remiss in dues at an annual meeting, as to divest him of one prerogative by a like summary process?

Regarding the second decision. We find in Section 14, Article 3, part third, of the constitution, this "prohibition:" "No lodge shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has fallen in a duel." Here arises a pertinent inquiry. By what parity of reasoning is it concluded that the offense of a notorious, licentious profligate is of less moment or degree than that of one who falls in a duel? No offense *in life*, mind you. Now, the Grand Lodge declares, in the decision, that "the right to a Masonic burial is one that belongs to every Master Mason who *dies while in good standing*." (Italics ours.) Is it a fact that a Mason dying upon the so-called field of honor, was not in "good standing" when he *left* the earth? We are not criticising for the sake of criticism, but to express the conviction that a Grand Body is without *Masonic* authority to dictate the charities of the member or lodge. This we explained in our report of last year. The Grand Master practically admits the position when he says: "I know of no authority which can compel a Mason to attend the funeral of a brother; that is to say, we have no law, rule or regulation which in terms requires him to do so." Neither is there any *fraternal* law that demands of me a charity against convictions or inclinations. I have the indefeasable right to determine such questions for myself—"I finding him or them worthy." We have in mind a precedent or two in our own jurisdiction, where deceased brethren, not in "good standing" with members, because of vicious lives, were denied *formal* mortuary services; nevertheless, their remains were cared for, the feeling being that as a Fraternity, we were not permitted to convey to the world the impression that such characters were entitled to the same consideration and respect that we were glad to express for the loss of faithful brethren. The fact that a lodge will sometimes tolerate the presence of the vile, is not an argument in justification for a public misrepresentation of the entire genius of the Institution.

The Grand Master was asked, "if a lodge was in duty bound to provide relief for the widow of a deceased member, after she had removed from its territorial jurisdiction?" His reply is in consonance with the opinion expressed some years since (by the Grand Lodge), where a constituent body was *commanded* to provide for the necessities of an indigent member. This is a phase of *Masonic charity* (!) utterly inconsistent with fundamental law, as it seems to us.

The Grand Master concludes his address with a brief notice of the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, and the value of the jurisdiction of Grand Secretary Abell. The Grand Lecturer, Bro. Shaeffer, is also complimented. Each has largely contributed to the successful administration of Bro. Taylor.

The report of the Grand Secretary is a paper of exceptional ability. He reports the organization of five new lodges U. D. He also reports the creditable fact, that *all* lodges of the jurisdiction have made returns, and paid dues *in full*. We invite the attention of other Grand Secretaries to his remarks upon the subject.

The reports of district officers, condensed by the Grand Lecturer, are gratifying indexes of prosperity.

Three hundred and eighty-four dollars was contributed to the Garfield Monument Association, making a total of $906.75 in treasury.

The Grand Secretary directs attention to the refusal of our Washington Lodge, No. 55, to defray expenses of a member that had been buried by the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, and for contributions for the relief of the family. We know nothing of the circumstances connected with the transaction, but sincerely hope that a satisfactory explanation may be made. We are of the opinion that no lawful claim for such charitable expenditures can exist, except contracted by order of a lodge; nevertheless, a moral obligation does not permit ignoring the acts of brethren who have cared for the welfare of one of its fold.

The Committee on Grievances had a considerable docket to dispose of. Upon reading this scholarly production, we became aware of one important difference in procedure. The constitution of our sister jurisdiction provides, that "upon the presentation of charges, *if it shall appear to the Master* that the act or acts complained of therein, constitute a Masonic offense, it shall be his duty," &c. In Illinois it provides, that "when charges shall be presented and read * * * *the lodge shall decide, by a majority vote*, whether the charges shall be accepted," &c. (Italics, in each instance, ours.) It is difficult to comprehend the propriety or advisability of conferring a power upon a Master that will permit him, if so disposed, to determine that an accused is guiltless of an offense. This is the prerogative of the lodge, and not of its Master.

The chairman of this committee, and presumably the author of its papers, Bro. John C. Burch, must be a lawyer, In a case wherein a lodge had applied for a re-hearing, upon a verdict of acquittal, he says:

> Upon the facts as presented no warrant or authority is found in our constitution for the proposed action on this subject, so earnestly urged by said Silveyville Lodge. A judgment of *acquittal* by the subordinate lodge of which the accused is a member should not be reversed or disturbed by the Committee on Grievances, or by the Grand Lodge, except in a case of gross violation of Masonic law by the trial commission or by the lodge acquitting him, whatever may be properly done in a case of conviction by way of reversing or modifying a sentence. It holds as well in Masonic as in civil jurisprudence that no one should be placed twice in jeopardy either for his natural, political, or Masonic life. An acquittal by his peers should be to the lodge, to Masonry, and to the accused alike, the occasion of congratulation—1st, Because one suspected is found innocent of wrong; 2d, Because harmony is restored to the lodge; and 3d, Because the pure principles of Masonry have been tried and vindicated.

It is not for the purpose of questioning the propriety, in that particular case, of declining the petition of the lodge, but to notice general *Masonic* principles involved that our distinguished brother has overlooked. In the first place, we demur to the proposition "that it holds as well in Masonic as in civil jurisprudence, that no one should be placed twice in jeopardy either for his natural, political or Masonic life."

Civilized, representative political existence involves a surrender of certain natural rights by the individual, in the welfare of the whole community. To preserve rights thus acquired, law has been instituted, and making provision for penalties for its enforcement that do jeopardize life, personal liberty and property. The old law, therefore, quoted by Bro. Burch, that a person shall not be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense, had its origin in necessity, and is a collateral regulation to guard against

despotisms which might follow, by giving protection to the weak against the strong, and to the poor against the rich; otherwise the man in power, through wealth or position, could, by malicious prosecutions, destroy his weaker neighbor. It was, therefore, held that it was better that a guilty person escape by virtue of the law than that power should be perpetuated in the hands of an oppressor, for the purposes of gain or vindictiveness. Masonry, however, with other social and charitable institutions, occupy other and radically distinctive positions. Masonry is a voluntary, moral, social and charitable organization, founded and perpetuated upon principles that lie at the foundation of civilization, and only demanding of its votaries a recognition of this basis of its institution; with an entire absence of any authority to enforce behests that trespass upon any right of the citizen, or that demands the forces of the civil law to regulate its discipline. On the other hand, the civil statute is for the protection and maintenance of political government, while Masonic jurisprudence can *only exist* for the protection of its *good name;* hence the distinction. Without plenary authority in the premises, the lodge would be valueless as a force in the "spiritual and Masonic" welfare of the race; because the judgment of the world is, necessarily, founded upon public and personal demonstrations of our regard for the truths upon which we propose to build the fabric. *Its only power, therefore, is its influence upon the line of its professions;* consequently it has been held that the rules of courts, though established for the protection of the citizen, should never be permitted to interpose any obstacle to the protection of the good name of the Fraternity; because if any such rule becomes paramount, the very citadel of the Institution is razed to the ground. It is our belief, therefore, if Brother A. is charged with larceny and acquitted, even by appellate jurisdiction, that if subsequent developments establish his guilt beyond a question, the Grand Body should be authorized to command another hearing.

One more notice of this elegant report. Upon the forfeiture of a charter, the members of the lodge are suspended, except those specially exempted. Perhaps we may be in error, but upon the face of the law it would appear that members are suspended in the absence of a hearing. Are we correct?

By the report of the Finance Committee, it is found that four thousand dollars was appropriated to the three Masonic Boards of Relief. Master Walter Wilcox, a ward of the Grand Lodge, was generously remembered.

We should be glad to give some attention to a fine address by the Grand Orator, Brother Henry E. Highton, if we were permitted space.

An amendment to the constitution was considered, reducing per capita dues. It was not concurred in, glad to say. It is not of particular interest to Illinois how much brethren of California pay into Grand Lodge; but our experience is, that a reduction of such fee, no matter the want for a subsequent advance, the latter is seldom responded to. When a Grand Lodge has an investment, that the interest thereof will defray expenses for representatives, then it will do to talk about lessening charges to lodges.

We now come to an exhaustive report on correspondence by Bro. Thos. H. B. Anderson. He comes to a great many intelligent conclusions, and presented forcibly. It is worthy of much more attention that we can give it.

In his review of Alabama, he adopts the opinion of Bro. Pillans, that a suspended Mason should pay dues to date of reinstatement. Our opinion is, that all the circumstances connected with a particular case should determine such questions. Iron rules that so frequently do injustice to a good man and Mason, are never wise. Let the lodge be the judge; and if restoration is desired by one who has ability to pay, make him foot the bill, but if poor don't squeeze his purse with too much vigor.

Attention is directed to the following:

He calls Bro. Hill's attention to some "Errors in this report of his as to ourself. We are not advocating a General Grand Lodge. Without a tremendous revolution in Masonry, or an abolition of our State Grand Lodges, a General Grand Lodge is an impossibility. We, however, have heretofore, and do yet, propose a convention to agree upon such general laws for the government of the Craft, to be proposed to all the Grand Lodges for adoption in their constitution, which will make more uniform the practical affairs of our Institution We believe all the Grand Lodges would see the propriety of this uniformity, and adopt such as might be recommended" If such a convention could be brought to agree upon uniform measures in certain important particulars, it would do a good work; but we fear we shall be obliged to wait for millenial days before that can be brought about.

It would be a good plan for correspondents to urge the meeting of a Masonic Congress. There is not a reasonable objection to a suggestion, which we have urged for a dozen years or more. We can't see it if there be one.

Bro. Anderson makes kindly mention of our jurisdiction. He quotes a decision of Grand Master Scott, that "a lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction cannot release territorial jurisdiction over its Masonic material to a lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction." He failed to notice that our Grand Body did not concur. He also notices Brother Scott's objection to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and characterizes it as "absurd." Such denunciations are quite frequent, but it is rare to find reasoning upon the subject. He is much pleased with Brown's report, 1882, and declares it "one of the best that has come under our notice." He dissents, however, from his minority objections to the organization of Grand Lodges; does not think that business difficulties between brethren should be adjudicated by lodges; think that charges "may again be preferred against an offender for the some offense, and the same and similar testimony introduced;" and wisely concludes that "Masonic investigation is intended to elicit the truth, while a judicial examination (courts) too often serves to cover up or prevent it." Nothing more true.

In reviewing Iowa, Bro. Anderson says:

We, too, have been nauseated with the seeming earnestness with which some reporters prate of the inalienable rights and prerogatives of a Grand Master. Our constitution prescribes the powers and duties of the Grand Master, and beyond the authority there given him he may not and cannot lawfully go. The old idea that the Grand Master had the power to "make Masons at sight" has become obsolete in every *enlightened* jurisdiction, and very few Grand Lodges would

now tolerate the issuance of dispensations by the Grand Master to do that which the law expressly forbids. We have had but one Grand Master in California who attempted to make Masons at sight, and the Grand Lodge so "*roasted*" him that neither he nor any of his successors ever attempted to renew the experiment.

Yet he concurs in the act of Grand Master Van Saun, who *did* a prerogative, thus:

There is a principle that arises in cases like the above. Should a Grand Master hold any action of his Grand Lodge in abeyance? And, is it best for the interests of Freemasonry, after a case has been disposed of by the Grand Lodge, under any circumstances, to have a rehearing? I certainly do not believe that the Grand Master has more power than his Grand Lodge, and yet I do sincerely believe that a Grand Master is but simply doing his duty, and it must necessarily be for the good of the Fraternity, when the action of a Grand Lodge has been obtained through misunderstanding or fraud, that he holds the case in abeyance, subject to the future action of the Grand Lodge. Further, it is my deliberate conviction that a case should be reopened when an appeal for a rehearing is made to the Grand Master, and he is convinced that there are good grounds for said rehearing. I believe it is always right and best to correct an error, even if it be at a late day. *Do right, though the heavens fall.*

We are firmly of the opinion that the Grand Master was justified, but what of the "prerogative?"

Upon the propriety of permitting officers of lodges to resign, he expresses our convictions upon the subject:

The second decision is, we are aware, in accordance with general usage; but why an installed officer may not resign his position under certain circumstances, is a problem which we have never been able to solve; nor have we ever heard an intelligent, or even plausible, reason given why such should be the case. It is urged that Masters and Wardens promise, upon their installation, to perform the duties of their office faithfully, to the best of their ability, during the term for which they have been elected. Granted; but suppose they no longer have the ability to perform their duties; what then? A man may become paralyzed, insane, or incapacitated in many ways from discharging the duties he has promised to perform; must he still retain his office, when he can no longer attend to a single duty appertaining thereto? The exigencies of business may require an installed officer to remove permanently from the jurisdiction; must he retain an office, to the actual detriment of the lodge perhaps, when he cannot be present to attend to its duties? One of the first lessons impressed upon our minds as Masons is, that "Masonry is not to interfere with our usual avocations, for these are on no account to be neglected." Therefore we are of the opinion that, when any officer of a lodge finds that, for any reason, he has no longer the ability to perform the duties appertaining to his office, he should be permitted to resign, and allow some one to be elected or appointed who can do justice to the position and to the lodge. We think our California law is a wise one, viz: "Vacancies in office, either in a lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, *resignation, removal from the jurisdiction*, suspension or expulsion."

One more quotation and we *must* close:

Under the head of "Grand Orients" the Grand Master reports that applications for recognition and exchange of representatives had been received from the Grand Orients of Brazil, Chile, Spain and Portugal, but as the Grand Lodge of South Carolina has always refused to recognize bodies "styling themselves Masonic, but acting outside of and beyond Ancient Craft Masonry," their request was not complied with. The policy of South Carolina towards Masons hailing from Grand Orients, is expressed in the following: "Masons hailing from countries governed by Grand Orients or Grand Councils, or any of them so called, are entitled to recognition by us when they prove themselves to be regular Masons, and such reception does not involve the recognition of more than the fact that they are Masons. To refuse them recognition as Masons is to shut them out from the

privileges of Masonry." Although the Grand Lodge of California has, in several instances, recognized Grand Orients of the Scottish Rite, and exchanged representatives with them, we are of the opinion that the policy of South Carolina is the correct one. To exchange representatives with a Grand Orient practicing the Scottish Rite, is to establish fraternal relations with a body of whose workings we know nothing. They are styled Masonic, but their Masonry is not our Masonry. We recognize them as Masons so far as the symbolic degrees are concerned, but beyond that we have no interest in common. We might, with as much propriety, exchange representatives with the Grand Royal Arch Chapter or Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of a neighboring State. We tacitly acknowledge them as Masonic bodies, because we know, from their published laws and regulations, that none but Masons are eligible to membership therein; but, farther than this quasi recognition, we have no relations with them. And thus it is with the so-called Grand Orients; we accord them the same recognition that we do the Chapters and Commanderies, because we know that their members must be Masons; but to exchange representatives with them is an act of at least questionable propriety, for the reason that the *status* of the respective representatives is unequal and discriminating. Let us take the Grand Orient of Spain as an example. This body is governed by a Supreme Council, of which Bro Juan Antonio Perez is the head. He is also Grand Master of the Grand Symbolic Lodge of that jurisdiction, a body that is, or has until very lately, been subordinate to the Supreme Council. If Bro. Perez should visit the Grand Lodge of California, he would be received with all the honors, as the executive head of Masonry in Spain. But, should the Grand Master of California return the visit, and seek admission to the ruling Grand Body of Spain, unless he had received the highest degrees of the Rite Escossais, he would be received with a polite *no puede entrar, Senor*, and would find, to his chagrin, that Masonic courtesies in Spain and California were by no means reciprocal. We like the South Carolina practice best, but this is, of course, only our individual expression of opinion.

It is a gratification to find that attention is being directed to the questions suggested by Bro. Anderson. He will find, upon more critical examination, that Supreme Councils or Grand Orients have about the same authority over Symbolic Masonry as has a Division of the Sons of Temperance. See Massachusetts and Ohio.

M. W. Jonathan Doan Hines, San Buenaventura, Grand Master.

R. W. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1883.

The ninth annual communication was held November 6th. But one lodge unrepresented, a substantial indication of prosperity. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Harvey Lindsey, says that the subordinate lodges of the jurisdiction, with one or two exceptions, have enjoyed considerable prosperity during the year. Sorry that his professional duties impaired his usefulness as a visitor. He reports a case of discipline, and, from his language, it might be reasonably inferred that a lodge was permitted to try and expel its Master. How is this, Brother Murrow? Two new lodges were authorized. Legislation of the session unimportant.

Grand Master elect, Brother Edmund H. Doyle, delivered a short but pertinent address. He is of the correct opinion that the world will estimate lodges and Masons by facts embodied in their lives. Just so. If a lodge is officered by brethren whose daily record is a misrepresentation of their professions, the consequences are not only fatal to its usefulness, but degrading to the entire membership. We never knew a Mason, however unfortunate may be his habits, that would not gladly elevate a man of stern, unflinching integrity, over his lodge, than to see another, without character, occupy the position. There is an inate perception of the fitness of things in the hearts of all Masons; and, therefore, it is not always difficult so to direct the sentiment of propriety in the choice of those that are to rule, if the faithful will give the subject attention. Following up this subject further. A Grand Officer says, that a ruler should be a "man of God." True; nevertheless, it is just as true that the obligation to reverence the Creator rests as firmly upon the Mason, or citizen, as upon Jew or Christian. Men are being daily educated into, and generally giving tacit assent to the opinion, that morals—law for the elevation of our race, eminates *exclusively* from the domain of theology. There is no warrant for this. The code known as the moral law came from God, was promulgated in the weltare of the world, and as the fundamental basis of our salvation and civilization. Without obedience thereto, civilized society could not exist. If there was no law for the suppression of wrong; if men were permitted free indulgence in murder, theft, robbery, drunkenness and licentiousness, earth would see nothing but chaos, anarchy and barbarism. The church, whether Hebraic or Christian, is a force, and intended to support and give stability to that law; but they would be no more, proportionately, a force than Masonry, if its relations to life were properly understood and appreciated. The latter is and was intended to act as a conservator of human progress. It works by its own methods, not in conflict with others, but upon lines of its own professions, and cannot be excused if it does not employ its powers by seeing to it that the moral law is magnified in the hearts of men, and cultivating, in the lodge, submission to its behests. Cleanse your lodges, brethren. No Mason has a right to expect that your law-abiding Masonic house is to be clouded, and its natural influences dissipated by the presence of determined law-breakers. If a person receive bodily injury, the wound is cared for, and irritants removed, else suffering and death may supervene. Masonic life is not, in many things, unlike physical life. If it be wounded, disintegration commences, and if restoratives are not successfully applied, death follows. How is a lodge to survive, as a representative of the moral forces of the world, that endures associations with vice? Please tell us.

It is a pleasure to know that our unfavorable impressions of last year, of the ethical status of the Fraternity of Indian Territory, are not warranted by facts. Our "information" came from supposed reliable authority; but if Bro. Murrow will once more turn to our review of last year, he will find that we predicated our remarks not alone upon "information," but upon the remarks of Bro. Gooding. We take them all back with delight, however, and very much hope that the *real genuine* progress of the Fraternity of Indian Territory may be so marked as to *foment* emulation in every Grand Lodge of our country.

An excellent report on correspondence, the joint work of Past Masters Gooding, Murrow and Brother H. B. Smith. Bro Frank W. Baxter, of Vermont, also employed his pen in the interests of our Indian brethren.

Bro. Murrow, in his review of Canada, says:

The "Invasion of Territory" by the Grand Lodge of England, is treated of at length. It is a subject that absorbs much of the attention of both the Grand Lodge of Canada and Quebec. The course of the Grand Lodge of England is arbitrary in the extreme, and to our mind altogether un-Masonic.

Grand Master says: "I am of the opinion that there will be no permanent peace or harmony in Masonry in Canada until all lodges now holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain have given their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of that part of the Dominion in which they are situate." In this opinion we concur, and beg leave to respectfully add that the cowardly course of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, recently, in their skirmish with those so-called lodges claiming allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and their leader, (I have forgotten his name,) will not tend to bring about this harmony.

Examine that picture, and then the following from Illinois:

As to the inferential charge that we—"Brother Murrow"—is "in sympathy with the sickly sentimentalism of the few, who would make the organization of a Grand Lodge entirely dependent upon the caprice of a single lodge," we have a few words to say. We do *not* believe that the organization of a Grand Lodge should be made "entirely dependent upon the caprice of a single lodge," but we *do* believe that the legal organization of a Grand Lodge requires the harmonious consent and action of a *majority* of the lodges in the jurisdiction claimed, and *also* that if there is a minority of the lodges—even *one*—who do not wish to enter into the organization, that they, or it, should *not be forced, nolens volens*, into it. Such coercion is not Masonry. The principles of Free Masonry do not warrant tyranny, nor a tyrannical system of government, if we understand them, and it is exceedingly strange that any Grand Lodge in the *United States* should advocate such a system. We—*ourself*—have both experienced and witnessed the exercise of this autocratic, rule-or-ruin doctrine; the effort of a few ambitious, title-seeking Masons to *force* good men and Masons to bow the knee or be declared clandestine; to be Masonically ostracised, and we unhesitatingly disapprove such coercion and deny such authority. "Submission to the will of a majority" is all right, provided the minority has first surrendered its will, or liberty, by becoming part of a whole of which the majority is the other part. Will Brother Gurney argue, that before the adoption and ratification of the Federal Constitution by every one of the original thirteen States, thus becoming integral parts of a whole, that three, or *a majority*, had the right to *force* the minority into the Union? Is this the law of representative governments? I do not so understand it. I can show you "a more excellent way," Brother Gurney.

Brother Murrow, you do yourself an injustice. You admit that a majority of lodges are *governing* in the organization of a Grand Lodge, and yet contend that the minority may successfully resist sovereign powers *inherent* in the organization. There is no such thing as territorial *sovereignty* with a division of authority. Would Illinois be a sovereign State with a half dozen of its counties obeying the legislation of Indiana, or that of the General Government? It is the common law of Grand Lodge organization that three or more lodges, being a majority, can institute a Grand Body, embracing *all* the particular specific territory in which it is located; and there never has been any other rule among the English speaking jurisdictions of this continent, for a century past. Now, if it *is* coercion and tyranny to enforce obedience from the minority upon such institution or organization, it is just as much of an assumption

for the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory to tell a dozen brethren that they shall not organize a lodge therein, not to be subject to its authority; and, moreover, it is just as much an assumption for the majority of the lodge of which Bro. Murrow is a member, to appropriate one hundred dollars of its funds in defiance of the wishes of the minority. Is such "coercion, Masonry?" "The principles of Free Masonry do not warrant tyranny;" yet, the Grand Lodge of which our brother is a distinguished member, authorizes its members to disburse money, *inflict penalties*, and transact the general business of the body, notwithstanding protests of *minorities*.

Brother Murrow's analogies are as faulty as his premises When the thirteen colonies emerged from the contest of 1776, they were each sovereign communities, and stood in the same relation to an organization of a general government, as do the Grand Lodges of the United States to the formation of General Grand Lodge. Those independent colonies, under the common law of nations, were entitled to a separate existence. No coercion was attempted by the General Government, because there was no apology, in law, for it. If, however, there had been but one collonial community in existence, the majority of its people would, and could, have enforced the submission of the minority, and *tories* would not have been, as they were not by the States, tolerated. The territories of the United States are the common heritage of the people. The laws of the General Government furnish protection to settlers until a population warrants a territorial government over *specific* territory. When that time arrives, another system of government is instituted; and abiding the period when a call is made for admission to the Union. Now, if a majority of inhabitants determine, in conformity with law, to ask for admission, are there any independent political rights reserved to minorities that are permitted to outweigh the will of the majority?

Turn to the lodge. Every territory unoccupied by a governing body, is the common property of all Grand Lodges, into which each can enter and establish lodges, but without the power to inaugurate jurisdictional limits in their behalf. We mean by this to say, that the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, the Grand Lodges of Illinois, New York, or the Grand Lodges of the Dominion of Canada, can each and all plant lodges in such unoccupied domain, without regard to location, jurisdiction being concurrent. They remain in this condition till it is thought wise, by a majority, to constitute a Grand Body. We will ask Bro. Murrow one question, and then abandon the subject. If at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, occupying, necessarily, the entire district after which it is named, one lodge should decline adhesion to the new order of things, how would he define its territorial jurisdiction, which, after the formation of a Grand Lodge, belongs to its constituent bodies?

Bro. Murrow justifies our brethren of Massachusetts in recognizing the Chapter, &c., as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." He will find vigorous dissents in this report. If he will examine the subject with his customary care, it is much more than probable that he will come to the undeniable conclusion that there is not any

Masonry beyond the symbolic lodge. We have elsewhere shown whence came organizations that claim a descent from the "original plan," and hope for his disposition to an examination, and clearer realization of truths involved.

We are compelled to leave a good report, but with regret.

M. W. Bro. Edmund H. Doyle, McAlester, Grand Master.

M. W. Joseph S. Murrow, P. G. M., Atoka, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA, 1883.

Grand Lodge met in the City of Macon, October 30; M. W. Brother Josiah I. Wright in the Grand East. Two hundred and twenty-six lodges were represented. There has been a slight decline of lodge membership during the year. The Grand Master prods the brethren of his jurisdiction thus:

Brethren, we meet for a three-fold purpose. To review the *past*—consider the *present*—and to draw designs and prepare plans for the *future*. Our first and perhaps most profitable work, will be in retrospecting the past, and in looking over the year just complete. We have great reason for unbounded gratitude to God for His manifold mercies to us-ward—for His good providences that have been over us—for His long forbearance with us in our too frequent departures from the *truth*, as revealed unto us in the Book of Life, which is our spiritual and Masonic trestle-board. *Secondly*, in considering the *present* and our relations to it—here the fields of thought, for suggestion, amendment and reform is unbounded—think but a moment; have all our laudable designs, laid out on the tracing-board one year ago, been accomplished? Have all our purposes and resolutions for good, then made, been rounded off into accomplished facts? Are the fires of brotherly love, relief and truth, burning brightly to-day on our sacred altars? Has the zeal of our house eaten us up, or does there yet lurk within our lodges and among our brethren the leprous sins of gambling, profanity and drunkenness, with a thousand other vices and immoralities, the legitimate fruits of bad material and weak, timid, and, alas, sometimes immoral Masters over the work? What of the night? And in the third place, we are here, after looking over the past and regarding our present surroundings, to wisely lay out plans and make preparation for the future, at least so far as our faith will light the way—for we walk by faith. Brethren, what shall the future be? Much of the past will always be regretted—much of the present is even now to be deplored. Shall the symbols of our Order rust in our hands, and, at the last, hang like leaden weights about our necks, as terrible witnesses of our stupidity and the folly of false pretensions to moral and right living?

We, in turn, ask the Grand Master (without remote intention of unfriendly or offensive criticism), if he, as the supervising architect of his jurisdiction, has executed *his full* authority in purging lodges of the vices he mentions? The living example of a Grand Master is an important factor in the welfare of his charge; but if not backed by a cool, deliberate determination to maintain law, it soon loses its force. Not many Masters of any jurisdiction would submit to filth in their lodges, if Grand

Masters held them to their responsibilities. We believe that a Master should be *compelled* to see that charges are preferred against recreant members of his lodge. Let Grand Bodies assume this responsibility, and a better condition of things will soon exist.

Three new lodges were ushered into being. Bro. Wright is uncompromisingly hostile to the penalty of indefinite suspension. We think the Grand Master a little hasty, because unqualified suspension is, practically, expulsion during the existence of the anathema. He thinks that a member suspended for non-payment of dues, neglecting to give the matter attention for one, two or three years, should be held guilty of a further offense, and for which he should be expelled. This was also the opinion of Grand Lodge. He says in justification of his opinion:

> Suppose each Master here looks back over the records of his lodge for a few years, and he will find from one to a score of suspended Masons. What profit are they to themselves or to their lodge, or to anybody else, as Masons? Yet they bear our mark—are Masons—only suspended, and are a dead weight to the whole Fraternity. What profit is there in suspending a Mason for the non-payment of dues, and still hold on to him, and still let him go on forever in his wrong-doing; or what profit is there in suspending indefinitely a man for drunkenness, and still let him go on in his drunkenness and die a sot and blot upon the order, and yet labeled a Free and Accepted Mason? Brethren, you have the power, and I exhort you now, that during the present session you wipe out, by legal enactment, at once and forever, from your statutes and standard by-laws the penalty of *indefinite suspension*. If reprimand will not reform; if all the high and holy motives for right living will not move to reform, then cut off the leafless, fruitless, yea *dead* branches—rid the hive of these dead weights that only impede our work and weaken our moral force.

We are glad to know from the Grand Master, that there is visible improvement in the *morale* of the Fraternity of Georgia. From every quarter of the State is coming "words of cheer and prosperity; the key-note to all of which is found in one word—discipline—there it is, brethren, in one word—a strict enforcement of our law against immoralities—the vicious and unworthy are being expelled, and the good and true who had dropped off or retired in disgust, are returning to renew their worship around our altars." We extend our hearty, sincere congratulations. Brother Wright, you have done admirably. We rejoice with you; and have reason to expect that your administration may excite emulation everywhere.

The Committee on Work report considerable success in instructing lodges in rituals.

The so-called Grand Lodge of Victoria was accorded recognition, and fraternal relations established with the "Grand Lodge of Portugal." We know nothing, at this writing, of the facts in either case, and do not know that our Grand Master has had communications from those bodies.

The following, we hope, may receive attention:

> Brother James A. Gray submitted a communication from Brother L. Mihalovitch, requesting the co-operation of this Body in assisting him to find his son Samuel Mihalovitch, twenty-four years old, five feet three inches high, rather heavily built, of dark complexion, with dark hair and grey eyes, having a small scar near one of his eyes, and one arm slightly bent, was received, and, on motion, it was ordered that his description be printed in these proceedings, and the co-operation of all Masonic Bodies be asked for the brother's assistance.

In reply to a query, the Committee on Jurisprudence report:

We have had referred to us the following query, viz: "Is it proper for a Mason who has been suspended for any offense to be tried again without a hearing in open lodge?" We answer, no. We think whenever any suspended Mason is charged with any offense, he has the right to be heard in open lodge.

If Masonic intercourse is interdicted with a Mason suspended, it is difficult to understand how he can appear in *open* lodge. Here it would be held, that testimony should be taken by a commission, and if a respondent desired to present his case to the jury, the lodge would be called off for that purpose.

The Committee on Finance and Returns, mildly suggested a reduction of mileage from *twenty cents* (!) and notwithstanding a Grand Lodge indebtedness, the brethren "would none of it." Well, we are surprised, that a body of intelligent *Masons* should ask to make a *profit* at the expense of the welfare and good name of the Grand Body.

It is found that dues of lodges are remitted, that have lost their effects by fire. Our Grand Lodge has tabooed that class of benevolence, insisting that their constituents should be protected by insurance, or suffer the consequences of such neglect.

We are pleased to find that lodges are generally sustained in disciplinary proceedings.

Columbian Lodge, of Columbus, in an official communication, suggested the propriety of establishing some system of relief for worthy brethren and their families. The Committee on General Welfare thought well of the project, and it was determined to listen to plans that may be presented. As the Committee on Finance has represented that ten cents mileage "is more than any member pays in traveling to and from our meetings," we hope to be pardoned for the recommendation, that the extra ten cents per mile be devoted to *charity*. Brethren, we do not have a disposition to discuss your private affairs, but it does sound rather unfortunate that lodges should be allowed one hundred per cent *profit* upon their traveling expenses, while brethren and their families are in want. Better by far relinquish plans for their relief, till such enormous (as it seems to us) imposition is disposed of. We don't know how you endure it. Perhaps we do not understand the matter.

Our distinguished Bro. Blackshear, makes a limited but very comprehensive report on correspondence. Get hold of some of that mileage, Bro. B., and the necessity for excessive "brevity" will not exist. He thinks that the absence of a Warden does not justify an election, but holds to the correct view that the Master should fill the vacancy by *pro tempore* appointment; does not think a Grand Lodge is the place for disciplinary proceedings, except upon appeal; holds that a single ballot for the degrees ample, although a ballot for each degree is required by his Grand Lodge; does not think that the whim of a visiting brother, demanding sight of a charter, should be regarded; in his review of Mississippi he says:

He gives several of the decisions rendered by Grand Master Wright. Of the one relative to the P. M. Degree, in which it is said that it should be conferred *by none* but those who have been elected and installed into that office, he says: "Suppose the Grand Master and a half dozen Past Grand Masters were present, who had taken the degree in a Chapter, and had even presided over a lodge with only the ceremonies of installation as printed in the manuals—how then? Must they stand aside and the *real bona fide* Past Masters be hunted up to do that which, nine times out of ten, they don't know how to do? And, then, who is to call them? The lodge who knows nothing about the degree, and who has no power over it? There have been Grand Masters who presided over Grand Lodges who never took the P. M. degree from the Masters elect."

Get rid of the impostor, is the best thing to do. We, (Grand Lodge) dumped it years ago, because nowhere could be found authority for the *fourth* degree in symbolic Masonry. Brother Blackshear closes his review with a brief notice of the "Grand Lodge of Victoria." He says:

It seems that they had, in Victoria, ninety-five lodges, with a membership of probably five thousand, but these lodges were held under three Constitutions, viz: England, Scotland and Ireland, which was the cause of much inconvenience, and, to some extent, a want of that harmony that would have existed had they all acknowledged the same head. It appears, therefore, that there was an absolute necessity for an independent Grand Lodge in that province, that such a Grand Body has been regularly and harmoniously formed, and that it met the sanction, approval and support of the neighboring Grand Lodge, viz: New South Wales, with which the Grand Lodge of Georgia is in fraternal communication; and as an official communication from the Grand Master of Victoria has been received expressing the hope that we "will be pleased to speedily extend fraternal communication."

He fails to tell us, however, how many of the ninety-five lodges united in the organization. This matter is important in determining the legality of the Body. We hold it to be an axiom in representative government, that the majority must rule, if it is intended that a Grand Body is to be sovereign within the territory from which it derives its name. Without such sovereignty it is nothing, because not supreme.

M. W. John S. Davidson, Augusta, Grand Master.

R. W. J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon, Grand Secretary.

"GRAND LODGE OF VICTORIA."

Through the kindness of Bro. John W. Brown, *Voice of Masonry*, (and our immediate predecessor), we have "proceedings connected with the formation and organization of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Victoria." This division of the British Empire, is the extreme southern Province of Australia, separated from Van Diemen's Land by Bass Straits.

In 1863 and 1876 unsuccessful attempts were made to organize a Grand Lodge. April 13, 1883, a preliminary meeting of brethren, not lodges, was held in Melbourne to once more inaugurate the undertaking, and, so far as the common law of organization dictates, with a like want of success attending previous efforts. On the 19th day of June the convention was held, fifteen lodges being represented. There were also present bodies of Masons from two other lodges, who were, as would appear, in sympathy with the movement. At this point we find, upon page 27 of "proceedings," that "Masonry has been established here some forty years, and, according to recent returns, the lodges under the three constitutions (English, Irish and Scotch) number *ninety-five*, with probably *five thousand members*." (Italics ours.) The facts are, therefore, that *fifteen* lodges, with about eight hundred members, assume to dictate an organization for the *whole* Fraternity of the Colony. Our brethren of Victoria rest their claims to legality upon the declaration of our late Bro. Mackey, that three lodges are authorized to consummate the organization. This is true if such lodges constitute a majority of the lodges of a defined territory. This is what that distinguished author says: (Vide Mackey's Jurisprudence, pp. 423 and 424.)

"The fact is, that there is no ancient regulation on the subject; but the necessity of three lodges concurring is derived from the well known principle of the civil law, that a college or corporate body must consist of three persons at least. Two lodges could not unite in a Masonic college or convention, nor form that corporate body known as a Grand Lodge. But not more than three are necessary, and accordingly the Grand Lodge of Texas, which was established in 1837, by three lodges, was at once recognized as regular and legal by all the Grand Lodges of the United States and other countries."

* * * * * * *

"The Grand Lodge thus formed, by the union of not less than three lodges in convention, at once assume all the prerogatives of a Grand Lodge, and acquires exclusive Masonic jurisdiction over the territory within whose geographical limits it has been constituted. No lodge can continue to exist, or be subsequently established in the territory, except under its authority, and all other Grand Lodges are prohibited from exercising any Masonic authority within the said territory."

We give both quotations, to show that the presumption cannot be entertained that he intended to insist that a minority of lodges, *fifteen*, could formulate an organization for *ninety-five*: because not in all the annals of the Institution has it ever been recognized that a minority of lodges or Grand Lodge, could determine legislation for the majority. If Bro. Mackey had been of the opinion that three lodges could have controlled, notwithstanding the presence of twenty others in Texas, he would have so said; but the facts are, that the three lodges who instituted that Grand Body were a majority of the lodges of that particular domain, and if memory is not at fault, they constituted the entire Fraternity of the jurisdiction. Bro. George W. Chase, in his "Digest of Masonic Law," 1864, page 16, assumes "that the consent of a majority of all of them (in a territory) is necessary to the legality of the new Grand Lodge." This is a doctrine well settled upon this continent, and we

hope never to be abandoned; although some of our Grand Bodies have been so unwise as to recognize the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," organized by an insignificant minority of lodges of that territory.

The plea of *threats*, by home governments, is puerile, unmanly and a subterfuge. A Briton a coward? The battle fields of the centuries do not corroborate the opinion that would be imposed upon the Masonic world, that the Masons of Victoria would yield their honest convictions to threats. If all, or a majority, wanted an independent government, *they would have it.*

KENTUCKY, 1883.

This volume of proceedings is large, and well stocked with information. Our sister jurisdiction held its eighty-fourth annual communication, October 16th; and we are very much pleased to find that its transactions were printed by the *Masonic Home Journal*, under the direction of that faithful, untiring Mason, Brother H. B. Grant.

Our reverend Brother, Joseph A. Galbraith, representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Kentucky, near the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland, was cordially received.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. George D. Buckner, presented a brief record of his official transactions. He announces the death of Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters, brethren Wm. Halloway, Edward W. Turner, and Jake Rice; all dying within the last Masonic year.

The Grand Master quotes a provision of the constitution, stipulating that a member suspended for non-payment of dues may regain membership without the action of lodge, provided his indebtedness is adjusted within one year from date of suspension. If, however, such settlement has not been made within that period, he can only regain his Masonic rights by payment of his liabilities, petition, and unanimous ballot. The Grand Master states it thus:

That if the dues of the suspended brother be not paid within one year, he can only be restored,

1. By payment of the dues.
2. Application to the lodge suspending him.
3. Unanimous ballot.
4. It is not necessary that the application be in writing; any formal application is sufficient.

5. The application is not required to lay over for over one month before balloting.

I am of opinion that this amendment of the constitution should be repealed. In effect, it punishes a brother for something else than the offense committed. It can not be contended that the suspension, lasting for more than one year, constitutes a new offense. If it is not a new offense, with what justice can the additional penalty of indefinite suspension be inflicted? It is clearly according to Masonic usage, that a brother shall only be punished for the offense charged against him. If he be guilty of any other offense, let him be tried according to the provisions of the law, which gives the accused an opportunity to make a defense, if he has any. The Constitution, Art. XIII., Sec. 1, provides that the only penalties known to Masonry are reprimand, suspension for a definite period, and expulsion. Art. VII., Sec. 6, permits indefinite suspension. I am clearly of the opinion that these sections are in conflict, and that the amendment referred to is un-Masonic and unjust.

We are in unison with the Grand Master; but cannot indorse another opinion, that a lodge should be permitted to receive the money of a suspended brother, and then decline to reinvest him with his Masonic rights. We admit that the rule is quite common to do this unclean thing, but do not think it justifiable. A lodge *should* be honest. The recommendations of the Grand Master were introduced and laid over for consideration under the rule.

He introduced a communication from the Grand Master of West Virginia, asking on behalf of that jurisdiction, for reciprocity in candidates, bordering upon each other, but it does not appear that any action was had thereon.

He reports the prosperous condition of the Masonic Widows and Orphans Home. The endowment fund amounts to $148,149.32. Receipts for the year $22,973.40. Since its opening, 33 widows and 381 children have been cared for, leaving 14 widows and 158 children in the institution at the close of the year. If our distinguished batchelor friend, Past Grand Master Bassett, would consult duty, there would be one less widow to be provided for by the brethren of Kentucky. A very neat sum was added to the endowment fund. The Grand Master urges increased attention to its interests.

What is meant by "Lottery Commission?" Will Bro. Stanton explain?

The report of the Grand Secretary, P. G. M. Bassett, shows that lodges are more prompt than heretofore in making returns, although there remains considerable complaint of remissness on the part of some lodges. The reward of last year, offered by Bro. Bassett, for the lodge submitting the most perfect returns, was awarded to Louisville Lodge, No, 400, Bro. Wm. Watkins Jennings, Secretary.

Rev. Bro. H. R. Coleman is on his way to Jerusalem. A letter from him, while in London, is published, in which he conveys the pleasing information that the charitable disposition of Kentucky brethren is widely known and much appreciated. He will pursue researches into Masonic history while abroad.

Besides paying interest upon the bonded indebtedness, and making necessary improvements, the "Masonic Temple Company" declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Brother J. Proctor Knott, Governor of the Commonwealth, and other Masonic members of his administration, were introduced and welcomed.

For the benefit of lodges having an affection for the "lunar month," a decision of the Grand Lodge is given:

"A lunar month in law is twenty-eight days. 'The law generally rejects fractions of a day.' A lunar month in Masonry is the period between one full moon and the next full moon succeeding it. All periods may be computed for convenience and from precedent from the full moon." (Of course it can be computed from the new moon, or any other phase, just as well.) An example of computing what is a lunar month is as follows: "S. receives the E. A. Degree ten days before full moon in April; he can take Fellow Craft ten days before full moon in May."

We are not in accord with the proposition, that any officer should not be permitted to resign. The Grand Master should be authority in the premises; because it is the Grand Lodge that makes the officer by installation, as has been elsewhere suggested We have always understood the common rule to apply to Masters and Wardens, but not to officers below. In either event, such prohibitory law is unwise, because not at all necessary to the welfare of the lodge, but frequently resulting disastrously. If dimits were permitted to any officer, and the severance thus made complete, an election could immediately follow; but under present conceptions of propriety, a Master may permanently remove to Europe, and still return and represent a lodge in Grand Lodge (during the official year), though he has not seen it in 360 days, neither intending to see it again. So with any other officer that is not permitted to vacate his position. He or they can quit the jurisdiction of the lodge the day after installation, and resume duty therein at the next annual communication. Are we not correct, if the doctrine of our Kentucky brethren be *Masonic?* We cannot see, from any standpoint that looks to the welfare of the lodge, why any officer should not be allowed to sever connection with it; then if the Master resigns, the Wardens advance to authority in succession. If all three are absent, the Grand Master can, with propriety, order an election; while under present usage the lodge falls under his immediate control, and over which he must preside, either in person or by proxy.

There not being any law upon the statute book authorizing consolidation of lodges, an amendment to the constitution was offered looking to that end. It lies over for one year.

The Committe on Jurisprudence reported a case wherein a member applied for a dimit, the Master declining to entertain the proposal, because the applicant, at the time, was a member of a committee of the lodge. He refused to pay dues thereafter; the Grand Lodge determining, in substance, that because he had not appealed from the erroneous decision of the Master, that he remains a member, and was liable for dues. It is not good *Masonic* law, as it seems to us, to hold the member responsible for the blunders of the Master. If the brother was entitled to have his wish gratified, and the presiding officer interposed unwarranted, unlawful objections, we cannot understand upon what principle of right or equity he should have been held for further financial responsibility. The Grand Lodge concurred in the opinion, notwithstanding the admission "that the Master was wrong in deciding that Brother Dougherty was not entitled to a dimit."

Bro. J. B. Fishback reported a burial service. It was ordered published, and consideration deferred.

Our Covington patriot, Bro. L. D. Croninger, got in a "good one" on Grand Officers, by securing the passage of an order that they exemplify rituals at the next annual communication.

The Grand Lodge became indignant and passed the following:

WHEREAS, It seems that there are a great many of the delinquents from subordinate lodges not present, they having received their per diem and mileage and left this Grand Lodge without permission; therefore, be it

Resolved by this Grand Lodge, That after this session the last business of this Grand Lodge shall be to call the roll by lodges, and if any delegate fail to answer to his call, without permission, the same shall be reported to his lodge, and he shall be required to forfeit his per diem to be paid by the lodge which the brother represented, the same to be collected by the Grand Secretary, as other dues to this Grand Lodge.

We now come to the able and interesting report on correspondence of 117 pages, by Bro. J. W. Stanton. He does not subscribe to the opinion of his Grand Lodge, that "three" should be allowed to transact the business of a lodge Glad to know this. Thinks that a member cannot be a Mason if he denounce the Bible, and deny the existence of Deity; dissents from the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction;" does not admire coercive affiliation, and says:

All true, brother, but there is no coercion in the regulation, only commendatory. The moving principle of Masonry is charity or love, and if a man so far loses his interest in the Institution as to desire to sever his membership, we think the best plan is to let him go. Most men, when coercion is applied, became refractory and disagreeable, and the sooner a lodge is rid of such members the better. But the moment membership is severed the brother should be informed that he can not claim the rights and privileges of Masonry, such as the right to visit the lodge at such times as suits his convenience, the right to lodge assistance, Masonic burial—in fact he loses all the rights that are obtained by virtue of affiliation, and retains none except the right to expect assistance, when in want, from individual Masons. We want to be understood that we have no patience with non-affiliation, but at the same time we are not ready, nor can we conscientiously refuse any member the right to withdraw his membership when he desires to do so.

We will say, in passing, that "rights" of Masons do not allude to the charitable side of the Institution. They have a "right" inherent in and correlative with membership, but are without rights, so-called, that invest them with a legal or logical claim to charity. If Bro. Stanton will rehearse his pledges, he will find that Masonic charity is a *free will offering*, and entirely dependent upon the "worthy" character of an applicant, and ability or disposition to comply with his demands. It is marvelous that brethren so persistently ignore a fundamental, *immemorial* law. All the difficulties growing out of non-affiliation, rest upon a mischievous misconception of facts, by supposing that a Mason, affiliate or otherwise, is vested, in some way, with pecuniary prerogatives. We would be glad if Bro. Stanton would renew investigation upon this subject. There is no such thing as a "*right* to lodge assistance or Masonic burial,"—a right that can be enforced under any construction of law in the

premises. If this is not true, then we were, from the beginning, so far insurance associations that the civil law could compel obedience of the lodge to the claims of members.

Bro. Stanton is not of the opinion that lodges should be upheld in working upon the Sabbath; agrees with the Grand Lodge of Colorado, that a citizen of that jurisdiction, receiving degrees in England, without its assent, should not be recognized; does not indorse the action of Massachusetts in its attempt to determine "what is and what is not legitimate Masonry," outside of the degrees they control; does not relish indefinite suspension; does not relish the healing process, when degrees are conferred by a regularly constituted, lawful lodge; thinks that a candidate, unable to read and write, should be rejected; is not a perpetual jurisdictionist, and compliments our Past Grand Master Scott, because of his views upon the same topic; thinks also with our distinguished successor, that more discipline by lodges is of vital importance. His review of Illinois is exceedingly courteous. He speaks highly of our immediate predecessor, Bro. Brown, but sits squarely down upon his "unity" theory; thinks well of public installation ceremonies, but not much of the publication of Grand Master's decisions. We think otherwise; and insist that a Grand Master is not warranted in formulating a construction of law, without giving it to the Craft of his jurisdiction. We are pleased to find that Bro. Stanton objects to appeals to Grand Lodge while in session, from the decisions of the presiding officer. He seems however, to hold to the absurd position that the so-called degree of P. M. is a necessary qualification for a Master elect. Years ago we (Illinois) consigned that barnacle to the catacombs, and would like to enquire for the authority, from the ancient landmarks, that permits a *fourth* degree in the symbolic system. In his review of Kansas, Bro. Stanton objects that a lodge is not warranted in granting a dimit while the applicant therefor is under charges, and says:

> From which we must respectfully beg leave to dissent, especially upon the moral ground. A member may be under charges for the most flagrant violation of Masonic obligations, which should bring upon him the severest punishment known to our laws, and yet a cowardly lodge, in order to avoid the responsibility of an investigation and punishment for the crimes charged, chooses, as the shortest way to get rid of the recreant member, to dimit him and send him forth to the world with a certificate, under the seal of the lodge, that he is in good standing. Out upon such doctrine! And yet this is the effect of this decision. It may be claimed that the *legal* right is one thing and the *moral* right another thing. The lodge that perpetrates such an outrage violates the moral law and for such violation deserves to have its charter arrested.

We imagine that Bro. S. forgets, that it is an axiom in the jurisprudence of all civilized communities, that an accused is presumed to be innocent till found guilty. This is as much of a presumption in Masonry as elsewhere. More than this, the fact of dimission during the pendency of charges, does not disturb proceedings, or release an offender from charges; because the lodge is authorized to discipline all offenders within its jurisdiction, affiliate or non-affiliate. In our jurisdiction a dimit simply certifies to the fact of dimission; but a diploma, so-called, is another paper, and could not issue with an averment to which Bro. Stanton alludes.

He insists upon the three ballot system, and thinks that the lodge is the better judge of facts in disciplinary proceedings. The following is a more comprehensive exhibit of his views of personal "rights" of Masons:

From the foregoing remarks we conclude that brother "H." would make no distinction between an affiliate and a non-affiliate. He would have those who affiliate bear the heat and burden of the day, pay dues, keep up lodge organizations, Grand Lodges, and do all the labor in active Masonry, that the non-affiliate may enjoy all the rights and benefits accruing on account of lodge organization that those who keep them up can have. Non-affiliates sever their connection with Lodges on purpose to avoid labor and expense, and shall those who are willing to pay expenses and labor in the vineyard be required to contribute to these drones? If so, then there is very little use to labor actively, contribute to the support of charitable institutions and bear the expenses of lodge organizations, that those who contribute nothing, although they may be better able to do so than the majority of the affiliates, may come in and enjoy full rights and benefits and reap the reward of the affiliates' labors.

We are opposed to coercive affiliation; but if men will determine to non-affiliate, let them fully understand that all lodge privileges will be cut off the moment they sever their active connection with the lodge. It is given to us in the Great Light in Masonry in these words: "That if any would not work, neither should he eat." We have no patience with non-affiliation, because ninety-nine out of every one hundred non-affiliate for the purpose of avoiding the labor incident to affiliation, and a little expense, and such deserve no sympathy for failing to do their duty.

Bro. S. does not appear to be a physical perfectionist; does not admire too frequent rotation in office, and is forninst too much whiskey, and says:

It is almost impossible to open a volume of proceedings without noticing the complaints of Grand Masters on the evils of intemperance as connected with Masonry. The crying evils from all quarters are *intemperance* and *profanity*. In this same book called the Bible, which our brother has so ably vindicated, we find this emphatic language: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to *him*, and maketh *him* drunken also, that thou mayst look on their nakedness." Now can any *Mason* conscientiously put his bottle to his brother's mouth, thereby making him drunk, and putting him to shame, and yet not violate his solemn vows made at the altar of Masonry, and upon this same Book which promulgated the solemn warning which has been quoted? Any man, wether Mason or not, who engages in keeping a dram-shop, has no conscientious scruples as to who he will sell to. A brother Mason has no more protection at his counter than a profane. If he can command money he will be supplied until he has filled himself to his utmost capacity, and then turned into the street to wallow in the gutter, thereby disgracing himself and his family, and bringing upon his family want and misery. And yet, for all this open violation of good morals we are told that a man's *lawful* business ought not to be interferred with. No, no; when Masons choose such a business as keeping a dram-shop we think they are trying to carry water on both shoulders, and men who *talk* morals and yet *practice* immorality are not the men that moral men, such as are seeking to suppress drunkenness and encourage sobriety, would choose to make their associates in a moral institution, which has God and the Bible as its chief foundation stones. We are glad to see the Grand Lodge of Kansas and the Grand Master of Ohio so emphatic on this question. We hope to see the day when emphatic language on this crying evil will be heard from every Grand Lodge in the land.

We don't care what a man wears, or what he eats, or how he shall pass his time, or what pursuits he shall engage in, so he don't engage in a business that will in any way degrade Masonry and bring upon it the contempt of its friends as well as its enemies.

But we *must* stop.

M. W. Howard R. French, Mt. Sterling, Grand Master.

M. W. Hiram Bassett, P. G. M., Millersburg, Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA, 1883.

Grand Lodge was called from "labor to refreshment," September 23d, 1882, in Omaha, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. M. W. Bro. Edwin F. Warren, Grand Master, presided over the affair. Eight Past Grand Masters of the jurisdiction were present, besides such distinguished dignitaries as Grand Master Van Saun, and Past Grand Master Parvin, of Iowa, and Past Grand Master of Kansas, Bro. John H. Brown. Hotels not being capacious (as we suppose), tables were spread in the Driving Park. *Menu* not published.

The Grand Master delivered an address of welcome, and like all his papers displays marked ability for the position he occupied. This was followed by responses to numerous toasts. Many of the speeches would interest our readers, but we find so much to look at in the proceedings of Grand Lodge that it is found impossible to give them attention.

The twenty-sixth annual communication was held in Beatrice, June 19th, 1883. Attendance large. The Committee on Returns report a net increase of lodge membership, 342. Number raised, 464. After reading the Grand Master's address, we wanted to roar out, fire! The first thing attracting attention was the authorization of *nineteen* new lodges. The next, a dispensation to elect a Senior Warden, because "that officer had permanently removed from the jurisdiction." Following this, is permission to install a Master elect who had not served as Warden. Then again, authorizing a lodge to receive the petition of a rejected candidate, without regard to the limitations of law in such cases. To one and all of these "prerogatives," the Grand Lodge objected. The first is entirely objectionable, because of the rights of Junior Wardens. The second dispensation would have been proper, provided past and present Masters, past and present Wardens declined to serve. A like contingency occurred in our jurisdiction. Members eligible to the position refused to serve. When this was made known to the Grand Master, over their signatures, and upon a unanimous vote of the lodge, a dispensation issued for the installation of a Master elect who had been "taken from the floor."

Now, follow the decisions of the Grand Master. They are all of interest:

1. A Master Mason, unaffiliated, but residing in Nebraska, desires to put his petition for affiliation into an Iowa Lodge. Is a waiver of jurisdiction required of the Nebraska Lodge?

No; a Mason can choose his own Masonic home.

2. In acting upon the request of a sister lodge to waive jurisdiction over a candidate who had been rejected, does it require a secret and clear ballot, or a majority vote only?

The ballot must in all cases be secret.

A majority vote only is needed to grant a waiver of jurisdiction.

Rule 21 says: "And no rejected applicant shall be initiated in any other lodge until the unanimous consent of the lodge rejecting him be obtained," but my convictions are so strong upon this subject that I have not hesitated to overrule this provision, and I call your attention to my remarks upon "Perpetual Jurisdiction" *post*, in arriving at a conclusion on this matter.

3. A candidate, under all circumstances, is a member of the lodge to which he petitions and which has *elected* him, no matter by what lodge the degrees are conferred.

4. A Mason is charged with un-Masonic conduct; pleads guilty to the charge, but dies before sentence is pronounced. Is he in good standing so as to entitle him to Masonic burial?

He is not. "Every one is presumed innocent until tried and convicted;" that is, one who denies his guilt is presumed innocent until his guilt is proven, but of course there can be no presumption of innocence when he pleads guilty. At the time of his decease, therefore, he was not in good repute, and hence not entitled to Masonic burial.

5. Can a petition for initiation be withdrawn after the committee of investigation have made their report, but before the ballot is spread?

Yes, if the petitioner so desires.

Again, my sense of justice and fair play, my conception of what I believe to be the spirit of the Fraternity, brings me in conflict with one of the rules—Rule 10, of this Grand Lodge, and, as before I have not hesitated to overthrow it, for the purpose of challenging your attention to its injustice and wrong.

A man concludes that he would like to become one of us, and sends in his petition to a lodge. Before it is balloted upon he changes his mind because of something he hears or sees, and concludes that he does *not* desire to become a Mason. What possible objection can there be to allowing him to withdraw? But it may be his desire to withdraw is prompted through the fear of being rejected. So be it. Should a desire to black-ball him be encouraged? Is it *charitable* or honest to desire to brand a neighbor? Is such a course consonant with the spirit of Masonry? I cannot believe it. If the petitioner changes his mind, let him go, and dismiss him with a blessing, not a stigma.

6. Is a man who is so maimed that he can raise his right hand only as high as his breast eligible for the degrees?

Such cases depend on special circumstances. If the party can conform to the regulations, can give the signs, I would declare him eligible. If so crippled that he cannot assume proper position or conform to the lectures, he cannot be made a Mason. I am disposed to be liberal.

7. If a Master Mason in good standing accepts the position of bar-tender in a saloon is he liable to Masonic discipline?

He most certainly is so liable.

8. A and B have sat in lodge together and can vouch for each other. B and C have likewise sat in lodge together, but A and C have never thus met. Can B vouch for A to C—all three being present—so that C can vouch for A in lodge?

He cannot. The reason is that for one Mason to "vouch" for others upon the street or anywhere outside a lodge-room—unless appointed by the Master an examining committee—is no *avouchment*. No authority exists to "vouch" for another in any such way. An avouchment must always be in open lodge, or else to a committee duly appointed for the purpose of examination.

9. A lodge cannot by vote, upon motion to that effect, "quash" the charges and specifications preferred against a member. It is the duty of *the* Master to decide—subject to appeal—whether a Masonic offense is charged.

10. Section 3, Criminal Code, relates exclusively to sojourning brethren, members of some lodge in this State; therefore when an affiliated Mason holds his membership in a foreign jurisdiction, and is charged with a Masonic offense committed within the jurisdiction of the lodge where he resides, such latter lodge has authority to prefer charges against and try him.

To hold otherwise would often subject either the accused or the lodge to great trouble and expense, and probably to injustice and hardship also.

11. If a member of a lodge, when a visitor is announced at the door, object to the visitor being received, the objection must be respected and the visitor denied admission.

12. While to the secretary is intrusted the care and custody of the lodge records and seal, the Master's control over them is supreme; he has the right to examine them at his pleasure and to carry a key to the place of their deposit. The Grand Lodge holds the *Master* responsible for his lodge.

13. I had previously decided that a majority vote was all that is required to grant a waiver of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate. The announcement of the Master that the application is "rejected" is conclusive—he knowing what vote is required to reject—and cannot be questioned. If he announces falsely he is subject to discipline.

Upon a vote of this kind being announced, any brother has the right to know *how many* ballots of each kind appear, but has no right to inquire who has cast any particular kind.

14. When the answer of a candidate, or the report of an investigating committee, show to the lodge that the petitioner has previously been rejected by another lodge, no further action can be taken. Lodge jurisdiction is ousted until a waiver has been obtained.

15. A person claiming to be a Master Mason in good standing demands the privilege of visiting a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction. Upon taking the test-oath he qualifies the declaration that he is "not suspended or expelled" by admitting that he has been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, but insists that by virture of the regulation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, from which jurisdiction he hails, he is nevertheless in good standing in the Fraternity. The Master refused him admission as a visitor. Was that proper?

Yes, his exclusion was proper.

In Massachusetts, when a member does not pay his dues, upon being notified thereof by the secretary, he is "suspended from membership," but his general rights in the Fraternity are declared to be unaffected. The distinction is made between lodge rights acquired by affiliation and general Masonic rights acquired by initiation, and it is the former only that are affected by such a suspension. He is thus suspended without formal trial, and can reinstate himself by paying arrearages. Upon the legality of the proceeding I do not think we are called upon to express an opinion. I do not understand that even there he is entitled to visit other lodges, or even his own while his delinquency continues, and it is clear to my mind that his record is tainted, clouded, and that he is nevertheless in bad standing. With us the term "suspension" has but one meaning, and a brother suspended for any cause from any of his Masonic rights as a punishment for neglect of duty cannot visit in any lodge. Those owing allegiance to a foreign jurisdiction are not entitled to more rights or privileges than our own members have.

16. An accused has been convicted upon a charge of gross un-Masonic conduct. Upon vote the lodge refuses to expel or to suspend. It being late an adjournment was had. Can the vote on expulsion and suspension be reconsidered before the end of the trial? Yes, it is better to correct errors in lodge than to have them corrected on appeal to Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge concurred in decisions 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 15. That portion of No. 2, holding that a majority vote was sufficient to waive jurisdiction over a rejected applicant, was not indorsed. The same fate befel Nos. 5, 8, 10, 13 and 16, and notwithstanding our high estimate of the ability of Bro. Warren, we are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge was, in the main, correct.

Touching No. 8. The Committee on Jurisprudence did not give any reasons for its dissent; but our opinion is, that when a visitor asks admission, and Bro. C., vouches for Bro. A., that the Master cannot demand of the first upon what evidence he makes the avouchment; but must accept it, else discredit it altogether, and demand something more satisfactory. It is the business of the Master to be entirely satisfied that the applicant is a Mason; consequently no rigid rule can be observed. It may occur that Bro. Warren has occupied a seat in another lodge than his own,

with the visitor, but this fact would not divest the Master of the right to question the avouchment, if, in his opinion, the visitors access thereto was without justification.

Referring to the concluding portion of No. 2. We were not a little surprised that Bro. Warren has seemed to lose sight of the right of objection, in his attempted displacement of a law of his jurisdiction. The right of objection, by ballot, to the admission of a candidate, is *fundamentally inherent* in the member. The petitioner asks to be made a Mason. Now, by what authority, from the immemorial law, is that objection to be destroyed by permitting a majority to vacate the objection? Our kindliness for the law of perpetual jurisdiction, in other words, the right of objection, has been frequently disturbed, but upon closer attention to the subject, we are forced to the conclusion that it is a safeguard to the rights of Masons that cannot, with propriety, be altogether ignored. We admit that this immunity of Masons has often been vindictively exercised, but there is not found in this fact an argument sufficient to justify the abrogation of a law, not only cotemporaneous with our organized existence, but that lies at the foundation of safety and unity. Our Grand Lodge notifies an objector, that the petitioner can again apply to his lodge to be made a Mason, after the expiration of a year; but to *get rid* of his opposition, we do not permit the lodge, by majority vote, to nulify his rights in the premises.

Decision 15 is in unison with the Grand Master's oft repeated convictions. We have not time to discuss the subject, and will only express the belief that a Mason, with *Masonic status* unimpaired, should not be barred visitation or other courtesy, simply *because* of the loss of lodge membership.

The Grand Master directed lodges to insure their property. He compliments Grand Secretary, Bro. Bowen, for his zeal, ability and fidelity. Not necessary in this latitude, though his efficiency may, possibly, be unknown to a few brethren of Nebraska. Bro. Warren thus grandly closes his address:

> Our lives are best measured by our deeds, not by the years we number. Let no brother be content to rest in idleness, but rather aspire to do some act that shall cause his name to live in the annals of our Order after he himself shall have gone to his reward. Let him do his best. One talent well used and put to usury, is better than ten talents suffered to rust and waste in idleness, and shall bring to its possessor more honor and credit, and a more abundant reward.

Every man's value to his race will be measured, in time and eternity, by the contributions he makes to the general welfare. There is nothing of sentimentality in the remarks of the Grand Master. Manhood should be the aim of every Mason. Every precept and principle of the Fraternity points to such consummation; and should we fail of any achievment in the line of our professions, we have lived in vain, and to be forgotten the moment mother earth closes over our worthless remains. Live within the Shekinah, brethren, and we shall see a glory reflected from the lodge that will call out benedictions from cottage and palace.

The Grand Secretary, as is his custom, submitted an elaborate report. He makes a suggestion of more importance than first thought would be apt to recognize:

Last autumn I induced the Quarter Centennial Committee to furnish each Nebraska lodge with *Recognition Badges*—a blue ribbon to be worn on the coat lapel at all Masonic gatherings, and bearing the name, number and location of the wearer's lodge. If worn in Grand Lodge, these *Recognition Badges* would promote good fellowship and the transaction of business.

In reply to a query:

By Bro. ————. A Master Mason, from another Grand Jurisdiction, comes into and settles within the jurisdiction of a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, and engages in the retail liquor traffic. Query. Does the Master of a lodge, by his neglect or refusal to take cognizance of such an offense, render his lodge liable to discipline by this Grand Lodge? If so, whose duty is it to bring this offense to the notice of this Grand Lodge?

The Committee on Jurisprudence say:

The Master, and not the lodge, would be liable to discipline for such neglect or refusal, and it is the duty of any member of such lodge to report such refusal or neglect.

We, too, adopt the report of the committee; and our belief is, that Masters should be held responsible for the discipline of members—compelled to see that charges are preferred against violators of law.

The committee further say:

To Bro. Warren's query, presented at last session of this Grand Lodge, your committee are of the opinion that it is not competent for the Grand Master to hear and determine such appeals, and that the Grand Lodge only has such authority.

We shall look with considerable interest for its report.

We find a very good oration by Bro. Manoah B. Reese, but our limits will not permit a quotation.

No report on correspondence. Sorry.

M. W. Samuel W. Hayes, Norfolk, Grand Master.

R. W. W. R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND, 1883.

M. W. Bro. John S. Tyson presided at the semi-annual communication of May 8th. He condemns newspaper notoriety, too freely indulged in by ambitious lodges. The greater portion of his address is devoted to finances. The building debt (Grand Lodge) has been reduced to $148,000, with reasonable prospects for its early extinction.

A communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is published, declining to permit lodges of its obedience to surrender jurisdiction over petitioners residing in closer proximity to the lodges of Maryland than to its constituent bodies, except with the assent of the Grand Master. It is held in Illinois, that such jurisdiction is under the direction of its lodges.

After the consideration of a report from the President of the Lodge of Relief, the Grand Body went into eulogistic session. Worshipful Brother, R. H. Conway, addressed the brethren, complimenting Grand Master Tyson for his genuine Masonic character, and for ability and devotion to the duties of his high and responsible position. He concluded his remarks with the presentation, to Grand Lodge, of a portrait of that distinguished brother. This was followed by a complimentary speech from P. G. Master, Bro. John M. Carter, who submitted, for acceptance by Grand Lodge, a portrait of P. G. Master, Bro. Charles H. Ohr, the oldest living Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction. Bro. William M. Isaac was likewise complimented. It is quite unnecessary to say, that these evidences of appreciation were gladly accepted by Grand Lodge. The Grand Master, at the request of the brethren of Adherence Lodge, No. 88, presented the Master, Worshipful Bro. Richard M. Wallace, with the jewel of a Past Master, in recognition of the fact that he had discharged his duties "with credit to himself and honor to the Fraternity." What followed all the foregoing is not stated.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; and, also, we regret to find, the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales was accorded Fraternal welcome. We are not a little surprised that this abnormity was tolerated upon the recommendation of Brother F. J. S. Gorgas, whom we had reason to suppose was too well versed in the common law of organization to place himself in an attitude of positive antagonism to its well defined provisions. We are not disappointed, however, that Bro. Schultz insisted upon deferring the consideration of a question of so much importance to the Masonic world.

The Committee on Address of Grand Master are very emphatic in denunciation of officers who have failed in the performance of duty. The committee also recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the furnishing of Masonic information to the press for publication (except such as the Grand Master may authorize), is hereby prohibited.

In this connection the committee say:

As to the action of the M. W. Grand Master in regard to the publication of "Masonic News" in the daily papers, your committee cannot too highly commend his efforts to have it discontinued, and sincerely regret that they have not met with perfect success. We are of the opinion that it is within the jurisdiction of this Grand Body to take action upon the matter, as we deem it grossly un-Masonic, and in fact a violation of all the established laws of Masonry, for a brother to report to the profane *anything* which transpires within the sacred precincts of the lodge room. This evil is a growing one, and unless decided action is taken, not only by our own Grand Lodge but by other Grand Bodies throughout the world, Masonry will become as common in daily print as many other institutions which make no claim to secrecy.

The resolution was adopted, and is defined by a subsequent decision of the Grand Master, to-wit:

The Grand Master decides that said resolution was not intended to prohibit the furnishing of information in reference to matters which occur outside the lodge, and are wholly unconnected with the work or business of the lodge, such as public processions, banquets, excursions, funerals, laying corner-stones, &c.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, some years since, found it necessary to check a disposition to ostentatious display of lodge affairs.

It is a pleasure to find that lodges of the jurisdiction are, generally, prosperous. Grand Inspectors of Baltimore report much activity.

Bro. Gorgas submits the report on correspondence. He quite frequently complains of restrictions imposed by his Grand Lodge. Use smaller type, and your readers will furnish vision. Then again, be less liberal in quotation. As a rule, the Masonic student is better pleased with a brief statement of a case, with liberal comment, than with a page or two of extract without exposition. He is of the opinion that pall-bearers, need not, necessarily, be confined to the Fraternity. The logic of the proposition, would admit to a funeral ceremonial, almost any part thereof, others than Masons. It is proper to gratify the friends of a deceased brother, if it can be accomplished with due regard to the distinctive character of the observance; but it is not advisable to place a profane in a position that identifies him with such ceremonial. We cannot speak advisedly for Maryland, but in a large number of jurisdictions, neither Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts are permitted to unite with processions of brethren upon such occasions. Why the discrimination? If friends so desire, give them *honorary* positions, but do not permit their positive recognition in the labors of the lodge, by acting *conjointly* with the Fraternity.

In his review of Illinois, Brother Gorgas quotes a decision of Grand Master Scott, as having been approved by Grand Lodge. It is as follows:

"A lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction cannot release territorial jurisdiction of its Masonic material to a lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction, so that the latter can work it up as its own. It may do the work by proper request or consent, but the material must pass the ballot in the lodge having jurisdiction, and the membership is with the same."

To all of which the Grand Lodge said on page 117, proceedings 1882: "The power to waive jurisdiction resides nowhere but in the lodge. As the fourth of the Grand Master's decisions, reported under the sub-heading of 'Jurisprudence' refers to the subject, here is perhaps the best place to say that *we do not concur in the rule there laid down.* As the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge, so there it is full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or *without this Grand Jurisdiction.*" (Italics ours.)

Bro. Gorgas admires the report of our predecessor, Bro. Brown, but does not agree with him that a majority of lodges should not be authorized to establish a sovereign Grand Body.

In his review of Massachusetts, he gives quasi endorsement to the action of that jurisdiction (1882) in its recognition of Chapter, Council, Commandery, and bodies of the A. & A. Rite, as duly constituted Masonic bodies. Will give this matter attention, bye and bye.

He reviews the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and says:

The entire number of lodges in that heretofore unoccupied Masonic territory held their charters from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and until 1877, rendered due obedience to the mother Grand Bodies, when, as in the case of the American colonies, taxation became oppressive, and protection, on account of distance, became insufficient, and redress for grievances was denied, the necessity for self-government became apparent, and the result is the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

For such reasons, and also on account of the dignified and honorable course pursued, since its organization, by this Grand Body, we have recommended the Grand Lodge of New South Wales to the Grand Lodge of Maryland for recognition; and notwithstanding this proposition met with opposition on the part of some of our brethren, who may have an undue reverence for royalty in the form of European Grand Bodies, we are pleased to state that justice was done, and that the Grand Lodge of Maryland is in fraternal accord with this new Grand Body, to whom we extend greetings of friendship and brotherly love, confident that this action is a just and charitable one, eminently due to our distant brethren.

Grand Master Farnell, in a circular letter of May, 1871, submits the following reasons why the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is entitled to recognition:

He then submits a circular from Grand Master Farnell, of that so-called jurisdiction, as follows:

"1st. Because when it was founded the territory was Masonically unoccupied.

"2d. Because the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was established by the duly appointed delegates from thirteen warranted lodges of Free and Accepted Masons.

"3d. Because in its establishment every care was taken to follow closely in the footsteps of those Grand Lodges which have been established in other portions of the British Dominions, and which Grand Lodges are duly recognized by all Grand Lodges as being *Sister Sovereign Grand Lodges*.

"4th. Because since the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales its subordinate lodges have and are increasing in numbers, there being now twenty-five lodges under its jurisdiction, all being in the highest state of accord and prosperity.

"5th. Because while the lodges under the English Constitution have not as yet given in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, it is solely to be attributed to the fact that the District Grand Master of the English Constitution here has prohibited them from so doing under the penalty of suspension and expulsion.

"6th. Because prior to the erection of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales this territory was Masonically unoccupied, and as the erection of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was affected by thirteen Masonic Lodges, and that every lodge in the territory had due and timely notice, and every step was taken in a just and lawful manner, the erection of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was lawful, and consequently it is entitled to recognition as an Independent Grand Lodge."

In reply to Bro. Gorgas, we wish to say, that *revolts*, by Masonic bodies, cannot be justified by the common law of nations. Masonry has a law unto itself, and that provides for the inalienable right of lodges, without the territorial jurisdiction of a Grand Body, to furnish their own government. The second paragraph of his re-

marks are in keeping with the first; and less justifiable, if possible. To pad out a weak position, he assumes that brethren who are not in accord with his reasonings, have a peculiar "romance for royalty in the form of European Grand Bodies." This won't do, Bro. Gorgas. Give us argument, rather than unnecessary, whimsical misrepresentation. But to the foregoing manifesto. The second proposition is untrue, because it is designed to carry the impression that an insignificant minority of the lodges of the Province were authorized to establish a Grand Body that should be supreme within that territory. The third is also untrue, because it is not a fact that our brethren of New South Wales did follow in the footsteps of their fellows in other divisions of the British Empire. If Bro. Gorgas will show a solitary instance of the successful formation of a Grand Body in any territory thereof, without the assent of a majority of lodges therein, we will gracefully submit to a correction.

The fourth is incorrect because it leads to the belief that the twenty-five lodges alluded to, were all established by the mother Grand Lodges.

The fifth is a fallacy, because if this "Grand Body" had been lawfully organized, the puerile threats of a District Grand Master would be without weight in determining its validity.

The sixth is a wretched assumption, because it assumes that a *notice* from thirteen lodges was ample to enforce obedience from sixty or seventy others!! We ask Bro. Gorgas, if these remaining sixty or seventy lodges of New South Wales, should organize into a Grand Lodge, which would be entitled to recognition under the common law of Grand Lodge organization?

Bro. Gorgas concurs in the opinion of the Grand Master of Oregon, that it would not be objectionable to appoint the Junior Warden of a chartered lodge, the Master of a lodge U. D. We noticed this question last year, in a review of that jurisdiction.

He asks attention, in behalf of relief committees, to the advisability of Grand Lodges publishing the membership of their jurisdictions.

M. W. John S. Tyson, Baltimore, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Medairy, Baltimore, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1883.

Grand Lodge met in Richmond, December 10. This was the one hundred and sixth annual. We suggest to the Grand Secretary, that it would be gratifying to

know the names of those who were early factors in the Masonry of the jurisdiction; particularly those who have occupied places of distinction in the Nation and Commonwealth. Masons like to know of ancestry which have given strength and character to the Fraternity.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother, Reuben M. Page, is brief. He assures his readers of the "sound and healthy" condition of the "Order" within his bailiwick. There is much in a name, and we hope that his successors may be induced to discontinue an appellation that is without significance in its application to Masonry. If Brother Murry will consult the ancient record, he will find that the Craft has been known as a Fraternity, not an Order.

Brother Page speaks very highly of the late Grand Treasurer, R. W. Brother, Oscar Mabery Marshall, who died the preceding July. Worshipful Brother, John F. Regnault, was appointed to the vacancy; who, in connection with a special committee, found the accounts of the deceased brother entirely satisfactory.

The Grand Master presents two cases of irregularity in disciplinary proceedings; from which we gather the impression, that lodges have been permitted to waive punishment though an offender be found guilty. The law of our jurisdiction is very specific upon this subject, demanding the infliction of a penalty. It says: "When any Mason, after due trial, shall be found guilty of un-Masonic conduct, *punishment shall follow*, which shall be proportionate to the offense."

Upon this subject, the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

> The following was also referred to your Committee:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be requested to examine and report what relief, if any, the law furnishes where a member of a lodge has been convicted of un-Masonic conduct, and the lodge fails to affix any degree of punishment.
>
> Your Committee are of the opinion that the remedy lies in the inherent right of the Master of a lodge to reprimand, for cause, any member of his lodge, with or without the vote of the lodge, on the subject; and, furthermore, that it is the undoubted right of the Grand Master to suspend or revoke the charter of any lodge so acting. Your Committee is of opinion, however, that the proper remedy in such a case is an appeal to the District Deputy Grand Master.

