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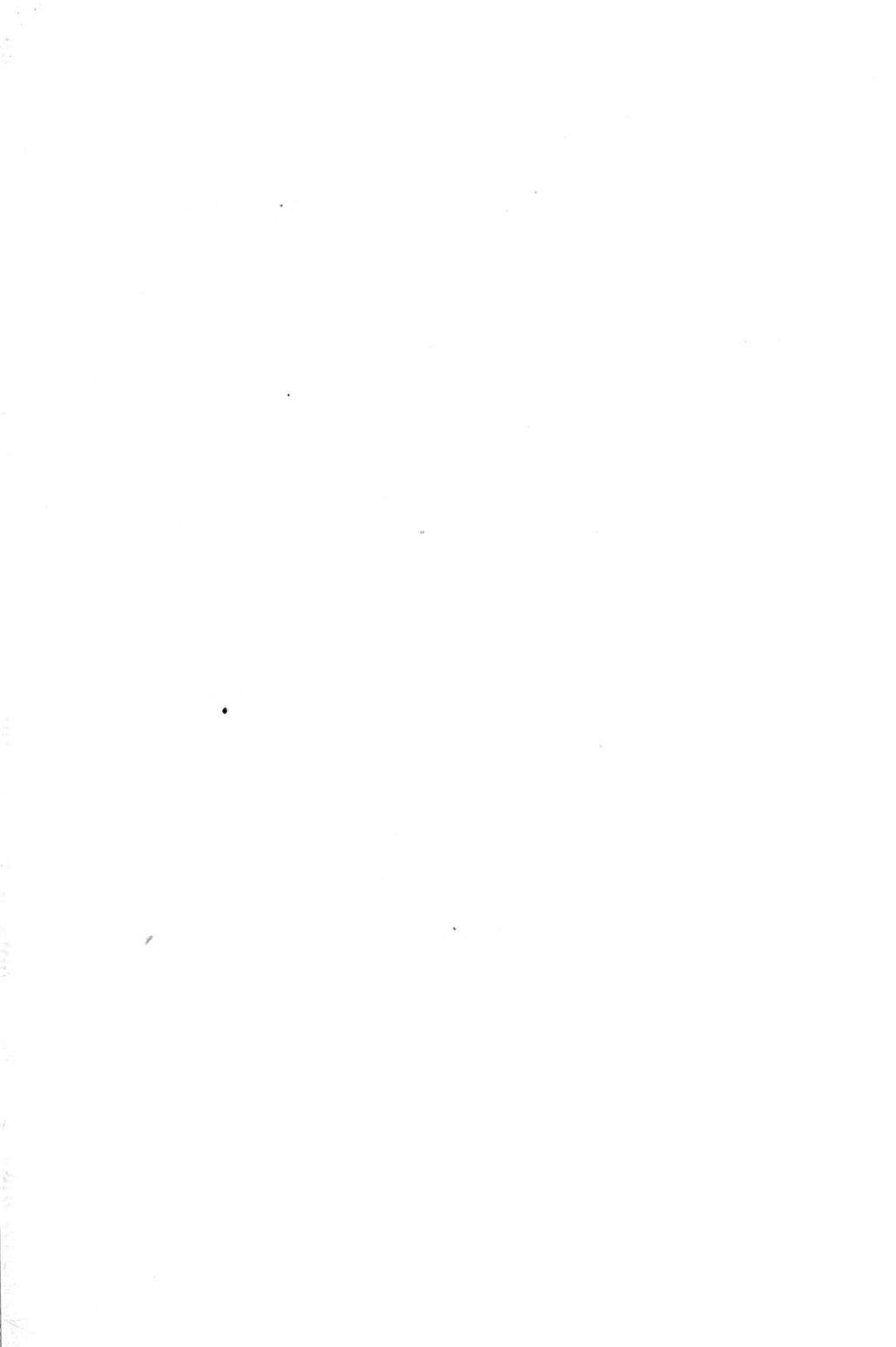
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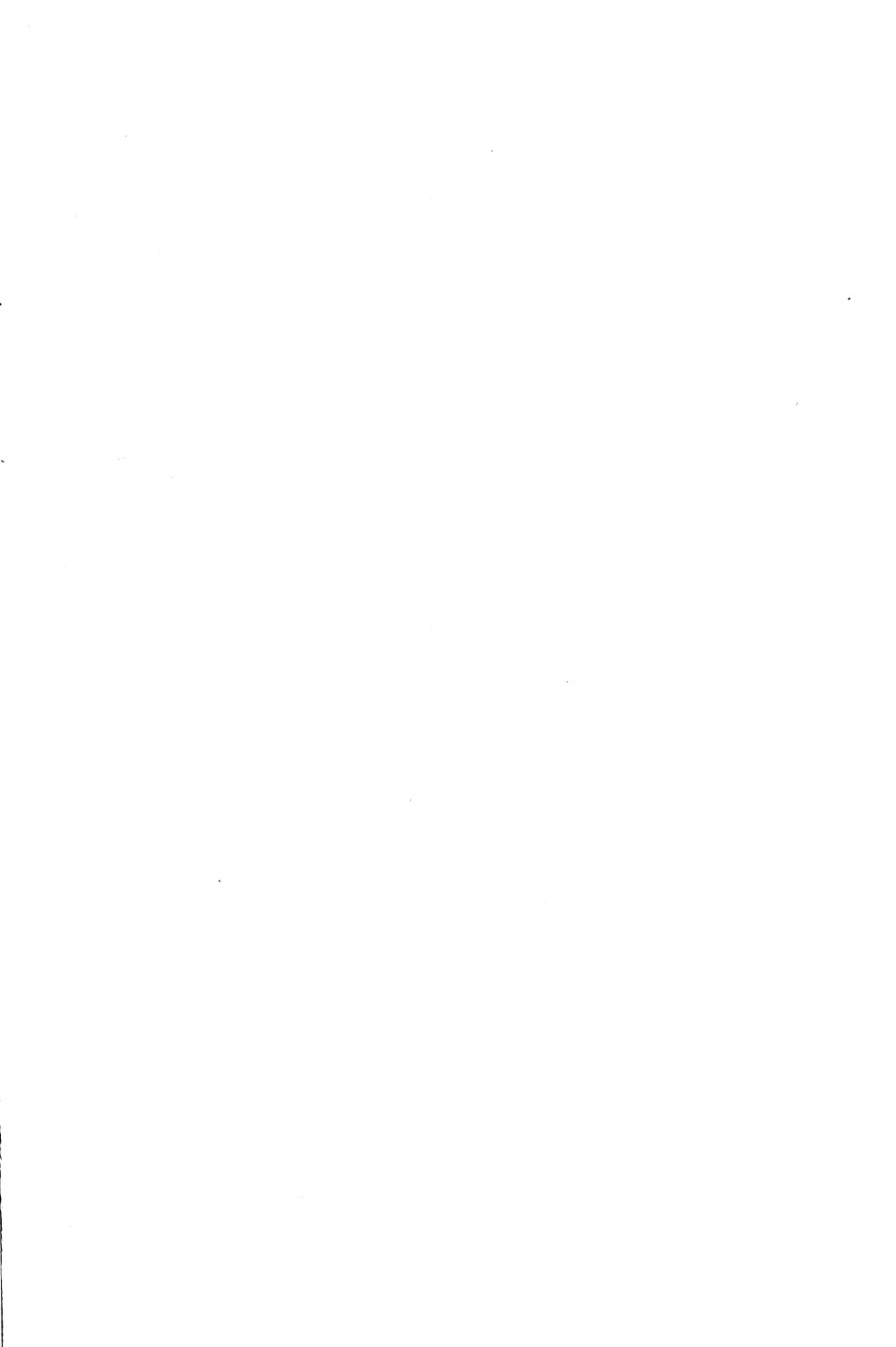
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L. A. Goddard.

FIFTY-SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 1, 2, AND 3, 1895.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons.

M. W. OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master

R. W. J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.:
PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY CO.
1895.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois

1895-96.

M. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Master</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Chicago.
R. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Peoria.
R. W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Chicago.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Bloomington.
M. W. JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Decatur.
R. W. A. E. STEVENSON.....	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Bloomington.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> ..	Mattoon.
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Vienna.
W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	La Harpe.
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> ..	Mt. Vernon.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Greenville.
W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Ashley.
W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Galesburg.
W. JOHN LINGO.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Peoria.
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Casey.
W. W. W. WATSON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Barry.
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Carlinville.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

AT ITS FIFTY-SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Fifty-sixth Annual Grand Communication was held at Central Music Hall, in the City of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1895, A. L. 5895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M.W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R.W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R.W. REV. H. W. THOMAS, D.D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R.W. JOHN C. BLACK.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. WILLIAM HARTZELL.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ANDREW J. BENSON.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. HENRY C. MITCHELL.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. HARRY C. PURDY.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

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

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Almighty Father, righteousness and judgment are the habitations of Thy throne: mercy and truth go before Thy face. Help us, Thy children, to hallow Thy name; help us to build the temple of righteousness, of justice on the earth. We are glad that it has been said unto us again, let us come into the house of the Lord; glad that our feet stand again within Thy holy temples; may our hearts be the Temple of Truth, the Temple of Justice, of Mercy.

We give thanks unto Thee, that Thy providence, Thy great love and tender care have been over us. We give thanks that we have been preserved in life and health; we give thanks that Thou hast been with our brother who has traveled abroad. We give thanks that many are running to and fro in our day, and knowledge is being increased. We give thanks that the great principles for which our Order stands, are coming to be understood, and finding more and more acceptance among the nations of the earth.

Almighty Father, we give thanks that Thy presence is over Thy children: that the earth has brought forth an abundant harvest. We give thanks for the increase of power among men. We give thanks for the growth of wisdom, and we pray Thy blessings upon us in this Annual Meeting. May Thy spirit rest upon our brother under whose leading, guidance, and administration the year has been so full of prosperity. May Thy blessing be upon all the Representatives gathered here, and upon the lodges and homes from which they come. Keep those who are left behind: Almighty Father, may Thy blessing be upon our city, upon our state, and upon our nation; upon all who lead and teach, upon all our civil administrators, upon all the agencies working for the good of society. May Thy blessings in like measure be upon the nations of the earth, upon kings and all in authority. May thy blessing be upon the lands that dwell in darkness, and the peoples who are struggling for the rights of men.

Hear us, O Father, we pray in Thy name.

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

PRESENTATION—of Symbols of Consecration.

M. W. Bro. John C. Smith.

M. W. Grand Master: Believing that the schoolhouse which dots the land of every part of the globe where liberty is the rule, and oppression the exception, and learning that this Grand Lodge, its Grand Master and the brethren have been invited to lay the cornerstone of an educational institution, to be known as the Illinois Normal School, at De Kalb, this day:

Learning that this occasion is to be honored by the presence of the Grand Master and the brethren, believing it to be fitting, as in ancient times, that all great public institutions should have their corner-stones laid by the Masonic Craft, and desiring that this shall be a memorable occasion, such as has not occurred in this jurisdiction, if in the United States, I desire to present to you for this occasion corn, wine, and oil, from the cradle of religious liberty, Jerusalem, which I have brought with me from the land of the Bible, on this my return from a pilgrimage around the earth.

Printed copies of the proceedings of the last annual communication being in the hands of the brethren, reading of the same was dispensed with.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Secretary read the following list of committees appointed by the Grand Master:

JURISPRUDENCE.

DeWitt C. Cregier, J. A. Hawley, Danl. M. Browning, John C. Smith,
John M. Pearson.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Jos. E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Geo. W. Hill, Eugene
L. Stoker.

CHARTERED LODGES.

L. L. Munn, J. R. Gorin, John H. Mitchell, W. F. Beck, Walter A.
Stevens.

LODGES U. D.

Charles H. Patton, A. G. Jackson, Thos. W. Hall, L. J. Forth, G. M.
Haynes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, W. B. Wright, Ed. L. Wahl.

FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, John H. Witbeck.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, Jos. E. Evans, J. W. Rose, J. R. Ennis.

CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, Saml. W. Waddle.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, T. M. Crossman, A. W. Blakesley.

OBITUARIES.

Geo. W. Warvelle, Paul E. Harney, Fred Morrison.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther, H. C. Cleaveland, P. M. Johnston.

RAILROADS.

Wm. Jenkins, C. H. Morrell.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brothers of the Grand Lodge:

We have come together today in the interests of Freemasonry in general and of the fifty-two thousand Freemasons of the great and growing commonwealth of Illinois in particular. To be a representative in such a gathering as this is a distinction of which any man should be proud. There is inspiration in the honest look and the sincere hand-shake of true Masons; and this inspiration is kindled into enthusiasm when we assemble here a thousand strong in this beautiful hall in the busy, throbbing center of the greatest and most magnificent city of the age.

Illinois people are active and enterprising, and Illinois Masons are ever energetic and progressive, the trend of their ambition being "who best can work and best agree." True, this is as it should be, a noble contention, but it involves much labor on the part of the Grand Master to keep in touch with the Craft, an amount scarcely conceivable by one who has not undertaken the task. This labor, however, is relieved of all burden by the fraternal love and good fellowship that is encountered on every hand.

In our deliberations let us strive to promote the highest good of our beloved institution. This can only be done by continually keeping before us the sacredness and importance of our mission and fostering in our hearts the cardinal principles on which we build.

The pleasure that we experience in assembling at this annual communication will not cause us to overlook the fact that, since we last assembled, some, whose presence has added so much enjoyment to previous sessions of this Grand Lodge, have been claimed by Death. As we exchange greetings today we are unable to repress a sigh now and then

"For the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

The last sad rites have been performed by friends and brothers: a last look, a tear, and all that we can do now for them is to cherish their memory and emulate whatever was worthy and noble in their lives.

SAMUEL S. FRIEDLY,

Deputy Grand Lecturer, died in Chicago April 2, 1895. He was born October 2, 1845. He was Past Master of Covenant Lodge, and a committee from that Lodge accompanied his remains to its last resting

place in Findlay, Ohio. It is worthy of special mention that Bro. W. A. Lear, W.M., of Findlay (Ohio) Lodge No. 22, and 122 other members of a total membership of 150, were present at the funeral of Bro. Friedly, and though the weather was very stormy, seventy-three of these brothers went with the remains to the cemetery, quite a distance away.

WILLIAM J. ELWELL,

An earnest Mason, and a noble, warm-hearted man, departed this life May 5, 1895, at Mattoon, Illinois. He was born April 8, 1839. Bro. Elwell was District Deputy Grand Master for a number of years and also Deputy Grand Lecturer. By his request he was buried with the ceremonies of Masonry.

MILO D. CHAMBERLIN,

One of the most faithful and best known Masons in Illinois, died at Freeport May 9, 1895. He was born August 23, 1829. I believe the first school held in Illinois to teach the present standard work was conducted by Bro. Chamberlin. He was commissioned a member of the Board of Examiners successively for about twenty-five years. We will ever remember dear Bro. Chamberlin, his quiet, gentlemanly bearing, and his well-known honorable, upright character.

AUGUSTUS N. LODGE

Died in Marion, Illinois, May 15, 1895. He was born January 27, 1831. He was made a Mason nearly forty years ago and served many years as Worshipful Master of Fellowship Lodge No. 89 and, as such officer, conferred the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry on your speaker. Bro. Lodge was District Deputy Grand Master under the administration of Grand Master Harmon G. Reynolds. In a letter to me, not long previous to his death, he wrote: "One year I served as Worshipful Master of the Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter, and Thrice Illustrious Master of the Council and never missed a meeting of either. I do not regret any moment of time or expenditure of money in furtherance of the principles taught by Masonry."