We do not comprehend the "inherent right" of the Master in the premises. It is for the lodge to determine the penalty, not the Master. If it (the lodge) declines to pronounce the measure of punishment, the Master cannot assume the prerogative. It is, therefore, for the Grand Master or Grand Lodge to compel obedience to law. The Master has an unquestioned right to reprove a member, while in lodge assembled, for violations of propriety; but we cannot concede his authority to exercise judicial powers as in the case mentioned. If our position is not correct, it is difficult to understand why a Master might not, of his own election, expel, suspend, or reprimand, if a lodge neglected or refused to inflict a penalty, after finding a respondent guilty. To us, the opinion of the committee is rather a mixed affair. Perhaps, however, we do not understand its scope

The Grand Master decides:

That if the Master-elect of a lodge declines to be installed, the lodge is in the condition it would have been in if there had been a failure to elect a Master, and that the Master should order the members to be notified to attend the next stated communication of the lodge for the purpose of electing a Master, and that such officers elect as presented themselves on the day of installation, should be duly installed; and that, in the case given, the Master should continue to serve as such until his successor is elected and installed.

In Illinois, if a Master-elect declines installation, that ceremonial would not take place until the vacancy had been filled; and for the particular reason, that installation would estop the right of eligible brethren to be considered in the selection of that officer.

Bro. Page asked attention to a decision, previously reported by him, to-wit:

I wish to bring to your attention Decision No. 1, reported by me at the last communication of this Grand Lodge, as follows: "That a lodge cannot entertain a petition for the degrees, or for membership, from a person or brother who does not reside within the jurisdiction of such lodge;" and to say that, in so far as said decision refers to petitions for membership, there are grave doubts in my mind as to its correctness; and I therefore request that the said decision be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to report thereon.

The Grand Lodge properly responded:

Resolved, That any Master Mason, in good standing, applying for membership in any lodge, may be permitted to become a member thereof, whether he resides within the jurisdiction of said lodge or not; provided, all other requisites are complied with.

Brother Page concludes his address with a complimentary notice of the report on correspondence by Brother William F. Drinkard.

The Grand Lodge adopted a uniform code of by-laws for lodges. We very much question the propriety of such action; although it is well that governing principles in their construction, should be specifically determined by the Grand Body.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, are good papers; many of them exhibiting zeal and industry in the welfare of the Fraternity. This system of looking after lodges has its advantages if properly conducted.

The report on correspondence by Bro. Drinkard is of exceptional interest. He first gives two papers from R. W. Brother, William B. Isaacs, Grand Secretary, addressed to Bro. Pierson, of Minnesota, touching the relations of General George Washington to the Fraternity. The data is important, and for that reason the correspondence is given entire.

WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON MASTER OF A LODGE?

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, 5th September, 1883

Dear Brother Pierson:

Your proceedings for 1883 are at hand, for which accept thanks. I note your report on Virginia for 1881. My letter to you of September, 1882, was not intended for publication, but simply to remove any "lingering doubt" resting on your mind on the question, "Was Washington a *Master* of a Lodge?" I will endeavor to satisfy you, and *this* letter is for such use as you may think proper to make of it. Let me premise by saying that he was "*initiated* in Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, in November, 1752, *Passed* in March, 1753, and *Raised* in August, 1753, and his name appears, for the last time, on the records of *that* Lodge as among the attendants in September, 1753.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 39, at Alexandria, Virginia, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the 3d February, 1783, and it continued to work under that Grand Jurisdiction until March, 1788, when it surrendered its charter, and "decided that it would be more convenient for it to work under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Virginia," * * * therefore, "having resolved to make application to the Grand Lodge of Virginia for a charter, recommended the following persons for appointment by the Grand Lodge, George Washington, Esq., for Master," &c. * * * "General Washington having given consent to the use of his name, the application to the Grand Lodge was accompanied by the following letter, dated October 25, 1787, prepared by Colonel Charles Sims and Robert McCrea, Esq." * * * "It is also the earnest desire of the members of this Lodge, that our Brother, George Washington, should be named in the Charter as Master of the Lodge, &c." The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and a Charter was issued to *Alexandria Lodge, No. 22*, by "Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and Grand Master," on 28th April, 1788, * * * by, and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of Virginia do hereby constitute and appoint our illustrious and well-beloved Brother George Washington, Esq., late General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States of America, and our worthy brethren, * * together with all such other brethren, &c.," and at the annual election of officers on the 20th December, 1788, Washington was re-elected Worshipful Master, for the year commencing with St. John's Day, (27th December, 1788.)" It would consume too much of your time to trace, from year to year, the evidences, as strong as Holy Writ, of Washington's interest in and affection for our Institution to the day of his death, but it is eminently appropriate to the occasion to refer to the part devolving upon, and performed by him in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol building, at Washington, in September, 1793.

(*Extract of a letter from Bro. Isaacs to Bro. Pierson, September, 1882.*)

DID GEORGE WASHINGTON LAY THE CORNER STONE OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON?

Your Grand Lodge proceedings for 1882 have just reached me, and for which accept my thanks. Giving a casual glance over the contents, my eyes were attracted (as usual) by "Virginia," pp. 181-2. Your comment on Brother Wellford's address, would, I fear, to a careless or hypercritical reader, cast a doubt on what he says in regard to Washington. I am sure you do not so intend it, still, to remove any lingering doubt you may have, I will give you what I believe to be facts from the record. It must be remembered that lodge records in those days, were more meagerly and carefully kept and guarded than in these "our days." I am strongly inclined to the opinion, which was frequently advanced by my honored and loved predecessor (Dr. Dove), that "we now write and print entirely too much," but to the record of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, 18th September, 1793: "The Masonic ceremonies were conducted by His Excellency General Washington, President of the United States, a Past Master of this lodge, which was present and holding the post of honor. (Note.—"Dr. Dick, elected Master in 1789, still in office, invited Washington to act as Master on this occasion, in accordance with his own wishes and those of the public.") * * * "The sash and apron worn by Washington on this occasion, were the handiwork of Mrs. General LaFayette, and are now the property of this lodge." (The same worn by Coles at Yorktown.) The newspapers of that day gave a long account of the ceremony, including the form of procession. In it, after placing many officials, &c., it says:

"Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, disposed of in their own order, Grand Master, *pro tem.*, Brother George Washington, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, of Virginia."

After reaching the place, the column opened and * * * * "The Grand Master, *pro tem.* (Joseph Clarke, Right Worshipful Grand Master *pro tem.*) on the left, President of the United States in the centre, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, on the right." The Grand Marshal delivered to the Commissioners a large silver plate with an inscription thereon. * * *

"This southeast corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in &c., * * * by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia, &c."

Then follow the depositing of the plate, and the usual proceedings.

Pardon me, dear Brother Pierson, for writing so long a letter, but I think this memorandum from the old records establishes the fact, and beyond any successful contradiction, that Washington as President, and in Masonic clothing, laid the corner-stone of the capitol.

Hastily, but none the less truly and fraternally yours,

WM. B. ISAACS.

So much for the recorded evidences *during* the *lifetime* of our distinguished brother. Let us now turn to evidences furnished by his contemporaries subsequently to his death. He died on Saturday, 14th December, 1799, and was buried with *Masonic* honors on the Wednesday following. In October, 1799, Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Virginia to change its name to Alexandria *Washington* Lodge, which petition was granted, and "*Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22*" was, and is to-day, a lodge of vigorous manhood.

In 1810 the question of forming a Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia was agitated, and No. 22 was invited to unite in the movement. This invitation was declined, and several reasons were assigned therefor, the "*third*" of which reads as follows: "That the Grand Lodge of Virginia, having granted a charter to this lodge at the *special solicitation of* our illustrious and ever to be revered Brother, General George Washington, our *first Master*, have no doubt that should this lodge withdraw themselves from their jurisdiction, that the Grand Lodge of Virginia would immediately demand a surrender of that charter so much valued by every member of this Lodge." Again; on the occasion of the visit of General LaFayette to this country, in 1825, he was the recipient of courtesies extended by Lodge No. 22, in Alexandria. In the address of welcome by the Worshipful Master, and delivered in the presence of many contemporaries of Washington, we find the following very expressive language: * * * "It affords me inexpressible pleasure to be the organ of my brethren here assembled, to welcome you into the bosom of this lodge, in which your highly valued friend, the beloved Father of our Country, was wont to *preside over our labors*, and inculcate the principles of our Order—friendship, morality, brotherly love, and charity." "While it is our boast that we have had him to *rule over us*, we also esteem ourselves particularly happy in having you for our patron. When Masonry has such supporters, its principles will be maintained; its cause must flourish;" and LaFayette, in his response, says: * * * "It is particularly gratifying to my feelings to visit a lodge over which our lamented, illustrious Brother Washington presided."

With this I rest my case. I think, dear Brother P., I have established the fact that Washington was the *Master* of a lodge, and that he presided over it; that he always had an exalted opinion of the Institution, and that that opinion, (combined with a warm affection), he retained to the last.

I am, truly and fraternally yours,

WM. B. ISAACS.

Personal.

P. S. The foregoing quotations are from the records of Fredricksburg Lodge, No. 4, (just furnished me by the Secretary), and from the records of Grand Lodge of Virginia, and from "A History of the Lodge of Washington," published in 1870, by "Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22," of Alexandria, Virginia. If I have left any "gaps" that you would like to have filled up, let me know, and I will try to accommodate you.

Brother D. devotes considerable attention to our work of last year, and is of the belief that our opinions are sound and Masonic. Such endorsement is exceedingly gratifying.

We did not intend saying, as Bro. D. supposes, that an E. A. or F. C. was "entitled to advance" (under general rules in such cases) in the face of the law of physical disqualification; but we did intend to say, that a candidate having received either or all of the degrees, could not be dispossessed of them, or divested of rights

therein, by reason of the blunder of the lodge. Let the body conferring degrees upon persons disqualified suffer for infractions of law, but not innocent parties to the transaction.

Bro. D. notices the communication of Bro. Robbins, in our last report, and says:

Brother Gurney gives a very interesting and able letter from Past Grand Master Robbins, discussing the policy and the right of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge to cut off the Cerneau Consistories, etc., etc. Brother R. satisfies us that he is right. Here is one phrase from Brother R's letter which we quote, because it uses the word "constitutions" in its Masonic sense:

"The Massachusetts *constitutions do* not," etc., not constitution.

Brother Robbins condenses as follows:

If the Grand Lodge has reason to believe that bodies exist that are practicing its mysteries, it is its province to recall to their forgotten duties the Masons who compose them, and warn them that those mysteries cannot be lawfully practiced except it be within a just and lawfully constituted lodge of its own creation; if it does not believe they are practicing these, or any of them, but accepts the otherwise inevitable conviction that their claim to the possession of Masonic mysteries is but a pretence designed to impose upon the Craftsmen, it is its duty to protect the latter from imposition by reiterating the fundamental fact—the fact for which the Grand Lodge stands, if it stands for anything—*that there is no Masonry outside of that known to the charges of a Freemason and the first Grand Lodge, viz., the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.*

Brother D. concurs in the opinion of the Grand Master of Arkansas, that an Entered Apprentice having lost a foot, is not, as a consequence, barred the right to the remaining degrees; continues hostile to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and thinks it doomed to oblivion; believes in the propriety of permitting officers of lodges to resign, as is the custom in his jurisdiction; does not adopt the conclusion of Bro. Parvin, that a non-affiliate should be confined in an application for affiliation, to the jurisdiction in which he is domiciled; objects to the rule of Kentucky, that permits an appeal (to Grand Lodge assembled) from the decisions of the Grand Master; would like to know by what authority a minority of lodges of New South Wales are permitted to organize a Grand Lodge with exclusive territorial jurisdiction; alludes to the discussion upon the Massachusetts departure of 1882, and declines to unite in the controversy. That won't do, Bro. Drinkard. The Craft *must* speak through their representatives. If it is not a fact that the Fraternity can determine the *Masonry* of its jurisdictions, we should like to know why. See Massachusetts and Ohio.

Bro. D. and his jurisdiction cling to a *fourth* degree in Masonry, and insists that the nondescript is, necessarily, a qualification for Masters and Wardens; correctly concludes that an offender can be tried by lodges of any jurisdiction wherein the offense is perpetrated. In his review of Oregon he says:

In other words, Masonic constitutions are merely Masonic laws or regulations; and all such laws and regulations whether in the Ahiman Rezon or elsewhere, can be changed by the Grand Lodge, except of course, as Grand Master Dolph intimates, regulations which are landmarks. England has no written constitution. In the American sense Webster says, as we have several times before stated, that there are more than a hundred constitutions (that is, laws) of the Church of England. Some of the American Grand Lodges have constitutions, in the American meaning of the

word. Virginia has none; and we are glad of it. Our Grand Lodge is free to pass any law it chooses which does not violate a landmark.

We are under the necessity of closing up our conversation with Bro. D.

M. W. H. W. Murray, Louisa Courthouse, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. B. Isaacs, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1883.

Grand Lodge had its eighteenth annual communication June 6th.

The M. W. Grand Master, J. Wimburn Laurie, recites the principal incidents of an exceedingly pleasant visit to the Fraternity of the Mother Country. He was present at the dedication of three new lodges, and at two communications of the Grand Lodge of England. He also met the M. W., the Grand Master of Scotland, the Earl of Mar and Kellie. From the Grand Master of England, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, he had a special invitation to be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Indian Institute at Oxford. Upon all occasions, where Masonry was involved, he was the recipient of honors due his exalted station; and it is a feature of the brotherhood, aptly illustrated by this fraternal intercourse of our distinguished Nova Scotia brother with the family of the throne, and the nobility of the kingdom, that *Masons meet* upon the *level*. It is gratifying to know that H. R. H. the Grand Master of England had the good sense to extend cordial recognition to his western peer.

The Grand Master mentions an improved condition of the finances of Grand Lodge, and gives the names of Brethren Hart, Woodill and others as having largely contributed to this agreeable consummation.

Coming to the report of the Grand Secretary, it is found that Grand Lodge was, during the temporary absence of M. W. Bro. Laurie, without a Grand Master. At the time of his departure, the Deputy Grand Master was not present in the jurisdiction; the Grand Master, therefore, authorized the "S. G. Warden to act in his stead." He, finding it necessary to be out of the Province, there was not any officer, provided for by the constitution, to assume direction of affairs. All this is contrary to usage in this country. So far as our knowledge extends, the Deputy succeeds the Grand Master, and the S. & J. Warden in succession act as Master during absence or disability of their superiors; and in the absence of all, the Master of the

oldest lodge succeeds to the functions of Grand Master. The constitutions of 1723 provide, for the most part, for a like emergency: "SEC. 21. If the Grand Master die during his Mastership, or by sickness, or by being beyond the sea, or by any other way should be rendered incapable of discharging his office, the Deputy, or in his absence the Senior Grand Warden, or in his absence the Junior, or in his absence any three present Masters of lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that emergency, and to send two of their number to invite the last Grand Master to resume his office, which now in course reverts to him; or if he refuse, then the next last, and so backward; but if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as Principal, until another is chosen; or if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master." All local law in the United States, with which we are acquainted, provides for the succession heretofore mentioned. In the case of subordinate lodges, the regulation of our sister jurisdiction provide:

SEC. 7. If the Master should die, the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, shall summon the lodge, and a new Master shall be elected at the next regular meeting. In the case of a vacancy in any other office, it shall be filled by the Master *pro tempore*, until the annual election.

SEC. 8. In the Master's absence the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden, shall assume the chair, and perform all the duties appertaining to the Master's office, except conferring degrees. A Master or Past Master of any lodge may be invited by the presiding officer to confer degrees.

Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are full and interesting papers; for, with scarcely an exception, duty has been faithfully performed. Lodges are represented as prosperous.

But one case of appeal before the Grand Body.

One lodge revived, and a like application from another rejected.

A notice of motion was made to amend the constitution, providing that:

"Any member suspended for non-payment of dues, may be restored to the lodge by a two-thirds vote, on payment being made of all arrears owing at the time of suspension; and any suspended brother shall immediately be restored by the lodge on payment being made of all arrears up to the time of his application, without a fresh ballot."

Our opinion is, that such matters should be confided to the discretion of lodges. Members are the best judges of the propriety of removing such disabilities. Under the law quoted, members may step out of or into lodge as suits convenience or interest.

The legislation of the communication was unimportant to those not directly interested.

The constitution and standing regulations of Grand Lodge are published. Many provisions will interest our home readers. Touching elections of Grand Officers, it is directed:

The following officers shall be nominated in writing, and elected by written ballot, except as hereinafter provided, and shall require a majority of the votes of those present :

The Most Worshipful Grand Master.
" Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
" " " Senior Grand Warden.
" " " Junior Grand Warden.
" " " Grand Treasurer.
" " " Grand Secretary.

The names of candidates nominated for office shall be placed on the Grand Secretary's table. After all the nominations have been made, the Grand Secretary shall open all the papers and declare the names of the candidates nominated, and the ballot shall be restricted to those names. Should the first ballot not show a clear majority, the second shall be taken only for those two having the highest number of votes. Should there be but one candidate nominated for any office, the written ballot may be dispensed with, and the candidate may be declared elected by acclamation :

The remainder of the officers shall be nominated and elected by open vote, viz :

Right Worshipful Grand Lecturer.
" " " Chaplain.
Very Worshipful Senior Grand Deacon.
" " Junior Grand Deacon.
" " Grand Superintendent of Works.
" " " Director of Ceremonies.
" " " Sword Bearer.
" " " Organist.
" " " Pursuivant.
" " " Stewards (six.)
" " " Tyler.

No brother not a member of this Grand Lodge shall hold office therein ; and no brother shall be nominated for an office unless a member of the Grand Lodge is prepared to certify that he is willing, if elected, to accept the office.

Miscellaneous topics :

The Grand Master shall not be applied to on any business concerning Masons or Masonry, but through the Grand Secretary or Deputy Grand Master.

If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience of the lodges, he shall be subjected to some new regulation to be dictated by the occasion.

The District Deputy Grand Master shall have authority to grant dispensations for public processions other than funerals, but shall not suspend, alter or amend any by-law or regulation of the Grand Lodge, or those of any subordinate lodge, after their approval by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

The majority of the members of a lodge when congregated, have the privilege to give instruction to their Master, or Wardens, or proxy, before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

Any brother who has violated the secrecy of the ballot, by stating how he voted on any question, or by endeavoring to ascertain how a brother voted ; or if he should be aware, and mention to another brother, shall render himself liable to severe Masonic censure, and for a second offense to expulsion

Resolved, That a brother holding the position of Warden of a subordinate lodge cannot dimit until the expiration of the term for which he was installed.—[Proceedings 1881, page 44.]

Resolved, That permission cannot be granted to walk in procession for other than Masonic purposes.—[Proceedings 1881, page 44.]

The report on correspondence, by R. W. & Rev. Bro. D. C. Moore, is brief but practical. Illinois not noticed. Bulky packages of pamphlets, going long distances, are quite likely to be broken. Grand Secretaries, in mailing proceedings destined for the extremes of the Continent, should keep this fact in mind. Bro. Moore does not enter upon discussion, but confines his reviews to notices of transactions.

M. W. Bro. J. Wimburn Laurie, Oakfield, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Benjamin Curren, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

IDAHO, 1883.

Grand Lodge, for the sixteenth time, held its annual communication September 11th. Eight lodges represented. Eleven in existence, and five extinct. Lodge membership, for 1882, 391; for 1883, 438. Total revenues, from all sources, $1,652.40, of which, $404.25 was expended in charity. There is now held in lodge treasuries, $4,955.64; value of their real estate, $1,600; value of their personal property, $12,829.30; amount disbursed by them, during the year, $5,037.39. We commend this exhibit to other Grand Lodges.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Lafayette Cartee, delivered an excellent address. He levels his armament at vice, particularly swilling whiskey and gambling. Guns are not of any account except when well *shotted*. We intend to be entirely respectful in saying, that powder without a missle is not feared. If a Grand Master will associate projectile with powder, and *scatter* a lodge that so much fails of representing the Craft as to abide with drunkards and gamblers, he will be of service to the Institution. Brother Cartee congratulates the brethren upon the general good condition of the Craft, and the harmony prevailing throughout the Masonic world. In reply to a question touching physical qualification, he says:

> I have no authority to grant the dispensation asked for, or to authorize the making of any particular man a Mason in any lodge. In this matter every lodge is supreme and must be its own judge of the qualifications, moral, mental and physical of its initiates, responsible of course to the Grand Lodge for any abuse of its power. It has been held from early days that a candidate for Masonry should be physically a perfect man, and the most liberal construction that has ever been given to the ancient usage and custom by any Grand Lodge, has been, that the candidate must be physically able to comply with and perform all the work of the lodge. If a man cannot do this the lodge should not make him a Mason notwithstanding he may possess all other qualifications.

I am aware that many Grand Masters would differ with me, and perhaps my own Grand Lodge may say I had the authority to grant the dispensation, growing out of the alleged right of a Grand Master to make Masons at sight, which to me, at the present condition of Masonry is a questionable authority, and I prefer to leave the whole matter in the hands of a particular lodge as the brethren constituting the same would be less liable to err, than myself as an individual Mason.

Upon the question of the admission of Mormons to the lodge, he replies:

In the early part of last winter I received several letters from the brethren of Cassia Lodge, saying they were using the greatest care in the selection of lodge material, and had as a unit determined that no person affiliating with or endorsing the Mormon belief should be made a Mason. I wrote to the Worshipful Master, Bro. Lucas, fully endorsing the position, that no Mormon could consistently be made a Mason, while we as Masons had nothing to do or say about the particular belief or tenets of any denomination of Christians, we have the right, and it is our bounden duty, when any denomination or sect sets at defiance the laws of the land and endorses practices, condemned by every enlightened and Christian nation in the world, and contrary to the moral teaching of the Craft, to say they shall not be of us or with us. Their ways are not our ways, and we cannot live in the same household. And I most fully endorse the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah on this question, and believe it is the duty of every Grand Lodge to stand firmly and unequivocally by her. I presume their Grand Representative will lay the matter before this Grand Lodge, as their representatives are doing in other Grand Jurisdictions.

The Grand Lodge endorsed the views of the Grand Master. He, in common with many others, are nervous over non-affiliation; and from his remarks conclude that he entertains the erroneous impression that there are pecuniary benefits attaching to the lodge—that a Mason, because of his membership, is vested with a *right*, in law, to relief. We would remind him that Masonic charity and mutual assurance are distinct propositions. Please rehearse obligation, and state, from that fundamental law from what source the belief is derived, that a Mason is *absolutely* invested with a *stipulated right* to *charity*. A right to *charity?* Did you, Bro. Cartee, in any relation of life, ever know of any rule that *enforced charity?* A Mason has a moral right to expect, "if found worthy," to receive the favorable consideration of a brother, or brethren, but where is it found, in Masonry, that any other rule applies? We think, if the brethren of Idaho demand of and receive money from non-affiliates to entitle them to benefits, that it imposes an obligation to such contributor, that the civil law would enforce in the event of his indigency. Are we not correct in this thing?

The Grand Master is hostile to the law of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. This is what he says, in part:

What right have we to claim eternal jurisdiction over a man, and by the whim or caprice of some member of a lodge, hold him in a worse position than an expelled Mason. There is no justice in it, and the better part of our nature revolts at the law. It cannot be that the landmarks rightly interpreted could mean so much injustice to any man, who might think enough of the teachings of the Craft, as to ask the high privilege of becoming a member. What can be done in the way of legislation I am not prepared to say. Let older Masons, those learned in the lore of the Craft, in the old Grand Lodges come forward and set us a light, that we may follow. Something will be done in this direction in the near future, for the great body of Masons have too much of justice—too high a sense of individual rights, to hold a man forever in the toils of what may be the whim of some one who does not appreciate true Masonry, and to keep him in perpetual bondage because he asked a particular lodge to make him a Mason. I would have a time fixed that the particular lodge could hold the material as its own. Having left our jurisdiction, then let the candidate become the material and property of the new Grand Jurisdiction and amenable to its laws.

The Grand Master concludes his address with a hope that a Committee on Correspondence will be appointed. We are glad to find that the suggestion was adopted. Bro. E. A. Stevenson is chairman.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; and we regret to find that a like fraternal welcome was extended to the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." Will Bro. Stevenson give us authority for the latter?

We have examined, with care and pleasure, the financial statements of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. They show a healthy surplus invested in public securities. We call the attention of our Grand Lodge to the gratifying fact, that this young sister of eleven constituent lodges has an orphan fund of $7,458.86.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. Chester P. Coburn, Lewiston, Grand Master.

R. W. Jonas W. Brown, Boise City, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO, 1883.

The twenty-third annual communication, of September 18th, was held in Denver, Most Worshipful Bro. Frank Church, Grand Master. Thirty-nine of the forty-six lodges of the jurisdiction represented. Nine have become extinct, making total number of charters issued, fifty-five. Seven Past Grand Masters were in attendance, and among the number some that we had the great pleasure of meeting in November last. The present Grand Master, Bro. Sagendorf, prepared pills and lotions for us, under the direction of Bro. Doctor Anderson. We had an exceedingly agreeable time in Colorado Springs, and will not soon forget the generous attentions of the brethren of that beautiful and healthful locality. It is an attractive place to most people; but the absence of whiskey is so much of a barrier to street fights, and rows generally, that people of cultivated sporting tastes are not attracted thereto—even "cow boys" shun it as they would a pestilence.

The address of the Grand Master is, for the most part, an elaboration of thought and sentiment that has been so familiar to Masons of all ages. He reports peace, prosperity and plenty throughout his bailiwick. Three new lodges were authorized. Two decisions we quote:

"Non-affiliation is a Masonic crime; but the penalty cannot be inflicted until charges have been preferred, and the sentence pronounced by the lodge making the charge."

"A Mason's Masonic right can only be taken away by charges and trial, unless a special method be established."

Concurred in by Grand Lodge.

A "crime?" If it is a crime, the lodge granting dimission must be *particeps criminis*. If Illinois, as is customary, grants unconditional dismissal to a member, and "contrary to and inconsistent with the ancient usages of the Order," our Grand Lodge is necessarily an offender. Then again, if dimission is a "crime," why does the Grand Lodge of Colorado permit its lodges to determine that the offense shall be perpetuated, by denying membership? It will be answered, that such rejection absolves the offender; nevertheless, he remains attainted of wrong (by the language of the decision), else the lodge that rejects is a repudiator of "ancient usage;" therefore, it seems to us to be consistent, and the Grand Lodge should not permit its constituents to *hold* Masons in "crime," by giving a member or members the right to reject an application for membership.

Furthermore, it is not "contrary to and inconsistent with the ancient usages and precepts of our order to withdraw from a subordinate lodge, or to reside in the neighborhood of a subordinate lodge, without becoming a member thereof." Vide by-laws. If this be true, why permit dimission? Not to be technical, however, we deny the position; because it is beyond question, that Grand Lodges of the world, for more than a hundred years, have recognized the right of dimission, differing only in matters of detail. In a very few jurisdictions (we now call to mind only New York) a member cannot dimit until he has secured membership elsewhere; or, that a dimit is only granted upon the assurance that it is for the purpose of uniting with another lodge. In others, as in Illinois, a member applies for a dimit, and if found "clear of the lodge books, and no charges of record against him," the dimit is ordered by the Master, without regard to any objection that may come to the surface from members. In others, an application is considered, and voted upon by lodge. The latter we look upon as *Masonic*. We do not have a particle of sympathy for a rule that attempts to enforce membership; neither do we justify a law that permits a Grand Lodge to dictate in such matters, as is the case of our own jurisdiction; because we hold it to be an indefeasible right of the lodge to determine its membership, and that a Grand Body is without Masonic authority to place power in the hands of a member that permits him to go at his own election. Aside from all this, there has never been a law that looked to compulsory affiliation that has checked the evil of which Bro. Church complains. If a member wants to get away, he will go, even at the expense of a penalty for so doing. It has been the universal history of the lodge, and of every other earthly organization, founded upon lines of charity, that adherents thereto are not *all* adapted to such associations. These *will* go. Thousands are yearly admitted to lodges who come from idle, morbid curiosity, and others from mercenary motives. When the first is satisfied, and the other not found profitable, such members will go, and not all the regulations of Grand Lodges will check the stampede. In this same connection, the Grand Master expresses a vast amount of sympathy and condolence for the Mason who cannot pay dues, and therefore suffers

the penalty for non-payment. We do not have any disposition to be disrespectful; nevertheless, will say to Brother Church, that we have listened to like music for thirty-five years, and during all that time never knew a Mason suspended for dues, who had the Masonic manhood to state his inability to meet them; *never*. The member owes a duty to his lodge, either to reply to notifications of his delinquency, or pay. If he won't do either, he becomes an offender, and should be disciplined.

In reply to the second, we will only express our ignorance of any "special method" that can or should deprive a Mason of "rights" in the absence of an impartial hearing.

The Grand Master recommended (adopted) a form of report for investigating committees, to-wit:

Let the committee state the facts as it finds them, and let the lodge draw its conclusions and express its judgment through the ballot box. With an earnest desire to correct this evil with which we are inflicted, and with a view of eliciting an expression on the subject, I would suggest that this Grand Lodge adopt a form of report for the use of the subordinate lodges, which will compel committees to obtain positive information. To this end I would also suggest a list of interrogatories something like the following, to which committees must give positive answers:

What is his age?
Is he married or single?
If married, is he living with his wife?
What is his occupation?
Is he physically competent for admission?
Are his company and associates of a respectable character?
Is he addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors?
Does he habitually use profane or indecent language?
Has he any licentious or immoral habits?
Is he a peaceable subject to the civil powers?
Is he possessed of sufficient education and intelligence to understand and value the doctrine and tenets of Masonry?

His remarks upon the duties and qualifications of Masters, are to the point:

A Master should be skilled in the science of Masonry, for he it is that draws the design upon the trestle-board—he it is that directs the labors of the Craft and gives character to the work. Not only versed in the science should the Master be, but he should be pure in his life and conversation, free from all taint of social vice, honored and respected for his virtues. His character would then become a great power for good, not only within the lodge, but without. If the character of the Master is known, that of the lodge may be inferred. If the Master be ignorant of the work, if he be negligent of his Masonic duties, if his habits are not what they should be, the effect is soon realized by the lodge. Discord and confusion will arise, and no one can check these evils but the Master, and even he is powerless unless he have an uncompromising sense of moral duty, and a character to sustain it. Without these the *leader* becomes the *destroyer* of the lodge. He who is worthy to be Master should not only be familiar with the science of Masonry, appreciate the chart that is placed in his hand, but he should have as a guide the compass of the Eternal Word. Then would we be willing at all times and under all circumstances to stand by his character and to say, "Behold my Master."

He closes with an elaborate disquisition upon the "Influences of Masonry." Bro. Church seems to have been very earnest and interested in his work.

An Illinois lodge applied to a Colorado lodge for waiver of jurisdiction. The matter having been referred to Grand Lodge, it was wisely determined that the subject should be disposed of by the lodges in interest.

Five hundred dollars was appropriated to Grand Lodge library.

We think the brethren of Colorado have made a mistake in abolishing the penalty of "striking from the roll," for non-payment of dues, and substituting suspension. We have always held that lodges should be permitted to act their pleasure in the premises; either to strike from the roll, suspend or expel.

An unsuccessful effort was made to elect, at one ballot, to all the degrees. The amendment was, however, burdened with a provision compelling an objector to prefer charges. In our jurisdiction, we ballot for the three degrees; then, if an objection appears to advancement, the *candidate* may demand an investigation. If upon such investigation the *lodge* determines the objection invalid, the degrees are conferred as though no such objection had appeared.

The report on correspondence is a concise affair by M. W. Bro. R. A. Quillian, Past Grand Master. He is very positive in his enunciations; and, as a rule, is correct in his conclusions.

He notices a decision of P. G. Master Scott, relating to jurisdiction. He, however, omitted to notice that the Grand Lodge did not concur.

In reviewing Massachusetts, he says:

> The Grand Master called the attention of the Craft and cautioned them against spurious rites and degrees. He especially mentioned the "Egyptian Rite." And the Grand Lodge passed an amendment to the Grand Constitution prohibiting any Mason in that jurisdiction being hereafter admitted into any so-called Masonic body other than those recognized by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Quillian is hostile to "perpetual jurisdiction."

M. W. Andrew Sagendorf, Colorado Springs, Grand Master.

R. W. Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON, 1883.

The brethren of this young, intellectual, and active jurisdiction, assembled in their twenty-sixth annual communication, the 6th of June, at the City of Seattle. The Craft of that community were so much pleased with the occasion, that Grand

Lodge received a cordial, formal welcome. R. W. Bro. William H. White, Grand Marshal, in behalf of St. John's and Eureka Lodges, made the reception address. In behalf of Grand Lodge, R. W. Bro. Louis Ziegler, Grand Orator, of pleasant memory, responded. Bro. White said:

The world needs Masonry now more than ever before. As a writer in one of our leading periodicals has in substance said of such societies as ours:

"That from such springs an ethical belief with regard to the world, a belief that the universe is making for righteousness, that there is a good tendency in things. Such a belief we need. It is not enough that we seek to help our fellow mortals, as much as is in our power. When we look abroad over life, when we see how cruel fate often is, how nature in the shape of floods, conflagrations and disease, strikes into our wisest plans, and wrests from us the most cherished objects of our affection; when we see in society around us vice often exalted to honor, and virtue trodden under foot, then we need to raise in spirit, above the present wrong to a future right, above the present incompleteness to a future perfection. Then we need to feel that at the deep central heart of the world, there abides an eternal purpose for whose accomplishment we, by our sufferings, are helping to pay the price. We need to feel that no effort is ever wasted, that no honest reaching out for the good is ever lost, that the great all is pressing forward toward a high, a glorious goal."

Bro. Ziegler, thus eloquently replied:

Scarce one quarter of a century has elapsed since the foot prints of civilization first impressed the virgin soil; when the cot of the pioneer stood side by side by the wigwam of the savage, when the monotony of the primitive forest was disturbed only by the war-whoops of the savage and the dull, measured stroke of the first wood-man's axe, and when the terrifying howls of the native savages and the screams of the wild beasts of the field conspired to make night hideous to the ears of man. Scarce two decades have passed and we now behold on the shores of this beautiful sea a prosperous and thriving city of near ten thousand souls, teeming with industry and enterprise. The hum of the wheel and the buzz of the saw is heard everywhere; the ships of the world ride upon the bosom of this magnificent Mediterranean of the Pacific, bringing and exchanging the products of the nations of the earth. The steel bands of commerce have reached these far off shores, the electric wires have spanned the continent and reached these far and distant parts, flashing their glad tidings from all parts of the civilized world and from friends and kindred, making the heart glad and filling the soul with joy. Yet the grand change of but few years, from almost primitive nothingness, to the highest type of civilization and the busy scenes of progress and human energy, sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the generous impulses and unalloyed hospitalities of our brethren and the people of the long to be remembered and beautiful and enterprising City of Seattle.

The older Masons of Illinois, will not soon forget the genial brother who, a number of years since, was an important factor in their interests and deliberations; and they will also feel a real pleasure in knowing that the intelligence and activity of Brother Ziegler, makes him a marked figure in the jurisdiction of his adoption.

The M. W. Grand Master, Jos. H. Kuhn, represents the year past as one of general prosperity and uninterrupted harmony. He visited the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and was fraternally received. He was asked: "Can a lodge arraign a member a second time for the same alleged crime, and after he has been sentenced and acquitted?" There must be an error of the printer in substituting "sentenced" for tried. He thinks, however, that a person cannot be put in jeopardy twice upon the same charge. This question has been noticed elsewhere. He was also of the opinion that the affirmation of a Quaker is not admissible, and cannot take the place

of, "I solemnly swear." We are glad to see that the Grand Lodge determined otherwise. Two instances are brought to mind, in Illinois, where the same question arose. The Quakers passed muster.

Bro. Kuhn touches upon non-affiliation. He thinks that if lodges would be more particular in accepting candidates there would be less of the class he deprecates. Quite true; nevertheless, many good men, of the various walks of life, were never designed for the lodge. Don't worry over this thing. There never was a religious or charitable organization on earth that has not been perplexed in this identical direction. If a person cannot maintain an interest in the lodge, he will, in some way, drop out; and not all well meaning schemes of the period will retain a man who is not in cordial sympathy with the Fraternity. Let him go, and look for others to *fill vacancies*.

The Grand Master recommends several amendments to the organic law; (1) to make all elective Past Grand officers permanent members of the Grand Lodge; (2) reduction of mileage and per diem expenses; (3) to substitute biennial for annual sessions of Grand Lodge.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Thomas M. Reed, is a model paper. He notices the organization of three new lodges under dispensation, and other lodges consolidated.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona received fraternal recognition.

In accordance with suggestions from the Grand Master, the following was adopted:

Each subordinate lodge shall also contribute annually to the funds of the Grand Lodge the sum of one dollar for each Master Mason borne upon the lodge roll and chargeable with lodge dues. The amount thus contributed shall be known as Representative dues, and be appropriated to the payment of mileage and per diem of members and Representatives of the Grand Lodge: *Provided*, That any surplus contributed each year over the amount due to members and Representatives shall be paid into and constitute a part of the general fund.

Each incumbent Grand Officer, and one Representative from each subordinate lodge, shall be allowed five cents per mile, by the most direct traveled route, for every mile traveled by him in going to and returning from the annual communications of the Grand Lodge; and in addition thereto, two dollars and fifty cents for each day necessarily used in going to, attending on, and returning from such communications. If there shall not be sufficient funds to pay as above provided, then the same shall be apportioned pro rata among those entitled to receive it. The distance shall be computed from the subordinate lodge to which the claimant belongs to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge. No one shall receive mileage or per diem in more than one capacity. The mileage and per diem to be paid to the Representative of each subordinate lodge, shall be paid in equal proportions to the Master, Wardens, or the Representative of such officers, in actual attendance at the Grand Lodge.

The recommendation of the Grand Master, that biennial communications of the Grand Lodge should be substituted for annual, was not favorably considered.

R. W. Bro. Ziegler, Grand Orator, delivered a pungent, forcible review of Masonry. It would be a gratification to his many old friends of our jurisdiction to

see it entire, but as our Grand Body has curbed our disposition to give every good thing to our readers that we may find, we can only indulge in limited quotations:

Masonry is also a charitable institution. True charity does not consist alone of alms giving and relieving the wants of the distressed, for that duty is incumbent on the whole human family. But true charity is the nobler impulses of the heart, and finer sentiments of the soul, which enable us to judge rationally the short-comings and frailties of our fellow man. To admonish them with pure friendship and reprehend them with fraternal justice, is our motto and our creed; this virtue has ever characterized the institution of Masonry through all ages.

When despotism and bigotry ran highest and when almost the whole human race was guided and swayed by passion and prejudice, Masonry, imbued by the almost divine influences of charity, held forth the olive-branch of peace and love, and invited those longing for, and fit to enjoy, the blessings of mental freedom to her shrine. At our altars none are persecuted for their particular faith or belief, all we ask or enjoin is, to be true to our God, and just to our country and our fellow-man; and that our advice be prompted by the highest principles of morality. By this virtue we are further admonished that all we ask we concede to others; that is, that charity's broad mantle be gently thrown around our foibles and short-comings, when moral justice demands responsibility for the weaknesses of human nature. Hence, a Mason's charity is, and should be, as expansive as are the infirmities of human nature and the wants of mortal man.

Thus we conclude our remarks with a cheering admonition to our fellow laborers, in the cause of Humanity, Morality and Masonry by saying, man was made to labor. Intelligent labor is ennobling, ignorant idleness is debasing. All the great and good men of the past were frequent toilers in the field of thought. All the great and good men that are, and are to be, will be faithful toilers for themselves and others, "whilst this great world spins forever, down the surging groves of change."

Bro. Ziegler has a very generous disposition. Such natures are liable to an excess of tenderness for human frailties; but, however much we may be inclined to spread the "broad mantle," we must never forget that it was not designed for brethren that, in the face of law, precept, example and admonition, are determined to defy the law that they are obligated to obey. There is a limit to fraternal endurance—a boundary which, if passed, drags the lodge to the level of the impurity that it tolerates in its members. There is not a necessity for much disquisition upon this subject. Every Mason of a reasonable amount of intelligence understands his relations to the world, and when he so far forgets himself as to defy law that lies at the foundation of our civilization, he should be *made* to comply with its provisions, or to abandon the Fraternity—one or the other. *Masonry cannot carry vice.* A lodge that endures it in its members, is an incubus upon the Institution, and should be lowered—out of sight.

We now turn with much pleasure to the able report on correspondence by R. W. Bro. Reed, Grand Secretary. He is correct in his dissent from the conclusions of the Grand Master of Arkansas, "that suspension only for non-payment of dues," does not bar associations (Masonic) with Masons. Upon this topic Brother Reed says:

It occurs to us that this latter decision is mixing things rather muchly. The mere fact of failure to pay dues does not, *ipso facto*, imply an act of moral turpitude deserving suspension. In Masonic parlance, as we interpret the term, suspension involves the infliction of punishment for a Masonic offense, or willful violation of Masonic law and obligation; and it would seem for to hold

Masonic communication with one thus suspended is as much a violation of the O. B. as to permit the suspended brother to visit the lodge. Much of course depends upon what is here meant by "Masonic Communication."

There is however a growing sentiment tending to make a distinction in the moral grades, or degrees of punishment, between suspension, primarily, for non-payment of dues, and suspension for other causes. In view of this fact we believe it would give a clearer and more satisfactory understanding of the status of the individual if distinctive terms were used; such, for instance as "Exclusion" for non-payment of dues, and "Suspension" for un-Masonic conduct.

We think the "growing sentiment" an error. It is rare indeed that a member is suspended that recognizes the claim of his lodge. In an experience of thirty-six years, we never heard of the penalty being inflicted in the presence of an acknowledgment of disability to pay; but when a member treats a lodge with so much contempt or indifference that he does not deign a reply to its officers, he becomes *criminally* disrespectful, and should be punished sufficiently to have him understand that unqualified disregard for his duties, closes up his relations with the Fraternity, so long as he is inclined to be contumacious. It does not elevate the dignity of the lodge to go upon its knees for the pittance due from members. Keep the old name, Brother Reed. Our opinion is, that the lodge should be untrameled, and permitted to inflict just such penalty as the circumstances of each case may justify. Here is a reply to Bro. Singleton:

Referring to the Hansell case he thinks our Grand Lodge violated the comity which should have governed its action, and says:—"That is now settled, but we warn all Grand Lodges in future that so long as the District of Columbia holds to the old principle (for the contrary is new) we shall not consider any of our members amenable to any other lodges but their own. Notwithstanding the assertions of others, we personally know that the dictum that any Mason may be tried wherever the offense has been committed is a modern doctrine and in all the Western States forty years ago did not obtain." Bless our stars! Does Bro. S. suppose that any Grand Lodge having respect for the dignity and gravity of its own act in formulating laws for the government of *all* Masons or bodies of the rite within its jurisdictional limits will permit a Mason from the District of Columbia, or any other portion of God's foot-stool, to willfully violate and trample its laws under foot with impunity and without prompt vindication? Certainly the District of Columbia will not sustain Bro. S. in this view, for it is simply absurd. And as to his "modern doctrine theory," we fail to see its force or logic.

Bro. Singleton is, practically, alone with his pet theories upon this subject.

Bro. Reed objects (in his review of Georgia) that a non-affiliate is not entitled to Masonic burial. We think he mistakes the force of the law referred to. The law of Illinois is the same, but does not prohibit lodges in acting their pleasure in such cases. There is nothing in the word "entitled," that would necessarily convey the construction placed upon the regulation by Bro. R. We think he would find us correct, if he should enquire of Bro. Blackshear.

If our contemporary will consult the fundamental law of Masonic charity, he will find that neither a Mason in good standing, or under a cloud, is invested with any *claim, in law*, to the beneficence of his brethren, where the financial question is involved.

He devotes a good deal of space to Illinois, and speaks well of views advanced by P. G. M. Scott, except in the opinion "that a lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction cannot release its claim to material to a lodge of another Grand Body," and says:

In our opinion it is the province of the subordinate lodge alone to determine the question of releasing its material to another, no matter to what jurisdiction the other lodge may belong. Neither the Grand Lodge, nor the Grand Master, has rightful authority to interfere in the premises. This is now the ruling of our own Grand Lodge, and we are pleased to say, in looking further along, the Illinois Committee on Jurisprudence sustains this view.

He, with us, thinks that Bro. Brown's head "level" upon the ethics of Masonry, and otherwise compliments his report, but does not subscribe to his "unity" theory. This is what he says:

Upon the abstract question of *right* and *wrong* we do not believe that any lodge can be *driven* into allegiance with a newly organized body against "its free-will and accord," but we think that every lodge, like every Mason, (for we do not believe in compulsory, or *forced* membership,) has *duties to perform*, and those duties are measured by, and must be in consonance with, the enlightened and intelligent spirit that predominates in Masonic polity and law. And when a Grand Lodge is organized in a territory over which no sovereign Grand Lodge has been established it is the *duty* of every lodge therein either to submit to its authority or to surrender its charter to the parent authority. And we have never known an instance in the history of Grand Lodge organizations wherein a "minority" was not accorded all its free and legitimate rights. It cannot be said that because they stand back in stubborn silence their "rights" are infringed upon or ignored.

Bro. Reed is not a perpetual jurisdictionist; is "thoroughly convinced that the modern system of paying representatives to Grand Lodge is a fruitful source of evil;" is not of the belief that an election to fill vacancy of a Warden is justifiable; does not admit the propriety of trying an accused twice for the same offense; deprecates lodge work on Sunday; thinks that lodges should be allowed to amend by-laws changing time of meeting, or changing amounts for fees and dues, without interference by Grand Lodge; does not approve the regulation that service as Warden should, necessarily, be a qualification for Master; quotes approvingly the opinion of M. W. Bro. Wright (Georgia), that rum has no place upon Masonic premises; is not prepared to discuss the Massachusetts departure, and is not a physical perfectionist. We regret to find the following in his review of Tennessee:

So far as the "Mother Grand Lodges" are concerned, if recognition depended on their concession, it would never take place. They never "concede" "anything in that line," as long as there is a thread to hold on to. We are convinced (and who is not?) that it is for the best interest of *Masonry* not only in New South Wales, but throughout the civilized world, that New South Wales should have an independent and Sovereign Grand Lodge of her own, and but for the *un-Masonic* and tyranizing *intimidation* of the *agents* of some of those "Mother Grand Lodges" there would now be no dissenting voice to her recognition. We favor the *majority* rule, as a *rule*, but what rule or law of any Grand Lodge of America or elsewhere would those "Mothers" respect which is not in accord with their own dictation. This *rule* of majority implies the exercise of free will. Have the Masonic Lodges of New South Wales and the brethren of that Province ever been accorded the exercise of their free will by those "Mothers" in any movement toward the organization of an independent Grand Lodge? We trow not. And with all due respect to those "Mother Grand Lodges," the *facts* clearly tend to show that it is not a question as to how Masonry shall be strengthened and advanced and its genuine principles inculcated in New South Wales, but as to how much *revenue* can those "Mothers" receive from that quarter, or how much *lose* in the operation? We cannot see how any

fair-minded *Freemason* who will take pains to trace the history of this New South Wales question up from the beginning, can fail to accord to her that full and free sovereignty, she justly and *Masonically* claims.

In his review of New Hampshire, Bro. Reed is again so unwise as to charge cowardice upon the brethren of New South Wales who were not inclined to enter into the organization of a Grand Lodge. If this be true, they are unfitted for Masonry or British subjects. This is the first time that we have heard of any such imputation, and if it was true, it does not afford a particle of justification for the violation of a law that lies at the foundation of representative organization. If no better plea can be introduced for a recognition that has not an element of justification under common and universally accepted law of representative government, the least said in its defense the better for our intelligence as Masons. "Intimidation!"

M. W. Bro. Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Thomas Milburne Reed, Olympia, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS, 1883.

We always look forward for the proceedings of this jurisdiction with a great deal of pleasure, because we are justified in expecting one of the most brainy productions of the year.

Grand Lodge met November 27. Lodges represented, 271. Three hundred and fifty-seven in the jurisdiction. Three hundred and twelve make returns, not including ten prompt ones, U. D. Membership, 10,209. We should be glad if Grand Secretaries, other than Brother Hempstead, would be as particular in their statistics.

M. W. Brother Logan H. Roots, Grand Master, writes an exceptionally good paper. He says in opening:

> And, though the grim messenger of death never rests, and sadness always marks his pathway, his calls from the Fraternity throughout the United States seems to have been less appalling than for years before. I have no deaths to chronicle of officers of our body. Nor have I even one important appeal to report. Peace and harmony prevail among the Craft of this jurisdiction, in their relations among themselves, and their relations with all Masons throughout the world. The sweet Angels of Peace seem to have had our Fraternity under their special guardianship.
>
> A great Masonic pilgrimage to the Pacific coast this year placed thousands of Masons as Masons under public surveillance. How universally their conduct won encomiums from all is a matter of history. It is with pardonable pride that we see in Arkansas and throughout the whole

country that Masonry, not so much by its public displays as by its increasing moral force, is being more and more recognized as one of the powerful factors which the Grand Master above is using to have mankind educated in the service due from creatures to a beneficent Creator. Though yet much too far from the full realization, the Fraternity is certainly advancing toward what I think should be the great aim of the Order, to wit, the bringing of its members nearer to God and to fixed habits of godliness.

We must be mindful of extracts, but we cannot pass a notice of our distinguished Brother English:

I have, in the transaction of the duties you have imposed upon me, enjoyed much food for wholesome reflection, and I can not refrain from mentioning one historical incident. In the year 1849, a bright, zealous, intelligent young man, was elected Grand Master of Masons of Arkansas, who secured the companionship and assistance of the famous Brother Reed, and together in their labor of love, they visited lodges in the southern part of the State, diffusing light which will beneficially shine until time shall be no more. In 1883, I as your Grand Master, in visiting all parts of the State, have officially visited the same section of country which they visited in 1849, and on the visitations was accompanied by him who was Grand Master in 1849. The abolition of slavery, the establishment of railroads and other occurrences, have absolutely changed the whole condition of localities. Places where were towns in 1849, adorned by the accompaniments of wealth and refinement, are now desolate and overgrown with briars. Localities then in the wildest woods, are now the sites of busy, thrifty cities. Everywhere in that section of the State change has been written in indelible letters. Yet during all these transformations, the Grand Master of 1849 has never lost his zeal for Masonry, and the Masonic altar lights have not been changed, and the brethren boast that they have the ritual exactly as their fathers received it in 1849 from Grand Master English. See the long headed, kind hearted Nestor. There he is! His presence is like a benediction!

Dispensations for seven new lodges were issued.

The Grand Master reports twenty decisions. The first asserts that "there is no change of venue in Masonic trials." The fourth, that "the Worshipful Master cannot, for the conduct of a trial, appoint a prosecutor from another lodge." The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage make a double barreled report, by concurring in the opinion of the Grand Master, at the same time expressing the possibility, that, under some circumstances, the rule should be reversed.

The ninth decision avows the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. He further decides, "that a Worshipful Master is not required to take more than three degrees; yet it is proper to understand that beneficial lessons taught in the Past Master's Degree may aid in properly governing a lodge." We gladly announce to our brethren of Arkansas, that this so-called degree of the *lodge*, is an abnormity of the past, in Illinois. If it is a fact that a Grand Lodge is unable to furnish instruction to officers of lodges, apply to the Chapter.

Of Grand Honors, the Grand Master says: "The public Grand Honors, (not funeral honors), should be given by the raising of the hands above and a little in front of the head, and clapping them three times together, and then letting them fall to the side—repeating this action, that is in all bringing the hands together three times three times. (!!! !!! !!!)"

His last decision reads: "A vote authorizing the granting of a dimit, does not constitute a dimittal. If, therefore, a brother who has been voted a dimit, desires to remain a member of the same lodge, the lodge, at any time previous to the actual issuance of the dimit, can, by a simple vote, continue the brother a member. But after the dimit has been actually executed and delivered, the brother cannot become a member of the lodge without a regular application and affiliation." We must express a little surprise at the concurrence of the Grand Body. This same question was before the Grand Encampment in 1880, and there, as elsewhere, so far as we have any knowledge, it is held, that the action or vote of the body is the dimit. The execution of the paper is merely clerical; a duty, which if the Secretary fails to perform, cannot impair the rights of the dimitted. Chase, in his Digest, says: "The vote of a lodge dimits, though no certificate of such vote be issued. A dimit having been voted, neither the Master nor Secretary can refuse to deliver the brother a certificate of the same if he requests it. A vote to dimit cannot consistently be reconsidered." This is the general law upon the subject. Wisconsin, 1854, determined that "a brother may dimit from the lodge, if in good standing, on tender of his dues, and no action on the part of his lodge is required to perfect his dimission." Vide, Chase, 264. We imagine that our brethren of Arkansas have very little authority (in common practice) for their position.

The Grand Master congratulates the Craft of his jurisdiction upon its prosperity in many ways, and particularly emphasizes the gratifying conclusion, that the standard of qualification for admission to lodges is receiving increased attention.

Bro. Roots recommends: (1) Confining rendering decisions to Grand Masters; (2) commencing the collection of a general library; (3) paying a Grand Lecturer, and insisting upon his visiting each lodge of the jurisdiction. Grand Lodge concurred in the second, and an appropriation of $100 was made, as a starter. The first and third did not meet with favor. It seems, from the report of the last committee, that D. D. G. Masters are authorized to determine, for lodges, "*questions of order and usage.*"

St. John's College continues to be somewhat of a burden. If we understand rightly the conclusion reached, is to sell or lease the property for educational purposes. It had been suggested that it be disposed of, and proceeds devoted to a Masonic Temple. To this Bro. English pertinently responds: "It is an easy matter, and but the work of a moment, to sell the college property, and erect a grand Masonic Temple by a paper resolution, but to accomplish all this practically, requires time, money, materials and labor." Nothing more true.

The charters of five delinquent lodges were squelched. Good work.

Camden Lodge, No. 11, presented a memorial, criticising the system of paying mileage and *per diem* to lodge representatives. It was tabooed, of course. The same lodge presented two further requests: The first, that appeals to lodges for assistance be interdicted; and that action be had looking to the establishment of a

Masonic hospital at Hot Springs. The committee to which they were referred did not report recommendations in the premises.

Reviewing the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, it is found that business transactions between brethren occupy a good share of attention. We think it would be wise if the Grand Lodge insist that complaints in this direction do not receive the attention of lodges, unless *fraud* is specifically set up in charges and specifications. This is the rule in Illinois, and since its introduction difficulties in lodges have rapidly disappeared. We hold the courts to be legitimate tribunals for purely business difficulties. The report of the committee is an able paper.

It was ordered that a monument be erected over the remains of Past Grand Master, John F. Hill.

The Grand Secretary presented the following communications:

The Grand Orient of Brazil, announcing the consolidation of all Grand Bodies in Brazil into one body, known as the Grand Orient of Brazil

From the United Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, announcing their recognition of the Gran Logia Simbolica Independiente Mexicana, and asking our Grand Lodge to do likewise.

From the Gran Logia Simbolica Independiente Espanola of Seville, asking the recognition of this Grand Lodge.

From the Grand Lodge of Victoria, asking recognition at the hands of this Grand Lodge.

From the Grand Lodge of Portugal, relating to the establishment by them of a Grand Lodge

From the Grand Lodge of Venezuela, the same.

And from the Grand Lodge of Italy, asking an exchange of Representatives.

We shall look forward with considerable anxiety for the report of the Committee on Correspondence, to which the foregoing were referred. Come square up to the mark, Bro. Dodge, and let us know if, in your opinion, there is any recognized Symbolic authority that justifies any or all associations of Masons in assuming the functions of the lodge. This is a serious question, and of growing importance. See Massachusetts and Ohio.

Past Grand Master George E. Dodge, chairman of the committee, presented the report on correspondence. He is a Mason of opinions, with courage and ability to present them. He does not advise that a brother "should be vexed twice with the same contention." Neither do we, unless the Fraternity is in jeopardy of its good name by the subsequent appearance of testimony that is conclusive of guilt. Even then, the Grand Lodge should determine if a new proceeding should be instituted. He properly discountenances the use of "Our Order," so frequently applied to the *Fraternity*. If brethren would consult the ancient records, it will be found that ecclesiastical and chivalric titles are not recognized therein.

Bro. Dodge is forninst the single ballot system, and does not think a Mason should be held responsible for un-Masonic conduct perpetrated prior to reception of

degrees. We agree with him, that the lodge should be, under circumstances unnecessary to discuss, held responsible for the admission of imperfect material; but suppose that "Magnolia Lodge" should, inadvertently, receive a murderer to its embrace, and he should subsequently be arrested and convicted, would our distinguished brother insist that his lodge would not be warranted in noticing the offense?

In his review of Illinois, he compliments Grand Master Browning, and refers, deprecatingly, to the publication of a prayer by our Grand Chaplain. This was the feat of a stenographer, and promptly appropriated by Bro. Munn, Grand Secretary, for the edification and encouragement of himself and other grand officers, past and present. As we understand it, Bro. Munn designed to refresh memory in this particular duty to the Creator, and he will be glad to know that the reminder has not escaped the attention of Bro. Dodge.

T. T., in place of "J. J.," Bro. Page, if you please.

He does not think Masonic government a democracy, but rather a constitutional monarchy. Does not notice the "Massachusetts departure."

We make a quotation from his review of Michigan:

> We notice in the Report of the Committee on Appeals, an instance where the members of a lodge thought to take a "short cut" in the administration of Masonic justice. A brother had been convicted in the State court and sent to the penitentiary. His lodge sent him a summons through the mail, after he had been incarcerated. It then, with all the solemnity which characterized the court of Dogberry, J. P., proceeded to "dispense with justice." It required only the certificate of conviction in the civil court, backed by the testimony of a brother who "saw the thing did," as the preliminary for finding the accused guilty of the charges and specifications.
>
> It so happened that the appellate civil court reversed the judgment of the court below, and the prisoner was released on bail. It is almost unnecessary to remark that on the recommendation of the Committee on Appeals the Masonic (?) *trial* was promptly held for naught by the Grand Lodge. We have a suspicion that if some brother, learned in the law, had suggested to the lodge the obvious illegality of such proceedings, he would have been silenced by the cry of "lawyers' tricks and technicalities." We may be mistaken in this surmise, but we have known of lodges which thought that professional aid in a Masonic trial was a hindrance instead of a help.

In the first place, the lodge erred in the presumption that the simple record of conviction by the civil tribunal was all that was necessary to convict. If, however, that record embraced the testimony in the case, the judgment of the lodge could not have been disturbed (except upon appeal), if such testimony had been deemed sufficient. The fact that the defendant was incarcerated for an offense, and could not be present at lodge trial, is not a legitimate exception to proceedings. It is here held that an offender, *with unknown domicile*, can be summoned for trial, by post, directed to his last known place of residence. If he fail to appear, the trial proceeds as though the service had been personal. We have, in this jurisdiction, a case in point. A member of one of our lodges is now in State Prison. He was summoned to appear and answer to lodge indictment. The fact that he did not or could not

be present and answer in person, did not stay proceedings. He was convicted and expelled upon the testimony produced in court, and the personal evidence of witnesses.

M. W. John J. Sumpter, Hot Springs, Grand Master.

R. W. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND, 1883.

Semi-annual communication was held November 20, 1882. The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Vincent, with a goodly representation from lodges, were present. Several matters of legislation were deferred. The following amendments to the constitution were considered:

ART. II. SECTION 2. "No brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or Grand Warden unless he has been duly elected and installed, and has presided over a subordinate lodge (*chartered by this Grand Lodge*)."

ART. VII. SECTION 8. "Each subordinate lodge shall notify the Grand Secretary of the time of its annual election at least ten days prior thereto, and at such election, if neither the District Deputy Grand Master, (*Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden*) nor a deputy especially appointed for the purpose, to preside, then the oldest Past Master of the lodge present shall preside, and in the absence of all the officers named, the election shall be postponed until the next regular communication of the lodge, and due notice thereof be given to the Grand Secretary."

ART. VII. SECTION 15. "No subordinate lodge shall ballot upon a petition for initiation or confer the degree of Entered Apprentice upon any person within four weeks from the time his petition is received by said lodge, without a dispensation from the Grand Master for that purpose, first had and obtained, nor shall any candidate be advanced to a higher degree, unless he has made such proficiency in the degrees already received as will enable him to work his way into a lodge of that degree, and has repeated in open lodge the first section of the lecture of the degree he has received; (*nor shall any brother be allowed to sign the by-laws and become a member of the lodge until he has in the same manner repeated the first section of the lecture of the third degree*). No subordinate lodge shall take a ballot for initiation or membership unless there be at least seven members thereof present."

ART. VII. SECTION 16. "No subordinate lodge shall admit to membership a brother made in another lodge or confer the first degree upon any person except upon a clear ballot therefor at a regular communication; (*nor permit a brother admitted to membership to qualify himself as such until he shall have presented a dimit from the lodge to which he formerly belonged:*) and the qualification of a brother to be advanced to the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason shall be decided by the Master of such subordinate lodge."

All were adopted. The first was doubtless intended to curtail the increase of Grand Lodge membership. Touching the second; in our jurisdiction the Master pre-

sides over his lodge at elections, as upon other occasions. The third has been found to work inconveniences, as will hereafter appear. The last was seriously objected to, and the amendment was renewed to strike out the words in italics. A notice of amendment was also given, "providing that nothing therein contained shall permit dual membership in lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction."

A special committee, through its chairman, Rev. and R. W. Bro. William N. Ackley, reported a fraternal tribute to the memory of Rev. and R. W. Bro. Daniel G. Anderson, P. G. Chaplain.

M. W. Bro. Past Grand Master, Nicholas Van Slyck was the recipient of formal sympathy and condolence from Grand Lodge on the loss of a daughter.

The ninety-third annual communication was held May 21. There are thirty-five working lodges in the jurisdiction, thirty-two or which were present by their representatives. The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Vincent, presented a dignified and scholarly address. Included in his visitations, is a call upon Providence Lodge, No. 1, at its one hundred and twenty-fifth annual communication. This is what he says of the occasion:

To more fully mark the completion of a century and a quarter of its existence, the lodge had ordered a gold medal to be struck, which was at this time formally presented to the lodge and ordered to be deposited in the archives. A large altar, alike beautiful in design and workmanship, which the lodge had also caused to be constructed, was consecrated for the use of the lodge by an exceedingly appropriate ritual which had been prepared expressly for the occasion, M. W. Past Grand Master Doyle acting as Grand Master of Ceremonies. An address was delivered in honor of the occasion by R. W. George M. Carpenter, Jr., which was listened to by all with admiration and approval. At the conclusion of the exercises in the lodge-room, the annual dinner was served, followed by toasts and responses, interspersed with music, and closing at a late hour with the brethren joining hands and singing "Auld Lang Syne." This ancient lodge is to be congratulated, not only upon the completion of a century and a quarter of its existence, but also upon its very successful celebration of the same.

The Grand Master participated in the Sesqui Centennial Anniversary celebration of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was, of course, well received, and enjoyed a pleasant affair.

His list of dispensations will, probably stir up the bile of anti-prerogative brethren.

The Grand Master decided that the rejection of a petition for membership did not impair the right of a renewal of petition to the rejecting or any other lodge. This is in accord with the written law of Illinois, and entirely correct. He complains of the third amendment to the constitution, heretofore noticed, and does not think it of utility. The following from his address will attract attention, because of its relations to questions that are now receiving the attention of the Masonic world. Italics ours:

July 19th, 1882, I received a letter from M. E. Samuel C. Stiness, G. H. P. of the Grand Chapter of R. A., in which he called my attention to the fact that one of our subordinates had a short

time before expelled one of its members, and requested that, as he was a Royal Arch Mason, I would have the Grand Chapter officially notified of the action of the lodge so that the subordinate Chapter of which he was a member might be officially notified by the Grand Chapter of his expulsion. He closed his letter as follows: "I think these matters should go through the Grand Bodies instead of from subordinate lodge to Chapter. If you will cause said action to be taken by the Grand Secretary, I think it will establish a precedent which has long been needed in this jurisdiction."

Under date of August 4th, I replied, in part, as follows: "I have requested the Grand Secretary to write you, giving the name of the member expelled, and the date of his expulsion. I presume you have received the information before now. Although I do not see any particular objection to giving information like the above to the Grand Chapter when it is asked for, yet I do not think the plan you suggest is the best or proper one by which to dispose of such matters, *for the reason that the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge has no knowledge whatever whether or not the members of the subordinate lodges are Royal Arch Masons.* I should certainly question the propriety of the Grand Lodge giving official notice to the Grand Chapter of all expulsions of Master Masons in the jurisdiction upon the supposition that they might be Royal Arch Masons."

Bro. Vincent reports lodges prosperous. There is an increase of membership, 22, during the year, against a decrease of 101 for the year before.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters are good papers, and justify the conclusions of the Grand Master as to the condition of the Craft within his bailiwick.

An exceedingly brief report on correspondence is published. The new Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; also the "Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon." Of the Grand Lodge of Peru, the committee say:

Your committee have notice of the formation of a Grand Lodge by a convention held at Lima, March 25th, 1882. The representatives of ten lodges were present at the organization, all pervaded by an earnest and strong feeling to break away from the control of the Grand Orient and to place Symbolic Masonry in an independent position. The attempt to establish a Grand Lodge for the three degrees—an organization having no connection with other rites and systems—and thus to bring order out of chaos, is praiseworthy indeed; but inasmuch as some of the lodges participating in the movement were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and as less than a majority of all the lodges in Peru acted in the establishment of the organization, your committee are unable to recommend its recognition.

We wish the committee had been more definite. We have heretofore supposed that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was a legitimate body, notwithstanding its loose ideas of Grand Lodge sovereignty. Then again, it is objected that a majority of lodges did not assent to the organization. With us, this would be fatal to its application to fraternal fellowship; but we are inclined to the belief that this "majority" is made up of illegitimate offspring—the creations of Supreme Councils or Grand Orients. This conclusion seems to be justified by the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon. Are we correct, Bro. Rugg? There appears to be a Massachusetts "colored man in the wood-pile."

The circular authorized by the Grand Lodge of Utah, regarding Mormon Masonry, was commended and published.

We notice that "the Grand Master elect is received with honor due his rank,

and is installed into the high position to which he has been elected." We had not supposed that rank preceded installation. Perhaps the record is imperfect.

M. W. Lyman Klapp, Providence, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1883.

A stated communication was held January 10, M. W. E. H. Chamberlain, Grand Master, in the Grand East.

The following amendments to the constitution, heretofore presented, were considered:

Amend Section 9, Article XX, by striking out the words "a separate ballot shall be had for each degree, when one black ball only appears in the ballot," and inserting, in lieu therof, "a ballott shall be taken for the three degrees collectively, and in case of one black ball appearing therein it"—

And add to the end of the section:

Provided, That when an objection has been made to advancement of an E. A. or F. C., and it is not withdrawn within six months from the date thereof, the applicant shall be entitled to ask for an investigation or trial by the lodge; and if, after such investigation or trial, the lodge shall find that there is no good ground for said objection, then the applicant may be advanced, the same as if no objection had been made in his case.

The first was adopted, and the second rejected. Our brethren do not seem to recognize the important fact, that, an E. A. or F. C. are members of the fraternal family, and, though minors, are entitled to the protecting care of the lodge. As it seems to us, a parent would be quite as much justified in permitting condemnation of the character of his children to remain unchallenged, as is the lodge in submitting to aspersions upon the reputation of its members, should they call for an investigation.

A special communication was held March 28. Work was exemplified. A special, of April 10, was devoted to a like purpose.

The semi annual communication of May 9 was given up to the consideration of legal problems. An amendment to the by-laws of a lodge was approved, providing: "The Worshipful Master may declare any office under appointment vacant whenever he may deem it expedient in the interest of the lodge." Our adverse opinion to this class of prerogative that sanctions the disemboweling of an officer or member without opportunity of defense, is too well known to need reproduction here.

Another special communication was held June 7, and M. W. Bro. Noble G. Larner, Past Grand Master, *jeweled*. Bro R. B. Donaldson made the presentation speech, followed by a happy responsé from Bro. Larner. It is a real pleasure to know that our distinguished cotemporary of the quill is appreciated.

The annual communication was held November 14. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Chamberlain, was at his station. His address is quite brief.

He notices a complaint, that a Virginia lodge conferred the degrees upon a rejected candidate of a lodge of his jurisdiction, and, in accordance with local law, "decided John T. Roberts to have been irregularly made, and directed Naval Lodge to so notify the other lodges in this jurisdiction." In response to this, the Committee on Grand Master's Address report: "The committee would suggest, however, that the case of John T. Roberts, who was rejected by Naval Lodge, No. 4, of this jurisdiction, and subsequently applied for and obtained the degrees in Washington Lodge, No. 22, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, be referred to the Grand Master to correspond with the Grand Master of Virginia." This action of the Grand Lodge assumes that Bro. Roberts was regularly made a Mason, having received the degrees in a lawfully constituted body; but calls upon its neighbor to rectify the wrong, by holding its constituent responsible for its acts. This is the correct doctrine. It matters not, if the applicant had received the degrees through misrepresentation, nevertheless he is a Mason, but subject to discipline for the fraud.

We notice a very fine system. Brethren are invited to address a certain number of lodges of the jurisdiction during the year. It was carried out much to the satisfaction and edification of the brethren.

The so-called Grand Lodge of Victoria received fraternal recognition.

The Committee on Jurisprudence make an extended report upon the impropriety of tabooing an E. A. or F. C. at the pleasure of an objector. We give so much of the report as applies to this question:

But, after a candidate has been elected and has received the E. A. Degree he has been "made a Mason," and has some Masonic rights which the Grand Lodge is bound to recognize, and it should carefully guard against the enactment of any law which, in its operation, would unjustly invade the rights of the humblest member of the Fraternity. Your committee are well assured that this Grand Lodge would not do intentional injustice to any one, either within or outside of the Fraternity by its action, or through the operation of any of its laws; and they believe that its members generally will recognize the propriety of modifying Section 9, of Article XX, as it relates to the effect of verbal objections to the advancement of an E. A. or F. C. It seems to your committee that the claims of both wisdom and justice demand some modification of this section, as it places the brother whose advancement is objected to in a worse condition than is the profane whose petition has been rejected by the lodge. While the objection stands he cannot again apply for advancement, nor can he petition another lodge for the remaining degree or degrees. The lodge has taken his money for the one or two that he has received, and which, without the third degree, are of no value whatever to him; and without giving him a reason for such action, or any opportunity to disprove any suspicions that may be entertained as to his moral character, he is not only cut off from all the benefits of Masonry, but a cloud is cast upon his character, and he is left powerless to dispel it, no matter how innocent he may be. We cannot ignore the fact that, as Masonic Lodges are now constituted,

the first and second degrees are of no value to any one who is debarred from taking the third degree, and therefore the lodge that receives the fee for, and confers these degrees, and without good reason refuses the other, takes money for which the expected equivalent is not given.

Your committee recognize fully the right of objection on the part of an individual member of a lodge to the advancement of an E. A. or F. C., and believe that the exercise of this right becomes a duty whenever in the mind of any brother there seems to be good ground for it. But in such a case, if the brother objecting only desires to protect the lodge and carry out the principles of right and justice, he will not desire to be both accuser and judge, but will rather let the lodge judge, by trial if necessary, as to the validity of his objection, and give the brother objected to, although but an E. A. or F. C., the right of defending himself, a right which all Masonic authorities agree in according him.

Your committee would offer as a substitute for the proposed amendment of Section 9, Article XX, which was referred to them, the following:

Amend Section 9, Article XX, by striking out the words "a degree is conferred" in sixth line, and inserting the word "initiation;" and adding to the section thus amended, the following:

"And if, after his initiation but before being passed, or after passing before being raised, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee with power to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given) report thereon; and upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned or if the cause assigned be in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made."

It will be noticed that this amendment is the same, in substance, as that rejected at the stated communication of January 10.

The Committee on Work and Lectures report gratifying activity in lodges. The Grand Lecturer, Bro. Joseph Hamacher, is highly complimented. We had the pleasure of meeting him in March last. We also had the pleasure of meeting the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Myron M. Parker, who was elevated to the position at the present Grand Communication.

A special meeting was held December 13, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Past Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. George B. Clarke.

The "Installation Communication" occurred December 27. After installation, M. W. Myron M. Parker delivered an address. Our personal knowledge of Bro. Parker—his *lengthy* and tried devotion to the Fraternity—his well-known zeal, and integrity of purpose, is our apology for calling attention to a selection from his paper:

The winding path to Masonic excellence and fame, although paved with good intentions, is often tortuous and uneven, and in the struggle for the right we lose our footing and fall by the wayside. I am conscious I bring to the office a lack of that profound Masonic knowledge so essential to the creditable discharge of its important duties. I am conscious that I do not bring to the exalted position of Grand Master a mind stored with Masonic law and Masonic usage.

The light that has been shed by my predecessors in office, the eminent living and the lamented dead, must illuminate my path, while I lay at your feet an honesty of purpose and a determination to impartially administer the right for the sake of right.

I bring to the office a love for the Institution that is untrammeled by outside allegiance. I tender you a heart filled with devotion and gratitude for the distinguished honor you have so gener-

ously conferred upon me, and I promise you all that may result from an honest, candid, manly, Masonic effort, confidently relying in the belief that over such mistakes as I may inadvertently make you will throw the broad mantle of charity.

Probably in all the history of this Grand Lodge no year ever closed with greater prosperity than that just ended. Each lodge appears to have vied with the others as to "who could best work and best agree." No dissensions have existed, nor unhealthy rivalry, while from the youngest to the oldest, from the smallest to the largest the reports have been such as to commend the respect and admiration of the officers of the Grand Lodge.

From him, then, who was my honored predecessor, I have bequeathed to me a sacred trust; one that I can hardly hope to improve, but such an one as must stimulate my ambition, with your generous co-operation, to hand down to my successors unimpaired.

The ancient landmarks of the order will commend my veneration, and, if need be, vigorous defense.

In my judgment, it is beyond the power of the most profound Masonic scholar or teacher to modernize Masonry to the end that greater good may result. The moment we permit ourselves to encroach upon its ancient customs, teachings, and symbols, we begin to undermine a structure, that, antedating all others, has stood the test of ages, growing stronger and stronger with the advance of time, until to-day it stands forth a towering monument of imperishable greatness. We live to-day; the principles of our beloved Institution forever. Let us not be disturbed by jealousies that may exist in collateral bodies, nor suffer them to intrude upon the Grand Lodge. Our jurisdiction only includes the Third Degree, and the discussion of any issues that may arise beyond this can only result in harm, and so long as I hold the office of Grand Master will never find opportunity in this Grand Lodge. Let us finally dispose of this question, then, by wishing for each and all the good they may accomplish in their respectives spheres, having ever uppermost in our hearts and minds the glory and advancement of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry.

The report of the Board of Relief does not include contributions to Illinois Masons—not even to a Congressman!

The report on correspondence is by that old veteran in the service, Bro. Singleton.

Referring to a case wherein a rejected candidate of one of the lodges of the jurisdiction had received the degrees in Alabama, he makes the statement, that personal jurisdiction over rejected petitioners is not the "old Masonic doctrine," and thinks it purely American. If our distinguished brother will turn to opinions and facts presented by Bro. Mackey, he will find himself in error. See Arizona. It is a pleasure to find him forninst the Massachusetts departure. He will find the subject amply discussed in this report.

Bro. Singleton assumes that a member suspended for non-payment of dues should be permitted to resume the rights of membership after liquidation of the claims of the lodge. This, as we think, is sound doctrine, notwithstanding our Grand Body permits lodges to restore to Masonry or membership, as the lodge may be inclined. When the cause of such suspension is removed, it is difficult to understand why the suspended should not be returned to his lodge, except in cases where it is confessedly the fact that the member was contumacious and had willfully disregarded its claims.