From other jurisdictions I have been informed of the death of the following distinguished Craftsmen:

William Fleming Black, Ireland, Provincial Grand Treasurer for more than twenty-five years and our representative near the Grand Lodge of Ireland, died in March, 1894. For some cause this notice did not reach me until after our last annual communication.

John Milton Chivington, Colorado, first Grand Master, died October 4, 1894.

Joseph Kellogg Wheeler, Connecticut, Grand Secretary for twenty-seven years, died October 10, 1894.

Robert Lee Scannell, Utah, Deputy Grand Master, died October 13, 1894.

J. Augustus Dix, New Jersey, our Representative near that jurisdiction. Grand Master Durand in his letter October 26, 1894, informing me of his death, said: "A good man has gone to his reward."

Mark R. Leavenworth, Connecticut, Senior Grand Warden, died November 1, 1894.

Charles Brown, Ohio, Grand Treasurer for fifteen years, died November 6, 1894.

John Frizzell, Tennessee, Past Grand Master and for twenty-seven years Grand Secretary, died November 30, 1894.

Stephen Fowler Chadwick, Oregon, Grand Secretary, and Past Grand Master, died January 15, 1895.

Sir Robert William Duff, Grand Master United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, died March 15, 1895.

Harvey E. Huston, New Mexico, died in Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1895. Bro. Huston was well known to the Masons of Illinois. He was one of our most faithful Craftsmen and a Deputy Grand Lecturer for many years before leaving this state. On account of his failing health he located in Albuquerque and, at time of his death, was our Representative near Grand Lodge of New Mexico. He was buried near Monticello, Ill. Deputy Grand Master Owen Scott officiated at the funeral.

Charles Moore Godfrey, Ohio, Past Deputy Grand Master, died May 8, 1895.

William B. Isaacs, Virginia, Grand Secretary, died June 9, 1895.

Richard Owen Hickman, Montana, Past Grand Master, died in Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, July 20, 1895. I visited him several times at the hospital, as did other brothers of Chicago. Patiently and without murmuring he bore his suffering, which was constant and severe. He had many friends and deserved them, because he was a good man.

Eli S. Parker, Past Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge, died August 30, 1895, at the age of 75 years. His home was in New York. I am not informed of his place of Masonic membership at time of writing this report. Those of us who were present at our fiftieth anniversary will remember Bro. Parker with feelings of sincere attachment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The several matters before the Grand Lodge in 1894, that were referred as indicated in published proceedings, have been disposed of as here reported.

Having completed all the details of securing this Grand Lodge as to Policy No. 99588 of Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$5,000 on life of Archibald A. Glenn, on November 24, 1894, I directed Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan to transmit Policy No. 99587 to Ella Glenn Shields. That all interests should be carefully guarded, I employed R.W. Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle to act as counsel, and an abstract of all that was done in the premises is filed with the Grand Treasurer.

Waubansia Lodge No. 160, notified me that on December 14, 1894, P. H. McClellan was tried as directed, and the accused was expelled from the Fraternity. The fees (\$55.00) collected for conferring the degrees on him are deposited with the Grand Master, and Waubansia Lodge again asks the Grand Lodge to make a disposition of the same.

Of the controversy between Bluff City Lodge No. 71, of Iowa, and Rock River Lodge No. 612, of Illinois, I am pleased to report an equitable adjustment to the satisfaction of all concerned.

An additional document has been received from Colorado in regard to memorial observance of the death of W. Bro. George Washington.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Charters of the following lodges, which were granted at our last annual session, were delivered and the lodges were duly constituted:

Magic City Lodge No. 832, Harvey, Cook county.

Dean Lodge No. 833, Ava, Jackson county.

Toledo Lodge No. 834, Toledo, Cumberland county.

Triple Lodge No. 835, Venice, Madison county.

Windsor Park Lodge No. 836, Windsor Park, Cook county.

Hindsboro Lodge No. 837, Hindsboro, Douglas county.

LODGES U. D.

Five dispensations have been granted to form lodges as given below. As application will be made for a charter for each of these lodges, the surroundings and workings will be carefully reviewed by the regular committee, hence it is not required that space be taken to argue why I signed the dispensations:

To nineteen brethren at Seaton, Mercer county, to form Charity Lodge U.D., with Bro. W. F. Spence as Worshipful Master, Bro. T. C. Shearer as Senior Warden, and Bro. Joshua Cabeen as Junior Warden.

To nineteen brethren at Berwyn, Cook county, to form Berwyn Lodge U.D., with Bro. Chas. E. Piper as Worshipful Master, Bro. Geo.

R. Frankland as Senior Warden, and Bro. Chas. W. Morris as Junior Warden.

To twelve brethren at Alto Pass, Union county, to form Alto Pass Lodge U.D., with Bro. Jacob F. Blessing as Worshipful Master, Bro. Willis Cauble as Senior Warden, and Bro. Holly R. Buckingham as Junior Warden.

To forty brethren at Woodlawn Park, Cook county, to form Woodlawn Park Lodge U.D., with Bro. William J. Lafferty as Worshipful Master, Bro. George W. Riggs as Senior Warden, and Bro. James F. Pershing as Junior Warden.

To twenty-five brethren at West Pullman, Cook county, to form Fides Lodge U.D., with Bro. Gregory H. Hovnanian as Worshipful Master, Bro. Charles F. Loeber as Senior Warden, and Bro. Charles D. Rounds as Junior Warden.

For reasons which I deemed lawful and proper from the papers submitted, I declined to issue dispensations for new lodges at Cable, Mercer county; Cissna Park, Iroquois county, and London Mills, Fulton county.

CHARTERS DESTROYED.

The original charters having been destroyed by fire, duplicate charters were furnished without fee to the following lodges:

Irving Lodge No. 455, Irving, Montgomery county.

Dawson Lodge No. 556, Dawson, Sangamon county.

Martin Lodge No. 491, East Dubuque, Jo Daviess county.

Ramsey Lodge No. 405, Ramsey, Fayette county.

Other lodges were reported as suffering losses by fire, but succeeded in saving their charters.

MASONIC SCHOOLS.

During the year five schools for instruction in the standard work were held as designated in my circular. It was my pleasure to be present at each, and I can bear testimony that earnest interest was shown and the work was faithfully done.

Of the twenty schools held the last four years, the registration book shows a total attendance of 5,141 Masons, representing 1,221 lodges, or an average each year of 1,285, representing 285 lodges. The brethren attend with a desire to learn the work and are strengthened in every way in Masonic virtues. The expense of these schools is nominal, scarcely two cents each for the membership at large. The benefits, however, cannot be limited to those present, for through them thousands of others are reached, and every Mason in Illinois can be and

ought to be benefited. The success of Masonry with us comes largely from these schools, and as we grow and prosper other jurisdictions find encouragement and are strengthened. It should not be overlooked that at these gatherings many Worshipful Masters being present, the Grand Master finds opportunity to dispense to them Masonic light on questions of jurisprudence and to advise and encourage them in their endeavors to rule and govern their Lodges successfully.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

During the year sixty Deputy Grand Lecturers were commissioned. The list will be published with this report.

To correct an erroneous impression that appears to prevail to some extent it may be well to suggest that while these commissions are issued at the pleasure of the Grand Master, yet no such appointment has been made by me, nor by my predecessors that I am informed of, except on evidence of a certificate signed by all the members of the Board of Examiners that the applicant has passed a perfect examination in every detail as to his proficiency; that is, that he can open and close a lodge on all the degrees and can confer each degree correctly and in full as to every detail without the assistance of a monitor; not only that he can make a complete rehearsal from memory of all the ceremonies here mentioned, but that he can ask and answer correctly every question pertaining to the three degrees and demonstrate his ability to teach the work.

There is no such print authorized in Illinois Masonry known as a "cipher code" nor any other work pretending to give assistance in acquiring a knowledge of the esoteric work.

MASONIC HALLS DEDICATED.

At Marseilles, November 8, I dedicated an elegant new hall for the use of Marseilles Lodge No. 417. There was a large attendance of brethren and their families and it was an occasion of special interest. R.W. Wm. L. Milligan, D.D.G.M., was present and assisted.

November 20, W.Bro. Joseph M. Grout as my proxy dedicated a new hall for Chatham Lodge No. 523. Bro. Grout reported a good attendance and a successful occasion.

December 27, I dedicated new hall for Ravenswood Lodge No. 777. This hall is beautifully furnished. It is in a new three-story brick building which is an ornament to this suburb. Bros. D. C. Cregier, W. K. Forsyth, D. J. Avery, J. H. Dixon, Harry McCall, C. S. Gurney, W. I. Davenny, W. I. Marshall and R. R. Stevens went with me (weather fifteen below) and assisted in the work.

January 5, M.W. John R. Thomas, P.G.M., as my proxy, dedicated a commodious new hall for Red Bud Lodge No. 427. Bros. James

Douglas, D.D.G.M., and Wm. Hartzell, Grand Marshal, were present and assisted Bro. Thomas.

February 14, a new hall for Pawnee Lodge No. 675 was dedicated to Freemasonry by W.Bro. Joseph M. Grout as my proxy.

February 8, as my proxy W.Bro. W. F. Beck performed the usual ceremonies dedicating new hall for Edward Dobbins Lodge No. 164 at Lawrenceville. Bro. Beck was well pleased with the courtesies shown him.

March 13, the new and beautiful hall of LaHarpe Lodge No. 195 was dedicated by M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins as my proxy, in the presence of about 500 Masons and many other people. Bro. Robbins delivered an instructive address.

June 27 last, I dedicated to the uses and purposes of Freemasonry a new hall at the corner of North Clark street and Belmont avenue, in Chicago, for Wright's Grove Lodge No. 779. A number of brothers prominent in Masonic work were present and assisted. R.W. Edward Cook, S.G.W., W. A. J. Benson, J.G.D., and Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, filled their respective places. M.W. D. C. Cregier as Grand Orator delivered a pleasing address.

At Tolono, Champaign county, I dedicated new hall for Tolono Lodge No. 391, on August 21 last. This was an occasion of unusual interest. R.W. Bros. Owen Scott, Edward Cook, and J. H. C. Dill were present. We were also assisted by five Deputy Grand Lecturers and many other visiting brethren.

CORNER-STONES.

November 10, assisted by Bros. P. G. Gardner, A. B. Ashley, Chas. E. Piper, L. J. Amsden, and others, I placed in position the corner-stone of new town hall to be erected in the beautiful village of Riverside, Cook county. Music was furnished by about one hundred school children, and Hon. Frank Reed delivered an oration of much interest.

May 9, I laid corner-stone of Vermillion County Hospital, to be erected at Danville. There was a large procession, composed of various societies and citizens. Many Masons from surrounding country in Illinois and Indiana were present. Bro. E. R. E. Kimbrough delivered an entertaining address.

June 4, as my proxy, R.W. Owen Scott, D.G.M., laid corner-stone of First Baptist Church at Olney. He was assisted by 102 Master Masons, and twenty-six Knights Templar acted as special escort. A large gathering of people were interested in the ceremonies, which were made impressive by Bro. Scott.

On June 18 last, as my proxy, R.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, J.G.W., laid corner-stone of new Masonic Temple to be erected in

Arcola, Douglas county. Bro. Hitchcock reported the usual large attendance and successful occasion, and made special mention of the eloquent oration by our present Deputy Grand Master.

The society of the Christian Church at Riverton, in Sangamon county, having completed their arrangements for the erection of a new building for church purposes, the corner-stone was placed and duly tested with the proper implements on August 8 last, by W. Bro. J. M. Grout, as my proxy. About two hundred Masons were present and assisted in the ceremonies.

In the city of Lincoln, on September 17, I laid corner-stone of a proposed new edifice for the Cumberland Presbyterian church. There was a large gathering of Masons and other people and it was in every way a most pleasant event.

An invitation to place the corner-stone of the proposed Northern Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb has been accepted, and the date fixed for the afternoon of October 1, the first day of our annual communication. A more definite announcement will be made by circular letter as the arrangements are not all complete at the time of writing this report. It afforded me very great pleasure to accept the services of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, as special escort, courteously tendered by Eminent Commander Frank W. Campbell.

DORMANT LODGES.

Westfield Lodge No. 163, located at Westfield, Clark county, having become dormant, by my direction R. W. H. Gasaway, D.D.G.M. of the Twenty-fourth District, forwarded the charter to the Grand Secretary, together with the cash in the treasury, amounting to \$1.25. The furniture of the lodge was of no value.

May 15, 1895, Grant Park Lodge No. 740, located at Grant Park, Kankakee county, voted to surrender its charter, and notified me to that effect. By my request, R. W. Bro. Haswell C. Clarke, D.D.G.M., visited the location of this lodge and ascertained that the action taken was voluntary on the part of all the members and was decidedly the proper caper. The charter and other effects of any value were forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

I recommend that the charters of these two lodges be revoked, and their names and numbers stricken from the roll of constituent lodges.

CHARTER ARRESTED.

February 16, 1895, I visited Hinsdale, Dupage county, and arrested the charter of Hinsdale Lodge No. 649.

It appears from the records of said lodge that, at its regular meeting Friday evening, January 11, 1895, the W.M. announced a

special meeting to be held the following Sunday for installation of officers and work. On said Sunday the lodge was duly opened; the installation was not had on account of the absence of some of the elective officers; the first degree was conferred on one candidate and the lodge was closed. There were no mitigating circumstances to justify this action of the lodge. It was deliberate. The Master stated that the meeting was called to suit the convenience of the members, as he was unable to secure an attendance on other days. This, being in direct violation of the ancient charges, and of Section III, Article IV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, I felt that nothing less should be done than to suspend the charter of the lodge. By my direction the furniture, jewels, archives, and other properties of the lodge were taken in charge by R.W. John B. Fithian, D.D.G.M. of the Eighth District, who placed the charter, record, cash, and securities in custody of the Grand Secretary.

That the usages and good name of Masonry in Illinois may be emphasized in this respect by this Grand Lodge, I recommend that the charter of Hinsdale Lodge No. 649, be revoked, and that the name and number be stricken from the roll of constituent lodges.

VIOLATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES.

I have succeeded in adjusting a number of cases that were in dispute and brought before me. As a rule they involved no points of law not clearly understood by all when pointed out, hence I make no report of them for publication. In each decision I suggested an appeal might be taken if any brother was not contented. It is not a pleasure to publish before the Grand Lodge and the Masonic world the numerous errors committed, nor is it for the good of Masonry. It is to be regretted that occasionally a disposition is shown to treat a serious Masonic offense with apparent indifference. While it is true that charity should dwell in the hearts of every one, yet let us not permit that sentiment to mislead us. Justice to the dignity and good name of Masonry demands that violations wilfully committed should be dealt with promptly and that adequate punishment be inflicted.

Two cases I have ordered referred to Grand Lodge, as it was near the time of our meeting when the information was filed with me.

I was notified that one L. E. Holmes had petitioned Auburn Park Lodge No. 789 for the degrees, and that he was elected and received the three degrees in due form. Said Holmes stated in his petition that he had never before petitioned a Masonic lodge for initiation, and he also answered the constitutional question propounded by the Secretary to the same effect. It having become known that said Holmes had been rejected three times by lodges in Montana, charges were accordingly filed, a trial had, and the accused found guilty as charged, and suspended for one month. Viewing this verdict as a

farce and a travesty on Masonic justice, I ordered that all the papers be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, to be submitted to the Grand Lodge for a careful review.

I also made same order in case of Macon Lodge No. 8, of Decatur, wherein Bro. Eli F. Dawson was tried under charges. R.W. Chas. F. Tenney, D.D.G.M., presided at the trial and reported to me that the accused was found guilty, but that the lodge refused to inflict any punishment.

Past Masters Wm. K. Forsyth, D. J. Avery, and J. H. Dixon have been appointed by me to investigate charges filed against the Worshipful Master of Sigwalt Lodge No. 813. On account of the sickness of an important witness the commission has been unable to complete the duties assigned. I, therefore, ask that said commission be continued with authority to complete the investigation and make report to my successor in office.

DEPOSED FROM OFFICE.

September 3 last I removed from office for gross immorality the Worshipful Master of S.M. Dalzell Lodge No. 805, of Spring Valley, upon the recommendation of an investigating committee legally appointed. The papers in the case are submitted with this report for examination.

DECISIONS.

I made three decisions which I consider proper to submit.

1. To be naturalized is not a prerequisite qualification of a candidate, either for initiation or for affiliation.
2. A brother cannot be disciplined for arrearage of dues to a Lodge that has ceased to exist.
3. The relation a Mason sustains to the Fraternity at the time of his death cannot be changed.

MASONIC FUNERALS.

A number of requests have been received for more light in regard to conducting funeral ceremonies: whether or not the Lodge should be regularly opened, and if so, should it be called off before the brethren in procession leave the lodge hall for the public ceremony.

A lodge is either at labor or refreshment when not closed. When at labor it is supposed to be tiled from the public. The only form we are taught of calling off is from labor to refreshment; hence it does not appear consistent for a lodge to perform a funeral ceremony in either condition. The question, from correspondence received, seems to be engaging the attention of other jurisdictions. I believe some form of instruction should be approved by the Grand Lodge, directing

that, for Masonic funeral services, and for all other public Masonic ceremonies, the Grand Master, or the Worshipful Master, with the assistance of the other officers and brethren, should proceed to conduct such service without opening the lodge, permitting none to assist except those duly qualified. His action should be reported at the next stated meeting and a record made.

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION.

The question of perpetual control over rejected material is now engaging the attention of nearly every Grand Jurisdiction. It has been fruitful of many disputes and no doubt will continue to be for years to come. In Illinois we recognize personal jurisdiction over rejected material wherever dispersed and the same is not effected by the lapse of time. In other words, when a candidate is once rejected by a lodge in our jurisdiction we hold that he always remains the Masonic (rejected) property of the rejecting lodge until released by a clear ballot. He may have been only twenty-one years of age and though he may locate in another part of the world and live a life of purity and full of good deeds the relation is unchanged. A brother who was so fortunate as to be made a Mason first and thereby given the opportunity to cast an unfavorable ballot may hold the brand against the applicant so long as they both live regardless of merit or a change of location or circumstances. Thus to reject is to acquire perpetual ownership—certainly a strange law, and one not supported by the ancient regulations.

The question has been thoroughly considered and discussed: there is no new argument to present. My desire is only to record a suggestion that while it is reasonable and proper to retain control so long as the one rejected remains in our jurisdiction, there should be a limit as to the length of time of such control when he leaves our state and locates in another territory.

By my request our Grand Secretary has corresponded with the other Grand Jurisdictions of the United States, asking their position, and of the forty-five reports received sixteen recognize the law of perpetual jurisdiction and twenty-nine do not.

MASONIC CHARITY.

I respectfully refer for consideration some documents received from Wisconsin in regard to establishing a uniform system of charity. Also, some correspondence had in relation to the same. To undertake by legislation to adopt a compulsory system of relief or to establish on a contract or business basis a plan for dispensing Masonic charity, impresses me as a new departure. There are other benevolent institutions organized on the mutual or co-operative plan,

whose fixed charges are based on this principle, but it will not be claimed that such was ever embodied in the plan of Masonry.

Our brethren from Wisconsin are inclined to find fault with some of the prevailing ideas and customs in Illinois. As to the justness of their complaint, the committee can consider. I will only suggest that there is no possible doubt that our gifts of charity will foot up to an amount corresponding with our numerical strength, and we are made up of more than fifty-two thousand Craftsmen, who as a rule are men of broad views and liberal impulses, who practice charity both in thought and deed. We have never encouraged publishing to the world our deeds of this kind, deeds of love are not done for parade; hence only that portion gets into print which is reported in our proceedings as contributed in special cases from lodge treasuries.

THE GRAND LODGE OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

asks our fraternal recognition in the following:

HAVANA, CUBA, March 14, 1895.

M.W. BRO. L. A. GODDARD, Grand Master of Masons, Chicago, Ill.)

M. W. Sir and Brother:—It is quite lamentable for the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba (Gran Logia de la Ysla de Cuba), of which I am the Grand Master, to find itself, after so many years of existence, lacking the cultivation of the relations of friendship to the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, so important body of the American Freemasonry.

The Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, before named Grand United of Colon and the Island of Cuba (Gran Logia Unida de Colon é Ysla de Cuba) is in the most fraternal terms with other Grand Lodges in the United States of America, lamenting that the Grand Lodge of Illinois should be an exception to that rule.

Our desire being that so an anomalous situation should cease, I address you with the most formal and ardent desire that your Grand Lodge in its first annual meeting should agree upon recognizing the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba.

I am, M.W. Sir, fraternally,

SEGUNDO ALVAREZ.

ATTEST: J. F. PELLÓN, G.S.

Considering that fifty-two of the sixty-four Grand Lodges with which we enjoy fraternal relations recognize the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba, forty-three of which are of the United States, I cheerfully recommend favorable consideration of this request. I see no cause why we should further decline to recognize this Grand Lodge, which is recognized by Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, and Missouri—all our adjoining neighbors—also New York, Pennsylvania, and in fact every jurisdiction in the United States, with probably four exceptions.

An invitation was received to be present at the semi-centennial celebration of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. As

important Masonic business at the time detained me at home I sent greetings on behalf of the Craft of Illinois.

I also transmitted officially to the Masons of Massachusetts the assurance of our sincere regret at the serious damage done by fire to the magnificent temple at Boston.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

It gave me pleasure to recommend W. Bro. William S. Cantrell to represent the Grand Lodge of Delaware near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

To represent the Grand Lodge of Illinois, upon proper recommendations commissions were signed for five years from January 1, 1895, as follows:

W. W. Northcott.....	Victoria.....	British Columbia.
Obadia Ternan.....	Emiskellen.....	Ireland.....
Joseph H. Gaskill.....	Mount Holly.....	New Jersey.....
O. P. Sperra.....	Warren.....	Ohio.....
John T. McLean	Adelaide.....	South Australia.

The jurisdictions of Kentucky and Wyoming having discontinued the Grand Representative system, the commissions of our Representatives were recalled by request.

I was very much surprised and grieved at Grand Master Staten's report referring to the appointment of our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky: copies of correspondence in my possession show that it was deliberately couched in such language as to create an impression decidedly unfair and misleading and is unworthy of such a source. There was a gross lack of courtesy and it was not from Illinois.

VISITATIONS.

For the reasons suggested in my address one year ago, I have felt it my duty to visit as many lodges as possible, and from the number of lodges visited it will be seen that this duty has not been neglected. The cordial and fraternal treatment accorded by the officers and members of each and every lodge visited is deserving of special mention. Many happy events occurred that would be a pleasure to report in detail if space would permit.

M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier was with me on many of these visits. It was never too cold nor too warm for him to respond favorably when I made a demand on him for his services, and his entertaining talks always proved a delight to the brethren.

The following lodges were visited:

October 11. D. C. Cregier Lodge No. 641, Chicago. Twenty-fifth anniversary.

October 22, Apollo Lodge No. 642, Chicago. Twenty-fifth anniversary.

October 29, Englewood Lodge No. 690, Englewood. Past Masters' night.

October 31, Lakeside Lodge No. 739, Chicago. Past Masters' night.

November 7, Garden City Lodge No. 141, Chicago. Past Masters' night.

November 29, Ben Hur Lodge No. 818, Chicago. Annual reunion.

December 3, Mizpah Lodge No. 768, Chicago.

December 6, Monitor Lodge No. 522, Elgin.

December 13, Kenwood Lodge No. 800, Chicago. Installed officers and was presented with certificate of honorary membership.

December 14, Beacon Light Lodge No. 784, Norwood Park. Installed officers in public.

December 15, Lawn Lodge No. 815, Chicago Lawn. Installed officers in public.

December 17, Magic City Lodge No. 832, Harvey. Installed officers in public.

December 26, I publicly installed officers of Garden City Lodge No. 141. More than one thousand people were present.

December 27, Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, Ravenswood. Witnessed installation of officers by M.W. Dewitt C. Cregier.

January 1, Mattoon Lodge No. 260, Mattoon. With Board of Examiners during Masonic School.

January 3, Hesperia Lodge No. 411, Chicago. Installed officers in presence of about six hundred people.

January 10, Dearborn Lodge No. 310, Chicago. Installation of officers by R.W. Wm. K. Forsyth.

January 17, Chicago Lodge No. 437, Chicago. Installed officers in public. About six hundred people were present.

January 24, Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 239, Mt. Carmel. Board of Examiners were present on account of Masonic School.

February 12, Macomb Lodge No. 17, Macomb. Board of Examiners were present conducting Masonic School.

February 21, East St. Louis Lodge No. 504, East St. Louis. Board of Examiners were present conducting Masonic School.

February 22, Piasa Lodge No. 27, Alton, together with members of Franklin Lodge No. 25, Upper Alton, and Erwin Lodge No. 315, Al.

ton. The occasion being a joint fraternal meeting of the brethren of the three lodges. I shall never forget the courtesies shown me on this occasion.

February 26, Normal Park Lodge No. 797, Normal Park.

March 14, Rock Island Lodge No. 658, Rock Island. Board of Examiners present conducting Masonic School.

March 22, Waubansia Lodge No. 160, Chicago.

March 25, Woodlawn Park Lodge U.D., Woodlawn Park.

March 27, met with members and invited guests of Blaney Lodge No. 271, on occasion of tri-cennial celebration.

March 28, Kenwood Lodge No. 800, on occasion of presentation to lodge of life-sized portrait of W. Bro. J. E. Church.

April 4, Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, Chicago.

April 8, Waukegan Lodge No. 78, Waukegan. Third degree conferred by officers of Garden City Lodge No. 141.

April 12, Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, Chicago. Past Masters' night.

April 17, Wheaton Lodge No. 269, Wheaton.

May 3, Home Lodge No. 508, Chicago.

May 9, Olive Branch Lodge No. 38, Danville. I presided at conferring the degree of Master Mason on Bro. Charles Branch.

June 3, Waldeck Lodge No. 674, Chicago.

June 15, Elgin Lodge No. 117, Elgin.

June 20, Germania Lodge No. 182, Chicago.

August 15, Hesperia Lodge No. 411, Chicago.

August 21, Tolono Lodge No. 391, Tolono. I presided at conferring the degree of Master Mason on Bro. Henry Gotleib Gleiser.

September 7, Watseka Lodge No. 466, Watseka. I conferred degree of Master Mason on Bro. George Richard Lee.

September 11, Harbor Lodge No. 731, South Chicago.

September 17, Logan Lodge No. 210, Lincoln.

September 25, Garden City Lodge No. 141, Chicago. Reception to M. W. Bro. John Corson Smith.

In my talks to the brethren I have not encouraged the idea that the best success of a lodge consists in the number of degrees conferred. I have tried to impress, at all times, that Masonry should not seek men, but be sought by them when they are prepared to do so

in their own hearts and of their own motion. True, we are broad enough and good enough for all who are physically, mentally, and morally qualified; but let us guard well the quality we admit and the quantity will regulate itself. Don't allow it to be said truthfully by any man that he was solicited by a Freemason in good standing to petition a lodge for the degrees, for such is contrary to one of the first instructions given us. I have also tried to give instruction that our Fraternity has no quarrel with, or criticism of, any other society—religious, fraternal, or political. We are peculiarly independent, living, and growing, and building character on the merits of our own institution, and not trying to parade the faults of other organizations, or even indulging in any argument on the highways with those who, through ignorance or prejudice, may assail us.

GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.

April 17, 1895, at Wheaton, assisted by R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, I installed W. Bro. W. H. Johnson, Grand Steward.

October 5, 1894, at Carbondale, assisted by R.W. Bro. James M. Burkhart, I installed W. Bro. Henry C. Mitchell, Grand Steward.

October 16, 1894, at the residence of M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, Masonically known as "Smith's Inn," 65 Sibley street, Chicago, I installed R.W. Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Grand Chaplain. Among many distinguished Craftsmen present, the following filled official stations:

D. C. Cregier, as D.G.M.	Gil. W. Barnard, as S.G.W.
Wm. H. Turner, as J.G.W.	Wiley M. Egan, G. Treas.
Geo. W. Warvelle, as G. Sec.	Jas. B. Bradwell, as G. Orator.
John C. Smith, as G. Marshal.	Geo. M. Moulton, S.G.D.
A. J. Benson, J. G.D.	

Joseph H. Dixon, Wm. K. Forsyth, Charles F. Gunther, and Amos Pettybone as Grand Stewards.

The interest and solemnity of this occasion made it an event to be cherished in the memory of every one present. The affection entertained by the Craft for the distinguished brother who was installed and the fact that M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, at whose residence this meeting was held, was about to depart on a long journey through foreign lands gave to the occasion a degree of sadness and a touch of pathos that was felt by all. Nearly one hundred veteran Masons were gathered who have years ago passed the meridian of life. Their hand clasps and their conversation seemed to inspire sincerity and affection, and there appeared to be a feeling of consciousness that another such meeting would probably never be enjoyed in this life by every one there present. The Grand Chaplain and Grand Master were on this occasion elected to honorary membership in the Masonic Veteran Association through the courtesy of the members present.

HARRISON DILLS.

In mid-winter last I received a letter written by the feeble hand, at the age of 83, of M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, saying he was in destitute circumstances, and praying a donation of one hundred dollars. By advice of the Charity Committee I forwarded the amount. By corresponding with some business men in his locality, I learned that Bro. Dills was held by all in the highest esteem, and that he and his aged wife were both quite feeble: that they owned a home, but it was mortgaged, and they had but very little of this world's products upon which to live. I am opposed to establishing a custom, or even a precedent, of paying pensions. But this is our one case, and the only one. After fifty-five years of life and labor we find ourselves as an organization both strong and prosperous. This venerable brother, who served us thirteen years as Grand Treasurer, and one year each as Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden, and Grand Master, is the only Mason now living who was present at the birth of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Should we not lighten his heart by sending him twenty dollars each month during his remaining years?

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Attention is directed to the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which will be published in the proceedings. These reports are brief, and as they come from every section of the state, they exhibit in a few words an index of the condition of the Craft in each locality.

CONCLUSION.

Now, brethren, this completes my record as Grand Master. The opportunity to change it is gone—gone forever. Could it return, perhaps I could do no better. Some mistakes might be corrected, others might be added. My heart has ever striven to do the right as I saw it, and I know that whatever I have done will be judged only by friendly hearts and in the spirit of true brotherly love.