In his review of our jurisdiction, and in commenting adversely upon the American doctrine that a majority of lodges of a specific and unoccupied territory by a Grand Lodge is necessary to the legitimate organization of a Grand Body, he says:

In the matter of the formation of a Grand Lodge in unoccupied territory, we stand upon the oldest platform known to Masonry—that established in 1717 in London. From that platform all Masonry of Grand Lodges derives its existence. The histories of the Grand Lodges from that date to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in 1855, show that three subordinate chartered lodges *could* and *did* form Grand Lodges; and when thus formed, each was a legal candidate for recognition. We place the matter upon the fundamental principle, always acknowledged, *ab initio*, that no outsiders whatever had or could have any power or force to prevent the formation of a Grand Lodge in any unoccupied territory. It remained alone for the lodges within that territory to form a Grand Lodge, with not less than three; and we can show the histories of the most important Grand Lodges to demonstrate our position.

In this same connection, listen to remarks found in his review of Maine:

While it is true that after the year 1685 some speculative individuals were admitted into the lodges, yet we find that from that date up to 1717 the highest number of lodges was seven, and finally only four weak ones were left.

Now we emphatically protest that Bro. Singleton should not convey an impression that the organization of the Grand Lodge of England justifies the position, that three lodges, in the presence of thirty in the same territory, are authorized to erect a Grand Body of absolute jurisdiction therein, and in open defiance of the remaining twenty-seven. We know that the four lodges of London did organize a Grand Lodge in 1717, and we further know that, upon his own statement, these four bodies constituted the *Masonic organized force* of the country. Please explain yourself, Bro. S., and tell us where you find that "oldest platform known to Masonry." We have read all that we can find upon the subject, and know of no special regulation by the early mother Grand Body; but we do know that our position comes of the common law of representative organization, that has been recognized as such by a vast majority of the Masons of the Globe.

Brother Singleton does not indorse the opinion, that lodges should be denied the right to permit their quarters to be occupied by other laudable organizations; justifies the Grand Master of Arizona in granting permission to re-ballot upon a rejected petitioner; thinks that objections by new members should be investigated; thinks that a Grand Lodge is better off with a local habitation, and is of the correct opinion that the act of a lodge granting dimission severs connection therewith. Here is a good thing from Maine:

'Tis true that the journey is "mysterious," but please tell us what is there in the whole range of nature that is not mysterious to us? All, all that is, or can be known to us is involved in the most inextricable mystery; and he who by scientific deductions or inductions has seemed to excel all others in his apparent knowledge of the causes and effects, in the varied phenomena of the universe, knows better than all others how deeply involved in the most profound mystery are all, all of these phenomena; hence the Grand Master touched the key-note in the very preface of his address, and who but one well versed in Masonic mysteries shall have the right thus to comment on the annual course of our earth, when that circumstance is so often repeated in the working ritual of every degree in Masonry, for every perambulation is but a symbolical representation of the annual course of the

sun, for, as was said in the ancient mysteries, in their perambulations, "I imitate the Sun in his annual course, and follow his beneficent example."

But, alas! our Grand Master King lost something in his astronomy when he "touches the moon," for he says:

"Twelve moons have waxed and waned since our last annual communication." What had become of the "thirteenth" moon up there in Maine? Upon reference to our almanac for the District of Columbia we find that we enjoyed the "waxing" and "waning" of that "baker's dozen." How did it happen otherwise in Maine?

Bro. S. is not inclined to make a lodge an insurance agency, by regulations that *force* its members to care for sick; thinks that the destruction of a (so-called) charter does not, necessarily, bar lodge meetings; opposes the proposition that a member can examine a visiting brother, and vouch for him in lodge. Upon the question of the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he remarks:

The Most Worshipful Grand Master has the administration of the affairs of the Craft for the best interest of the Institution throughout; therefore, in the old constitutions of Anderson, in three sections, he was permitted to dispense with the provisions of those sections if, in his judgment, emergent occasions demanded such intervention on his part. These extraordinary powers were given to him that good might result to the Institution. In most of the Constitutions of our American Grand Lodges, provision is made for the exercise of this prerogative of the Grand Master, and from our examination into this feature of our Masonic Jurisprudence we feel satisfied to entrust that much autocracy to any man found worthy to preside over the interests of the Institution. In this particular we have been misunderstood by several of our correspondents. We stand on that question squarely upon the foundation of the old constitutions of Anderson of 1723—nothing more, nothing less.

He favors a "National Masonic Committee," for the purpose of adjusting differences in jurisprudence, if possible. For years this proposition has occupied our thoughts; and we yet insist that a convention of past or present Grand Masters, to discuss problems in the welfare of the Fraternity, would be most advantageous to the strength and prosperity of the jurisdictions of the Continent. We do not now, neither have we ever, advised the establishment of any such association or organization that should be invested with plenary powers, but we do believe that a Congress of the English speaking Grand Lodges of America, delivering well matured opinions upon our jurisprudence, would be authority that Masons everywhere would respect and ultimately adopt.

We entirely agree with Bro. Singleton, that a petition for the degrees is not in possession of the lodge until formally received. The Master, therefore, is without authority to appoint the customary committee until the question of reception has been submitted to the brethren.

We commend the following to those of the opinion that an E. A., is without rights that a lodge is bound to respect:

In regard to the question of Entered Apprentices and Fellow-Crafts, he says: "Grand Lodges are certainly averse to turning out upon the world half-made Masons or members who have not the wherewith to 'travel into foreign countries.'" Here is the senselessness of this sort of business, growing out of the foolish and absurd custom of making a realism of our rituals, when everything of that sort should be taken figuratively. We believe, with all the European Lodges as also all the Canadian and other English-working Lodges, that an Entered Apprentice is as much a Mason as

the Grand Master himself, and where the rights of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-Craft Masons were taken from them by causing membership of lodges to be confined to the third degree Masons, a gross outrage was perpetrated. An Entered Apprentice is a whole-made Masons, as the answer to the question, "what makes you a Mason?" will clearly demonstrate. Here, then, is where we differ, Brother Reed, and that, too, at the very foundation of all Masonry.

M. W. Myron M. Parker, Washington, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1883.

A special communication was held September 11th, for the purpose of participating in the one hundredth anniversary of King Solomon's Lodge. The Grand Master, the Most Worshipful, Samuel Crocker Lawrence, was present, with Grand Officers and members of several lodges. It is enough to say, that the affair was an exceedingly pleasant one. The oration by R. W. Bro. Edwin Wright, Deputy Grand Master, is an elegant paper. Only a couple of paragraphs can be given, which we hope may be read:

Let me, therefore, urge upon you this personal truth, that the life that Masonry is to you is painted in your daily conduct, woven in your business methods, sculptured in your social amenities, transfigured in your Fraternal honor; is black, if your word is false and your faith fickle; is golden, if your word is true and your engagements sacred.

Masonry is ancillary to the great business of manhood. The lodge is the armory where each one can prepare himself to do better all the duties which society, friendship, the State, the Church, man, and life, press upon him; the *salon* where we gain those juster measures of character which enable us to unite more confidently in the greater enterprises of the common weal; where the holiness of social converse is secured; where the guerdon of an honest protection is the shield of private and family character.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

One hundred years are ended; 1,000 communications have been held for Masonic purposes; 41 Brethren have presided as Worshipful Masters; 825 have been initiated into the sacred art. 182 are at present members.

M. W. John Wimburne Laurie, Grand Master of Nova Scotia, was also present.

The next day, September 12th, was held the quarterly communication. M. W. Grand Master, Major General, J. Wimburne Laurie, of Nova Scotia, was introduced and cordially welcomed. He made a brief but pertinent response.

A very important amendment to the constitution was adopted, to wit:

"No permanent regulation of this Grand Lodge shall be *adopted*, repealed, or amended at the Communication at which such *regulation*, repeal, or amendment is proposed, nor until it has been duly considered by a committee to be chosen by the Grand Lodge at a previous Quarterly Communication. And every lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, within the territorial limits of Massachusetts, shall be served by the Recording Grand Secretary with an attested copy of such proposed *regulation*, repeal, or amendment, within thirty days after the Communication at which such *regulation*, repeal, or amendment is proposed. Two-thirds of the votes cast shall be necessary for the adoption of any *regulation* or amendment."

This looks as though it might have been intended to check such legislation as was had in '82. At the close of the session, the Grand Master remarked:

That he had caused to be prepared and printed a pamphlet with the above title, setting forth the entire proceedings of the Grand Lodge in regard to spurious rites and irregular bodies, called Masonic; that a large number of copies had been distributed to the Craft throughout the jurisdiction, and that it was hoped by this means the brethren would be fully informed of the intentions and purposes of the Grand Lodge on this subject.

Several of the brethren expressed the opinion, in very decided and energetic language, that the regulation recently adopted should be put in force, at least in the case of certain brethren who had openly, boldly, and persistently practiced these spurious rites, and inveigled into these irregular bodies brethren who were not well-informed as to the true character of those organizations, or as to the action of the Grand Lodge in regard to them.

The Grand Master advised that no steps should be taken which might have even the appearance of being the enforcement of an *ex post-facto* law. The latest regulation on the subject was adopted at the Quarterly Communication in June last, since which time almost all Masonic labor had been suspended. He recommended that sufficient time be allowed all erring brethren to repent and cease from their evil deeds, and he was quite confident that most of those who had been led astray would return to the path of rectitude, wiser and more loyal than before.

We will examine into this matter of "spurious rites and irregular lodges, called Masonic," for the purpose of inquiring, if not everything beyond the lodge, might possibly be found not to be "duly constituted Masonic" organizations.

This question was briefly presented last year; but it did not, to ourselves, embrace suggestions or convictions that had not been of paramount interest for the past twenty years. Prior to that time, we, like the vast majority of the Craft, had been content with what appeared to be the general tendency to usurpation, supposing that departures from the original plan of Masonry, so wide-spread and universal, had foundation in some written or unwritten authority to which the less favored in degrees and orders could not have access, and which were employed to formulate systems that neither the original constitutions of the Fraternity, or other constitutions of English speaking jurisdictions of modern times, had ever recognized. It was not until Massachusetts made the departure that is now attracting so much attention, did it occur to the average Masonic mind that investigation was necessary to determine by what right or authority do associations of Masons, outside the lodge, presume to assume that they are "duly constituted Masonic bodies" or organizations. To this inquiry we direct the attention of the reader.

It is not until within the last quarter of a century that Masons, except the few, have been induced to canvass questions that modern associations should have long ago called out; and even now there is less inquiry upon the subject than is justified by

the dangers that beset the Masonic Temple, and all growing out of the fact that Masonic writers, as a rule, are interested in the development of favorite systems, and who, until within a comparatively brief period, have controlled Masonic sentiment by statements in their various publications, that have not been criticized in the light of impartial history.

These, as foolish as they now appear, have had the desired effect of inculcating false conceptions of the origin of such associations, and their claims to legitimate Masonic parentage. More than this, and in the absence of a generally diffused literature devoted to the Craft, assumption both false and puerile have been furnished for edification and instruction.

At the outset of this discussion we wish to say, that we are a member of the Chapter, Council, Commandery, and all the bodies of the Scottish Rite; and liking them all, and believing their existence does not remotely jeopardize any interest of the lodge, we do not entertain any disposition whatever to place them in any false position, but rather in their true relations to the Institution; in the earnest, unqualified belief that by so doing their truest interests will be promoted. We like them all, and should profoundly regret any contingency that would make it necessary to abandon associations that have afforded so much gratification; nevertheless, should the time ever arrive (which God forbid) that we *must* select which we must serve, we, with every true Mason of Illinois, will avow unqualified allegiance and adhesion to the only "duly constituted" *Masonic* organization upon earth, the lodge.

In the first instance we will inquire, why it is that the large but happily decreasing majority of brethren are of the impression that the degrees and orders of Masonic associations, beyond the lodge, have legitimate connection therewith? This inquiry is necessary to get at the root of perplexities that interpose obstacles to a clear understanding of the questions at issue, and which have been thrust upon attention by the action of our brethren of Massachusetts, in their formal and official declaration that the organizations heretofore named are "duly constituted Masonic bodies."

Turning first to the Chapter. In all monitors and hand books of that body is found, substantially, the following declaration: "This degree (R. A.) is indescrib-" ably more august, and sublime and important than all which precede it, *and is the* " *summit and perfection of ancient Masonry.* It impresses on our minds a belief of " the being and existence of a Supreme Deity, without beginning of days or end of " years, and reminds us of reverence due His holy name. It also brings to mind " many essentials of the Craft which were, *for the space of four hundred and seventy* " *years*, buried in darkness; and without a knowledge of which the Mason's charac-" ter cannot be complete." * * * *

" This section furnishes us with many interesting particulars relative to the state " of the Fraternity during and since the reign of King Solomon," &c. (Italics ours.) Vide Webb, 1818; McCoy, 1859, and other writers.

This, brethren, is the class of food with which the masses of the Fraternity have been served from time out of mind, and it is not, therefore, surprising that Masons

not particularly interested and instructed in foundation stones, should accept as orthodox, whimsical assertions so boldly put forth, because of the absence of a bold, truthful, popular literature so necessary to dispel impositions upon credulity.

Now, what are the facts relating to the origin of the degree in question, and its subsequent relations to the Fraternity. Before further discussion, it should be stated that the appendant degrees of M. M., P. M., and M. E. M., are of American origin; at least so far as their associations with the Chapter is concerned. They are entirely unknown to the English system, and have never been connected therewith.

The Royal Arch was not known prior to, or at the revival of 1717. Neither Anderson, or cotemporaneous authors, allude to it; neither is it mentioned prior to its attempted introduction into the English Masonic system, about the year 1740. Up to that time, as the late Bro. Mackey says: "The essential element of the Royal "Arch constituted a component part of the Master's degree, and was, of course, its "concluding portion; that as a degree it was not at all recognized, being but the "complement of one; that about that time it was dissevered from its original connec- "tion and elevated to the position and invested with the form of a distinct degree by "the body which called itself the 'Grand Lodge of England according to the old "constitutions,' but which is more familiarly known as the Dermot or Athol Grand "Lodge, and frequently as the 'Ancients;' that in 1776 a similar degree, fabricated "by Dunkerley, was adopted by the constitutional Grand Lodge, or the 'Moderns,' "and that in 1813 it was formally recognized as a part of the York Rite by the "United Grand Lodge of England."

Bro. Mackey further says: "It is evident that the existence of the Royal Arch "as an independent and distinct degree, dates at a comparatively modern period. "In none of the old manuscript records of Masonry is there the slightest allusion to "it, and Anderson does not make any reference to it in his history of the Order. "The *true word*, which constitutes the essential character of the Royal Arch degree, "was found by Dr. Oliver in an old Master Mason's tracing-board of the date of "about 1725; and hence he concludes 'that the word at that time had not been "severed from the third degree and transferred to another,'—in other words, that the "Royal Arch degree had not been fabricated." We hope the reader will keep the foregoing in mind for the day, if it comes, when the lodge *will demand its own.*

We are aware of the fact that distinguished authors reject the theories of Bro. Mackey, but when it can be made plain that the "word" was *lost*, and subsequently found in an organization that *did not exist* in 1717, and in a degree *fabricated* after the establishment of the first Grand Lodge, then we will review the conclusions of the author quoted.

There is not a reasonable doubt but that the Royal Arch originated in the fertile brain of Chevalier Ramsey, who made the unsuccessful effort (1740) for its introduction. It was, however, seized upon by Dermot and Dunkerley, who again emasculated the third degree, that it, (the R. A.) might be the "summit of Ancient Craft

Masonry;" and wherein might be found the "lost word" (!) that a Craftsman could possibly secure if found worthy of the confidence of the usurpers of his heritage.

There is much more of history upon this subject that could be produced, but enough has been shown to fix the correct birth of the fundamental degree of the Chapter.

Ramsey's degree is yet practiced upon the Continent of Europe; and in this country is a section of the system of the A. A. Rite, and known as "Knight of the Ninth Arch." How long the United Grand Lodge of England insisted upon maintaining this abnormity, is not known to the writer; but certain it is that the degree has not, for many years, been permitted to occupy a place in English Masonry, except as an honorarium, and is entirely unknown to, and unauthorized by the Ancient Craft.

To show one more evidence of the emasculation referred to, and how certain it is that the essentials of the Chapter were taken from the lodge, we ask any well informed Mason, member of Chapter, to compare the esoteric duties of Senior Warden, with the degree of Mark Master

Before leaving the Chapter, we will give another evidence of educational advantages heretofore enjoyed by Masons. In all monitors known to the writer, will be found the sublimity of assumption, by *assuming* to *instruct* the lodge in its duties. They say: "This degree (Past Master) should be carefully studied, and well understood, by every Master of a lodge. It treats of the government of our society; "the disposition of our rulers; and illustrates their requisite qualifications. It includes the ceremony of opening and closing lodges on the several preceding degrees; and also the forms of installation and consecration, in the Grand Lodge as "well as private lodges. It comprehends the ceremonies at laying the foundation "stones of public buildings, and also at dedications and at funerals, by a variety of "particulars explanatory of these ceremonies." This is instruction (!) from a body not known to the lodge, except incidentally through its membership; nevertheless, by the unthinking it is accepted as legitimate, not only by Masons of culture in other departments of life, but who have never been disposed to inquiry; but worse than all, by Grand Lodges that are still willing to recognize a superstructure unknown to the original plan, while at the same time denouncing all innovations upon the body of the Fraternity.

This is one of the organizations (Chapter) that our brethren of Massachusetts recognizes as a "duly constituted Masonic body," conveying the impression by such recognition, that it is an integral part or section of Ancient Symbolic Masonry, and presumably authorized to practice its rites.

From the Chapter we go to the Council to find that its origin is not to be traced, except that its degrees are of modern date, and to be found in the Chapters of the Mother Country, and in other organizations of America and continental Europe; but when or whence they came is a mystery which baffles the student quite as much as

do the origin of degrees and orders that for a hundred years or more have insisted upon a place within the domain of Masonry; and which ignorance on the one hand, and presumption on the other are laying bare the incontestable truth, that the Symbolic Craft can have nothing to do, officially, with associations of Masons that have come into existence without its authority.

Turning now to the Commandery. The Order of the Red Cross is unknown to Templarism, except in this country. It bears no relation to Knighthood, but is founded upon incidents in Jewish history contained in the apochryphal book of Esdras. This is mentioned to show that its appearance in the Templary of the United States was designed to associate the Commandery, (although by an awkward detour) with Chapter and lodge. When the Order of the Temple, as a secret benevolent institution made its appearance none can tell, and every attempt to trace its earliest associations with the Fraternity has been fruitless. Notwithstanding all this, Webb and his cotemporaries succeeded in imprinting upon the ignorance of their period, the baseless assumption that the Orders of Knighthood were acknowledged sections of Masonry. To more thoroughly impress Masons with the idea that his, Webb's, creations were born of Masonic wedlock, he usurped the esoteric rituals of both Chapter and lodge to convey an impression that the Order of the Red Cross would not alone justify.

The bodies mentioned, and the numerous progeny of Ramsey and his cotemporaries, have each and all perpetrated a like offense, to convey the idea, and without any positive declaration, that the numerous systems that sprang into existence in their day, and subsequently, were countenanced by the "original plan." It was, primarily, from the distinguished Mason just mentioned that originated, for the most part, the multitude of degrees and orders that made their appearance in Europe during first and second quarters of the 18th century. His first known effort to disregard the ancient charges, was an attempt to introduce (into England) the "Rite of Ramsey," in 1828. It consisted of six degrees, concluding with the Templar. He was a gentleman of great culture, and was early in sympathy with the mystic theologists of the day. This tendency to the mysterious induced him, as Mackey says, to repudiate the connection of Masonry with the operative art, and to associate it with the kings and nobles that went forth to the conquest of Palestine. Bro. Mackey gives his (Ramsey's) own words, but they are of too great length for a quotation. Being of an intensely aristocratic disposition, his theories met the approval of the dignitaries of those times; who, as it subsequently proved, seized upon his ideas to formulate a system of degrees and orders, without allusion to that which would be liable to carry the mind back to anything that would reveal the humble origin of the Craft.

A quotation from Bro. Mackey, vide his encyclopædia, 1879, pages 649, 650:

"The original system of Speculative Masonry consisted only of three symbolic "degrees, called, therefore, Ancient Craft Masonry. Such was the condition of "Freemasonry at the time of what is called the revival of 1717. Hence this was the "original Rite or approved usage, and so it continued in England until the year

" 1813, when, at the union of the two Grand Lodges, the 'Holy Royal Arch' was " declared to be a part of the system; and thus the English, or, as it is more com- " monly called, the York Rite, was made legitimately to consist of four degrees."

" But on the continent of Europe, the organization of new systems began at a " much earlier period; and by the invention of what are known as the high degrees " a multitude of Rites was established. All of those agreed in one important essen- " tial. They were built upon the three symbolic degrees, which, in every instance, " constituted the fundamental basis upon which they were erected. They were in- " tended as an expansion and development of the Masonic ideas contained. The " Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master's degrees were the porch through which " every initiate was required to pass before he could gain entrance into the inner " temple which had been erected by the founders of the Rite. They were the text, " and the high degrees the commentary."

" Hence arises the law, that whatever may be the constitution and teachings of " any Rite as to the higher degrees peculiar to it, the three symbolic degrees being " common to all the Rites, may visit and labor in a Master's lodge of every other " Rite. It is only after that degree is passed that the exclusiveness of each Rite " begins to operate."

" I have said that there has been a multitude of these Rites. Some of them " have only lived with their authors, and died when their paternal energy in foster- " ing them ceased to exert itself. Others have had a more permanent existence, and " still continue to divide the Masonic family, furnishing, however, only diverse " methods of attaining the same great end, and the acquisition of Divine Truth by " Masonic light. Ragon, in his *Tuilier General*, supplies us with the names of a " hundred and eight under the different titles of Rites, Orders and Academies. But " many of these are un-Masonic, being merely of a political, social or literary charac- " ter. The following catalogue embraces the most important of those which have " hitherto and still continue to arrest the attention of the Masonic student:

"1. York Rite.
2. Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.
3. French or Modern Rite.
4. American Rite.
5. Philosophic Scottish Rite.
6. Primitive Scottish Rite.
7. Reformed Rite.
8. Reformed Helvester Rite.
9. Fissler's Rite.
10. Schroder's Rite.
11. Rite of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes.
12. Rite of the Elect of Truth.
13. Rite of the Vielle Bru.
14. Rite of the Chapter of Clermont.

15. Pernetty's Rite.
16. Rite of the Blazing Star.
17. Chastanier's Rite.
18. Rite of the Philalethes.
19. Primitive Rite of the Philadelphians.
20. Rite of Martinism.
21. Rite of Brother Hinoch.
22. Rite of Migriam.
23. Rite of Memphis.
24. Rite of Strict Observance.
25. Rite of Lax Observance.
26. Rite of African Architects.
27. Rite of Brothers of Asia.
28. Rite of Perfection.
29. Rite of Elected Cohens.
30. Rite of the Emperors of the East and West.
31. Primitive Rite of Narborne.
32. Rite of the Order of the Temple.
33. Sweedish Rite.
34. Rite of Swedenborg.
35. Rite of Zimmendorf.
36. Egyptian Rite Cagliostro.
37. Rite of the Benificent Knights of the Holy City."

If our brethren of Massachusetts have in their hearts a purpose to extend the area of their guardianship, they will find, above, ample opportunity for their generosity.

Having found the origin of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and because of its prominence, it is proper that its parentage should be more clearly defined. Bro. Mackey's version of its permanent establishment, is this: "That in 1758 a body was organized in Paris, called the 'Council of Emperors of the East and West.'" Subsequently in 1761 this Council granted a patent to Stephen Morrin, permitting him to propogate the Rite on the Western Continent. The Rite at this time was made up of twenty-five degrees, concluding with S. P. R. S. After, or about the time of the organization of the Supreme Council at Charleston, 1801, the system was changed, and eight degrees added thereto, concluding with the 33d, and which is now the system universally practiced by that distinguished department of Masons.

In connection with the foregoing notice of degrees and rites, there are a few propositions to which attention is directed.

First, that in all the history of the symbolic lodge, of our mother tongue, excepting in the case of the Grand Lodge of England (in its anxiety to heal a scism between itself and the "Ancients,") and in one or two instances on this Continent,

has a Grand Lodge departed from immemorial law, by assuming control or direction of degrees and orders not originally embraced in the symbolic system.

Second, that such innovations have long since been repudiated; the Grand Lodges of English speaking jurisdictions, comprising a vast majority of the Masonry of the earth, being entirely free of alliances that cast any reflections upon the integrity and sovereign independence of the lodge.

Third, that there is nowhere to be found in the history of any sovereign and independent Grand Lodge, authority given to associations of Masons, outside the lodge, to practice any part or portion of its rituals.

Fourth, that the practice of employing the esoteric rituals, signs, grips, words and symbols of the lodge are indefensible usurpations, and ground work of error and contention.

Fifth, that a Grand Lodge is not remotely justified in recognizing any association of Masons over which it does not exercise supreme control, as "duly and regularly constituted Masonic bodies;" because it is without such authority eminating from the fundamental and original powers entering into its organization and constitution. Our weakness in the past, and inattention to the present, is now bearing its legitimate fruitage. Masons have been content to accept the theories, traditions and assumptions of Masonic fabricators, without regard to consequences that are now thrusting themselves upon their attention. Legitimate, primitive Masonry is the exclusive heritage of the lodge, and when Masons take any steps or adopt any policy that surrenders any inherent right thereof, they avow justification for disregarding the primary law that prohibits innovations upon the body of the Fraternity.

While disclaiming any intention to propound questions that are not pertinent to the subject, we would suggest, if it is not embraced within the logic of a regulation, that makes the Chapter, Commandery and bodies of the Scottish Rite, "duly and regularly constituted" Masonic bodies, that they are mantled with authority to assume any *rite* or *ceremonial* of the lodge? We do not believe that the lodge can vacate any right in this direction; neither do we for a moment imagine that this was the intention of our Massachusetts brethren; still, in time to come, when it is possible that Grand Lodges will be compelled to maintain their prerogatives, even to a separation from brethren who may insist upon authority to embrace the degrees of the Craft within other systems, will not the action of Massachusetts be cited as an apology for revolution? France first made the departure. A so-called Grand Orient was established combining the symbolic degrees with the Scottish Rite. This has been succeeded by other combinations of like character, particularly in the Spanish American States, and which the Masons of Illinois positively declined to acknowledge as legitimate Masonry.

It will be asked, if a Grand Lodge has not supervision over all the *Masonry* within its borders? It certainly has: it can and should, as we think, prohibit the employment of its rituals, by any association of men, notwithstanding such associa-

tion embraces Masons, exclusively; it can interdict the Chapter, Council, Commandery, or bodies of the Scottish Rite, from assuming any function of the lodge, either directly or indirectly; but we most emphatically deny its *Masonic* authority to recognize either or all as "duly and regularly constituted" Masonic organizations; because, as we have established by authorities that will not be questioned, they are not in any sense Masonic, except in so far as their membership is exclusively from the lodge.

The Grand Lodge could have said with great propriety that it recognized such sodalities as associations of Masons, and could have recommended to the Craft that others claiming its attention be ignored. Beyond this it is without *Masonic* powers, except as heretofore stated.

To another part of the subject. In a recent communication from Past Grand Master Robbins, of Illinois, he says: "This extraordinary action (Massachusetts) " finds no parallel in the history of Masonry in this country; and considering the " clear light in the face of which it was taken, never in the history of Masonry in any " country speaking our mother tongue. It is nothing less than the incorporation by " the Grand Lodge in its constitution of a formal recognition of associations of cer- " tain members of its lodges, acting under charters which it has not granted, employ- " ing rituals of which it knows nothing, and conducting their legislation free from " its control or supervision, as 'regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies,' con- " fessedly upon the ground that they are organizations for the practice of 'Masonic " mysteries.'"

"The Grand Lodge of Illinois knows nothing of any Masonic mysteries except " those taught and practiced in the lodges of its creation, and nothing of any Masonic " government except that under whose powers it itself exists, and which traces its " authority back in unbroken succession to the first Grand Lodge."

"Individual members of the Grand Lodge may have knowledge of rites and " so-called traditions claimed to be Masonic, but like a chain whose strength is only " equal to the strength of its weakest link, the Grand Lodge as a whole has, and can " have no knowledge of anything as Masonry that is not the possession of the " humblest member of its equal floor. Individual members may have knowledge of " forms of so-called Masonic government and of distinctions not a part of its system, " but the Grand Lodge as a body can admit no government and no distinctions save " those rooted in the ancient law to which it owes its own existence."

To impress the foregoing upon the minds of brethren, the following statistics are submitted, and found in our report on correspondence to Grand Commandery, 1883, page 52, and taken from tables prepared by Bro. Stephen Berry, Portland, Maine, for the same year:

The whole number of Master Masons in the United States and Canada,	579,826
The number of Chapter members,	131,751
The number of Commandery members,	59,835
The number of Scottish Rite members (estimated)	10,000

It follows, therefore, that less than twenty-three per cent. of the Craft know anything of the Chapter; that less than eleven per cent. know anything of the Commandery, and that less than *two per cent.* know anything of the Scottish Rite degrees, and for whom, presumably, the protection of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was invoked. Will Grand Secretaries and correspondents give these facts to the Craft? How do the brethren of a Grand Lodge relish the proposition that they are to be called upon (by an insignificant minority of their associates) to throw their arms around a *something* of which they know *nothing*, and at the expense of the subordination of law and landmark to the interests of associations with which they cannot, and do not, have remote official or membership intercourse?

A considerable space has been consumed in getting this matter squarely before the *Craft*. It has been written for *their* consideration and information, but not with the intention of doing injustice to any association of the Fraternity. Past Grand Master Robbins, in a review of Ohio, will renew his discussion of the subject. Past Grand Master Cregier will also make a contribution to this report, and possibly Bro. Brown, our predecessor.

A quotation is given from a letter of Brother Albert Pike, found on page 77, *Voice of Masonry*, January of the present year: "The Grand Constitutions *make* "*no provision for the government of Symbolic Lodges by Supreme Councils.* When "they were enacted, there were Grand Lodges everywhere; and it certainly was not "supposed that the Grand Lodges of Prussia would surrender their powers of "government to a Supreme Council. 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."

In conclusion we have to say:

(1) That Ancient Free Masonry, or Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry, has had an existence, both in primary and constitutional origin, long anterior to organizations now being recognized as "duly constituted Masonic bodies," and that the fundamental principle, which forbids innovations upon the body of the Fraternity, is as ancient as its constitutional life.

(2) That the lodge thus founded and organized cannot submit itself to, or accord protection to any other associations, composed though they may be of Masons; neither can it recognize such sodalities as duly constituted Masonic bodies.

(3) To recognize fraternities of which the lodge cannot know anything; and which, for the most part, are founded upon principles repulsive to the established and well defined and ancient axioms of the Craft, is an anomaly without precedent, and a reproach to Masonic intelligence.

(4) That Grand Lodges have been too long remiss in duty, in not interdicting those of their obediences from practicing its rituals in other associations of Masons, or from conveying such rituals, or nomenclature, in any other manner or form than that provided by the fundamental law of the lodge.

The annual communication was held in Boston, December 12th. Lodges largely represented. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Samuel C. Lawrence, is quite as much of general, as of local interest. General interest attaches to the following:

The present year brings with it the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Masonry, *organized under duly chartered authority*, in this State, and, as we have equally good reason to believe, in this country. In the early history of the colonies, the Masons residing in the scattered settlements were few in number, widely separated, and, of necessity, in a great measure debarred from the privileges of Fraternal association, and mutual help and sympathy. Although for many years meetings of Masons were unquestionably held for the purpose of Masonic work, conducted with more or less of form, it was not until July 30, 1733, that any organization was effected in this country *under chartered authority*. Upon the date mentioned, R. W. Bro. Henry Price, the "Father of Masonry in America," duly authorized by a Commission or Deputation, dated April 30, 1733, from Viscount Montague, Grand Master of Masons in England, in his capacity as Provincial Grand Master, formed and opened in Boston, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, on King Street, a Provincial Grand Lodge, and regularly organized it by the appointment of a Deputy Grand Master and other officers. The work of organization was duly performed, and the legality of the foundation of this Grand Lodge rests upon undisputed historical evidence; and just as unquestionably its date of precedence antedates that of every other Grand Lodge of Masons in America.

He congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the "unprecedented prosperity in all that concerns the interests of the Craft" of his jurisdiction. In another paragraph he says, that "Masonry has a sound constitution, and an obstinate vitality. Little fitted by nature for offensive warfare, it has inexhaustable powers of endurance, and it has found its best bulwarks in the purity of its aims."

One of the most remarkable features of his three years administration, is the total liquidation of Grand Lodge indebtedness. Last year his exertions in this direction were particularly noticed; and knowing personally of his indomitable perseverance, we were somewhat prepared for the announcement that his efforts to relieve his Grand Body of financial perplexity, had been crowned with success. To get rid of a burden of one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars within three years, is a feat in persistent financiering that is certain to commend Bro. Lawrence to the gratitude of Massachusetts Masons, at the same time furnishing an example to other presiding officers that will reflect the possibilities of industry and devotion to duty.

The Grand Master notices the death of several aged Masons—the majority of them having seen more than sixty years' service in the Fraternity. Brother John Bryant Atwell was born February, 1787; made a Mason in 1810, dying October 27, 1883—*seventy-three years* a Mason.

The visitations of Bro. Lawrence were numerous. He seems to have given the entire jurisdiction his personal attention.

The customary list of healings are found, and of the character noticed in our report of last year.

Bro. Lawrence forcibly suggests that lodges keep their property insured. Our opinion is, where a lodge neglects a matter of so much importance, that, in the event of loss by fire, it should not receive a particle of sympathy, material or otherwise. In his comments upon lodge finances, he favors life memberships, but is of the correct opinion that funds coming from this source should be a "fair equivalent for exemption from dues," and should be made a permanent fund, and not thoughtlessly expended for current expenses.

Bro. Lawrence concludes an able and exhaustive paper thus:

I have elsewhere felicitated you upon the general prosperity of our beloved Institution in every part of the commonwealth. In my observations within the lodges I have been struck by the lively interest with which Masonic work is now prosecuted, and by the elevated character of Masonic membership. I am confident that, within the last few years, great progress has been made, not only in these particulars, but in improved methods of managing the practical business of the lodges, and in broader views of the scope of Masonry itself. While we preserve our love for the old traditions, and keep faithful to the fundamental ideas of Masonry, we must not forget that men, manners, habits of life, and social conditions are constantly changing, and that it is the province of wisdom to keep the Institution in just relations with new surroundings. Growth and progress are the law of life and health, and I venture to repeat the remark which I made in my first address, that "Masonry cannot afford to stand still."

I can truly say that my love for this Institution has grown with my better knowledge of the service it is rendering to the communities in which it exists, by promoting human amenity and social sympathy, and I rejoice that it has been my good fortune to share its fellowship and enjoy its benign teachings. In severing my official connection with the Grand Lodge I invoke the blessing of Divine Providence upon its labor for the good of the Craft; and my best wishes will ever go forth for the prosperity of our beloved Institution, and for the welfare of its members.

The hour having arrived for the election of Grand Officers, it was suggested by R. W. Bro. Fay, that he be permitted to present the merits of one of the candidates for the Grand Mastership, notably upon the ground that freedom of speech should not be restricted. On the other hand it was correctly and successfully maintained that the precedent would be dangerous to the harmony of the body. Illinois does not tolerate anything of the kind, either in Grand or constituent bodies.

A stated communication was held in Boston, December 27. Grand Officers elected at the preceding annual communication were installed. After transacting business of local interest, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to *refreshment*. The customary speeches were made by distinguished brethren. Grand Master Bingham, of North Carolina, and Past Grand Master Butler, of Vermont, were guests.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters present a pleasant picture of the jurisdiction.

M. W. Abraham Hathaway Howland, Jr., Boston, Grand Master.

R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA, 1884.

To R. W. Brother, William G. Scott, the new Grand Secretary, we tender our obligations for, not only a very creditable abstract of proceedings of his Grand Lodge, but for the energy displayed in getting them early before his brethren, at home and abroad. Grand Lodge met on the 13th February, and we are at work, reviewing, the 5th of May. It is to be hoped that this example of Bro. Scott may attract the attention of many older jurisdictions.

An emergent communication was held in the city of Brandon, August 27, Most Worshipful Bro. John H. Bell presiding. The corner-stone of a new Masonic edifice was laid, the exercises concluding with pleasant speeches by the Grand Master and other brethren.

The Grand Master, in his annual address, records a fraternal tribute to the memory of a Most Worshipful Brother, the Rev. Dr. William Clarkson Clark, first Grand Master of the jurisdiction. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, October 28, 1834, and died in Belleville, Ontario, October 16, 1883. Brother Bell speaks of his labors in organizing the Grand Lodge and securing its recognition from sister Grand Bodies.

Six new lodges were organized during the past year. We have so frequently alluded to this subject, that we hope to be pardoned for again reminding Grand Masters and Grand Lodges of the danger of over-production. Masonry can no more successfully endure an excess of lodges than can manufacturing flourish with a surplus of production, or a real estate craze with more valuable corner lots than is demanded for the business of a community. It should not be forgotten that the successful growth of Masonry is governed by the same general laws that obtain in all other departments of life's activities.

The Grand Master visited a considerable number of lodges, and, of course, royally entertained.

He alludes to the defalcation of a former Grand Secretary, the predecessor of Bro. Scott. As soon as his crime was discovered, he "went south"—adding to the measure of his criminality by leaving his family to be cared for. Of course, we know nothing of the circumstances attending the wrong, but will wager a trifle that *whisky* is the shoal upon which the poor fool stranded. He was subsequently expelled from the Fraternity. Bro. Bell concludes an admirable paper with thoughts that always engage the attention of considerate Masons:

> Money can buy many things, both good and evil; but all the wealth of the world cannot buy one real genuine friend, and could not repay us the loss of one. We are but foolish spendthrifts if we let one friend drop off through inattention, or let one thrust another aside, or if we hold aloof from one for petty jealousy or heedless slight. One good friend, or one true Masonic brother is not to be weighed against the jewels of earth. Will you lose one because he is unkind or unjust to you? Will you not remember your own failings and forgive him? If there come coolness or unkindness be-

tween you do not revile him behind his back, but come face to face and have an explanation Life is too short to quarrel in or to carry black thoughts of friend or brother. Come together quickly before love grows cold; clasp hands and let the past be, for a friend or brother is too precious to be lightly thrown aside. A new one will not come for the calling, nor make up for the old one if he does come.

Surrounded by our symbols, sanctified by antiquity, we are taught wise and useful lessons. I need not repeat to you in detail what those lessons are. No one who devotes himself to them can ever regret it, for those lessons, if well learned and practiced will enable him to bear adversity without impatience, and prosperity without arrogance or vanity. Teach him to cherish loving kindness for his fellows, judge charitably of their actions, and unjustly censuring no one's opinions, he may enjoy the blessings of the warm, cordial sympathies of a genuine brotherhood.

The Grand Master thought that four consecutive years of service should release him from further official responsibility; but his brethren thought otherwise. They are to be congratulated upon their good sense.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are interesting exhibits of the general prosperity of the Craft of the jurisdiction. R. W. Brother, Alfred Pearson, of the First District, is particularly elaborate. He laments the non-attendance of older members of lodges, and asks a remedy. Don't worry. Lodges like churches, and other benevolent institutions, have periods of declension. It is rare indeed that men can devote their entire energies to any particular line of charity, or moral activity. Notwithstanding their hearts may be in constant sympathy with the lodge, they have cares and responsibilities that have prior claims upon attention. Our thirty-six years of connection with the Fraternity has not disturbed our zeal for its welfare; nevertheless, our attendance on lodge is limited to a few meetings of the year. Old age, and infirmities of the flesh are creeping upon us apace; therefore we cannot, as in years gone by, respond to every call, or to every wish to be in active co-operation with the brethren. Masonry *is not dependent upon any one man, or upon any set of men for its perpetuity.* It never has employed missionaries—its principles are its advocates and *bulwarks*, because they lie at the very foundations of our civilization, and necessarily attracts the attention of good men, if the local lodge reflects its professions in the lives of its members. It is too true that lodges are often planted in localities barren of material for its support, and as a consequence cannot have a useful existence. These will become a detriment and burden, and a reproach to a Grand Lodge, but the Institution *will live*, notwithstanding. We would advise that lodges have entertainments three or four times a year. Get family and friends to your quarters, if for nothing more than a friendly lunch, concluding with speech and song. We never knew such gatherings fail in interesting a locality.

Other District officers make excellent reports.

The financial statement shows Grand Lodge to be in comparatively easy circumstances. Why not indulge in a report on correspondence?

That African Lodge, (Morocco) Al Moghreb Al Aksa, No. 18, made returns.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows a gain of 283 in membership of lodges for the past year. Chartered lodges, 22; lodges U. D., 6.

M. W. John Headley Bell, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN, 1884.

A special communication was held July 4, 1883, in Eaton, to put in place the memorial stone of a new judicial edifice, better known as a Court House. The ceremonial was under the direction of M. W. Bro. C. F. R. Bellows.

Another special was held in the city of Flint, July 25th, to perform a like ceremony for a new music hall, Bro. Arthur M. Clark, acting Grand Master. M. W. George H. Durand, Past Grand Master, delivered an oration on Art. We would like to hear Brother "Hugh" expatiate upon Myrtis, Pindar, and the beautiful Corinna.

A special was held in Adrian, Dec. 2, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. William L. Greeley.

M. W. Bro. Bellows, Grand Master, presided at the dedication of the hall of Vassar Lodge, No. 163.

The fortieth annual communication convened in Kalamazoo, January 22. Grand officers all present, with a large representation from lodges.

Aside from all these, the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Bellows, was happy in the presence of fifteen Past Grand Masters. We notice from his address, that a dispensation is necessary if a lodge wishes to change its quarters from one block to another within the same corporate limits. If a charter is granted for a lodge to be located in Chicago, it is at liberty, at will, to change location within the municipality.

The Grand Master did not object to the organization of three new lodges.

The charter of one lodge was arrested, and authority given two others to consolidate.

Bro. Bellows thought that petitioners for the degrees—two were each minus an eye, one upon crutches, another short a finger and thumb, and still another with legs

of unequal length—should not be accepted. He also came to the conclusion that a Fellow Craft should not be advanced, who was found, after passing, suffering from epilepsy. He quotes a *portion* of the ancient charges upon the question of physical disabilities, but omits its qualifications.

He objects to the occupancy of quarters with associations not Masonic. Upon inquiry he has found sixty-two lodges thus fixed. Well, we could never see impropriety in this matter. This is what he says, however:

Considering these figures, I cannot refrain from saying that the proportion of the lodges in the State occupying halls with bodies not allied to Masonry is very much larger than it ought to be. Not that any account is taken of the matter of unsuitable publicity of the affairs of the lodge which is thus almost unavoidably involved, but, as it seems to me, it indicates the prevalence of a condition of weakness among the lodges that is to be deplored. Weakness is the parent, in the first place, of joint occupancy, and then joint occupancy breeds weakness. It has been said that "no house was ever built large enough for two families;" and it is usually only families in straitened circumstances that occupy together.

Different denominations in religion occupying jointly the same house of worship is an analogous case. It betokens weakness somewhere, and prompts the suggestion whether one or more of the different organizations might not better cease altogether, and unite in a single strong society. I doubt not that the same principle holds true as between Masons and the half score of other secret orders with which we seem to be so largely mixed up. If we cannot exist except as bolstered up in bed by Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, United Workmen and Grangers, then, for one, I say let us die and be done with it. We never can be well and strong so long as we consent to be propped up in this way. The vitality alone by which we can really live and thrive must be purely our own and not another's.

The Grand Lodge responded thus:

Resolved, That no lodge shall be permitted to occupy a lodge room in conjunction with any other society or organization which is not Masonic; *provided*, that in case of destruction of a lodge room by fire the Grand Master may, in his discretion, grant to a lodge permission to occupy a hall or room occupied by another society, for a period not exceeding six months; *and provided, further*, that in cases where lodges now existing find it impossible to procure separate lodge rooms, the Grand Master shall grant permission to such lodges to occupy their present quarters until there is an opportunity to rent separate quarters; *provided, further*, that a lodge having an existing lease or contract for occupancy in connection with another organization not Masonic, shall be permitted to occupy their present quarters until the termination of such lease or contract.

Resolved, That each lodge in this jurisdiction now occupying a hall in connection with any other association not Masonic, is hereby ordered, on or before April first next, to furnish to the Grand Master under seal of the lodge, a statement of the terms and conditions of the lease, contract or agreement, by virtue of which such joint occupancy exists and the date upon which such lease, agreement or tenancy shall expire.

The Grand Master is thoroughly opposed to appeals by lodges to sister organizations for aid. One had, contrary to the convictions of Bro. Bellows, insisted upon so doing, and was promptly disciplined for contempt, in not replying to his advice upon the subject.

The "Grand Lodge of Victoria" applied for recognition. Referred to Committee on Correspondence.

The Grand Master reported a large number of decisions. He thinks that dimit terminates membership, and can only apply to Master Masons; is of the opinion that

an investigating committee (upon a petition) cannot report by proxy, through the Secretary; and, in accordance with local law, as we suppose, decides that an objection to advancement is without remedy. It is an unfraternal law that permits a member to assail the character of one of his own household, a *Mason*, without giving opportunity for defense.

It is to be regretted that the Grand Master would justify depletion of the resources of the Grand Body. It is now prosperous, because the country is active in commerce and trade; but when financial revulsion makes its appearance, the lodge suffers. If our advice is of any importance, we would encourage an accumulation that will ultimately relieve lodges of contributions; but we think it a want of wisdom to reduce resources without anything to fall back upon when stringency and adversity appear.

Brother Bellows refers to the decease of several distinguished brethren of our country, including Past Grand Masters of Michigan, William L. Greeley and George C. Monroe.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Innes, is a clear, concise paper, and must have been amply appreciated by the Grand Lodge.

The "Grand Lodge of Peru" was accorded recognition, and upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence—Bro. Innes again. We have heretofore understood, that the lodges of this organization were the creations of lawful Grand Lodges of the Craft; but upon reading the report of the committee, we feel it possible that we have been misled; because Bro. Innes says, "At this meeting (for organization of the Grand Lodge of Peru) the accredited representatives of five lodges of York Rite Masons, which up to that time had been under the jurisdiction of the so-called Supreme Council of A. & A. S. Rite met, and after full discussion of the matter, proceeded to organize a Grand Lodge of the York Rite," &c.

If our inference from the foregoing is correct, and if it is a fact that the lodges mentioned are the creations of the Supreme Council of Peru, how was it possible for our distinguished brother to consistently submit the conclusion, that that body could legitimately assume the functions of a Grand Lodge? Do you assume that there is any authority, Bro. Innes, beyond a constitutional Grand Lodge, to establish lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry?

Following up this same subject, the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, recommending the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," is an abnormity that is not at all creditable to so enlightened a jurisdiction; and it is a mystery how such brethren as McCurdy, Metcalf, and others, could sit still and permit a paper to be indorsed, that, intentionally or otherwise, suppresses facts that lie at the foundation of the whole question of the legitimacy of the body that has been recognized as having been lawfully constituted. A few of the misrepresentations and fallacies of the paper will be noticed. The committee say:

We find that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was formed Dec 3, 1877, by representatives of twelve lodges, accredited to be eight of Scotch and four of Irish register, and that they elected at that time, as their Grand Master, the Hon. James Farnell.

That, previous to its formation, notice of the intention to so form the Grand Lodge in question was given to the Masonic world in general as early as July, 1877, and particularly so to the Mother Grand Lodges; that the lodges in the colony were requested to join in and assist at the conventions called for such purpose; and, though all did not do so, those which did so meet finally organized and constituted the said Grand Lodge of New South Wales, though not till December was the step consummated.

It appears that much consideration was given the subject matter before they formed their Grand Lodge, and beside giving a general notice of their intentions, they corresponded with different Grand Lodges ere they had fairly organized, and that everything connected with their proceedings seems to have been done in a legal manner, and in consonance with Masonic law and usage, as practiced in such cases.

At the time of the formation of said Grand Lodge of New South Wales, Masonry, there, was under the control of three Grand Lodges, viz: the Grand Lodge of England, and of Ireland, and of Scotland, and they each had their provincial Grand Lodge, and were each presided over by a District Grand Master, with limited authority, who received his appointment from the Grand Master of the —his—Mother Grand Lodge.

Concealment of facts is the most mischievous kind of prevarication. Why did not the committee tell the Grand Lodge that there were more than *eighty* lodges within the Province of New South Wales, at the time the so-called Grand Lodge was organized? Why was not the brethren informed that the *twelve* lodges that entered into the organization, assumed jurisdiction of the entire Province, and that about *sixty eight* of its lodges were expected to yield obedience to an insignificant minority? Is this the law of representative organization that obtains *in every Grand and subordinate lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry upon the Globe*, Michigan included?

The committee once more stultifies itself by an attempt to convey the impression that because the large majority of lodges had been notified of the movement, that, as a sequence, they should have conformed to the conclusions of the minority!! We would not for a moment regard the claims or opinions of the Mother Grand Lodges, if a majority of their constituents in New South Wales had determined upon a government for themselves; but we can never countenance a bare-faced assumption, which, if proper in this case, is just as justifiable in the government of a lodge or Grand Lodge. More than all this, it has been the crystalized common law of our continental Masonry for more than a century, that a majority of lodges, not less than three, are authorized to establish Grand Lodges in States and Territories not thus occupied. This is said to be an American doctrine, exclusively. Well, so be it. The Symbolic Masonry of the Continent comprises a vast majority of the Masonry of the world, and it has a perfect right to determine that *oligarchies* shall not have any influence in the government of the Craft, whether made up of Grand Orients or puerile minorities of lodges. We have the same respect for one as the other.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. G. W. Robertson, is an interesting production. He has held forty-eight schools of instruction. Two hundred and two Masters, seventy-eight Senior Wardens, sixty-seven Junior Wardens, one hundred and

seventy-two Secretaries, and one hundred and forty-four Senior Deacons have attended. He also inspected two hundred and thirty-one records. There is something tangible in work like this.

In the matter of consolidation of lodges, the correct principle was arrived at, that this merging of lodges could not be perfected except upon the unanimous vote of members interested. There is too much detail embraced in the regulation to give it in these pages.

The Grand Lodge concluded that when a Past Grand Master was Master of a lodge, the mileage and per diem should be the property of the Senior or Junior Wardens in attendance.

The report on correspondence, by R. W. Brother William P. Innes, is of less proportions than usual, but quite as interesting as his former productions. We would be glad if he gave us more of his well matured thoughts, however. It, as it seems to us, is unpardonable in his Grand Lodge, to refuse a reputable salary to one who is of so much credit to his jurisdiction as Secretary and Correspondent. Of course it is none of our business if he labors without a cent of compensation; still, we feel at liberty to utter *our* growl, because of our former associations with the bailiwick.

Bro. Innes is hostile to perpetual jurisdiction. We gave this subject a little attention in reviewing Arizona, and we wish he would give the world *his* reasons "for the faith that is in him." We submit that it is not an argument, very conclusive, to say with Grand Master Carter, Idaho, "there is no justice in it." *Why?* we ask. Justice in Masonry, in this connection, is a regard for the convictions of a brother, rather than in pandering to the aspirations of a profane.

He notices the prayer of Grand Chaplain, Rev. Brother Gilham, and is of the opinion that it had peculiar application to the writer, Cregier, Barnard and others of Illinois. Well, he is not far from the truth; nevertheless, our Chaplain never wastes breath over State officers, Masons though they be.

Bro. Innes quotes liberally from the address of Grand Master Browning, and the conclusions of our Committee on Jurisprudence. His estimate of our work is abundantly appreciated. He coincides with our position in the Massachusetts departure. It is a pleasure to know that he stands squarely by the Craft in this matter. His attention is directed to our present report on that subject.

Here is good advice:

> To show how far some good-meaning brothers will tread "forbidden ground," we give proposed amendments to constitution offered by Bro. McKean. If the good brother will show us any authority that any Grand Lodge has to recognize anything but the degrees of its own, we would be glad to know it. All other Masonic (so-called) bodies take shelter under the wing of Grand Lodges, but the mother knows not her children except to treat them kindly. Grand Lodges cannot discipline those other so-called Masonic bodies, and, in fact, ought not to know them at all. Our advice is, let fire alone or take the chances of getting burnt, my good Bro. McKean.

M. W. Arthur M. Clark, Lexington, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1884.

Grand Lodge held its ninety-seventh annual communication January 8th. Eighty-one lodges present by their representatives; two hundred and five in the jurisdiction. Lodge register shows that three hundred and eighty-four bodies have had an existence.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Robert Bingham, opens his address with a suggestive reference to the mythology of the Ancients. He says:

Janus, the old Roman god of Gates and Entrances, was always represented with two faces, one looking forward and the other looking backward, and the Romans consecrated the month which stood at the entrance of their year to this double-faced god of gates, who was worshipped at the beginning of each new year with ceremonies in which the old and the new, the past and the future, each had an important share, though the more costly offerings were made before the face of the god which looked towards the future. The physical empire of the old Roman is with last year's snow, but his intellectual empire remains. January, the month of Janus, the double-faced, stands at the entrance of the year of all civilized men, and all civilized men unconsciously pay homage to the idea embodied by the Roman in his new year's sacrifices to his double-faced god of gates. Our time of meeting hitherto being in the margin of the old year, has perhaps connected us and our legislation more with the past than with the future. Meeting as we do from henceforward in the margin of the new year, let us stand with faces turned to the FUTURE rather than to the past; and while we should never forget the ancient landmarks, we should press forward with renewed zeal towards the things which are before, where alone we can hope to gain the prize of our high calling.

The Grand Master makes of record a fraternal tribute to the Masonry of R. W. Brother, William T. Kennedy, Junior Grand Warden. He died in early life, much lamented. He also notes the decease of Past Grand Master, John H. Wheeler.

The following, under decisions, are peculiar:

The only decision involving any question which has not been settled already was this, that a lodge U. D. and the nearest chartered lodge shall have concurrent jurisdiction over candidates for degrees, just as two chartered lodges in the same town have; for, if the absence of "territorial jurisdiction" be construed to include jurisdiction over candidates, the very purpose for which the embryonic lodge gets a dispensation may be defeated, and no report of those "initiated, passed and raised," which the face of the dispensation requires, can be made. This decision was suggested by the claim which a chartered lodge made of jurisdiction over a candidate who was in the prospective jurisdiction of a lodge U. D., and who had petitioned for the degrees to be conferred by said lodge.

INTERPRETATION OF THE EDICT OF THE LAST GRAND LODGE RESPECTING THOSE EXCLUDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

As the edict of the last Grand Lodge respecting those excluded for non-payment of dues was thought by some very prominent brethren to be unconstitutional, as interfering with the rights of membership in subordinate lodges, I caused the following circular to be sent to all the lodges:

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER OF MASONS IN NORTH CAROLINA,
BINGHAM SCHOOL, April 15th, 1883, A. L., 5883.

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge at its last annual communication adopted the following edict (page 32 of proceedings of 1882), to-wit:

* * * "Any member dismembered (for non-payment of dues), shall be restored to membership by the payment of the full amount that may have accrued prior to and during the time of his dismemberment, unless the latter be remitted by vote of the lodge; and this amendment, as to restoration to membership, shall apply to members heretofore excluded for non-payment of dues."

And Whereas, This edict may be so construed as to deprive the subordinate lodges of the ancient right to vote upon the petitions for membership:

Be it Known, That it was not the intention of the Grand Lodge to deprive the subordinate lodges of this ancient, inalienable and invaluable right, and this ruling is hereby communicated to the subordinate lodges for their guidance in this important matter.

R. BINGHAM, *Grand Master.*

As to the first, the jurisdiction of a lodge U. D., in Illinois, is of force at its constitution—both territorial and personal.

Regarding the edict of the Grand Master, a correct understanding of it cannot be arrived at, in the absence of a knowledge of what is implied by the terms of either "exclusion" or "dismemberment." If it be a fact that exclusion or dismemberment (as in suspension) deprives a Mason of the rights and privileges of the Fraternity, we can understand why it would be impossible that he regain membership without the assent of the body; but do not understand that a member, simply suspended of membership for non-payment of dues, should not be permitted to resume it upon payment, without the vote of the body. If memory is not at fault, it is our impression that in jurisdictions where the latter penalty is imposed, the delinquent reinstates himself by liquidating claims against him.

The Grand Master is very much impressed with courtesies extended him by the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in December last. Others have been equally gratified with the magnificent hospitality of the Masons of that bailiwick.

Brother Bingham represents the Fraternity of his jurisdiction, as fairly prosperous. Nine new lodges have been organized, and four resuscitated. He thinks this an improvement upon preceding years, and wisely suggests that the brethren look forward, rather than lament over the past. He next directs attention to the Orphan Asylum. This institution has been a great care, but since its doors have been thrown open to others than the orphans of the Fraternity, the State has contributed $5,000 per annum, to its support. It seems to be upon a sound financial basis, and doing a good work.

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Donald W. Bain, submitted a concise report. Total receipts for the year, $3,411.25.

Brother J. H. Mills, superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, gives an elaborate statement of its affairs. Total receipts, $14,308.87, disbursements, $12,851.67. Number of inmates, 125.

Past Grand Master, John McCormick, introduced an amendment to the Code, "striking out the words '*fifty cents per capita annually for each member reported on the annual returns*, and insert in lieu thereof the words *fifteen dollars, annually.*'" It was not adopted. Did this mean a contribution from each member?

An amendment to the Code was offered, striking out the words, "by a majority of the lodge." Turning to the reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence, it is found, that appeals from decisions of Masters are tolerated, and that a majority vote

can reject his conclusions. This is something new, except that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky permits appeals from the decisions of its Grand Masters. There is not any foundation for the practice in any ancient or general laws of the Fraternity, of which we have any knowledge,

No report on correspondence, but it is gratifying to know that the paper will be forthcoming another year.

M. W. Robert Bingham, Bingham School, Grand Master.

R. W. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE, 1883.

Seven months after the annual communication of October 3, we receive printed proceedings. The Grand Lodge was wise in directing that the printer or whoever is responsible for the delay, complete the work in sixty days.

A special communication was held January 18th, and a lodge hall dedicated. The M. W. John F. Saulsbury, Grand Master, officiating. His oration is not published. A second special communication was held June 28th, and another hall dedicated, to "universal benevolence." Brother Saulsbury, again officiated.

The seventy-seventh annual communication assembled in Wilmington, October 3d. Twenty-one lodges represented.

The Grand Master opens up the address with considerable of a disquisition upon the antiquity of the Craft, the grandeur of its founders—the "good, true and noble men" that had a being cotemporaneous with the "very earliest dawn of civilization." It is pleasant to look back upon a long line of distinguished and virtuous ancestry; but in this busy age of the world, neither men or institutions can rely upon success simply because of respectable lineage. A Craftsman can indulge in a little justifiable pride in tracing the foot prints of the Fraternity; but this will not justify expectations, that the many bright pages of its history is a guarantee for the future, in the minds of sensible men. If we go to a banker for an accommodation, he don't spend a moment in investigating our parentage. He wants to know of our ability and disposition to pay at maturity; or as Past Grand Master Hawley (banker) would put it, "let's see your collats."

The future of Masonry is with ourselves, and those that follow. If we, in our day and generation fairly represent its principles, all the adverse forces of the period

cannot overthrow the organization or impair its usefulness; but if recreant to our trusts, we are just as vulnerable as any institution, false to its professions. In justice to Brother Saulsbury, we present a paragraph from his address:

It has witnessed, in its long and eventful career and its grand march for the amelioration and exaltation of mankind to the highest plane of civilization, kingdoms, empires and republics, rise, flourish and prosper for a while and then perish and fall amidst contention, war and carnage, with untold and countless millions squandered to gratify the false ambition of human vanity at the shrine of fancied worth. But, notwithstanding, Masonry is coeval with civilization and has suffered persecution, it will continue to exist as long as FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY and FRATERNAL LOVE remain tenets of the Order. It has won the golden opinion of all right thinking, moral people who have examined critically its excellent tenets and maxims, and to its praise be it said that its laurels have not been won in the arena of military or civil discord, strife and contention. War and bloody strife never have had place in its peaceful precincts. Its victories have not been upon the bloody battlefield, for its banner has ever been the olive branch of peace, and its greatest and noblest aim has been to elevate to the highest standard not only its devotees, but mankind at large. Its monuments are scattered over all lands, and consists in the magnificent temples it has erected where its adherents pay homage to the Great Architect of the Universe and in the blessings it bestows upon the needy and afflicted. Such are some of its benefits and monuments. If the world had but followed its teachings instead of persecuting its worthy members, if mankind had but listened to and been guided by its beautiful lessons of morality drawn from the Book of Life instead of following after such false and pernicious teachers as Voltaire and Ingersoll, it would have long since erected an altar to the living God upon every hill-top, and a place of learning in every neighborhood. But Masonry, despite persecution, has, through FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, TEMPERANCE and JUSTICE, withstood the ravages of time, and to-day encircles the globe, while its devotees are among the most moral, cultured and honored of the world.

The Grand Master represents a majority of the lodges of his bailiwick, prosperous. A few are, as in all jurisdictions, cold and indifferent. He thinks that Masters and Wardens should know something. Quite true. A Master that cannot work his lodge is of no importance, but is a drag and reproach. A good lodge can endure a figure-head for a year, but not too often. A mule attired in silk, will still bray.

The Grand Master declined a dispensation to permit a lodge to elect officers at other dates than provided by its by-laws; because he does not find authority in the organized laws of the Grand Lodge. It is rare that such prerogative of a Grand Master is questioned. This action of Bro. Saulsbury was approved.

He decided (concurred in) that a "lodge, in the name of the lodge, can give a fair, entertainment, or any other respectable amusement by which it will derive a benefit." The decision is rather broad, because there is wide margin for difference of opinion, as to what might be considered "respectable." He also comes to the conclusion that the absence of the index finger of the left hand was a bar to the degrees.

The Grand Master alludes to the loss of R. W. Brother James P. Hayes, Grand Treasurer. He pays a flattering tribute to his memory.

Bro. Saulsbury winds up his discourse by declining to be a candidate for re-election. His modesty did not avail, and he was again placed in the Oriental Chair.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"Only *Actual Past Masters*, who have been regularly elected and installed Masters of their lodges, representing the same in the Grand Lodge, the officers of the Grand Lodge for the time being, and all permanent members, are eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge, and no one shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master more than three years in any period of six, *provided, however*, the Grand Master may appoint a Master Mason Grand Chaplain, he being a Minister of the Gospel and a member in good standing in a subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction, but he shall not, by virtue of said appointment, be eligible to any elective office in the Grand Lodge."

The following sensible resolution also found favor:

Resolved, That in all applications for any or all the three degrees of Masonry, by dispensation, five dollars shall accompany said application, to be paid by the applicant in addition to his initiation fee, one dollar of which shall be paid to the Grand Secretary as his fee, and the balance go into the fund of the Grand Lodge.

The chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, Brother T. N. Williams, made an apology for not preparing a review.

The report of the Grand Treasurer represents finances healthy.

M. W. John F. Saulsbury, Dover, Grand Master.

R. W. William S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA, 1884.

The seventy-second annual communication was held in New Orleans, February 11th. It is painful to know that our distinguished friend, R. W. James C. Batchelor, Grand Secretary, was absent on account of illness, and that he has been indisposed for some months. He has the ardent wishes of the brotherhood everywhere for his speedy recovery. Brother Richard Lambert acted, in Grand Lodge, in his behalf.

The M. W. Grand Master, Brother James Louis Lobdell, presided over a large representation of lodges and Past Grand dignitaries. In addressing Grand Lodge, he did not indulge in senseless platitude or fulsome glorification. He says, in a word, that "nothing has occurred to mar the harmony or diminish the prosperity of Louisiana Masonry." Not a particle of mawkish sentimentalism is to be found in anything he enunciates. He first, as he should, notices the decease of several brethren of his jurisdiction, together with the death of Past Grand Master William B. Simpson, of the Grand Lodge of Canada. His obituary notice of R. W. Brother David Leatherman, suggests features of character that *never fail* of making men *Masons*.

"Brother Leatherman was an earnest and devoted Mason. He loved the ritual, and was proficient in it. He was fond of imparting instruction in the work, and was remarkably successful in his endeavor to keep his charge perfect in its performance. His district was of great territorial extent, but the exposure and fatigue incident to the faithful discharge of his duty never disheartened him."

"The watchword of his life was duty, and he did his part cheerily, with a good heart and a strong will. He healed dissensions and aroused emulation wherever he went. A thoroughly pious man, holding his religion in more esteem than aught else, he was profoundly impressed with the truths of Masonic science and the beauty of its teachings. As he advanced in age, he more than once requested to be relieved of the great burden of his office, but the solicitations of successive Grand Masters, who appreciated his aid, and learned to rely upon it, induced him to hold fast to active duty until the very last."

"We have lost a sterling good man; the Grand Lodge one of its ablest officers, and the community of his residence a venerable and dearly loved friend."

The foregoing is a portrature of character resting in the essential, primary and organic principles of the Institution; and but for such as these, Masonry would be but a ghastly imposition upon credulity. We do not have a particle of faith in conventional professions, constantly being sandwiched by acts that entail reproach in *any* relation of life. The strength, support and bulwarks of the Fraternity are in the *lives we live*. There is nothing of sentimentalism in this, brethren. Every man, Mason or non-Mason, is under profound obligations to make his existence upon earth a contribution to the elevation of his race. He can do this without any draft upon purse or good sense. Whoever heard of a man paying *money* to be an honorable citizen, walking through life in the fondness of duty to his Creator? On the other hand, whoever saw a man preferring slum to temple, that it did not cost both money and a useful existence to gratify a morbid disposition to leave behind him the slimy vestments of profligacy and pollution. Do lives such as these add to the sum of human welfare? Can a true *Mason* be a passive, unresisting witness of the defilement of indispensable avenues to "that purity of life and rectitude of conduct so essentially necessary to his gaining admission into the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides?" Call up the life of Bro. Leatherman for a response

The Grand Master recommends the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Mexico." Masonry in that Republic is in confusion, and we have yet to see any organization therein that should be taken into the fraternal circle. If it is correctly understood, all the lodges of this organization have their origin in the Supreme Council 33° of that country. Another "Grand Lodge" has been found in Vera Cruz, composed of lodges deriving their existence from the "Grand Lodge of Colon," Cuba. There may be others in existence of which we know nothing; but we would advise our Mexican brethren, that Ancient Craft Masonry cannot know anything of lodges that do not derive their authorization from an independent

sovereign Grand Lodge. Neither a Supreme Council or Grand Orient (as we understand the latter) have remote lawful authority in the premises, *neither do the lodges of their creation.* Both the Northern and Southern Supreme Councils of the United States recognize this fact; and as the latter is unquestionably the Mother Supreme Council of the world, it can do a great service to *Masonry* by instructing its progeny in the truths of history and the law of the *original Craft.* We would advise our Mexican brethren to at once abandon usurpation, and go to legal Grand Lodges for authority; then, when three or more lodges are formed, organize a Grand Lodge that is certain to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the legitimate Grand Lodges of the world. Attention is invited to the report of the Committee on Correspondence, which is given entire for the information of the Craft. It will be seen that the committee are not adverse to the recognition of Grand Lodges made up of lodges, the creation of Supreme Councils, or Grand Orients, the former being the governing body. From this we dissent positively and emphatically, notwithstanding the "Grand Lodge of Mexico" was recognized.

Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, under the direction of that faithful Mason and officer, Bro. Hamburger, receives the attention of the Grand Master. It is a gratification to know that the Grand Lodge, appreciating the services of the meritorious brother, not only voted him a gold medal, but also adopted a series of resolutions that must have filled his heart with justifiable pride.

The finances of the Grand Body are on the mend. At a reasonable estimate its property is said to be worth $162,000; indebtedness, $42,000.

Brother Lobdell has been an active, efficient officer, and deserves well of his brethren.

From the report of the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. D. R. Graham, we find that two lodges have consolidated by throwing up their charters and organizing under dispensation.

Bro. Hamburger, in his report of disbursements, has an item of $3 contributed to the relief of Illinois unfortunates. Barclay, Dunning, or both?

R. W. Bro. Soule thus speaks of Bro. Hamburger:

Turning back the pages of the Book of Time, for twenty-seven years, the writer hereof finds the subject of this report on the outpost of the charitable army of Masonry, doing noble service. Following him year by year, to the present time, his record is so abounding with deeds of Masonic charity and benevolence, as to merit for him the name of Philanthropist, in the fullest signification of the word.

Like John Howard, whose name is the synonym of benevolence, he has spent his life in "taking the guage and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt."

For nearly a third of a century he has stood at the bedside of the sick, and at the grave of the dead Mason. For thirty one years his smiling face and his cheering words have encouraged the sufferer and soothed the pain of the dying Mason—far from kindred and home—far from the loved form of mother, sister or wife.

Often has the writer seen the tears of human kindness, of Masonic sympathy, roll down his benevolent cheeks as he prayed for the sufferer whose soul was then pluming itself for its Heavenly flight.

In every part of the civilized globe, as attested by numerous letters, laden with the warmest expressions of thanks, are grateful hearts, recipients of his sympathy and kindness.

For services, such as he has rendered, this Grand Lodge is powerless to compensate him. Gold and silver cannot pay for his unmeasured investments of charity. The mercy of Heaven only can fully remunerate him, and to the judgment of his God, the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, we commend him.

Pass him around.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of the destitute.

Five hundred dollars was also contributed to Ohio flood sufferers.

Past Grand Master Fellows, from the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, submitted the following:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence have had under consideration the resolution referred to them at the session of yesterday, declaring "that the newspaper publication of the proceedings of Masonic bodies is contrary to Masonic usage in this jurisdiction, and deserving of reprobation."

Your committee fail to understand what is sought to be rendered by this resolution. For many years it has beeen the custom for Masonic bodies, particularly Grand Masonic bodies, in this country, to publish such part of their proceedings as are proper to be written, and in shape, as by no means to prevent their meeting the eyes of the profane, but rather that they should be spread before the world. It has also long been usual in this country to announce important actions taken by Masonic bodies by telegraph throughout the length and breadth of the land in all newspapers accessible to the wires. The general proceedings of all the Grand Masonic bodies of this State have long been published in the newspapers of this city and State as matters of public interest, and the doings of the National Grand Masonic bodies have always been regarded as items of news and telegraphed to and published in the newspapers everywhere, and we cannot but regard such publication as not only proper but useful. Seeing the utter impossibility of every Mason interested being present at our councils, those that are absent are entitled to know what is going on without having to wait for the publication of the proceedings, and we cannot see what harm can arise from the newspapers anticipating that publication.

We, of course, admit that it might be possible for some thoughtless, careless or mischievous person to publish something that ought not to be written about our proceedings, but it is not likely or probable that such a case will ever arise, nothing of the kind is suggested as having already happened, and if it should occur it could easily be treated as it deserved, and even then would not give occasion for the adoption of so sweeping and comprehensive a proposition as contemplated by the resolution under consideration.

We recommend that the resolution be rejected.

The Grand Lodge adopted the views of the committee.

Resolutions of sympathy for Brother Batchelor received the cordial assent of Grand Lodge.

We conclude our review with the *entire* report of the Committee on Correspondence. Though brief, it is full of interest. Let it be read in connection with our

review of Massachusetts, and the review of Ohio by Past Grand Master Robbins. We hope, however, that the committee will extend the scope of its labors another year:

To the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

Worshipful Brethren—I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report on that portion of the matter of Foreign Correspondence which has been referred to me, since the close of our last Annual Grand Communication, and which, I trust, will be found of sufficient interest to merit your approval.

GRAND LODGE OF COLON, IN CUBA.

Our brethren in Cuba, through their M. W. Grand Master, appeal to the Masonic world for protection against the unjust and un-Masonic persecutions and attacks directed against them by the Grand Commander of the Grand Orient of Spain, Ill. Bro. Antonio Romero Ortiz, 33°. In a decree, dated March 13th, 1883, that illustrious brother virtually denounced the Grand Lodge of Colon and the Masons of its obedience as traitors to the Government and to the mother country, simply because they decline to recognize his, Bro. Ortiz's, authority to govern or interfere in the affairs of Symbolic Masonry in Cuba.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of political affairs in Cuba, affairs in which our brethren there do not, as Masons, meddle, and to the influential position which Ill. Bro. Ortiz occupies in Spain, such charges as he makes are calculated to subject our brethren of Colon to a mortifying surveillance and probable unjust persecutions on the part of the authorities; and I opine that every Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the globe ought to express their earnest and unqualified disapproval of Ill. Bro. Ortiz's action as contrary to the fundamental spirit and time-honored principles of our Institution.

But for this circumstance, Masonry in Cuba is in a prosperous condition and doing a vast deal of good.

PORTUGAL.

From this jurisdiction we have received an official bulletin containing information of an interesting character. The spirit of Grand Lodge sovereignty has reached our Portuguese brethren, as it has other jurisdictions of the Latin race, and they have recommended their allegiance to the Grande Oriente Lusitano Unido, and formed a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry.

The separation of symbolism from the other degrees of Masonry took place on 30th of November, 1882, by virtue of a decision of the "Supreme Chamber of the Symbolic Rite of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons" of the Grande Oriente Lusitanos Unido.

As shown in the bulletin, the lodges followed much the same course that is usual in the organization of Grand Lodges in jurisdictions which are governed by a Supreme Council or Grand Orient; after a convention of the blue lodges and ample deliberations, they proceeded to organize a Grand Lodge in due and ample form, elected Grand Officers for the government of the same, and installed them on the 6th day of December, 1883.

Ill. Bro. Dr. Jose Dias Ferreira, a very prominent and highly distinguished gentleman of Portugal, was elected Grand Master, J. d'A. de Franca Netto, Deputy Grand Master, and Cæsar de Castello Blanco, Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge was formed by a convention of thirteen lodges, all, but with two exceptions, being from the city of Lisbon, where the seat of the Grand Lodge is established. This Grand Lodge, under date of November 15th, 1883, addressed a communication to our M. W. Grand Lodge, soliciting recognition. It will be well to take time to thoroughly examine this matter. Louisiana will be glad to have proper opportunity to clasp hands with her Portuguese brothers.

VENEZUELA.

From the National Grand Orient of the United States of Venezuela we have received a circular letter, dated at Caracas, July 26th, 1883, notifying this Grand Lodge of the installation of that Sup-

reme Body on the 23d of the same month. A list of Grand Officers accompanies the circular. Ill. Bro. A. Guzman Blanco is designated as "Most Serene Grand Master and Grand Protector of Venezuelian Masonry;" Bro. Vicente Amengual, Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. J. M. Medina, Grand Secretary. I regret very much that we have nothing more from that interesting jurisdiction to enable us to appreciate the situation of the Craft there.

PERU.

We have received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and it is a handsome and ably edited book. This jurisdiction is, perhaps, the best governed of the various Foreign Grand Bodies with which we are in correspondence. I do that Grand Lodge but simple justice when I say it might be justly called a "Model Grand Lodge." The enthusiasm of its constituents, the perfect harmony which prevails among the Craft, under the most trying circumstances, the perfection they have reached in so short a time in the routine of business, the sound Masonic teachings they disseminate throughout their jurisdiction, the correct rulings and decisions of their distinguished Grand Master—all these entitle our Peruvian sister to the front rank among older Grand Lodges. I am pleased to see that Grand Master Arenas, of Peru, has made a most happy appointment of Grand Representative in the person of R. W. D. G. M., D. R. Graham, a most fitting representative of as enlightened and distinguished a body of Masons as ever congregated in any lodge. I regret to state that, in a communication dated October 20th, 1883, R. W. Bro. J. A. Ego Aguirre, Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, notifies all the Grand Lodges with whom Peru is in correspondence, of the invasion of its territory by the "Grande Oriente Italiano," (Italian Grand Orient) which has constituted a lodge in the city of Lima, under the name of "Stella d'Italia." I think the proceeding on the part of the Italian Grand Orient should be denounced in severe terms by every Grand Lodge on this hemisphere, and I would respectfully recommend that the matter be referred to the Committe on Law and Jurisprudence for consideration.