My efforts put forth in all seasons to do my full duty are the evidences I bring you of my appreciation for the favors you have shown me

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Grand Master.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.	Frank M. Sherman, Oak Park.
James Douglas, Chester.	Delmar D. Darrah, Bloomington.
Charles F. Tenney, Bement.	Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.
George A. Stadler, Decatur.	J. W. Quillen, Ipava.
John E. Morton, Perry.	H. S. Albin, Chicago.
W. O. Butler, La Harpe.	J. E. Wheat, Maywood.
Wm. E. Ginther, Charleston.	T. M. Jeffords, Vermont.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	Arthur G. Goodrige, Irving Park.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.	George A. Martin, Brownstown.
T. H. Humphrey, Du Quoin.	W. F. Sinclair, Upper Alton.
Frank Barker, Rochelle.	I. M. Shoeman, McLeansboro.
C. Rohrbaugh, Kinmundy.	E. N. Campbell, Good Hope.
D. E. Bruffit, Urbana.	George A. Lockens, Good Hope.
G. O. Freidrick, Chillicothe.	L. C. Waters, Chicago.
C. W. Carroll, Blandinsville.	Jas. Dinsmore Templeton, Decatur.
Henry Werno, Chicago.	Wm. V. Laube, Naperville.
Sylvester Thompson, Galva.	Thos. W. Wilson, Riverton.
H. S. Hurd, Chicago.	Samuel S. Fridley, Chicago.
Calvin B. Burt, Chicago.	Wm. B. Carlock, Bloomington.
L. J. Forth, Fairfield.	Wm. K. Bowling, Virden.
I. Harry Todd, East St. Louis.	Richard F. Morrow, Virden.
Charles S. DeHart, Carthage.	John Gilbert Seiz, Upper Alton.
O. F. Kirkpatrick, Blandinsville.	Geo. S. Fuhr, Blandinsville.
J. J. Crowder, Peoria.	Cornelius M. Erwin, Bowensburg.
C. E. Grove, Mt. Carroll.	Wm. J. Frisbee, Bushnell.
Joseph V. Harris, Canton.	Emerson Clark, Farmington.
H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton.	Wm. M. Burbank, Chicago.
D. B. Hutchinson, Jacksonville.	John B. Kelley, East St. Louis.
Chester E. Allen, Galesburg.	George Gibson Gowdy, Enfield.
H. C. Yetter, Galesburg.	Walter Buchanan, Bridgeport.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS GRANTED.

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE'
Hiram.....	26	\$2 00	Rob Morris.....	247	5 00
Stewart.....	92	2 00	Dawson.....	556	2 00
Ashlar.....	308	2 00	Sycamore.....	134	40 00
Gardner.....	573	2 00	Englewood.....	690	2 00
Garden City.....	141	2 00	Ben Hur.....	818	2 00
Mackinaw.....	132	2 00	Hopedale.....	622	2 00
Mt. Carmel.....	239	2 00	Landmark.....	422	2 00
Aroma.....	378	2 00	Constantia.....	783	2 00
Shirley.....	582	2 00	Germania.....	182	2 00
Yorktown.....	655	2 00	S. D. Monroe.....	447	2 00
South Macon.....	467	2 00	Altamont.....	533	2 00
Elvaston.....	715	2 00	Accordia.....	277	2 00
Sibley.....	761	2 00	Mithra.....	410	2 00
Manito.....	476	2 00'	D. C. Cregier.....	643	2 00

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
Cedar.....	124	\$2 00	Oriental.....	33	\$2 00
Mt. Pulaski	87	2 00	Manchester.....	229	2 00
Lanark.....	423	5 00	Tuscan	630	2 00
Clifton.....	688	2 00	Gardner	573	2 00
Aroma.....	378	2 00	Occidental.....	40	2 00
Dean.....	833	2 00			
Clement.....	680	2 00			\$140 00
Rutland.....	477	2 00	Five dispensations for		
Galva	243	2 00	new lodges.....		500 00
Seneca	532	5 00			
Lincoln Park.....	611	2 00			\$640 00
Covenant.....	526	5 00			

The amounts were forwarded monthly as received to Grand Secretary.

FROM THE EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Illinois, }
CHICAGO, November 20, 1894.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of our Jurisdiction:

BRETHREN: For the purpose of providing for thorough instruction in the work and lectures established by the Grand Lodge as the standard work of our jurisdiction, I hereby designate five Schools of instruction to be held in the year 1895, as follows:

Mattoon, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 1, 2, 3.

Mt. Carmel, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 22, 23, 24.

Macomb, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 12, 13, 14.

East St. Louis, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 19, 20, 21.

Rock Island, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 12, 13, 14.

There will be ample accommodations at each place for the comfort of all.

The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, and three sessions will be held each day.

At each school there will be a complete exemplification of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

These schools are not only for the benefit of lodge officers, but for all the craftsmen of our jurisdiction, and as many as can make it convenient to do so are urgently requested to attend all three days, that the best possible results may be attained.

It is the intention of the M.W. Grand Master to be present one or more days at each school.

The schools will be conducted by the following Grand Lecturers, and who by this authority are hereby constituted a Board of Examiners: R.W. Brothers W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield: A. B. Ashley, La Grange: Joseph E. Evans, Monticello: John W. Rose, Litchfield: Jas. R. Ennis, Burnt Prairie.

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

Fraternally yours,

L. A. GODDARD,
Grand Master.

Attest:

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

FROM THE EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE }
of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois. }
CHICAGO, November 20, 1894. }

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of Constituent Lodges of Our Jurisdiction:

BRETHREN: Attention is called to the importance of keeping lodge properly sufficiently insured at all times in safe, standard fire insurance companies. The number of lodge homes reported every year as having been destroyed by fire, should serve as a warning to all lodges to not neglect this wise precaution. That this suggestion may receive due attention from all interested, each acting Worshipful Master is fraternally requested to report to his lodge the amount of insurance on lodge's property and time of expiration of same.

In this connection I desire also to suggest that the numerous calls on constituent lodges to assist destitute, helpless Masons, or the needy widows and orphans, in the opinion of your Grand Master, precludes the endorsing of any petition soliciting aid to buy new lodge furniture, assist in paying for new hall, and all other similar purposes.

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

Praying that this Masonic year may be one of peace, happiness, and prosperity to you all.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. GODDARD,
Grand Master.

Attest:

J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

R.W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery moved that the Grand Master's address be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which was carried.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

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

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

In account with GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS.

1894.		DR.	
Oct.	1,	To credit balances as per last report—	
	1,	General Fund.....	\$40,640 51
	1,	Charity Fund.....	1,160 82
			<u> </u>
			\$41,801 33
	22,	To proceeds sale of \$5,000 United States 4% bonds (@ \$1.14¼.....)	\$ 5,737 50
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	56 75
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	23 25
Nov.	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	49 85
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	2 50
Dec.	29,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	63 75
	29,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	30 25
1895.			
Jan.	2,	Int. on City of Chicago 4% bonds, 6m.	710 00
	19,	Dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insur- ance policy.....	41 95
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	24 50
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	26 35
Feb.	28,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	29 00
	28,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	130 25
March	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	112 25
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	13 30

April	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	\$ 67 69
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	221 75
May	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	2 50
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	28 00
June	29,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund. . . .	8 00
	29,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	205 00
July	9,	Int. on City of Chicago 4% bonds, 6 m	810 00
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	22,015 00
	31,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	25 25
Aug.	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	3 00
	30,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	13,711 00
Sept.	27,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account General Fund.....	2,379 00
	27,	Amt. received from J. H. C. Dill, Gr. Sec'y, account Charity Fund.....	8 50
			<u>\$46,536 14</u>
Sept.	27,	To total amt. received during the year, account General Fund	\$46,223 70
	27,	Total amt. received during the year, account Charity Fund.....	312 44
			<u>\$46,536 14</u>
			<u>\$88,337 47</u>
1894.		CR.	
Oct.	22,	By amt. paid for 11 \$500 City of Chicago 4% bonds (a \$1.04.....)	\$ 5,720 00
	22,	Amt. paid for accrued int. on above bonds.....	68 11
1895.			
Jan.	21,	Amt. paid for 4 \$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bonds (a \$1.04.....)	4,160 00
	21,	Amt. paid for 1 \$1,000 City of Chicago 4% bond (a \$1.02½.....)	1,025 00
	21,	Amt. paid for accrued int. on above bonds.....	10 96
		Total amt. paid for bonds and int. on same.....	<u>\$10,984 07</u>

Oct.	1, By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per orders returned.....	\$ 2,747 90
	1, By mileage and per diem paid Representatives since last report, as per orders returned.....	15,341 10
	Total mileage and per diem paid since last report.....	18,089 00
	1, By amt. paid out for charity, as per orders Nos. 190, 209, 261, and 271, canceled and returned.....	155 00
	1, By miscellaneous items paid since last report, as per orders No. 147 to No. 248, both inclusive, except Nos. 190, 209, 261, and 271, charged to Charity Fund as above.....	15,862 23
	1, By total amt. paid out during the year..	\$45,090 30
	By balance on hand in cash to credit General Fund.....	41,928 91
	By balance on hand in cash to credit Charity Fund.....	1,318 26
	By total credit balance.....	43,247 17
		<u>\$ 88,337 47</u>

In addition to the cash balance reported above to credit of General Fund the Grand Lodge has City of Chicago 4% bonds to the amount of \$40,500, par value. Fraternaly submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

Grand Treasurer.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1895.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

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

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as Grand Secretary:

ORDERS DRAWN.

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

For mileage and per diem of Officers, Representatives, and Committees in attendance at last communication.....	\$18,165 60
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, as Grand Tyler.....	100 00
To G. H. B. Tolle, as Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
To Z. T. Griffin, stenographer.....	50 00
To John C. Smith, rent Central Music Hall.....	500 00
To R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, for expenses Grand Lodge...	75 42
To the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	5,000 00
To Gus. Diekmann, janitor.....	25 00
To Wm. Jenkins, services on Railroad Committee.....	61 75
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing Proceedings.....	1,334 57
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, printing Correspondence, Grand Master's address, and Grand Secretary's report.....	359 01
To United States Express Company.....	136 10
To American Express Company.....	335 94
To J. H. C. Dill, postage and telegrams.....	163 38
To A. C. McClurg, stationery for Grand lodge.....	4 75
To Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company, for binding and stamping Proceedings.....	557 46
To Gil W. Barnard, Committee on Finance.....	27 60
To E. C. Pace, Committee on Finance.....	30 00
To J. H. Witbeck, Committee on Finance.....	27 60
To Wiley M. Egan, meeting Printing Committee.....	5 00
To Joseph Robbins, cash paid for express.....	2 30
To Theodore W. Baird, filling Charters, etc.....	26 80

To Shober & Carqueville Lithograph Company.....	\$ 31 25
To Wiley M. Egan, box rent in safety vault.....	5 00
To Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., printing return blanks and tabulated statements.....	164 85
To Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., for envelopes, letter heads, cards, circulars, etc.	224 91
To J. H. C. Dill, expenses Chicago.....	33 65
To George W. Warvelle, fee Glenn case.....	50 00
To J. B. Fithian, expense Hinsdale Lodge.....	3 75
To H. Gassaway, expense Westfield Lodge.....	4 00
To C. F. Tenney, expense Macon Lodge.....	12 50
To Haswell C. Clark, expense Grant Park Lodge.....	2 50
To John M. Pearson, for taxes on Missouri land.....	37 43
To Grand Examiner's School at Mattoon.....	181 20
To Grand Examiner's School at Mt. Carmel.....	209 70
To Grand Examiner's School at Macomb.....	205 70
To Grand Examiner's School at East St. Louis.....	198 30
To Grand Examiner's School at Rock Island.....	225 85
To expenses Grand Master's office.....	206 64
To corner-stone laying Olney and Arcola.....	20 60
To incidentals, Grand Secretary's office.....	5 25
To Harrison Dills, charity.....	100 00
To L. A. Goddard, for charitable purposes.....	30 00
To Gil. W. Barnard, for charitable purposes.....	25 00
To L. A. Goddard, salary as Grand Master.....	1,500 00
To Wiley M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
To J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary.....	2,500 00
Total.....	\$33,431 86

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

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. H. C. DILL,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

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

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES
Bodley	1	\$126 75	Scott	79	\$ 24 75
Equality	2		Whitehall	80	62 25
Harmony	3	76 50	Vitruvius	81	45 75
Springfield	4	112 50	DeWitt	84	93 00
Friendship	7	93 00	Mitchell	85	54 00
Macon	8	251 25	Kaskaskia	86	29 25
Rushville	9	55 50	Mt. Pulaski	87	61 50
Peoria	13	54 00	Havana	88	66 00
Warren	14	37 50	Fellowship	89	46 50
Peoria	15	169 50	Jerusalem Temple	90	120 00
Temperance	16	45 75	Metropolis	91	55 50
Macomb	17	103 50	Stewart	92	59 25
Clinton	19	74 25	Toulon	93	23 25
Hancock	20	68 25	Perry	95	49 50
Cass	23	65 25	Samuel H. Davis	96	15 75
St. Clair	24	88 50	Excelsior	97	180 75
Franklin	25	46 50	Taylor	98	51 00
Hiram	26	30 00	Edwardsville	99	69 00
Piasa	27	66 75	Astoria	100	51 00
PeKin	29	35 25	Rockford	102	177 75
Mt. Vernon	31	69 75	Magnolia	103	27 00
Oriental	33	230 25	Lewistown	104	45 00
Barry	34	66 00	Winchester	105	54 00
Charleston	35	62 25	Lancaster	106	23 25
Kavanaugh	36	24 75	Versailles	108	37 50
Monmouth	37	67 50	Trenton	109	33 75
Olive Branch	38	192 75	Lebanon	110	30 00
Herman	39	45 00	Jonesboro	111	39 00
Occidental	40	114 75	Bureau	112	78 00
Mt. Joliet	42	141 00	Robert Burns	113	49 50
Bloomington	43	123 00	Marcelline	114	36 00
Hardin	44	55 50	Rising Sun	115	34 50
Griggsville	45	42 00	Vermont	116	34 50
Temple	46	219 75	Elgin	117	96 75
Caledonia	47	13 50	Waverly	118	50 25
Unity	48	33 75	Henry	119	30 75
Cambridge	49	38 25	Mound	122	68 25
Carrollton	50	64 50	Oquawka	123	39 75
Mt. Moriah	51	66 75	Cedar	124	78 75
Benevolent	52	20 25	Greenup	125	29 25
Jackson	53	89 25	Empire	126	41 25
Washington	55	60 00	Antioch	127	38 25
Trio	57	115 50	Raleigh	128	18 00
Fraternal	58	72 00	Greenfield	129	40 50
New Boston	59	49 50	Marion	130	40 50
Belvidere	60	93 00	Golconda	131	33 00
Lacon	61	49 50	Mackinaw	132	23 25
St. Marks	63	53 25	Marshall	133	36 75
Benton	64	64 50	Sycamore	134	90 75
Euclid	65	62 25	Lima	135	30 75
Knoxville	66	26 25	Hutsonville	136	12 75
Acacia	67	58 50	Polk	137	50 25
Eureka	69	39 75	Marengo	138	42 75
Central	71	38 25	Geneva	139	33 00
Chester	72	36 75	Olney	140	59 25
Rockton	74	31 50	Garden City	141	366 75
Roscoe	75	33 00	Ames	142	45 00
Mt. Nebo	76	61 50	Richmond	143	58 25
Prairie	77	135 00	DeKalb	144	79 50
Waukegan	78	127 50	A. W. Rawson	145	38 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1895.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre	146	23 25	Pana	226	70 50
Clayton	147	50 25	Columbus	227	21 00
Bloomfield	148	55 50	Lovington	228	42 75
Efingham	149	50 25	Manchester	229	21 00
Vienna	150	45 75	New Haven	230	22 50
Bunker Hill	151	40 50	Wyanet	231	28 50
Fidelity	152	27 75	Farmers	232	15 00
Clay	153	39 00	Blandinsville	233	71 25
Russell	154	35 25	DuQuoin	234	57 75
Alpha	155	107 25	Dallas City	235	38 25
Delavan	156	61 50	Charter Oak	236	58 50
Urbana	157	105 00	Cairo	237	72 00
McHenry	158	20 25	Black Hawk	238	46 50
Kewanee	159	81 00	Mt. Carmel	239	71 25
Waubansia	160	150 75	Western Star	240	104 25
Virden	161	41 25	Shekinah	241	78 00
Hope	162	41 25	Galva	242	60 00
Edward Dobbins	164	54 75	Horicon	244	51 00
Atlanta	165	36 00	Greenville	245	51 00
Star in the East	166	132 75	El Paso	246	51 75
Milford	168	40 50	Rob Morris	247	30 00
Nunda	169	33 75	Golden Gate	248	39 75
Evergreen	170	79 50	Hibbard	249	33 75
Girard	171	47 25	Robinson	250	30 75
Wayne	172	36 75	Heyworth	251	46 50
Cherry Valley	173	36 00	Aledo	252	59 25
Lena	174	40 50	Avon Harmony	253	28 50
Matteson	175	167 25	Aurora	254	147 00
Mendota	176	56 25	Donnelson	255	30 75
Staunton	177	37 50	Warsaw	257	55 50
Illinois Central	178	67 50	Mattoon	260	87 00
Wabash	179	27 00	Amon	261	37 50
Moweaqua	180	16 50	Channahon	262	25 50
Germania	182	171 00	Illinois	263	85 50
Meridian	183	36 00	Franklin Grove	264	25 50
Abingdon	185	39 00	Vermilion	265	35 25
Mystic Tie	187	26 25	Kingston	266	32 25
Cyrus	188	60 75	La Prairie	267	30 00
Fulton City	189	37 50	Paris	268	96 00
Dundee	190	67 50	Wheaton	269	44 25
Farrington	192	66 00	Levi Lusk	270	24 75
Herrick	193	15 00	Blaney	271	121 50
Freedom	194	38 25	Carmi	272	51 75
LaHarpe	195	120 75	Miners	273	54 00
Louisville	196	36 00	Byron	274	27 75
King Solomon's	197	40 50	Milton	275	43 50
Homer	199	56 25	Elizabeth	276	23 25
Sheba	209	18 00	Accordia	277	52 50
Centralia	201	80 25	Jo Daviess	278	82 50
Lavelly	203	24 00	Neoga	279	12 00
Flora	204	49 50	Kansas	280	23 25
Corinthian	205	34 50	Brooklyn	282	27 75
Fairfield	206	50 25	Meteor	283	61 50
Tamaroa	207	21 75	Catlin	285	53 25
Wilmington	208	66 00	Plymouth	286	32 25
Wm. B. Warren	209	212 25	De Soto	287	39 00
Lincoln	210	82 50	Genoa	288	38 25
Cleveland	211	301 50	Wataga	291	21 75
Shipman	212	18 75	Chenoa	292	56 25
Ipava	213	50 25	Prophetstown	293	46 50
Gillespie	214	21 75	Pontiac	294	53 25
Newton	216	45 00	Dills	295	12 00
Mason	217	32 25	Quincy	296	78 75
New Salem	218	39 75	Benjamin	297	63 75
Oakland	219	51 00	Wauconda	298	22 50
Mahomet	220	33 00	Mechanicsburg	299	21 75
Leroy	221	36 75	Hinckley	301	24 00
Geo. Washington	222	59 25	Durand	302	31 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1895.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Raven	303	\$ 34 50	Bridgeport	385	\$ 42 00
Onarga	305	30 00	El Dara	388	27 75
W. C. Hobbs	306	44 25	Kankakee	389	91 50
T. J. Pickett	307	48 75	Ashmore	390	49 50
Ashlar	308	189 75	Tolono	391	39 75
Harvard	309	78 00	Oconee	392	24 75
Dearborn	310	354 00	Blair	393	177 75
Kilwinning	311	287 25	Jerseyville	394	57 00
Ionic	312	120 00	Muddy Point	396	18 00
York	313	24 75	Shiloh	397	27 75
Palatine	314	45 00	Kinmundy	398	37 50
Erwin	315	24 00	Buda	399	30 75
Abraham Jonas	316	13 50	Pacific	400	30 75
J. L. Anderson	318	47 25	Odell	401	20 25
Doric	319	108 75	Kishwaukee	402	52 50
Creston	320	42 75	Mason City	403	63 75
Dunlap	321	60 00	Batavia	404	37 50
Windsor	322	47 25	Ramsey	405	37 50
Orient	323	18 00	Bethalto	406	23 25
Harrisburg	325	65 25	Stratton	408	34 50
Industry	327	39 00	Thos. J. Turner	409	114 75
Altona	330	39 00	Mithra	410	93 75
Mt. Erie	331	20 25	Hesperia	411	292 50
Tuscola	332	63 00	Bollen	412	24 75
Tyrian	333	98 25	Evening Star	411	35 25
Summer	334	75 00	Lawn Ridge	415	27 00
Schiller	335	79 50	Paxton	416	51 00
New Columbia	336	38 25	Mar-selles	417	57 00
Onejda	337	39 75	Freeburg	418	29 25
Saline	339	17 25	Reynoldsburg	419	23 25
Kedron	340	22 50	Oregon	420	35 25
Full Moon	341	49 50	Washburn	421	12 75
Summerfield	342	12 75	Landmark	422	201 00
Wenona	344	31 50	Lanark	423	42 75
Milledgeville	345	36 75	Exeter	424	31 50
N. D. Morse	346	12 75	Scottville	426	30 00
Sidney	347	30 75	Red Bud	427	17 25
Russellville	348	14 25	Sunbeam	428	34 50
Sublette	349	15 75	Chebanse	429	28 50
Fairview	350	42 75	Kendrick	430	31 50
Tarbolton	351	69 75	Summit	431	15 00
Groveland	352	20 25	Murrayville	432	21 00
Kinderhook	353	20 25	Annawan	433	23 25
Ark and Anchor	354	47 25	Makanda	434	43 50
Marine	355	26 25	Philo	436	50 25
Hermitage	356	57 00	Chicago	437	213 00
Orion	358	16 50	Camargo	440	42 75
Blackberry	359	41 25	Sparland	441	36 00
Princeville	360	30 00	Casey	442	41 25
Douglas	361	26 25	Hampshire	443	30 00
Noble	362		Cave-in-Rock	444	19 50
Horeb	363	54 00	Chesterfield	445	33 75
Tonica	364	49 50	Watseka	446	80 25
Bement	365	51 00	S. D. Monroe	447	14 25
Arcola	366	80 25	Yates City	448	28 50
Oxford	367	36 75	Mendon	449	43 50
Jefferson	368	22 50	Loami	450	44 25
Newman	369	52 50	Bromwell	451	50 25
Livingston	371	45 00	New Hartford	453	37 50
Chambersburg	373	18 75	Maroa	454	67 50
Shabbona	374	20 25	Irving	455	23 25
Aroma	378	15 00	Nokomis	456	36 00
Payson	379	45 75	Moscow	457	15 00
Liberty	380	26 25	Blazing Star	458	29 25
Gill	382	18 75	Jeffersonville	460	21 75
LaMoille	383	15 75	Plainview	461	27 75
Waltham	384	37 50	Tremont	462	26 25
Mississippi	385	73 50	Palmyra	463	39 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1895.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Denver	464	24 75	Lockport	538	57 00
Huntsville	465	20 25	Chatsworth	539	27 00
Cobden	466	39 00	Harlem	540	207 00
South Macon	467	56 25	Sigel	541	15 00
Cheney's Grove	468	26 25	Towanda	542	25 50
McLean	469	55 50	Cordova	543	14 25
Rantoul	470	36 00	Virginia	544	33 75
Kendall	471	41 25	Valley	547	37 50
Amity	472	57 00	Apple River	548	32 25
Gordon	473	12 75	Sharon	550	40 50
Columbia	474	20 25	Long Point	552	15 75
Walshville	475	12 75	Plum River	551	67 50
Manito	476	21 75	Humboldt	555	42 00
Rutland	477	21 75	Dawson	556	30 75
Pleiades	478	267 75	Lessing	557	77 25
Wyoming	479	51 75	Leland	558	25 50
Momence	481	34 50	Thomson	559	25 50
Lexington	482	30 00	Madison	560	24 00
Edgewood	484	25 50	Villa Ridge	562	17 25
Xenia	485	23 25	Winslow	564	19 50
Bowen	486	39 00	Pleasant Hill	565	24 00
Andrew Jackson	487	26 25	Albany	566	36 00
Clay City	488	42 75	Frankfort	567	29 25
Cooper	489	29 25	Time	569	24 75
Shannon	490	17 25	Jacksonville	570	75 75
Martin	491	18 75	Bardolph	572	27 00
Libertyville	492	49 50	Gardner	573	42 00
Tower Hill	493	39 75	Pera	574	24 00
Bath	494	19 50	Capron	575	46 50
Stone Fort	495	50 25	O'Fallon	576	26 25
Tennessee	496	18 75	Viola	577	30 00
Alma	497	21 75	Prairie City	578	16 50
Murphysboro	498	73 50	Elbridge	579	20 25
St. Paul	500	49 50	Hazel Dell	580	25 50
Stark	501	20 25	Dongola	581	23 25
Woodhull	502	27 75	Shirley	582	37 75
Odin	503	21 00	Highland	583	27 75
East St. Louis	504	83 25	Vesper	584	110 25
Meridian Sun	505	28 50	Fisher	585	24 00
O. H. Miner	506	39 75	Princeton	587	82 50
Home	508	248 25	Troy	588	25 50
Parkersburg	509	22 50	Fairmount	590	36 75
J. D. Moody	510	17 25	Gilman	591	20 25
Clintonville	511	27 00	Fieldon	592	15 00
Wade-Barney	512	81 75	Miles Hart	595	37 50
Bradford	514	26 25	Cerro Gordo	600	54 00
Andalusia	516	15 75	Farina	601	31 50
Litchfield	517	33 75	Watson	602	25 50
Abraham Lincoln	518	27 75	Clark	603	30 75
Roseville	519	29 25	Hebron	604	41 25
Anna	520	32 25	Streator	607	108 75
Illioopolis	521	36 75	Piper	608	45 00
Monitor	522	176 25	Sheldon	609	36 75
Chatham	523	30 00	Union Park	610	184 50
Evans	524	268 50	Lincoln Park	611	312 00
Delia	525	13 50	Rock River	612	108 00
Covenant	526	504 75	Patoka	613	43 50
Rossville	527	57 75	Forest	614	39 75
Minooka	528	27 00	Wadley	616	18 00
Adams	529	33 00	Milan	617	45 75
Maquon	530	28 50	Basco	618	21 00
Ashton	531	27 75	Berwick	619	12 75
Seneca	532	30 75	New Hope	620	17 25
Altamont	533	18 00	Hopedale	622	30 75
Cuba	534	51 00	Locust	623	20 25
Sherman	535	38 25	Union	627	24 00
Plainfield	536	39 75	Tuscan	630	27 75
J. R. Gorin	537	41 25	Norton	631	42 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1895.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Ridge Farm.....	632	\$ 54 00	Elvaston.....	715	\$ 18 00
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	66 00	Calumet.....	716	94 50
Buckley.....	634	20 25	Arcana.....	717	175 50
Rochester.....	635	21 75	May.....	718	24 00
Peotone.....	636	30 00	Chapel Hill.....	719	35 25
Keystone.....	639	162 00	Rome.....	721	15 00
Comet.....	641	20 25	Walnut.....	722	38 25
Apollo.....	642	224 25	Omaha.....	723	22 50
D. C. Cregier.....	643	201 00	Chandlerville.....	724	22 50
Oblong City.....	644	18 00	Rankin.....	725	37 50
San Jose.....	645	23 25	Golden Rule.....	726	226 50
Somonauk.....	646	42 75	Raritan.....	727	37 50
Blueville.....	647	30 00	Waterman.....	728	24 00
Camden.....	648	41 25	Lake Creek.....	729	17 25
Atwood.....	651	39 75	El dorado.....	730	35 25
Greenville.....	653	32 25	Harbor.....	731	136 50
Yorktown.....	655	19 50	Carman.....	732	29 25
Mozart.....	656	48 75	Gibson.....	733	60 00
Lafayette.....	657	15 00	Morning Star.....	734	155 25
Rock Island.....	658	63 75	Sheridan.....	735	36 75
Lambert.....	659	102 00	Arrowsmith.....	737	12 00
Grand Chain.....	660	26 25	Sullivan Centre.....	738	38 25
South Park.....	662	72 75	Lakeside.....	739	142 50
Phoenix.....	663	25 50	New Holland.....	741	14 25
Mayo.....	664	21 00	Danvers.....	742	21 00
Greenland.....	665	20 25	Scott Land.....	743	9 75
Crawford.....	666	14 25	Goode.....	744	23 25
Erie.....	667	28 50	Winnebago.....	745	12 00
Burnt Prairie.....	668	21 75	Weldon.....	746	33 00
Herder.....	669	112 50	Centennial.....	747	30 75
Fillmore.....	670	54 00	Alta.....	748	39 75
Eddyville.....	672	30 75	Akin.....	749	30 00
Normal.....	673	39 75	Lyndon.....	750	19 50
Waldeck.....	674	92 25	Loundsbury.....	751	36 00
Pawnee.....	675	45 00	Allendale.....	752	17 25
A. O. Fay.....	676	45 75	Ogden.....	754	49 50
Enfield.....	677	42 00	Pre-emption.....	755	50 25
Illinois City.....	679	11 25	Hardinsville.....	756	14 25
Clement.....	680	21 75	Verona.....	757	26 25
Morrisonville.....	681	28 50	Mystic Star.....	758	155 25
Blue Mound.....	682	53 25	Hickory Hill.....	759	27 75
Burnside.....	683	60 00	Sibley.....	761	23 25
Galatia.....	684	16 50	Van Meter.....	762	24 75
Rio.....	685	43 50	Crete.....	763	36 00
Garfield.....	686	298 50	Sullivan.....	764	57 00
Orangeville.....	687	31 50	Palace.....	765	141 00
Clifton.....	688	18 75	Littleton.....	766	21 00
Englewood.....	690	306 00	Triluminar.....	767	69 75
Iola.....	691	9 75	Mizpah.....	768	234 75
Raymond.....	692	30 75	St. Elmo.....	769	36 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	28 50	LaGrange.....	770	83 25
Shiloh Hill.....	695	22 50	Bay City.....	771	20 25
Belle Rive.....	696	17 25	New Burnside.....	772	24 00
Richard Cole.....	697	186 75	Mansfield.....	773	32 25
Hutton.....	698	52 50	Lake View.....	774	138 75
Pleasant Plains.....	700	15 00	Grand Crossing.....	776	51 00
Temple Hill.....	701	20 25	Ravenswood.....	777	112 50
Alexandria.....	702	40 50	Gurney.....	778	29 25
Braidwood.....	704	103 50	Wright's Grove.....	779	83 25
Ewing.....	705	12 75	Siloam.....	780	129 75
Joppa.....	706	19 50	Colchester.....	781	47 25
Circle.....	707	52 50	Potomac.....	782	30 75
Star.....	709	69 75	Constantia.....	783	55 50
Farmer City.....	710	45 00	Beacon Light.....	784	29 25
Providence.....	711	45 75	Stanford.....	785	15 00
Collinsville.....	712	37 50	Riverton Union.....	786	41 25
Johnsonville.....	713	34 50	Morris.....	787	33 75
Newtown.....	714	54 75	Lerna.....	788	22