ITALY.

Apart from the matter referred to above I have had submitted to me some documents which give us some insight into the condition of Masonry in Italy. These, however, are not of such a nature in my opinion as would warrant us in entering into official relations with that jurisdiction. The documents purport to be from the Grand Orient of Italy, at Rome, and represent the various bodies under the so-called Grand Lodge, and other Grand Bodies forming the "Italian Communion" of the Grand Orient of Italy. Among them is enumerated a "*Supreme Council of the Rite of Memphis.*" This Grand Orient appears to be a very progressive body, and has lodges in almost every country on the globe, except the United States, and how long it will be before it attempts to establish one or more of its lodges in some one of our "*vacant territories*" it is hard to say. Beyond doubt, the Grand Orient of Italy believes not so much in the universality of Masonry, as it does in the right to establish lodges of its obedience wherever it deems proper. The Grand Orient solicits our recognition, but I cannot recommend its being granted under the circumstances.

SPAIN.

Our Right Worshipful Grand Secretary has given me the official bulletin of the Grand Orient and Grand Lodge of Spain, of date January 30, 1883. This is the official organ of the Supreme Council of G. H. GG. 33°, A. and A. S. R. for the Kingdom of Spain, of which Ill. Bro. Antonio Romero Ortiz is Sovereign Grand Commander, and Juan Utor y Fernandez, Grand Secretary General. This is the body that our Ill. Bro. Albert Pike decided to be the only Grand Body in Spain legitimately entitled to recognition as a regular Masonic body, and it has been as such recognized by the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. From the bulletin I find that this Supreme Body issued eighty-two new charters in 1882, thus making it so much more powerful, as it increases its constituency to some two hundred and eighty odd lodges.

From the Grand Lodge Juan Antonio Perez, which we recognized in 1882, we have as yet received nothing officially at our Grand Secretary's office. I have seen a pamphlet or bulletin entitled "*El Mallete,*" issued at Barcelona, Spain, the initial pages of which are an attempt, on the part of Bro. Perez, to answer or refute Bro. Pike's exhaustive arguments in support of the Supreme Council Ortiz, as the only legal or regular Masonic Body in Spain. Unfortunately for Bro. Perez,

the logic and force of his arguments lie principally in the harshness of the language he is pleased to use, and the ridicule which he endeavors to direct against our venerable and Ill. Bro. Pike. Nothing whatsoever has been received by this Committee from the Perez Body, and from documents I have seen, of other jurisdictions, it appears that it has submitted to the authority of some other Grand Body in Spain, thus going out of existence.

MEXICO.

The matters which I am enabled to lay before you from this jurisdiction this year, are of an unusually interesting and important character, as they demonstrate the welcomed fact that our brethren of the sister Republic have at last reorganized the Order there in such a way as to warrant us in entering into fraternal official correspondence with them; a thing that has been long desired, not only by the Craft of our own jurisdiction, but by that of the whole country.

As the correspondence from the Republic of Mexico is voluminous, and comes from two different Bodies, asking recognition from our Grand Lodge, I deem it my duty to lay the claims of each one before you separately, and beg your indulgence if I devote the greater portion of the space allowed me in setting forth these claims.

VERA CRUZ.

Shortly after the close of our Grand Communication last year, I received sundry documents from our R. W. Grand Secretary, which purported to be the proceedings had in the organization of a Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M., in the City of Vera Cruz, in the Republic of Mexico. The documents show that this Grand Body was constituted by three lodges, holding charters from the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Colon, in Cuba. At the time of the granting of the charters, the only Masonry recognized as regular or legitimate in the Republic was the Scottish Rite, governed by a Supreme Council of the 33°, which had been founded by the Supreme Council at Charleston. The Supreme Council of Mexico had jurisdiction over the Symbolic degrees, but the lodges in each State were under a provisional or State Grand Lodge, and these under a Central Grand Lodge. At the time of the granting of the charters referred to by the Grand Lodge of Colon, there existed at Vera Cruz a Grand Lodge holding obedience to the Central Grand Lodge, but from the fact that it was subordinate to the Central Grand Lodge, it was not deemed by the Grand Lodge of Colon as legal authority over symbolism in Vera Cruz. Taking this view of the case, Colon considered the Mexican Territory "unoccupied," Masonically, and chartered the lodges, which, in January of last year, constituted themselves into a Grand Lodge, under the name of "Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge," (Gran Logia Simbolica Independiente Mexicana.)

The three lodges forming this Grand Body are: "Obreros del Templo," "Lumen" and "Arco Iris." The two first had been under the obedience of the Masonic authorities of the Republic, but a serious misunderstanding caused a rupture between them and their superiors, and they solicited and obtained charters from Colon, in Cuba, shortly after which the third lodge was formed, and then, finally, the Grand Lodge, notwithstanding the fact that the Supreme Council of Mexico had protested against the invasion of its territory by the Grand Lodge of Colon. Singular enough, in the proceedings had in the organization of this Grand Lodge, it is stated that they hasten to constitute themselves into an Independent Grand Lodge, pending the protest of the Supreme Council of Mexico, *to relieve their friend and mother, the Grand Lodge of Colon, from any further unpleasant complications.*

To enable your M. W. Grand Body to judge correctly as to this and other claims to recognition from our brethren of the sister Republic, I deem it my duty to give you a short history of Masonry in Mexico.

In the year 1858, or 1859, Bro. Lafon de Ladebat went to Mexico with authority from Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, to organize and establish Masonry on a sound basis in that country. Unfortunately, Bro. Ladebat did not organize a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry *first*, as instructed, but constituted the Supreme Council *with jurisdiction* over the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. The many revolutions which have swept over that country after that epoch, culminating in the invasion of the territory by a foreign foe; the establishment of the Maximillian Empire; the overthrow of this, and, finally, the war of reform that placed Mexico on the high road of peace and progress,

seriously affected the Fraternity in general, and gave birth, during the darkest hours of the struggle for freedom, to an organization called The National Mexican Rite of Masonry, formed by Masons, and composed of distinguished men, but containing innovations and principles so antagonistic to Masonic usages and doctrine that it has never been accorded recognition, even in Mexico, by any Masonic Body of a recognized Rite. Upon the re-establishment of peace and order in Mexico, the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council in the different States organized State Grand Lodges; a Central Grand Lodge was established in the Capital, with jurisdiction over them, and although the Supreme Council made no formal abdication of its authority over symbolism, this was interfered with very little, save by the Central Grand Lodge. This was the condition of affairs when the lodges forming the Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz were chartered, and the Grand Lodge itself established, not only as the Grand Lodge for the State of Vera Cruz, *but as the only regular Masonic power*, claiming jurisdictional rights throughout the whole of the territory of Mexico.

After carefully considering the case, I am with much reluctance forced to recommend that final action in the petition of this Grand Lodge be deferred until our next Annual Grand Communition.

FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO.

In May, 1883, I received a copy of a balustre issued by the Supreme Council of Mexico, numbered XXX, and dated April 25th, 1883. Its title is "Constitutional Reforms." Translated, it reads as follows:

ART. 1st. There will be established, in the City of Mexico, a Masonic Body that shall be denominated "Central Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Mexican United States," which shall be the only one authorized in the Republic to exercise jurisdiction over the three first degrees of Masonry; in consequence of which the Supreme Council renounces that which it has had up to this day over symbolism.

ART. 2nd. All the rights which our Constitutions granted to the Supreme Council or any other superior body, shall pass to this Grand Lodge.

ART. 3d. The organization of the Central Grand Lodge shall take place in a constitutent convention, which shall be composed of

1st. The officers of the present Central Grand Lodge as representatives of the lodges of the City of Mexico and of the States having no Grand Lodge.

2d. Of two deputies for each one of the State Grand Lodges that may exist.

ART. 4th. When the Central Grand Lodge is installed, it shall proceed to form its Constitutions and place itself in direct communication with the Grand Lodges of other countries.

ART. 5th. All Masons of the regular first three degrees existing in our territory, shall be under the jurisdiction of the Central Grand Lodge, which shall issue the letters-patent to the State Grand Lodges and to the lodges where no Grand Lodge exists.

ART. 6th. As soon as three lodges exist in any State, a State Grand Lodge shall be formed.

ART. 7th. Each State Grand Lodge shall issue the patent to the lodges that may be formed in the limits of its territory; and shall issue the diplomas to the members of these, which shall be vised by the Central Grand Lodge.

ART. 8th. No Lodges of any regular rite whatsoever shall be recognized in our jurisdiction except those holding allegiance to the Central Grand Lodge of the Mexican United States.

ART. 9th. In forming its Constitutions, the Central Grand Lodge of the Mexican United States will confine itself to the rules commonly observed by other regular Grand Lodges.

TRANSITORY.

"1st. The Central Grand Lodge shall be installed on the 28th of next May, at seven in the evening, in the usual hall; the installation shall be made by the Supreme Council.

"2d. Within three months after its installation, it shall promulgate its Constitutions, governing itself in the meantime by those in force, with the modifications that may be derived from the present balustre.

"3d. The Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council shall deliver to the Central Grand Lodge the archives referring to symbolism as soon as it is installed."

The above document was accompanied by an autograph letter from Ill. Bro. Alfredo Chavero, 33°, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, requesting me to translate and have printed the said balustre, and forward the same to all the jurisdictions of the United States.

Understanding that the action of the Supreme Council was calculated to make confusion worse confounded, I declined to comply with Bro. Chavero's request, and in my letter advising him of that fact, pointed out the error committed by him, and the manner in which I thought it could be remedied. Bro. Chavero had, in the meantime, been succeeded in office by Ill. Bro. Carlos Pacheco, 33°, a most distinguished gentleman, as well as a wise an zealous Mason.

The effect of Balustre XXX was simply to throw the Craft into the greatest confusion, which would have doubtless ended in the destruction of the regular lodges in Mexico, or the establishment of perhaps a half dozen Grand Bodies, all claiming supremacy, but for the liberal views and Masonic wisdom of Ill. Bro. Pacheco.

On the 27th of May, 1883, the Illustrious Grand Commander, Carlos Pacheco, convoked the Supreme Council at the City of Mexico, and after carefully considering the condition of the Blue Lodge Masonry in the country, resulting from the issuance of Balustre XXX, that Supreme Body, through its Grand Council, promulgated Balustre XXXII, containing the following language:

To all whom the Present may see:

S. E. P.

We make known unto you that the Supreme Council of Mexico, considering that Balustre No. XXX, of April of this year, does not satisfy the aspirations of the high body, so that it is not sufficiently explicit for its perfect comprehension and just application; having heard the committees specially to propose their independence to the members of the Symbolic Degrees, and taking into consideration that they merit the advice, solicitude and aid of the bodies of our jurisdiction; and, finally inspired by the example of the high Masonic powers recognized by both hemispheres, it has been deemed that for the general and well-being of the Order, and as we are authorized by Article 11 of our General Constitutions.

It should and does decree:

ART. 1st. Balustre No. XXX of April 25th, of the current year, is abrogated.

ART. 2d. The Supreme Council renounces, in favor of the State Grand Lodges extant, or which in future may be formed, that jurisdiction over symbolism which is conferred upon it by our Constitutions; and in consequence thereof, said bodies, in assuming the authority of the Supreme Council over the lodges will make themselves responsible before the Masonic world, for the order, discipline, morality, progress and firmness of the entire symbolism in the Republic.

ART. 3d. This transmission of powers will take effect *from and after the 24th of June proximo, and forever.*

ART. 4th. The Grand Lodge shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees within the political limits of their respective States or territories, and on the following unavoidable bases:

I. Inviolability of the dogmas and character of our Ancient Institution.

II. Unaltered preservation of the forms, rituals, obligations, signs, tokens and words known to us.

ART. 5th. Lodges having no Grand Lodge remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge nearest to them, or the oldest if there be two equidistant from them, until they organize their own, in accordance with the Constitution in force; this from and after the 24th of June.

ART. 6th. The lodges of the Federal District will proceed to form their Grand Lodge, hold their election and installation on the 15th of June, at 7 P. M., in the recognized Temple, in accordance with the requirements of our Ancient Constitutions.

ART. 7th. From the date marked in Article 3, all the State Grand Lodges have the power to constitute themselves freely, and in harmony with the precepts, usages and ancient practices commonly admitted for Symbolic Masonry, and will publish their Constitutions at as early a period as possible.

ART. 8th. In acquiring their most complete independence within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, the Grand Lodges will be constituted with the most ample character as Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, they being thereby alone able, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, to issue patents and diplomas to all the Regular Rites, permitting them to work in the corresponding Symbolic Degrees of the A. A. R., and to make the dignitaries and officers of the bodies of those rites participants in their labors.

ART. 9th. The Supreme Council expressly reserves to itself the jurisdiction over the degrees from the 4° and upward.

ART. 10th. The Chamber of Lodges of the Supreme Council will cease in its functions on the 24th of June proximo.

ART. 11th. Our General Constitutions and Balustres to date are abrogated in all that conflicts with the present one, from the 24th of June proximo.

TRANSITORY.

Let it be circulated to all the bodies of our jurisdiction, and to all Foreign Grand Lodges and Supreme Councils.

Promulgated in the Valley of Mexico, the 27th day of May, 1883.

Signed by Illustrious GG., H., G. G., 33°.

CARLOS PACHECO,
MARIANO ESCOBEDO,
ALFREDO CHAVERO,
JOESEPH BULMAN,
F. D. MACIN,
J. G. MALDA,
IGNACIO POMBO,
PORFIRIO DIAZ,
MANUEL GONZALEZ,
IGNACIO MARISCAL,
LUIS POMBO,
JULIO ZARATE,
JULIO H. GONZALEZ,
F. TRONCOSO,
W. H. KELLER,
J. M. GAONA,
E. CHAZARI,
EUGENIO CHAVERO.

M. W. James L. Lobdell, Lobdell's P. O., Grand Master.

R. W. J. C. Batchelor, New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1884.

The fourteenth annual communication was held in Sherbrooke January 30.

There was an emergent meeting of Grand Lodge, June 6th, 1883, at Coteau Landing, to bury the remains of Past Grand Master, William B. Simpson. This distinguished brother had been a large factor in the Masonry of the Dominion, and was active in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and subsequently became Grand Master. He was, personally, much esteemed, and, as an officer, highly respected. The Grand Master, M. W., E. R. Johnson, reports a fraternal tribute to his memory.

Immediately following opening of Grand Lodge, notices of amendments to the constitution were reported. One was adopted, providing that "the fee of five dollars shall accompany every application." It has been the custom to demand the entire fee for the degrees when a petition was presented. Another amendment, not acted upon, was to establish dual membership. Other changes in the organic law were presented, but laid over under the rules.

Letters of regret were read from Grand Master Daniel Spry, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and from Past Grand Master of Maine, Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, both of whom had been invited (regardless of expense to the brethren while in Sherbrooke), to be present.

The address of the Grand Master is an able paper. It is largely devoted to the usurpations of the Grand Lodge of England, and which for years past have been endured by our sister jurisdiction in the interest of harmony. Every year since the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, this subject has occupied its attention, and positive action has been postponed, in the hope that the Grand Lodge of England would quietly withdraw her assumptions, but all to no purpose.

The facts in the controversy are, that when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, its territory embraced the present Province of Quebec. To secure recognition from the Mother Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Canada consented that three lodges, holding charters therefrom, should remain constituent to the Grand Lodge of England. After the division, however, of the old Province of Canada into the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the Grand Lodge of Quebec was organized, and rightfully claimed jurisdiction over that territory. From this determination the Grand Lodge of England dissented, holding that the arrangement with the Grand Lodge of Canada was of force during *her pleasure*. The absurd position is not worthy of a serious denial; nevertheless, our Quebec brethren have patiently submitted to this unprovoked denial of her sovereignty for nearly fourteen years, in the confident belief that better counsels would prevail on the other side of the Atlantic. Most Worshipful Brother Johnson well says in conclusion:

> She, to whom we are bound by so many ties, refuses to do for us that which she has done for the stranger. The question now comes with increased force, shall this state of affairs longer continue? Shall we tamely and quietly submit to have our rights trespassed on, and our territory occupied by others? Shall we content ourselves with the delusive declaration that we are a Sovereign Grand Body? With all due deference to that Mother Grand Lodge whom we love so much, and of whose ancestry, benevolence, renown and glory we are so proud, I unhesitatingly answer, no! The time for action has arrived. I fear a longer submission will tarnish our fair name

and record with those sixty-three Grand Lodges who have extended to us the fraternal hand of welcome as being their peer, an independent Sovereign Grand Body. Many of them received us in an hour of danger and peril, gave us much comfort and support, and wished us God speed. Our Masonic standing in the Masonic world, our honor, dignity and integrity demand your earnest and immediate attention to this question. Let us either exercise our constitutional privileges and maintain the landmarks, or hereafter hold our peace. We have done all in our power to obtain an amicable adjustment of these differences. I advise that we now assert our rights, avow our position. That all who are not with us are against us, and declare Masonic non-intercourse with those lodges who will not array themselves beneath our banner and join our register. This to be preceded by due notice. Such, after much thought and reflection, are my views. I submit them to you, leaving the matter in your hands, believing that your calm and deliberate judgment will dictate to you that which is for the best.

Upon the foregoing recommendation, Grand Lodge adopted the following, from the Committee on the State of Masonry :

Fully recognizing the grave importance to this Grand Lodge of any proceedings it may adopt in regard to its relations with England ; and well aware of the measure of responsibility they assume in advising in the premises, your committee desire to say, that they have pondered well on the views, expressions, and advice of the M. W. G. M. on the subject ; they have carefully followed and studied his statements and arguments, have verified each and every one of them, with this result, viz : It is their duty to recommend Grand Lodge, in view of the past and present course of the Grand Lodge of England, so truthfully traced by the M. W. G. M., and her persistence to encourge within our territory the existence of lodges holding warrants from her, and which continue to violate and set at naught the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of this Grand Lodge, thus depriving this Grand Lodge of its sovereign, independent and exclusive jurisdiction over its territory ; to follow the advice given by the M. W. the Grand Master, namely,—after due notice, to declare non-intercourse with all lodges and brethren in the Province of Quebec who will not array themselves beneath our banner and join our register.

We hope the Grand Master will act promptly. The Grand Lodges of the Continent will respond with an amen, that will carry with it a force gratifying to every intelligent Craftsman of America. Any unnecessary delay in this thing will be certain to create a feeling that the brethren of Quebec are remiss in duty to themselves, and to Grand Lodges that have so cordially accepted them into the sisterhood of governing bodies of the Fraternity. It is a matter of regret to know that this controversy has become public. The secular journals of the Province are often the mediums of crimination and re-crimination. When the Grand Lodge of *Quebec acts*, and it is found that it has the co-operation and support of the Grand Lodges of the Continent, this unnatural contest will soon come to an end.

The further legislation of the session was unimportant. No report on correspondence.

M. W. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS, 1884.

The twenty-eighth annual communication convened in Lawrence, February 20th. One hundred and fifty-three lodges represented. Harmony the rule, and not the exception. The Grand Master, Most Worshipful George S. Green, speaks of the Fraternity as an "Order." This is a too common practice, and we wish it could be dropped. He authorized *twelve* new lodges, at the same time "being fully impressed with the fact that there is too great haste in forming new lodges, and the brethren forget that good healthy lodges cannot be established in a day." The rapid increase of population in our neighboring jurisdiction may be justification for wholesale organization; nevertheless, we are inclined to the opinion that such rapid increase, even in Kansas, is rather prolific of misfortune. This appears to be the judgment of the Grand Master, for he further says: "In no case within my knowledge has the refusal of the Grand Master to grant a dispensation worked an injury to the Craft."

The Grand Master reports three lodges that have lost their uninsured property by fire. It should be mandatory that insurance should not be neglected. He was frequently importuned for authority to solicit aid from other lodges, to erect halls and purchase lodge furniture, and we are glad to know that in every instance he declined such requests. If lodges neglect so important a business matter as insurance, they should be compelled to suffer for their indiscretion. He notices dispensations granted to "confer degrees out of time," and concludes that he has been over-persuaded in the exercise of this prerogative, at the same time expressing the opinion that Grand Lodges should restrict the authority of a Grand Master to dispensations for new lodges, and to "correcting errors that sometimes arise in the election of officers." This kind of a regulation would be quite agreeable to officers wanting in determination to "rule and govern" in the welfare of the Craft.

The Grand Master reports three decisions:

1. A Past Master can be tried by the lodge of which he is a member, for an offense committed while Master of that lodge.

2. A member of a lodge, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, petitions his lodge for restoration, and is rejected; he then applies to the Grand Lodge, and is restored to all of the rights and benefits of Masonry. *Held*, That the lodge had no authority to reconsider its action in rejecting the applicant, after such restoration by the Grand Lodge, and that in attempting to do so, it acted without authority, and such action was, therefore, void.

3. When charges are preferred against a Warden, he should be suspended from the duties of his office by the W. M., while such charges are pending.

We infer that the first alludes to misdemeanors, but not to official acts. From the third we have dissented so often, that attention will not be again devoted to the subject. Brother Green concludes by reminding his hearers that they are making a record that their successors will read, and asks that they do those things that will give force and power to their professions.

The report of the Grand Secretary, M. W. John H. Brown, P. G. M., is very specific. No matter of business, or wholesome recommendation, escapes his attention.

Five hundred dollars was appropriated to the flood sufferers of last year.

Brother Brown made a special report, declining to recommend the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Victoria. We have so high a regard for our distinguished cotemporary's good sense, that we do not believe he will be hasty in recommending a violation of the common law of representative organization. See Montana and Victoria.

Bro. Brown did a graceful thing, by formally introducing two aged veterans to the attention of the Grand Body. The first was Brother David Vanderslice, first Junior Grand Warden, in his eighty-seventh year, and Brother Christian Beck, Grand Treasurer for twenty-seven consecutive years, and over eighty years of age. Both had contributed, by precept and example, to the prosperity and elevated character of the Fraternity of the jurisdiction.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances were justified by Grand Lodge in the conclusion that business disagreements must be settled by the courts and not by lodges. Very sound law.

"Proceedings must be read"—meaning that it is the duty of the Master to read to the lodges the proceedings of the Grand Body.

The Committee on Schedule of Questions make an extended and highly interesting report. That the brethren of Illinois may understand the system, we will state that Grand Lodge has fixed upon a list of questions, and intended, when answered, to represent the condition of its constituent bodies. The list is forwarded to each, which must reply thereto, or be without representation in the Grand Body. The details of the system are too lengthy for publication; but replies to a few questions will indicate its value. The committee report: "Eleven lodges (naming them by number) have conferred degrees without giving the lectures; sixty-four lodges have no members in arrears for dues for more than two years, and twenty-four evade the question; ninety-one lodges disbursed for charity, during the year, $4,762.38; forty-four lodges have full sets of Grand Lodge proceedings, and seventy-six lodges have standard works on jurisprudence." But few of the questions are noticed, but enough to explain the value of methods that will give Grand Lodge a yearly picture of its subordinates.

Bro. Brown's statistical tables are very full, exhibiting gratifying results for the past year, notwithstanding the compositor has taken liberties with his figures. His report on correspondence is also an elaborate paper of 194 pages, reviewing fifty-four jurisdictions with a force peculiar to Masons who entertain a reasonable appreciation of our relations to time and eternity.

A quotation is given from his review of Alabama:

A resolution authorizing a lodge to grant a dimit to its S. W., and fill the vacancy by election at the next regular communication of the lodge, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who held that "neither of the three first officers of a lodge can resign or be dimitted," but if a Warden moves without the jurisdiction of his lodge, the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Master, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, may grant a dispensation authorizing the lodge to elect a Warden to fill the vacancy. Grand Lodge concurred with its committee. No reason, however, was assigned why any one or all of the three first officers of a lodge may not resign, nor do we believe a tangible, substantial one can be found or given for the continued maintenance of such doctrine. We hold that there is no peculiar sanctity surrounding or enveloping the three first, more than the other officers of a lodge, and, therefore, they or any of them may resign, and then be dimitted as properly as any other brother of the lodge.

In the first place, we cannot find the semblance of authority, though it may be conceded that a Master or Warden may resign, for interposing obstacles to the rights of either. We mean to be understood as saying, that if a Master is permitted to resign, or his position made vacant by process of law or death, that the Senior Warden is his successor, and that a Grand Master would not be justified in ignoring his rights by permitting an election to fill the vacancy. It is a universal law, and found in every ceremonial of installation of which we have any knowledge, and in all exoteric injunction, that in the absence of the Master the Senior Warden presides; and in the absence of both, the Junior Warden becomes the presiding officer. Bro. Brown does not dissent from these conclusions, although the contrary might be inferred from the quotation. We agree with him that there is no valid reason why any officer of a lodge should not be permitted to resign; but we are of the opinion that such permission should eminate from the Grand Master or Grand Lodge; and for the reason that installation is the act of supreme authority. An election by lodge, therefore, is its expressed wish, but without other force in determining who are to rule and govern.

Bro. Brown occupies the position of our Grand Lodge touching the unreserved right of dimission. As we have often expressed ourselves, we entertain the opinion that a Grand Body is not commissioned to trespass upon the inherent rights of the lodge, by determining membership therein. We do not object to the abstract proposition, that a member should be at liberty to select, or abandon entirely, his fraternal associations; but we do hold that the lodge is the only tribunal to determine the rights of the applicant in the premises.

We heartily concur in the opinion that English lodges, working by authority of the Grand Lodge of England, in Quebec, should be squelched. Our brethren of Quebec have too long suffered a defiance of her sovereignty.

The following sound doctrine is taken from Bro. Brown's review of Florida:

In our opinion, it would make no difference whether the question quoted from the form of petition adopted in Florida, existed or not. The candidate, at the time of his initiation, concealed the fact of his bigamy—in most English-speaking commonwealths, a felony—and so long as he kept up that relation, so long his felony was continued; therefore, charges might well have been preferred against him, whether his crime began before or after he was made a Mason. Besides, Masonic law is not founded on, or formulated from, civil codes. In a trial under it, the equities and moral aspects of the case are quite as much attended to as are the statutes and precedents recognized in the jurisdiction. Hence, if a Mason is guilty of acts condemned by the moral sense of the State, though such acts are not forbidden nor punished by its codes, he is liable to be Masonically tried therefor, and, if found guilty, to be punished in accordance with Masonic law or usage.

Illinois is largely noticed, and Bro. Past Grand Master Scott complimented; so also is Bro. Owen Scott, and Bro. Brown, our immediate predecessor. He is forninst the latter's unity theory, but is well pleased with his "points."

In the matter of degree peddlers, Bro. Brown says:

All circumstances considered, we do not think old Massachusetts much out of the way in the measures she has adopted. While we are not as well posted as Bro. Vinci, yet we have a very unfavorable opinion of this Rite of Memphis business, based, first, on the method adopted to introduce the Rite, by the chap who is engaged in selling it at any price a purchaser may please to pay, from $5.00 to $50.00; and secondly, on an utter contempt for all degree mongers, who are doing Masonry more real harm than any class on earth. Let loose all the anti-Masons in the land, endow them with the "last will and testament" of Father Weed, and they can not do a tithe of the mischief which doctors of rites and degree peddlers can accomplish.

We ask his attention to our review of Massachusetts, and to the review of Ohio by our Past Grand Master, Joseph Robbins. He properly objects to the opinion that the suspension of a lodge suspends its membership; thinks with us, that temple building, and other large enterprises, should not be undertaken except that dollars be substituted for wind; is hostile to gift enterprises in the interests of lodges, and does not justify any insurance features being tacked upon the Fraternity. All sound doctrine.

He is inclined to the belief that it is good law to appeal (in Grand Lodge) from the rulings of the Grand Master; and almost in the same breath (under Ohio) says: "We admit there is a great deal of progress in our day, and many times we think in the wrong direction. A due regard to the integrity of the ancient constitutions will not justify many of the departures now assented to and advocated." We do not bring to mind any instance, except in Kentucky, where a direct appeal to Grand Lodge, in session, is tolerated. It is also true that ancient practice, in this regard, places the rulings of a presiding officer beyond the reach of criticism, unless an objection comes through appropriate channels. If further inquiry into this subject is pursued, it will be found that, prior to the existence of Grand Lodges, the Master *governed, absolutely*. His prerogatives were subsequently modified. After the appearance of constitutional Grand Bodies, this supreme, autocratic authority of the Master was transferred to Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, and to whom every Mason could appeal, from the conclusions of Master or lodge, if aggrieved. If Bro. Brown will consult ancient usage he will not find any practice that will justify the position of our Kentucky brethren. Whatever we may think of the powers or prerogatives of Grand Masters, it is undeniably the fact that a Grand Master of the Ancient Craft did exercise prerogatives that now appear so objectionable to many brethren. We intend, when opportunity offers, to give this question a thorough examination.

Bro. Brown is quite hostile to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. We confess that our opinions of former days upon this question have been modified, and that we now hold to the conviction that an objection to a candidate should not be limited, so long as an unfavorable ballot *can not be inquired into*. While, therefore, Kansas clothes the members of its lodges with an inherent right to object, and which objec-

tion can not be the subject of inquiry, we do not understand by what fraternal reasoning Illinois should disregard a fundamental law of the Masonic world simply because of its jurisdictional powers. We should like to see some argument upon this important question. Denunciation, in the absence of proof, will never be much respected. Attention is given the topic elsewhere.

The following good law is taken from his review of Washington Territory:

We restate our position: We hold that a non-affiliate may be tried for un-Masonic conduct, in any jurisdiction wherein he may be a resident or sojourner. We also hold that an affiliate may be tried, in any jurisdiction of which he is a resident, for un-Masonic conduct, but believe that the lodge of which he is a member should first have the opportunity to dispose of his case. To illustrate: Should A, a member of one of our lodges, temporarily or permanently become a resident of Oregon, and there be guilty of un-Masonic conduct, we hold that the lodge within whose jurisdiction he might be, should draw up charges and specifications and prepare the proof relied upon to sustain them, and forward the same to A's lodge, requiring that body to proceed with the case without unreasonable delay. Should said lodge refuse to proceed, or without cause defer action, then the complaining lodge should proceed with the trial, and, upon its termination, advise A's lodge of the result. By this course, justice would not be balked, and the rights of the body most nearly interested to get rid of an unfit member, would not be forestalled.

We reluctantly close this review. Our distinguished brother is a man of opinions, and for this reason we would like to prolong this paper.

M. W. J. Jay Buck, Emporia, Grand Master.

M. W. John H. Brown, P. G. M., Wyandotte, Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI, 1884.

M. W. Bro. P. M. Savery presided over a large representation from the Craft of his jurisdiction. Past Grand Master James M. Howry was present, but closed up the affairs of life in April. We received the unwelcome intelligence from R. W. Bro. John L. Power, Grand Secretary, and have noticed this great loss to Mississippi and the Masonic world in this review.

Grand Lodge met in Jackson, February 13. The Grand Master arrested three charters—one subsequently restored. He also issued a dispensation to two lodges (whose charters had been forfeited) to resume work till the present session of the Grand Body. The Grand Lodge wisely determined that a charter forfeited dissipated the functions of the lodge, and that a new lodge must be organized to take its place. The Committee on Jurisprudence also dissented from the opinion of the

Grand Master touching the propriety of a dispensation for the election of a Master to fill a vacancy; properly holding that the position should have been assumed by the Senior Warden. It was also determined that, in a case wherein a dispensation had been granted to authorize a lodge to receive and act upon a petition for the degrees of a candidate who had not resided within its jurisdiction for twelve months, the Grand Master had exceeded his authority—denying his power to set aside *any* of the laws of the Grand Lodge—while at the same time he was justified in granting permission to "confer degrees out of time." The distinction is not comprehended, unless local legislation specifically defines his prerogatives in such cases. The committee further determined that the Grand Master could not set aside proceedings of a lodge in matters disciplinary; holding that such authority could only be exercised by the Grand Lodge upon an appeal. In Illinois, the Grand Master can, in the presence of complaint, review the conclusions of a lodge in disciplinary proceedings, and if a verdict, in his opinion, is found to be in violation of the statute, he can set aside the judgment of the lodge upon questions of both law and fact. The Grand Body, of course, can review his decisions. The committee state a case wherein a member of a lodge had been, confessedly, wronged by being suspended for non-payment of supposed dues. The Grand Master interposed his objections to the proceedings and set aside the verdict; but it was held to be without authority, the committee saying that "the Grand Master erred in setting aside the action of the lodge, not because that action was right, for, on the contrary, it was all wrong. * * * * We do not think his prerogative extends so far as to authorize the setting aside of the proceedings of a lodge in suspending a brother, however erroneous they may be." The chairman of the committee is our distinguished brother, Past Grand Master Frederic Speed, who, lawyer-like, is intent upon compelling Masons to observe the rules of the courts in their judicial proceedings; else our brethren of Mississippi have arrived at the conclusion that a Grand Master is entirely confined to the written code, and to which he must restrict himself, without regard to any wrong or violations of law that a lodge may indulge in.

The Grand Master brought to the attention of Grand Lodge the action of a Texas lodge that had suspended a member of a Mississippi lodge. It appears that the party had removed to Texas, and while there it was alleged that he had committed an offense. Charges were preferred by the brethren of Texas, but not until he had again become a resident within the jurisdiction of the Mississippi lodge. The Grand Master of Texas promptly set aside the proceedings of his constituent body, because of an absence of jurisdiction. In the face of the determinations of its Grand Master, the Texas lodge again preferred charges and again the brother was suspended. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi:

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Texas, be respectfully requested to set aside the suspension of Bro. J. D. Hall, a member of Whitefield Lodge, No. 365, holding under this Grand Lodge, and to direct Desdemona Lodge, No. 506, holding under said Grand Lodge, to prefer charges and specifications against said brother and to transmit them to said Whitefield Lodge, No. 365.

Resolved, That on the reception of the charges aforesaid, Whitefield Lodge, No. 365, be and

it is hereby directed to proceed under the rules for trials prescribed by this Grand Lodge, and hear and determine the case against said Bro. J. D. Hall.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary transmit under the seal of this Grand Lodge a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Masons in Texas, and also to Whitefield Lodge, No. 365. And be it further

Resolved, That until said proceedings of Desdemona Lodge, No. 506, of Texas, are set aside by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Texas, this Grand Lodge, without waiving its claim that said Desdemona Lodge was without jurisdiction to try and suspend said Bro. J. D. Hall, holds the status of Bro. J. D. Hall to be that of a suspended Mason.

The noticeable feature of this action brings up the natural inquiry: How it is possible to recognize the suspension of a Mason by a lodge without jurisdiction in the premises? We must be pardoned for saying, that it looks like a perversion of law to insist that a brother should be compelled to abide a penalty inflicted *without authority*.

The Grand Master gives interesting statistics from lodges. He refers to regulations mandatory upon the Master to summon members to attend the funeral of a brother. This, with another regulation that permits unaffiliates to pay dues to the lodge and thereby becoming invested with "lodge benefits," makes the lodge an insurance agency, as it seems to us. We have discussed this topic elsewhere in this report.

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence is asked: "The Secretary having been removed, can an appointed officer be elected to perform the duties of that office?" The minority, Bro. Barkley, demurs to the proposition upon the ground "that no officer of a lodge, whether elected, appointed and installed, could dimit." The majority of the committee, including Bro. Speed, dissented. We believe that Grand Lodges should not interdict the resignation of lodge officers; but when it is otherwise ordered, we do not consent that there can be, properly, any distinction between officers elected and appointed, *if installed*: because installation is the act of the Grand Lodge, and *makes* the officer. The choice of Bro. Speed by the members of his lodge as its Master does not of itself mantle him with remote authority to preside or to exercise any of the functions of the position; but it is the Grand Lodge that steps forward to confirm the choice by *its* installation. So with officers appointed. Therefore we contend that a Grand Body stultifies itself by any provision of law that discriminates in the resignations of officers installed. We do not allude to *pro tempore* appointments. If an officer dies, removes from the jurisdiction, or a station is made vacant by discipline, the better plan is to fill the position, *pro tempore*, till an annual election takes place; except in a case where succession provides for vacancies.

There are a number of other matters in the legislation of the Grand Lodge that would interest our home readers, and but for the attention that has been given to the last official work of the late Past Grand Master, Howry, we should protract a notice of proceedings—particularly the thoughts and conclusions of Past Grand Master Frederic Speed, who is a member of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurispru-

dence. He is one of the most able brethren of Mississippi, and as our Past Grand Master, Robbins, once said of him, when reading one of his reports: "Fred is lightning."

Bro. John T. Buck will prepare the report on correspondence.

Bro. Past Grand Master, James M. Howry, performs the labor of the Committee on Correspondence. There is not a paper that comes to our table that we read with more interest, because his kindly Masonic heart appears upon every page.

He does not concur in the opinion that avowed objections to initiations should be called in question. Neither do we; but we do favor the right of an initiate, in the event of an objection to advancement, to an investigation of charges thus, tacitly, preferred against him. We do not ask that the lodge take up the matter, except upon the *demand* of the party in interest. Bro. Howry must not forget that an E. A. or F. C. is a *Mason;* and that there is not any more propriety in ignoring his claims to protection than in disregarding duty to those of any other positions in the Fraternity.

Contrary to all ancient usage and thought upon the subject, it is too frequently held that an E. A. or F. C. are not Masons. It is true that they cannot have any voice in the affairs of the lodge, since the legislation of the body has been transferred to the third degree; but there was a time in the history of the Craft when their voices were potent in *every* department of the Fraternity. Bro. Mackey says: "The mass of the Fraternity being at that time (1725) composed of Apprentices, they exercised a great deal of influence in the legislation of the Order; for although they could not represent their lodge in the quarterly communications of the Grand Lodge—a duty which could only be discharged by Master or *Fellow*—yet they were always permitted to be present at the grand feast, *and no General Regulation could be altered or repealed without their consent.*" Italics ours.

The intention of the quotation is to show the impropriety of an assumption that places them beyond the pale of care and protection.

Bro. Howry does not recognize the propriety of permitting members to dimit at pleasure. There is no doubt of an abstract right in this direction, but we totally dissent from the opinion that Grand Lodges have any right to interfere with, or determine membership for lodges. It is the law of our Grand Lodge that the member, who is not indebted to his lodge and no charges found of record against him, is at liberty to go upon his own election. This is an exercise of authority on the part of a Grand Body that is without remote justification—so it seems to us—because, if it is good law that a Grand Lodge can invest a Mason with power to go out of his lodge at pleasure, it can, as a logical conclusion, permit him to return *at his convenience.*

Bro. Howry "goes back" upon Bro. Blatt, Dakota, on the "cullud" problem. We do not think it wise, neither do we think it conducive of good results to discuss the future of that race. Let the negro alone. God in His wisdom will adjust such

questions. He has not, as yet, given it into the hands of the Fraternity to pull chestnuts from the fire for any party or race. That is not the mission of the lodge.

Bro. Howry does not indorse the single ballot rule. The first ballot determines an "outsider's" *rights*, but the second and third has to do with *brethren*. Don't let this fact escape attention. He alludes to the recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon. It has been a source of regret and surprise that a body of Masons embracing so much intelligence as is found in our sister jurisdiction, should extend fraternal welcome to an organization that is without claims in such direction; unless it is conceded that there is authority beyond an independent sovereign Grand Lodge to create lodges. If such power is to be surrendered, why withhold it from Chapter or Commandery? We would be glad if our distinguished brother would examine this question with more care. The body mentioned, in its original constitution, had but three regular symbolic lodges. The eight or ten others that entered into the organization with them, were the progeny of Supreme Councils and Grand Orients If they are acknowledged authority for lodges, then any association of Masons should be permitted to exercise similar functions. This is not technical criticism, neither is it so intended; but we do design to arraign the folly of recognizing any power that assumes prerogatives inherent, and only inherent, in the Craft.

In speaking of Grand Master Browning's address, he says: "We need not say the address is perfect and complete. Illinois puts forth her best men—and it has plenty of them—and while this is the case, Ancient Craft Masonry will flourish there over all opposition."

His notice of our work is amply appreciated.

We are entirely in accord with Bro. Howry touching the want of good policy in establishing General Grand Bodies. We have not objected to it in the Council, only for the reason that such association of Masons can not possibly protract life until the Commandery is made wet nurse. We may very much err, but our opinion is, that Grand Chapters, Councils and Commanderies would be better off without superior authority. No General Grand Lodge for us, Bro. Howry.

We are glad to find the following under Kentucky:

The decisions are few, and mainly on the construction of amendments to the constitution, made last year. We will state one:

"A lodge has the right to require the payment of the amount due before balloting, and may keep the money so paid, even if the brother is rejected."

To this decision we can not give our assent. The rejection is punishment enough, even presuming him to be unworthy from the vote taken. Sometimes, and we may say often, one black ball is cast, and the candidate is not seriously affected by a rejection. He had been well recommended and vouched for, and had a favorable report on his character before the ballot, and we see no plausible or substantial reason why the lodge should retain his money. This kind of ethics is not good to teach our young brethren.

On what principle do they desire to keep his money? He certainly gets nothing in return for it, and as justice is a cardinal virtue with us, let us render to every man his just dues without distinction.

Bro. Howry (as we have elsewhere noticed) does not recognize the authority of a Master to determine the validity of charges.

In his reply to Bro. Baker (New Hampshire), regarding relief associations, he says:

The Masonic Order, while not a benefit society, ought to be something which would afford relief to the needy brother, his widow and orphans. And while its relief is voluntary, without system, and great effort to secure something for the needy, the *voluntary* contributions coming in from the charitable impulses of the brethren are small—so small that they do not get enough to feed them a month and clothe them once! Rich lodges in a few large cities are exceptions, of course. They give more, but can you point to an instance where a lodge or a Grand Lodge voluntarily gives $2,000 to a widow and children on the death of the husband and father as a charity?

Our excellent Bro. Baker is mistaken, too, when he says those members of a benefit society "*who pay premiums*, from which they *in turn receive* in the event of certain contingencies *certain pecuniary assistance*." Now, they *never receive* a cent, unless it is paid to them as they moulder in the dust. The Grand Master does not say he is opposed to the benefit associations outside of the lodge, but we think his quotation above justifies us in saying that he is. If our good brother will show us a better plan of relief, and one that is practical and full of good fruits, and which will insure the destitute widow and helpless orphan *immediate* and *adequate* relief, when our brother is snatched away from them, then every brother, lodge and Grand Lodge, ought to adopt his plan and not *ruin* the grand old fabric of A. C. Masonry by systematic relief such as benefit associations afford.

The very nature of our Institution is charity. The moral obligations resting on every Mason should not only impel him to voluntary but to *involuntary* succor to the needy brethren, their widows and orphans.

Masons are at perfect liberty to organize associations for mutual insurance. We belong to one, and should never think of questioning the propriety of such sodalities, if entirely disconnected with the lodge. The fact that they are made up of Masons is not an argument against them; because they are, or should be, entirely divorced from lodge government, dictation or influence. They represent a business benevolence, but not a Masonic charity that is represented in the fundamental law of the Institution. We are glad, indeed, that our brethren of Mississippi have an association of the kind; and should they have an active appreciation of their interests, they will come gladly and enthusiastically to its support.

We think Bro. Howry radical, but not more so than others who would apply the rigid principles of the courts in an opposite direction. This is what he says:

On the subject of trying a Mason thrice for the same offense we ventured a remark, which, perhaps, no one has had the temerity to make in this land of liberty, and we may add recklessness, but ourself.

The great principle in the Bill of Rights, as found in our American Constitutions, did not originate with our Revolutionary Fathers, but was engrafted into our system of government as an axiom of political faith, coming down, as Bro. Wait says, from our Anglo Saxon ancestors.

What portion of mankind was this principle intended to benefit? Was it the wise, the noble, the good, the brave, the self-sacrificing, honest, patriotic man? The masses, the authors of civilization and progress? The charitable and trustworthy class of mankind? No! It was the criminal, the lowest and worst grade of society, the murderer, the robber, the thief, the burglar, the incendiary, the swindler, the perjurer, the common law breaker! He must be protected by this great

principle of English liberty, engrafted in our American Constitution! So, too, the great principle of trial by jury, which has now become a farce, a bye-word and a reproach to all honest men, and the very thing which the meanest of mankind grasp at as the sheet-anchor of their safety when detected in villainy of any sort! All these great principles are going through the ordeal now—they are subject now to the severest tests ever before applied to them! The masses are taking the law into their own hands and punishing crime with a vengeance, because corrupt judges and bribed jurors fail to execute the law!

Perhaps we were too hasty in saying the people were ripe for a change or modification of the principle that a man should not be put twice in jeopardy and for the same offense. Could we spare a few pages we would enlarge on this topic, but we simply say let no Mason escape on this principle. Try him, until justice be done. A murderer, who gets off on technicalities, is a murderer still, and no brother Mason would like to brother him, and show him with the White Lamb Skin on, as a token of innocence!

PAST GRAND MASTER, JAMES M. HOWRY.

The foregoing review of his report was written the first days of April. Having received the report on correspondence, and supposing the printed transactions of the Grand Lodge would soon follow, we laid this paper aside, temporarily, only to resume it in sorrow, lamentation and consternation.

Its author died on the 15th of that month, one of the best beloved of all the distinguished brethren of our Southern country. If he had lived, our venerable frater would have been 80 years of age in August last. He had just commenced his annual report on correspondence for 1884, but stricken by disease, he soon yielded up a life honorable as a citizen, and that had been active and devoted to the welfare of country, kindred and race.

Bro. Howry was a native of Virginia. In 1836 he made Mississippi his home, and settled in Oxford, where he died. His ability as a lawyer early attracted attention, and in 1841 he was made circuit judge. He was also one of the founders of the University of Mississippi, and for more than a quarter of a century directed his energies in its welfare. Every act of Bro. Howry's useful life was a contribution to the weal of our common humanity. His example as a Christian, Mason and citizen reflected the grandest possibilities of a heart consecrated to God and to the elevation of his fellow-man.

Notwithstanding the life and services of Bro. Howry is the common heritage of the Fraternity, we are glad that our sister jurisdiction has so long held in its embrace a jewel that will increase in brilliancy while memory retains recollections of the good and true.

We are much indebted to Bro. John L. Power, Grand Secretary, for an early notice of this sad loss to Masonry and to the world.

M. W. Robert C. Patty, Macon, Grand Master.

R. W. John L. Power, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1882–83.

The proceedings for 1882 have not been heard of or published. The seventh annual communication was held in Charlottetown, June 26, the Grand Master, M. W. John Yeo, presiding. Nine lodges represented. The address of the Grand Master is provokingly brief; not making mention of matters of local or general interest. He was over-much occupied with personal interests to give any considerable attention to the affairs of the Craft.

The eighth annual communication was in session June 25. The annual address of Grand Master Yeo was even of less proportions than that of the previous year. He notices a decrease in membership of lodges, coming, principally, of suspensions for non-payment of dues. He closes his paper by asking to be retired from his position. The Grand Lodge objected, however, and he continues at the head of the Masonry of the jurisdiction, a station that he has occupied during the entire period of the existence of the Grand Body.

The Grand Secretary acknowledges receipt of the printed proceedings of our Grand Lodge for 1882, but we fail to find a report on correspondence, notwithstanding the existence of a committee.

The constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge are published, and for information will notice some points that may be of interest to home readers. The constitution provides that nominations for officers of the Grand Lodge shall be in writing; if a clear majority is not had upon the first ballot, "the second shall only be taken for those having the two highest number of votes, and if no opposing candidate is nominated the election shall proceed by show of hands."

The powers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Master are those generally sanctioned by usage. Special communications for business are authorized, but one month's previous notice is to be given, and the special business to be considered conveyed in the notice.

By the by-laws, the Grand Lodge has a final habitation in Charlottetown. Proxies are only permitted to lodges that are more than ten miles distant from the place of meeting of the Grand Body. The representatives of four lodges constitute a quorum. An expelled "Mason can not be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a vote of the Grand Lodge, but such restoration shall not reinstate him in membership in the lodge from which he is expelled, without the unanimous consent of the members present thereof."

Fees for dispensations (general) are charged. By-laws of lodges subject to approval by Grand Lodge. The Master of lodge cannot occupy the position for more than two consecutive years. Vacancies in lodge offices can occur by permanent removal from lodge jurisdiction, except that of Master. The minimum for conferring the three degrees is $16.00. In disciplinary proceedings, if the whereabouts of an accused is unknown, the lodge can adjudicate the case, notwithstanding personal

service of a summons cannot be obtained. We are also glad to find that a member can not be deprived of his Masonic rights in the absence of a hearing.

"A sentence of expulsion shall not take effect until affirmed by the Grand Lodge, but, *ad interim*, shall operate as a suspension."

M. W. John Veo, Port Hill, Grand Master.

R. W. G. W. Wakeford, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary.

TEXAS, 1882.

January 19, 1884, we got the proceedings of the session of this Grand Lodge held December 14, 1883. Printers, or others, seem to have been tardy. We take it for granted, however, that the delay in publication has been unavoidable. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Thomas M. Matthews, is an elegant paper of thirty-one pages. It is rarely that a document of the kind is found so clear in its statements and so readily understood.

He notices at considerable length the demise of Past Grand Master, Clinton M. Winkler, who died May, 1882.

He authorized eleven new lodges.

His decisions are quite numerous, but rather lengthy for quotation. He states a case, wherein a party had taken the life of another, fled the country, and, under an assumed name, is admitted to a lodge upon petition for the degrees. Subsequently he returns to the scene of his supposed offense, is tried and acquitted. He thereafter applies for membership, and presents a dimit embracing the assumed name, at the same time explaining to the lodge the circumstances associated with that change. There does not appear to have been any doubt but that the Mr. A. to whom the dimit issued was the Mr. B. who now applies for membership. The Grand Master was of the opinion that, as identity was unquestioned, the lodge was warranted in receiving the petition; but is also of the opinion that the lodge, of which the applicant was a member (or the lodge in whose jurisdiction he may reside), would be justified in instituting disciplinary proceedings for practicing deception and fraud. The conclusions of the Grand Master were concurred in.

In reply to queries touching physical disqualification, Bro. Matthews decided that the presence of a glass eye in one case, and the loss of about one half of the second or middle finger of the right hand in another, were each a bar to the reception

of a candidate; but that bronchitis was not a barrier to his aspirations. There is not a reasonable probability that the time will ever come when the countless opinions upon this subject will resolve themselves into a unity of conclusion. To avoid *concessions*, however, the Grand Lodge of Illinois determines that the candidate must be a "perfect youth, and without maim or defect." It is attempted, here, to give the old regulation a literal construction, although diseased bronchial tubes and other impaired internal organs of the body are not objected to. There is so much of a variety of opinion and practice in this regard, together with so much inconsistency, that it would be wise if a candidate was required to present, with his petition, a medical certificate (!) vouching for qualifications under the ancient regulation. To us, it appears wretchedly absurd, that a glass eye, or a defective limb, that, in either case, would be far less objectionable under the old law than diseased invisible organs of the body, should bar a candidate who can, with such and other bodily defects, conform to the ritualistic requirements of the lodge.

We think the Grand Master erred in the decision that a candidate once within the jurisdiction of a suspended lodge, but after such suspension had applied to a lodge next of jurisdiction (and which application had *been received* therein), that, upon resuscitation of the defunct body, and prior to a ballot by the lodge in possession of the petition, that jurisdiction was lost to the latter and regained by the lodge of original territorial jurisdiction. Lodge 421 being closed, territorial jurisdiction appeared in lodge 436. This territorial right to the candidate was not impaired by the reappearance of No. 421, because his petition was, in fact and law, the right of No. 436, *after it had been received and referred*. We do not think the Grand Master would hold that the establishment of a lodge U. D. would abridge the right of a lodge of original jurisdiction, which, at the time, had petitions before it from persons who thereafter were found to be within the territory of the new lodge. It is the *right* of lodge, after it has received a petition, to determine that it *shall* go to ballot; and we do not know of any power that can thwart that right in the presence of unquestioned jurisdiction at the time of its reception.

We think the Grand Master correct in the conclusion that the Master of a lodge was not warranted in permitting charges against a person who could not prove himself a Mason, neither "work himself into a lodge;" the reasonable conclusion being that he was an impostor, notwithstanding wordy claims to membership.

Bro. Matthews is of the opinion that a lodge is justified in a provision of its by-laws, compelling members to "sit up with a sick member." This is an innovation entirely repugnant to the fundamental law of Masonic charity. I am to be the judge of the extent and character of my charities, and over which neither lodges nor Grand Lodges have remote control. This subject has been liberally discussed in our report of last year, and in this paper; nevertheless we ask the reader, once more, to review his obligation as a Master Mason. In this he will find the primary, indispensable law governing *Masonic* charity. There can not be any other law, except at the expense of converting the lodge into a mutual assurance association.

We do not agree with the Grand Master that a lodge can, lawfully, be suspended of its rights, by mere operation of law. In other words, a notice of indebtedness to the Grand Body remaining unpaid, is a suspension of its prerogatives. It is not, in any civilized community, good law that hangs a man or commits him to prison without opportunity for defense. It has long been the custom in Illinois, in such cases, for the Grand Master to order the Master of a supposed recreant body to notify or summons its members to appear at a subsequent regular communication "to show cause if any there be, why its charter should not be arrested." The Grand Master appears in person or by proxy; and should it appear that law had been violated, and without justification, then the penalty is inflicted. We do not permit punishment to be imposed upon *member or lodge* except as the result of formal inquiry or hearing. We also find the Grand Master suspending the functions of Masters without (as we suppose from his language) a hearing. This assumption would not be tolerated in this latitude.

We can not conclude a review of Bro. Matthews' address without placing upon record one evidence of his ability as a writer:

Freemasonry, like our holy religion, whose hand-maid it is, should stand as a bulwark immovable and impregnable, against which the filthy, polluting tidal wave of vice, corruption and immorality now sweeping with the speed of the wind all over the land may harmlessly break and exhaust itself. Following the tracks of more than a hundred railroads, 'tis ramifying and permeating into every nook and corner of our great State, and among the good, brings also upon its crest much of the very "offscouring of creation." To guard against such, therefore, let us redouble our vigilance and increase our usefulness. Let us draw more tightly about our own wayward and forgetful brethren the lines of duty, and examine with the most rigid scrutiny the moral character of all those who seek to pass our portals, to be instructed in our arcana and to enjoy our privileges. "With the cautery of purity and truth, let us burn out and eradicate forever the unhealthy, fungous growth from our own bodies, and with morality, brotherly love and relief fortify against the approach of every life-sucking vampire, that Masonry be not consumed within her own temple." Let us drive out *forever* from within our sacred walls the vicious, the profane, the backbiter, the drunkard and the gambler—the moral lepers who are sapping the foundations of our heaven-inspired Institution. *Having done this,* be sure that we accept none as stones for our building save only such as can stand the most scathing scrutiny—who having neither blemish nor flaw, can pass the ordeal of the "Master Overseer's Square," and then stand forth before the world models of purity, virtue, truth and excellence. Do these things, my brethren, and then—but mark it, *not till then*—will Freemasonry, as was intended by its founders, be the wonder and the admiration of the age—a monument of moral grandeur and sublimity, the beauty and symmetry of which will, as did the first temple, dazzle the eyes of the beholder. SO MOTE IT BE!!

In the report of the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Stewart, we find this:

Our R. W. Bro. Bringhurst, Grand Secretary, received a letter from Hope Lodge, No. 471, under date of January 20, 1882, making the inquiry "whether the Mexican National Rite as well as the Scotch Rite of Masonry, organized and working in several cities and towns situated in Mexico, along our frontier, are clandestine or not, and if the brethren in this jurisdiction would be permitted to hold communication with them, and visit their lodges without compromising themselves."

Bro. Bringhurst referred the letter to me, and I think it proper to bring the matter inquired about before this Grand Lodge, in order that it may receive that attention which its importance demands, and that an authoritative decision may be had. I am aware that this subject has been before this Grand Body before, but in my judgment there has not been such specific action or certainty of declaration, in regard to the matter, on the part of this Grand Lodge as will free the question from

doubt, and now that railroads are penetrating Mexico, and our commercial and social relations with our sister Republic are growing greater every day, and will continue to do so, I think, if our means of information is sufficient to enable it to be done, that the matter should at once be finally determined.

The interrogatories were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but we are sorry to find that they were ignored. It is not known to the writer how the "Mexican National Rite" is gotten up—whether it be the symbolic lodge pure and simple or whether it be a conglomeration unknown, officially, to the Craft. If it be the latter, Masons cannot have anything to do with it; neither can they recognize any body, no matter of what name, title, or degree, that assumes to appropriate the mysteries of the lodge, directly or indirectly. There are a great plenty of so-called Masonic organizations, but not one that has any *lawful* control of Symbolic Masonry, or that can be permitted to practice its rites. We hope that our Texas brethren will steer clear of error in this regard. The unwise and unlawful act of Massachusetts in recognizing as "duly constituted Masonic bodies," the Chapter, Council, Commandery, &c., is freely discussed in this report, and our hope is, that more critical attention will be directed to the subject by every Grand Lodge upon the Continent.

The Grand Lodge resolved, "that the burial services of Masonry should not be performed after the remains of a brother have once been committed to the earth; but *in proper cases* the Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master, may authorize memorial services to be held in memory of such brethren *as may be worthy of that honor*." (Italics ours.) Correct.

Past Grand Treasurer, R. W. Brother Benj. A. Botts, was the happy recipient of a jewel.

Bro. James Masterson, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, makes a special report, in which he says:

> The question of perpetual jurisdiction is receiving great attention in many Grand Lodges. Your committee, in their report and review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, takes strong grounds against the doctrines of *perpetual allegiance*, whether applied to citizenship or Masonry, though this Grand Lodge holds otherwise. Your committee cannot acquiesce in the *dogma*, that a petition which is *rejected*, gives the lodge any jurisdiction over the applicant *after rejection*, but holds that such rejected applicant is as free as he was before the rejection. Of course, in answer to the inquiry whether he had applied, he should tell the truth, and it might be a sufficient reason satisfactory to the members not to elect such a man a Mason, but not because of any supposed allegiance to some other lodge in some other jurisdiction, but simply that such rejection fairly raises a presumption against the fitness of the material. Your committee holds that when a rejected man comes to Texas, a subordinate lodge is not invading the jurisdiction of any other Grand Lodge or body of Masons, in electing or rejecting him as a member of the Order. Probably the preponderance of Masonic opinion is against this view, but some of the ablest Masonic writers concur with us.
>
> *Resolved*, That in adopting the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in reference to perpetual jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge does *not* commit itself to the opinion as expressed by the committee, but adheres to the precedents as established in this jurisdiction.

This subject is noticed in another place, but a few words will be added to consider a new departure. It is a singular feature of this controversy, that the opponents of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate ignore the inherent rights of Masons

and lodges, and fall back upon the sovereignty of Grand Lodges as their only argument. Bro. Masterson remarks: "Your committee cannot acquiesce in the *dogma* that a petition which is *rejected* gives the lodge any jurisdiction *after rejection*, but holds that such rejected applicant is as free as he was before rejection." Vide quotation. He thus steps boldly to the front with a proposition, that a lodge should be allowed to disregard an objection, no matter if such objection was the act of his own lodge. We do not know of any other construction that can be placed upon the sentence. In other words, if Lodge No. 25 rejects a petitioner, it has no further control over the candidate, and No. 35 is warranted in receiving and acting upon the applicant's second request, without regard for the conclusions of the first. If it is the determination of our Texas brethren to trample upon a law and right coexistent with the Institution, we have nothing to say, only to express a profound regret that they occupy a position so fundamentally antagonistic to law and landmark.

A Grand Lodge of sorrow was held. Quite a number of brethren had passed to the other shore during the year.

We are really glad to find the Committee on Petitions using this forcible and truthful language: "Your committee is of the opinion that the great multiplication of lodges has been a curse rather than a blessing to Texas Masonry." This applies with equal force to a majority of Grand Lodges.

Brother James Masterson is the author of a very *positive* report on correspondence. It includes but twenty-two jurisdictions, Illinois not among the number. Brother M., talks plainly. This we like. We take a pointed thing from his review of Kansas:

> The world is large, and there is room in it for everybody and every shade of opinion, and of all sorts of crankiness, but we say that no man has a right to remain in or claim connection with any Masonic body, if he advances and openly expresses his *Ingersollism*. Many very excellent men, no doubt, are at sea on the question. If so, they are to be pitied, not crushed; but in an Order, founded on the Rock of Ages, and Eternal Truth revealed by the Inspired Writings, no such man should remain within the portals. Religion is one thing, and freedom in religious belief is the very foundation of this government, but this is no argument for saying a man shall remain in an Order whose every teaching is belief in God, when such a man denies the very existence of such God.
>
> We believe, that to become a Mason anywhere in the United States or among English speaking people, a belief in God and the divine authenticity of the Bible, is and must be required.
>
> We, however, do not say that in countries having different religions and emanating from other sources, that a belief in *our* Bible is essential, for notoriously this is not the case. But everywhere there must be a belief in the unknown and unknowable God. Our own belief on the question of the divine authenticity of the Scriptures in no way enters into the argument. They have their convictions on the question, and it after all is a matter of education and bringing up. *A belief in God is a prerequisite* to become a Mason.

Again, from his review of Utah:

> So we say of members suspended for non-payment of dues. Drink less whisky, chew less tobacco or smoke fewer cigars and pay your lodge dues; or, if you do not choose to do this, pay up and quit. It is chiefly from such drones comes the carpers and dissatisfied. Considering how little they contribute, of course they do not value the rights so cheaply acquired very much. Unless some

personal trouble, a cost is incurred, and rarely appreciates benefits received. Yet, where is most grumbling and fault-finding among us found? We answer, unhesitatingly: From non-affiliates or suspended for non-payment of dues Masons.

He concludes with a whack at polygamous Masons:

We think the question is one for the decision of that Grand Jurisdiction alone, and we do not readily see why Utah should trouble herself as to what other Masonic Grand Bodies think, or do not think, on the subject. No open advocates of polygamy have any claims to be admitted into any decent society, much less to become one of us.

Words cease to convey distinctive meaning when religion, or religious belief, is applied to those who are pleased to denominate themselves "Latter Day Saints." The constitutional provision on the subject of protection of religious belief, cannot be so twisted and distorted from its original meaning as to make polygamists come within its protection. As well say, a thief, a murderer, or swindler, can claim that his *religious belief* authorizes him to commit those crimes and escape punishment, as to assert that that wretched and wholly abominable sect, commonly called polygamist, should successfully screen themselves under the grab of religion from the just punishment of the law. We think that those violators of the law should be happy to escape condign punishment for their atrocious acts, and not to parade themselves before the world and masquerade as martyrs.

M. W. Bro. Charles Stewart, Houston, Grand Master.

R. W. George H. Bringhurst, Houston, Grand Secretary.

TEXAS, 1883.

The forty-eighth annual communication was held in Houston, December 11th, M. W. Charles Stewart, Grand Master, absent. One hundred and sixty-three lodges responded to roll call. Twelve Past Grand Masters were in attendance. The annual address of the Grand Master was confided to the care of Past Grand Master, Marcus F. Mott. R. W. Wm. H. Nichols, Deputy Grand Master, presided over the deliberations of the Grand Body, also, delivered an address.

The Grand Master is of the opinion that the Fraternity is fairly prosperous in the jurisdiction. He authorized seven new lodges, and performed much other labor incident to his position. He strongly objects to permitting lodges to disregard the law appertaining to advancements, and denied such applications excepting in two instances. The law of the jurisdiction denies the propriety of permitting mortuary services over the remains of the dead after burial. The Grand Master, therefore, recommended lodges of sorrow.

In his decisions it is found that "the loss of an eye, and half of the second or middle finger," disqualifies for the degrees. Decision 7 reads:

7. I have decided that Masons, who belonged to lodges working under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of France, or under a regular constituted lodge working in the Ancient Rite of Heroden of Scotland, otherwise known as the "Scottish Rite," may be permitted to affiliate in our lodges, for such I understand to be the resolution passed by this Grand Lodge in 1841, (See Sayles' Jurisprudence of Texas, page 248), and which has never been repealed. I have also stated that this Grand Lodge did not recognize the "National Mexican Rite, nor any lodge working under the Grand Orient of France." These are questions continually arising in lodges situated near our Mexican border.

Grand Lodge confirmed the position of the Grand Master. Our opinions, and the judgment of our Grand Lodge upon the questions involved in the decisions, are too well known to require further notice; and will say, that we only recognize Masonry that comes of a lawfully constituted symbolic lodge of the *Ancient Craft.* Our convictions in this regard will be found in other parts of this report—notably under Massachusetts, and Ohio, reviewed by Bro. Robbins.

The Grand Master, upon charges preferred, suspended a Master. The record does not advise that any trial or examination was had, or whether the culprit was suspended of his official functions, or from Masonry—one or both.

A street fight was had between two members of a lodge. The lodge having neglected discipline, in the presence of charges, its charter was arrested. The Grand Master is to be congratulated upon his good sense.

The Grand Master gives a synopsis of reports of District Deputy Grand Masters. He notices the trial and conviction of a party, and declares proceedings illegal and void, because personal service was not had upon the accused. This is not, as it seems to us, good fraternal law, particularly when an accused is known to have fled the country, and his residence entirely unknown. In Illinois it would be held, that the failure to find a defendant, a summons and other papers sent by mail to his last known place of residence would be a lawful notification of proceedings.

The Deputy Grand Master follows up the address of the Grand Master with a report. Through this paper it is found that Grand Master Stewart is a member of Congress. Bro. Nichols, now Grand Master, has a taint of poetry in his composition, and we may expect, another year, something elaborate in that direction.

The "Grand Lodge of Victoria" received fraternal welcome, and the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah, upon the Mormon question, approved.

The Committees upon Petitions and Appeals had a large amount of business to consider. They waded through it in good style. Their reports are well gotten up.

A rather brief report on correspondence was presented by Bro J. K. P. Gillaspie for the committee. The last of our proceedings reviewed is for 1881. It would seem that our record for the succeeding year did not come to hand. Are you also short on transactions for 1883? If so we will notify our Grand Secretary. Brother Brown's report (1881) is briefly mentioned as being "the most lengthy" coming under observation. Brother Gillaspie is an interesting writer, and for this reason it

is to be regretted that he does not display more of a disposition for comment. Perhaps he will another year.

He is a physical perfectionist, and with much force asks: "Where is the discretionary function to end?" Of listening to appeals for new lodges, he says:

It has long been a source of annoyance, that lodges too weak to sustain themselves have been given charters; such lodges never thrive, but sustain a precarious living for a time and then go, as they should, to the wall. They only serve as a hindrance to the work, and should never have had an existence.

He further says, of qualifications for the degrees:

While we deem it of the utmost importance that every person should be able, both to read and write, still we should not like to hold it, *per se*, a disqualification. We have seen men of considerable general intelligence who were unable to read or write. The circumstances and conditions of his previous life should be taken into consideration.

We can't agree with you there, Bro. G. No, no.

He concludes of Michigan, that a lodge of one jurisdiction is not liable for relief to a member, supplied by another. Although the saloon business is not to his liking, still he is not of the opinion that lodges should interpose, where the civil law is not violated.

M. W. Wm. H. Nichols, Galveston, Grand Master

R. W. Geo. H. Bringhurst, Houston, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT, 1883.

The ninety-first annual communication was held June 13th. But twelve lodges without representation. The four and only living Past Grand Masters were present, to-wit: Brethren Henry H. Smith, Nathan P. Bowman, Levant M. Reed and Park Davis, the latter now a resident of Albany, New York. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Lucius C. Butler, is a manly, cultured production, and in which the brethren of Vermont can indulge in some justifiable pride.

He refers at considerable length to the matter of perpetual jurisdiction, and cites two cases wherein Rutland Lodge had conferred the degrees upon two candidates rejected by Mountain Lodge, of Massachusetts. Although, as we might reasonably conclude from his remarks, he was not in entire sympathy with the doctrine; yet, he takes the ground that the law of his neighbor is to be respected. His remarks thereon will bear reproduction:

Whether the principle embodied in these regulations is in full accord with Masonic law and usage, may be an open question; but, whether it be or not, the law of State Grand Lodge sovereignty and jurisdiction must be recognized. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is supreme in that Masonic jurisdiction. It has an undisputed right to make its own rules and regulations. This regulation it has adopted, and Masonic courtesy and comity require that it should be regarded by this jurisdiction. The rule is imperative and without limitation in time. Whatever time may have elapsed between the rejection and application to another lodge in any other jurisdiction, or if a change of citizenship has meanwhile taken place, if such person receive the degrees of Masonry without official compliance with the regulation in question, he becomes for the jurisdiction of Massachusetts a clandestine Mason.

Happily, there is a balm in Gilead to heal such infirmities. "Ask and ye shall receive," is the Masonic direction. These brethren, who were unwittingly placed in this unpleasant and embarassing position, have sought this healing balm, and they will be restored to fellowship with the brotherhood of Masons, under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Subsequently, the Grand Body adopted the following:

In reference to the subject of the perpetual jurisdiction of candidates for the degrees of Masonry in this State, once having applied and been rejected within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, while fully recognizing the undisputed right of every Grand Lodge to make its own rules and regulations, and that it is supreme within its own jurisdiction, yet we are of the opinion that, in all cases of a permanent change of citizenship to this State, and the requisite time has elapsed since rejection, such rejected applicant may properly petition for the degrees of Masonry within this jurisdiction, and the same be received and acted upon like the petition of any other candidate, without the intervention of the lodge, or the members thereof, wherein he was rejected, or the consent of the Grand Master of such foreign jurisdiction being required, and that such person so receiving the degrees of Masonry, is entitled to recognition as a regularly made Mason within this jurisdiction, and to have and to hold Masonic intercourse with his brethren as such.

We heartily approve of the Grand Master's recommendation that all applicants be required to state in their petition whether or not they have ever been rejected in any Masonic lodge. And we would further recommend that the applicant be further required to state therein the time when, and the place where, he was so rejected, if at all, that the committee to whom his petition is referred may make due inquiry in the premises.

The fact of the law of Vermont having been coincident with that of Massachusetts, made it possible for the latter to institute successful complaint; but after the former has changed her law upon the subject, other jurisdictions must be governed accordingly, although they may determine not to recognize their rejected material, fashioned into form by others. Many governing bodies require Masonic residence only, and do not inquire into any relation that may have existed between the petitioner and the Fraternity elsewhere. Much can be said upon either side of the question; and although we very much question the advisability of perpetual responsibility to a rejecting lodge, nevertheless if the Craft had not been emasculated of its most important rituals for the purpose of rearing and perpetuating other structures, so called Masonic, it would be found that *old* opinion contemplated the *right* of the lodge to complete work upon which it had entered.

Upon the question of insisting upon the payment of dues, during suspension, the Grand Master is of the opinion that the demand is unjust, and should be abandoned. The gist of his argument is found in his remarks upon the subject:

What is the *status* of a suspended brother? He is cut off from all Masonic privileges, except it be that of being expelled if he violates his obligation. He is deprived of the right of visitation,

He can neither hold Masonic communication, join in the public ceremonies of the Fraternity, nor receive fraternal relief. Nor is he entitled to Masonic burial. If this be his status, how can he be justly chargeable with dues during his suspension? He can receive no benefits from the Craft, not even the simple one of recognition as a Mason. Should he be required to pay for what he can not receive, or contribute to funds to no part of which he is entitled? Dues, as I understand them, are payments made to a lodge for certain rights and benefits, the exercise and enjoyment of which are guaranteed to the brother in considerstion of those payments. They are of modern origin. They were not required in the older lodges. That he should pay the dues that had accrued against him, the non-payment of which was the occasion of his suspension, whenever he is restored to membership in his lodge, is only Masonic justice and equity, for they are due the lodge as a debt is due from a debtor to a creditor, and the lodge were under the obligation of charity and brotherly love to him during that period. But, suspended, he is Masonically dead, and must remain so till the hiatus in his Masonic life shall be bridged over, not filled up by the resurrecting process of restoration. Do Masonic justice and equity require the Masonically dead brother to be taxed while he can not be represented? I think not.

The Committee on Jurisprudence dissented, with the approbation of Grand Lodge; but without presenting a solitary justification (of record) for a position entirely incompatible, as we think, with Fraternal law or justice. Bro. Butler has presented the correct doctrine so clearly, that comment is unnecessary. He further decided, that "no brother can be suspended or expelled for any Masonic offense without charges having been preferred, due notice given, and a formal trial in a special lodge convened for that purpose." After approval of this reasonable and just construction of a vital principle in civil as well as in fraternal jurisprudence, the Grand Lodge is asked: "Whether in case the W. M. of a lodge had good reason to believe, and did believe, that the Secretary or Treasurer of his lodge had misappropriated the funds of the lodge, he had power to suspend such Treasurer or Secretary from office pending an investigation, and to demand and receive the money, books and papers of the lodge." The reply comes, adopted by Grand Lodge, thus: "Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence beg leave, in answer to the question, to reply, that the welfare of the lodge is committed to the Master; he is responsible to the Grand Lodge, not only for his acts as Master but for the acts of his subordinates, as such. It is his duty to see that they perform the requirements of their official stations. It is their duty to obey the will and pleasure of the W. M., and he is clothed with all necessary power to enforce obedience." If the reply means anything, it means that a Master is authorized to impose a *penalty*, pending an investigation, notwithstanding the prior avowal, that a brother cannot be suspended or expelled for *any* Masonic offense without a hearing. We wish the committee had been more clear and positive in its enunciations, because the writer does not have a disposition to place any misconstruction upon its opinions. It is quite true that a Master is expected to have supervision over the affairs of the lodge, but the proposition that he can degrade an officer, or other member of the body, of his own *ipsi dixit*, is but a barbarous relic of practices that have their origin in despotic forms of government—forms that disregard the primal, elementary principles upon which the *entire fabric* of Masonic fellowship and jurisprudence are erected. In more conclusive phraseology, we insist that it is beyond the legitimate, *Masonic* functions of a Master or Grand Master to impose *any* penalty, except upon formal examination, or upon confession on the part of the supposed culprit, appropriately expressed.

It is getting to be too much the practice to disregard our own fundamental law, in our relations one to the other, and adopting in its stead the theories and codes of military tribunals. If the intelligent Mason will rehearse his pledges to a brother, he will find that instead of being permitted to execute judgment prior to conviction, that it is a duty, from which he cannot properly escape, to afford rational opportunity for defense. If a Master is of the opinion that a Secretary or Treasurer are unfaithful, it is his duty to see that charges are preferred, but he is without any authority, resting on the fraternal principles of the Institution, to bring reproach upon a brother pending an examination; because in all enlightened civil governments it is held to be a well founded presumption, that *he is innocent till found guilty.*

There is another feature of this supposed right of Masters or lodges to summarily dispose of the rights of subordinate officers, without the assent, in the first instance, of the Grand Body. We know that it is an authorized practice for lodges to arraign its officers for offenses, except the Master; but why the distinction we could never understand, because every *installed* officer is the direct representative of the Supreme Body. The election by lodge, or appointment of an official by the incoming Master, does not make an officer. Either is but our expression of the choice of members, the Grand Lodge reserving the right of confirmation by installation by the Grand Master or his representative. This, of course, does not refer to purely pro tempore appointments. It appears to us, therefore, that the logic of the whole question leads to the inevitable conclusion, that an installed officer should not be deprived of his functions, excepting upon complaint to, and by virtue of the authority of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master had several applications for authority to elect officers anew, because the W. M.'s elect had declined installation, or had declined serving after installation. In each case he, properly, refused to comply with such requests. In presenting the subject, he says:

> In all such cases I have declined to grant dispensations, for the reason that, as I understand Masonic law and usage, it is not within the prerogative of the Grand Master to interfere with the rights of succession uniformly accorded to the second and third officers of a lodge, the Senior and Junior Wardens. If the W. M. elect be present at the election of officers, and declines to serve, it would be proper for the lodge to excuse him and elect some other brother. But, when the election is completed according to Masonic usage, the officers thus elected are the officers of the lodge for the Masonic year and until other officers are elected and installed. If the first three officers die, remove out of the State, or are confessedly incompetent in such sense as to endanger the vitality of the lodge, it would doubtless be the duty of the Grand Master to order a new election, not as of right, but as of a Masonic necessity. But the declination of either of these officers makes no vacancy which the Grand Master is authorized to grant a dispensation to fill. It is the Senior Warden's right and duty to occupy the chair of the W. M. in the absence of that official, and it is the right and duty of the Junior Warden also to take the East in the absence of both, each filling his station thus vacated *pro tem.* Masonry plays no tom-foolery in its elections by conferring the honors of its official stations as a mere sinecure, or dispensing the dignity and responsibilities of promotion to the highest offices in its gift without imposing the labor which belongs to them.