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1895.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Auburn Park	789	\$108 75	Ohio.....	814	\$ 21 00
Pittsfield.....	790	48 00	Lawn.....	815	50 00
Broadlands.....	791	23 25	Ridgway.....	816	22 50
Calhoun.....	792	38 25	Creal Springs.....	817	28 50
A. T. Darrah.....	793	27 00	Ben Hur.....	818	53 25
Tadmor.....	794	18 75	Columbia.....	819	63 75
Myrtle.....	795	51 00	Henderson.....	820	30 75
E. M. Husted.....	796	46 50	New Canton.....	821	26 25
Normal Park.....	797	138 00	Belknap.....	822	22 50
Sidell.....	798	30 00	Pearl.....	823	25 50
Colfax.....	799	25 50	Grove.....	824	36 00
Kenwood.....	800	96 75	Arthur.....	825	23 25
Sangamon.....	801	27 00	Mazon.....	826	27 75
Williamson.....	802	21 75	Sequoit.....	827	23 25
Neponset.....	803	23 25	Trinity.....	828	19 50
Kensington.....	804	50 25	Edgar.....	829	15 75
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	49 50	Rockport.....	830	19 50
Nebo.....	806	25 50	Findlay.....	831	14 25
Royal.....	807	13 50	Magic City.....	832	43 50
Cornland.....	808	11 25	Dean.....	833	23 25
Gillham.....	809	23 25	Toledo.....	834	17 25
Tracy.....	810	30 00	Triple.....	835	18 00
Melvin.....	811	11 25	Windsor Park.....	836	31 50
DeLand.....	812	15 00	Hindsboro.....	837	21 75
Sigwalt.....	813	78 00			

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Knoxville.....	66	\$ 1 50	Sparland.....	441	\$ 75
Stewart.....	92	75	Libertyville.....	492	75
Mackinaw.....	132	3 00	Stonestfort.....	495	75
Polk.....	137	1 50	Clintonville.....	511	75
Efingham.....	149	75	Madison.....	560	1 50
McHenry.....	158	5 25	Farina.....	601	1 50
Staunton.....	177	10 50	Streator.....	607	3 00
Wilmington.....	208	2 25	Sheldon.....	609	3 00
Ipava.....	213	75	Lincoln Park.....	611	75
New Haven.....	230	75	Wadley.....	616	75
Accordia.....	277	1 50	Union.....	627	27 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	1 50	Tuscan.....	630	29 25
Creston.....	320	10 50	Ridge Farm.....	632	75
Mt. Erie.....	331	75	Hinsdale.....	649	38 25
New Columbia.....	336	2 25	Grand Chain.....	660	2 25
Saline.....	339	15 00	Mayo.....	664	75
Russellville.....	348	2 25	May.....	748	75
Horeb.....	363	75	Chapel Hill.....	719	75
Aroma.....	378	15 00	Morning Star.....	734	2 25
Payson.....	379	75	Goode.....	741	27 00
La Moille.....	383	1 50	Sibley.....	761	75
Mississippi.....	385	75	Lake View.....	774	75
Bridgeport.....	386	75	Colchester.....	781	75
Batavia.....	401	2 25	Constantia.....	783	52 50
Landmark.....	422	30 75	Colfax.....	799	1 50
Scottville.....	426	75	Nebo.....	806	1 50
Red Bnd.....	427	75	Columbia.....	819	1 50
Kendrick.....	430	75	Belknap.....	822	75
Annawan.....	433	75			
Camargo.....	440	75			\$319 50

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 2, 1895, Charity Lodge.....	\$ 9 00
" " Berwyn Lodge.....	19 50
" " Alto Pass Lodge.....	9 75
" " Woodlawn Park Lodge.....	35 25
" " Fides Lodge.....	13 50
Total.....	\$ 87 00

DISPENSATION FEES.

Charity Lodge, U. D.	\$ 100 00
Berwyn Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Alto Pass Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Woodlawn Park Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Fides Lodge, U. D.	100 00
Total.....	\$ 500 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1893.....	\$ 42 00
Dues collected for 1893.....	17 25
Dues collected for 1894.....	260 25
Dues collected for 1895.....	37,834 50
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.	87 00
Special Dispensations by Grand Master....	140 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.	500 00
Grand Lodge By-laws sold.....	18 25
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	18 00
Grand Lodge proceedings sold.....	7 00
Total.....	\$38,924 25

CHARITY FUND.

Cash from Defunct Lodges.....	\$ 75 19
Defunct Lodge jewels sold.....	3 50
Dues from Defunct Lodges.....	157 75
Certifying Diplomas.....	76 00
Total.....	\$ 312 44
Grand Total.....	\$39,236 69

ELECTION—Special Order.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved that the election of officers be made a special order for Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, which on motion was adopted.

INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.

R.W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. George F. Stone, extended a cordial invitation to the Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time, which was accepted with thanks.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion of M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address beg leave to report that they have analyzed that important document, and recommend reference to the Committee on Obituaries all relating to Necrology; to the Committee on Lodges U. D. the granting of dispensations for lodges; to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances the cases of appeal or review ordered by the Grand Master; to the Committee on Correspondence that part relating to the request for recognition by the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba; to the Committee on Charity all pertaining to the past and future necessities for relief of P. G. Master Harrison Dills; to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence the disposition of fees collected of P. H. McClellan by Wanbansia Lodge No. 160; the decisions of the Grand Master; the conduct of Masonic Funerals; the documents from Wisconsin in regard to establishing a uniform system of charity, and the question of "perpetual jurisdiction."

Your Committee further recommend that the deposition from office of the Worshipful Master of S. M. Dalzell Lodge No. 805 for gross immorality, the particulars of which were ascertained by an investigating committee legally appointed, be approved.

Your committee commend all the M. W. Grand Master says of the multifarious advantages of the Masonic schools to your affections, and the beneficial effects to be derived from their continuance, to your approval. But since the high proficiency in the vocabulary and ceremonies of the degrees of many Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren, other than the large number of instructors throughout this grand jurisdiction is conceded, it appears to your committee that a limited time of each school might now be advantageously employed to reach a still higher standard, by some distinctive instruction in the symbology of Masonry; that is, to say, how to apply to life what is taught, and to be in fact and deed what each Freemason represents, and commend this feature to your approval and to the Grand Master's favorable action.

Your committee further recommend that the prompt action of the M. W. Grand Master in recalling the charters of Westfield Lodge No. 163 and of Grant Park Lodge No. 740, which had become dormant, and of Hinsdale Lodge No. 649 for gross and deliberate violation of Masonic law, be approved, and that his recommendation to revoke

these charters and strike their names and numbers from the rolls of constituent lodges be adopted.

Your committee also recommends that the request of the M.W. Grand Master to continue the commission, consisting of Past Masters Wm. K. Forsyth, D. J. Avery, and J. H. Dixon, to investigate charges filed against the Worshipful Master of Sigwalt Lodge No. 813 and report to his successor in office, be granted.

Your committee further recommend that the M.W. Grand Master's allusions to discourteous terms used by the Grand Master of Kentucky should be brought home to that dignitary as a lesson in the amenities due from one grand master to another and his Grand Lodge, but that the M.W. Grand Lodge of that sturdy old commonwealth, so intimately connected by ties of consanguinity of love and esteem, and of long and unbroken fraternal intercourse with this Grand Lodge, be exonerated from complicity in the act.

Your committee further recommend that all other acts of the M.W. Grand Master in the pursuit of his constitutional duties not specially treated of herein be approved.

And, finally, your committee feel that they would be derelict in their duty did they fail to call your attention to the conscientious care and extraordinary activity of the M.W. Grand Master which he has exercised for the conservation and nourishment of the interests of the Fraternity, as disclosed by his report, and also to the signal success of his administration, as portrayed by the peace, harmony, and blooming prosperity prevalent among the Craft, and to bespeak for him your affectionate gratitude.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WM. E. GINTHER,
P. M. JOHNSTON,
HENRY C. CLEAVELAND.

INVITATION—To Visit Dearborn Lodge.

An invitation was extended to the Grand Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge by R.W. Bro. W. K. Forsyth, of Dearborn Lodge 310, to be present at a communication of said lodge on the evening of October 2, to witness Standard Work, which invitation was accepted with thanks.

CALLED OFF.

At 11:30 a. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday morning.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE
OF
Northern Illinois State Normal School Building.

Having received and accepted an invitation from the proper authorities, the M.W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, on Tuesday October 1, at 11:30 a. m., departed for DeKalb, accompanied by Apollo Commandery No. 1, K.T. of Chicago, as escort, to lay the corner stone of the Northern Illinois Normal University. All of the grand officers and about seven hundred representatives were in attendance, also a number of constituent lodges A. F. & A. M. and commanderies of K. T., in all about five thousand Masons.

Immediately after the special train arrived from Chicago the line got under way across the greensward and among the trees to the beautiful site of the school, on the western border of the thriving little city. The procession, as it approached the platform, came in reverse order through the drawn-up ranks of the escorting Apollo Commandery.

First came Eminent Commander Frank W. Campbell, escorting Grand Master Leroy A. Goddard.

Then came Generalissimo Crego, with Governor Altgeld, while the governor's wife came next, with other ladies, in a carriage.

Then came the officers of the Grand Lodge, bearing the high insignia of their office and the implements to be used in the rite of the day. These included corn, wine, and oil, brought from Jerusalem by M.W. John C. Smith, who has just returned from the holy land. A Bible was borne aloft on a velvet cushion.

And then came the white-aproned host from nearly every one of the lodges of Illinois, the representative men of their communities.

And afterward came the plumed knights of the Pythian and other orders, their drawn swords and the red crosses in their chapeaux glistening in the sunlight of the perfect afternoon, while the great multitudes of every side repeatedly cheered, the spectacle.

Arrived at the corner stone, raised by a derrick above a completed section of the coming magnificent Normal School Building of Northern Illinois, the officiating officers found it inscribed as follows:

LAI D BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

A. F. & A. M.

OCTOBER 1, A. D. 1895. A. L. 5895.

LEROY A. GODDARD,
GRAND MASTER

NORTHERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

ADAMS A. GOODRICH.

WILSON C. GARRARD.

THOMAS J. SPARKS.

CHARLES H. DEERE.

ISAAC L. ELWOOD.

SAMUEL M. INGLIS.

CHARLES E. BRUSH.
ARCHITECT.

Mr. Clinton Rosette, of DeKalb, chairman committee of arrangements, opened the formal exercises by saying:

In this magnificent presence, in behalf of the board of trustees and the committee of ceremonies, I now invite the Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois to lay the corner-stone of this building.

The Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, said:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Brethren, and Neighbors:

In compliance with this invitation, coming as it does from the proper authorities, the officers and many of the members of the grand lodge representing the Masonic fraternity of Illinois, are here for the purpose of placing this corner stone with the ceremonies of Freemasonry. Our Fraternity represents a membership, in this magnificent commonwealth, of over fifty-two thousand, and I speak with authority when I say that this entire Craft has a friendly interest in the completion of the structure here to be erected, and in the success of the Northern State Normal School. It is in line with the teachings of Freemasonry everywhere, to encourage education, just the same as it is to encourage morality and loyalty. This is the first time in

the history of our our grand lodge that we have suspended the labors of our Annual Communication and left the vicinity of our place of meeting, to place a corner stone or for any other purpose. It is an evidence of our friendship for educational institutions and of our endorsement of the liberality and the public spirit that is being exhibited in Illinois in this direction. (Applause.) An event of less importance could not have been considered by us in this manner at this particular time.

Before we proceed further with the duties before us, let us bear in mind the teachings of Freemasonry, inculcate that in all our works, great or small, begun and finished, we should seek the aid of Almighty God. It is our first duty, then, to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore command the utmost silence and call upon all to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the throne of grace.

R.W. Rev. Dr. Thomas then recited a prayer from the Masonic ritual.

Then Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan produced the customary box for deposit in the cavity of the stone, and Grand Secretary J. H. C. Dill read the contents of the box, and placed the receptacle in position.

The Grand Master said:

“His Excellency, the Governor of the commonwealth of Illinois, honoring us with his presence today, is respectfully invited to assist in spreading the cement on which the corner stone will be laid.”

Governor Altgeld, taking a trowel, said:

“On behalf of the great state of Illinois, I assist in laying this corner stone of an institution which we hope will become one of the greatest on the American continent.”

Then followed the ritual of the square, the level, and the plumb, after which corn, wine, and oil were poured on the stone, and the Grand Master declared the stone duly laid according to the ancient custom of Freemasonry.

M.W. D. C. Cregier followed with the following impromptu address, in lieu of R.W. John C. Black, who, at the last moment, was detained. He said:

M. W. Grand Master, Your Excellency, the Governor of Illinois, Fellow Citizens, Men and Women:

The Grand Master has announced to you that I would deliver an oration. He only thought of the necessities of the case and how

limited facilities he had for compliance. I am not here to deliver anything that is worthy of the name of an oration. I am only here in the absence of the one selected, at the last moment, and I say to you in behalf of this Craft, in behalf of the ancient Fraternity of Illinois, that we are here mainly as Masons, not forgetting that we too are citizens, that while we pride ourselves in the face of all the world that we are Freemasons, we yet possess that measure of civic pride that the Craft of Illinois are ready at all proper times to contribute towards the progress and the prosperity of this great state.

Let me add, the Fraternity never seeks to press itself to the front: it awaits an invitation by the proper authorities to do so, and when we esteem it proper we come out boldly before the light of day and perform the services of freemen in a free country and a free and great progressive state. We never lag behind: we are here to do our duty as we understand it, and it is proper, Most Worshipful, proper, Your Excellency, that the Masons of this state, constituting more than fifty thousand men, should be here and assist in this great work for a state of which they are citizens.

Let me say to the authorities that this is indeed a rare occasion, rare because men have come up here to this site to put in place this stone, through this simple ceremony, and yet significant in all its forms. We have come up here from every part of Illinois, for nowhere in this state, from the southern limits to the northern and from the mighty fresh water ocean to the Mississippi River, is there a square five miles that there is not a lodge of Freemasons planted. (Applause.) Draw your own conclusions, men and citizens. Wherever Freemasonry is planted, wherever there is a lodge, there is thrift and prosperity. It is not for the purpose of pulling down: this great, this ancient Fraternity, is for building up. Its object is charity in a proper form. Its object, also, is not to publish its good works, but it is to do it within the silent lodge, surrounded by symbols created by the fathers to lead men on to good works and to become better citizens.

I have been warned that during the day here eminent men, eminent citizens have delivered addresses. It is not for us now to try to add to the interesting ceremonies that have been practiced here, but to lay this corner stone. I feel a degree of pride, my fellow-citizens, in being permitted to be here on this magnificent day under the inspiration of an appeal to the Throne of Grace for the progress, not alone of our country, our city, and this city, fellow citizens. Nevertheless, wherever American freemen are, I pray God with our grand chaplain, that prosperity, health, and peace may go hand in hand. And so long, Mr. Governor, so long, Grand Master, so long, brethren, aye and the people, as we live up to the mandates of our magnificent

institution founded here for the benefit of mankind, so long as within the body of that stone lies the principles of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, so long as that is pressed forward and made the key-note of the protection of this magnificent country, this country that has no parallel in God's green world, I say, so long as that is done we will remain loyal to American institutions and press them forward towards making other parts of the world where the people are not so enlightened, better men, better women, and better citizens. And so long, my friends, as that magnificent emblem, these stars and stripes, float in this free air America will live, and God grant that no star in that national emblem may ever be tarnished, but may have added to it numerous other stars, and may we, as Freemasons, as free citizens, be able to come out in the sunlight and before the world and say to our suffering fellow citizens anywhere and everywhere seeking liberty and seeking self-government: God bless you and may you succeed. (Applause.)

His Excellency, John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois, then said:

My Fellow Citizens:

I had the honor of addressing many of you this morning, and I will only say now that as the chief executive of this state, interested in her institutions, interested in her growth, interested in everything that shall conduce to her greatness, interested in the people who come here and live here, I want to thank the order of Freemasons of this state for making an exception of this occasion and for the first time in their history suspending the business of their communication to come here in a body to honor this occasion with their presence and their dignity and to show their good will and give their promise of support. And I will only say further that I shall return to Springfield feeling that so long as this section of the state is inhabited by a people who feel an interest in public affairs, who have a respect for our flag, who have the interests of our educational institutions at heart, as the people that live here now do have, just so long will these institutions prosper and grow great, and if the spirit of our people can be so imbued into this institution that it shall go on for all time, keeping alive these principles, these ideas that have made our state and our people great, then no man shall measure the good which will come from this institution and from the work you have done here today. (Applause.)

At the close of these interesting exercises the visiting Masons partook of an excellent lunch prepared by the people of DeKalb, after which the Grand Lodge took a special train for Chicago, arriving there about 11 o'clock p. m.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 2, A.L., 5895. }
 9:00 o'clock a. m. }

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

M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning moved that Equality No. 2 and Noble No. 362, having paid their dues after the time prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-laws, the representatives of these lodges be admitted and be entitled to mileage and per diem, which, on motion, was carried.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

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

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

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

All of which is fraternally submitted.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK,
 P. W. BARCLAY,
 S. W. WADDLE,

Committee.

Tuesday, October 1, A.D. 1895, A.L. 5895.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M.W. LEROY A. GODDARD... ..*Grand Master.*
 R.W. OWEN SCOTT... ..*Deputy Grand Master.*
 R.W. EDWARD COOK... ..*Senior Grand Warden.*
 R.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK... ..*Junior Grand Warden.*
 R.W. WILEY M. EGAN... ..*Grand Treasurer.*
 R.W. J. H. C. DILL... ..*Grand Secretary.*
 R.W. REV. W. H. THOMAS, D.D... ..*Grand Chaplain.*
 R.W. JOHN C. BLACK... ..*Grand Orator.*

W. G. H. B. TOLLE	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. WILLIAM HARTZELL	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. GEORGE M. MOULTON	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ANDREW J. BENSON	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. A. M. BORING	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. JOHNSON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. HENRY C. MITCHELL	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. HARRY C. PURDY	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. R. R. STEVENS	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M.W. D. C. CREGIER	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M.W. JOSEPH ROBBINS	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M.W. JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M.W. JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M.W. J. R. GORIN	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M.W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M.W. JOHN M. PEARSON	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R.W. HENRY C. CLEAVELAND	<i>Past Senior G. Warden.</i>
R.W. W. H. TURNER	<i>Past Junior G. Warden.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R.W. WILLIAM K. FORSYTH	<i>First District.</i>
R.W. DANIEL J. AVERY	<i>Second District.</i>
R.W. JOSEPH H. DIXON	<i>Third District.</i>
R.W. CHAS. A. KIMBALL	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R.W. J. KROHN	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R.W. CHAS. E. GROVE	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R.W. FRANK BARKER	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R.W. JOHN B. FITHIAN	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R.W. WM. L. MILLIGAN	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R.W. T. VANANTWERP	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R.W. FRANK G. WELTON	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R.W. J. V. HARRIS	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R.W. C. E. ALLEN	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R.W. J. W. CRABB	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R.W. DELMAR D. DARRAH	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R.W. H. C. CLARK	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R.W. ROBERT L. MCKINLAY	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R.W. CHAS. F. TENNEY	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R.W. R. D. LAWRENCE	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>

R. W. A. P. GROUT	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. ED. S. MULLINER.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. A. H. BELL.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. T. VANDEVEER.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. H. GASSAWAY.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. C. ROHRBAUGH.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. BURNAP.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. J. M. BURKHART.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. H. A. GODDARD.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. J. M. JONES.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
JOSEPH H. DIXON.....	<i>Arkansas.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Colorado.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
GEO. W. WARVELLE.....	<i>North Dakota.</i>
ROBERT L. MCKINLAY.....	<i>South Dakota.</i>
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.....	<i>Delaware.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>England.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH	<i>Florida.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHARLES H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Minnesota.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Missouri.</i>
A. B. ASHLEY	<i>Montana.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
W. B. GRIMES	<i>New Jersey.</i>
WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>New York.</i>
EDWARD C. PACE.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Scotland.</i>
CHARLES H. PATTON.....	<i>South Carolina.</i>
WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>South Australia.</i>

WILLIAM JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of South Wales.</i>
HASWELL C. CLARK.....	<i>Tennessee.</i>
EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
WILLIAM JENKINS.....	<i>United Grand Lodge of Victoria.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	Jonesboro.
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....	Paris.
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.....	Benton.
GEORGE W. HILL.....	Murphysboro.
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	Evanston.

Chartered Lodges.

LOYAL L. MUNN.....	Freeport.
J. R. GORIN.....	Decatur.
JOHN H. MITCHELL.....	Mt. Vernon.
W. F. BECK.....	Olney.
WALTER A. STEVENS.....	Chicago.

Masonic Correspondence.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	Quincy.
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Credentials.

JAMES I. McCLINTOCK.....	Carmi.
P. W. BARCLAY.....	Cairo.
S. W. WADDLE.....	Bloomington.

Finance.

E. C. PACE.....	Ashley.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	Chicago.
JOHN H. WITBECK.....	Chicago.

Grand Master's Address.

W. E. GINTHER.....	Charleston.
H. C. CLEVELAND.....	Rock Island.
P. M. JOHNSTON.....	St. Elmo.

Lodges Under Dispensation.

CHARLES H. PATTON.....	Mt. Vernon.
GEORGE M. HAYNES.....	Chicago.
ARTHUR G. JACKSON.....	Mt. Carroll.
THOMAS W. HALL.....	Carmi.
L. J. FORTH.....	Mt. Vernon.

Masonic Jurisprudence.

DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	Chicago.
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	Dixon.
D. M. BROWNING.....	Benton.
JOHN C. SMITH.....	Chicago.
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	Godfrey.

Mileage and Per Diem.

JOHN A. LADD.....	Sterling.
W. B. WRIGHT.....	Effingham.
ED. L. WAHL.....	Vandalia.

Obituaries.

GEO. W. WARVELLE.....	Chicago.
PAUL E. HARNEY.....	Upper Alton.
FRED MORRISON.....	Ramsey.

Petitions.

C. M. FORMAN.....	Nashville.
T. M. CROSSMAN.....	Edwardsville.
A. W. BLAKESLEY.....	Quincy.

Railroads and Transportation.

WM. JENKINS.....	Dixon.
C. H. MORRELL.....	Augusta.

To Examine Visitors.

WM. B. GRIMES.....	Pittsfield.
A. B. ASHLEY.....	La Grange.
J. E. EVANS.....	Monticello.
J. W. ROSE.....	Litchfield.
J. R. ENNIS.....	Burnt Prairie.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.	
1	S. A. Lee.....	W.M.	84 James M. Kirk.....	W.M.
3	E. W. Crawford.....	S.W.	85 William Dwyer.....	"
4	Louis M. Myers*	W.M.	86 Abram Brown.....	"
7	Geo. N. I. Brown.....	"	87 Z. K. Wood.....	"
8	C. B. Hughes.....	"	88 F. M. Coppel.....	"
9	J. M. James*.....	S.W.	89 Chas. Schill*.....	S.W.
13	Henry Craske.....	W.M.	90 W. H. Bundy.....	W.M.
14	Herman Struever, jr.....	"	91 Chas. M. Guild*.....	"
15	Thomas B. Allen.....	S.W.	92 Jas. L. Elliott.....	"
16	C. A. Johnson.....	W.M.	93 C. Brown.....	"
17	John J. Crewder.....	J.W.	94 Frank Cook.....	S.W.
19	Eugene Stapp.....	W.M.	95 E. H. Ash.....	J.W.
20	Wm. C. Johnson.....	"	96 U. J. Overman*.....	W.M.
23	Saml. H. Blane*.....	"	97 M. Buchanan.....	S.W.
24	A. N. Cherrill.....	"	98 D. P. Stevens.....	W.M.
25	F. L. Smith.....	"	99 John W. Miller.....	"
26	J. E. Thomas.....	"	100 H. C. Zinser.....	J.W.
27	W. L. Gillham.....	S.W.	101 Thos. W. Springer.....	W.M.
29	John Young.....	W.M.	102 T. W. Price.....	"
31	Wm. C. Johnston.....	"	103 Robt. H. Ross.....	J.W.
33	Louis Zinger.....	"	104 Wm. T. Brenn.....	W.M.
34	Morris Emmerson.....	"	105 P. J. Standard*.....	"
35	Chas. W. Potter.....	"	106 M. L. McDonough.....	S.W.
36	W. W. Watson.....	"	107 C. N. Kuykendall.....	W.M.
37	J. P. Jones.....	"	108 J. W. Wilkerson.....	"
38	Bernhard Dittmar.....	S.W.	109 Louis Blattner.....	"
39	D. O. Webster.....	W.M.	110 C. J. Reuter.....	"
40	B. H. McMillen.....	"	111 Edw. Lee.....	"
41	Wm. H. Myers.....	"	112 W. H. Peak.....	S.W.
42	L. A. Williams.....	"	113 L. B. Adams*.....	W.M.
43	Ferdinand Munch.....	"	114 L. L. Mertz.....	"
44	A. M. Kitchell.....	"	115 John W. Woodruff.....	"
45	Chas. F. Rickey.....	"	116 S. C. Litwiler.....	"
46	T. M. Watson.....	"	117 T. M. Jeffords.....	"
47	J. H. Bouten.....	S.W.	118 Ole Hanson.....	S.W.
48	W. E. Rovall.....	W.M.	119 Edw. Wemple.....	W.M.
49	E. C. Cook.....	"	120 O. P. Carroll*.....	"
50	James Pollock.....	"	121 J. C. McBride.....	"
51	Geo. W. Davis.....	"	122 Jos. S. Linell.....	"
52	A. H. Clotfelter.....	"	123 Stillman E. Massey.....	"
53	F. A. Nevill.....	"	124 Robt. L. Shiels.....	"
55	W. S. Amlin.....	S.W.	125 H. W. Toennigs.....	"
57	W. W. Watts.....	W.M.	126 Wm. J. Oliver.....	"
58	V. M. Blandeng*.....	"	127 H. L. Burnett.....	"
59	J. D. Knott.....	"	128 R. L. Metcalf.....	"
60	C. W. DeForrest*.....	J.W.	129 J. W. Johnson.....	"
61	Frank Ives.....	W.M.	130 J. H. Benham.....	"
63	C. B. Loop.....	"	131 Geo. A. Smith.....	"
64	B. S. Roseberry.....	"	132 T. W. Clark.....	"
65	James S. Andrews.....	"	133 J. E. Harrington.....	"
66	R. A. Youngblood.....	"	134 J. L. Frazer.....	"
67	Geo. E. Royce.....	"	135 W. L. Bishop.....	"
68	Robert Higgins.....	"	136 Sam. M. Schoemann.....	"
69	N. J. Carey.....	"	137 H. W. Richardson*.....	"
70	M. Friedman*.....	J.W.	138 C. W. Grant.....	"
71	Wm. F. Tenges.....	W.M.	139 J. K. Ravatt*.....	J.W.
72	Arthur Huntington.....	"	140 N. L. Crout.....	W.M.
73	Wm. Hartzell.....	"	141 Herbert A. Rogers.....	"
74	John Watts.....	"	142 Geo. H. Vompell.....	S.W.
75	Jabez Love.....	"	143 Wm. C. Rood.....	J.W.
76	Silas W. Tappen.....	"	144 H. W. Booth.....	W.M.
77	D. G. Burr*.....	"	145 G. W. Eldredge.....	"
78	Jay Lynn Brewster.....	"	146 E. Lake.....	"
79	F. P. Bacon.....	"	147 W. J. DeLaMater.....	"
80	Chas. Rickert.....	"	148 James E. Gray.....	"
81	J. B. Mason.....	S.W.	149 W. C. Chambers.....	S.W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