We can not conceive of the "Masonic necessity" that would permit the Grand Master to order an election in the event of the providential interposition to which he alludes. Should a lodge be deprived of its three first officers, its government reverts

to the Grand Master, who is at the head of the organization until the time arrives, under its by-laws, to make another selection. He can govern in person or by proxy.

Bro. Butler notices considerable accessions to Grand Lodge library. He closes his address with "words of admonition and exhortation," but of too great length for the space allotted to a review.

We are glad to find that Past Grand Master Roome, of New York, was amply received.

The following amendment to the constitution was received, and its consideration deferred for one year:

This Grand Lodge shall hold its regular annual communication on the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in June in each year at Burlington. The Grand Master, or, in case of his death, resignation, or absence from the State, or other disqualification or incapacity, the Deputy Grand Master shall have power to convene special Grand Lodges at such time and place as he shall see fit.

In some of the Dominion Grand Jurisdictions this rule does obtain; but we had supposed that it was universal in the governments of this country, that in the absence of the Grand Master the prerogatives of his position devolved upon the Deputy, and so on in succession to the Junior Grand Warden. This question has been noticed in our review of Nova Scotia.

A testimonial was ordered for the retiring Grand Master, and by some singular *hocus pocus* interposition, the watch and beautiful appurtenances were forthcoming. The speeches upon the occasion were of the highest type of the art. Bro. Butler is to be congratulated, and so is the Grand Lodge for having the good sense to place a brother of so many grand qualities at the head of its affairs.

The report on correspondence was presented by R. W. Bro. A. G. Safford, chairman of the committee. It is a very brief affair, noticing little else than transactions of the various jurisdictions. He is a good writer, and for this reason we hope he may extend the area of his observations.

M. W. Bro. Ozro Meacham, Brandon, Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Root, Burlington, Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA, 1883.

We have a very neat appearing pamphlet from this young but enterprising jurisdiction. The second annual Grand Communication was held in Tucson, November

13, M. W. John Taber Alsap, presiding. The five lodges of the bailiwick represented.

The address of Bro. Alsap is a stirring business paper. He congratulates the brethren upon the prosperity of the Territory and the stability of lodges. The Grand Body had received the fraternal good will of thirty-six Grand Jurisdictions. There is a good balance in the Grand Treasury. *Keep it good.*

The Grand Master is inquired of:

Question. Can a virtual Past Master, who has never been the Master of a lodge of Master Masons, be one of the necessary three to confer the degree of Past Master upon the Master elect of a lodge before installation?

Answer. No. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arizona does not recognize such a degree as virtual Past Master, and such a degree is unknown to Symbolic Masonry.

We would ask Bro. Alsap if there is *any degree* of the Craft aside from the degrees of E. A., F. C. or M. Mason? It has been the custom in Illinois to confer a so-called degree of Past Master upon Masters elect, but the abnormity has been dispensed with.

The Grand Master reports two dispensations to re-ballot upon rejected petitioners, and thinks the practice a bad one. He is of the opinion that affiliation fees are unwise. No doubt about it.

A plan was adopted for the establishment of a "Widows' and Orphans' Fund," by reserving fifty cents, each, from membership dues. This sum is to be invested and not disturbed till "five annual payments shall have been made thereto."

It was determined to incorporate the Grand Body.

The following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was concurred in:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Benjamin Titus, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, changing the form of petition for the degrees of Masonry so that the petitioner shall state whether he has been previously rejected, beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the same, and find that the text books of Mackey and Sickles sustain our present form; that the forms adopted by California, Nevada, Utah, Missouri, Louisiana, Georgia, Quebec and Canada are the same in substance as ours, five of them being identical. Ohio simply asks for admission, giving age, residence and occupation. England, Ireland and Scotland say nothing about previous rejection. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia require the petitioner to say whether he has ever been rejected, and if so, where. In Illinois a petition can not be received from a rejected candidate without first obtaining permission from the rejecting lodge. The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States both give to the rejecting Chapter or Commandery perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate; that is, a Chapter or Commandery can not confer the degrees upon one who has been previously rejected, without first obtaining permission of the rejecting Chapter or Commandery.

Your committee are of the opinion that a rejecting lodge ought not to be permitted to exercise this perpetual jurisdiction over any rejected candidate, and while not according it even a quasi jurisdiction, we at the same time believe that anything in the life of a candidate that might have a bear-

ing upon his application should be made known to the lodge. If he has been rejected, the lodge should know it, in order that the committee may investigate the circumstances attending such rejection and possibly the reasons therefor.

Your committee would therefore recommend, as a substitute to the amendment proposed, the adoption of the following amendment to the form of petitions for the degrees. Immediately before the date insert the following:

"Have you ever before applied to any lodge of Master Masons for the degrees conferred therein? If so, when, where, and to what lodge?"

In another place we have noticed a like position of the committee in the matter of perpetual jurisdiction. The question is attracting a great deal of attention, and those unfriendly to the doctrine are very outspoken in condemnation, while the minority, for some reason, are not inclined to discussion. It is not to be denied that the majority of correspondents, and other fraternal officials, do not entertain the proposition that a rejected candidate should continue under the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge; but, without a remote design to cast any reflection upon their sayings, it must be confessed that there is yet to be found any argument in their publications that has its origin in the law or theories of the Institution. It is frankly confessed that it has a harsh appearance, and in some instances seems incompatible with the kindlier thought of the Fraternity, to hold a rejected petitioner to the possible whims and caprices of a single member; nevertheless, it must also be kept in mind that he is objecting to a profane who is without claim to fraternal consideration excepting so far as the good name and reputation of the candidate may influence the minds of brethren with a desire that he become associated with the Fraternity. When a candidate, however, has taken the first step in his progress his status has changed, and therefore it is held, in Illinois, that an E. A. or F. C. is a member of the family, and when assailed by an objection, it is his right to demand an inquiry, and should the lodge determine that such demurrer was not well taken, the remaining degree or degrees are conferred as though it had not appeared.

With this explanation, we turn to the theory and principles that underlie the question of the introduction of workmen to the spiritual edifice; for upon these principles rest the argument for or against the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction."

Many readers will understand the difficulty in discussing these questions, because of the matters that have been taken from the lodge to establish and perpetuate other associations of Masons.

To view the subject in the light of law and landmark, we must keep in mind the central truth that the lodge is a "spiritual, moral and Masonic edifice," in which the entire Craft has a unity of interest. The fact that Grand Lodges are sovereignties, does not disturb the immemorial, fundamental theory of the unity of the organization as a whole, and resting in our relations one to the other upon the same general principles enunciated by the ancient law. Thus a Mason, wherever he may be found, remains a member of, and is a part of the spiritual structure, notwithstanding the necessity, growing out of the expansion of the Fraternity, that independent Masonic powers should exist for the government of local interests, but without authority

to make innovations upon the body of Masonry. Notwithstanding a Craftsman is not permitted to exercise the right of organization, excepting where his particular membership is found, and although he has a general interest in the structure, and in a general way responsible therefor, yet he is necessarily confined in his estimate of ashlars to those presented to his own lodge; he consequently depends upon brethren elsewhere to exercise a discretion that will not bring reproach upon the Institution. The old law, therefore, recognizes the inalienable right of objecting, both indirectly and directly, to the admission of candidates. What we mean to be understood as saying is this, that a member of an Illinois lodge, being in Arizona, is justified in objecting to a candidate, and although his remonstrance is without positive force, still it is of a character which, if wholly disregarded, would subject a lodge to the unpleasant imputation of disregarding information that comes from a peer, and presumably in the welfare of the Fraternity.

The question now arises, by what right, coeval with the Institution, founded in the general welfare and on principles that run parallel with the rights of Masons and the unity of the Fraternity, do we interfere with the conclusions of a Craftsman, expressed by ballot, in his estimate of the value of an ashlar that is presented for his inspection and approval; the only fair presumption being, that he has acted in the welfare of the particular lodge of which he is a member, and in the interests of the entire Fraternity to which he is responsible, both directly and indirectly, for a stone that is to ornament the edifice or bring it into disrepute.

Our brethren of Arizona do not feel quite secure in their position; for, while expressing the opinion that the rejecting lodge should not be allowed to exercise perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, is convinced of the propriety of knowing, if possible, the facts that entered into the rejection, and for this reason have introduced the questions embodied in the foregoing quotation. Bro. Freeman will at once recognize the facts in this connection: First, that a rejection can not be inquired into; second, that, from a fraternal standpoint, the lodge to which the petition of a rejected candidate is presented is bound to recognize the judgment heretofore expressed by its peer. It can ask, at any time, if the conclusions of the rejecting body have undergone a change, but in the event of a negative reply, is it in consonance with sound reason, law, or Masonic comity that its conclusions are not to be regarded by placing a stone in a spiritual edifice that has been absolutely rejected by another section of the family, and without its assent? If so, what becomes of the boasted unity and universality of Masonry? Aside from this, the ancient law *prohibits* the interference of a lodge with the work of another. In this connection, the late Bro. Mackey says: "In the next place, he (petitioner) can apply to no other lodge for initiation. Having been once rejected by a certain lodge, he is forever debarred the privilege of applying to any other for admission. This law is implicitly derived from the regulations which forbid lodges to interfere with each others work. The candidate, as I have already observed, is to be viewed in our speculative system as 'material brought up for the building of the temple.' The act of investigating the fitness or unfitness of that material constitutes a part of Masonic labor, and when a lodge has commenced that labor, it is considered discourteous for any other to inter-

fere with it." He then refers directly to the olden regulations, and which the reader will find by reference to his "Text Book of Masonic Jurisprudence," 7 ed., 1867, page 149. Bro. Chase, in his Digest of Masonic Law, entertains the same view of the subject.

We have looked in vain for any authorities, coming from the old regulations, that justify the opinion that "perpetual jurisdiction" is not sanctioned by early usage. If the opponents of the doctrine will present anything from ancient law or landmark, or will show that it can not be reconciled with the courtesy and amenities that should characterize the intercourse of lodges, in or out of particular Grand Jurisdictions, we shall feel grateful for the information.

Our brethren seem inclined to follow the lead of a few jurisdictions in fulminating terrors against non-affiliates. Where do you find any law, brethren, for *declaring* a Mason suspended of his Masonic rights in the absence of an investigation? We are glad to find that affiliation fees were abolished. This will be some inducement for affiliation.

Requests for recognition were presented by the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," "Grand Lodge of Peru," and the "Grand Lodge of Spain." Action was deferred. It is a pleasure to find this caution; and it is our hope that these associations will be compelled to show a clean record before the hand of welcome is extended.

Bro. Morris Goldwater presented a brief but comprehensive report on correspondence. His notice of our jurisdiction is quite full. He compliments our predecessor, Bro. Brown, and thinks his report "one of the best we have ever read."

No "apologies" are necessary, Bro. G. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

M. W. Alonzo Bailey, Globe, Grand Master.

R. W. George J. Roskruge, Tucson, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1883.

A quarterly communication was held March 7th, R. W. Bro. Conrad B. Day, presiding. One hundred and twenty-two lodges represented.

The death of Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Isaac Harrison Williams, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, was officially announced.

The Committee on Landmarks reported justification for a Master who had declined to admit a visitor, though vouched for by a member of his lodge.

The Grand Master was asked if an objection to the initiation of a candidate could be withdrawn. He said: "That in view of the action of the Grand Lodge in refusing to adopt the report of the Committee on Landmarks, in connection with Sec. 59, page 60, of the Ahiman Rezon, an objection cannot be withdrawn."

A resolution was offered authorizing the appointment of a committee to report upon the feasibility of establishment of a Home for indigent Masons. By virtue of some local regulation, it was declared out of order. If Bro. Vaux can afford the time, our readers would be glad of an explanation.

A quarterly communication was held June 6th. One hundred and four lodges represented.

The "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" made a very satisfactory report. The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated on having a balance of $262,800.00, profitably invested.

The Committee on Appeals make an extended report upon a case, wherein a brother had been suspended for non-payment of an indebtedness. The Grand Lodge indorsed the view of the committee, "that cases and disputes arising from business connections or relations must be adjudicated by the proper legal authorities of the land." This conclusion reflects the position of our Grand Lodge upon the same subject.

In another and similar case, it was charged that the defendant had obtained credit upon the faith of a Mason. We have always held in such cases, that such pledges should be held as *prima facia* evidence of fraud, leaving with a respondent the necessity of showing innocence of intentional wrong.

A resolution was adopted looking to the establishment of a home for aged and indigent Masons.

The quarterly communication of September 5th was principally occupied in listening to appeals from discipline of lodges.

Bro. Vaux, Past Grand Master, chairman of a committee to report a plan upon which to rear a home for the aged and indigent, made an extended presentation of the matter. Its consideration was temporarily deferred.

The quarterly communication of December 5th was an interesting gathering. The Masons of the County of Allegheny presented a Past Grand Master's jewel to Past Grand Master, Brother Robert A. Lamberton. The presentation speech was by our friend and distinguished Brother, Samuel Harper. It is not only an elegant paper, but reflects the generous sensibilities of one of the best Masons, of the many, that adorn the household of our sister jurisdiction. The response of Bro. Lamberton was illuminated with grateful appreciation of this kind remembrance of his brethren.

In the report of the committe on providing a home for aged and indigent Masons, an explanation is found to the question heretofore propounded to Brother Vaux, and is as follows: The *Ahiman Rezon* provides, "that all propositions to determine questions of finance, shall be acted upon only at the quarterly communication of December." The report of the committee was adopted recommending the organization of a Home, disconnected, financially, as we imagine, with Grand Lodge. The paper was ordered submitted to the lodges, "as the sense of the Grand Lodge."

At this communication, finances were considered and Grand Officers elected.

The annual Grand Communication was held December 27th, R. W. Brother Day, presiding. The first business of the session was the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

The Grand Master delivered the customary annual address. From it, it is a gratification to learn of the continued prosperity of the Masonry of Pennsylvania. No "new warrants of constitution" for new lodges have been granted, the Grand Master being of the opinion that there is an abundance of organizations within the territory of the Grand Lodge. He truthfully says, that "it is far better for the Craft to strengthen and build up and increase the power and influence for good of the lodges already in existence, than to create new ones, which, in many cases, would have a hard struggle to exist, and their Masonic life be in constant peril."

It is quite probable the Grand Master is not understood in the following:

On April 4th, Brother Chamberlin requested me to allow a lodge in Lancaster to bury, with Masonic honors, Brother James Cross, of Lodge No. 19, Washington, D. C.

Does this mean to imply that a sojourner can not have Masonic mortuary services except by permission of the Grand Master?

The Grand Master, upon the removal of a Master from the jurisdiction, declared the position vacant, and ordered the Senior Warden to act for the remainder of the year. This is local law, but much more consistent, we think, than the law of Illinois, which permits a Master, that has permanently removed from lodge or Grand Lodge jurisdiction, to retain official relations with both during the Masonic year.

The Grand Master made a large number of visitations. These were eminently satisfactory to himself, and doubtless appreciated by lodges.

The edicts by Bro. Day are devoted to the summary discipline of Masons upon whom lodges have conferred degrees, or admitted to membership in contravention of some law of the jurisdiction. This topic was alluded to last year, in the hope that our distinguished and learned Bro. Vaux would give us the ground upon which such jurisprudence is founded. That the reader may understand our dissent from the practice of this Grand Body (and from which we dissent), the following paragraphs are selected from the edicts of the Grand Master:

Lodges Nos. 243, 270, 382, 389 and 442 having received and acted upon petitions for initiation and membership without complying with the Ahiman Rezon, requiring inquiry to be made of the Grand Secretary, and a reply from him that there was nothing on the records against the applicant, to be read in open lodge before acting on any petition, and the applicants having been initiated by the lodges, I have issued Edicts striking the names of said applicants from the roll of members, and declaring the action of the lodges in their cases null and void.

Lodges Nos. 224, 259, 295, 328, 331, 382, 388, 425, 446 and 471 having admitted Master Masons to membership, without complying with the regulations of the Grand Lodge, I have issued Edicts striking the names of said persons from the roll of members, and declared the action of the lodges in the cases referred to null and void.

On June 12th I issued an edict to Lodge No. 261, striking the name of Oswald Rogers from the roll of members, and declared the action of the lodge in his case to be null and void; said Rogers having been initiated, after objection had been made to him in open lodge, subsequent to his approval by ballot.

Lodge No. 504 having balloted for Everett E. Dale and Philip Houck, applicants for initiation and membership, at a special meeting of said lodge, held on October 19, 1883, and at the same special meeting, having received an application for membership from Niles A. Lyman, a Master Mason, late of Lodge No. 323, Free and Accepted Masons, New York, I issued an Edict declaring the action of the lodge in these cases null and void, including all proceedings subsequent to the ballot, in the cases of the applicants for initiation and membership, and directed their names to be stricken from the roll of members.

I issued an Edict to Lodge No. 510, striking the name of James A. Russell, an E. A. Mason, from the roll of members, and declared the action of the lodge in his case to be null and void and of no effect whatever. He was suspended for non-payment of dues on December 15th, 1874, and unlawfully reinstated to membership in said lodge on October 16, 1883, in violation of the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Our inquiry is this: How is it possible to inflict a penalty in the entire absence of any cause? It appears that the law of our sister jurisdiction charges the blunders of its lodges upon the initiate. It is freely admitted that "The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, is the supreme Masonic authority within its boundaries;" notwithstanding all this, we contend that its jurisprudence should harmonize with principles upon which the structure of Freemasonry is erected. Will Bro. Vaux explain how it is that a *Mason* can be shorn of his rights, lawfully acquired by being created in an *authorized* lodge, because of an irregularity on the part thereof? In Illinois it is held, that though a candidate be initiated, passed and raised in violation of physical qualification, he can not be divested of rights thus acquired. The lodge, however, is held responsible for infractions of law, and not the innocent party to the transaction. It will also be seen by the concluding paragraph of the quotation that an E. A. is chargeable with dues.

The Grand Master is of the correct opinion that, in the absence of its three first officers, a lodge can not be opened. We suppose he would admit, however, that a brother, armed with his special proxy, could conduct its affairs until officials are provided. Other decisions will interest Masons of Illinois:

A lodge can remit dues and restore to good Masonic standing, one who has been suspended for non-payment of dues.

A lodge meeting in a building which has been formally consecrated and dedicated to Freemasonry, cannot be permitted to rent their lodge room for any other purpose.

Memphis Rites, Mystic Shrines, Red Cross of Constantine, and similar societies, cannot be permitted to meet in a room which has been consecrated and dedicated to Freemasonry.

A lodge errs in claiming residence near it as a Masonic objection to an applicant applying to any other lodge.

A Past Master to become a member of the Grand Lodge, must have served a full Masonic year, from December 27th of one year to December 27th of the following year, as Worshipful Master of a lodge in this jurisdiction.

A member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, residing in another jurisdiction, who commits any offense for which he would be liable to charges and trial in the lodge of which he is a member, may be tried and disciplined by the lodge nearest to which he may be residing.

Neither a lodge, nor the officers and members thereof in their individual capacity, can be permitted to give an entertainment in the lodge room, nor in any other place as a lodge, to an assemblage including persons who are not Masons.

Neither vocal nor instrumental music can be introduced in a lodge during the balloting for officers, nor while the vote is being counted.

A lodge can not attend the funeral of a deceased brother in Masonic clothing. The Ahiman Rezon, page 165, prescribes the dress of brethren attending funerals.

When an applicant for initiation and membership has been rejected in a lodge, he can not make application to any other lodge, but must petition the lodge in which he was rejected.

Neither a second nor a third petition for initiation and membership can be withdrawn on the favorable report of the committee of inquiry, but the applicant must be balloted for. If the ballot is unanimous in favor of the applicant, the petition may then be withdrawn.

Officers of Grand Lodge, elected at the quarterly communication of December, were installed.

The Committee on Correspondence, through its chairman, Bro. Richard Vaux, presents an elaborate report, embodying more thought than anything that has come from that distinguished brother within our recollection. We are always pleased with his productions, but the one before us has attractions of peculiar significance and importance. Thus we find in his opening remarks, that "Faith in Freemasonry is a living spirit. God in Freemasonry is the eternal, ever existing, ever recognized, abiding, prevailing source of our trust in Time, and our hope in Immortality. Without God, Freemasonry is not even a name."

It is not a pleasant truth to recognize that there are brethren who are inclined to exclude from vision their illy-concealed infidelity to God and His word. We are glad, therefore, that such Masons as Bro. Vaux do not hesitate to express sentiments so entirely in consonance with the genuine features of the Institution. We do not feel that Masons should reject the entity, the personality of the Supreme Being. Masonry has never taught the existence of *a* God, but God the Grand Architect of the Universe. In this connection, he cordially endorses the position of Bro. Dodge, of Arkansas, that a Mason, denouncing "the existence of Deity and the Holy Bible as a farce," should be expelled.

Bro. Vaux continues to insist that public installations are serious infractions of good law. It might be possible that personal intercourse with Bro. Vaux upon this subject might work a change in our opinions; but an active experience of thirty-six years in lodge matters, and the customs of a much earlier day found in about every volume of ceremonial extant, is conclusive to us that our practice has the sanction of general usage. We would say to Bro. V. that we never employ *esoteric* rituals in public.

In reviewing the District of Columbia, he states the doctrine of his jurisdiction, that an elective lodge officer can not resign his post, but that he can "resign from the lodge." Although the law of our jurisdiction does not recognize the right to do either, still we could never comprehend the wisdom of the regulation.

In his review of Illinois, he quotes from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence upon the action of the brethren of Massachusetts in recognizing some associations of Masons as duly constituted Masonic bodies, and says:

It can not be denied that the subject treated of in the foregoing extract is becoming important to the Grand Lodges of the Craft in the United States. These Grand Lodges are the supreme Masonic authority in their jurisdictions. They possess the inherent power, and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over, the lodges and Freemasons within their boundaries. Whatever is of Freemasonry exists by the direct recognition of this supreme power. Freemasonry is no uncertain term. From the beginning it has included, and now includes, the symbolic degrees. From the initial step, to the completion of the work of the Master Mason, Grand Lodges exercise absolute and exclusive direction and control. Free and Accepted Ancient York Masonry, as represented by these Grand Lodges, has its history and its traditions. From the earliest times it has asserted its character as the sole and exclusive successor of the rights, powers and privileges of Freemasonry. It never has recognized, it never will recognize, nor permit, any association claiming to be, or calling itself Masonic, to interfere with its exclusive dominion. Having this power, therefore, for its own protection, for its continued existence, for the integrity of its character, for the universality of its teachings, for the purity of its ritual and ceremonies, it is bound by the highest obligations to assert its rights. Can it be possible, then, that individuals who voluntarily, of their own free will and accord, have sought association with Freemasons, under the rules and regulations imperiously commanded, use the character thus obtained, secure the rights and privileges thus conferred, then consent to be the associates in foreign or hostile organizations, without rendering themselves amenable to the spirit of the law they have violated? Such a course of conduct on the part of these brethren, in fact, if not in intention, denies the exclusive sovereignty of the Grand Lodge, and violates the cardinal principles to which we have referred. Surely this is a Masonic offense? Surely the Grand Lodge power is sufficient to reach it! It can not be admitted for a moment that these brethren can hold a divided duty, separate allegiance, inconsistent relations; and while asserting on the one hand their allegiance to the Grand Lodge, on the other permit themselves to deny the supreme power of the Grand Lodge, which then would be but an impotent assertion of its power.

Noticing our incorporation under the laws of the State, he says:

On page 42 of the pamphlet containing these proceedings we lament to observe the Act of Incorporation, by the State, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Of the reasons that prompted the brethren in Illinois to ask of the civil authority an act incorporating the Grand Lodge, we have no knowledge. Viewing the subject abstractly, and without any reference to this particular Grand Lodge, we most solemnly protest against any body, organization, Grand or subordinate lodge of the Craft of Free and Accepted Masons, asking any profane authority to recognize, validate or legalize the Institution of Freemasonry. Freemasonry is a power in itself, for itself. It depends upon no profane authority for its institution or existence. It had vitality, possessed and exercised its functions, before any profane government now existing. In centuries that have passed it has supported the civil government, as it does now. Legislation, acts of incorporation, general or special laws enacted

by the profane or civil authority, can add nothing to Masonic power, and take nothing from Freemasonry. For these, if for no other reasons, we regard all profane legislation in relation to Freemasonry as unwise, injudicious, fruitful of trouble, and violative of the genius, traditions and character of this ancient and honorable Fraternity. If any evidence were needed to justify these reflections, it can be found on pages 40 to 50 inclusive of the pamphlet now before us.

We are not inclined to contest his position.

It would be a pleasure to dwell longer with this report.

M. W. Conrad B. Day, Philadelphia, Grand Master.

R. W. Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1883.

Grand Lodge held its one hundred and seventh annual communication, December 11th. One special was held the preceding May, to lay the corner-stone of a monument, in Camden, to the memory of the Confederate dead there reposing, M. W. Brother, John D. Kennedy, Grand Master, presiding.

Another special communication was held in Beaufort, November 20th, and the corner-stone of a new court house was adjusted to its place. Worshipful Bro. Wm. H. Lockwood, with other members of Harmony Lodge, No. 22, acted as Grand Officers. The exercises of the day were merged into an enjoyable banquet. If our Southern brethren ever invite their fellows of this section to such entertainment, provide a plenty of buttermilk for Michigan, horse-chestnuts for Ohio, boiled sausage and limberger for Illinois, with possum and lager for Wisconsin. If Minnesota should be in the crowd, they can subsist upon anything, from shoe-pegs to pigeon-nest soups!

At the annual communication, the Grand Master enjoyed the presence of a good representation from constituent bodies. He reports unity, and a fair degree of prosperity in lodges. Accessions to membership have not been as numerous as in former years; yet, he does not see cause for discouragement; on the contrary, the fact that six hundred and seventy-six degrees were conferred during the year 1882, while losses by dimits and suspensions only aggregated three hundred and thirty-nine, is evidence of "lasting progress." We are very glad to make the record. He is of the belief that the report for 1883 will make a still better exhibit. He does not recommend the recognition of "New South Wales," and is positive in denunciation of attempts of minorities to force majorities into obedience to their mandates. It is be-

yond our comprehension that any Grand Lodge will subscribe to a position that places the axe at the root of *Masonry*, justice and the common law of representative organization. He commends the brethren of Utah, in their manly contest with polygamous Mormonism. The Craft of that jurisdiction are to be admired for their sturdy resistance to the encroachments of this foul, lecherous stain upon the good name of our country. Bro. Kennedy is much impressed with the utility of reports on correspondence, and says:

I am more than ever impressed with the usefulness of our Foreign Correspondence, and commend to your careful consideration the very able, instructive and methodical report which our Right Worshipful Grand Secretary has prepared. In it you will perceive what is transpiring in other jurisdictions, the status of Masonry in their midst, and the questions which are agitating them, together with their estimate of ourselves, as a Grand Lodge. It not only tends to enlighten, but to stimulate us. You will perceive that upon two great questions, viz.: The doctrines of perpetual allegiance and physical qualification many Grand Lodges have relaxed the rigidity of their former rules. We stand where we have always stood, with unalterable devotion to them, as landmarks too venerable and right to be departed from. Conscious of the correctness of our position, and assured of their beneficent influence on true Craft Masonry, may the day never come when this Grand Body will sanction a departure from either of them.

Three new lodges were brought into being, and but two dispensations issued to "confer degrees out of the regular time prescribed by the constitution." The Grand Master is hostile to the practice. Charge a good, round fee for such special permits, and pleas for them will soon disappear. This has been the experience in Illinois, in both lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

Bro. Kennedy is not entirely satisfied with some of his District Deputy Grand Masters. They do not seem to apprehend their responsibilities. Discharge drones and try others. We do not know of a better remedy.

The finances of the Grand Body are not flourishing. Several plans were suggested to liquidate a debt of $23,000, but as all these looked to the depletion of the personal treasuries of representatives, they were voted down, *out of sight*. When you get the average representative to let slip from his grip *mileage and per diem*, please advise us. It was permitted, however (as a concession by lodges of ability), that their impecunious neighbors be confined to amounts paid into the grand treasury for expenses attending annual communications. There is an abundance of this class of generosity in scores of Grand Lodges.

Of Past Grand Master, James Conner, Bro. Kennedy remarks:

Since our last annual communication P. G. M. James Conner has been called from the scene of his earthly labors to the fruition of those joys which await the good and true in "that Temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." And while the State that loved to honor him, and in whose service he was ever ready to spend and be spent, mourns his loss, we, as Masons, with bowed heads and stricken hearts would lay upon his newly-made grave our wreaths of cypress and laurel. Our brother was a man of rare courage, fortitude and virtue, and in his life exemplified those beautiful tenets which throw over the true Mason the halo of a glorified existence. He was one of the best administrative officers this Grand Body has ever had, and in this, as in everything else he undertook, discharged its responsible duties with singular efficiency and zeal. Of him could it be truthfully said, "*nullum tetigit non ornavit.*" I suggest that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of our appreciation of him as a man and a Mason.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was given the fraternal hand of welcome.

Bro. Bellinger, D. D. G. M., makes some rulings difficult to comprehend. He concludes that "one petitioning for a new lodge, of which he proposes to be a member, must affiliate with some other lodge while the new lodge is working U. D." Again, he decides: "Cowpens Lodge, No. 210, can legally hold its communications in Clifton, two miles from its former place of meeting, without special authority from Grand Lodge;" but, "no new lodge can be established at Clifton without the consent of Cowpens Lodge, being the nearest lodge, nor even in that event except by special dispensation."

Bro. Witherspoon, of the Third District, was of the opinion that the seal of the lodge was not necessary to the validity of a summons. The Grand Lodge thought otherwise.

Bro. Izlar, of the Sixth District, presents a case similar to that mentioned under Tennessee; that a brother, addicted to intemperance, and having taken his own life in one of his debauches, was "entitled" to a Masonic burial. The principal objection to the decision is, that it recognizes the authority of the Grand Lodge in determining such matters. It is the function of the lodge to dispense charities and extend courtesies, when so directed by the brethren; nevertheless, it would be a painful spectacle to see a lodge indorsing the Masonic character of such a person, by thus honoring a victim of vice.

Bro. Wilson, of the Ninth District, concluded that a lodge had no right to waive jurisdiction over rejected material, and we don't see that the Grand Body dissented. He says:

> I held that a lodge has no right to waive its jurisdiction over rejected material. If the applicant was regarded unworthy to be taken into their own lodge, they ought not to give their consent to see him thrust upon the Fraternity through the portals of another lodge; and, as a natural sequence, if it was unconstitutional for Lodge No. 1 to surrender her right of jurisdiction to the material, it was unconstitutional for Lodge No. 2 to act upon the petition.

This is something fresh. We had supposed that a rejected petitioner was the exclusive property of the rejecting lodge. We can't see, however, under the ruling of Bro. Wilson, how the unfortunate applicant is to be relieved of his disability; because, if it is improper to "thrust him upon the Fraternity through the portals of another lodge," by a waiver of jurisdiction, it is manifestly improper for the rejecting lodge to reconsider the rejection through another petition. Perhaps we do not comprehend the scope of the decision. If a majority vote hands the matter over to another lodge, we can imagine the propriety of the ruling; but if, as in Illinois, a unanimous vote determines the question, we can not conceive the propriety of, or justification for, the law.

Each of the original thirteen States having been assigned an apartment in the Mount Vernon residence, steps were taken for its decoration. Each lodge was requested to contribute.

We see that our South Carolina brethren tolerate the motion to "lay upon the table." It would not be good law in Illinois.

It is unfortunate that the Grand Lodge is sponser for a lodge, or lodges, of Past Masters. Our brethren will pardon us for the opinion, that there is no authority recognized by the fundamental law of the Craft for any degree *above*, *beyond* or *within* the three degrees of E. A., F. C. and Master Mason. It is these unwarranted fabrications that have been winked at in the early history of the Fraternity that now thrust themselves upon the attention of the Masonic world, and insisting upon being known as "duly constituted Masonic bodies."

R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby does the work of the Committee on Correspondence. It is very fortunate that these brethren can find so much ability at their command. Bro. I. is not much enamored of public charities, "because in order to succeed they must be conducted upon business principles and must involve business—and business should be kept out of Masonry." We do not discern the force of the argument. Our great objection to these enterprises has come of the impropriety of contracting indebtedness, and depending upon uncertainties for liquidation. We would be rejoiced to see an orphan asylum, or any other benevolent enterprise, established in every jurisdiction if it can be accomplished without embarrassment; but do protest against such undertakings upon promises alone.

In his review of California, Bro. I. does not object to lodge work upon the Sabbath. Our Grand Lodge is of the contrary opinion, and so are we. If material considerations did not enter into lodge labor, we might hold to the other conclusion.

We find this under Colorado:

> We have been a strong advocate for the American doctrine of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and believe in it still; but at the same time we think it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that this law is peculiar to the Grand Lodges of the United States, and is not recognized by the Grand Lodges of Great Britain or of Europe. If therefore a citizen goes over to England, and receives his degrees there, we see no good reason why he should not, upon returning to this country, be allowed to affiliate. When he left this country he was not a Mason, and is not presumed to have known our laws; he can not therefore be said to have violated them, and it is idle to deny that he is a Mason.

We know that degrees are conferred by our English brethren upon any person, from any jurisdiction, and without regard to his standing (with brethren or citizens), or from whence he came. As we understand it, no questions are asked, beyond the recommendation accompanying the petition, no attention being given to any application for the same purpose that may have been made upon this continent or other countries; neither is any voucher required as to character as a citizen where domiciled. It is true that the Mother Grand Lodge may do these things, but it is not true that seven-eighths of the symbolic world are compelled to accept her dictums as law. It is furthermore true, that a person made a Mason by an authorized lodge is a Mason under the law of the jurisdiction that created him, or elsewhere; but it is not a fact that we are compelled to admit him to our lodges. If there is any hardship in

this, it is a hardship imposed by England in not advising a candidate of the violation of a law almost coexistent with the Masonry of the world; and further, that it is in violation of Grand Lodge sovereignty, which she persistently maintains by denying the right of her cotemporaries to plant lodges in territory of the Crown, though unoccupied by a Grand Body. Bro. I. will not forget that England made war upon Manitoba not many years since, because the latter *presumed* to establish a lodge in the Province of Gibraltar.

Our jurisdiction is reviewed at considerable length. Bro. Inglesby speaks of Past Grand Master Robbins as that "ripe Masonic jurist and scholar."

Bro. Inglesby does not admit that a dimit can be granted during pendency of charges. This is not permitted in Illinois, because the customary form of the paper is accompanied by a commendation to the Fraternity. It is quite true that the existence of charges do not prove guilt, but it is equally a fact that a lodge would stultify itself by issuing such a document to a member, after it had, by vote, received charges and ordered his trial.

This is good law:

In general we concur in most of the decisions reported, although we dissent from some of them. For instance, we differ from him in saying that a Grand Master ought never to give an official opinion, having the force of law, except to the Master of a lodge or upon his request, because the right of appeal is an inherent right in every Mason, and because in nine cases out of ten, the appeal is against some action of the Master. We concur with him that a lodge whose charter has been destroyed by fire may meet and work in the absence of the charter.

As we make our bread by the practice of the law, we find no fault with this view of the matter, and have only to say, all right, my brother. We join him in holding that a W. M. can not compel a member to watch with a sick brother. It should be a labor of love, and should spring from the promptings of a good heart. Compulsion would rob the act of all its virtue—such acts come under the head of Masonic charity.

He refused to grant any dispensation which required a suspension of any law of the Grand Lodge, and says that he knows of no warrant or authority for the suspension of a written law by the Grand Master; that on the contrary, he thinks that he is under a double obligation to enforce the rules which the Grand Lodge has established, and considers that his installation obligation compels him to do so. He says that he knows that many eminent Masons claim the prerogative of the Grand Master, &c., &c. Well we are not many eminent Masons, but we take leave to maintain that the dispensing power is one of the prerogatives of the G. M. and is a landmark in Masonry, and that the installation obligation requires the G. M. to preserve the landmarks quite as much as the constitutions which are things of yesterday. Of course we do not mean that the Grand Master should arbitrarily or in mere caprice dispense with the constitution.

It is found that the rule of South Carolina is the same as found in some eastern jurisdictions, touching membership in lodges wherein the degrees are conferred. After having been made a Mason, the party can apply for membership to the lodge that created him, or to such as he may elect.

One more quotation from the review of Utah:

His views of lodge funds and Masonic charity differ entirely from those frequently expressed by us. He thinks that hall rent, furniture, light, fuel, salary, &c., Grand Lodge dues, and above all worthily bestowed charity and objects of like character to those enumerated are the only necessary or proper expenses, and that disbursements for dances, banquets, and festivities of that kind, are not legitimate Masonic expenses, and should not be paid out of the lodge treasury. Says he, "far be it from me to discourage the social feature of Masonry. On the contrary, I encourage it whenever and wherever I can. There is not enough of it. But the expenses incurred thereby should be borne by the individual brothers sharing the pleasures." Now we say that the "social feature," with the Grand Master's rule prevailing, would be restricted to the well-to-do brother, and the poor brother, who, more than all others needs Masonic sympathy and friendship, would be left out in the cold! Before all others, the brother Mason is entitled to Masonic charity, and it would be a strange Masonic charity which would exclude a brother from the social gatherings of his fellows. Friendship and brotherly love between men are best promoted by bringing them into personal relations, where hand touches hand, and they know and share each others joys as well as sorrows. Our observation and experience has brought us to the firm conviction, that the lack of interest in Masonry so generally complained of is caused, first, by the utter neglect of its social features, and second, by the widely spread mistake of supposing Masonry to be a mutual benefit society, or one organized for the bestowal of alms. Now, we agree that hall rent, &c., &c., being debts, must be paid before any social expenses should be incurred, but we insist that if those debts are provided for, then it is the duty of the lodge to promote good fellowship and Fraternal relations among its members by social entertainments, before it votes away any of the *lodge funds* in alms, as it is the duty of a father to feed and clothe his children before he gives to outsiders. As friendship, morality and brotherly love are the chief aims and purposes of Masonry, so correspondingly should that which will best promote and encourage those virtues be regarded by the Craft, and if anything will tend more to promote them than the cultivation of the social feature of our Fraternity, we would like to know what it is. If a lodge is so fortunate as to have means sufficient to form a separate charity fund, by all means form it and give all they can spare. But the scheme of lodge organizations, the small amounts paid by the members into the lodge treasuries in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, precludes there being any lodge charity fund. Hence, all the teachings with reference to charity, point to the individual charity, of the individual Mason. We have frequently heard men talk about Masonic charity and its beauties and Heaven-born graces, and all that sort of thing, who never in their lives had put their hands in their individual pockets to give a cent of that Heaven-born charity. They would be quick enough to take an application to the lodge and vouch that the applicant was worthy and in great need, when all the time they well know that the treasury was empty and had not a cent; which they could honestly so bestow. When they had "turned it over to the lodge" they felt that they had done all they were called upon to do, forgetting altogether their individual duties and obligations. What does all the talk about charity amount to when the talkers invariably refer to *lodge* charity, knowing, as they well do, that almost without exception, the lodges are as poor as the E. A. in the N. E. corner? Let the charity be as the fathers understood it—individual charity—and make the lodge the place where all the moral and social virtues are fostered and promoted; then will brotherly love prevail, and the lodge be truly "a sacred band, or society, of friends and brothers, among whom no contention would exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree."

Brother I. objects to the denial of mortuary services to a Mason under charges; thinks a brother should be allowed to dimit at pleasure; is of the opinion that an initiate after having received the O. B., is a Mason, notwithstanding having been taken ill prior to the completion of the remaining ritual; does not admire the law of Dakota, that does not insist upon jurisdiction over rejected petitioners, except they remain in the jurisdiction; is in accord with the correct opinion that a Mason can be tried for an offense committed prior to reception of degrees; being a lawyer, Bro. I. insists that rules of evidence, established by the civil code, should govern in our jurisprudence; thinks that lodges would have more money, if they had more industrious secretaries; indorses the view, that though a non-affiliate may not

demand a funeral ceremonial, still the lodge would be justified in granting the request; is a little off on Bro. Vincel. We cannot follow Bro. Inglesby further.

M. W. W. W. Humphreys, Anderson, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA, 1883.

An emergent communication was held in Stonewall, September 22d, 1882, to place the memorial stone of Rockwood County Hall, M. W. Brother, John J. Bell, Grand Master, officiating. A very pretty address was delivered by (to us) an unknown author.

The eighth annual communication was held in the city of Winnipeg, February 14th. Lodges well represented. The Grand Master, M. W. John J. Bell, is full of hope for the future of Manitoba, not only as it relates to the Fraternity but to material prosperity. The major interest in the address of the Grand Master, lies in statements touching the organization of a lodge in Morocco, a State in Northern Africa. We give the statement as we find it, to show the reader how easily assumption takes the place of law, and how necessary it is for Grand Lodges to act promptly when Masons presume upon limited authority to carry out their purposes. The Grand Master says:

AL-MOGHREB AL-AKSA.

At the last annual communication I informed Grand Lodge that by my orders the Grand Secretary had telegraphed Rev. Bro. Patterson not to constitute this lodge, nor install the officers, and recommended a certain course of action. The Grand Lodge did not deem it best to follow out in full the action I recommended, but granted a certain time in which said lodge might be constituted in Morocco. I was very much surprised to learn that before the action of the Grand Lodge could be officially communicated to Bro. Patterson, that he had called an Occasional Grand Lodge, formed a Territorial Grand Lodge, and then using the aforesaid warrant constituted the lodge and installed the officers. I therefore called the Board of General Purposes together, laid the letters of Bro. Patterson and other documents before them, and having received their unanimous approval, I caused the Grand Secretary to write the following letter:

WINNIPEG, 14th July, 1882.

To BRO. R. S. PATTERSON,
Windmill Hill, Gibraltar:

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Your several communications lately received have been laid before the M. W. Grand Master, and after consulting with the Deputy Grand Master and Board of General Purposes, who concur with him in his views of the matter, he directs me to state that he cannot approve of your action in

calling an "Occasional Grand Lodge," as our constitution gives no power to the Special Deputy to do so, and the matter of forming a so-called "Territorial Grand Lodge," he strongly condemned as being entirely unconstitutional, and not in accordance with Masonic custom, as practiced by any Grand Lodge on this continent, and the Grand Lodge cannot recognize any such Grand Body, as it is clearly illegal. Our Constitution, of which you, I presume, have a copy, as one was sent you, provides for the particular manner of constituting new lodges, and installation of their officers. From the letters received it is clearly manifest that you have not fulfilled those requirements, while the Grand Master and Grand Lodge hold (as determined at the last annual communication) that Gibraltar is Masonically unoccupied territory, for though several Grand Bodies are there represented, yet there is no Sovereign Grand Lodge at Gibraltar. They were, nevertheless, willing, on the ground of expediency, to concede the points, and therefore ordered the warrant of "Al-Moghreb Al-Aksa" returned unless constituted in Morocco, in accordance with the expressed intentions of the petitioners for said warrant.

Morocco is acknowledged by all Masonic authorities to be unoccupied territory, and the "*Free Mason*," of London, of the 13th May, acknowledged that this Grand Lodge had every right to grant a warrant for a lodge at Tangier, and if deemed advisable at other points; and that when three or more lodges were properly organized in Morocco, then, and *then only*, could they form themselves into a Grand Lodge.

From the records received it appears that you:—

First: Convened an "Occasional" Grand Lodge of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

Secondly: That you formed a Territorial Grand Lodge.

Thirdly: That you then constituted the Lodge Al-Moghreb Al-Aksa, and installed the officers.

The Grand Master, holding your course to have been illegal, and contrary to our Grand Lodge Constitution, therefore, orders:

First: That the warrant granted Al-Moghreb Al-Aksa Lodge, together with all papers emanating from this Grand Lodge, be immediately returned, said warrant having been so improperly used that he cannot recognize the body of Masons supposed to be working under it, and

Secondly: That your commission as Special Deputy be revoked, and that you return the same to this Grand Lodge.

He further desires me to say that he regrets very much that such action is necessary on his part, as he would be extremely glad to see Masonry prospering, not only in Morocco, but all over the globe; but while such is the case, he cannot countenance what he deems to be a violation of Masonic law and usage, even to further so desirable an end as the spreading of Masonic light.

Believing that you will immediately carry out the Grand Masters orders, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,

(Seal.) H. D. P. Le Cappellain,
Grand Secretary.

A copy of the above letter was not sent to the lodge, as I did not consider that the lodge could be recognized as a regular lodge, it not having been constituted in a regular Masonic manner. Rev. Bro. Patterson, however, did not pay any attention to the letter, perhaps he did not receive it; and in October I instructed the Grand Secretary to forward, by registered mail, a duplicate of the same, and also a copy to the London "*Free Mason*," which copy was published in that paper on the 11th November. The Special Deputy, I suppose, finding it could no longer be ignored, has since written several lengthy documents, which are open for your inspection and action.

With regard to cancelling the commission of Bro. Patterson as Special Deputy, I have only this to say, that being appointed by the Grand Master, he (the G. M.) can at any time, with or without cause, revoke the commission. I, as Grand Master, did so revoke the commission, and I am not sure but I have been remiss in my duty in not suspending him from the rights and privileges of Masonry; but I leave this part of the question to your decision, after a full consideration of all the papers connected with the subject. In dealing with the matter you will see that the whole difficulty has arisen from Bro. Patterson not following out the provisions of the constitution, which he has

violated by forming a Territorial (District) Grand Lodge (an illegal act), and then doing work with the aid of the said unconstitutional body.

The worst phase of the matter, however, is the false position in which the members of the lodge have been placed by the unconstitutional acts of the Bro. who was commissioned as Special Deputy. I have received from those brethren a copy of resolution passed on the 22nd November, and signed by the acting W. M., Wardens, Officers and other brethren, and in order to show clearly their position in the matter I herewith submit the same. They are as follows:

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY."

"1st: That the lodge saw with surprise, regret and indignation, the announcement made in the "*Free Mason's*" Journal with regard to the decision come to by the Grand Lodge of Manitoba to withdraw its warrant from this lodge."

"2nd: That this lodge having from the first discountenanced the project to establish a Territorial Grand Orient and repudiated the attempt to establish it, protests against being made to suffer for a measure it had originally opposed."

"3rd: That considering that W. Bro. Patterson was entrusted with a commission and full powers from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba as Special Deputy Grand Master, all Masonic acts done by him by virtue of that commission, however irregular these may be, should be regularized by the Grand Body who gave him the powers, and who alone are responsible for the acts of the Special Deputy, while this lodge being merely a subordinate body, declines all and every responsibility connected with the acts of an officer appointed to direct its proceedings."

"4th: That the convening of a temporary Grand Lodge, and the proposal to form a Territorial Grand Orient, having emanated from the founders at Gibraltar prior to the installation of this lodge at Tangier, no charge of irregularity can be brought against the members of this lodge as a body."

"5th: That this lodge having from the date of its being opened at Tangier, been working within the landmarks of the Constitution, repudiates the charge of irregularity, and protests against being taxed with it."

"6th: That considering that the Manitoba Constitution does not permit the withdrawal of a charter or erasure of any lodge without previous warning to the Master or Wardens, this lodge cannot submit to a hasty sentence being passed over it, without even an opportunity being given it for justification."

"7th: That having so far received no official intimation from the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Manitoba to that effect, this lodge shall not discontinue its Masonic work, notwithstanding the publication made in the "*Free Mason's*" Journal of London, until such time as the Master will receive a genuine order from the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Manitoba."

"8th: (This clause, with its four sub-clauses, makes certain reasonable and just requests, and the 9th clause refers to the forwarding of a copy of the resolutions and certain other documents to the Grand Secretary, for the consideration of the Grand Master and the Board of General Purposes, and then follows the signatures.)"

It appearing that the brethren were led into error by an official of the Grand Lodge, their irregularities were healed, and Pro. Patterson squelched. To correctly understand the Grand Master, (and if we mistake not), the warrant for this lodge was originally issued for a lodge in the Province of Gibraltar, to which allusion was made in our last report.

The Board of General Purposes report the Fraternity prosperous. It was recommended and adopted: "Any lodge which has been established by warrant from this Grand Lodge in any territory in which a Grand Lodge did not exist, and which

does not take part in the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within said territory, shall thereby forfeit said warrant, and all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, unless within one year after the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within such territory, the said lodge shall become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of the territory within which it is established." Here is "sequestration" for the contemplation of "unity" theorists.

No report on correspondence—one *ordered*.

M. W. John H. Bell, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

R. W., H. D. P. Le Cappellain, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, 1884.

Grand Lodge met January 16th and 17th, and with an alacrity peculiar to R. W. Bro. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, the printed record is upon our table February 25th. We would be glad if less active Grand Officers would emulate his example.

The first thing noticed is a portrait of M. W. Brother, Fred H. Waldron, Grand Master. He is a pithy looking person, and after reading his annual address, we are fully assured of his ability and determination.

Every lodge in the jurisdiction was represented, one hundred and ten. Eight Past Grand Masters were also present at the ninety-sixth anniversary of the existence of the Grand Body.

The mortuary list of the jurisdiction, for the past year, is quite large. The Grand Master notices the death of Brother Charles S. Stratton, who died July 15th of last year. He says of him: "Brother Stratton never held office in any Masonic body, but mention is made of him on account of his world-wide fame; his name was familiar to all our homes. There is not a child who is old enough to know its letters, or a gray haired man or woman, who has not heard of 'General Tom Thumb!' He was probably the most diminutive person who ever trod our checkered floor, or created a Templar."

A large number of decisions are of record. A lodge adopted a resolution: "That any brother in arrears, shall *not* be entitled to any benefits from the lodge fund." The Grand Master rejoined: "A brother is in good standing in his lodge until he has been disciplined, and is entitled to all the rights and benefits of his lodge and the Masonic Fraternity at large." The Grand Master is entirely correct, except

in the tacit concurrence in the opinion of the lodge, that a member is vested with a *right* to make drafts upon its funds; or, in other words, that he was possessed of a right to such "benefits," so-called.

The Grand Master is asked:

Is a brother who, by the action of the Grand Lodge, was exempt from payment of dues after being a Mason twenty-one years, liable under the later action extending the time to thirty years?

Answer. My opinion is, that the resolution was not intended to be retroactive, and that all those who had been Masons twenty-one years, and were exempt, are still exempt, and the law should apply only to those who had not been Masons for twenty-one years previous to the passage of the amendment to the resolution extending the time.

To this reply the Grand Lodge dissented. The ground of objection to the opinion is not stated by the Committee on Jurisprudence; which, by the way, sits down upon the proposition with a single monosyllable, and without explanation. The opinion of the Grand Master is not as clear as might be; still there is a principle in law and ethics, that forbids *ex post facto* legislation that impairs the acquired rights of persons. Any right or amenity, therefore, secured under a law, may not be impaired by reason of subsequent enactments, without the assent of those interested. We bring to mind a case wherein the members of a Commandery, in a neighboring jurisdiction, had paid for life memberships. It was thereafter determined to advance the fee therefor, the Commandery holding that life members, under the previous regulation, were holden for the advance. The Grand Body properly held that rights, purchased by virtue of law, could not be forcibly abrogated.

The Grand Master further decided, that the jurisdiction of a lodge was not affected by arrest of charter, and gives as a reason for the opinion, that the status of a lodge under such discipline was not affected thereby. As it seems to us, that a lodge under the disability is as effectually dead to the Fraternity as would be a member suspended of his Masonic rights. It is true that either may be restored to their prerogatives; but this does not alter the fact that *during* suspension they are without life, and cannot exercise any right incident to organization or membership. If the rights of a lodge are thus revoked, territorial jurisdiction necessarily falls with the revocation of its authority as a lodge.

Brother Waldron visited a lodge that was burdened by a faction that had determined upon its destruction, by rejecting every petition presented for its consideration. For two years applications for the degrees were often presented, but in every instance rejection was the result. The Grand Master put a quietus on their bickerings, by arresting the charter of the lodge. We admire his pluck. He mentions his meeting with the Masonic Veteran Association at Hartford. He says: "Most of them had grown old and gray in the service of Masonry. There were those present who had stood shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in the dark days from 1826 to 1830. Their tottering forms are reminders that their Masonic work is nearly over."

The Grand Master calls particular attention to the unauthorized practice of soliciting candidates. Masonry never employs missionaries—never has. If our

brethren of Connecticut are wise, they will not trespass upon a landmark of the Fraternity.

Reports of the Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens assure us of interest in the Fraternity, and general activity in lodges.

The report of the Grand Secretary is a production worthy of its author. He is also correspondent, we are glad to say. We shall come to this department of his labors soon.

The Charity Foundation Fund occupied a good deal of the attention of Grand Lodge, but as there appeared differences of opinion as to its final disposition, the whole subject was recommitted to the committee, with directions to report at the next annual communication.

An amendment to the constitution was submitted, "that no lodge shall grant a dimit to any member until he has been accepted in another lodge." Is this not an extreme? We hold that lodges should determine dimission, not Grand Lodge. It will be considered another year. In the same direction it was determined: "That lodges be permitted to receive and act upon applications for affiliation, unaccompanied by a dimit: *provided, however*, that such action, if favorable, shall not take effect until the *dimit* of the applicant shall have been deposited with the Secretary of the lodge." We do not see the advantage of the regulation. It looks like the suspension of a favorable ballot between wind and water. What is to be done with the record, should the candidate fail to respond with his dimit? How would you nullify an election?

Bro. Wheeler presented an admirable report on correspondence. In his review of Canada, and alluding to the difficulties existing between that jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of England, he concludes by saying: "It is well to ever bear in mind that our local laws become inoperative outside of our dominions, and differences must be adjusted by treaty, ratified and acknowledged by the authorities interested."

There are laws of universal application, however, that are as binding upon the Grand Lodge of the mother country, as upon Canada or Connecticut. There is not a Grand Lodge upon earth more jealous of its jurisdictional integrity than the Grand Lodge of England. It is only about two years ago that she raised the bludgeon over the head of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, because the latter had granted authority for a lodge in Gibraltar, one of the dependencies of the Crown, though unoccupied by a Grand Lodge. Perhaps we are mistaken in the views of Bro. Wheeler; but if he intended to say that invasions of jurisdiction by Grand Lodges should only be noticed by those directly interested, he errs; because it is the business *of all* to see respect paid to the acknowledged fundamental rights of each other. We have alluded to this embroglio elsewhere.

Touching the common law of Grand Lodge organization, he says, in his review of California:

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales are reviewed by the Committee on Jurisprudence, and approved by the Grand Lodge, not recognizing the principle, *per se*, that a minority of lodges engaged in the formation of a Grand Lodge, thereby have authority to assume control over the majority. The committee affirm that the rule, as known and practiced in this country, is one of modern origin; that it is local and not universal, and that we cannot insist upon its observance or adoption in foreign countries; and concludes by assuming that when a compromise shall be effected with the mother Grand Lodges, even though it is based on the same principle that controlled the Grand Lodge of Canada and some other jurisdictions in accepting recognition without absolute control, the Grand Lodges of this country will cheerfully give the new Grand Lodge a formal recognition.

The perplexities that have been forced upon the Masonic world, growing out of such organizations, should be sufficient to restrain recognition, unless the body can assume supreme control over its entire territory at least sufficient to command the respect and support of a majority of Grand Lodges whenever that right is assailed. Masonry is founded in this country on the same principles that govern in representative bodies; and in many things its autonomy is controlled by peculiar circumstances which surround it where the governing authority is located, and on which depends its existence. It matters not what may have been the rule, it seems to us a fact, nevertheless, that no organized body of Masons can successfully govern, without allegiance to the American principle that the Grand Lodge is supreme in its control over the degrees of Craft Masonry within its territory.

Upon another phase of the subject he is quite as emphatic:

Brother Gurney adheres strongly to the doctrine, that lodge organizations should be established upon the well settled principle that the will of the majority governs, the same as in all representative forms of government, and upon no other principle can they be erected and perpetuated. Such conclusions cannot be gainsayed, and all argument favoring a unity in this particular, is prompted by a wishy-washy sentimentalism that is totally impracticable in connection with the rougher elements of our human nature, which religion, or the philosophy of Masonry, or any human institution does not entirely eradicate. It is good in theory, but weak in practice, and will continue to be until the approach of the millenium, when holiness shall reign supreme throughout the world, and the rougher elements of our being are totally subdued. Not until then can the advocates of such a dreamy hypothesis expect to realize the full development of their shadowy assumptions. If this principle is to govern in the organization of a Grand Lodge, why should it not be applied in other departments of our Masonic autonomy, including the election of Grand Master; adopting regulations for our Grand Lodge government, and the particular lodges under our control, that permission for the organization of a new lodge from the nearest lodge be unanimous; also the election of the Worshipful Master and officers, and other matters innumerable? Brother Gurney has struck the pith, enunciating the only true line of action, and we quote him.

He gives considerable attention to Illinois, complimenting our Grand Master, Bro. Browning, and quoting liberally from our report of last year.

We are glad to notice his explanation of the "Charity Foundation Fund." Entirely satisfactory, Bro. Wheeler.

We now come to the absorbing topic of the day, and ask the undivided attention of the reader to the following quotation from Bro. W.'s review of Massachusetts:

The organization of Freemasonry has been the growth of ages. The doctrines are kept true to their original purpose, and the benefits of Masonry are exclusively reserved to those who have obtained its mysteries in a lawful way and from a lawful source. Within a century and a half its organization has spread into every nation professing to be civilized. A lawful brother of a legitimate body of the Institution may go where he will, in foreign countries, with the certainty that he will find brethren of the Craft who will admit his claims and reciprocate Masonic courtesy. This

cosmopolitan Fraternity is created through the Grand Lodges of the Craft in the several States and nations recognizing and reciprocating with each other. The lawful Freemasons of a political State have the Masonic right to form into a Grand Lodge for that political State, and within it to possess the exclusive right to practice Freemasonry, and make laws for the government of the Craft at home, and for controlling the intercourse of its Masons with those of foreign countries, or of different rites.

New Grand Lodges obtain a place in the Masonic commonwealth by the recognition of the previously existing Grand Lodges, that the applicant has been lawfully organized in a territory which it was lawful for it to occupy, and that it practices the legitimate Ancient Masonry and performs its Masonic duties. One quality of a Grand Lodge is its exclusive right to practice the rite in the territory for which it is recognized.

Recognition by other Grand Lodges involves as part of the Masonic compact it implies:

1. That the aspirant is recognized as the only sovereign power in that territory.

2. That the recognizing powers will not hold intercourse with or countenance any rival Grand Body, or any rebellious schism against that body, in the territory.

3. That they are satisfied and admit the Masonry professed by the aspirant is faithful to the landmarks, and lawfully acquired.

4. That the new Grand Lodge will not innovate on the rite, that it will respect and maintain the exclusive sovereignty of each of the recognizing bodies, and affiliates with none as Masons, of the territories of the other Grand Lodges, who are not in full communication with the Grand Lodge thus recognized as the exclusive Masonic authority for the territory its jurisdiction includes.

Freemasonry is thus a commonwealth of distinct Grand Lodges, pervading the earth in the exercise of its fraternity and charity among its legitimate brethren, bound together by solemn Masonic treaties.

How is this made effectual, and how are lawful brethren distinguished from impostors or the unworthy?

It is by very much the same means as intercourse is kept up between different nations, that is, by treaties recognizing each other as sovereign States, establishing amity between them.

There is a law of nations among Grand Lodges to respect the exclusive territorial rights of each other, a system of guarantees against invasions of their territorial rights, and against insurrection or spurious and clandestine Masonry at home.

Where a Grand Lodge breaks its pledge, or fails in its duty to another Grand Lodge, the international remedies, of remonstrance, non-intercourse, or withdrawal of the right hand of fellowship, are the means, in the hands of the offended, and of impartial Grand Lodges, of censure, and compelling a return of Masonic harmony.

The weapons of war—the cannon, the sword and the rifle—have no place in our tactics. Like the Congregational churches in their internal organization, the extending of fellowship and the withdrawal of fellowship are the sole means of securing harmony and union; and among the Grand Lodges have been the successful means.

Thus the Grand Lodges, as do the executive and senate of the nation, perform the exclusive duty of regulating the foreign Masonic intercourse of their brethren, with those professing a Masonic character; and whether its decisions favor commerce or non intercourse, the members of the Fraternity are bound by their loyalty to act on the subject-matter as its Grand Lodge shall prescribe.

This great commonwealth of sovereign Masonic bodies, this vast brotherhood of their respective members, fraternizing in the cause of humanity, and the preservation of the purity of these solemn Masonic doctrines, teachings and rites, in every part of the world, necessarily depend on the power and authority of each of the Grand Lodges to act beyond its own lodges, and beyond its own territorial limits, on other than its own Masons, and also on its own Masons in their relations to other bodies or societies or persons professing to be Masonic, whether at home or abroad, alike to acknowledge or denounce their pretensions, and to permit or forbid its members to hold Masonic intercourse therewith.

The revolutionary Carbonari and Forestieri were denounced as un-Masonic.

This does not interfere with the civil and religious associations and liberty of a Mason; it leaves these as the Old Charges left them; but, as in this great republic, whose flag our Craftsmen helped to plant among the national emblems of civilization and government, every citizen must be faithful to this government, who made him its citizen, in his relation to all others, so the Freemason in Masonic matters has pledged his allegiance to the Craft which made him a Mason, and must take his guidance from its Grand Lodge in Masonic matters.

Referring to the history of this Grand Lodge, these various powers have been so frequently called into action that it would be too tedious to cite every example; a few illustrations must suffice.

In 1802, and for years after, on the title page of our Annual Proceedings, this Grand Lodge styled itself as "in union with the Grand Lodges of Europe and America." A year or two after that we find a communication from the Grand Lodge of England, notifying us of a Masonic impostor in England with a forged charter, and warning this Grand Lodge against crediting him or the charter. She also styled herself in the preamble as "in union with the Grand Lodges of Europe and America."

RECOGNITIONS OR REFUSALS BY THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1849.—This Grand Lodge, in 1849, when examining the dissensions of the Craft of New York as to regularity, declared, "A Grand Lodge legally formed and organized has, from high antiquity, ample right to bear Masonic rule over those subject to its jurisdiction."

Its resolutions recognized the Grand Lodge over which John D. Willard presided, and further declared, "That we will continue to hold Fraternal communication with that body, and with no other claiming similar authority in that State."

In 1851 the St. John's Grand Lodge subsided into the Grand Lodge of New York.

1853.—The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts denounced as illegal and spurious the following organizations in New York:

1. The Phillips Grand Lodge.
2. St. John's Revived Grand Lodge.
3. Hamburg Grand Lodge.
4. Two spurious bodies of the Scottish Rites, namely,—

St. John's No. 18, and La Sincerite, No. 2; including in all, so far as it was informed, twenty-nine unlawful lodges.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts adopted also protestive measures to enforce the non-intercourse between its brethren and them:

1. Not to receive any New York visitors who have not a certificate from the recognized Grand Lodge that the visitor was regularly made under its authority; that he is now in regular standing as a Mason; that he is no schismatic or disturber of the harmony of the Craft, but true to his allegiance and obedient to the Grand Lodge of New York,

2. Any Mason made in an irregular lodge must bring a certificate from a lawful Grand Lodge that he has been lawfully "healed" and obligated; that he is now in good and honorable repute and standing as a Mason, obedient to the laws, and acknowledging the jurisdiction and supreme authority of the aforesaid lawful Grand Lodge of New York.

3. The lodges of Massachusetts, under penalty of forfeiture of charter, are forbidden to receive as visitors, or hold Masonic intercourse with any persons hailing from New York who do not furnish evidence as above required of their present regularity and good standing as Masons.

Without going into the details, we should state that every Grand Lodge in the Union, with one exception, acted in the same way as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts did towards the insurgent and clandestine opposition to the exclusive authority of the Grand Lodge of New York, and refused Masonic intercourse with its opposers.

The exceptional Grand Lodge withheld its opinion, and offered to mediate, if all parties would agree to abide by its decision, which they would not do.

1856. *Canada.*—Massachusetts refused to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Canada, and voted that "the lodges and individual brethren under this jurisdiction are hereby strictly forbidden to hold any Masonic communication with said illegal body, or with any lodge, or any individual having any connection therewith."

Massachusetts recognized the authority of the Louisiana Grand Lodge in the denunciation of the spurious Scottish Masonry of Foulhouze in that state, whom she expelled as un-Masonic from her lodges whilst and when she recognized the Grand Consistory of the southern jurisdiction of the United States over the Scottish Rite in that state, and in 1869 declared the Foulhouze Body "a spurious and non-Masonic body, and that no person claiming to be made a Mason through its authority has any right to claim the Fraternal privileges of Freemasonry."

1865.—The Grand Orient of Portugal—Count de Paraty 33d degree—was officially recognized by the Grand Master.

1867.—Recognitions of the Grand Lodge of *Nova Scotia* and after of *New Brunswick*. The former had before been refused because it violated the vested right of another Grand Lodge; but, after remedying this, it was accepted.

Canada.—Twice, long troubles about the recognition.

1875. *Italy.*—Numerous difficulties. We refused to recognize seceding lodges in Palermo, Tuscany, &c. We denounced their recognizing spurious Grand Lodges in the United States.

1869.—This Grand Lodge reviewed, and again declared the so-called "Supreme Council of Louisiana established by one Foulhouse in the territory of the southern jurisdiction of the United States," a spurious, non-Masonic body, and that no person claiming to be made a Mason through its authority has any right to claim the Fraternal privileges of Freemasonry. The Supreme Councils of the southern and northern jurisdictions had also declared this body "spurious and impostors;" so also had the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

1876. *Ontario.*—This Grand Lodge declared that a body calling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario was a "spurious body," and refused it recognition. This refusal was twice repeated.

1878. *New South Wales.*—This Grand Lodge, on the remonstrance of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, after examination, refused to recognize this so-called Grand Lodge, and still refuses.

1882. *Colon.*—This Grand Lodge refused to recognize any other Grand Lodge in Cuba than the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba.

The *Grand Orient of Spain*, whose Grand Master was Juan Antonio Perez, was denounced as illegitimate, and unrecognized by this Grand Lodge.

This Juan Antonio Perez is the head also of a so-called Supreme Council of Spain, which is unrecognized by the northern and southern Supreme Councils here.

1861.—This Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of Chili as the supreme head of Scottish Masonry in that Republic, and directed its own lodges there to so recognize it and reciprocate with it.

In 1872, after ten years' experience, it repeated the recognition, and at the same time said that the rights and government were too different for the York lodges to merge into that Grand Lodge; in 1882 this was still in force.

There are several instances where this Grand Lodge has denounced spurious and clandestine Masonry attempted to be started in this jurisdiction, and forbidden any Masonic intercourse with its members. Prince Hall's successors have frequently been declared "spurious and clandestine," and other Grand Lodges have backed up our declaration.

Androgynous Masonry has three times been declared un-Masonic by Grand Masters. Gardner, G. M., said "They stand before the enlightened Craft either as traitors or impostors." Your committee cite these instances, among an infinitely greater number equally in point, that less experi-

enced brethren may see that the powers of this Grand Lodge to declare what societies shall be recognized as Masonic by the brethren of this jurisdiction, and who shall be excluded from their Masonic intercourse, are as old as our provincial days. The same authority has been held by the other Grand Lodges of the states and nations of the world.

Without making any general search we cite the following sample instances:

1795.—Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, then working all the York degrees, blue and chapter, put down a Grand Chapter started by one Molan, denounced as spurious, and took away three warrants of lodges concerned in it.

1798.—The Grand Lodge established her own Grand Chapter.

In England and Ireland Chapter Masonry has been and continues under the control of the Grand Lodge. At the union of 1813 the two Grand Lodges, ancients and moderns, both recognized the Royal Arch degree as a lawful part and completion of Craft Masonry. They had both practiced it before. They also recognized *Templar* Masonry.

Ireland recognizes the Scottish Rite directly; so, Mr. Hughan thinks, does England.

Ireland prohibits, as unlawful, all assemblies of Freemasons in Ireland, under any title whatever, purporting to be Masonic, not held by virtue of a warrant or constitution from the Grand Lodge, or from one of the Masonic Grand Bodies, recognized by and acting in Masonic union with it.

1876.—The Grand Lodge of Scotland informed the provincial Grand Master of New Zealand that it did not recognize the Grand Orient of Egypt, and directed him to discountenance the lodges it had formed in New Zealand, and warn the lodges under his jurisdiction from having anything to do with it. (The Grand Orient of Egypt dabbled in the Rite of Memphis.)

1858.—Louisiana Grand Lodge declared herself the governing power of Symbolic Masonry in that state; *recognized* the Grand Consistory of the Supreme Council for the southern jurisdiction of the world, as a lawful Masonic body; *denounced* all who refused obedience within this jurisdiction to the Grand Lodge, and *expelled* all who adhered to Foulhouze's council, including their own Grand Secretary.

1875.—*Wisconsin* refused to recognize the Grand Orient of Hungary, or a Grand Lodge in the Indian Territory.

1853. *Ohio.*—Resolved that any brother conferring the so-called side degrees is in all cases a proper subject of Masonic discipline, and Brother Carson says this stands to this day effectually.

1857 and earlier. *Mississippi.*—The constitutions forbid the holding of Masonic communication with any Mason residing in Louisiana, unless upon sufficient proof that he belongs to a lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and upon proof that he does not belong to, or hold any communication with, any lodge working in that state under authority not derived from that Grand Lodge, or the members or initiates of such lodge.

1853.—*North Carolina* passed similar resolutions as to Louisiana Masons.

1856. *Vermont.*—The Grand Master and the Grand Lodge refused to recognize a Mason made in a clandestine lodge in Massachusetts, not recognized by this Grand Lodge, or to permit him to visit or be received Masonically in that state.

1849. *Maryland* recognized expulsions by the Grand Chapter for moral offenses, and enforced them in her lodges.

1875. *Wisconsin.*—Her constitution provided, "The conferring in any lodge of what is known as side degrees is forbidden." The Grand Master refused to permit Eastern Star degrees to be conferred, and the Grand Lodge approved, and directed him stringently to enforce the constitution and laws against "side degrees."

1860.—*Mississippi* denounced the French degree of "Louveton" or Masonic baptism, as un-Masonic.

1866.—In the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, March 5, on the recommendation of the Committee on *Landmarks*, it was *Resolved*, "That no member of the Masonic Fraternity under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has the right to visit any assemblage or collection of individuals claiming to be Masons, when such assemblage or meeting is not sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and that any communion or Masonic intercourse with such clandestine assemblage or meeting is a plain, palpable, and flagrant violation of the most solemn duties and obligations of the Craft."

The next resolution directed all thereafter violating this to be brought to trial and expelled.

1876.—Pennsylvania Committee on Landmarks reported that Masonic recognition be withheld from the Grand Orients of France, Egypt, and others, including the lodge of Memphis.

1883.—Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, March 14, recalled to the attention of the Fraternity her decision of 1866. The following is the language of the Grand Master: "In view of the fact that certain persons are endeavoring to introduce within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge certain orders, rites, degrees, mystic shrines, with their ceremonies and rituals, claiming to be Masonic, I fraternally call your attention to the decision of this Grand Lodge, as adopted March 5, 1866, on the recommendation of the Committee on Landmarks, as follows."—(See quotation above.)

Sometimes, too, has our own Grand Lodge, for cause, withdrawn its recognition of another Masonic body, as in the case of the Grand Orient of France.

We find, also, other Masonic bodies exercising these powers, as the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, in 1868; the Knights Templar of that State, in 1859; the Commandery of Ohio, denouncing bodies whose legality they denied, and forbidding any Council or Commandery to receive any candidate or visitor who, in any manner or in any way, is concerned in such clandestine degrees, and that no person shall be installed into any office under the jurisdiction who is in any way connected in such clandestine degrees.

The Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, after recognizing the Masonic character of the same bodies that this Grand Lodge does by Section 24, denounces the rite of Memphis and all irregular degrees, prohibits all Royal Arch Masons from holding Masonic intercourse with *any* companion who has received, or shall receive, such rite of Memphis or other degrees, until he withdraws therefrom, in open Chapter, and provides no action shall be taken on the petition of any Master Mason who holds such degrees, or refuses to renounce them *in writing*.

In Ohio, the Grand Commandery, in its constitutions of 1868, prohibits its members from receiving or holding to degrees conferred as Masonic by any bodies other than those named in Section 24, Part V. of our constitutions, and this, too, under pain of expulsion.

The recognized Supreme Councils of the two jurisdictions in the United States, early in this century, decided to admit none into their rites who had not passed the degrees that are taught by this Grand Lodge, and in this jurisdiction and elsewhere have loyally abided by this standard test of Freemasonry for its ranks.

After these, which are but a few of the hundreds of illustrations that might be arrayed, the clamorous assertion that no such power exists to pass on the Masonic pretensions of other bodies who, or whose members, seek intercourse with the brethren this Grand Lodge represents, or to restrain its Masons from intercourse with bodies which it holds to be clandestine, spurious, or hostile, comes either from deplorable ignorance of Freemasonry, or from a desire to deceive unwary Masons and debauch their integrity.

The report was accepted, and the amended constitution adopted by a large vote—351 in favor and 52 in opposition—dictating the following analysis, and our opinion of

THE HIGH DEGREE PROBLEM.

With such an array of precedents to fortify the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, one would conclude any further argument unnecessary, and there was none in opposition to the report of Bro. Woodbury. It was adopted, as we have just stated, without any opposing force, or attempt to

challenge his position. This fact, however, does not preclude the idea that the basis of action might not be open to criticism. In determining any question of jurisprudence in the Masonic Fraternity, we always seek for some underlying principle by which our action shall be tested; some inherent authority which has the right to govern, and which should control the solution of any problem of a difficult and knotty character.

In Masonry this authority is vested in its landmarks, the primary source from which flows the entire system of our jurisprudence, covering all those principles and practices which enter into the ritual, and which are essential to the very existence of our Institution. The Grand Lodge is recognized as the only supreme governing body within its territorial jurisdiction, possessing authority to regulate and control the *work* of the Craft, to reaffirm and define the ancient landmarks, and to pass any law necessary for their support, and for the enforcement of its authority. It is from this standpoint that the question of intermeddling with higher degrees should be discussed, without undertaking to decide their regularity. In this, it seems to us, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has erred, for while it recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under its authority, and other regular Grand Lodges, which include the three degrees known as the symbolic degrees, it *admits* several other organizations, which it enumerates, to be regular and duly constituted *Masonic* bodies, which is equivalent to a practical recognition; and, as a Grand Lodge, composed of Master Masons, it knows nothing of either of them. This is the strong point in the argument of Brother Alfred F. Chapman, when discussing the amendment on the floor of the Grand Lodge, who said: "If there was not one of us that had a degree above the third, should we have been prompted to legislate about things we cannot possibly known anything about as Master Masons?" There is a wonderful amount of logic in these words, and we have on several occasions taken advantage of the sentiment expressed, in discussing the relation to each other between the degrees of virtual and actual Past Master; and their force is largely augmented by the fact that nearly all degrees termed Masonic, beside the first three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, have originated within the last one hundred years, and been grafted upon the old trunk of Freemasonry, dictating the query: What are Masonic institutions? of what does Masonry consist, and where will all this nonsense end? Strictly speaking, there is nothing above or beyond the three degrees—perhaps excepting the Royal Arch—that can properly be termed Freemasonry; yet we have an abundance of rites and a useless surplus of degrees that have builded their superstructures upon the foundation of Ancient Craft Masonry, until there is danger from the overweight, growing out of dissension and rivalry among the branches, that is felt to the very roots of the old trunk itself.

Whenever this spirit of rivalry and dissension appears among these offshoots, it is sure to extend its influence into the body of the Ancient Craft, producing an element of discord at the foundation of the structure, which will work disastrously within the lodges. It cannot be otherwise; and it remains for the Grand Lodge to determine some limit in the use of the ritual over which they exercise control, to be recognized by their members in building these fanciful structures. We recognize the Grand Lodge as sovereign in this particular, not in determining the status of any of those numerous rites, either by recognition or admission of regularity, but in exercising jurisdiction over its esoteric work, and its own members subject to its authority, and decide when and under what circumstances any use of the ancient ritual shall be sanctioned. No one can question the position that the degrees of Craft Masonry, or any part of the esoteric work, can be used without the consent of the sovereign authority which governs, and any violation of this law would subject the offenders to discipline.

Such authority is recognized in many ways, not alone concerning the ritual, but in the use of its symbols, enacted by special decree for the purposes of control, essential to the existence of Freemasonry, and the good name of the Fraternity, as is evidenced by regulations to that end in our own jurisdiction and every Grand Lodge in the world.

We very much regret our inability to give Bro. W. further notice. His report is full of interest—too much to neglect any part of it; but we are compelled to make a sacrifice in the welfare and integrity of Craft Masonry, as *we and he* understand it. We can only add, that he thus says of our review of Massachusetts of last year:

"His allusion to the action of the Grand Lodge of the State of Massachusetts in determining what degrees were Masonic, and what should not be recognized as such, is worthy of perusal, *and sheds new light upon a vexed question of importance* to the supporters and protectors of Ancient Craft Masonry." (Italics ours.)

M. W. Dwight Waugh, Stamford, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1884.

The semi-annual communication was held in Manchester, Dec. 27th, 1883. The evening of the first, and only day of the session, was devoted to exemplification of rituals. Nothing else of interest transpired.

The ninety-fifth annual was held in Concord, May 21st, M. W. John Francis Webster, presiding. There was a large representation of lodges, and permanent members of the Grand Body.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master, Brother John Robert Holbrook, born in Portsmouth, Oct. 13, 1818, dying in the same locality, October 2d, 1883. He is mentioned as a Mason of rare fraternal attainments, leaving the earth with a character in complete accord with his professions. Little will be known of the value of such a life till God comes to gather up His jewels.

The death of our warm friend, M. W. Brother, Charles Frederick Gove Collins, Past Grand Master of Masons in Wisconsin, is also announced. It appears that he was a native of New Hampshire, born in Goffstown in the year 1839, and at the time of his death, was the representative of the latter, near the Grand Lodge of the former. Brother Collins was a Mason of large heart, and universally respected wherever known.

The Grand Master is asked the status of a Mason where membership has been forfeited, or who has been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues. He thus replies:

The Grand Constitution, Sec. 139, gives the penalty or non-payment of dues, "*forfeiture or suspension of membership;*" and that after due trial, as in other Masonic misdemeanors. Therefore, if on trial a brother is found guilty of non-payment of dues, the first question should be, "Shall his membership be forfeited?" If two-thirds of the members present vote in favor, his membership is declared forfeited and he is *entirely cut off* from membership in his lodge, and can be reinstated only after due application and unanimous consent of his lodge, as in the case of any non-affiliate.

But if the lodge should not, by a two-thirds vote, declare his membership forfeited, then the question should be, "Shall he be suspended from membership," and two-thirds voting in favor, it shall be so declared. A member suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by a two-thirds vote, at any stated communication, due notice having been given at a previous stated communication.

We are not a little puzzled to comprehend the difference between forfeiture of membership and suspension of membership, if restoration in each case requires the vote of the lodge. Turning to the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, our perplexities were not relieved by its explanations:

Suspension from membership is a modified penalty. If for a definite term, as is practiced in some jurisdictions, or "until his arrears are paid," then when the term expires, or the arrears are paid, his restoration is held to have taken place by operation of law. If the suspension from membership be indefinite it must then be treated, so far as procedure is concerned, the same as forfeiture; but the rule does not require a unanimous vote to restore the delinquent.

In case of suspension from the rights and benefits of Masonry, the Grand Constitution provides that reinstatement shall be upon petition and notice, and considered at some stated communication. (Sec. 133.) The proceedings for restoration, in case of suspension for non-payment of dues, are analogous The Grand Constitution also provides that a two-thirds vote shall be in favor, before the punishment of suspension for Masonic offense can be imposed, and the same rule has obtained, and should so continue, for suspension from membership for non-payment of dues. It is further provided that this offense shall be punished by forfeiture, or a suspension from membership, after due trial, and the practice in this State requires notice and all the formalities incident to trials for the severest offenses.

Brother Wait will be kind enough to make an explanation in his next report.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, are an index of general prosperity. They are all good papers, and exhibit commendable industry.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

The Committee on Trials and Appeals capsized the verdict of a lodge, finding an accused guilty upon transcript from a court that had convicted him of larceny. The committee say:

The accused did not appear and no plea was entered in his behalf, of not guilty, as required, but counsel was appointed to act for him. The only evidence offered was a copy of the record of the Municipal Court of Boston, in which he was convicted of the same offense, by which it appears that in that court the accused pleaded not guilty. Upon this the counsel appointed to act for him pleaded guilty for him. The question of guilt was properly put, and eighteen voted guilty, including the complainant and counsel for the accused. By the same vote he was expelled. The Master did not declare him expelled, and the lodge closed.

The law requires that in the absence of the accused a plea of not guilty should be entered for him, and the counsel appointed to act for him had no authority to plead guilty in his behalf, and that act was wholly wrong and would not justify the finding of the lodge. This Grand Lodge has decided, and correctly, that the record of a civil court of conviction for crime, as in this case, is hearsay only, and should have been excluded. There was therefore no evidence of the guilt of the accused, and the finding of the lodge can not therefore be sustained.

It was ordered, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, that the case be remanded for a new trial. If the records of a civil tribunal, properly

authenticated, cannot be introduced as evidence, and is only "hearsay," we cannot for the life of us understand the object of sending the case back for a new trial; unless it was a fact, that the testimony before the court that convicted was not of record. In our jurisprudence the findings of courts are not held as conclusive of guilt, but they are admitted as testimony of which the lodge is to be the judge.

Bro. Joseph Fellows, from the Committee on Orphans Home, announces an organization. Some work has been accomplished, and now nothing is wanted but money to put the enterprise in motion. It is to be hoped that our brethren will not be disappointed in securing the means necessary.

But very little legislation was indulged in. The treasurer reports a balance of $2,179.04.

The increase (net) of membership in lodges, is 78. Admitted during the year 319.

We do not find that any action was had upon an amendment to the constitution presented last year, and similar in character to that adopted by Massachusetts, recognizing certain associations of Masons as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." We are much gratified with this omission, because it is an indication that our brethren of New Hampshire are investigating the matter. When it is considered in all its bearings and relations to the lodge, we are confident that the action of Massachusetts will not receive general approval. From our standpoint, it is a departure so promising of confusion, and so antagonistic to the welfare and independence of the Craft, that we sincerely hope that not another Grand Lodge upon the continent will indorse it.

We now come to the very valuable and interesting report on correspondence by our intellectual brother, Albert S. Wait. He reviews fifty-three jurisdictions, including the so-called Grand Lodges of Victoria, Colon and Cuba, and Ontario. Illinois occupies much of his attention, and our work of last year laid under liberal contribution. He thinks our Grand Master, Bro. Browning, has been active and earnest in the discharge of his duties. He does not think, however, that a Grand Master is authorized to suspend a Master from Masonry. This has been an unquestioned practice here, the penalty only being of force *during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge*. Where charges are presented against a Master, to the Grand Master, the latter appoints a commission of past or present Masters to investigate and report testimony. If upon an examination of the doings of the commission, the Grand Master finds the respondent guilty of un-Masonic conduct, he may not only suspend him from the functions of his office, but from his Masonic rights; subject, however, to confirmation or disapproval by the Grand Body.

Brother Wait approves our views upon physical qualification of candidates, found in our review of Connecticut, last year; but does not agree to our proposition for a Masonic Congress. He rather fears that such an organization would eventually result in a General Grand Lodge. While we very much respect the fears and

opinions of a person of his culture and ability, we are at a loss to understand how such a consummation would be possible, if such organization is denied mandatory legislation. All that we ask or expect of such a movement, is the best thought upon the jurisprudence of the Craft; so that the variety of conflicting opinions may find a solution that will ultimately prove satisfactory to all. It is to be hoped that this topic may attract greater attention.

Approving the position of Bro. Drummond, that the lodge is justified in uniting with celebrations of a National or State character, Bro. Wait says:

Our own sentiments were in full and entire accord with the above utterances at the time they were made, and we still believe them to be warranted by the principles as well as the history of our Institution. Masonry, from the earliest times, although refraining religiously from all interference or intermeddling with political affairs, has yet demonstrated a certain relation to the State and to its civil institutions and interests. Hence in the early times it sought for its Grand Masters men eminent in the State—princes of the blood royal, or great and distinguished noblemen. Hence, too, the custom of laying the corner-stones of public edifices, and dedicating them at their completion to the purposes for which they were erected. The ceremonies of such occasions, performed in public by Masonic bodies, under the direction of the highest officers, show the Institution to be a civil one in its spirit and genius. Indeed, it seems to us that our Institution is, more than any other, the connecting link between the organic structure of the State and the sentiments of men which insure fidelity to the State. Never mingling or meddling with the public administration, Masonry is better able by its public ceremonies and teachings to awaken and encourage those sentiments of men without which the State cannot exist. Holding this view, it seems to us nothing can be more proper to the Order than for its bodies to participate in the public observances of such days as are set apart for the demonstration of popular loyalty and patriotism. We see no difference in principle between the public laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of a completed public edifice; the celebration of a day set apart to the demonstration of a patriotic sentiment, and the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of the patriotic dead. They are all justified by the civil phase of our Institution, and we think that so far from being disapproved they should be encouraged.

Again, and in reply to the singular opinion of Bro. Drummond, that:

If the logic of No. 4 (the decision in question) is correct, then if the lodge had accepted him and conferred the degrees on him, their action would have been void. We hold that if a candidate petitions the wrong lodge and is rejected, he cannot be made a Mason without the consent of two lodges.

He says:

We are disposed to ask Brother Drummond if he is entirely sure that this reasoning is correct, and if he is quite positive that the conclusion is sound. We have been instructed as a general principle that the proceedings of a body having no jurisdiction of the subject matter are void, and become binding upon nobody. We had thought this to be so in Masonry as well as in our tribunals of municipal law. This, however, does not, and from the nature of the thing cannot, affect the validity of an executed act. Now, does it follow that because the ballot upon a candidate, and his rejection or election by a lodge having no jurisdiction over him, would be void, the degrees, when conferred by the same lodge in pursuance of such an election, would be void? The ballot is without authority, the rejection can have no effect upon the candidate, because the lodge has no authority to take the vote. An election in such a case would be equally void, and the lodge would gain thereby no right to confer the degrees. But, suppose it *does actually* confer the degrees, has not the candidate obtained them in point of fact? We suppose that, should a court of law try a person for an offense over which, or whom, it had no jurisdiction, its acquittal would be *void*, and no bar to a subsequent trial and conviction by a court having jurisdiction of the case. Should the former trial result in a

conviction, we suppose the conviction would be held everywhere as void. But should the sentence be carried into effect by the hanging of the person, we suppose the hanging would be no less real because the conviction was void. The conviction being void, it would furnish no justification for the hanging, and the court, and all persons having anything to do with the execution, would be punishable. Now, a rejection or an election by a lodge in the case supposed, would be equally void. The rejection would confer no jurisdiction over the candidate, for the reason that the lodge had no jurisdiction to take such a ballot, and it could not deprive the lodge having jurisdiction of its material. An election in such a case would be equally void, and the lodge would thereby acquire no right to confer the degrees, and, should it confer them, the lodge, and all having anything to do with the execution of its illegal act, would be liable to punishment. But it would by no means follow, as we suppose, that by such a conferring of the degrees the candidate would not become a regular and legitimate Mason. That becomes the consummated act of the lodge, and cannot be recalled, the degrees having been acquired, and cannot be taken away, except, of course, for Masonic crime. Indeed, we suppose that were the degrees to be conferred by a regular and duly constituted lodge without any ballot at all, and whether the lodge has any jurisdiction of the person or not, the person would thereby acquire the degrees and become a regular and legitimate Mason, and entitled to recognition as such. But this does not show that a ballot upon the candidate by a lodge having no jurisdiction would thereby acquire jurisdiction over him, or that such a ballot would be anything but a void act. The parallel is exact and precise between such a case and the one supposed under the municipal law. In short, we suspect that the reasoning of our brethren of Maine in the case in question, is, logically speaking, a very pure *non sequitur*. It seems to us on every principle of logic or of law, the ruling of the Grand Master of Michigan, in the case supposed, was right.

Having just had notice from our printer that we are likely to exceed limits imposed by Grand Lodge, we reluctantly bid adieu to Bro. Wait for the year; but not without expressing the hope that he may long retain a position of so much value to the Fraternity.

M. W. John Francis Webster, Concord, Grand Master.

R. W. George P. Cleaves, Concord, Grand Secretary.

ALABAMA, 1883.

Grand Lodge met in Montgomery December 3d. It was the sixty-third annual, and presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, Brother John Hollis Bankhead. The Grand Master, M. W. R. W. Cobb, had hied himself away, forwarding his address after the session of the Grand Lodge; the Grand Secretary remarking: "The Grand Master's address came in before going to press, and is here inserted." He exhausts his energies, in conforming to law, by declining a dispensation to confer two or more degrees at one communication of a lodge. It had been suggested to him, however, that the prerogatives of a Grand Master overshadowed all statutes,

and he made a submission of the question to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but did not elicit a response. We suppose the committee are looking up authorities.

The most important paper found in the transactions of the Grand Lodge, is a special report by Past Grand Master, Palmer J. Pillans. It explains itself.

SPAIN.

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

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence has had before it a circular letter from the "Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain," of date Seville, July 29, 1883, and also the Constitution of this Grand Lodge. The letter solicits recognition, 1st, because the Grand Lodge has simply taken possession of unoccupied territory; 2d, because thirteen lodges legally separated from their superior bodies aided in the formation and have increased to twenty-one; 3d, because the laws and statutes of this Grand Lodge are based on the principles which govern all symbolic Masonry; and 4th, because this Grand Lodge only takes cognizance of the three symbolic degrees. The circular also asks an interchange of representatives.

The constitution proclaims that Freemasonry is a philosophical institution, whose members, united by fraternal love, have for their object to combat ignorance, and to labor for the realization of universal good, constituting a mutual school whose programme is as follows:

To practice the moral and social virtues and justice in all their actions.

To love their fellow-men, their country, and liberty.

To labor without ceasing for the benefit of humanity, and for its progressive and pacific emancipation.

Masonry proclaims the existence of a great first cause under the name of T. G. A. O. T. U.

It recognizes the right of individuals to liberty of conscience, thought, and speech, and places no limit to the investigation of truth, and proclaims the principle of universal toleration.

Equality before the law is another principle proclaimed by Masonry, in consequence of which it knows no distinctions because of nationality, race, creeds or opinions; and prohibits either religious or political discussions in its assemblies.

These principles accord with those of all true Masons, and stimulate your committee to advise recognition; and we are still more strongly impelled when we consider how desirable it is to have the symbolic degrees entirely separated and distinct from the Grand Councils, &c. But your committee hesitate about recommending so important a step without further knowledge than is now in their possession. Your committee have noticed that the Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon last year issued the following

WARNING TO AMERICAN GRAND LODGES.

A few Grand Bodies of the United States and Canada have been pleased to recognize the *Grand Lodge of Spain*, of which Brother J. A. Perez (Ricardo) is Grand Master. In so doing, of course they have presumed that said Grand Lodge was a sovereign independent organization. But it is not; and a single fact shall be sufficient to prove this assertion. On August 18th, 1881, Brother J. A. Perez, Grand Master, has ordered the lodges *to comply and obey strictly* a decree from the so-called Supreme Council of the 33d degree, for the jurisdiction of Spain.

There is in Spain an independent Spanish Grand Lodge, organized in Seville in 1881. Besides there is the "Grand Lodge of the Grand Orient of Spain," (and Supreme Council) presided over formerly by Brother Sagasta, and at present by Brother Romero Ortiz; and finally, the Supreme Council of 33d presided over by the Marquis of Seoane, which governs lodges. In all, three Supreme Councils and three Grand Lodges.

The United Grand Lodge of Colon and Island of Cuba has recognized the Grand Lodge of Seville, that one being the only really independent organization of Craft Masonry now existing in Spain, and the first occupant of a jurisdiction previously vacant so far as the ancient fraternity of F. A. M. is concerned.

This warning is intended to prevent, if possible, new recognitions of a Masonic body not entitled to obtain them.

From this we learn that there are other bodies claiming to be *the proper Grand* Lodge and we desire that Alabama may enter into no entangling alliance. Your committee, therefore, do not feel that it can recommend recognition, but your committee hopes that further information, to be had before the next session of the Grand Lodge, may enable it then to recommend such a step.

Your committee would like to know how many lodges there are within the jurisdiction claimed by the Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain, which do not recognize this Grand Lodge; as well as how many do. How many Grand Lodges, or Orients, claim authority in Spain; and to what obedience or obediences the lodges belonged which "regularly and legally separated from their dependencies," and from this symbolic Grand Lodge.

With an expression of the best wishes of Alabama for the prosperity and growth of Symbolic Masonry everywhere, the committee recommends that the further consideration of this matter be deferred until information on the points indicated be obtained.

If the reader will give careful attention to the three last paragraphs of the quotation by Bro. Pillans, he will find, if we mistake not, the rat of infidelity plainly visible underneath germ principles of the Fraternity. Masonry does not proclaim "the existence of a great first cause," but it does declare the existence of God; not a god, or "great first cause." The two last are explanatory of the first of the three paragraphs, and leaves not a doubt upon our mind of the rank, outspoken infidelity of the so-called Grand Lodge. The warning of Brother Pillans should be kept in mind.

The Committee on Expulsions, Suspensions and Appeals, review a case wherein a brother had been charged, tried and suspended for selling spirituous liquors in violation of the civil law. The verdict of the lodge was affirmed, and to the credit of the Grand Body.

The Committee on Masonic Home and College, asked and obtained further time for the consideration of this important matter. The committee presented wise suggestions, which if adopted, will justify a commencement of the enterprise.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in the year 1848, an edict was passed requiring the subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction to pay especial attention to the education of indigent orphans of deceased Masons, and—

WHEREAS, The said edict has not heretofore received the attention that its importance demands, therefore—

Resolved, That each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, shall, from this date forward, pay especial attention to the education of indigent orphans; and report in its annual returns to the Grand Lodge, the names, ages, sex, and periods of time, each orphan has been continued in school during each year.

Resolved, That each subordinate lodge, having a greater number of indigent orphans in its jurisdiction than it can educate, shall report the facts to the Grand Lodge, and the time and the amount expended, that it may take such action in the premises as may be deemed advisable.

Brother Pillans opens his report on correspondence with a tender allusion to the loss of his wife, who, for thirty-eight years, had been his "solace and pleasure."

In his review of California, he gives it as a personal opinion that his Grand Lodge erred in its recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." It is not too late for the Grand Lodge of Alabama to rescind its unwise action in this case. It is not the doctrine of the English-speaking jurisdictions of our continent, that the minority is justified in assuming to dictate a policy for the majority—not by any means.

Bro. Pillans reviews Illinois for two years. He speaks of Bro. Brown's last report as an "eloquent disquisition on Masonry, its principles, objects and effects."

He copies that portion of the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence touching the Massachusetts departure, with the remark, that he did not know to what it alluded. He seems, however, to have found light before he had concluded his paper, and says:

> The thought that strikes us while reading these amendments is, what right has the Grand Lodge, of any State, to prescribe to its members to what societies they may attach themselves? What can or should a Grand Lodge Masonically know of any of them? Do Masons in Masschusetts, or elsewhere, because they have taken the three degrees, thus become the bondsmen of the officers of the Grand Lodge? Do they anywhere bind themselves any further than as to what pertains to those degrees? This whole matter appears to us to be an assertion of right which in no particular belongs to a Grand Lodge. Shall the Grand Lodge of Alabama declare that we shall not join any society but of its selection, and are we then bound to obey? Brethren, this is truly an alarming departure. As well might we allow a decree prohibiting us from patronizing the hotel of our choice to be binding as this.
>
> The amendments were adopted with only 28 negative votes. Now what? Will other Grand Lodges follow suit? If they do Massachusetts will have tolled the bell at the funeral of Masonry, such as it has been and ought to be.

We are pleased to find that he is not disposed to accept the insurance features that some would tack upon the Fraternity. We give a question and his reply:

> And 2nd. "If a member of a lodges dies in the jurisdiction of another lodge, is the former lodge under obligations to pay the necessary expenses attending the sickness and funeral expenses of the deceased brother to the latter lodge?" The Committee on Jurisprudence again remained silent. We are at a loss to imagine whence doubt could arise in regard to the first, and the second seems equally plain. Is Masonry a mutual insurance agency, or is it, as it has always heretofore been, one of "unbounded charity?" There is, in these latter days, too great a disposition to ingraft on our Institution many of the plans of other more recent societies, many of which are doubtless good, but which, if success attended the efforts of their advocates, would entirely change the structure of the Order.

He does not assent to the dictum, that a Mason of one jurisdiction should not be permitted to unite with a lodge of another. Quite right. He is also of the correct opinion "that any well informed brother has a right to examine any one claiming to be a Mason at any time, and if satisfied can vouch for such brother to another or in lodge."

We have been much pleased with the views of Bro. Pillans, and his terse method of displaying them.

M. W. John Hollis Bankhead, Wetumpka, Grand Master.

R. W. Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

UTAH, 1884.

Printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, in session January 15th, is upon our table April 3d. It is to be hoped that less active Grand Secretaries than Bro. Diehl may be inclined to emulate his industry.

Lodges, eight, all represented. Five Past Grand Masters, with other dignitaries of the jurisdiction, were present. Our representative near this Grand Body, R. W. Brother, James Lowe, was also in attendance. Glad to know it.

M. W. Brother, Philip Henry Emerson, Grand Master, delivered an address of more than customary interest. His paper is attractive, not only because of its literary qualities, but because it exhibits *thought*. Please read the following:

During these three years all the lodges have done a fair amount of business, and have held their meetings regularly. The gratifying condition of affairs above referred to is due rather to a combination of causes than to any single cause. The chief factor in so thorough an understanding of the fundamental laws of Masonry, which govern the Craft, is the fact, that during the above period there have been but few changes in the Masters of the lodges. This custom of re-electing Masters, now so thoroughly inaugurated, I trust will continue indefinitely. It is of more importance that the constituent lodges should have good Masters, than that the Craft at large should have a good Grand Master. The Grand Lodge meets but once in a year, unless upon special occasions and for a special purpose, and the Grand Master is rarely called upon to exercise his authority. "But the Worshipful Master comes constantly in direct contact with the members of his lodge. His authority is supreme and his decisions are without appeal. If he commits an error, that error will be perpetuated during the term of his administration. If he is ignorant, the Craft who are in his charge will receive no instructions. If he is arbitrary, the harmony of the lodge will be destroyed. If he is weak, its discipline will be impaired. If he is immoral, his example will be directly and continuously injurious. It is he who educates the initiates into the Institution; and if the elementary lessons be imperfect and erroneous the subsequent learning will be likely to be insufficient, for first impressions are not always or without great difficulty eradicated." The qualifications which should recommend a brother to the position are two-fold—moral and intellectual—and one is as essential as the other. The moral qualifications are summed up in the lessons taught the novitiate at the very threshold of Masonry, and are exemplified in the four cardinal virtues of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice. The intellectual qualifications should be such as to render him able not alone to decide all questions of Masonic law that are liable to arise in the ordinary course of affairs, but also to point out to the initiate the beauties and excellencies of the Institution, and to convince him.

from the very outset, that it is something higher and beyond and more comprehensive than a mere social or charitable Institution; that it is rich in science and literature. The greatest care, therefore, should always be taken in the selection of material for Masters. One of the ancient regulations reads as follows: "No Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit." Let us never lose sight of this wise as well as ancient regulation. One of the great curses of the country is the inordinate love of office. For this men will frequently sacrifice their honor, the respect of friends, their integrity as citizens and gentlemen, and violate their faith as men. May the time never come when this can be said of us as Masons. Let us guard, most sacredly guard, against making our lodge rooms an arena for the schemes and devices of the mere politician and political trickster. In Masonry, more than anywhere else, the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. No brother should be advanced simply because he is a "good fellow," much less for the single reason that he desires it. It is an honorable ambition to desire to preside over the "Sons of Light"—but only honorable when it fires the ambition of the brother to qualify himself for so exalted a position. Merit and ability should be the only passport to advancement. Personal solicitation for votes and preferment should be condemned by every good Mason. The inevitable result of such a course is to create personal differences and hatreds, which will increase and widen until the peace and harmony of the Craft at large will be disturbed, if not destroyed. Honest differences are respected, while personal hates are seldom forgotten.

This is followed by a notice of the trespass of one lodge upon the jurisdiction of another. The candidate was initiated, but further work discontinued pending investigation. Although the character of the petitioner was not in question, nevertheless the Grand Master records a stinging rebuke to the lodge for accepting another applicant whose very breath was a moral pestilence—the keeper of a low dive, and reeking in the filth of the worst phases of human depravity. The bold, manly words of the Grand Master inspires us with an ardent wish to grasp his hand, and for a personal opportunity to congratulate the brethren of the jurisdiction upon the fidelity of its presiding officer. If the Grand Master failed of any duty in the matter, it was in not squelching an organization that entertained so low an estimate of its relations to life or eternity. The lodge is a laudable, beautiful resting place for the weary pilgrim of life. All along down the dusty, rugged pathway of the ages, these structures have been erected to meet the necessities of our common humanity; but too often have they been placed in the hands of the vicious and corrupt. If sensible men come to an edifice of grand proportions, its externals are admired, but when they near its gateway, and find the interior filled with filth and pollution, they shrink from the contract and pass on to find another that, both in internal and external representation, reflect its professions and pretentions. Masonry cannot afford to have its sanctuaries usurped by creatures from the slums of society. Every lodge thus polluted is a reproach to the *whole* Fraternity, and should not be suffered to exist.

The Grand Master urged the reduction of fees for the degrees from $75.00 to $50.00, and, as we understand it, not applying to lodges of Salt Lake City. The consideration of the proposition was deferred for a year. We do not know anything of the conditions upon which the Grand Master rested his reasons for the change, but we do know that the general disposition of lodges to reduce resources for their own use, and the uses of their Grand Bodies, is resulting disastrously. A very large majority of lodges, everywhere, are so impecunious that appeals for relief and other charitable disbursements, are responded to with a grudge, if at all.

We are not much impressed with his suggestions in the matter of rituals:

This Grand Lodge at its session in 1880, upon the recommendation of Grand Master Tilford, dispensed with the Committee on Standard Work, and committed the whole work to the Grand Lecturer. It was hoped that uniformity in our lodge rites would be better promoted in this way. The experiment has proved a failure, and principally because no proper and qualified person can be found in the jurisdiction with the time at his command which would be absolutely necessary to accomplish the result desired. The result is that our lodges are drifting "off" in their work, and something should be done at once to bring them to an absolute uniformity, so far as the *esoteric* work is concerned. I would therefore recommend the restoring of the Committee on Standard Work, and make it compulsory upon every Master to get the work from the committee. I do not believe that anything like absolute uniformity should be required in the *lectures*. Quite a latitude should be allowed to the Masters as to these. So long as he does not teach any Masonic heresy, he should be allowed to adapt the lecture somewhat to the mental and scholastic standing of the candidate. If he has a thorough scholar in history before him, the Master should be careful to inform him, that we do not pretend that we are teaching absolute historical truths by our symbols, but that they have been seized upon as *symbols* by which great moral lessons are taught or the candidate might otherwise go away disappointed and disgusted with the unreasonable pretensions of Masons. I hope this matter of "work" will not be overlooked or neglected at this session.

The Grand Lodge restored the committee. In our jurisdiction we have a similar committee, who are custodians of the work. This body meets from four to six times per year, and, by order of the Grand Master, in various sections of the jurisdiction, necessary expenses being provided by the Grand Lodge. When these meetings are held, contiguous lodges are notified to be present by their official representatives. As a rule, these gatherings have been well attended, and work correctly disseminated.

We object to the opinion of Bro. Emerson, that "absolute uniformity should not be required in the lectures." Perhaps we do not apprehend him. Our understanding has always been, that the lectures embraced the "work," and, together with explanations thereof, were as much esoteric as an obligation. Correct rituals are founded upon correct lectures, and unless the latter are uniform and correct, there cannot be regularity anywhere.

Then, again, we object that a Master should be allowed to vary lectures to meet the mental capacity of candidates. This is a remarkable proposition; and, to us, a matter of surprise that the Grand Lodge maintained silence. Our experience in all associations of Masons has demonstrated that uniformity is attainable, and the sooner the brethren of Utah appreciate its necessity, the earlier will they understand its advantages.

The Grand Master was much pleased with the opportunity afforded by the Templar pilgrimage to San Francisco, to become acquainted with many prominent Masons of our country. Was Uncle John Simmons, of New York, seriously impressed with the advantages of a "plurality?"

He is a little old, but very discriminating!

The Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Diehl, submitted his eleventh annual report, and like all his papers, are models of clearness and terseness. He, too, was delighted to meet so many distinguished Masons *en route* for San Francisco. We are glad to know, from his report as librarian, that "each year adds strength to our public

library, and increases its power." For the year, the increase in volumes had been 721—51 by donation, and 670 by purchase—total upon shelves, 5344. What think you brethren, of this work of eight lodges, with cash yet in their treasuries, $10,499.68!! Which are the "saints" of Utah, Masons or polygamists? All the powers of darkness can never prevail against such Masonry.

Further on in the proceedings it is found that we erred in the statement that the consideration of an amendment to reduce fees for degrees was deferred for a year. The amendment was acted upon and defeated. Subsequently it was renewed, and lies over under the rule.

We regret to find that the Grand Lodge adopted, practically, the methods of some of our Eastern brethren, for trials. Here they are:

All charges for un-Masonic conduct shall be made in writing, signed by the accuser, specifying with reasonable certainty, the character of the offense alleged, and delivered to the Secretary at a regular meeting of the lodge, who shall then read it and enter it in full on the minutes. At the next regular meeting it shall be the duty of the Worshipful Master to cause to be elected by ballot, and by a majority of those present, six of its members, *four of whom shall constitute a quorum*, and who shall assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon, at such time and place, convenient to the parties, as he shall indicate.

Bro. Diehl makes special reports upon the applications of the so-called Grand Lodges of Victoria and Spain for recognition. It is an able exposition of the common law of Grand Lodge organization. A brief quotation is only permitted us:

Heretofore the Grand Lodge of Utah has been very careful in recognizing new Grand Lodges. It has not recognized a new Grand Lodge post haste because it wanted to be recognized; it has investigated its claim and the legality of its creation first and acted afterwards. The best Masonic jurisconsults do not and cannot question the correctness of our policy, which is that at least the majority of the lodges and its members must consent to the organization of the new Grand Lodge, and the undersigned cannot recommend a deviation from that policy in the present instance. Our best wishes, however, are with the new Grand Lodge of Victoria. We advise the brethren of the Grand Lodge to use every possible Masonic effort to win all the lodges in the Colony on its side, and gather them under one banner; that done, to effect a compromise with the Mother Grand Lodges that will be honorable and satisfactory to all parties concerned. More the Grand Lodge of Utah cannot do, and the Grand Lodge of Victoria ought not to expect or ask more. We recommend that no further action be taken in the matter.

On the application of the Spanish affair, the says:

In its petition it claims that the Kingdom of Spain is unoccupied Masonic Territory as far as Blue Lodge Masonry is concerned, and that it does not interfere with the several Grand Orients or Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, which ever since 1817 have disputed the control and supremacy of Masonry in Spain. The new Grand Lodge has been recognized by the Grand Lodges of Colon and Cuba, Quebec and Alpina of Switzerland, and it hopes that other Grand Lodges will recognize it, whereby it would receive more strength and be thereby better enabled to attain the objects of the Masonic Institution in the moral struggle with tyranny and fanaticism.

To all of the foregoing no Mason can object, and doubtless the sympathy of every Grand Lodge on the globe is with the Grand Lodge of Spain; yet we cannot at this time recommend its recognition for several reasons, one of which is, that in all countries where the Scottish Rite is practiced the Grand Lodge claiming to work the three first degrees only, generally weakens, and usually submits to the dictates of that Rite, at least we have found it so in almost all Spanish countries.

Under the circumstances, we recommend that it is not expedient for the Grand Lodge of Utah to comply with the request of the Grand Lodge of Seville.

We don't find that either was acted upon.

Both sympathy and sentimentalism have been, in some instances, permitted to usurp the place of common law and good sense in extending fraternal recognition to such organizations. We find from the report of Brother Diehl, that at the so-called formation of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, there were in existence *ninety-five* lodges working under the several constitutions of England, Ireland and Scotland, with a membership of about *five thousand;* yet *nineteen* of these organizations, including a membership of about *seven hundred*, assume to organize a Grand Body, and then declare that: "Having formed our Grand Lodge strictly in accord with all precedent, we now affirm that it is Masonically in possession of this Territory, and from now and henceforth claim *supreme jurisdiction* within the Colony of Victoria."!! To us, such arrogance and assumption is the sublimity of impudence; notwithstanding, we suppose there will be found some Grand Lodges of our continent that will concur, though the present common law for such structures has been in existence for a hundred years or more.

It has not been our good fortune at this writing, (April) to come into possession of either of these claims upon attention, but will refer the reader to our report of last year (Missouri) for the position sanctioned by common usage, and the conclusions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Later—see "Victoria."

Regarding the "Grand Lodge of Seville," Spain. It is possible that lodges entering into that formation, may be a majority of authorized symbolic lodges of that territory; if so, it is proper to extend fraternal welcome; but if, on the contrary, they are the creatures of so-called Masonic powers of which the Craft know nothing, except the bare fact of their existence, then it is as much entitled to our consideration as would be a Grand Body made up of "lodges" brought into being by a Grand Division of Knights of Honor, or Sons of Temperance, although either or both may be composed exclusively of Masons. See Massachusetts.

We now come to the report on correspondence by Bro. Diehl. We always look forward to the reception of this paper with more than ordinary interest; and it is not at all surprising that the Grand Master should say:

There is not a page of the report of our own committee but what contains matter of interest to every member of the Craft. Bro. Diehl, our Chairman, ranks among the best of Masonic reviewers. His work is performed with such admirable skill and judgment, that you will not find it "dry reading." You will here find copied, in whole or in part, the opinions of Sister Jurisdictions regarding our position towards the "Power that be" in this Territory. Opinions, with which every one here should make himself perfectly familiar. During my visits to Denver and San Francisco, last summer, I enjoyed an excellent opportunity, by associating with the best informed Masons from all sections of the country, of learning something of the standing of this Grand Lodge among its Sister Grand Lodges, and I am pleased to inform you, and know that you will be pleased to learn, if you did not know it before, that although an infant in years, it is not in the rear, but in the advance guard of American Grand Lodges. I am thoroughly convinced that this eminence, over which we have a right to

indulge in a little self-glorification among ourselves, is mainly due to the reports on correspondence, and I am just as thoroughly convinced that they are more read and better appreciated in other jurisdictions than in our own. Every brother should avail himself of this ready means of obtaining Masonic knowledge.

Bro. Diehl gives much attention to our jurisdiction. He likes the address of Grand Master Browning, and gives our suggestions considerable prominence.

In his review of California it is unfortunate to find that he is of the opinion that a Mason may not be tried a second time for the same supposed offense. Bear in mind, Bro. Diehl, that our discipline is *only* for the purpose of preserving and maintaining the purity and dignity of our professions; and that there is no material right involved in any judgment of the lodge, neither the personal liberty nor any other prerogative of the citizen. It is purely a question of authority to remove from the *body* of the Fraternity any evidence of a disposition to disregard infractions of the moral law. If an offender had any legal claim to material attention, in any event, it would, probably, change the aspect of the question; but as a trial for an offense involves only infractions of law that jeopardize the good name of Masonry, in pledges for its maintenance in law and morals, we could never understand the propriety or necessity of adhering to principles and practices of civil law, where the verdict of courts involve life, liberty, and property. Bro. Diehl is a student, and it is to be hoped that he will more closely investigate the subject.

In reviewing Massachusetts, Bro. Diehl makes use of the following language: "We have said, and here repeat it, that if we had the power to wipe out, with the stroke of a pen, every degree above that of a Master Mason, we would do it without hesitating a moment, and we do believe that by so doing we would be a benefactor to Ancient Craft Masonry."

Bro. D. makes the too common mistake in supposing that there are degrees "above" that of Master Mason. We hold there is no degree or degrees in *Masonry* beyond the three degrees of the lodge. It is true that associations of Masons have instituted degrees and Orders, but it is just as true that they have no more to do with the Craft than would have a lodge of Odd Fellows, exclusively made up of Masons, and demanding, as a condition of membership, that applicants shall be members of the symbolic lodge. We have traced out this matter under Massachusetts, for the purpose of drawing the attention of such Masons as Bro. D. to the subject.

There are other matters embraced in the work of this justly distinguished Mason that merit attention, but it is necessary that we figure space with a good deal of care, lest our Grand Lodge demur to the expense account of Bro. Munn.

M. W. Bro. James Lowe, Salt Lake City, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Grand Secretary.

IOWA, 1884.

The volume before us is embellished with a representation of the Grand Lodge library edifice, now being erected in Cedar Rapids. It is also embellished with papers that demonstrate the intellectual forces of the Craftsmen of our sister jurisdiction.

A special meeting was held in Cedar Rapids, May 4th, to place the memorial stones of St. Luke's Hospital and Grand Lodge library building. The attendance was large—twenty-two lodges participating in the ceremonies of the occasion. Many excellent speeches were made, but there is too much of the record to give them a notice at all commensurate with their merits.

Several distinguished visitors were welcomed to the annual communication of June 3d; among them Past Grand Master John H. Brown, of Kansas; Grand Master Sam W. Hayes, of Nebraska; R. C. Jordan, first Grand Master, and G. W. Lininger, Past Grand Master, both of the latter jurisdiction. M. W. Grand Master Van Saun presided. Lodges were present in force.

The address of the Grand Master is an elaborate and positive paper, just such an one as gives dignity and character to the Institution. He authorized *thirteen* new lodges, and next notices proceedings against a Past Grand Master, J. R. Hartsock. This is a case that has been pending for some time, and resulted in expulsion by Grand Lodge. It has been a rather tedious affair, and although the proceedings were objectionable in point of law and practice, yet, from the report of the Committee on Grievances, the guilt of the accused could not be questioned, and no harm resulted.

The objectionable features of the transaction are these:

First, it is inherent in a lodge to adjudicate its private affairs, subject, in procedure, to the law of the Grand Lodge. From time immemorial this has been universal usage, finding its authority in "the charges of a Freemason," which declare that: "If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty *shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies* (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge) and to whom they ought to be referred," &c. Again, these charges provide: "But if any brother so far misbehave himself as to render his lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonished by the Master and Wardens in a formed lodge; and if he will not refrain his impudence, and obediently submit to the advice of the brethren, and reform what gives them offense, he shall be dealt with *according to the by-laws of that particular lodge*," &c. (Italics ours.) Upon this foundation, and acknowledging the authorized reserved rights of lodges, the Grand Lodge of Illinois ordains: "The judicial, (powers of lodges,) which embrace the exercise of discipline over, and the settlement of difficulties between, all its own members, (except the Master), and all Masons and non-affiliated brethren within its jurisdiction, subject always to a review by the Grand Lodge upon appeal." So far as we are aware, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,

among English speaking jurisdictions, is the first and only Grand Body that has trespassed upon the ancient and now general law, that places in the hands of lodges the authority to discipline members, when either suspension or expulsion is involved.

Secondly, the fact that the Grand Lodge directed the Grand Master to order charges against Hartsock to be preferred in his lodge, did not, as he supposes, place the investigation in the hands of the Grand Body. He could, under any circumstances, have presided at the trial; but the fact that charges *were* prepared in lodge placed the evidence before *that jury*, and it was thereby authorized to set in judgment upon the testimony. It is true that the jury erred in its conclusions, but this did not justify the Grand Master in carrying it to a higher court, except on appeal.

Again. If Hartsock, a Past Grand Master, was, by virtue of that fact, a permanent member of Grand Lodge, it was its duty to have preferred charges, and to have tried and determined the case. It looks just a little as though the Grand Body was anxious to shirk responsibility.

The Grand Master made an unavailing effort to secure the consolidation of a number of weak lodges. He, therefore, thinks that it would be advisable, when membership falls below the number required for a dispensation, to arrest charters if proposals for consolidation are rejected. His predecessors have probably learned, he has learned, and his successors will doubtless learn, that there is not any difficulty in authorizing new lodges, but that it is a task of much magnitude to get rid of a lodge, except for causes other than declining to be wiped out of existence.

The Grand Master consummated the herculean task of holding two hundred and sixty-one sessions for instruction in seventy-five lodges, traveling nearly sixteen thousand miles, and absent from home, on visitations, two hundred and five working days.

The Grand Master presented a fraternal tribute to the memory of the late Bro. Langridge.

A sketch of the life and services of this magnificent man and Mason, by Brother T. S. Parvin, is published, accompanied by a portrait. Brother P. gives many interesting details of a life so valuable to the Fraternity and the world. He was born in Princeton, New Jersey, Aug. 11th, 1821. From thence, in early life, his father's family made a home in Virginia. In 1849 he emigrated to Iowa, and in 1852 was initiated in Hawkeye Lodge, at Muscatine, and was its Master in 1858. In 1856 he received the Capitular degrees, and was Knighted in 1857. Subsequently he was elected honorary 33°, but declined the honor. This is a brief sketch of a Mason whose presence was a benediction, and whose entire life was a reflection of the grandest success of human endeavor to the goal of an honorable ambition. There were but few men like Bro. Langridge. He was quiet but determined in the execution of duty, but never guilty of willful misrepresentation. He was tolerant to the opinions of others, at the same time an unflinching, persistent defender of the truth.

As a writer he had but few equals, and no superiors. The Masons of Illinois extend fraternal sympathy and condolence to the brethren of our western border.

Brother Van Saun recommended a change in the law regarding objections to advancement.

We have uniformly held to his opinion, that an initiate is a *Mason*, and resting under the shadow of that protection and care vouchsafed to every member of the household. This subject is discussed elsewhere in this report. Grand Lodge adopted:

First.—When an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft applies for advancement, and objections, other than one relating to his suitable proficiency, are made, the Worshipful Master shall then and there announce in open lodge, that unless the objector shall cause charges to be presented against said candidate for advancement, at the next ensuing regular communication, the objection shall be deemed waived; and if charges are not then preferred, the Worshipful Master *shall* proceed to confer the degrees.

Second.—When a brother Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall remove from the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he was made, and shall apply to his lodge for permission to be granted the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides, to confer upon him the remaining degrees, then if objection is made to the granting such waiver of jurisdiction, and more than two-thirds of the members present at a regular communication vote against such waiver, then the Worshipful Master shall announce in open lodge that unless charges are presented against the applicant at the next regular communication, his application will be granted under the seal of the lodge.

Very liberal donations were made to the flood sufferers of last year.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Parvin, is a comprehensive paper, and just such an one as we might reasonably expect from so distinguished a source. He also makes an extended report as Grand Librarian.

The retiring Grand Master, Brother Van Saun, was the recipient of a valuable testimonial.

In the matter of physical qualifications, the Grand Lodge determined:

Questions concerning the physical qualifications of candidates have been submitted to us, and we reply to them all thus:

Our laws on this subject are clear and precise. He who will may read them. The lodge which violates those laws deserves to be, and should be disciplined. The law is, that a candidate for the degrees in Masonry must possess, in all and in part, those qualifications named in the ancient constitutions. No dispensation of the Grand Master can lawfully set these aside.

These qualifications are all summed up in the terse sentence: "That he is not qualified to petition for the honors of Masonry who is not whole as a man ought to be."

A word or two upon this subject. It seems to us a conclusion, both logical and irresistable, that if an unblemished *physique* is absolutely indispensable, that nothing but a medical examination can determine the question of eligibility. This was not the intention of the ancient regulation quoted by the committee, but it was their intention to say, that maims or defects that rendered an applicant "*incapable of learning the art*," was to be the line of demarkation. Would Brother Guilbert insist that

the loss of a toe was more objectionable in a petitioner than the loss of a lung, in whole or in part? Would our ancient brethren have rejected a petitioner minus the external organs of the ear, and accept a person with a well known, and ultimately fatal, functional trouble of the heart? The prerogatives of the Institution demanded of applicants so much of physical perfection that they could learn the "art," and *nothing more*.

We now come to the magnificent report on correspondence by Brother Parvin. We have to neglect it, however, to get before the Masons of Illinois his views of the Massachusetts departure. He will find our position, touching so-called Masonic organizations, in our review of Massachusetts, and which he does not seem to understand. The Chapter, Council and Commandery are made of Masons, but this does not make them "duly constituted" Masonic *bodies*. They are associations of Masons, and from the fact that they do not assume any functions of the Craft, will continue to retain their membership relations to the lodge; but there are other associations of Masons that will engage the attention of our Grand Lodge, in a special report thereto, by this committee.

We take the following from Brother Parvin's sayings, under Massachusetts, and it is to be hoped that they may be read in connection with our report upon the same jurisdiction, and the review of Ohio, by Past Grand Master Robbins. Our Brother Brown will have something to say upon the same subject:

We are brought face to face with what Bro. Howry calls "the little speck on the surface of Masonry" likely to lead to great results. It is the amendment to her constitution adopted during the present year. In this the Grand Lodge makes two "new departures" from the old and beaten track Grand Lodges have so long followed.

1st. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts defines what "organizations are regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies."

2nd. She forbids, under penalty of expulsion, any Mason in her jurisdiction from being admitted into any other orders as Masonic, than those she has named. "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," she emphatically says to all the Masons within her jurisdiction.

The organizations regarded as "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies," and so named by the Grand Lodge, are Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, known as *Capitular Bodies;* Councils of Royal and Select Master Masons, known as *Cryptic* Bodies; Commanderies of Knights Templar, known as the *Chivalric* Orders—all known under the cognomen of Ancient York Rite—and the Supreme Councils of the A. and A. Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are Sovereign Grand Commanders. Into any or all of them, it is both lawful and Masonic for any Mason within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to enter.

The bodies from which they are interdicted by this new law are "any other orders as Masonic, whether called Rite of Memphis, or by any other name." It has been considered by some, and one of the reviewers of this year has so declared, that "by any other name" is meant the "Order of the Eastern Star." Of this we know nothing. But we were informed at San Francisco, last triennial, that it was specially meant to refer to the "spurious bodies" of the A. and A. Rite, which have sprung up in Massachusetts within the past few years, and into which many disappointed applicants for the thirty-third degree, and those seeking "cheaper wares" are rushing by

the wholesale. Most assuredly, our sympathies are with the Masons of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the members of the Supreme Councils named, in their efforts to maintain the honor, and integrity, and supremacy of those bodies; still "the end does not," in our view, "justify the means" employed. Rather, we regard the action as wholly un-Masonic, and in violation of the personal rights of every Mason in that jurisdiction. And our reasons for this belief are, briefly—for we have neither the space nor the inclination, at this time, to go into an extended argument:

The Grand Lodge sets out correctly, wisely and well in its declaration that it "recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world." Here she should have rested. Her members are *all* Master Masons, many are no more, and the Grand Lodge has no right, officially and authoritatively, to know of any other degrees or bodies. What can her members know of anything beyond the Master's degree, when they have gone no further and taken no others? Are the degrees in the Chapters, Councils and Commanderies "degrees in Masonry?" If so, what makes them so, pray tell us, beyond some such decree as that which has gone forth from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts?

When the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was organized, in April, 1733, there were no degrees in Masonry, save the three symbolic degrees of lodges and Grand Lodges. The Chapters, Councils and Commanderies were unknown, as were all the degrees now conferred therein. The same is true of the A. and A. Rite. Did the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, or any other Grand Lodge, possess legal authority under the ancient or their own constitutions to become degree-manufacturers and degree-peddlers? Does not every intelligent Mason know perfectly well that they were one and all made to order, and for mercenary purposes, by schismatics, just as to-day she regards all those of "the Rite of Memphis or known by any other name?" It is true that all of the bodies named as orthodox and "Simon-pure" by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, sitting in the judgment hall, are based upon Masonry, the lodges of the three degrees, and require all their candidates to be Master Masons in good and regular standing.

And so does the *Chapter* of the "Order of the Eastern Star," created *not* by a schismatic, a pretender, nor a low fellow, but by the same Rob. Morris, who was so cordially welcomed to the jurisdiction and Grand Lodge by Grand Master Lawrence himself. So do (as we know from their own publications and constitutions) the bodies known "by any other name"—the Spurious Councils. So, too, do those bodies of "the Rite of Memphis," as we learn from their history, for we, not being a member, have no other means of knowledge. If, then, they style themselves Masonic, and claim to be Masonic, what right has the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, whose members do not belong to them, to declare by solemn enactment they are not?

Let us devote a few moments to the history of the organization of these bodies, genuine and counterfeit, as may be, and the origin of the degrees conferred by them.

The first Grand Lodge of Masons was organized in England, in 1717. The origin of the degrees and of lodges is unknown. The first Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, of which history provides a record, is that of Massachusetts, in 1797, and "the earliest allusion to the Royal Arch (degree) extant, is contained in a work of Dr. Dassigny, printed at Dublin in 1744, of the existence of which there were doubts until the recent discovery of a copy by Bro. William James Hughan, of Truro, England."

That copy is now in the library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, being a part of the "Bower collection." The earliest Chapter known is that (still existing) of St. Andrews, Boston, Massachusetts, which traces its history back only to August 12th, 1769.

The earliest Grand Council is that of Connecticut, organized in 1819. What it was constituted of, by, or from, we know not, for there were no Councils at that date. The degrees of Royal and Select Master Masons were first conferred by Jeremy L. Cross, a Connecticut manufacturer and peddler of side-degrees, these being of the latter class, and later incorporated into and conferred in and by Chapters. The charter of the Iowa City Chapter, No. 2, granted by the General Grand Chapter, in 1842, names after the Royal Arch, the degrees of Royal and Select Masters as the degrees authorized to be conferred therein.

The first Grand Commandery (Encampment) was that of Pennsylvania, founded in 1797. We can not trace the organization of a Commandery (Encampment) of Knights Templar to an earlier date than June, 1794, in Philadelphia, "the mother city of Masonry in America."

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was organized by commission of the Grand Master of England, dated April 30th, 1733.

The Grand Chapter *by only two* Chapters, March 13th, 1798.

The Grand Council in 1826, June 15th, by ten Councils under charters from the Grand Councils of other States, "or assumed by themselves."

The Grand Encampment (Commandery) May 6th, 1805, by less than seven individuals personally, and not a single Commandery represented. How are these things for legality—all without the "warrant" which Grand Master Lawrence and Grand Secretary Nickerson so much harp upon?

The General Grand Chapter was organized out of three subordinates, not a single Grand Chapter being represented, in 1797.

The General Grand Council only in 1880.

The General Grand Encampment in 1816, by seven subordinate Encampments, neither of the only three Grand Encampments of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, being represented.

Verily, illegitimacy is at a premium, when not one of these Grand Bodies can trace their genealogy to an honest wedlock, and yet sit in judgment upon the "Rite of Memphis," "Supreme Councils," "Chapters of the Eastern Star," and the "Royal Order of Scotland."

The A. and A. Rite has an uncertain paternity, and the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction is an amalgamation of bodies, some of which, at least, were as illegitimate and unlawful as any of the bodies condemned by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. All claim to have been introduced into this country about the beginning of the present century.

The Royal Order of Scotland, *not* included among the *lawful* bodies of which the leading members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts belong, was created by Andrew Ramsey, of Scotland, residing in France, between 1735 and 1740, and introduced into America in 1877. This, like all the others, is based upon the symbolic degrees of lodges and Grand Lodges.

We have reproduced from many quarters these scraps of veritable history, to show the folly of people living in glass houses throwing stones into their neighbors' houses, and of forbidding their children to play with those of their next-door neighbor, whose character for honest parentage is quite as good as their own.

Our second objection is, that we do not concede the right to any Grand Lodge to dictate to the Masons within its jurisdiction to what bodies they may seek admission, or to forbid them from going into any. This is a free country; Masons are free men, and will not permit their personal rights to be interfered with and controlled by a class of men or bodies, who, like the Pharisee, stood and prayed, "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are."

There are two reasons why this action concerns every other Grand Lodge:

Suppose the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts executes her law, and expels her members (in every other respect honorable and reputable Masons) for becoming members of the Rite of Memphis and the spurious bodies in her borders, or the Eastern Star, or the Royal Order of Scotland, as some, or many of them, will undoubtedly do, and suppose some of the Grand Lodges will not, as some will not, we venture to believe, respect such punishment for such offense—what then? Suppose some other Grand Lodges, as, perhaps, some may be unwise enough so to do, should undertake to pass *similar*, not the same, law, and include in the list of those "to be saved," some one of the bodies now elected "to be damned;" or, again—

Suppose in so legislating, some of the Grand Lodges shall take out, as possibly they may, and will, some of the "white sheep," and place them, too, among the "black sheep"—what then? We do not, and what is more, will not, all see alike, and it will, we opine, be impossible to secure uni-

formity of legislation on this subject. True to our early education, we should "transpose," and so seek another method of placing "known" and "unknown quantities" in the "equation" of "complex quantities," and in so doing possibly make a different schedule.

M. W. Charles T. Granger, Waukon, Grand Master.

M. W. T. S. Parvin, P. G. M., Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1883.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was convened in Wheeling, February 9th, to perform the funeral rites of the Craft over the remains of R. W. Bro. Isaac H. Williams, Grand Treasurer.

Four other special communications were held, and all to place memorial stones for public edifices. The Annual Grand Communication was held in Wheeling, November 13th. Lodges well represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. H. H. Flick, delivered a fraternal tribute to the memory of the departed Grand Treasurer.

His decisions are quite numerous. He decides:

A man blind in one eye is not, therefore, ineligible to the mysteries of Masonry. The previous action of this Grand Lodge makes this proposition a doubtful one; but I believe the foregoing decision to be in accordance with the views of the ablest Masonic writers of to-day. I am glad of the opportunity of again calling the attention of the Grand Lodge to this subject.

An E. A. who has been initiated for more than four years, and who has never applied for advancement, has no right to visit a lodge open on the first degree.

Remarks on a petition may be made after it has laid over one month, and been read by the Secretary, but not after the ballot has been taken. The taking of the ballot ends all discussion and remarks.

No particular period of residence in this jurisdiction is required of a petitioner for initiation by the laws of this Grand Lodge. It is sufficient if he is an actual *bona fide* resident within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies. The period of residence is left to the by-laws of the subordinate lodge.

Would it be in conflict with the law of Masonry, or with the laws of this Grand Lodge, for a subordinate lodge to suspend a member simply because he does not attend lodge, or is absent from its meetings twelve months or more without a good excuse?

Answer—Yes; so held by the Grand Lodge in 1879.

From the first decision quoted, the Committee on Jurisprudence dissented. Bro.

Flick asked that his position be adopted. This aroused an animated debate, resulting in the discomfiture of the Grand Master.

The next two were concurred in, but it is difficult to imagine upon what grounds. We had heretofore supposed that a Mason, of any degree, had a positive right of visitation in the absence of conviction for an offense. In Illinois, discussion is not permitted upon the *merits* or *demerits* of a petitioner. The two concluding opinions are furnished for information. The last is entirely new in this latitude. We never before heard of criminality being attached to non-attendance at lodge meetings.

We have found a crumb of comfort for our P. G. M., Bro. Robbins. The Committee on Jurisprudence said:

When an applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry is rejected by a lodge, and afterwards there is a new lodge constituted nearer to his residence, is he the material of the new lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, or has the lodge who rejected him absolute control?

Answer.—Neither lodge can confer the degrees without the written consent of the other.

The jurisdiction is fairly prosperous.

No report on correspondence. We should be delighted to hear from Brother Long.

M. W. Wm. G. Bennett, Weston, Grand Master.

R. W. O. S. Long, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

MAINE, 1884.

To economize time as much as possible, we commence this review from advanced sheets kindly furnished us by the printer, Bro. Stephen Berry. Grand Lodge met May 6; one hundred and sixty-four of the one hundred and eighty-two lodges of the jurisdiction represented. Seven Past Grand Masters, besides a good list of other past dignitaries, also enjoyed the occasion.

M. W. William R. G. Estes, Grand Master, speaks reverently of our relations and obligations to the Creator, and announces prosperity and harmony throughout the jurisdiction. He also makes fraternal mention of the decease of Past Grand Master, Joseph C. Stevens, who died in Massachusetts June 9, 1883. Bro. Stevens was a veteran Mason, and Senior Past Grand Master.

A special communication was held July 4, to place a monument over the remains

of George Cleeves, the first white settler of Portland. It is not stated that he was a Mason. The presence of distinguished Craftsmen, the Governor of the State and the civic authorities of the city, and a vast concourse of people, is an assurance of great interest in the occasion.

The Grand Master granted three dispensations to confer degrees at other times than provided by law, and then flagellates himself for the presumption. We don't admire apologies for acts within the law. He declined authority to hold a "fair," and to have a "Masonic ball"—the brethren to appear in the clothing of the Fraternity. The latter we should not admire, but what law is contravened, or what is there un-Masonic in the first? One lodge was authorized, and bears the honored name of the faithful, venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Ira Berry. Two other applications for new lodges are pending before Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master concluded "that it was not proper to wear in a Master Mason's funeral procession a Royal Arch Mason's apron," and thinks that "it would be just as proper for a Master Mason who is an Odd Fellow to wear the regalia of that Order, as for one who is a Royal Arch Mason to wear in a Blue Lodge the apron of that degree." If the R. A. is a "duly constituted Masonic body," what is the objection? He is also of the opinion, "that a member of a lodge in good standing is entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, no matter what misfortune may befall him mentally." We are writing under the disadvantage of not knowing the conclusions of Grand Lodge upon this and other questions. Will present them when received.

The report of the Finance Committee shows a sound condition of the Grand Body. Total assets, $28,179.61, of which $18,972.74 belongs to the charity fund.

There has been a net gain in lodge membership of 173. Total membership, 19,650.

Following the foregoing figures, is the report on correspondence by Bro. Drummond. Its place is always in the first rank of fraternal literature, and has come to be understood as authority rarely to be questioned. We are perverse enough, however (and at the risk of being charged with a good deal of assurance), to dissent from some of his conclusions.

The following is found in his review of Arkansas:

> The last decision is not in accordance with the decision of other Grand Lodges. It is held that the vote of the lodge is the severing of the membership, and that the dimit is only the evidence of it. We have, without much consideration of the matter, acceded to that view But upon reflection, we are satisfied that it is erroneous. It is true that the vote is the essence of the grant; but a grant is not ordinarily completed *until the delivery of the deed.* The vote to grant a dimit does not become effective until the dimit has been actually delivered.

It is a fact that a grant is not ordinarily completed until the delivery of the deed; but it is just as much of a fact, that a court of equity can enforce the delivery; that is to say: if A. sells a piece of property, real or personal, to B., and after receiving

payment refuses to make the necessary conveyance, a bill in chancery will not only compel the written conveyance, but will eject A. from possession. It is also true that in an action at law, B. could only recover the amount paid and accruing damages; but a court of equity will pursue the course indicated, if that be the particular demand of the injured party; therefore, the assumption of Bro. Drummond falls to the ground. Again. A dimit voted by the lodge, or ordered by the Master, (as in Illinois), is the judgment of the lodge for a consideration, and *final* as to rights of parties—the lodge not having authority to vote a dimitted member back into lodge except upon his petition. Neither can the member re-enter simply upon his own election. Further in explanation: if a brother, in *obedience to lodge law*, obtains a vote of dimission, will Bro. Drummond insist, (if the lodge should thereafter decline to carry out the provisions of its own statutes by issuing a certificate of its action) that the courts cannot compel obedience thereto? Therefore, in view of the foregoing, is it not a fact that a dimitted member, by vote of the lodge, or by any order of the Master in conformity with law, is absolutely severed of his relations thereto? If a member of Bro. Drummond's lodge is granted a dimit, and should make his domicile in Illinois, and make successful application for membership in lodge, upon oral or other evidence of dimission, we are not of the opinion that Illinois would regard a plea, by his Grand Body, of jurisdiction in the premises, though the certificate of lodge action was not present. But we must stop and take up another topic.

In his review of our jurisdiction, he refers to our views upon the action of Massachusetts, and says:

> He frequently discusses the "Massachusetts Amendment," and with much zeal sustains the views enunciated by the Grand Master. The question is an important one, as in our judgment it involves the good faith and integrity of the Fraternity. We understand that the amendment referred to may be formulated in three propositions:
>
> 1. The Grand Lodge has the rightful power to forbid the members of its obedience from practicing, AS MASONRY, any rites which it does not recognize as Masonic.
>
> 2. It has already, and for a long time, recognized the degrees cultivated by certain bodies, as Masonic degrees, and has recognized, and *by its acts* authorized those bodies to hold out their rites, as *Masonic* rites.
>
> 3. It forbids the members of its obedience from practicing any rites, AS MASONIC RITES, other than its own degrees, and those which it has recognized, or may hereafter recognize, as Masonic.
>
> The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts holds that it cannot put the ban upon the bodies included in the second proposition, without a breach of faith of the grossest character. We concur. Brother Gurney apparently does not.
>
> If the question were a new one, or one open for decision, it would be a very different matter. But for almost a century, and during all the time in which Masonry has been taking form, the whole Craft have recognized certain bodies as Masonic bodies, and awarded to them the Masonic character. Upon the faith of that recognition, brethren have united themselves with them, and sustained and built them up; and those bodies have even assisted in defraying the expenses of maintaining the existence of lodges. This may have been all an error: but if it was, Masons cannot correct it by an act of injustice or breach of plighted faith. They may prevent the further increase of the error, and this is what Massachusetts has attempted to do, as we understand it.
>
> Bro. Gurney says we "fight shy of the real question at issue." We do not so see it. We have heretofore stated our views fully upon the first two propositions, while we said, in relation to the

last, that while we had no doubt of the *power* of the Grand Lodge to enforce such a measure, we should not discuss the *policy* of it.

Bro. Gurney asks numerous questions, and puts some of them in "small caps" to denote their importance. The answer to them all is given in what we have written; but we can put it in fewer words—the authority for what has been done is found in the usages of the Craft from a time whereof the memory of Masons runs not to the contrary.

We are amazed beyond expression that a Mason of Bro. Drummond's culture, should thus express himself. If language is of any force in portraying a writer's conclusions, he contends that MASONRY (meaning the lodge) recognizes certain degrees, cultivated by bodies of Masons aside and apart therefrom, as "Masonic degrees." The foundation of his proposition rests, probably, in the fact that, as Chapter, Council, Commandery and bodies of "Scottish Masonry" are composed of Symbolic Masons, they are necessarily *Masonic* bodies; and further, that the conventional, personal and fraternal recognition, that only comes of the truth that they are Masonic brethren, and which has been and will continue the only element in our personal intercourse, is construed to mean that the lodge has in all ages of its existence accepted them as "duly constituted Masonic bodies." Notwithstanding our high regard for the opinions of Bro. Drummond, we must say that he never put forth more fallacious reasoning upon any subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. Our affection for these bodies has never been disturbed—not remotely; but we can not concede a point that is without foundation, and not at all necessary to the prosperity of either; but which may in the future, as in the past, perpetuate the theory that the lodge can, at pleasure, be made subservient to organizations that deny the fundamental principles upon which it is founded. The first of the "Charges of a Freemason concerning God and religion," says: "But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion on which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished, whereby *Masonry* becomes a center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance." We can not understand how it is possible for any person to contend that the Commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite, of this jurisdiction, both of which entirely disregard the foregoing, can for a moment be accepted as of *Masonry*, while denying to the Hebrew, or other disbelievers in Jesus Christ as having any saving function in the religious economy of the race, any part or lot with their *Masonic* associations.

Bro. Drummond again alludes to this subject in commenting upon the position of Grand Master Browning, and that of our Committee on Jurisprudence. He says that the Grand Lodge of Illinois "has recognized other bodies than lodges as Masonic bodies." Never; except a recognition that comes of the sympathy of Masons with each other, regardless of organizations with which each may be in communion. Bro. D. will not fail to bring to mind the fact, that the writer, while administering the affairs of our jurisdiction, denied visitation to our lodges of persons claiming to be

Masons, but hailing from the Grand Orient of Brazil; the ground of denial being, that such so-called Craft organizations, *controlled and governed* by a Supreme Council, were unauthorized to assume any functions of the lodge. It is true that the lodges of Illinois do now invite the co-operation of Commanderies and other associations of Masons as escorts on public ceremonial. We are glad to do this, and will continue these evidences of fraternity; but such courtesies do not justify the conclusion that they, as bodies, can have any official relations with the lodge, or that the lodge is warranted in recognizing them as "duly constituted" Masonic powers. See Massachusetts and Ohio.

Bro. Drummond approvingly quotes our expressions upon Masonic charity; the authority of a lodge of our jurisdiction to discipline a member of another jurisdiction domiciled therein; denying territorial jurisdiction to lodges in territory not occupied by a Grand Lodge, and in our statement that "unity in Masonry is submission to the will of a majority." He errs by saying:

> We had intended to discuss, at some length, the new doctrine recently announced by Brother Vaux, and adopted by Bros. Gurney and Robbins, that the members of the obedience of Grand Orients are not Masons entitled to recognition, but the length of our review precludes it. We dissent from their conclusions, as unwarranted by the laws, usages and history of the Institution. We may, before concluding our report, put in shape the materials which we have gathered for the discussion of this question.

First, it is a doctrine of at least twelve years' standing in Illinois; and in the second place, it can not be successfully denied, except that the ignorance of law and landmark for the first one hundred years of the organized Fraternity, is justification for overturning every precept and principle of our constitutional crystalization. We have alluded to this matter under Massachusetts.

He refers to a question to which we alluded last year, and says:

> He refers to the case, mentioned by us last year, of a candidate for the third degree, who became so sick during the ceremonies that the work had to be suspended; and the question was, whether the candidate was entitled afterwards, and before the completion of the work, to sit in a Master Mason's lodge. The matter is one which can not well be discussed out of the lodge. But the point we had in mind can be stated so that it may be understood. Bro. Gurney applies the same test in the *third* degree, that exists in the *first*. We not only doubt, but, from the further thought we have given to it, are inclined to the opinion that the same test is not applicable. In the first degree, all that follows is *instruction* only; in the third degree, that is not the case. The test is expressly stated in the first degree; in the third it is not, but in fact the opposite is stated. As the discussion now stands, we are of opinion that while in the first degree there is but *one* essential test, in the third degree there are *two;* and we are surprised that Bro. Gurney, with his knowledge of the symbolism of the ritual, and his hearty belief therein, did not understand our allusion. We notice, however, that he says that their ritual expressly settles it, and gives the same test as in the first degree. Ours does not, but precisely the opposite information is given. Will Bro. G. reconsider, and make sure that he is correct?

Our only reply is, that the ritual of Illinois expressly provides, in the opening exercises of each degree, that the ——— makes a man a Mason. It is one of those questions that can not be discussed in a paper, hence we abandon the subject.

Although we have not been fully inclined to indorse the following, from a fraternal standpoint, yet we must concede Bro. D. correct:

The question whether an appeal vacates the judgment, when it is a reprimand, was presented The Grand Master decided that it does; the Committee on Jurisprudence reported the other way; and the Grand Lodge amended its constitution in accordance with the decision of the Grand Master. We find that both courses were pursued in practice. In one case, it was assumed that further proceedings were stayed by the appeal; in another case, an attempt was made to give the reprimand in spite of the appeal, but the accused protested and came near being expelled for refusal to obey the summons. The fact is that an appeal always vacates or stays the judgment as such; but in case of expulsion or suspension, the accused stands suspended until final decision, just as in our civil law. If a man is sentenced to death or imprisonment for life, and appeals, the judgment is stayed, yet he is not turned out upon the community, but is held in prison, not under the conviction, but in order that he may be forthcoming, when sentence is pronounced. Suspension, after a Masonic trial, corresponds with holding in prison. The accused is deprived of his usual rights in both cases, but not as a part of his punishment.

The following quotation from District of Columbia should be read in connection with a table to be found upon the first pages of this report. It has been gotten up for just such troubles that now afflict a few of the brethren of our country. Bro. D. says:

In arguing from precedents, all the circumstances of the precedents must be considered; now, will Bro. Singleton inform us what Grand Lodges, formed by less than a majority of the lodges in the jurisdiction, have been recognized by the Grand Lodges of the United States prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales? We should be glad to see our way clear to recognize that Grand Lodge. But as we read the precedents, a majority of the lodges have always acted, or confirmed the proceedings. If such is the case, the usage is not merely that their lodges may form a Grand Lodge, but that not less than three lodges, being a majority in the jurisdiction, may form a Grand Lodge. We do not set up a "new principle," but the usage of the Grand Lodges, whose action is invoked as establishing the law; and we hold that we must take the whole usage and not a mere part of it.

As to the doctrine of the text-books, that three lodges may form a Grand Lodge, we think it means that three is the least number that can form a Grand Lodge; and that it does not mean that any three lodges in unoccupied territory may form a Grand Lodge.

We call the attention of brethren to the following, and hope to have it read:

In another matter of immense importance, he seems to us to have stated a proposition more broadly than the law allows. He says that in a former report, he "expressed the opinion that a lodge has the right to dispose of its own funds in such manner as it deems best." From the proposition as thus stated, we emphatically dissent. It is quite probable that, in the report to which he alludes, he modifies the proposition by the proper limitation. Lodge funds are *trust* funds, held by the lodge for the payment of its legitimate expenses and charitable uses. For these purposes, the lodge has power to dispose of them at its discretion. In the case to which Bro. Parvin refers, there was a suggestion that the funds were diverted to other purposes, and were in fact divided among the members. In the anti-Masonic times, such a disposition of lodge funds was attempted in Maine, but the Grand Lodge held that it could not lawfully be done, and that an attempt to do it would be cause for expulsion, as much as criminal embezzlement of the funds would be. The Supreme Court of one State decided that the funds were trust funds, and could not be diverted from the trust; and if the lodge and Grand Lodge should go out of existence, the court would appoint trustees to administer the trust according to the intentions of those who created it. This is the well-known law relating to trusts, and a *Masonic* trust is no exception. The members of a lodge have no more right to divide the funds among themselves than the trustees of *any* charity fund have to divide that fund among themselves.

In reviewing Mississippi, Bro. Drummond contends:

In a *very few* jurisdictions, the law prevails as stated by the committee; but in almost all, the Grand Master's views prevail; and we believe the latter has the better reason. It may be that the Master has power, personally, to summon a member; but ordinarily it is the act of the lodge, and the party, who communicates it, *serves* a summons issued by a lodge. Under our civil law, if an officer, *without a precept from the court*, should undertake to summon a man into court, he would, in all the States in which we are acquainted, be told, "show your warrant," and failing to do so would be contemptuously disregarded. In Masonry, to summon a member is an act of the lodge in the exercise of one of its most important functions; it is one of the few powers of a compulsory character; and for that reason should be performed in the most formal and solemn manner, and therefore in writing and under seal, so that there can be no error in its service and no opportunity for mistake.

A question of conflict of jurisdiction has arisen with a lodge in Texas. A member of a Mississippi lodge resided some time within the jurisdiction of the Texas lodge. After he had returned to Mississippi, he was tried and convicted for an alleged offense committed while he resided in Texas. Grand Master Savery, the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the Grand Lodge admit that the Texas lodge would have had jurisdiction over him, if the proceedings had been commenced *while he resided in Texas*. This limitation is not according to the general rule. *The place of the commission of the offense* fixes the jurisdiction. If a Mason comes into Maine, violates *our law*, and rushes out of the State at once, we hold that nevertheless we have jurisdiction to punish him for violation *of our law*.

Referring to the last paragraph: Bro. Drummond will admit that crime committed in Texas can not be tried therein, in the *absence* of the criminal. If he has fled to Mississippi, he can only be reached through the Executive of the latter, who *can* surrender the absentee to the authorities of Texas. It is true "that *the place of the commission of the offense* fixes the jurisdiction;" but it is quite as much of a fact, that such jurisdiction does not obtain in the absence of the offender. If civil jurisprudence is governing in such cases, it would seem to hold that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi is to be consulted before the Texas lodge is authorized to prosecute. Are we not correct?

We do not like to abandon Bro. D.'s paper, but we *must*, but not, however, without giving his remarks upon jurisdictional sovereignty of Grand Lodges. We give it because of data of great value:

"The incidental and collateral questions having been thus disposed of, we come to the real question at issue: Has a subordinate of one Grand Lodge the right to make Masons of persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge without its consent? It resolves into this: Have Grand Lodges EXCLUSIVE *territorial* jurisdiction?

"The question presented is one of great magnitude. It involves an inquiry into the origin, objects and relations to each other, of Grand Lodges.

"Grand Lodges are of comparatively recent origin. The General Assemblies of ancient times were mass meetings of all Masons. 'Until late years,' says Bishop Mant, 'the Grand Lodge as now constituted did not exist; but there was but one family of Masons,' &c. Every Mason was a branch of that family. In the General Assembly was vested the whole governing power of the Fraternity. In 926, a charter was granted by King Athelstane to the Masons as a body, on application of Prince Edwin. Accordingly Prince Edwin summoned all the Masons *in the realm* to meet him in a General Lodge. They met at York, framed a constitution and enacted statutes. For a long time the York Assembly exercised jurisdiction over all England. It possessed the whole supreme governing power of the Fraternity. All Masons were governed by it; all took part in it.

"In 1567, the Masons in the south of England elected a Grand Master for themselves. Whether this was done by a violent secession, or because the York Assembly was become too cum-

brous, I am unable to ascertain. But as the relations between the General Assemblies were friendly I have no doubt it was done by consent of the York Assembly, and for good reasons.

"In 1717, the Masons in the south of England formed a Grand Lodge upon the Representative system. All the governing power was vested in that; no man could be made a Mason but by virtue of its authority; subordinate lodges derived all their power from it. The York Grand Lodge, or General Assembly (it is not material to inquire which), kept up friendly relations with it for several years. There was a mutual interchange of recognition. The Grand Lodge of England sprang from this London Grand Lodge. It is the progenitor of all the Grand Lodges in the world, with, I believe, a single exception. There is nothing in the history of Masonry previous to 1717 to throw any light upon the question under discussion, save that *territorial* jurisdiction is distinctly recognized.

"In 1729, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and in 1736, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were formed. The first Provincial Grand Warrant for North America was granted to Henry Price. It bears date April 30, 1733, and invests Price as 'Provincial Grand Master of *New England* and *dominions and territories thereunto belonging*,' * * * and authorizes him 'to constitute the brethren (Free and Accepted Masons) *now residing or who shall hereafter reside in those parts*, into one or more regular lodges, as he shall think fit, and occasion may require.' Without enumerating them particularly, it is sufficient to say, that, previous to the revolution, lodges in America were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, through the medium of Provincial Grand Lodges. Immediately after our independence was established, the Provincial Grand Lodges took steps to sever their connection with the mother Grand Lodges, and proceeded to establish Grand Lodges in the several States. Among the reasons assigned for this course was, that, as the two countries were politically separated, each being sovereign and independent, it did not comport with the dignity of this country to be tributary, even Masonically, to a foreign power. The justice of this course was at once acknowledged by the parent Grand Bodies, the new Grand Lodges were recognized as such, *and from that time down to the occurrence of the acts of Union Lodge, which we have complained of, no one of the parent Grand Lodges has attempted to exercise any jurisdiction whatever within any one of the States in which a Grand Lodge has existed.*"

"It will be remembered that these laws prevail among nations, not by treaty or compact, but as laws growing out of the very existence of a plurality, or society of nations, founded upon the immutable principles of right. The principles maintained by the Grand Lodge of Maine are thus shown to be founded on right and natural justice.

"They have been often asserted. In 1725, the Grand Master of England constituted two lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York, and granted without its consent deputations for Lancashire, Durham and Northumberland. 'This circumstance,' says Preston, 'the Grand Lodge at York highly resented, and ever afterwards viewed the proceedings of the brethren in the south with a jealous eye. All friendly intercourse ceased,' &c. The York Masons claimed that they had exclusive jurisdiction over their own territory. Both Grand Lodges up to that time had acted in accordance with such claim."

The proceedings of the Grand Body we must pass by. They are not yet, wholly, upon our table; and if they were, it would be impossible to do them justice.

M. W. Wm. R. G. Estes, Grand Master.

R. W. Ira Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, 1884.

We hope our brethren of this jurisdiction will not get nettled if we complain, that the time for getting out the printed proceedings of Grand Lodge should be reduced from six months. Grand Lodge met January 23, and its proceedings received by our Grand Secretary August 1st. New Jersey printers seem to be slow coaches. It is a nicely gotten up volume, however, and made particularly attractive in appearance by a fine engraved likeness of Past Grand Master, M. W. Brother W. A. Pembrook.

Very few lodges not represented. The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Henry Vehslage, briefly addressed the Grand Lodge. Several Masons of local distinction have died during the year, including W. Brother Theodore F. Randolph, ex-Governor of the Commonwealth. He was a Craftsman of "spotless public and private life."

The Grand Master decided that "a by-law of a lodge which exempts a certain class of its members from all pecuniary contribution to its support, is un-Masonic and improper." This is rather broad. In the first place, it is neither un-Masonic nor improper to relieve a member of dues who has, for a period of years, paid dues thereto. It is a common practice in many jurisdictions for lodges to make life members of those that for twenty years, or other fixed periods, have contributed to their support. Perhaps we do not comprehend the scope of the decision.

The Grand Master further concluded, that when a member or members were absent on an examining committee, or other duty assigned by the Master, that a vote upon a petition for the degrees was irregular. The Committee on Jurisprudence thus respond:

> A brother who has lost his opportunity to ballot upon a candidate by reason of absence from the lodge-room, in the performance of duties assigned to him by the Worshipful Master, must claim his right to vote at the first opportunity thereafter, and before the candidate is initiated, otherwise the irregularity will be waived.

Very little business was transacted. Finances in good condition, and the jurisdiction prosperous in other directions.

R. W. Bro. James A. Norton submitted a kindly and able review of forty-four jurisdictions. He quotes a conclusion of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, that a lodge was at liberty to decline the burial of a brother dying while charges were pending against him, and says:

> It does not seem to be the correct thing to pay Masonic honors to a brother under charges, and Grand Master Dodge's decision may accord with the law as it exists in this jurisdiction; but such action anticipates the trial, and, in fact, *assumes an unfavorable judgment*—holds a brother under charges to be guilty until proved to be innocent.

It is the "correct thing" for members to act their pleasure in the premises. The burial of a Mason is a courtesy, but not a *right*. There is not any law that is, prop-

erly, mandatory upon the subject, even though a deceased member is without taint in any direction. The brethren may say that they will appear upon such an occasion, but there is no law to enforce attendance if they are not inclined to participate in such ceremonial. If "it does not seem to be the correct thing to pay Masonic honors to a brother under charges," it is a question that can not enter into his guilt or innocence, if law upon the subject is correctly understood; because it is altogether an act of courtesy, that may be extended or not, as brethren are inclined.

The proceedings of this jurisdiction are so late, and the space permitted us by Grand Lodge so nearly consumed, that we are forced to forego the pleasure of giving Bro. Norton further attention. In his postscript he alludes to a misunderstanding with Michigan. We think with Bro. Norton's explanations, Bro. Innes will soften.

M. W. Henry Vehslage, Irvington, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1884.

Grand Lodge met in St. John, April 22, M. W. Brother, William F. Bunting, Grand Master. He will be remembered as the former very efficient Grand Secretary of the jurisdiction. The address of Bro. Bunting is one of the most elaborate of the year; and notwithstanding a broken leg that necessarily confined him to his house during much of his administration, he succeeded admirably in grasping all the details of his duties. His address occupies twenty-four pages of proceedings. He opens with a sensible allusion to the obligations of Masons to regard "the reverence which is due from the creature to the Creator," and recommends attendance upon Divine service at annual communications. He announces the loss of several brethren of general and local distinction, and among them is found the name of our lamented Langridge, of Iowa. The Grand Master decided that honorary members of lodges can not vote in lodge, except such authority is specifically conferred. He also comes to the conclusion that a petition for the degrees should go to a committee by vote of the lodge; it having been held by some that such reception was unnecessary. The Grand Master lays down a formula for disciplinary proceedings, not unlike our own; except, first, that if an accused can not be found, we can mail a summons, with necessary documents, to his last known place of residence; second, we require the testimony of non-Masons to be taken before a public officer authorized to administer oaths; third, if a lodge votes expulsion, the respondent is held to be sus-

pended until Grand Lodge confirms the verdict if appealed from—the Grand Body of our sister jurisdiction alone being authorized to inflict the severest penalty known to our laws. In Illinois the lodge expels, subject, however, to an appeal to Grand Lodge.

It was objected, that an unofficial member of a lodge was not authorized to administer an O. B. Brother Bunting disagreed, holding that a Master was justified in calling to his assistance, in ceremonial, any member qualified for such duty.

For the instruction of jurisdictions that feel justified in holding that an E. A. or F. C. are without rights that should be respected as members of the fraternal household, by denying the right to inquire into objections to advancements, we give the status of an E. A. as tolerated by the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. The Grand Master says:

The constitution demands that uniformity shall prevail and the same usages and customs be observed throughout the Craft. Knowing that such was not the case, even among the lodges meeting in the same hall in the city of Saint John, I exercised what I consider my bounden duty, in requiring an adherence to and fulfilment of the law in this respect. The constitution requires every initiate, on the day of his initiation, to become a member of the lodge, and subject to the payment of lodge dues. Surely membership consists of something more than the mere privilege or duty of paying dues. The right of membership does not and cannot begin and end here. It carries with it other and more important privileges. It carries with it the right of speaking and voting; the right of having access to the by-laws; the right of giving instruction to the Master, Wardens and other Representatives in matters of legislation in Grand Lodge; the right to make choice of the elective officers of the lodge; the right to regulate the proceedings of the lodge, &c., &c. The constitution also provides that all the members shall be summoned to attend the regular and emergent meetings of the lodge. Why are all the members (and it must be borne in mind that Entered Apprentices are members) summoned to attend these meetings? Is it for the purpose of bringing them to the outer door and then refusing them admittance to the lodge, and debarring them from taking part in business upon which they are summoned? Surely not, such a supposition would be preposterous. Consequently, any lodge which debars any member in good standing from the exercise of his rights and prerogatives of membership, acts contrary to the law as laid down in our constitution, and does a grevious wrong to the member.

In the course I have pursued in this matter, I am supported by the ancient constitutions, our own laws, and the laws and practice of the Grand Lodges of England and Canada, and the practice of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The two former admit Entered Apprentices to membership, the latter does not; yet all of them require their lodges to open their regular communications on the Entered Apprentice degree, and transact all ordinary business in an E. A. lodge.

In order that I might be fortified in the stand I have taken, I addressed letters to the Grand Secretaries of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada, requesting them to favor me with the laws and customs regulating membership in their several jurisdictions. I have their replies, which they very kindly and very readily forwarded to me.

V. W. Bro. S. H. Clerke, Grand Secretary of England, says:—"Entered Apprentices are full members of our lodges. They can be present and take part in elections, votes, and all business of the lodge generally, which, for that purpose, is always done in the first degree. We always open our private lodges on the first degree and therein read the minutes and do clerical business."

W. Bro. S. B. Oldham, Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland, replies—"It is the rule that all subordinate lodges open on the first degree, and if there is business to be done, in either the F. C. or M. M. degree, the lodge should be "passed" or "called up," but should be again "called down." All the ordinary business of the lodge—reading minutes, proposals and ballot for members, and the installation of officers, is done in the first degree."

V. W. Bro. John J. Mason, Grand Secretary of Canada, states that Entered Apprentices are admitted to membership in their lodges; they are entitled to be present and take part in the business transactions; and that lodges, at regular communications, are opened on the E. A. degree, the minutes put for confirmation and the general business transacted in an E. A. lodge.

The Grand Secretary of Scotland did not favor me with a reply, which, I have no doubt, arose from a long and severe attack of illness with which he recently suffered. I am therefore ignorant of the law and usage there.

Entered Apprentices in the olden time were entitled to and exercised all the privileges of membership. Their being debarred from such privileges in some jurisdictions, is the result of modern legislation, and is an inroad upon what may be considered a landmark. The ancient law in this connection, and the earliest written law known at the present day, is found in Section 37 of the Constitutions of 1723, viz: "Then the Grand Master shall allow any brother, Fellow Craft, or Apprentice, to speak, directing his discourse to his Worship; or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity."

Bro. Bunting devotes considerable attention to the prerogatives of Grand Masters. He holds to the generally accepted view of the subject, and quotes authorities, both ancient and modern, and but for the limited space at our disposal, would give his remarks entire. If we had his paper earlier, could give it the attention it merits.

M. W. John V. Ellis, St. John, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA, 1884.

The fifty-fifth annual communication was held in Jacksonville, January 15, M. W. Bro. Zelotes H. Mason in the Oriental chair. Sixty-one lodges represented.

The Grand Master opens his address with reverent mention of blessings enjoyed, particularly an immunity from the ravages of the pestilence that so often fills homes with dread and sorrow.

The decisions of the Grand Master are not objectionable. He is asked:

Question. A member of a lodge in this jurisdiction applies to another lodge for the privilege of sitting with them as a visitor, and is vouched for by a brother who sat with him in the Grand Lodge two years previous. The W. M. requested the vouching brother to state his knowledge of the visitor's standing, which he was not able to do. The W. M. then required the visiting brother to take the T. O., to which the visitor demurred, saying he preferred to be regularly examined. This the W. M. refused as unnecessary, and the brother retired, complaining that he was placed in a false position before the lodge. The W. M. requests me to indorse his action, or point out his error.

Answer. The vouching was legal, having sat with the applicant in the Grand Lodge, Unless there were doubts of the Masonic standing of the brother, there was no necessity of the T. O., which would have been taken, if the brother's request had been granted. Further, under the ruling, the brother was placed in an unpleasant position, implying that his Masonic standing was not good. He should, under the circumstances, have been admitted. Referred to the various regulations of the Grand Lodge on the subject.

His conclusions are correct, although it is within the scope of the Master's powers to satisfy *himself* that the visitor is in good standing *when* he applies for visitation. We think the brother erred in declining to submit to the T. O. This was not a reflection upon his Masonic standing, but the whole thing was creditable to the Master, in demanding satisfactory evidence of identity, that the lodge should not suffer imposition by the admission of the brother, who might have suffered a penalty by his lodge subsequent to his being present in Grand Lodge. In other words, it is the positive duty of a presiding officer to know, as far as possible, that the applicant is a Mason, before visitation is permitted.

The Grand Master again ruled:

Grand Lodge Regulation, No 142, says: "When there are two or more lodges in the same city or town, they have concurrent jurisdiction." And Regulation, No. 144, decides that "When a lodge once lawfully assumes jurisdiction, it cannot be rudely divested thereof; therefore no lodge can lawfully finish work begun by another surviving lodge without its consent. Jurisdiction may be transferred." I therefore rule, that Duval Lodge has jurisdiction in the case, and Solomon Lodge cannot act upon the petition, without jurisdiction being transferred to it. Though both lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, yet, Duval Loge received and acted upon the petition, and while the applicant continues to reside in the city, he must present his petition to the lodge that rejected him.

I am aware that there is a considerable difference of opinion in regard to the question of jurisdiction in the case of rejected candidates for initiation, and hope that the question may be definitely settled for this jurisdiction, at the present communication.

The Grand Master was once more correct. Here is the groundwork of the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," and which has been noticed elsewhere in this paper. He notices a case of not infrequent occurrence, where, in communities at considerable distances from lodges, a brother dies leaving a request for mortuary services. Brother Mason says:

There are cases that frequently occur, where brethren die at a great distance from lodges, and before passing away into the spirit-land, express a desire to be interred with Masonic ceremonials. We have no regulation that will apply to such cases authorizing brethren, who may be able to meet together, to open an Emergent Lodge, and deposit the remains of a deceased brother in the grave, using our burial service. When this subject was presented to the Grand Lodge 5879, by M. W. G. Master W. A. McLean, in his annual address, I heartily concurred with him in his wish, that suitable provision should be made for such cases. The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom the subject was referred, report that they found no precedent for the calling of Emergent Lodges, and were not in favor of establishing one under the authority of this Grand Lodge. In Masonic Jurisprudence, questions are continually arising that must be decided without precedent, but in accordance with general principles and equity. I commend this matter to your serious attention.

The Grand Lodge does not appear to have taken any action upon the subject.

The Grand Master devotes considerable attention to "moral duties." He is entirely correct in saying that the world will judge of the utility of an institution by

the influence it exerts over its votaries. He also enunciates a world wide Masonic necessity, that officers of lodges should be brethren that possess moral influence in society.

District officers appear to have been interested in their duties, and make exceptionally good reports.

Bro., P. G. M., D. C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary and Correspondent, submitted a report embracing only a very brief review of a few foreign jurisdictions. Upon his recommendation the "Grand Lodges of Peru and of the Federal District of Mexico" received fraternal recognition. Our Grand Lodge is not prepared for such action. We want light, that has not as yet appeared.

We offer no apology for giving the major portion of the oration by W. Brother R. H. Weller:

Since the opening of the new year, the telegraph has notified us of a proposed new attack upon the order of Freemasonry, by an old relentless enemy. It is intended to influence opinion in certain quarters of the old and the new world. Pope Leo XIII, we are told, is preparing to publish, with leaden seal attached, a "bull," denouncing the Order of Freemasonry. We are not alarmed. We have good hope of surviving the fulmination of this bull, not only, but of the power of papacy itself. For in years gone by, when the papal power was universal, and unquestioned, similar fulminations from the Vatican scarcely impeded our onward progress. So now our nightly slumbers will not be disturbed by any fearful imaginations of disaster, or destruction coming in horned anathemas from this source.

But the old maxim of "*Fas est ab hoste doceri*," is a sound one, and we may profitably consider the cause of these periodical outbursts of denunciation against us, believing, as we do, that we are a quiet, peaceable, harmless and useful folk.

To find the reason, we have not far to go. Freemasonry is free manhood, unmanacled conscience, liberty of speech and action, under the ægis of just law. It is opposed to the absolute imperialism of any human power in the realms of social, intellectual and moral life. This is the shaking of the "red flag," which provokes the bull.

The dangerous foe which Masonry needs to dread is not encamped on the seven hills of Rome. It is from nowhere without. It is only from within its own borders. Its safety, strength and honor, depend solely and entirely upon our individual fidelity to its obligations and principles; keep these intact, and we have no foe to dread. On the first of these rely, as their main support, their Boaz and Jachin, pillars of strength our harmony, and the freedom of our intercourse, both within and without the lodge room. There seems to be a growing laxity in this respect, in which lies my only doubt of the stability and perseverance of Freemasonry. If it is not checked, promptly and firmly in its incipiency, we can soon dispense with the services of either a Tyler, or a door to our sanctuary; in fact, we will soon cease altogether to have a sanctuary. All I have to say on this point, is briefly illustrated by a single fact. The same morning newspaper which published a notice of the forthcoming Papal denunciation against our Order, published also several paragraphs stating certain matters said to have occurred within the body of a Masonic lodge, duly assembled. Brethren, take warning! Such things are more fatal to us than any possible enmity from without.

As to our principles, we all know what they are, let us live up to them. Then comes peace, strength, power and progress. These all exist but for one single purpose, and that purpose is the formation of character; its outlines are drawn upon the trestle-board; look at them, use them, perfect them. Its pattern is in the two parallel lines enclosing the circle. The Sts. John. They represent gentleness united with courage, boldness in denouncing wrong, and battling for the right, united with the grace and purity which adorn, and the loving kindness which attracts, in all, fealty to duty, even unto death. Toward the attainment of this true manhood, our best efforts must

ever aim. It represents the noble struggle of our brethren through the ages of the past, knitting us into the glorious fellowship of the heroes, and saints and martyrs of all time. We inherit their memory and their labors; let us also imitate their virtues.

M. W. Robert J. Perry, Key West, Grand Master.

M. W. D. C. Dawkins, P. G. M., Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

OREGON, 1883.

We came possessed of the printed proceedings of this far-off jurisdiction at the close of February last, notwithstanding Grand Lodge met June 11, preceding. We inquired of Bro. Babcock why the delay, and was informed that copies were mailed to our Grand Secretary in September! We mention the matter to show the necessity of doing up packages very strong, otherwise they are lost in transit. If we had not written Brother B., and had he not been kind enough to heed our request for a copy, one of the best documents emanating from the entire list of Grand Lodges could not have been noticed in this report.

Sixty-five lodges were present by their representatives—the *entirety* of chartered lodges of the bailiwick. More than this, eight Past Grand Masters were present, with sundry other past and present dignitaries of the realm.

We see that Past Grand Master, Bro. Congle, is the representative of the "Grand Lodge of St. Domingo." We do not know of this organization, not having seen it in the list of Grand Lodges, excepting in the proceedings before us. Will make inquiries.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Joseph N. Dolph, delivered an address of special interest. He congratulates his constituents upon the unprecedented prosperity of the State, and its influence upon the acknowledged thrift of the Craft. He reports harmony, and an increase of lodge membership without a parallel in the history of the Grand Body. He is prolific of decisions; and, as a rule, they represent generally approved jurisprudence. He decided that a brother stricken from the rolls did not relieve the lodge of care in his behalf. We have always held that, so long as Masonic status is unimpaired, that a Mason should not have withheld from him any courtesy that a lodge should be inclined to extend.

Speaking of a lodge that had demised, the Grand Master remarked, that "some claims, inconsiderable in amount, against the lodge were presented to the Grand Secretary for payment, which, upon examination, being found to be correct, were paid

by warrants on the Grand Treasurer." Of course, we know nothing of the circumstances attending this liquidation; but our impressions are, that, if the transaction recognized the liability of the Grand Lodge for the delinquencies of its constituent bodies, it may lead to unpleasant complications, sometime.

Brother Dolph is very earnest in his recommendation that immediate attention be given to a compilation of the history of the Masonry of the jurisdiction. This is a matter too frequently neglected. In the matter of rituals, the Grand Master takes very positive grounds for improvement. There is much in this direction to be accomplished in every jurisdiction. Illinois has a "Board of Examiners" that meet in various sections of the jurisdiction, from four to six times per annum. Lodges of the locality are notified to send officers, or others. None are excluded. Aside from this, the Grand Master is authorized to appoint assistant lecturers, that have certificates of the Board as to fitness for such positions. These instrumentalities are doing much towards desirable uniformity. We confess, however, to a liking for the methods of the Grand Chapter.

The Grand Master is in a happy frame of mind over the finances of the Grand Body; and thinks that the probabilities of a large increase of membership will justify a reduction of the per capita tax, by and by. Take our advice, and not disturb revenues. You want a good library, with many things that will give character and insure respect for the Grand Body.

Speaking of the admission of members, he thinks lodges are often remiss in judgment of character. Quite likely; but a disposition to disregard qualification comes in a great measure of unwise authorization of lodges. *Population* is just as necessary to the prosperity of the lodge as the church, and when lodges are established in communities so small that a year or two absorbs its *valuable* material, the result is that a *fee* becomes of more importance than the character of petitioners. Bro. Dolph continues the subject by saying: "Every Masonic lodge should be the nucleus around which the elements of truth, temperance, morality and charity should gather, to exert their influence for the social and moral elevation of society." Well said.

The following is found in the business-like report of Bro. Babcock, Grand Secretary:

As usual, the number stricken from the rolls is much too large. In my humble opinion, this is in a great measure the fault of the secretaries of the various lodges. If they would regularly call upon each brother at the end of each quarter and collect the quarterly dues, nearly every brother could and would pay the amount, but instead of this, they allow the dues to accumulate for two or three years, and on presenting a bill of from twelve to twenty dollars, many a poor brother finds himself unable to raise the amount without distressing himself or family, and as the amount is still increasing, he becomes discouraged and suffers his name to be stricken from the roll, and thus joins the great and increasing army of non-affiliates. There are several non-affiliates in the jurisdiction who are in the habit of paying to the Grand Secretary the amount of dues which the Grand Lodge requires to be paid on each contributing member of subordinate lodges, and taking a receipt for the same, claiming that this payment of $1.50 kept them in good standing and entitled to lodge privileges. There have been grave doubts in my mind as to the legality of this. I can find no law on the subject,

except Standing Resolution No. 6. By the provisions of this resolution it seems to me that they should pay the amount of the customary dues of the lodge within whose jurisdiction they may reside. My predecessors have been in the habit of receiving these sums and I have followed the precedent established by them. I speak of it in this connection that it may be referred to the proper committee for decision.

We have frequently alluded to the question raised by Bro. Babcock. We do not find, however, that the Grand Lodge indulged in wrestle with it. The law to which allusion is made, reads:

That this Grand Lodge deemed it obligatory upon all Masons to be contributing members of some lodge, and that it is decidedly un-Masonic to reside in the vicinity of a lodge without either becoming a member thereof, or contributing regularly an amount equal to its customary dues; and should any Mason neglect or refuse to comply with the foregoing for more than one year after he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of a subordinate lodge, he shall not be entitled to lodge privileges; *Provided, however,* That this rule may be relaxed by lodges, when the inability to comply with the foregoing is manifest, or in the event of an application for affiliation having been refused by the subordinate lodge within whose jurisdiction such non-affiliating brother may reside.

In our review of last year, California, we held that a lodge laid itself under a *legal* pecuniary obligation to relieve a non-affiliate contributor to its funds; and that such payments or contributions were in the nature of an insurance; and more, that the civil law could enforce such insurance if brought to its notice by the payee, his heirs or assigns. The member pays dues for membership rights; not so with the unaffiliated. He pays his money to acquire, as the law understands it, the *right* to be cared for when in distress, and the further *right* to be cared for in death. If he is entitled to anything for his annual investments, it must be in the nature of pecuniary relief, because nothing else is vouchsafed to him in return for his deposits.

It was ordered that a Lodge of Sorrow be held at each annual communication to commemorate the memory of the fraternal dead of the year.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, There are frequent cases, in this Grand Jurisdiction, of charity that tax the subordinate lodges beyond their power to respond, without injury to themselves or those having prior claims upon their bounty; therefore—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that there should be a home established within this Grand Jurisdiction for indigent Masons, and the widows and orphans of indigent Masons; and—

Resolved further, That the Grand Master be requested to appoint a committee of five members of this Grand Lodge, to take this matter under consideration, and report a feasible plan for carrying out the purpose of this resolution to the next session of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona received fraternal recognition.

Three new lodges were authorized, and the fourth application rejected.

The recommendation of the Grand Master, that measures be taken to perfect a history of the jurisdiction, took formal shape by instructions to the Grand Secretary to initiate the movement.

Here is something that merits more than a passing notice:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the transfer of stock by Temple Lodge, beg leave to report as follows:

The facts herein are fully set forth in a report made by a committee of the subordinate lodge, which report is referred to, and made a part hereof.

In brief, the facts are these: Temple Lodge, in 1875, was the owner of real property, held for lodge use, of the value of $5,000, and was indebted thereon in the sum of $1,600. On November 13 of that year, the lodge voted to sell its property to pay this debt, provided all other means of payment should fail. On the 4th of the following December the Masonic Lodge Building Association offered to take the property for $5,000, and pay therefor by discharging the indebtedness and by delivering to the lodge $3,400 in paid up stock of the corporation. This proposition was accepted and acted upon. Thereafter the lodge undertook to distribute the stock so acquired among the members of Temple Lodge, in proportion as they had paid lodge dues. It is this action of the lodge that is required to be passed upon.

The Masonic Lodge Building Association was organized among the members of Temple Lodge on November 22, 1875, nine days after the lodge had voted to sell its property, and some twelve days before it, the association, became the purchaser of the property. It thus seems that the association was organized for the purpose of acquiring this property. The effect of these proceedings was to divest Temple Lodge of its property, of the net value of $3,400, and vest it in the individuals of the lodge. The garments of Joseph were parted among the brethren.

Your committee have no hesitancy in saying that the proceedings of Temple Lodge, in thus distributing its property, are void. Subordinate lodges are mere trustees of all property vested in them, and they are accountable to the Grand Lodge as to the manner in which such trust is discharged. They can not dispose of such property beyond the uses sanctioned by Masonic law and practice. The Masonic relation can not be made a matter of barter and exchange, nor have the members of the order any claim or lien for moneys paid as dues or by voluntary contribution. Upon the surrender of its charter by a subordinate lodge all the property held by it passes to the Grand Lodge.

The stock in question, so far as the same is held by members of the Fraternity, or any others having notice of the character and source of the property, still belongs to Temple Lodge, and we do not doubt may be recovered by it in a proper proceeding brought therefor. Those who had notice of the proceedings through which their pretended title is derived, are presumed to have known that such proceedings were illegal.

It is important that the proceedings in question be not allowed to become a precedent to tempt the enterprise of the brethren of other lodges, or to discourage the accumulation of property by the lodges throughout the jurisdiction.

It may be that there is local law that invests, primarily, the entire property of the lodge in the Grand Body, and that controls the finances of the constituent. This can not be true; because a regulation of this character would involve the concurrence of the Grand Lodge in the private business of the lodge. We do not know of a Grand Body that thus assumes direction, neither do we find in the record before us any allusion to such interference in adjusting the business of the year.

From the fact (as heretofore noticed) that the Grand Lodge avows itself responsible for the liabilities of deceased lodges, it may hold that the property of lodges—money, real estate, or other assets—can not be disposed of except with its assent.

How is this, Bro. Chadwick? In Illinois, the Grand Lodge does not insist upon any claim to the property of the lodge, except in the event of its death.

The oration of W. Brother Warren Truitt compares favorably with such productions. A paragraph is selected:

In the year 1717, there met in London, England, the representatives of four lodges, for the purpose of forming the first Grand Lodge in that country. That was only 166 years ago, and yet in that short period the Mystic Brotherhood has grown until we now have 15,000 lodges in the whole world, with a contributing membership of about 5,000,000. These are scattered throughout the nations of the earth and the islands of the sea. The sun in his daily course never sets on Masonry, but shines with the resplendent beauties of his meridian height upon her mystic temples. That Masonry is doing much good in the world can not be denied; that it fails to do more is to be regretted. But it is unreasonable to expect perfection in any human institution, because humanity is weak and imperfect, and while precepts are perfect, practice fails. Our theories may reach to the stars, but our halting feet will hardly gain the hill-tops. What the future of Masonry will be depends upon what the present is, to a great extent. All truths are pre-existent and indestructible. Take the science of mathematics, and its axioms are as enduring as the cycles of eternity. The fact that in any right-angled triangle, the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle; or that a right line is the shortest distance between two points, can not be changed by the mutations of time. The great truths of astronomy are unchanging and undying. The earth moved onward with resistless force, though Galileo was driven to recant the truth, and his blind and bigoted persecutors thought they had suppressed the theory. Our Order is a symbolic institution, but all its symbols and all its legends, like the legends of the ancient poets, are designed to teach sublime philosophical or religious truths. Look upon the Temple of Solomon, with its matchless symmetry and beauty! This is the symbol of a perfect Masonic life. But oh, how few of us can hope to build so grandly! Sir Christopher Wren was an eminent Mason, and the most renowned architect of the age in which he lived. The Cathedral of St. Paul's, which required a period of about thirty-five years in building, was the great work of his life; but it was a work that the most lofty ambition might look upon with feelings of pride. With peculiar fitness this magnificent structure was made the last resting place of the master builder, and his tomb in the crypt was inscribed with the significant and appropriate words, "If you seek his monument look around." How many of us, when we have finished our work and passed from the labors of earth to the refreshments of the Grand Lodge above, would wish this inscription carved upon the ideal temple our life has builded up?

His estimate of "contributing membership" is somewhat of an exaggeration, else the printer is at fault.

The report on correspondence by Past Grand Master Chadwick is one more evidence of his industry and ability in the line of his duties. In his review of California, he says:

The sum of $8,920.37 was distributed as charities; of this, Oregon is charged with $7.50—making a total of one hundred and seven cases of relief—and every dollar that can be should be refunded to California. The relief by a board created by the Grand Lodge is an organized body for the purpose of relief only, and when a brother draws upon it he does so at the expense of the lodge of which he is a member, for his lodge is organized to see that his wants are supplied, if sick and destitute. An appeal to an individual Mason is another thing; there the brother appealing may find no better bank to draw upon than he is himself. We hold that it is illogical to say that a lodge is on the same footing with an individual Master Mason in this respect, and we feel that if we were to throw off our coat we could maintain the point.

Should you throw off both coat and pants, Bro. Chadwick, you could never convince a Mason that charity has more than a single signification, or that it is governed

by other principles than are found in the fundamental law of the Craft. Bro. C. greatly errs when he assumes that a committee of the Grand Lodge, or any other organized almoner thereof, does not hold a like relation to an applicant as does the member of a lodge. If the Grand Lodge sets apart a sum of money for the indigent, it is with the approbation and direction of members. The appropriation, therefore, comes from the lodges, and its distribution is necessarily governed by the statute of Masonic charity embraced in the immemorial law upon that subject. We not only freely, but gladly, admit that the lodge is under a moral obligation to care for its household, "if found worthy," but there is not any law of the Institution that confronts the lodge with a demand that an applicant's wants are to be complied with under any and all circumstances. This is insurance—nothing more, nothing less. Then again, *charity* never insists upon *compensation*. If a Masonic Board of Relief assists the needy of the Fraternity, in recognition of the fundamental law, it is estopped of expectation of remuneration; if, on the other hand, it expects a *return* for its *charity*, it places itself upon a like plane of institutions that recognize the doctrine of a *quid pro quo*.

Appeals to individual Masons, or to bodies representing them, are identical from a Masonic standpoint; because it would be a travesty of fundamental law to permit Masons to adopt insurance or charity, as best suited their inclinations.

Bro. Chadwick criticises Bro. Past Grand Master Nesbit, of Pennsylvania, for his wretched presumption in conferring the degrees upon a person under age. In his notice of Illinois, he refers to a decision of P. G. M. Scott touching jurisdiction over candidates, but failed to note the disapprobation of the Grand Lodge.

Upon the propriety of mortuary services over the remains of non-affiliates, he says:

> If lodges claim no jurisdiction over non-affiliates farther than to try them for un-Masonic conduct, how can lodges deal with non-affiliates as members of lodges? Why concede funeral honors to Masons who are not of the body that confers them, or in any wise contributors? As soon as non-affiliates are to be buried by lodges, the lodges will not think themselves strong enough to do the work, even if there are not members sufficient for pall-bearers. Brother Speed would have every Masonic right denied so long as non-affiliation continues. This would be all very well, if the matter rested solely with the non-affiliate. There is too often some Mason in name only, who strikes a blow at the applicant for affiliation. But here is the point. Lodge members have "rights and privileges;" non-affiliates have none. In order to get and hold these rights and privileges, all must conform to lodge edicts. If a brother takes a dimit to join another lodge, the chances are about even that he can not do it. This is a hard nut to crack. We should be just to those without as well as those within our gates. Masons have combined, in the lodge system, to enlarge the benefits, rights and privileges, and to have all burdens borne by the larger number. Non-affiliates know this, and if they will not come in when they can do so, they should not be covered with the mantle of the lodge at any time. If they strive to come in and can not, what then? We may fall back and say all dimits shall be done away with. Once a member, always a member, so long as in good behavior. And should a brother go from one jurisdiction to another, let him have a certificate of the facts in the case, by which, together with his own evidence, he would be accredited as a brother in good standing and a member of the lodge from which he hailed. And the law in such case should be, that the lodge under whose immediate jurisdiction the brother may become in want or die, should, out of courtesy as well as right, give to the case such rights and privileges as the Order maintains. Once a

member, always a member. Then there could be no non-affiliates. Grand Lodges regulate subordinates, and they could make laws governing the case, and by such laws regulate the matter with sister Grand Lodges.

Our views upon the subject are too well known to require repetition.

M. W. W. T. Wright, Union, Grand Master.

R. W. F. J. Babcock, Salem, Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1884.

Three hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented, eighty-two not responding to roll-call. There was also present a goodly array of Past Grand officers and Past Masters, indicating a generous interest in the welfare of the Craft.

The seventieth annual communication was held in Nashville, January 29.

The M. W. Grand Master, Newton W. McConnell, delivered an address that should elicit the thoughtful attention of every Mason of his jurisdiction. He notices the general prosperity of the State, and is glad that the interests of the Fraternity are influenced by its advanced activities. He has taken a lively interest in the welfare of lodges, and particularly by calling their attention to the retrogression of the past nine years. It appears that the net loss of membership, for the period, has been 4,419, and the aggregate loss 15,126. The last year gains have exceeded losses. He gave the foregoing and other statistics to constituent bodies, and is of the impression that his efforts have resulted advantageously.

We think Bro. McConnell unnecessarily exercised upon this subject, There will be periods of declension. These come of a variety of causes. First, there has always been too much of an anxiety to spread the Institution at the cost of its vitality. A medical remedy will accomplish its mission if not so much attenuated as to dissipate its power over the system. Masonry, as an activity in human affairs, must have concentration of effort rather than dilution; and not until Grand Lodges stop the indiscriminate establishment of its organizations in communities that can not support them, will we be rid of moanings that now come up from about every jurisdiction upon earth. Masonry is a luxury in social and benevolent life, and can not be maintained, in organization, except in populations from which it can *select* its membership. If, on the other hand, a lodge is established without this essential condition to success, the fee for the degrees becomes of more importance than the character of the petitioner, and as a legitimate fruitage, discontent and disgust follow.

The Grand Master made many official visitations, and consented to the authorization of two new lodges.

We are pleased to find the Grand Master objecting to the recognition of the "Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria." He closes an animated, pungent address with a withering rebuke leveled at lodges that tolerate the drunken and profane. We have never been disposed to dictate to a Mason his drink, food, raiment or speech; but we do insist that a drunkard, a foul-mouthed, licentious profligate is so much of a reeking evidence of unfaithfulness in lodges that they should be squelched, when they permit such enormities to exist without protest. Of what use is a lodge with these monuments of imbecility and corruption planted upon its outer walls? Better by far that it be obliterated from the record, than to live a positive reproach to our professions and pretensions. We are not sentimentalists; are not remotely disposed to force any man into our theological or ethical grooves, but we do demand that Masons shall not live *a lie* at the expense of an organization that is making a grand effort to emphasize the fundamental law of our civilization. If a father neglects the child so much as not to heed or care for his violations of law, and duty to his home, consequences never fail of reproach to a name that otherwise would have contributed largely to the welfare of his race. So with our Fraternity. It is reared upon professions and principles that are at the basis of all good government in the State, community and family; and when the heads of our Masonic governments wink at vice in its subordinates, the certain end is crushing to our pretensions as factors in the upward, onward development of the best phases of our common humanity. The right-thinking Masons of Tennessee will be grateful for the brave words of Bro. McConnell, and our hope is that they may find a lodgment in the hearts of the unthinking. There are many grand-hearted Craftsmen that are thoughtless upon these topics—living as though their example, as Masons, was not of particular consequence. What a delusion!

The Grand Lecturer, Bro. John T. Irion, gave a flattering representation of the condition of lodges.

On the recommendation of Bro. Frizzell, Grand Secretary and chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Peru was recognized. In this report by Brother Frizzell, we find that neither he nor other members of the committee, in consequence of other engagements, could prepare the report on correspondence. This work was, therefore, committed to the custody of Bro. W. F. Foster, of Nashville. We congratulate the brethren of Tennessee upon the selection of a writer of such sterling good sense. He was continued for another year—glad to say.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had considerable business. Its report exhibits nice discrimination and a thorough knowledge of duty.

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended the rejection of a resolution restricting granting dimits, except the applicant had made application for membership elsewhere. Concurred in.

The committee dissented from the ruling of the Grand Master, that a drunken Mason, committing suicide, was not entitled to formal mortuary services. The ground of objection rested in the wise conclusion that such matters should be left to the election of the lodge; nevertheless, we should entertain but limited respect for a lodge that should, by public ceremonial, convey the impression to the world that a debauched suicide commanded the same respect in death that would be extended to the Mason who had been an honor to the Craft. Give him a decent burial, but *not as a lodge*. The committee concludes its report by saying: "The committee, however, are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge should express it as its sense that, in such cases, as a matter of propriety, funeral honors should not be conferred." We do not think that the ruling of the Grand Master implied more.

The committee speak forcibly in commendation of the labors of the Grand Master. Touching his allusions to intemperance, the committee say:

The forcible language of the Grand Master, in his address, upon the subject of whisky, its sale and excessive use, meets with the approbation of the committee. They do not, however, concur with him as to the necessity for the proposed edict. The Grand Lodge has already given full expression to its views upon this subject. On page fifty-nine of the Digest, it will be found that the Grand Lodge in 1882 declared that "the occupation of keeping a saloon is immoral and contrary to every precept and principle taught by the moral law." Again, on same page, it is declared to be "the province of a lodge to determine what practices are in violation of good morals, and to discipline its members for such violation." In the same connection, Edict 32 declares that "the moral law is the foundation upon which Masonry rests, and its strict observance the only means by which Masonry can be perpetuated, etc., . . . and therefore lodges are admonished, under penalty of forfeiting their charters, to observe and maintain this standard of Masonic deportment, as it is the province of lodges, under the restriction prescribed by Masonic law and usage, to determine what pursuits, practices, or delinquencies, are in violation of the moral law." The committee, with such legislation already upon the books of the Grand Lodge, do not think it wise and proper for the Grand Lodge to further invade the rights of subordinate lodges. The committee are of opinion that at least it is a question for the subordinate lodge to decide for itself whether or not it will admit a particular person. Unanimous consent is always to be had before any person can be admitted. Elevate the standard of those who are already Masons, and there is no possible danger that an improper person will be received. If the whole membership of a lodge, upon the other hand, are willing and desirous of admitting an improper person, or of permitting such person to remain a member in good standing, the committee do not think the edict or regulation proposed would inhibit such action.

Upon the recommendation of the same committee, it was resolved:

Resolved, That the Grand Master should not preside at, or issue dispensations for laying corner-stones with Masonic ceremonies of buildings which are not of a Masonic, sacred, or public character, or to be devoted to Masonic, religious, educational, or public purposes, the latter being intended to refer alone to buildings erected for the use of national, State, county or municipal organizations. Buildings erected for private enterprises, although somewhat public in character, such as hotels, stores, factories, railroad structures, banking houses, etc., should not be included.

It is a matter of profound regret to see our brethren of Tennessee clinging to that old, infirm nondescript, the *degree* of Past Master. We confess to the general practice of conferring a *fourth degree* in the face of the immemorial law that recognizes but three degrees in our system; but, as we have often said, it is without any authority sanctioned by the ancient charges and regulations of the Fraternity. More than this, its retention weakens our defenses against the horde of degrees and orders

that are constantly being thrust upon the attention of Masons. Dispense with every appearance of weakness and evil, if it is desirable to stand for the Craft, pure and simple. See Massachusetts and Ohio.

We now come to the report on correspondence, heretofore mentioned, by Bro. Wilbur F. Foster. It is a paper that will not only command the respect of his co-temporaries, but the earnest commendations of his immediate readers. If Tennesseeans do not appreciate it, they are not to be credited with an over-stock of intelligence.

In his review of Alabama and other jurisdictions, he antagonizes the presumption that lodges of neighboring Grand Jurisdictions should not be permitted to determine jurisdiction over candidates, without appeal to their respective Grand Lodges or Grand Masters. It has frequently occurred that lodges of Wisconsin have conferred the degrees upon candidates from Illinois residing nearer the Wisconsin bodies than our lodges. All that we require in the premises, is a waiver of jurisdiction by the lodge in whose bailiwick the petitioner resides. State boundaries in such cases are imaginary lines, and should not be made objections to lodges exercising functions peculiar to themselves.

We do not know upon what grounds Brother Foster would restrict examinations of candidates for proficiency, to stated communications.

In his review of Arkansas, he quotes an affirmed conclusion of Grand Master Dodge, that, "A lodge may lawfully refuse to bury with Masonic honors one of its members who died while charges are pending against him." To this he takes exceptions, and notably upon the ground, that, "the mere filing of charges does not deprive a brother of any of his rights and privileges, for the reason that he is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty." We are in sympathy with the doctrine he enunciates in the quotation, but do not assent to the proposition that Grand Lodges can dictate to its constituents; neither do we believe that Masons are invested with *rights* to the charities of lodges, in life or death. We do not think that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee would tolerate the punishment of a member that had disobeyed a summons to attend a funeral service in honor of a brother, or that had *ordered* (or summoned) him to contribute to his relief in life. We do not know of a Grand Lodge upon earth that justifies constituent authority in compelling members to appear in public for any purpose—not even to care for the sick. The point with us is this: That the immutable, unchangeable law, found in your pledges, makes charity and courtesy the personal responsibility of the member, and over which Grand Lodges do not have authority; neither do members become vested with any rights that enforce charity in their behalf, or in the behalf of others. We are not discussing the propriety of Masons disregarding moral obligations, but we do insist that any mandatory law upon the charitable side of the Institution is contrary to the genius of the entire fabric, and would soon reduce us to a *quid pro quo* sodality.

Brother Foster believes in the right of dimission without question of motive; and believes, with us, that a new trial should be permitted if testimony is to be had

conclusive of guilt. He is rather of the opinion that a Mason should not be tried for an offense committed prior to lodge membership. Well, suppose a candidate utters a falsehood by denying having been rejected in another lodge, or utters any other untruth that secures favorable action upon his application, then what?

His review of Illinois is full and fraternal. He is pleased with the address of Grand Master Browning. He notices his allusion to the Massachusetts departure, together with report of our Committee on Jurisprudence upon that question. He is not inclined to discuss the problem, but commends the position of the committee. He concurs in the opinion of the Grand Master of Iowa, that he was authorized to suspend the operation of an approved decision of a committee, "*provided*, that he shall have learned that injustice has been done thereby;" but does not indorse the position of the same authority, that denies the propriety of a defendant being permitted to testify in his own behalf. Correct in both. He also dissents from the opinion that the arrest of a charter suspends membership. There has been a good deal of this latter-day jurisprudence that is being dispensed with, and to the credit of the Craft. Bro. Foster judges wisely, that legislation by the Grand Lodge touching the official tenure of Masters, is unwise, but which we think entirely inimical to the spirit of law and of general practice. To have him understood on the matter of "prerogatives," we give his language:

Our esteemed brother is no believer in prerogatives, claims that he was "never obligated to support and maintain a prerogative," and evidently considers a Grand Master as the very smallest kind of an esculent root, as compared with the intellectual brilliancy and wisdom of the brethren when in Grand Lodge assembled. Brother Vincil may be right, but we would "rather be a dog and bay the moon" than such a dummy as a Grand Master must necessarily be if Brother Vincil's criticism of Grand Master Van Saun, of Iowa, is well grounded. It is none of our funeral, but, having already said that we believe that Brother Van Saun did right, we will add a word or two. Grand Master Van Saun, from information received and from examination of the transcript, became convinced that the action of the Grand Lodge upon a certain case of appeals had been obtained through misunderstanding or fraud, and, upon being applied to for relief, he determined to *hold in abeyance* the action of the Grand Lodge until it should meet again and take further action. In that we insist that he did right. The Grand Lodge had erred through misconception. *He* could plead no such excuse, and would knowingly have been guilty of injustice in executing the orders of the Grand Lodge. We claim that if it comes to the knowledge of the Grand Master, during his term of office, that any action of his Grand Lodge will work gross injustice to the humblest member of the Fraternity, it is not only his right—*prerogative*, if you wish,—but his bounden duty, to interpose and prevent his Grand Lodge from committing an error, and the parties from unjust punishment. We are not of that number who believe that even the positive order of the Grand Lodge will justify the Grand Master in quietly closing his eyes and stopping his ears, and permitting an injustice to be done, because the Grand Lodge has ordered it through a misapprehension of facts. He is not *merely* the executive instrument of the Grand Lodge—he is the Grand Master of *Masons* of his jurisdiction, and as such is bound to protect them from wrong to the best of his ability.

The following is a whack that will be appreciated:

The principal business was the consideration of the report of a committee of nine, which had been appointed to investigate the action of a certain lodge which was said to have conferred the degrees upon an applicant who was "physically imperfect." The report of the committee recommended that the name of the brother be stricken from the roll, and that the Master of the lodge be expelled from Freemasonry. The report was received, the resolution divided, and a vote taken upon the first item. A division was called for, whereupon the Grand Master decided that, without any fur-

ther action upon the part of Grand Lodge, the name of the "physically imperfect" individual should be stricken from the roll. This strikes us as a very peremptory way of dealing with a question fairly placed before the Grand Lodge for its action, and in many respects quite peculiar. After further discussion, the whole matter was laid on the table. But, in the meantime, we are curious to know what has become of the "physically imperfect" person who has received the degrees of Masonry in a legally constituted lodge. Was the Grand Master's decision also "laid upon the table?"

Sure enough, what became of the unfortunate cripple, (!) the innocent party to the embroglio? The facts are, Bro. Foster, that he is a Mason, and cannot be deprived of his rights except for *his own sins*, but not for the *sin* of the *lodge* in making him a Mason in violation of law.

In the matter of physical qualification, he says:

> Without quarreling, or treating with disrespect the opinions of any brother upon this subject, it yet does seem to us that the Tennessee interpretation of the landmark is a perfectly simple, practical, and legitimate rule by which to fix this limit. If a physical disability exists in the candidate which will prevent him from properly receiving, and correctly instructing others in the ritual of the three symbolic degrees, he cannot be received. The rule is clear, easy of application, and in the fullest accord not only with the spirit, but the language, of the ancient landmark, which says that candidates must have "no maim or defect in their bodies *that may render them incapable of learning the art.*"

Bro. Foster is at a loss to know why an accused, under suspension, cannot be permitted to appear before a commission in his own defense. Neither do we know why he should be allowed before the lodge, (called off), to defend his good name. Bro. Foster is a man of opinions that show familiarity with the leading principles that enter into our government. But we must stop.

M. W. Benjamin R. Harris, Jackson, Grand Master.

M. W. John Frizzell, P. G. M., Nashville, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN, 1883.

We should have received this volume last year; but an unfortunate episode in the history of the Grand Body delayed publication, as we infer. The Grand Communication was held in Milwaukee, June 12th; M. W. Lewis E. Reed, Grand Master, officiating. Past Grand officers and representatives were present in force. The Grand Master opens his address with a very fraternal tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master, Alvin B. Alden, who died August 13th, 1882, sixty four years of age. The Committee on Obituaries make of record a synopsis of his Masonic career.

Bro. Reed assures us of much prosperity within his jurisdiction; nevertheless, is of the correct opinion that numerical strength should not be counted as of much advantage to the Craft, in the absence of those qualities to which the Institution directs. Masons are rapidly learning this truth. It is being forced upon them by erring brethren, here and there, shorn of well earned laurels, by yielding to the blandishments of vice and dishonor. Both Illinois and Wisconsin have so often witnessed the power and crushing force of depravity, that their Masons should be deeply impressed with the fact, that disobedience to the fundamental law of the Fraternity has but *one outcome*. This law is irrevocable, unchangeable, and lies at the foundation of our civilization. To disobey it is defilement; but to obey it, is honor and usefulness.

Three new lodges were authorized.

A committee was appointed to prepare a monitor; of which M. W. Gabe Bouck, P. G. M., is chairman. None of the multitude of those productions, now in existence, are appreciated. We hope the committee will not fail to give King Solomon his old time place; more, tell lodges the fascinating story of the pre-historic origin of the Fraternity—something spicy and entertaining, and that will fire up the imagination of the raw recruits.

The Grand Master decides that there are no informal ballots in Masonry. He further concludes that a Master elect should be invested with the degree (!) of Past Master; and furthermore, that a so-named degree of the Chapter, is ample in the premises. Grand Lodge assented, upon the recommendation of such brethren as Palmer, Bouck, Cottrill and Chapin.

Our Wisconsin relatives do not seem inclined to disturb *practices*, notwithstanding they may be without warrant. We do not know of but three degrees in Craft Masonry; neither do we know of any authorized degree therein, that should not be within the reach of *any* member of the lodge, under customary and well-known restrictions and provisions. In times past, very many unwise things have been perpetrated and associated with Masonry by those, who at the time, were prominent in its councils, but who never dreamed that such precedents were to be used as warrants for innovations, that now so much disturb the unity of the Masonic world.

Whence came this *fourth* "degree?" We frankly confess our inability to answer this question, because the ancient charges are silent upon the subject. So far as we know, it was unknown to the operative organization; and the fact that it is not alluded to by writers who were active in constructing the speculative constitutions, is ample proof that it was unknown prior thereto. When, therefore, it came upon the Masonic stage is unknown; but it is a reasonable presumption that it is the product of the American system, of which Cross, Webb, and associates, are progenitors. This is doubtless the correct solution of its origin in the minds of our Wisconsin brethren, who permit a *degree of the Chapter* to qualify a Master elect for his duties. The Grand Master in his decision says: "A brother elected W. M. should receive

the P. M. degree before being installed. Having received it in a Chapter is sufficient." In other words (as in the case of our Grand Master Browning, not having received the degrees of the Chapter) a Grand Master is justified in sanctioning a "degree," as necessary to a Master, and of which a Grand Master may be absolutely ignorant, and conferred by a body officially unknown to the Craft.

The Grand Master further says: "The P. M. degree, the same in both cases, except in a convocation of three or more P. M's, the O. B., signs and words are all required." We would like to ask the distinguished Committee on Jurisprudence, by what authority, as members of a Chapter, they proclaim, to non-members thereof, that this "degree" conferred by actual Past Masters, and the Chapter are identical?

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, three years ago, dispensed with this so-called degree for two reasons. First, because there nowhere exists authority for the *fourth* degree; and secondly, that it weakened our lines of defense against the multitude of barnacles that are constantly imposing themselves upon the attention of the Craft.

We do not so much object to the following decision, as to the views of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Second Petition.—A candidate rejected in a lodge not having jurisdiction, can petition to the lodge having jurisdiction, irrespective of the former petition; but the latter should notify the former of the second petition, in order that if any good reason existed for his rejection, the lodge having jurisdiction could be enabled to act more intelligently in the premises.

To this the Committee reply:

In regard to decision number 6, they recommend that it be approved, with the modification that the candidate may petition the lodge having jurisdiction, after rejection in a lodge not having jurisdiction, only after the lapse of the constitutional time for presentation of a new petition after first rejection.

We have always understood that, in the absence of jurisdiction, the proceedings of a lodge were absolutely void.

The Grand Master does not make a flattering representation of Grand Lodge finances—balances not being available.

P. G. M., Bro. M. L. Youngs, Grand Lecturer, held twenty lodges of instruction during the year. About one hundred lodges were thus reached. He vouches for general prosperity, and a growing disposition to respect the standard work of the jurisdiction.

The misfortunes of the past, brought out a number of amendments to constitution and by-laws, more clearly defining the duties of financial officers. They are well enough, but we have never seen a statute that an unscrupulous agent could not evade. It is a safe plan, when an official is found indulging in associations and connections incompatible with his integrity as a man and Mason, to displace him; but so long as drunkenness, gambling and licentiousness are winked at because the

offender is a "good fellow," lodges and Grand Bodies are certain of investments that do not reflect any credit upon their good sense.

The following amendment to the constitution was offered:

That when said objection is renewed the same shall be accompanied by preferred charges against the brother so rejected.

So that said Section 2, Article XVI, will read as follows:

An objector may withdraw his objection at any time, or renew it at the expiration of one year from the date of the first objection; that when said objection is renewed, the same shall be accompanied by preferred charges against the brother so rejected.

It was resolved, "That hereafter, during the election of officers, none but members of the Grand Lodge, and visitors from other jurisdictions, shall be permitted to be present."

The Committee on Obituaries, Bro. A. V. H. Carpenter, chairman, make an extended report upon the death of Bro. Alden. We ask attention to a quotation:

The antiquity of Freemasonry and its survival through the revolutions and turmoils of the ages, ought to be sufficient evidence of its being one of the ordained forces in the economy of Divine Providence; and when its lessons are studied, there should be no doubt of its beneficent purpose.

There is no legal evidence extant that the "Good Samaritan" was a Mason; but the religion of the period would scarcely have prompted him to succor one of a race which regarded him as an infidel and an outcast, as he did; and as his conduct is right in the line of Masonic duty, and of the spirit Masonry inculcates, it affords a strong presumptive case in favor of the hypothesis that he was a Mason, and a true one, and by his act being cited by "Him who spoke as never man spake," as an illustration of what was meant by His doctrine, of loving our neighbors as ourselves, it is a fair presumption that Freemasonry may justly claim to be the coadjutor of the religion whose mission is declared to be to establish "peace on earth," and good will between men.

If the practical working of Freemasonry in any one's case is not of that character, that man is no Mason though he may wear all the insignia of the Craft, and all its rituals be as familiar as household words to his tongue, and he be the greatest adept in all the ceremonies of the Order. Human experience is the curriculum through which we arrive at a knowledge of the Divine economy. Our physical death is the most important event of that experience.

So far as our present vision extends, it is the part of wisdom, therefore, to so live and improve ourselves in the true spirit of Freemasonry—which is love to God and love to man—as to be prepared for that change, and if so, we shall be prepared for what is to follow. Another important lesson comes to us through this medium, which is, that while we should so live as not to need the mantle of Masonic charity to hide our own deformities, we should ever spread its ample folds over the faults and foibles of our brethren, and not wait till their forms lie cold in death before us, before exercising that Divine spirit, and doing deeds in accordance with the Divine injunction—"as ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Several special communications were held during the year.

A very interesting letter is published from Past Grand Master, B. T. Kavanaugh. He appears to have been the principal factor in the organization of the Grand Lodge of our sister jurisdiction, December 18th, 1843, and was elected its first Grand Master. Mineral Point Lodge No. 1, Melody Lodge No. 2, and Kilbourn No. 3, were the bodies represented upon that occasion. Brother K. was, July, 1882, in his seventy-eighth year, and a resident of Owingsville, Kentucky.

No report on correspondence. Hope for one another year.

M. W. Lewis E. Reed, Ripon, Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Laflin, Oshkosh, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA, 1883.

The record of this communication, January 9th, was too late for review last year. There is justifiable reason, probably, for the tardiness of the printer.

M. W. C. Henry Benton, presided over the deliberations of the Grand Body. His address is of considerable proportions, and well written. He comes to the confessional with many sins of omission and commission—vide, "Book of Common Prayer."

He finds his jurisdiction in good condition, and his associate officers, as a rule, active and efficient.

He reports three new lodges, and several lodge halls dedicated.

A number of decisions are of record. The first, that a Grand Master should not "give an official opinion, having the force of law, except to the Master of a lodge." We conceive it to be the duty of a Grand Master, not to give an opinion upon a question of law, unless it is to be respected, whether to member or Master. More, we hold that the most humble Craftsman has the same claims upon the attention of the Grand Master as has his superior officer of the lodge. Brother Benton is the Grand Master of *Masons* in Minnesota, and not simply the presiding officer of the Grand Body. He also decides that a lodge having lost its charter by fire, may meet and work in its absence. This opinion went to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who were unable to arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

We can imagine a possibility, but do not think it probable that a lodge ever lost its charter by fire or otherwise, unless it has been the fact, that the records of a Grand Lodge have been irredeemably *annihilated*. A charter is the act of authority. A certificate issues, but this may be destroyed without impairing rights under the grant. The unwritten law tells of the constitution of a lodge, and as long as it provides for the presence of a "charter or warrant of dispensation," the authenticated, printed transactions of the Grand Body is the charter referred to, and not the parchment to which Bro. Benton directs attention. The dispensation of a Grand Master, per-

mitting the organization of a new lodge, is quite another affair. It is his official act, during recess, and does not have any place in the transactions of the Grand Body until reported by him for approval or disapproval; hence the necessity of its presence while a lodge is in session.

We do not agree with the Grand Master, that a brother acquitted upon charges, cannot be put upon trial, the second time, for the same offense. This is an axiom in the criminal jurisprudence of the State, but does not apply to a fraternity, whose useful existence is entirely dependent upon the "tongue of good report." These are tangible reasons why this precept of law should not govern. In the first place, the State commands and enforces its injunctions by penalties which are not within the functions of the lodge.

If a witness is wanted, he or she is at the absolute disposal of the court having jurisdiction; the law making provision (so far as human ingenuity can devise) for a trial so complete and full as to estop the necessity or propriety of further investigation on behalf of the prosecution. The lodge, however, is without any powers that establishes the impropriety of a second trial for the same offense. It cannot compel the attendance of witnesses, not even those of its membership, whose only sufferings for disobedience would be the loss of his relations to the Fraternity—no personal right of the citizen being invaded by any forfeiture that brethren can impose. Therefore, to preserve the status of the lodge as a force in the welfare of the world, it must be permitted that line of proceeding in discipline, upon which it can alone rely for a creditable existence. We are of the belief, however, that new trials, upon the same indictment, should be at the discretion of the Grand Body; and if established that the efforts of the lodge were in any way thwarted in securing an impartial trial, a new trial should be ordered.

The Grand Master decides:

Certain members of "Star in the West" Lodge, No. 60, became and are chartered members of Melrose Lodge, No. 145. They never were dimitted in form by "Star in the West" Lodge. Where is their membership now?

Answer. They are now members of Melrose Lodge. The Grand Lodge regulations prohibit dual membership. I cannot punish Melrose Lodge, because the officer who constituted it failed to require the written evidence from its members of their withdrawal from their former lodge as required to do by the resolution of 1879, page 52. I therefore, knowing that dispensation issued only to those who were clear on the books, construe their act in becoming members of the new lodge as a withdrawal from the old. This, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, are not to be regarded as a precedent. The resolution of the Grand Lodge referred to must be observed in future. Upon certificate of the Secretary of Melrose Lodge of membership there you may now issue and furnish to the Secretary of Melrose Lodge a dimit in each case. Please do this that the records of both lodges may be complete.

Our opinion would be, that *under the law*, these brethren continued membership in the mother lodge.

Upon physical qualifications, he remarks:

I have been asked during the year by several different Masters to give an opinion as to whether certain facts, particularly stated in each case, amounted to physical disqualification. In one case, where the applicant wore an artificial foot, having entirely lost that member, I decided that the defect did disqualify. In all other cases I left it for the Masters who could see, and consequently the better judge, to determine for themselves aided by the following general instructions. The words "Hale and sound and not deformed or dismembered," found in the Grand Lodge Constitution, may be construed as meaning, not dismembered; healthy and robust, and not so far unsound or ill-formed, but that he has an erect and manly carriage, and can if made a Mason readily do all that will be required of him. They cannot mean physical perfection, because but a small proportion of men are absolutely perfect physically.

I should be very glad if our constitution permitted us to receive a man with a sound head and heart even if he were obliged to walk with an artificial foot, but in my opinion it does not.

He declined to approve of by-laws of lodges that provided for ineligibility of members for official positions who were in arrears for dues; for demanding affiliation fees; for suspension for non-payment of dues; for reprimand by the Master in the absence of trial and conviction; for settlement of purely business difficulties in lodges, or that made compulsory, personal care of the sick. We are in perfect accord with Bro. Benton, excepting in the matter of suspensions for non-payment of dues. Some should be deprived of membership, others suspended, while others should be *expelled*. Let lodges regulate such delinquencies, as the circumstances of each case may seem to warrant, always taking the charitable side of the question, when brethren are unable to meet their liabilities.

The Grand Master is very hopeful for his jurisdiction. Harmony is the rule and not the exception. He is also of the opinion, that fundamental law is having increased and gratifying observance by the brethren of his jurisdiction. Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, the functions of a lodge were suspended for initiating persons over whom it had not jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge seems to be a little rattled over its corporate powers; but the omission of a paper, ordered to be printed, leaves the reader in the dark.

Brother Benton has been an enterprising officer, and was warmly commended for zeal and impartiality.

Four new lodges were chartered. Finances not diseased.

Bro. Samuel E. Adams, Grand Orator, delivered a brief but practical address. He is to be applauded for the thought that neither Masonry, or any other organization, is to be alone admired for its age, or for the good men that have been devoted to its welfare; but rather for the practical life-inspiring influences of the present.

Bro. Pierson, Past Grand Master, Grand Secretary, is reporter. He quotes approvingly a regulation of Alabama, providing, "that where a brother has been expelled, and afterwards restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not to membership in the lodge, a certificate, in the nature of a dimit, shall be given him by the lodge." The objection to the rule is, that when the Grand Body dimits, *it* should provide for the "certificate." He quotes Bro. Beers' objection to the rule of California, claiming remuneration for expenditures in behalf of the needy of other juris-

dictions; and is of the correct opinion that when such remuneration has claims to justification in any principle of Masonic disbursement in that direction, *charity* should be stricken from Masonic nomenclature.

Bro. Pierson does not appear to be a perpetual jurisdictionist, and objects that a petitioner should be required to state if he has before applied for the degrees; comes down sharply upon M. W. Bro. Quinlan, Colorado, who forbade a constituent lodge admitting a brother who had been made a Mason in England on a visit thereto, and at the time a resident of his jurisdiction; holds that any well informed brother is authorized in an examination of a person claiming to be a Mason; and, if satisfied of his legitimacy, is justified in an avouchment; is in accord with the doctrine of Illinois, that lodges should determine questions of jurisdiction over petitions for the degrees. Touching a racket with a supposed offending P. G. M., of Iowa, Brother Pierson insists, "that a Mason is bound to be held in good standing, no matter what his acts, until Masonically dealt with by either his lodge or Grand Lodge;" thinks that a lodge has nothing to do with a "breach of promise of marriage;" objects to the right of appeal from the decisions of Grand Masters, as practiced in Kentucky; does not object to dancing in lodge halls, if the amusement is confined to members and their families; objects to the rule, requiring signatures to by-laws as an absolute prerogative to membership; thinks Past Grand Master Scott an indefatigable worker, and quotes liberally and approvingly from the report of Bro. Brown.

M. W. C. Henry Benton, Minneapolis, Grand Master.

M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M., St. Paul, Grand Secretary.

DAKOTA, 1883.

The ninth annual communication was held in Yankton, June 12th. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother Gifford, is elaborate, and embraces a large amount of information of peculiar value to a new jurisdiction, covering an extended area of territory. He thinks that his charge is having a healthy as well as a rapid numerical increase. He authorized fourteen new lodges, all of which made returns and received charters. He also announces the gratifying assurance, that "nearly all the lodges of this jurisdiction have convenient and well furnished lodge rooms, and used exclusively by Masons, and nearly all appreciate the fact, that freedom from debt is one of the substantial evidences of genuine prosperity." The brethren of Dakota are to be congratulated upon their good sense. "Pay as you go," is a rule that insures success in all the departments of life, and is as applicable to associations as to individuals.

"Work" occupies very much of the attention of the Grand Master. He presides over one of the largest (territorial) jurisdictions of our country; and it is found to be extremely difficult to disseminate authorized rituals. A Grand Lecturer was last year employed (and continued) whose expenses are, in part, borne by Grand Lodge. Beginning thus early in the history of the Grand Body to establish uniformity, success is assured. The rituals of Wisconsin were adopted. He, the Grand Master, was informed that there were to be several applications for charters, without the customary probation under dispensation. To this he wisely objected, but Grand Lodge thought otherwise, and chartered three.

He reports a large number of decisions, and is asked if the loss of a foot, or leg below the knee, was a disqualification for the degrees. Immediately following is this:

Ques. Is a candidate eligible who is partially deaf? Is a candidate eligible who has an impediment of speech?

Ans. These are questions which the Grand Master cannot decide without making actual examinations. They must be left to the good sense and sound discretion of the lodge, and we advise great caution in the consideration thereof. A slight defect in hearing might be no objection; a little greater defect may be a most serious objection. Just where the line shall be drawn, must be decided by the lodge, which should always have in view this fact that the rules and principles of the Craft, and not the candidate, must have the benefit of the doubt in all close cases. The work must be communicated and received in a certain manner in all cases, and the candidate must come fully up to the standard in his ability, so far as physical qualifications are concerned, to receive and impart it. It is the duty of every brother to use his best endeavors in preventing these rules from being infringed or broken. It has been the commendable policy in this jurisdiction to hold quite strictly in accordance with the ancient charges and regulations in regard to these cases of physical qualifications, and I have endeavored to follow this policy in passing upon these questions.

Our attention is directed to the fact that, while he would not admit a petitioner with an imperfect limb, he would discriminate in favor of an organ quite as necessary to the "perfect youth" as is a perfect leg, arm, or foot. As it seems to us, it would be better to observe the ancient regulation in its entirety, than to open up an avenue to endless investigation. We are glad to find that he is not in cordial sympathy with dimission by Grand Lodge. He further decides, Grand Lodge concurring, that an objection to advancement is at the disposal of the Master. It is the rule in Illinois, that an objection to advancement bars progress, unless the petitioner calls for an investigation. In that event the lodge determines the validity of the demurrer.

We could never acknowledge the propriety of prohibiting lodges U. D., from receiving to membership by dimit. Will Bro. Blatt explain?

Bro. Gifford reports a case, not rare, wherein a lodge pronounced a member guilty of an offense, and declined to inflict a penalty. The brethren were ordered to respect law and common sense.

Finances are prosperous, with a good balance in the treasury.

The legislation of the communication was of general routine character. The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized, and the Grand Lodge of Utah commended for its hostility to polygamous Mormonism.

Fraternal relationship was resumed with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, upon the supposition that the difficulties between that jurisdiction and the Grand Lodge of Quebec had been amicably adjusted. We think that the brethren of Dakota have acted prematurely in the matter, because we do not understand that the Grand Lodge of Scotland has receded from its pretentions. We may be in error, however, and shall be glad to be corrected.

A very good report on correspondence is furnished by Brother William Blatt. We should think much more of it, if he would give more of the reasons for the faith that is in him. He is a good writer, and for that reason his readers have a right to expect much.

He is of the belief that a Mason should be allowed to dimit at his pleasure; is adverse to dual memberships; favors the single ballot for the degrees; would have an arrangement between Grand Jurisdictions in the matter of perpetual jurisdiction; does not relish perpetual jurisdiction; thinks that an objection to advancement should have the force of a black ball; does not think that "temperance" should occupy the attention of lodges, but that all men should be temperate; hopes to see the degree (!) of Past Master abolished, as in Illinois; believes in the correct proposition, that penalties should not be inflicted except upon trial and conviction; is sound upon the right and propriety of lodges being permitted to extend courtesies to unaffiliates, in life or death; does not admit the propriety of conferring degrees out of time; does not clasp hands with our Bro. Brown upon his theories touching Grand Lodge organization; objects to the appearance of lodges at balls or concerts in the clothing of the Fraternity; does not object that a negro may be made a Mason; is not in accord with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in its recognition of outside organizations as "duly constituted Masonic bodies;" does not justify the dispensation of a Grand Master, to permit a lodge a second ballot upon a rejection, and upon the unanimous representation of the brethren that the first was a "mistake;" justifies the Grand Lodge of Utah in its hostility to the Mormonism of that Territory, and is opposed to the suggestion, that three Master Masons, "one of whom is at least a Warden," should be authorized to open a lodge and transact business.

We regret to find him indorsing a by-law providing that suspension (meaning absolute, as we suppose), for non-payment of dues, does not deprive an offender of the rights of Masonry, but only the "privileges of his lodge." It is much better to define the penalty, as in Maine and other jurisdictions—vide Oregon, Grand Chapter.

We may misapprehend Bro. Blatt, but from his remarks in reviewing Kentucky, and one other jurisdiction, we are a little fearful that he is loose in his Masonic orthodoxy. He assents to the declaration of Brother Stanton, that, "if the Grand Master means to convey the idea that it was the duty of the candidate to make a direct

answer, 'in God,' and that none other would do, then we most respectfully dissent." Turn to the law, Brother B. Does it not declare, that, in the "presence of Almighty God," you pledge yourself to duty. Where, in any part of our rituals, exoteric or esoteric, does Masonry exact a belief in *a* God. Can you find such a declaration in either the unwritten or written law? If so, point out, please. Again, does the "Great Light" justify you in your conclusions? You are getting too near French *Masonry*, Bro. Blatt; and as you have assumed a position antagonistic to the vital, fundamental principles of the Institution, you are in honor bound to place your reasoning before your brethren. A simple announcement of such belief will not do.

He thinks it unjust that an objection should cease to be of force with the dimission of the objector. If his position is correct, it could not be objected that a member of one lodge should not have the right to stop work in another.

His review of Illinois is one of his best, because he bestows merited compliments upon both Bro. Scott and Bro. Brown.

M. W. Oscar S. Gifford, Canton, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1884.

Printed proceedings of the Grand Communication of June 3d was upon our table July 2d, thanks to the enterprise of Grand Secretary Ehlers.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother, J. Edward Simmons, reports "quietude and reasonable prosperity." He notices the death of several prominent brethren of the jurisdiction.

He mentions several applications for new lodges, and had the nerve and good sense to decline their favorable consideration. He also urges careful investigation before extending recognition to the numerous "Grand Lodges" that are attracting attention. Good advice.

He finds that, as a rule, the lodges of the jurisdiction are conferring degrees at the minimum fee of twenty dollars, and the average rate of dues less than three dollars. With him, we are of the opinion, that lodges cannot be of any consequence, in the line of their professions, upon such starvation fees. We have not a few in this State of the same kind—working upon the minimum fee of twenty-five dollars. This fee should be doubled.

The most important topic mentioned by the Grand Master, is an organization established by German brethren, during the past year, and known as "Veritas." From evidence that he thought beyond question, he is of the opinion that the organization is inimical to the welfare and authority of the Grand Lodge, and so reported. The whole subject was referred to a special committee, of which Bro. Charles T. McClenachan was chairman, who reported objections to the organization. The probabilities are, however, that they will be removed, and the association continued.

It is much to be regretted that *nationality* should find its way into the Fraternity—where brethren, because of such nationality, congregate by themselves for any purpose connected with the Craft. It is not in the nature of things that such exclusiveness will not bring forth antagonisms that are certain, in time to come, to work injury to the whole fabric. It has been our experience of thirty-six years standing, that, in *every instance* of exclusive associations, within the body of the Fraternity, calamity has *invariably* followed. The legitimate purposes of all these have been diverted when sufficient strength has been secured to influence projects of the designing. If, as the Grand Master suggests, this Society Veritas, comes of dissatisfaction with his appointments, we hope the Grand Lodge will promptly scotch the viper.

The dispensations of the Grand Master are very numerous; though not in excess of what might be expected in so large a jurisdiction. If the Grand Lodge would demand a healthy, rotund fee for this class of accommodation paper, lodges would exercise more care in conducting their affairs. Such fees, in Illinois, have had a charming effect.

The reports of Grand Officers are all able papers. The Special Committee on Work and Lectures made an important report. It seems that some of the numerous ritualists of the jurisdiction—those that are impressed with the thought, that what they don't know is not worth knowing, had charged that the Grand Lecturer had of his own election made important changes in the ritual. After an exhaustive examination, the committee found that every change had been authorized, and that Bro. Raymond had executed his trusts with entire fidelity to the Craft. We regret, however, that the distinguished committee recommended (adopted by Grand Lodge) that brethren conferring degrees be permitted to teach moral and instructive lessons in their own language; in other words, (as we understand it), that an officer can make such additions in conferring degrees as his judgment may dictate. In our opinion, derived from considerable experience, the Grand Lodge of New York has made a wretched blunder. This is what the committee say:

> In considering the subject referred to them, your committee have been brought face to face with two existing and stubborn facts. The first is section 38 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which reads: "Every lodge shall adopt and practice the Standard of Work and Lectures imparted by the Grand Lecturer or Assistant Grand Lecturers and no other; and any lodge violating this provision without express authority from this Grand Lodge, shall be subject to punishment." The second is the fact that, without such authority having been given, some of the most honored, studious, intelligent and devoted members of the Order, at times practice Work other than that approved and determined by the Grand Lodge.

To these facts your committee believe a third may be added, viz.: that it is desirable that in conferring the degrees, brethren be permitted to teach moral and instructive lessons in their own language under certain prescribed limits and conditions and in connection with the Standard Work, provided such teachings are in harmony therewith.

Conscious that these facts could not properly be avoided or ignored by them, your committee have carefully considered how liberty may be given without endangering the Standard Work or sacrificing in any degree that conformity to the Ritual, which is a source of pride to so large a portion of the Masons of this jurisdiction. As their solution of this question, and one which they believe will prove not only free from danger, but of great benefit to the Fraternity, your committee do earnestly recommend that authority be given brethren by the Grand Lodge to point out moral, instructive or interesting lessons to the candidate in such language as they may choose, provided such teachings or recitations are clearly in addition to and not in conflict with the Standard of Work adopted and determined by the Grand Lodge.

A desire on the part of a brother to present in his own language lessons which he shall himself draw from the symbols of our Order is not inconsistent with a love for our ritual and a conformity to it, and your committee believe that in thus meeting a want long felt by so many of our brethren, there will come out of our differences of opinion through mutual concession a greater unity of spirit and purpose, and a heartier and closer conformity to the Standard Work.

We predict a result—that, before the year expires, enterprising officers will introduce Shakespeare, Byron, Mohammed, Poe, and their own eloquence, till the Masonry of our sister jurisdiction will resound with a jargon of effusions that will both perplex and disgust. We don't understand how a close, clear ritualist like Bro. McClenachan assented to such an unfortunate mistake. In our Grand Commandery this practice crept in, a few years ago, and had to be squelched to save our beautiful ceremonial from pollution and disruption.

W. Brother W. E. Buckner presented a resolution asking the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence for report at the next annual communication. We do not bring to mind the views of Brother Simons upon this subject, but our sincere hope is, that he will not sanction the monstrous, un-Masonic assumption, that an insignificant minority of about thirteen lodges shall be permitted to dictate to some sixty or seventy others of the same territorial jurisdiction, in the organization of a Grand Body. If we are correctly informed, none of the original lodges in existence in New South Wales at the time of this so-called organization (except those at the time implicated in the affair) have united with it, and that the gain of lodges reported on its register are those created by it, and of course not entitled to consideration in determining the legitimacy of the body; because, if the so-called Grand Lodge came into existence without authority, its creations are clandestine.

The Committee on Grievances had before it a petition for restoration. The conviction was had upon a charge that the respondent, Master of a lodge, had initiated "a candidate who had a false leg from the calf down." Taking it for granted that the missing portion of the limb had been supplied with an artificial substitute, we do not see how, from the language of the report, an action could lie for an "infringement of the ancient landmarks." The committee say:

This petitioner was charged with infringement of the ancient landmarks in the initiation of a candidate, and was tried by a commission appointed by the then District Deputy Grand Master of

the Third Masonic District, which trial resulted in his expulsion on April 9, 1881. Inasmuch as considerable difference of opinion existed at the time as to whether the petitioner, even admitting the facts charged to be true, had been guilty of a Masonic offense, and inasmuch as the question involved had never been definitely passed upon by this Grand Lodge, we think that sufficient punishment has already been inflicted upon the petitioner, and his fault sufficiently expiated. He was Master of Fortuna Lodge, No. 783, of Brooklyn, and as such permitted to be initiated a candidate who had a false leg from the calf down. The Committee on Jurisprudence, in considering this matter in 1881, recommended that, as an equitable distribution of punishment for this offense, the warrant of Fortuna Lodge should be revoked, which was accordingly done, and the lodge disbanded. We are now informed that most of the members of this lodge have affiliated with, and are at present members in good standing of, other lodges, including the officers and most of the brethren who were present when the offense was committed, and who were morally, though perhaps not technically, equally guilty with the Master.

The authority referred to declares, "that no Master SHOULD take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect on his body *that may render him* INCAPABLE of learning the art," &c. Italics ours. In the first place, the law upon which conviction was had is not mandatory; and in the second place, if the candidate, with the artificial appliance, could conform to esoteric requirement, he was not barred the right to initiation by virtue of the "ancient landmarks." Our position is, that a Grand Lodge cannot discipline either Master or lodge for admitting a maimed candidate who can conform to ritualistic requirements, in the absence of its own positive inhibition.

For the sake of German brethren, we omit a review of the customary instructive report on correspondence, by our venerable Brother Simons, and confine ourselves to his notice of German Masonry. Attention is particularly directed to it, and although necessarily brief, presents many points of interest to the American as well as to the German reader. Bismarck-like, they claim exclusive territorial jurisdiction, but assume the right to trespass upon others.

This body met in annual session May 13, 1883, in Darmstadt, the Protocol of which is before us. The representatives of the eight Grand Lodges were in attendance, M. W. Bro. Pfaltz, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge *zur Eintracht*, presiding. He suggested that the order of business recommended by the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Herrig, in his fifth circular, be adhered to. Three of the Grand Lodges, viz., *Eintracht*, Darmstadt; *zur Sonne*, Bayreuth, and the Electic Union of Frankfort-on-the-Main, moved the following addition to the proposed order of business: "That the five independent lodges be represented in the German Grand Lodge League." According to Sec. 18 of the Statutes of the League (relating to amendments), the motion must lay over for one year.

The first business in order was the "General Balloting Law," a synopsis of which appears in our last year's report (Tr. N. Y., 1883, Appendix, p. 125). The presiding officer requested the representives to report the conclusions arrived at by their respective Grand Lodges in regard thereto.

Bro. Schæfer (Three Globes, Berlin) reported that his Grand Lodge had adopted the balloting law without change, and had at the same time determined that those sections of its Statutes on balloting not conflicting with the law now before them should remain in force until the pending revision of its Statutes had taken place.

The representatives of the Grand Lodge of Germany and Royal York, both of Berlin, declared that their respective bodies had unconditionally adopted the law.

The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, by its representatives, asked permission to declare its vote after its session in June. A committee, appointed for that purpose, had reported in favor of its adoption, but a vote on the question could not be reached previous to the session of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Wengler declared, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Saxony, that an unconditional acceptance of the law in question had been declined, but that a proposition to accept it for three years had been adopted.

The Grand Lodge *zur Sonne* declared itself for its unconditional acceptance.

Bro. v. d. Heyden stated that, although the Grand Lodge Eclectic Union had doubts about sections 23, 27 and 29 of the law in question, yet, in view of its expected revision, it had adopted it.

Bro. Brand declared, in the name of the Grand Lodge *zur Eintracht*, that it had adopted the law desiring, however, certain changes in sections 23, 24 and 25.

Objections were made by Bro. Gerhardt to the adoption of the law by the Grand Lodge of Saxony for three years only.

Bro. Wengler declined to withdraw the resolution adopted by his Grand Lodge (Saxony).

A spirited debate on this point occurred, in which a number of the representatives participated at the close of which it was unanimously resolved that the Bailoting Law had been adopted by the Grand Lodges, reserving the anticipated assent of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

A resolution was also adopted recommending to the German Grand Lodges to have the law carried into effect by October 1st, in their respective daughter lodges.

The next subject discussed was the erection of a *Home for Sisters*. Bro. Herrig made a full report thereon, at the close of which he offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to report a plan to carry it into execution, and submit it to the Grand Lodge Diet.

Bro. Herrig expressed the wish that a member of the five independent lodges be appointed on the committee, to which after discussion, the Diet assented. The committee met at Dresden, September 8th, and their report appears below. The idea of establishing the Home for Sisters is the result of collections made by the Masons of Germany in commemoration of the anniversary of the twenty-fifth wedding-day of the Crown Prince of Germany (Tr., N. Y., 1883, Appendix, p. 128).

The Grand Orient of Italy was recognized by the Grand Lodge Diet, but the recognition of the *Gran Logia de la Republica de Peru* and the *Gran Logia Simbolica independiente Espanola* of Seville (Spain) was postponed.

The five independent lodges of Germany having been recognized by the Grand Lodge League, but not being represented in that body it was manifest that without them the whole of the Masonic Fraternity of Germany was not represented. This being one of the chief objects of the League, the Grand Lodges of Darmstadt, Frankfort and Bayreuth jointly offered the following :

"*Resolved*, That the Statutes of the Grand Lodge League be amended to the effect that the five independent lodges, *Minerva zu den drei Palmen* in Leipsic, *Balduin zur Linde* in Leipsic, *Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettern* in Altenburg, *Archimedes zum ewigen Bunde* in Gera, and *Karl zum Rautenkranz* in Hildburghausen, be jointly represented in the Grand Lodge Diet on the basis of a German Lodge."

The revision of the Statutes and Rules of Order of the Grand Lodge League were discussed and adopted. The following are a few of the important sections of the Statutes :

§ 1. The Grand Lodges now existing in Germany (here the eight Grand Lodges are enumerated) form a union under the title of "The German Grand Lodge League."

§ 2. The aim and object of this league is to protect and promote the harmony and united Masonic action of the lodges in Germany, and to assume a joint position toward non-German Grand Lodges.

§ 3. The German Grand Lodge League recognizes the autonomy of the Grand Lodges enumerated in § 1 and their systems, except in points limited by §§ 5, 6 and 7 of these Statutes.

§ 4. The Grand Lodge League recognizes in Germany *only* the Grand Lodges enumerated in § 1 and their daughter lodges; also the following independent lodges:

1. *Minerva zu den drei Palmen* in Leipsic;
2. *Balduin zur Linde* in Leipsic;
3. *Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettern* in Altenburg;
4. *Archimedes zum ewigen Bunde* in Gera;
5. *Karl zum Rautenkranz* in Hildburghausen.

This section clearly claims the right of jurisdiction in Germany for the Grand Lodges thereof. The formation of a lodge in Germany under the auspices of a foreign Grand Lodge would be resented, while the *constitution of a lodge in a foreign country by a German Grand Lodge would in their opinion be proper.* Comments unnecessary.

§ 5. The confederated German Grand Lodges consider the whole of the German Empire joint territory, and mutually agree that each of them has the right to constitute and affiliate lodges in any of the German States, provided it is not contrary to the laws of the country.

To constitute a lodge in a place where a daughter lodge under the obedience of another Grand Lodge already exists, the assent of the confederated Grand Lodge is required. In case assent thereto is refused, the Grand Lodge League decides on the admissibility of the intended constitution.

To us the provision contained in this section appears somewhat peculiar. By it the eight Grand Lodges enter into a treaty to open their particular territory for joint occupancy, "provided it is not contrary to the laws of the country." But as it is well known that in the territory occupied by five of the eight Grand Lodges it is a violation of the laws of the State for Grand Lodges outside thereof to constitute or affiliate lodges, it may well be asked where the *quid pro quo* for the other three comes in. It is clear that the territory of three of the Grand Lodges is open to the other five, but it is difficult to discover at what particular point mutuality makes its appearance. A ray of light thrown upon that point would be of interest to members of the Fraternity generally.

§ 6. The Grand Lodge League has the sole right to determine whether the German Grand Lodges shall enter into closer relations with non-German Grand Lodges, or whether those already existing shall be discontinued.

The German Grand Lodge League declares that the color of the skin as well as race are not impediments to the recognition of a Grand Lodge or lodge; that it will recognize every Grand Lodge and lodge as soon as it receives the necessary information in regard to their constitution and principles, and proper moral guarantees in relation to their successful Masonic efficiency.

If inquiry is made whether the foregoing section of the Statutes is practically carried out by all the members of the league, it will be discovered that, as far as the question of race is concerned, it is not the case with three of the Grand Lodges belonging to the confederation, who neither initiate Jews nor accept them as members in their lodges.

The question extensively discussed by the Masons of Germany is the establishment of a *Home for Sisters.* A question of a similar character will come before the Fraternity of the State of New York, it is to be hoped, at no distant day. For that reason the plans submitted for the establishment of the *Home* in Germany, its support, etc., and the *pro et con* in the case are of interest to us. We may profit by the experience of our brethren in Germany, and for that reason we feel justified in devoting more space to the subject than we otherwise would.

The difficulty of uniting upon a plan to call the proposed institution into existence, and raise sufficient means for its support, seems to exceed all anticipations. Many propositions to carry the enterprise to a successful issue have been submitted, none of them, however, devising ways for the removal of the difficulties.

The funds collected seem scarcely sufficient, according to estimates made to purchase the ground and build a *Home* for the accommodation of twelve or fifteen sisters, and much disappointment is expressed on all sides that the amount contributed has not reached much larger proportions. The 369 lodges of Germany contributed 106,815 marks, equal to about $26,700.

From accounts lately received, it seems that the difficulties in the way of erecting a *Home for Sisters* by reason of insufficient means for that purpose, have lessened the prospect that the plan will be carried into execution. The idea of granting allowances of stated sums of money to widows and orphans of German brethren seems to be gaining favor.

THE FIVE INDEPENDENT LODGES OF GERMANY.

The following are the Statutes unanimously adopted:

Statutes of the voluntary union of the five independent lodges of Germany, *Adopted October* 14, 1883:

§ 1. The five independent lodges in Germany: *Minerva zu den drei Palmen*, Leipsic, constituted 1741 (423 members); *Archimedes zu den drei Reissbrettern*, Altenburg, constituted 1742 (265 members); *Balduin zur Linde*, Leipsic constituted 1776 (514 members); *Karl zum Rautenkranz*, Hildburghausen, constituted 1787 (57 members); *Archimedes zum ewigen Bunde*, Gera, constituted 1803 (189 members); from a lodge union under the title of *Freie Vereinigung der funf unabhangigen Logen*, for the purpose of jointly protecting their interest.

§ 2. Their principal object is the united representation of the five lodges near the German and non-German Grand Lodges and lodge unions.

§ 3. The Lodge Union does not receive lodges that have withdrawn from Grand Lodges and Lodge Unions, nor does it constitute new lodges.

§ 4. Representatives in the Lodge Diet are the Masters of the respective lodges and two delegates elected by each lodge. The Diet elects one of its members to preside at its meetings and carry into effect resolutions it adopts.

§ 5. To lodges located at a great distance it is exceptionally permitted to authorize, besides their Master, two M. M's from one of the other lodges to act as their representative for the time being.

§ 6. The two delegates are elected in June by the respective lodges for three years and furnished with certificates. They are re-eligible after three years.

§ 7. The presiding officer is also elected for three years and re-eligible at the expiration of his term.

§ 8. The result of the election is communicated to the Grand Master having charge of the business of the Grand Lodge League.

§ 9. The Lodge Diet assembles at least once in each year, but not later than March, after two weeks' previous notice, for the disposal of their joint business. The meetings take place in rotation at the seat of the respective lodges according to their age.

§ 10. In cases of importance or necessity the presiding officer is authorized to call extra sessions of the Lodge Diet. It is also his duty to call a session at the request of one of the five lodges.

§ 11. Minutes to be kept of the transactions of the Lodge Diet, which must be signed by the presiding officer and two members of the Diet, a copy of which is to be transmitted to the lodges of the Union.

§ 12. The presence of ten members is necessary to form a quorum.

§ 13. Resolutions are adopted and elections effected by a majority vote of the Lodge Diet. In case of a tie, the presiding officer has the casting vote, or the voting may be postponed, except in case of an election where he himself is a candidate, when the voting is to be continued until decided.

§ 14. Local laws, ritual and internal affairs of the respective lodges can never be acted upon, except when general organic laws of German Masonry are in question.

§ 15. A representative system of the Lodge Union with non-German Grand Lodges can only be introduced after the recognition of the latter by the Grand Lodge League of Germany.

§ 16. The five independent lodges enter into mutual representation by the appointment of representatives.

§ 17. Each of the five lodges is at liberty to withdraw at any time.

§ 18. To defray the expenses of attending the Lodge Diet and for other general purpose of interest to all, the respective lodges are assessed according to the number of members.

§ 19. The signing of these Statutes by the Master of the lodge admits the lodge to the Lodge Union.

M. W. William A. Brodie, Geneseo, Grand Master.

R. W. Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI, 1883.

We are always pleased to get the proceedings of our immediate western neighbor, knowing that there is *work* before us.

The sixty-third annual communication was held in St. Louis, October 9th. Two hundred and four lodges represented. There were also present *eleven* Past Grand Masters, together with the R. W. Representative of Illinois, Brother Martin Collins, P. S. G. Warden.

The Grand Master, Rev. and M. W. Charles C. Woods, D. D., opens his address with an exceedingly fraternal notice of M. W. Brother Thomas C. Ready, Past Grand Master, who died the preceding July. We were sufficiently acquainted with Bro. Ready to fully comprehend the high estimate entertained for him by the brethren of Missouri.

The Committee on Memoirs thus speak of him:

Personally and socially, Thomas C. Ready was amiable and winning. He made strong friendships, and bound his friends to him for life. He was gentle and genial in character and disposition, yet he was grounded in principle; had deep convictions, and a firm will to support them. If he erred, his error was sincere; his judgment was open to argument, and he was swift to make due acknowledgments, if he had been wrong. In differences of opinion, he was manly, and his manhood was before brotherhood, making the bond of the latter doubly strong.

The religious sentiment was an important element in Thomas C. Ready's culture, and it had a determining influence in shaping the course of his life. Here was another bond of rectitude, which tended to strengthen character and build the just and upright man.

Thomas C. Ready had all the nature, and many of the acquirements, which pointed him out, and qualified him, to become a useful member of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. He was zealous, conscientious, able. He performed every trust reposed in him with fidelity; did his appointed work with cheerfulness and alacrity; was awarded the highest office in the gift of the Masonic Order, and acquitted himself with honor.

What we chiefly wish to record is, that Thomas C. Ready was an honest man, which ideal is that characterized as the "noblest work of God." What more can Masonry, and all the other human institutions combined, produce? What better has any man ever been? What more can any man ever be? This man, who was our true fellow and brother, found the work he could best do, and did it to the best of his ability. His labor is finished.

Seven new lodges were established; one, Toltec Lodge, in the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico. This looks like the establishment of *Symbolic Masonry* in a country of rites of which the *lodge* knows nothing. Every Grand Lodge upon the continent will be glad to know that a Grand Body will ultimately make its appearance, that Masons can respect as legitimate.

The charter of one lodge was arrested, and one surrendered.

The Grand Master was troubled considerably with jurisdictional difficulties between lodges, but all were amicably adjusted. He relates a case, wherein a member of a lodge was taken ill within the jurisdiction of another. Upon a representation of the case, the home lodge directed that the patient be cared for at its expense. Subsequently some difficulty arose in the settlement of bills, and the Grand Master directed the latter to liquidate all liabilities. Attention is directed to the case, not only to commend the action of Bro. Woods, but to call attention to the proposition, that a lodge or other Masonic organizations, are not warranted in a *charitable* expenditure, in behalf of a lodge, with the expectation of remuneration, unless with positive authority for the disbursement.

The Grand Master calls attention to the propriety of establishing an "industrial home for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans." The committee of last year was continued, and a conference with other associations of Masons will be had.

His visitations were as gratifying to his constituents as to himself. Both himself and Mrs. Woods were the recipients of tangible evidences of good will. The brethren of Kansas City "did it."

He recommended the creation of life memberships to those who have continued membership in the same lodge for a period of from twenty to thirty years. The Grand Lodge approved the suggestions. In our jurisdiction it is quite customary for lodges, Chapters and Commanderies, to release members of dues, who have contributed to their treasuries for twenty years. We think the plan a good one.

We now turn back to remarks of Brother Woods, at the conclusion of his notice of visitations. He says:

The wonderful prosperity which we now enjoy, and which, under my eyes, has increased every day, would be still more wonderful if we could only secure a greater loyalty to the principles of our Institution. It is manifest that our popularity is increasing constantly; and, if we could only correct the irregularities of weaker brethren, and teach all to restrain their passions "within due bounds," the success of the past would be as nothing compared to the larger results of the future. But we have been greatly injured by unworthy and unclean men. We may expect this if our great Masonic lights shine dimly—if our Grand Officers are intemperate in word or act there is little hope that lesser men will be clean and pure. The stream will not rise above its source, and Masonry will not reform and bless the world, unless it can reform its teachers. I myself have seen unworthy con-

duct among our Grand Officers, and have heard most unbecoming language from the Grand East. Let no man say that this is simply the cant of denominationalism or the fanaticism of a priest. I scorn the charge; I defy any man to show when I have ever, in the lodge-room, spoken from any other standpoint than that of a Master Mason. I only point to the "law and testimony," as held by you, while I say, as I have often said, such things *ought* not, *must* not be. No "irreligious libertine" *can* be a Mason. He may take the obligations but he is false to his vows, and the Shibboleth he whispers may admit him to the lodge-room here but not to the society of the pure or the everlasting refreshment of the Grand Lodge above.

I fear that the law with reference to un-Masonic conduct, and even gross immorality, is ignored in many cases. The resolution passed by the last Grand Lodge, making the keeping of a saloon a Masonic offense, has had but little, if any effect. The Grand Lodge should utter itself upon this point as never before, and, through its District Deputy Grand Masters, should insist upon an observance of the moral law in every respect, and especially should it demand that its edicts be carried out. Let such men be selected for District Deputy Grand Masters as will magnify their office and faithfully report such irregularities as they cannot control, and then if the Grand Master has force and firmness, the law will be obeyed.

There is too much of a disposition to ignore the only foundation upon which the Institution can securely and profitably rest. The chief corner-stone of the Fraternity is the law of our civilization—that law which secures to our race immunity from barbarism; and when it is set at naught by a Mason, he has not only impaired his usefulness as a citizen, but has struck an unfeeling blow at the Institution which he has voluntarily assumed to conserve and protect. Many weak brethren unfortunately misconceive their truest relations to the world. It is imagined that morals are the peculiar offspring of the church, by which alone they are to be propogated and enforced; and that, until relation therewith is established, men are not particularly bound to respect the only rule of life that can by any possibility dignify the race, and place it beyond the domain of barbarism.

It can with much propriety be asked, why such thoughts engage the attention of Masons? In the first instance, and because the "broad mantle" of Masonic charity has been converted into a species of sentimentalism. Many Masons have been falsely educated in the opinion that sympathy for the persistent wrong-doer is the grand feature of a charitable disposition, and that such disposition rightfully towers above an inclination to make the Institution an element in civilization and personal manhood. In the second place, this class of tuition comes, in great measure, of a cowardly indisposition to compel submission to law, both by Grand officers and officers of lodges; else of corruption *in places* that estops inquiry into the character of others. It is a burning, blistering, reproach upon Masonry, that Grand Masters are compelled to notice the unwelcome truth, that lodges are in existence that do not reflect any credit upon the Fraternity. Why is this permitted? Why are such organizations allowed to reflect their baneful influences upon society? Why is it that Grand Masters tolerate an aggregation of impurity, and in the *name* of an institution that calls upon God to witness the integrity of its purposes? What is to be thought of a lodge, or Grand Lodge, that permits a wretched, defiled image of his Creator to appear in either, clad in the insignia of office, or wearing vestments that not only convey an enhanced picture of his own deformity, but an untruthful impression on the minds of the uninformed of the value we place upon our professions? A better day is dawning. It

can be truthfully said of Illinois, that its Masons are more jealous of its fair fame than ever; and it will be long years hence when a person soaked in rum and kindred vice, will find official footing in our Grand or constituent bodies. Keep watchful care as to whom shall represent you before the world, brethren. You may not always succeed, it is true, but constant supervision, plain speech and act, are certain to hold those in check who are so often glad to *misrepresent* you before the world.

The report of the Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. Vinell, P. G. M., is a carefully prepared paper; and we were glad to notice that the Grand Master so far appreciated the work of this faithful officer as to gracefully compliment him for his efficiency.

The report of the Committee on Grievances is a clear and scholarly statement of each case—ten. Technical objections, interposed by attorneys, and intended to cloud truth, or keep it out of sight, were ignored. Entirely correct.

Right Worshipful Bro. Allan McDowell exemplified rituals.

R. W. Bro. Martin Collins, President of the Masonic Board of Relief, presented the following:

The undersigned, President of the St. Louis Masonic Board of Relief, presents for your consideration the following facts: On Saturday last a diploma, purporting to be that of a brother from England, was presented to me, with the statement that he was sick at the St. Luke's Hospital, upon which I appointed a committee to examine him and find out his status as a Mason. The committee reported on Monday that he was too delirious to be examined, and was expected to die every moment. This morning the W. M. of Polar Star Lodge informed me that he had appointed a committee, who examined and found the sick brother to be a Master Mason, which I held was an unauthorized proceeding, and refused to bury the brother, who had since died, on the following ground: That I had not lawful Masonic information that he was a Master Mason in good standing. Will you sustain my decision?

A special committee reported:

Your committee, to whom was referred the memorial of R. W. Bro. Martin Collins, Chairman of the St. Louis Masonic Board of Relief, would Fraternally report that the law is well settled that no brother is entitled to Masonic burial unless he be a Master Mason in *good standing*. A diploma is only evidence that a brother has been made a Master Mason, and is in good standing at its date, but is no evidence of his standing thereafter. Bro. Collins having been on as Chairman of the Board of Relief to bury a strange brother, it was his prerogative to demand satisfactory evidence that he was in *good standing*, before granting the request, and to determine the character of the evidence which would satisfy his mind of that fact; and, in the absence of such satisfactory proof, he had the right to refuse burial.

We think both Bro. Collins and the committee rather technical. If the report of the committee from Polar Star Lodge, appointed by the Master for the purpose, was not a lawful avouchment, under the circumstances, it is impossible for us to determine from what other source "lawful information" could come as to the sick man's *Masonic* status. It is true, that the examination did not impose any obligation upon the Board to relieve the brother, but it can not be said that such investigation was "an unauthorized proceeding;" because this same examination would have admitted (in absence of objection) the brother to Polar Star Lodge, in case of application for visitation.

There is another question involved in the reply of the committee to which attention is directed. The committee says, that "the law is well settled that no brother is *entitled* to Masonic burial unless he be a Master Mason in *good standing*." First italics ours. If this phraseology intends to convey the idea that the "law" invests a Mason with a *legal demand* for relief, either in life or death, then we dissent. Much attention was given to this topic last year.

We make a sensible quotation from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

> Lodge dues are practically, under the present constitution of lodges and Grand Lodges, necessary to support a system of lodge organization. That is all. The Grand Lodge does not fix by law or suggest by recommendation the amount of annual dues which each member shall pay to his lodge. It is simply supposed that dues are necessary for maintenance. This financial regulation is left solely to the lodge itself. If a lodge can sustain itself without exacting dues from its members, why not? A lodge is a family belonging to a larger community, to which it is tributary. This is its financial relation to the Grand Lodge. If a lodge can afford to do so, it may exempt all its members from dues, so long as it fulfills its obligations to the Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of which it works.
>
> We therefore hold it to be competent for any lodge in our jurisdiction to exempt any member or number of members from lodge dues by making them life-members, at its own discretion. The life-member so elected remains an active member of the lodge, and the lodge must pay for its life-members all Grand Lodge dues, as it is required to do for other active members on its roll. This regulation would meet the spirit of the Grand Master's suggestion of a veteran corps.

It is a law of the jurisdiction, that in the formation of new lodges the concurrence of two-thirds of lodges in interest must be obtained. Aside from this, the law contemplates an examination of proposed officers, as to efficiency, by all lodges uniting in the recommendation. To avoid the cumbersome character of the regulation, it was determined that the D. D. G. M., of such concurrent jurisdictions, "shall call all the lodges in interest to meet with the examining lodge, that may be selected, stating the purpose of the call." Here a thought suggests itself respecting a similar law of Illinois. It is here held, that a waiver of jurisdiction, asked of a lodge of concurrent jurisdiction, must have the assent of each lodge in interest. Would it not be advisable so to change this regulation that a notice to each lodge, advising of the application and of the time and place where it would be considered, so that it would be possible not only to comply with the law but to treat such requests with reasonable respect? Will not some of our Grand Lodge legislators give this matter attention?

The Committee on Jurisprudence also reported, that "a member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and remains under such suspension for over three years, and then pays up his back indebtedness, and applies to his lodge for re-instatement, which request is refused by his lodge, under our law remains a suspended Mason." Except as to limitation mentioned, the law of Illinois permits a lodge to receive dues of a suspended Mason, and then decline to grant him that for which he has paid his money. This is all wrong—dishonest, as we think. It is a clear contract, by fair, reasonable implication, that when a suspended member pays the amount for which the penalty was imposed, he is to be restored to fellowship. How many would liquidate such a claim upon any other condition or understanding?

We now come to the report on correspondence, by our valued friend and brother, Past Grand Master, John D. Vinci. It is a lively production, abounding in thoughts and suggestions that can only come from a Mason who is in unqualified affinity with the great axioms embraced within the mystic circle. Bro. Vinci is an able, sturdy defender of the truth, and we therefore congratulate the right-thinking brethren of Missouri that they have a fearless and cultured representative. In matters of jurisprudence, we must dissent from some of his conclusions; but in things appertaining to the "weightier matters of the law," there is entire harmony of sentiment.

In his review of Alabama, he objects to the regulation that permits a ballot for advancement at a special communication; and states the law of Missouri, that ballotings and examinations can only take place at stated meetings. The law of Illinois provides for a single ballot for all degrees. This, since 1874. It further provides, that the ballot must take place at a regular communication; but examinations and conferring degrees are permissable at specials; except, of course, in the presence of objections. Our law rests in the opinion that the initiate is a member of the fraternal family; and that, as such, an *unexplained objection* should not be permitted to bar his progress.

Discussing a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Alabama, looking to the establishment of a Masonic Orphans' Home, he notices the grand work of our Kentucky brethren, and says:

> Let no one misunderstand the drift of our thought and decry our purpose. We say nothing against Masonic Temples and Halls and demonstrations; but we do say, and maintain, that it is high time that *something else* was being done; something to prove that Masonry means more than *outward* show. Since Masonry ceased to be "operative" and became "speculative," the material phases and characteristics should give place to moral and intellectual attributes. Being no longer builders in wood and stone, our *works* must have reference to the welfare of humanity in another and higher sphere; physical comfort, mental improvement and moral elevation must be the trinity of objects, embraced in the wide-reaching purposes of SPECULATIVE Masonry. If not these, what have we in view? The *operative* art has been abandoned; the name and symbols of said art are retained, by which to teach moral lessons, and to work in the realm of usefulness. If we *work not* in said realm, our professions are vain, if not worse, and we "become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." Our public parades, Temples, Halls, Addresses, Triennial Shows and Grand Encampments attract attention, excite wonder and create expectations. Where is the *good* of such things? say the thoughtful. In this triennial year, thousands of Templars will traverse the continent on a "*pilgrimage*" to San Francisco. Unlike the ancient Templar when on "pilgrimage" with sandals, staff and scrip, the moving columns of "Valiant" Knights will march towards sunset with gorgeous appointments. The "weary pilgrim, traveling from afar," will rest and *refresh* himself in a palace car on the way, or in the "Palace Hotel," when his pilgrimage ends on the Pacific slope.

Bro. Vinci objects to the second trial for the same offense, and quotes the legal dictum, that an accused party "should not be twice vexed with the same contention." See Minnesota.

We ask attention to the following:

> Yes, Bro. Wheeler, these "vices," of profanity and drunkenness, *are* un-Masonic and ungentlemanly. These are "vices" of such a monstrous nature, and so forbidding and repulsive to the Masonic conscience, that they should be made to cease, or those who are thus vicious should go

where their "vices" are appreciated Vice benefits no one, but injures and degrades all who are under its dominion. Then it has no place in Masonry, nor should they have who indulge it. There is no excuse for the indulgence of vice among Masons, because they *know* better, having been *taught* better. The Masonic family is no place for such. If, as Bro. Wheeler says, drunkenness and profanity are vices both *un-Masonic* and *ungentlemanly*, then it must follow that those who fall into this classification are *not* Masons and *not* gentlemen. So be it. They make their own *character* and must not object to the classification. Every man with fixed character creates his own *level*. If the level is unworthy of his nature, and undesirable, let him change his life, or not complain at the place he occupies, and accept the verdict of his own finding. *Character* is *destiny*. It assigns every man to his own place. It is written that Judas went "to *his own* place." His *character* fitted him for *no other*. Men are the architects of their own character. Their character fits and destines them for a given level, or *place*, which is their *own place*, because of their own choice. Men must accept the results of their *own* choosings. A drunken or profane Mason must accept results consonant with his own doings, "for the *record* of his hands shall be done to him."

Illinois is largely noticed. Liberal quotations are made from the address of Past Grand Master Scott. Bro. Vincil gives particular attention to his views upon perpetual jurisdiction, and cites them in vindication of his own convictions upon the subject. He notices the acts of one of our recent Grand officers, and approves the disposition made of him. He also notices the presence, in Grand Lodge, of a distinguished Mason, M. W. Bro. Frederick Speed, P. G. M. of Mississippi.

The report of our Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Munn, comes in for a complimentary allusion. Brief mention is made of the oration by Bro. Owen Scott, and the report on correspondence by Bro. Brown.

Bro. Vincil is severely hostile to the so-called prerogatives of Grand Masters. As it seems to us, there is a great deal of unnecessary discussion over this matter. Webster defines the word thus: "An exclusive or peculiar privilege or right." None will deny that the Master of a lodge is invested with rights that are embraced in the common law of the Fraternity, and that are not laid down in written codes; the only difference between a Master and a Grand Master being, in the advanced range of authority by the latter. We shall have occasion to take up the subject before the close of the year; in the meantime, will remind those who talk so irreverently of "prerogatives" that the totality of Masonic law is not to be found in *written constitutions*.

In the matter between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of England, Bro. Vincil is correct in saying:

> The Grand Master treated at great length, and with marked ability, the object of jurisdiction, and clearly showed that England should remove the three dissenting and dissentient lodges in the city of MONTREAL. We have only to say, as said last year, that Quebec should withdraw all Masonic fellowship from said lodges. When this is done, appeal to all American Grand Lodges for non-recognition of the members of the Montreal lodges that still aver allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. This will cut them off and hedge them in so that they can be recognized nowhere on the continent. The views of the Grand Master on the question at issue are simply unanswerable. His address is an able paper and we regret that only nine years' service could be claimed from him. He is *needed* in the Grand East in Quebec Grand Lodge. We hope his successor may prove as able as Bro. Graham has been faithful and vigilant.

Here is a matter, from his review of Vermont, that we noticed last year:

The Grand Master relied on Chase, Mackey, Mitchell and Morris as authority. We may add that he is sustained by good, sound, custom, sense, and reason. The committee said: "We are of the opinion that the *business* of a Master Masons' lodge can legally be transacted by *three or more.*" So we believe, *provided* the word "*more*" means *seven*. If *less* than *seven*, we dissent, and join issue. The number necessary to *form* a lodge is *seven*. This the committee admitted. The number necessary to *continue* a lodge is also *seven*. This the committee also accepted as correct. Why did the committee admit the *necessity* of *seven to form* and to *perpetuate, or continue* a lodge? Because it is a CONSTITUTIONAL requirement. Then how can a number *less* than a *constitutional* one *do business?* We can't see it. If *three* Master Mason can *legally* transact *business*, where is the necessity for a *constitutional quorum*, or the number of seven in order to *form* a lodge? Why not charter a lodge with *three* members? Again, as the *law* requires *seven* members as necessary to *form, to open* and to *continue* a lodge, is not that number a *corporate* number? Then why not make the number necessary to do *business*, the same as the *corporate* number? Can a *corporation*, chartered with a *specific* number, essential to its existence, operate with a *less* number? If *three* may transact business, then the *corporate or chartered* number—*seven*—might be reduced *below* the figure required by law, and still the business would be legal according to the committee. But the committee admitted that the corporate number, *seven*, was necessary to *continue* the *existence* of the lodge. Yet a *less* number than seven do what the *seven* members were required to do. If that committee did not contradict itself and the law, we are not competent to form an opinion of position and theories. We reaffirm the doctrine taught and promulgated in our "Edict," when Grand Master, in 1867, that a number *less* than the *chartered* body, cannot open it for *any* purpose. And as the *number* necessary to open, work and business, is the same as that to which the *charter* was granted, those who *open* the *chartered* body must be of the same *status* or character of those in the charter—namely—MASTER MASONS. We believe and teach that a lodge should always open on the *third* degree, because its *charter* was granted to Master Masons. The corporate and business control is *vested* in those to whom a *charter* is granted and their successors, viz., Master Masons. Therefore they should *open* the corporate body in its *chartered* character, and no *less number of members* should *open* than originally formed the lodge.

M. W. Lee A. Hall, St. Louis, Grand Master.

M. W. Rev. John D. Vincil, D. D., and P. G. M., St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

CANADA, 1883.

Grand Lodge met in the City of Ottawa, July 11. This was the twenty-eighth annual. Two special communications were previously held to place memorial stones of two religious edifices—the first presided over by the M. W. Grand Master, Daniel Spry, and the last, by R. W. Richard T. Walkem, Q. C., D. D. G. Master, as proxy for the Grand Master. Bro. Walkem delivered an appropriate address, from which an extract is here given:

The growth of Freemasonry in this Province since the establishment of our Grand Lodge in the year 1855, has been truly marvelous. At the first annual communication, which took place at Hamilton in the year 1856, twenty-four chartered lodges were represented, some of which are now

under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Some of the lodges now subject to our jurisdiction had not then, indeed, given in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge, but still the whole number of lodges within our present jurisdiction was comparatively small. In the year 1882 there were 350 chartered lodges subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada. We attribute our marvelous growth in numbers and influence to the gradually increasing intelligence of our people, to an appreciation by the public of our work and objects, and to the attractions which our principles offer to cultivated minds.

Lodges were largely represented at the annual communication. Several distinguished Masons were also present, including M. W. Bro. R. E. Johnson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; M. W. Bros. John H. Graham, George O. Tyler and W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Past Grand Masters of the same jurisdiction.

The address of Grand Master Spry has been read with pleasure. He notices, elaborately and fraternally, the loss to the Fraternity in the death of Past Grand Master, M. W. Bro. William Benjamin Simpson, known to the writer in his youth. He was made a Mason in Sussex Lodge, located in Brookville, not many miles from our boyhood residence, of a few years, in the Dominion. He entered Masonic life in 1853, and became so much interested in the welfare of the Craft, that he became an important factor in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1864 he was made Grand Master, and died the 3d day of June, 1883, respected, loved as a Mason, and honored as a citizen for the purity of his personal character.

The Grand Lodge also suffered a severe loss in the death of R. W. Bro. Henry Turner, representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Master alluded to an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, which had been prepared and presented.

Four new lodges had been established by dispensation, and four applications for the same purpose declined. There is a general tendency to be conservative in this matter; and it is to be hoped that the Grand Lodge will second the good judgment of Brother Spry and his successors.

The Grand Master recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, the so-called Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Peru, Spain and Mexico. Of the three latter we know nothing; except, that all the light in our possession leads to the belief that the "Grand Lodge of Peru," is a legitimate organization. It is a profound surprise, however, that a Mason of so much acumen as Brother Spry, should recommend that fraternal fellowship be extended to New South Wales, in the presence of a violation of a law of organization as old as representative institutions, and in the face of usage (or common law) co-existent with the Masonry of our Continent. The position of Bro. Spry is, if possible, more objectionable than that of those who assume that one dissenting lodge can bar the organization of a Grand Body, though ninety-nine of the same territorial jurisdiction desire to perfect it. Either are absolutisms entirely incompatible with the genius and conservative character of the Fraternity, and should not be tolerated. Will not the Committee on General

Purposes give this matter serious attention before making their report? See our review of Missouri of last year. We also ask the same committee, in applications for recognitions of Grand Lodges, to be fully satisfied that such organizations are made up of *Symbolic Craft lodges*, duly authorized by an independent sovereign Grand Lodge, and that they are not the creations of Masonic sodalities *without remote* authority in the premises.

The following will be of interest:

On the 25th of August last I was informed that St. George Lodge, No. 440, Registry of England, had initiated into Freemasonry a Mr. George W. Hogarth, a resident of the city of Toronto, who had been balloted for and rejected by Doric Lodge, No. 316, Toronto. As such action is clearly a violation of the jurisdictional rights of this Grand Lodge, I directed the Grand Secretary to bring the subject under the notice of the Grand Master of United Grand Lodge of England. He accordingly forwarded the following letter:

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA,
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HAMILTON, Ont., 9th Oct., 1882.

To the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, Representative of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Canada, near the Grand Lodge of England:

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: I am directed by the M. W. the Grand Master to request you to bring under the notice of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England the action of St. George's Lodge, No. 440, E. R., Montreal, in invading the territory of this Grand Lodge by initiating into Masonry Mr. George W. Hogarth, a resident of the city of Toronto. Mr. Hogarth has been in the employ of the Northwestern Telegraph Company and the Montreal Telegraph Company during the past ten years, and has resided during that period in the city of Toronto, and he is not now, and has not been at any time, a resident of Montreal.

I inclose a certified extract from the minutes of Doric Lodge, No. 316, Toronto, showing that Mr. Hogarth was proposed on the 31st December, 1881, and was rejected on the 18th January, 1882.

Your early attention to this matter is respectfully requested.

I am, my Lord, yours faithfully and fraternally,
J. J. MASON, G. Secretary.

In answer to which the following letter has been received:

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND,
FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LONDON, W. C., 6th November, 1882.

R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Canada:

R. W. SIR AND BROTHER: Lord De Tabley has transmitted to me your letter of the 9th October, in which you convey a protest of the M. W. the Grand Master of Canada against an alleged "Invasion of Territory" of that Grand Lodge on the part of the English Lodge, No. 440, Montreal, by their initiating a gentleman, acknowledged to have been many years in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company, but stated to be residing in Toronto, and who had recently been blackballed in a lodge in that town.

Having laid this protest before the M. W. the Grand Master of England, I am commanded, in reply, to remark that it is not easy to understand how the expression "Invasion of Territory" can be applied to a case where a person leaves the jurisdiction of the protesting Grand Lodge and entering that of another, is initiated therein. It would obviously be inconvenient and impracticable for such a course to be declared against Masonic law, as it would be clearly impossible to lay down where to draw the line. For example, supposing the person in question, instead of going to Mon-

treal had proceeded to England, Ireland or Scotland, for a time, could it be asserted that he could not be made a Mason in those countries? There is certainly no Masonic regulation on this side of the water forbidding it

I am further to point out that it does not in any way appear that the Montreal lodge was at all aware that their candidate had been black-balled in a Canadian lodge, as stated in your inclosure, and consequently no blame can be attached to Lodge 440 on that account.

The M. W. the Grand Master of England therefore, considering these facts, can only regret that he is unable to coincide with the view taken by the M. W. the Grand Master of Canada on the matter in question.

I remain, R. W. Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE, Colonel,
G. S. of England.

The unsatisfactory nature of this reply did not lead to the hope that anything could be gained by further correspondence, and decisive action is evidently required to maintain the dignity and uphold the sovereign rights of this Grand Lodge. If we accept this letter as a declaration of the Masonic principles which guide the Grand Lodge of England, it is clear that they virtually deny the right of this Grand Lodge to exercise exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within and over our own territory. The three English lodges in Montreal are not now within our jurisdiction, and whatever privileges they possessed under the terms of recognition accepted by the Grand Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England, these privileges ceased the moment the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, and there is now no justification for this unwarranted violation of our territory. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in his official communication says, "that it is not easy to understand how the expression '*Invasion of territory*' can be applied to a case where a person leaves the jurisdiction of the protesting Grand Lodge and entering that of another is initiated therein." I can not see any difficulty in understanding that the term "Invasion of territory" is correctly applied to a case where members of a lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England make an attack on the rights of another Grand Lodge by entering its territory and securing the rejected material of one of its lodges, take the person thus willingly captured within the territory of another Grand Lodge and there make him a Mason. Not only is this an invasion of the territory of Grand Lodge, but it is also an injustice to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in making use of its territory to inflict an injury upon a Grand Lodge with which it is on terms of peace and harmony. If this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodges of British America and the United States, allow the doctrine as laid down by the Grand Secretary of England to pass unchallenged, then it may be questioned whether the Masonic Grand Lodges on this continent do possess the powers, rights and prerogatives which heretofore they supposed they enjoyed. Brethren of Grand Lodge, are you prepared to allow residents of this Province to be made Masons outside of your jurisdiction without your consent? I trust not. When this matter was brought under my notice I proposed dealing with it at once, but after further consideration decided to leave to the Grand Lodge the settlement of so important a subject. I may say, however, that I am of opinion that there will be no permanent peace or harmony in Masonry in Canada until all lodges now holding warrants from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain have given their allegiance to the Grand Lodges of that part of the Dominion in which they are situate.

The Committee on Grand Masters Address report:

The correspondence of the M. W. the Grand Master with the Grand Lodge of England on the subject of the initiation of Mr. George W. Hogarth by St. George's Lodge, No. 440, in the city of Montreal, deals with a question of vital importance which, unless satisfactorily settled, is calculated to lead to serious complications.

The M. W. the Grand Master, in reference to this important subject of jurisdiction, asks nothing in our behalf which we are not ready to accede, and, indeed, have not already conceded to others. We have disclaimed the right to initiate any person who has not acquired, by residence for one year, a dimit within our jurisdiction, and we are entitled to ask in return a corresponding course of conduct on the part of foreign Grand Lodges.

The consequences must otherwise be disastrous to the true interests of Masonry by the admission within its ranks of unworthy persons, who, despairing of initiation within the jurisdiction in which they reside, will seek for, and obtain, initiation in a foreign lodge.

Until a convention on this subject is arrived at, the Board are of opinion that we should refuse to give the status and privileges of a Mason to a man thus introduced into the order.

This was received. We now have the whole question from a Canadian standpoint.

In the first place, it was a gross error of our Canada brethren in assuming that the Grand Lodge of England had any authority within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Unintentional, though it probably was, the appeal to that body was a tacit admission of sovereignty that is not justified by the common law of the Fraternity of America. In the second place, the Grand Lodge of England, and some other European Grand Jurisdictions, together with a number of Grand Lodges of this country, do not recognize perpetual claim to rejected candidates. If the first had just title to sovereignty within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, she could justify her course, in the matter complained of, by *virtue of her law*, and the Grand Lodge of Canada would be estopped of just accusation; but being without any right of jurisdiction therein, the only course to be pursued by the latter is to declare St. George's Lodge a clandestine body, at the same time prohibiting the Masons of its obedience from having Masonic intercourse therewith, or with its members. In the third place, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has erred, and continues to err, in not severing all fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of England for its indefensible course in establishing lodges within its jurisdiction, and in defiance of *its own law*, as clearly set forth in its late demand upon the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, that it withdraw authority for a lodge that it had authorized within the territory of the Province of Gibraltar, and *unoccupied* by a Grand Body. We had reason to suppose that, after this formal enunciation by the Mother Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodges of the English Provinces of this country would not for a moment hesitate to assert their rights and dignities. How long will the brethren of Quebec submit to indignity? Do they not owe it to Masons of America to throw off the sentimentalism that has hitherto permitted a gross wrong to exist? The Grand Lodge of Quebec is the Masonic peer not only of the Grand Lodge of England, but of every and any Grand Lodge of the world. Occupying this position, it is her plain duty to maintain her dignity at *every* hazard. The Grand Lodges of the Continent will only be too glad to come to her assistance.

The Grand Master notices the liberality of R. W. J. Ross Robertson, who has provided a convalescent home for sick children. A noble charity.

The reports of D. D. G. Masters show reasonable prosperity. Some complaints are made, but as a rule lodges are fairly active, and interested in the concerns of the Craft.

It was determined by Grand Lodge to dispense with personal sureties on the bonds of some of its financial officers, and require security from the "Guarantee Association."

A large sum was appropriated for charity, but we are too busy to foot up the figures.

In the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules for Masonic trials, we find a clause to which the attention of Bro. Drummond, Maine, is directed. It is what he calls a "dodge:"

In every case where a flagrant offense shall be committed by any Mason present while the lodge is at labor, the foregoing rules requiring notice and delay may be dispensed with, and the Master may order the offending brother to show cause *instanter* why he should not be punished, and may in his discretion proceed, or permit the lodge to proceed, to trial and suspension.

Past Grand Master, Bro. Moffat, was presented with the regalia of his rank. The occasion appeared to have been in every way enjoyable.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, Barrie, Grand Master.

R. W. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

OHIO, 1883.

The Grand Lodge met at Columbus, October 16, 1883. The Grand Representative of Illinois was not present.

The Grand Master, Charles C. Kiefer, announced the death of Bro. Henry E. O'Hagen, a State Senator, and elsewhere the Grand Secretary records the decease of Bro. Thomas Jeff. Larsh, a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1850, and of Bro. Cornelius Moore, editor and publisher for thirty years of the *Masonic Review*.

The Grand Master reports four dispensations for new lodges, and the surrender of one which had been continued one year before. In a case reported where complaints affecting the standing of a lodge required the visit of a special deputy, that functionary reported that the trouble was financial and to be traced to the want of energy and activity of the Secretary in collecting the dues of the lodge. How many other lodges that are shinning through a harassed existence, financially, might trace their straitened circumstances to the inefficiency of collecting officers who don't collect. Golden Rule Lodge was found not to fit its name; at all events it had become a stench in the nostrils of all good men, and was permitted to surrender its charter. A queer case is reported of a "minister of the gospel," who, if not a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing, was at least an ass in a lamb-skin. Presenting a dimit from a lodge at Muncie, Indiana, of which he represented himself to be a Past Master, he affiliated with an Ohio lodge, and was elected Master. Some circumstance aroused suspicion. A close examination of the dimit showed that the date had been changed from 1871 to 1881, and inquiry developed the fact that he had never sustained any official relation to the Muncie lodge. He then claimed that there had been a mistake, and that he was a Past Master of a lodge in Quincy, Illinois; but on running this statement down it was found that no such person had ever belonged to the Fraternity there. Deposition from office and expulsion from Masonry followed.

In confirming certain decisions of the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge, under the lead of the Committee on Jurisprudence, reiterated its former conclusions, that it is the duty of Masons to obey the laws of the State; that any disobedience of the laws is a Masonic offence; that no exception could be made in this regard in favor of those violating the liquor laws, and that a person engaged in the habitual violation of those or any other laws should not be introduced into the Masonic family. In concluding the subject, the committee say:

"In announcing this decision we do not mean to assert that the selling of intoxicating liquors is in itself necessarily a Masonic offence, but we do declare that the selling of intoxicating liquors, *in violation of law*, is an offence against Masonry which must be condemned."

The committee is certainly occupying conservative ground, when they say that habitual violators of the law should not be introduced into the Masonic family; but we would teach every brother to relentlessly use the black ball against all keepers of tippling shops, whether licensed or unlicensed. The landmarks require that candidates for Masonry shall be "of good report." This certainly includes the requirement that the business whereby a candidate obtains a livelihood shall be of a reputable character; and manifestly the common judgment of that portion of the community whose good opinion we value, does not include in this catagory those callings which pander either to the passions or the brutalizing appetites of mankind.

In answer to the question whether a brother who has failed in business, been legally discharged of his indebtedness through proceedings in bankruptcy, and afterwards becomes abundantly able, can be subjected to lodge discipline for refusing to pay a brother Master Mason a debt which he owed to him prior to his failure, the committee, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, say:

"Of the justice or policy of a bankrupt law and of its provision discharging debtors from liability, after distribution of their estate by the bankrupt court, the nation through its representatives in Congress will judge, and with their judgment it is our duty as Masons to rest content. As Masons we must obey the laws of the country in which we reside. In the face of such a declaration it would indeed be presenting a novel spectacle inconsistant with such declaration to require or permit a subordinate lodge to punish a brother for invoking the protection of the law. As citizens we may and do criticise the laws and policy of government and disseminate our individual opinions as free citizens may and should do; but as Masons we will engage in no political or partisan discussions, but accept, obey, and enforce the laws as they are, and this we should do without expressing hostility to particular laws or engaging in political or partisan discussion. We must therefore remit the brother to his own conscience for direction, expressing the hope that he and all Masons will discharge every obligation which honesty, honor, and good citizenship impose."

The Grand Lodge granted five charters and one dispensation; recognized the Grand Lodge of Arizona, and postponed action on the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Victoria (Australia), for one year; fixed upon Columbus as its next place of meeting; refused, on the ground that they were of a good and wholesome nature, to rescind resolutions adopted in 1868, prohibiting the use of lodge-rooms to bodies of the Order of the Eastern Star; decided that while the Grand Lodge is on wheels it is inexpedient to attempt to establish a Grand Masonic Library; and, referring the case of a defaulting Past Grand Master to the Grand Master, requested that officer in case of failure to secure a satisfactory settlement, to request the Grand Secretary to summon the offender for trial by the Grand Lodge. Joseph M. Goodspeed, of Athens, was elected Grand Master; John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, re-elected Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro R. E. Richards, who as usual gives abundant evidence of carrying his sovereignty under his own hat. Illinois gets a two-page notice, Grand Master Scott's address, and Bro. Brown's report coming in for complimentary mention. The latter having remarked that our Ohio brother was "inclined to that species of free-thinking which Freemasonry forbids," Bro. Richards rejoins:

"Not at all, Bro. Brown. Masonry requires a belief in the existence of an ever-living and true God, but does not require that its votaries shall view it through other than their own eyes. It prescribes no particular form of belief, only that universal belief in the great I AM, to which all true

men can subscribe. The question of divine authorship of the Bible is left to each individual conscience, and Masonry does not forbid me nor you, nor any other brother, the exercise of that reason with which the human mind has been so richly endowed."

With Bro. Brown, he questions the propriety of the Massachusetts departure, and asks, "What business has the 'Blue' to recognize as Masonry anything but its own degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason?"

In his review of Massachusetts, he says of the same subject:

"We hold that any attempt in any legitimate Masonic body to fight the numberless Rites that are being peddled throughout the country, amounts simply to an advertisement, and is a quasi recognition of the fact that there is something in them. What has York Masonry to fear? Let them alone severely is our advice, and they will eventually die out for want of support. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts belittles herself in noticing them into prominence, and we are surprised greatly at the course she is taking. We repeat again, and again, let them alone and they will soon cease from troubling."

The advice of our guileless brother is well intended, but unfortunately it is directed to the wrong party. He should have advised the Grand Lodge to ask of the power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, permission to let them alone. Or, better yet—and it is what we should expect of him if he thoroughly understood the true inwardness of the situation in Massachusetts—he should advise the rank and file of the Masons of that Commonwealth to reconstruct the *personnel* of the government of their Grand Lodge, until it would no longer be possible for one of the rival Scottish Rite oligarchies to degrade it to the role of registrar of its decrees.

"Oh! ma," exclaimed a little girl as she espied a sewing machine in a shop window, which appeared to be kept in motion by a puppet attached to the handle of the wheel, but which was in reality run by steam or by unseen clockwork, "look at the little man turning the wheel." "No, my dear," said the mother, "it is the wheel that turns the little man."

It is the wheel of "high" degreeism that turns the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the humiliation of the body whose hands are tied to the crank is not lessened by the delusion that it is turning the wheel; not lessened, in other words, by the fact that in legislating upon a subject of which it could have no official knowledge, a majority of its members who had no individual knowledge of it, could be wheedled by specious arguments into the belief that the very act by which it practically abdicated its rightful responsibilities, as the sole conservator of Masonry within its territorial jurisdiction, was in reality an affirmation of its individual sovereignty. Doubtless Bro. Richards found in reading the report of Bro. Charles Levi Woodbury to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at its quarterly communication of June 13, 1883, that it did not require one to be able to read between the lines in order to determine in whose interest the dog was being waggled. He will also be able to judge whether in characterizing as specious the arguments by which that legislation was secured, chiefly embraced in a report from the same pen, we did violence to the probabilities.

This later report was on a pending amendment to the constitutions, making more explicit the penal section of the original amendment by which not only had certain so-called degrees other than those worked by the lodges been recognized as Masonic, but the question of who among several claimants had the right to confer them, had been adjudicated. That twenty-three pages of the proceedings should only suffice for a report designed simply to show the desirableness of perspicuity in stating the law relative to punishment for offenses already defined, is calculated to fill one with admiration for the thoroughness of our Massachusetts brethren; but if he has followed the history of this particular matter with an intelligent appreciation of the influences behind it, he will not be surprised to find the report to consist in great part of a defence of the action by which the offence were defined.

Bro. Woodbury cites a long array of occurrences and parades them as precedents justifying the original action of the Grand Lodge, and then says:

"After these, which are but few of the hundreds of illustrations that might be arrayed, the clamorous assertion that no such power exists to pass on the Masonic pretensions of other bodies who, or whose members, seek intercourse with the brethren this Grand Lodge represents, or to restrain its Masons from intercourse with bodies which it holds to be clandestine, spurious, or hostile, comes either from deplorable ignorance of Freemasonry or from a desire to deceive unwary Masons and debauch their integrity."

These "illustrations" are reproduced by Bro. Gurney elsewhere in this report. (*See Connecticut.*) Let us see what they illustrate. There are about forty of them, and they consist chiefly of the action of Grand Lodges on the claims of other bodies to recognition as governing authorities in Symbolic Masonry within their respective territories.

Eighteen citations are made from the history of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and in every instance the action hinged upon the right of certain claimants to administer the three degrees of Masonry, a subject which nobody asserts, clamorously or otherwise, to be outside of the proper sphere of Grand Lodge action. Who is it that evinces a desire "to deceive unwary Masons and debauch their integrity," when the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, the temporary refusal to recognize the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and the continued refusal to recognize the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, (all cases involving the sole question of the regularity of their occupancy of their respective territories, for the administration, in bodies of their own creating, of admittedly genuine Masonry,) are cited as precedents touching in the remotest degree the question of the right of the Grand Lodge so recognizing or refusing, to foist upon the Fraternity, as a part of Masonry, rites and ceremonies unknown to the system which it practices, administered within its territory by bodies which it has not created, of whose rituals it knows nothing, and whose legislation it does not supervise?

The better to see what they illustrate, let us reproduce here some of the eighteen illustrations above referred to:

"Massachusetts recognized the authority of the Louisiana Grand Lodge in the denunciation of the spurious Scottish Masonry of Foulhouze in that State, whom she expelled as un-Masonic from her lodges, whilst and when she recognized the Grand Consistory of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States over the Scottish Rite in that State, and in 1869 declared the Foulhouze Body 'a spurious and non-Masonic body, and that no person claiming to be made a Mason through its authority has any right to claim the fraternal privileges of Freemasonry.'"

"1865.—The Grand Orient of Portugal—Count de Paraty 33d degree—was officially recognized by the Grand Master."

"1869.—The Grand Lodge reviewed, and again declared the so-called 'Supreme Council of Louisiana, established by one Foulhouze in the territory of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States,' a spurious, non-Masonic body, and that no person claiming to be made a Mason through its authority has any right to claim the fraternal privileges of Freemasonry. The Supreme Councils of the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions had also declared this body 'spurious and imposters;' so also had the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

"*The Grand Orient of Spain*, whose Grand Master was Juan Antonio Perez, was denounced as illegitimate, and unrecognized by this Grand Lodge." "This Juan Antonio Perez is the head also of a so-called Supreme Council of Spain, which is unrecognized by the Northern and Southern Supreme Councils here."

These illustrate an attempt—well calculated to deceive unwary Masons—to make it appear that the action of the Grand Lodge did not hinge upon the question of jurisdiction over the three degrees, but had reference to the regularity of some, and the irregularity of other bodies claiming to have jurisdiction over certain other degrees which the Grand Lodge knows nothing about.

Take for instance the Louisiana case, in which it is said that Massachusetts recognized the authority of that Grand Lodge in the denunciation of the spurious Scottish Masonry of Foulhouze

in that State, "whilst and when she (Louisiana) recognized the Grand Consistory of the Southern Jurisdiction over the Scottish Rite in that State;" a subject to which he returns in order to say that the Supreme Councils of the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions had also declared this (Foulhouze) body spurious. Here the impression sought to be conveyed is, that the offence of the Foulhouze body lay in its being spurious from the standpoint of certain other Scottish Rite bodies in whose behalf the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had taken up the cudgels, with Massachusetts at her back. The truth is that neither Louisiana, nor Massachusetts and the other Grand Lodges of the country that sustained her authority in that matter, troubled themselves with the question whether the Grand Consistory of Louisiana (the Foulhouze body) was a lawful body under the jurisprudence of the Scottish Rite, or not; but when that Grand Consistory granted charters to rebellious lodges which attempted to secede from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, then all united in denouncing it as a spurious and non-Masonic body; and had either the Supreme Council of the Southern or of the Northern Jurisdiction been the offender, it would have been denounced in the same manner. It is true that in acting on this question, both in 1851 and 1869, wherever eminent Scottish Riters were on Grand Lodge committees, they injected into their reports some reference to the Louisiana Supreme Council being without authority in Scottish Rite Masonry, a fact that did not and could not affect the attitude of Grand Lodges towards it. This was thoroughly understood in Massachusetts. Charles W. Moore, writing on this Louisiana question in May, 1851, said:

"We deny that any Supreme Council in existence, either in this or any other country, has a lawful and proper right, under the ancient and only universally recognized constitutions and regulations of Freemasonry, to establish lodges of, or in any manner interfere with, the three primary and legitimate degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. On this point we make issue against all assumptions to the contrary, with a full understanding of the pretensions that have been urged in certain quarters, and of the grounds on which they are predicated. * * * * Each and every Grand Lodge in this country is invested with sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction over the geographical limits of the State or Territory within which it is located; and it must be protected in the full and ample enjoyment of this sovereignty, or disorder, insubordination and ruin to the entire system of Masonic government will inevitably follow as the consequence."

As a precedent justifying the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in recognizing as "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies" associations of Masons acting under charters which it does not grant, of whose ritual it knows nothing, and whose legislation it does not prescribe or supervise, Bro. Woodbury makes more of this Louisiana case than any other. He returns to it again and again, and in addition to what we have already quoted he has the following "illustration:"

"1858.—Louisiana Grand Lodge declared herself the governing power of Symbolic Masonry in that State; *recognized* the Grand Consistory of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the world, as a lawful Masonic body; *denounced* all who refused obedience within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and *expelled* all who adhered to Foulhouze's council, including their own Grand Secretary."

Let us see what kind of recognition it accorded to the Grand Consistory of the Supreme Council "whilst and when" these proceedings were going on. Its constitution contained the following provision, as quoted in the circular letter of the Grand Master, invoking the support of the Grand Lodges of the United States:

"It is constituted as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and in that capacity *recognizes nothing* but pure Ancient Freemasonry, consisting of the three Symbolic Degrees of Apprentice, Fellow-Craft and Master Mason, and is forbidden to tolerate any distinctions derogatory to the character in which it is constituted."

The italics are ours. It is scarcely necessary to add, in the light of the closing inhibitory clause, that it does not, like the Massachusetts constitutions, go on with a stultifying admission of forty or more additional *Masonic* degrees.

The "illustrations" quoted also illustrate the disposition of Bro. Woodbury to do just what we have said eminent Scotch Riters did when serving on Grand Lodge committees at the time of the rebellion in Louisiana, viz: to inject irrelevant matter into his report, as in his comment on Juan Antonio Perez, implying that the Northern and Southern Supreme Councils are in some sense co-ordinate bodies with Grand Lodges in the settlement of jurisdictional questions, so that the action of the latter is contingent upon the course of the former.

So also in citing the fact that the Grand Lodge of Scotland discountenanced and discredited lodges established in New Zealand by the Grand Orient of Egypt, which it did not recognize, he makes the parenthetical remark that the Grand Orient of Egypt dabbled in the Rite of Memphis, while he is aware that the denunciation of these lodges was not predicated on the Rite they dabbled in, but on the fact that they were established upon domain held to be Masonically open only to the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. They would have been denounced just as promptly if they had been established by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, or by a Grand Orient that never dabbled in any but the Scottish Rite.

Off the same piece is his statement that "the recognized Supreme Councils of the two jurisdictions of the United States, early in this century, decided to admit none into their rites who had not passed the degrees that are taught by this Grand Lodge, and in this jurisdiction and elsewhere have loyally abided by this standard test of Freemasonry for its ranks."

We grieve to say that, in this, as in the Egyptian illustration, the implication is calculated, if not designed, to deceive unwary Masons, and to debauch their intellectual, if not their moral integrity, inasmuch as that the same thing is just as true of all the bodies prohibited; just as true of the Rite of Memphis as of the Scottish Rite; just as true of all the half dozen Supreme Councils of the latter rite, each claiming to be the only original and genuine Jacobs, whether it be those that were not, or those that were, strong enough to conscript the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and use it as a forced contingent in the dynastic wars of their pinchbeck empire.

Bro. Woodbury is able to show by his illustrations that the same power that captured the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had previously captured the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and the Grand Commandery of Ohio, but in citing these instances we think he has not exhibited his usual wariness. If those bodies had been Grand Lodges their action would have had all the qualities of a precedent for the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for like it they recognize as Masonic bodies which they have not chartered, working degrees and rites of which they know nothing, and whose legislation they neither prescribe nor supervise. No law of Masonry, however, nor the constitution of any Grand Lodge—not even the amended Massachusetts constitutions—invests Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderies with authority to define Masonry, and hence their action lacks the first requisite of an authoritative precedent. But it is not for this reason that we think Bro. Woodbury unwary in citing it, because almost all his citations, and all of them that refer to the action of American Grand Lodges, lack in some essential particular the quality of precedents. It is for the reason that he thereby invites attention to a chain of circumstances well calculated to confirm the widespread opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was not taken in the interest of its lodges, but in the interest of bodies of quite another character and lineage.

Neither the Grand Chapter nor the Grand Commandery could have been acting in the interest of their constituent bodies, for the prohibited degrees are not built on those bodies, but on the lodge, the same foundation on which they themselves build; and moreover, neither the chapters nor commanderies had or have any rivals to vex them. The Holy Empire was alone disturbed by feuds, and to such claimants to its throne as could secure the recognition of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, would come the usufruct. It is significant that when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts became particularly solicitous about the welfare of its lodges, it simply copied the action of bodies that had no lodges to care for.

In all the citations of Bro Woodbury that refer to the action of Grand Lodges in this country, the only precedents that might have been held to justify the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in recognizing as Masonry anything outside of the degrees conferred in its lodges, were the

action of Pennsylvania in 1798, establishing a Grand Chapter, and the recognition by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, in 1849, of expulsions by the Grand Chapter for moral offenses, and holding them operative to the deprivation of the rights and privileges of Masonry. But these alleged precedents are no longer of value. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania long since rid itself of responsibility for the existence of a Grand Chapter; and neither in Maryland, Massachusetts, nor any other jurisdiction in this country, is the disciplinary action of the chapter held to affect the standing of a brother in his lodge.

Of the relations of Masonry in Great Britain with the rites and degrees superimposed upon it, Bro. Woodbury says:

"In England and Ireland Chapter Masonry has been and continues under the control of the Grand Lodge. At the union of 1813 the two Grand Lodges, ancients and moderns, both recognized the Royal Arch degree as a lawful part and completion of Masonry. They had both practiced it before. They also recognized *Templar* Masonry. Ireland recognizes the Scottish Rite directly; so, Mr. Hughan thinks, does England."

So much of this as refers to Ireland, may be accepted without qualification; we fear that all the rest must be relegated to the limbo of half-truths calculated to deceive unwary Masons.

In England no system of chapter degrees is under the control of the Grand Lodge. The Royal Arch is under the control of the Grand Lodge, not as a chapter degree, nor as a degree of any kind, but as an order appended to and concluding the *third*. At the union, in 1813, the United Grand Lodge recognized the "Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch" as a part of the third degree, not as the "Royal Arch degree" as it had been recognized by the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients." The original Grand Lodge ("Moderns") had never practiced the Royal Arch, though it had crept into some of its lodges, and at the union it resisted its recognition and finally consented to the compromise which made it an appendage to the third degree (instead of a fourth degree as practiced by the "Ancients"), only because a refusal to recognize it in some shape threatened to end the negotiations for the surrender of the seceders. As to whether the Grand Lodge of England recognized "Templar Masonry," and whether Mr. Hughan thinks England recognizes the Scottish Rite, we will let Mr. Hughan talk:

"Taking the example set by our chief brethren, or at least very many of them, there are virtually *four* Masonic organizations *quasi* recognized by the Grand Lodge, *but not actually* so, and nothing is allowed to be worn in the Grand Lodge, or any subordinate lodge, which appertains to degrees other than those allowed by the Grand Lodge, viz.: the three degrees, including the Royal Arch. I much lament the rage after useless *pseudo*-Masonic decorations."

He goes on to enumerate the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, the United Orders of the Temple and Malta, and the Grand Imperial Council of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine, as the four bodies *quasi* recognized, but not actually so.

Thus we see that the recognition these organizations have received, is like the recognition they have received in this country: they have been tolerated, but by the constitutions of no Grand Lodge, save that of Ireland, have they been recognized as "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies."

But if there is no precedent in this country for the action by which the Grand Lodge of a jurisdiction which was colonized only by the unadulterated Masonry rooted in the Charges of a Freemason, as was Massachusetts, deliberately abdicates the trust whose maintenance is the only excuse for its existence, it is not without precedent for the phase of hybridism on which the Masonry of Massachusetts has now entered. Prior to the revision of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to which we have before referred, that body had reached a point where its chief function was to register the decrees of the Grand Consistory of that State, openly dictated. Doubtless at an earlier stage the Grand Consistory was contented to carry its point in the Grand Lodge by the quiet influence of its members on the floor of that body. It is a wonder that Bro. Woodbury overlooked such a mine of precedent.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having recognized several governing bodies within its territory as regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, it has taken the first step towards Grand Orientism. If they are recognized governing bodies in Masonry, then manifestly they have a right to have a share in the governing business. The absurdity of any body undertaking to legislate on something which it knows nothing about must ultimately force itself on the most obtuse, as it did when for that reason the practice of doing the business of the lodge while it was opened on the first degree, was finally abandoned for lodge legislation by Master Masons only. Concede that more Masonic degrees have been added, and why should not the governing degree of all be the last addition? This is the genesis of such oligarchies as the Supreme Council. Modify this logical outcome by keeping up a fiction of a Grand Lodge, in order to satisfy the landmark, but which is only a fiction, having no ultimate authority, and we have a Grand Orient.

There would seem to be no good reason why Massachusetts should not blossom out with an acknowledged Grand Orient, in which the Grand Lodge shall openly take the subordinate place, the practical occupancy of which it now seeks to veil with a vehement assertion of sovereignty. None will admit more readily than we the power of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to pass on the Masonic pretensions of other bodies; but in admitting this we do not lose sight of the fact, nor do we intend to let others lose sight of it, that this power does not carry with it the right to be disloyal to the trust that gave it being. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is sovereign, but its sovereignty is constitutional, not absolute; and in its exercise it is constrained by the law of Masonry. When the Grand Lodge came into existence it accepted life on the condition that it should continue to be what it then became, the exclusive conservator of a system susceptible of being identified only by certain absolutely essential features, including its basis of fellowship, its tests of eligibility, its esoteric modes of recognition, its organic structure and representative form of government; neither acknowledging nor permitted to acknowledge, any law of action or of being inconsistent with the charges of a Freemason; and not subject to innovation by any man or body of men.

The mere statement of these indisputable facts shows it to be impossible that the lodges which alone could lawfully administer this system, could lawfully give birth to any other Masonry; and equally impossible that bodies not created by the Grand Lodge could lawfully be in possession of anything entitled to the Masonic name.

When therefore something claiming to be Masonry crops out in bodies which the Grand Lodge has not created, it is certain that either such bodies are teaching as Masonry something that is not Masonry, or that it is time for Masons who desire to be loyal to those solemnly assumed engagements from which no Mason or association of Masons can absolve them, to ask themselves whether as members of such bodies they are making an unwarrantable use of the name, symbols, esoteric rituals, or modes of recognition of the Craft.

Upon an affirmative answer to this question rests the right and the duty, and in the fact that their membership is composed of the Masons of its obedience, lies the power of the Grand Lodge to deal with this problem of *pseudo* Masonry. To look for any other basis of either right, duty, or power, is to run into the illogical folly and the mischievous and demoralizing disregard of the constraints imposed by the landmarks, which have characterized the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Our accumulating manuscript warns us that we shall bring about Bro. Gurney's ears such a nest of hornets as sometimes breaks loose in Grand Lodge, if we do not at once switch back from Massachusetts and Bro. Woodbury, to Ohio and Bro. Richards.

Bro. Richards chuckles over the alleged slip of the pen by which the reverend but sly California reviewer is made to speak of the Canada "Board of General Purposes," as the "Board of Public Works;" quotes the same brother's pat remark that the Past Master's Degree is "the merest relic of old fogyism, if not a transparent humbug," which is nearly akin to "Ancient Impostor," which it was dubbed in Illinois at the time the Grand Lodge kicked it down the back stairs; agrees with the just medium of interpretation observed by the charges of a Freemason with reference to the perfect youth question, incorrectly places Illinois in his table of Grand Lodges requiring a ballot for each degree, one ballot only having been required here since 1874; is able at

last to claim for Ohio that in reversing an appealed case on its merits, full justice was done to the appellant, he being restored to all the rights of which an unjust sentence had deprived him; discloses the less creditable Ohio fact that it is so imperative that the Master elect should have a Past Master's degree, that it makes no difference to the Grand Lodge whether he gets one conferred by a convocation of actual Past Masters, or something of the same name conferred under the authority of the Grand Chapter: advertises the fact that the Grand Secretary of Michigan is President of a leading Masonic mutual benefit society, which fact shows that the day for which we hope has not yet come, the day when Grand Officers will see that it is just as improper to take an insurance company before the public with the prefix "Masonic," as it would be to similarly designate a fruit-canning or fish-curing company; sensibly advises Grand Lodges to keep out of temple-building; gravely hauls the genial Hedges, of Montana, over the coals for his good humored badinage which concealed a pun on the name of Grand Master Lemmon; holds, as we do, that original penal jurisdiction lies in the lodge where the charges of a Freemason place it; demes the equity of the law that the property of disbanding lodges reverts to the Grand Lodge; repudiates the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected applicants; shows a just appreciation of the guaranty by which, circumscribed only by the one requirement of belief in Deity, the Mason enjoys his religious opinions as a right, and not by the toleration of his brethren; and in view of his generally discriminating views leaves us in a state of chronic surprise that he should commend the Utah doctrine of constructive polygamy, a doctrine not less obnoxious from the Masonic standpoint, than from the standpoint of civil jurisprudence is the old but abandoned doctrine of constructive treason.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

BROTHER JOHN W. BROWN.

We call attention to the following from our immediate predecessor, and ask for it careful consideration:

THE MASSACHUSETTS HIGH DEGREE ERROR.

OFFICE OF VOICE OF MASONRY AND FAMILY MAGAZINE,
CHICAGO, July 30th, 1884.

MOST WORSHIPFUL THEODORE T. GURNEY,

Committee on Correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Thankfully acknowledging your fraternal request for an expression of opinion on the recent high degree legislation by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, I briefly respond.

I am unable to discern any wisdom in the legislation mentioned, and I believe its effects will be very pernicious.

It seems the Grand Lodge named relies largely upon precedents and expediency for justification of its action, but, in my judgment, the question can not safely thus be tried and decided, but must be tested by the great principles of Freemasonry, which alone are indefeasible criteria. If it will not stand such scrutiny, it must be pronounced unjust and un-Masonic.

In a large part of the Masonic world sovereignty of regularly constituted Grand Lodges over Symbolic Masonry is firmly sustained, as a principle indispensable to their existence and as a requisite of fraternal comity. Only Grand Orients and Supreme Councils deny and repudiate this doctrine, and wherever they exist, confusion, discord and dissension almost perpetually prevail. Their self-constituted governments continually create distrust, dissatisfaction and rebellion, and conse-

quently their allegiants, who believe "Freemasonry is freedom personified," persistently seek their amendment or annulment. Thus, wherever such bodies exist, the great principles of free will and accord, and representative brotherhood, come to the fore, and sooner or later secure acknowledgment. This accounts for the fact, that in the introductory of the New York Report on Correspondence, this year, we find this enunciation:

"We take occasion to congratulate the brethren upon the general harmony and prosperity, and especially upon the evident tendency among nations not speaking the English language to adopt the American system of independent Grand Lodges, sovereign in their respective jurisdictions, and confining themselves to matters connected with Symbolic Masonry only. It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished, and will tend greatly to promote the homogeneity of the Craft."

Here we have the gist of the matter, to-wit: "Independent Grand Lodges, sovereign in their respective jurisdictions, *and confining themselves to matters connected with Symbolic Masonry only.*" Further than this, Masonically, we can not go. Further than this the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has gone, and thereby has grossly perverted and abused her sovereignty. She has enacted that degrees in no respect symbolic, nor representative, are legitimate, and must thus be acknowledged and received, and has pronounced others illegitimate, and forbidden their patronage, etc. Thus she has made a great innovation in the jurisprudence of Symbolic Masonry, to-wit: that Grand Lodges are sovereign over the legitimacy and promulgation of all degrees and orders purporting to be based on Ancient Craft Masonry. This, practically, makes her a *Grand Orient*, and, I think, consistency requires that she assume absolute control of all the bodies within her realm, on whose legitimacy she has pronounced. To effectually enforce her rule of discipline concerning them, it seems essential that her Grand Master shall be supreme ruler over all, and that he and the District Deputy Grand Masters, by virtue of office, shall have power to inspect any and all of them, to examine their records, and to assume their chief stations, whenever they may deem it expedient or prudential, as, otherwise, the information requisite in preferring charges and making specifications which will be sustained by evidence, can not be obtained. The matter, then, appears to resolve itself to this: Either Grand Lodges are sovereign, in their respective jurisdictions, over Symbolic Masonry only, or they have entire control of all degrees and orders claiming to be based on Ancient Craft Masonry. Upon that issue I believe the Grand Lodge of Illinois has assumed the correct position, as it accords with that of the Ancient Constitutions, which claims sovereignty over Symbolic Masonry only.

The question arises, What is Symbolic Masonry? Bro. J. K. Wheeler, in his Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, this year, answers it thus: "Strictly speaking, there is nothing above or beyond the three degrees—perhaps excepting the Royal Arch—that can properly be termed Freemasonry." The second article of union adopted by the two Grand Lodges of Freemasons of England, in 1813, says: "It is declared and pronounced, that pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, viz., those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow-Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch." In accordance with this English lodges still control and confer the Royal Arch degree. In the United States Grand Lodges have long waived control of it, and only claimed sovereignty over the first three degrees. "The Masonry of the Lodge," then, as Bro. Robbins expresses it, is Symbolic Masonry in North America, and is that over which Grand Lodges rightfully exercise supreme control. Any departure from this is unwise, unsafe and un-Masonic.

Of the probable and possible evil effects of the Massachusetts innovation, Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, has given warning, in his Report on Correspondence, this year, and hence I pass them.

The secret of the Massachusetts innovation is a bold scheme on the part of certain thirty-thirds to get their bodies of the Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite legitimatized and upheld, and their rivals outlawed. In brief, they shrewdly made the Grand Lodge "the cat's paw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire." Ostensibly the ostracism was against the Rite of Memphis, but secretly against the Cerneauites, and no doubt the leaders of the scheme have, ever since its success, exulted secretly that the Grand Lodge so readily and complacently dropped into their trap.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. BROWN.

CONCLUSION.

We close having upon our table, Indiana, Wisconsin, Maryland, Minnesota and Dakota, all for 1884. Not heard from, British Columbia, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming. But for having exhausted space at our disposal, we should have reviewed the first five jurisdictions; but they all contain so many matters of interest, that we could not *afford* to pass them by with too brief a notice.

Our work is closed for the year with a hearty, earnest prayer for the prosperity of our Fraternal Zion, wherever represented.

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Correspondent.

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