No.	NAMES.	No.	NAMES.
148	J. Russ, Grace..... W. M.	219	M. J. Naphew..... S. W.
149	W. A. Surrells..... S. W.	220	F. O. Jahr..... S. W.
150	D. W. Whittenberg..... W. M.	221	C. A. Buck..... W. M.
151	Jas. H. Belt, Jr..... 222	222	Joseph W. Gullett..... "
	Jas. Rumbolz*..... S. W.	226	W. W. Powell..... "
	Adolph Beerman*..... J. W.	227	D. L. Hair..... S. W.
152	H. C. Kemper..... W. M.	228	C. H. McCoy..... W. M.
153	Fred Brown..... 229	229	J. R. Brown..... "
154	Butord Taylor..... 230	230	J. L. Greenlee..... "
155	R. R. Strickler..... 231	231	W. E. Sapp..... "
156	J. T. Nattress..... J. W.	232	F. M. Jones..... "
157	David E. Bruffett..... W. M.	233	O. F. Kirkpatrick..... "
158	F. L. McOmber..... 234	234	J. W. Hemenway..... "
159	Alexander McLean*..... 235	235	W. N. Byler..... "
160	W. R. Sprague..... 236	236	Walter Heath..... "
161	R. F. Morrow..... 237	237	Frank Spencer..... "
162	J. C. Simpson..... 238	238	A. D. Barber..... "
164	George W. Lackey..... 239	239	Charles Smith..... S. W.
165	Maskell Lee..... 240	240	E. A. Kratz..... W. M.
166	A. G. Everett..... 241	241	Jonathan F. Taylor..... "
168	Jas. A. McConnell*..... 243	243	L. B. Wedge..... "
169	Robert Andrews..... 245	245	A. L. Hord..... "
170	G. W. Graham..... 246	246	R. C. Duff..... "
171	O. B. Metcalf..... 247	247	J. McChesney..... "
172	E. E. Cantrell..... 248	248	E. F. James..... "
173	C. W. Buck..... 249	249	F. W. Froelich..... "
174	O. J. Welsey..... 250	250	J. M. Thornburgh..... "
175	Chas. A. Frederick..... 251	251	W. Delano..... "
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm..... 252	252	J. W. Edwards..... "
177	C. W. Lillie..... 253	253	T. W. Bassett..... S. W.
178	E. Homer Cooley..... 254	254	Geo. E. Simmons..... W. M.
179	D. McL. Johnson..... 255	255	C. H. Thomas..... "
180	B. F. Rebelin..... 257	257	J. B. Cary..... "
182	Wm. Zellmann..... 260	260	John B. Worthen..... "
	Aug. Torpe..... S. W.	260	J. M. Howard..... "
	Julius Dittmann..... J. W.	261	E. M. Taylor..... "
183	Jefferson Nisbet..... W. M.	262	James H. Smith..... "
185	F. M. Williamson..... 263	263	James M. Cutright..... "
187	Sherman S. Rogers..... 264	264	George D. Black..... "
188	John S. Grove..... 266	266	L. M. Morrison..... "
189	Edmund Jackson..... 267	267	John G. Schwartz..... "
190	U. S. Bright..... 268	268	Clarence VanNosal..... J. W.
192	Wm. H. Miller..... 269	269	E. E. Jones..... W. M.
193	Robt. Jackson..... 270	270	Wm. H. Johnson..... S. W.
194	Camillus McClure..... 271	271	W. H. Booth..... W. M.
195	C. B. Ward..... 272	272	Charles C. Buell..... S. W.
196	Benj Hagle..... S. W.	272	H. B. Banks..... W. M.
197	E. A. Culver..... W. M.	273	W. W. Stillman..... "
199	M. J. Spencer..... 274	274	J. S. Kosier..... "
200	Edward Kershaw..... 275	275	J. A. Miller..... "
201	W. A. Stoker..... 276	276	John H. Ferrell, Jr..... "
	H. L. Rhodes..... S. W.	277	F. Emil Gasch..... "
203	O. L. Caldwell..... 278	278	Wm. Schumacher..... J. W.
204	Chas. C. Smith..... W. M.	278	W. F. Conyne..... W. M.
205	L. W. Wheeler..... S. W.	279	James F. Jarvis..... "
206	A. W. Crippen..... W. M.	280	W. S. Brown..... "
207	A. H. Evans..... 282	282	H. L. Fordham..... S. W.
208	Robt. Van Des. Bogart..... 283	283	Daniel Dickinson..... W. M.
210	Chas. E. Clark..... 285	285	W. S. Duff..... "
211	John H. Dawson..... 286	286	John T. Malcom..... "
212	F. R. Kahl..... 287	287	Lafayette Elston..... "
213	I. M. VanHorn..... 288	288	C. A. Brown..... "
214	L. M. Cruson..... 291	291	C. W. Merrill..... "
216	N. H. Lathrop..... 292	292	Josephus Pirkey..... "
217	H. E. Craver..... S. W.	293	H. A. Sturtevant..... "
218	John Preble..... W. M.	294	A. C. Norton..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
295	Oscar J. Reese..... W.M.	374	F. A. Frost..... W.M.
296	E. C. Seleck..... "	378	J. T. Lenfestey..... "
297	Geo. W. Cyrus..... "	379	Charles E. Gabriel..... "
298	E. E. Gilbert..... "		A. M. Glenn..... J. W.
299	John N. Bullard..... "	380	S. F. McBride..... W.M.
301	Alphie J. Coster..... S. W.	382	Richard Boston..... "
3 2	Ole. Aurdunsen..... J. W.	383	John Igon..... "
303	G. B. Minard..... S. W.	384	E. L. Watts..... "
305	W. H. McClain..... W.M.	385	G. W. Johnson..... "
	D. F. Ward..... S. W.	386	J. C. Whittaker..... "
	J. B. Furley..... J. W.	388	Henry Hall..... "
306	Arthur Elkin..... W.M.	39 0	Lincoln Moore..... "
307	Ira Applegate..... "	391	Geo. W. Manley..... "
309	W. C. Wellington..... "	392	J. W. Hickethorn..... "
310	George A. Katz..... "	393	M. H. Buzzell..... "
311	A. R. Pollock..... S. W.	394	R. S. Beatty..... "
312	J. H. Culver..... W.M.	396	Simon O. Beals..... S. W.
313	John A. Keller..... "	397	Adam Gilmore..... W.M.
314	C. Dewitt Taylor..... "	398	A. M. Allen..... "
315	Dick Busse..... J. W.	399	J. E. Trekell..... "
316	Frank F. Butzow..... W.M.	400	L. A. Jackson..... "
318	Charles H. Mead..... "	401	Charles Pinefield..... "
319	John F. Lindvall..... "	402	Frank C. Poust..... "
321	L. T. Stocking..... "	403	Chas. E. Walsh..... "
322	W. W. M. Barber..... "	404	E. A. Conde*..... "
323	N. J. Cobleigh..... "	405	E. E. Graham..... "
325	Wm. H. Howell..... "	4 6	Jas. J. Maxwell*..... "
327	J. T. Kinkade..... "	408	S. E. Lamb..... "
330	H. L. Weaver..... "	409	Edw. A. Titcomb..... "
331	J. W. Hedrick..... "	410	P. H. Russell..... "
332	John W. Kagey..... "	411	Edw. C. Brennan..... "
333	Chas. W. Prouty..... "	411	W. C. Graham..... "
	Geo. M. O'Hara..... S. W.	414	Thos. H. Briggs..... "
334	Henry Perkins..... W.M.	415	Lester Lamoree..... "
335	John T. Heschong..... "	416	Nils Younggreen*..... "
336	Jas. L. Marberry..... "	417	David Samuels..... "
337	E. Marsh..... "	418	W. H. Wilderman..... "
339	T. J. McCormack..... "	419	T. H. Taylor..... "
340	A. M. Bloxam..... "	420	H. P. Canode..... "
341	J. C. Duncan..... S. W.	421	Enoch Buckingham..... J. W.
312	S. R. Whittaker..... W.M.	422	Edw. S. Thomas..... W.M.
344	F. M. Moulton..... "		Fred. F. Danks..... J. W.
346	Adam Wenger..... "	423	G. A. Root..... S. W.
347	Frank Thompson..... "	424	John H. Hawk..... J. W.
348	D. M. Rundle..... "	426	C. P. Ross..... W.M.
349	Chas. H. Ingalls..... "	427	N. G. Ziebold..... "
350	John H. Snyder..... "	428	A. C. Sanders..... "
351	C. F. H. Carrithers..... "	429	John Burrill..... "
352	F. M. Gragg..... S. W.	430	Harvey A. Williams..... "
353	Geo. W. Lawrence..... W.M.	431	R. O. Vangilder..... S. W.
354	F. C. McInnis..... "	432	M. V. B. Wyatt..... W.M.
355	Oscar H. Gehrs..... "	433	Daniel Porter..... "
356	Fred W. Potter..... "	434	Jacob P. Schwartz..... "
358	Homer Darling..... S. W.	436	C. S. Hunt..... J. W.
359	Joseph Cox..... W.M.	437	B. I. Greenebaum..... W.M.
360	J. N. Mendenhall..... "	440	D. A. Ward..... "
361	Peter W. Lill..... "	411	A. J. Parker..... S. W.
362	John S. C. Nichols..... "	412	W. W. Bruce..... W.M.
363	J. H. Spring..... "	444	Wm. K. Humes..... "
364	Geo. A. McPerson..... "	445	J. J. Leach..... "
365	James Fisher..... "		J. W. Armstrong..... S. W.
366	T. L. Radenburg..... "	416	Frank P. Martin..... W.M.
367	H. J. Harbour..... "	417	John Wampler..... "
368	Denison Foster..... "	448	F. E. Wilson*..... "
371	Andrew Hansen..... "	449	G. G. Lohr..... "
373	S. J. Hobbs..... "	450	Jos. Jones*..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
451	L. T. Watkins..... W.M.	517	J. K. Milnor..... W.M.
453	James W. Sifton..... "	518	A. E. Billings..... "
454	J. R. Morgan..... "	519	H. S. Calvin..... "
	J. H. Sterling..... S.W.	520	John Spires..... "
455	C. B. McKinney..... W.M.		Samuel F. Walton..... S.W.
456	A. J. Williford..... "		Jason Wilson..... W.M.
457	G. C. Jones..... "		R. T. Spencer..... S.W.
458	Arch. Bourne..... "	522	Chas. A. Kimball..... W.M.
460	J. J. Davis..... S.W.	523	W. J. Smith..... "
461	W. J. Donahue..... W.M.	524	Chas. Raymond*..... "
462	Frank Dillon..... J.W.		L. F. Berry..... S.W.
463	Allen Range..... W.M.		R. F. Milne..... J.W.
	T. J. Young..... J.W.	525	T. J. Dunn..... W.M.
464	E. E. Mock..... W.M.	526	H. H. Decker..... "
465	Henry Moore..... J.W.	528	Wm. Bedford..... "
466	L. M. Linnell..... W.M.	529	M. W. Bowker..... "
467	H. R. Woodcock..... "	530	Wm. Burkhalter..... "
	J. A. Daggett*..... J.W.	531	Wm. Vaughan..... "
468	D. Hurley..... W.M.	532	Wm. F. Kenz..... "
469	Jas. D. Haise..... "	533	Frank M. Schilling..... "
	C. W. Welsh..... S.W.	534	P. M. Mosher, jr..... "
470	B. F. Yates..... W.M.	535	W. J. Blodgett..... "
471	Robt. N. Newton..... "		John S. Smith..... S.W.
	Geo. H. VanEmon*..... S.W.	536	A. E. Mottinger..... W.M.
472	John E. Norris..... W.M.		A. H. Tyler..... S.W.
473	A. J. Gullick..... "	537	J. O. Goodmann..... W.M.
474	Jos. M. Arnin..... S.W.	538	Frank S. Hutton..... "
475	A. T. Strange..... W.M.	539	Wm. G. Messler..... "
476	J. A. McComas..... "	540	Rob. P. Donaldson..... "
477	Geo. Ingram..... "	541	T. P. Mautz..... "
478	Louis J. Hammel..... S.W.	542	Wm. E. Hitts..... "
479	Harry L. Ingram..... J.W.		Harry Tilberry..... S.W.
481	W. D. Lane..... W.M.	543	W. R. Freek*..... W.M.
482	A. B. Davidson..... "	544	R. H. Mann..... "
484	Joseph Dauks..... "	547	John S. Corns..... J.W.
	W. J. Faulk..... S.W.	548	E. M. Maynard..... W.M.
485	Thos. W. Kelsey..... W.M.	550	John H. Welsh*..... "
486	Chas. C. Marsh..... "	552	W. S. Ramsay..... J.W.
487	W. W. Weaver..... "	554	James L. Tyrrell..... W.M.
488	W. F. Dransfield..... "	555	Phillip Leiner..... "
489	H. A. Eidson..... "	556	J. R. Pierce..... "
490	W. W. Booth..... "		W. W. Judd*..... S.W.
491	M. J. Platt..... S.W.	557	Adolph Arnold..... W.M.
492	J. G. Lee..... W.M.	558	S. D. Wesson..... "
493	A. L. Leighty..... "	559	Geo. W. Sweet..... "
494	Mathew Frank..... "	560	F. W. Burhorn..... "
495	Marshall Ozment..... "	562	L. P. Crain..... "
496	J. W. Aiken..... "	564	A. F. McDaniel..... S.W.
497	W. H. Stephens..... "	565	I. D. Webster..... W.M.
498	James A. White..... "	566	James Huginin..... "
500	Chas. F. Hawk..... "	567	M. C. Adelsberger..... "
501	E. S. Leport..... S.W.	569	W. H. Pringle..... "
502	Wm. O. Taylor..... W.M.	570	W. E. Crane..... "
503	J. M. Headly..... "	572	N. H. Jackson..... "
504	John B. Kelly..... "	573	W. S. Allison..... "
505	O. S. Deutler*..... "		Thos. S. Green..... S.W.
506	B. F. Hartman..... "		John Spills..... J.W.
508	E. W. Adkinson..... "	574	W. S. Watson..... S.W.
	H. H. Blake..... S.W.	575	J. W. Watterson..... W.M.
	E. K. Daniels..... J.W.		H. L. Puffer..... S.W.
509	Wm. Parker..... W.M.	576	F. W. Wade..... W.M.
510	W. C. Hinderer..... "	577	A. M. Pinkerton..... "
511	E. C. Hawley..... "	578	G. B. Willan..... "
512	J. B. Holmes*..... "	580	Oliver M. Roan..... "
514	Walter A. Washburn..... "	581	James F. Richardson..... "
516	Sam'l Kennedy*..... "	582	Geo. W. Southerland..... "

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

No.	NAMES.	No.	NAMES.
582	H. L. Jackson..... S. W.	663	T. U. Jacobs..... S. W.
583	Adolph Ruegger..... W. M.	661	S. G. Lister..... W. M.
584	William A. Fraser..... W. M.	665	Samuel D. Larimore..... W. M.
585	O. Z. Housley..... "	666	H. L. Smith..... "
587	E. A. Vaughan..... "	667	Seward A. Eddy..... "
588	M. W. Powell..... "	668	J. R. Morrison..... "
590	J. M. McCabe..... S. W.	669	Henry Dietz..... "
591	Chas. Meyer..... W. M.	670	J. P. Ivy..... "
592	Elias F. Brown..... "	672	John S. Barger..... "
595	John H. Curry..... "	673	R. L. Fleming..... "
	James M. Briniger..... S. W.	675	J. Frank Clayton..... "
600	John R. Grove..... W. M.	676	A. O. Fay..... "
601	J. W. Lackey..... "	677	John N. Wilson..... "
602	Frank Mesnard..... "	679	Joseph Ryan..... "
603	A. H. Ryan..... "	680	J. H. Stafford..... "
604	D. A. Clary..... "	681	R. W. Reasoner..... "
607	W. B. Wignall..... "	682	J. D. Logan..... "
	J. A. Curry..... S. W.	683	Peter Jackson..... "
	H. L. Manly..... J. W.	684	W. E. Pickard..... "
608	T. J. Sowers..... W. M.	685	A. F. Howard..... "
609	Geo. S. Hummer..... "	686	James W. Parker..... "
610	John F. Quanstrum..... "	687	G. I. Cadwell..... "
611	Geo. F. Saunders..... "	688	Peter Wright..... "
	Edward R. Moffat..... S. W.		Edmond Sill..... J. W.
	John E. Rogerson..... J. W.	690	E. W. Brundage..... W. M.
612	Wm. S. McCloy..... W. M.	691	I. H. Elkin..... "
613	W. W. Murfin..... "	692	Jas. A. Bradley..... "
614	E. Bulard..... "	693	A. A. McMurray..... "
616	Simeon VanWinkle..... "	695	T. J. Cross..... "
617	G. A. Lackens..... "	696	W. R. Ross..... "
618	Wm. Priessman..... "	697	Robert K. Sloan..... "
619	P. H. Shelton..... "	698	John V. Hosney..... "
620	James G. Snyder..... "	701	H. C. Green..... "
622	B. H. Schulte..... "	702	M. A. Henderson..... "
623	M. L. Danford..... "	704	John Ray..... "
627	A. H. Brooks..... "	705	Geo. H. Terhune..... "
630	S. M. Barnett..... "	706	L. H. Williams..... "
631	W. A. Colton..... "	707	S. G. Filey..... "
632	Jonah Hole..... "	709	George Steely..... "
633	Geo. W. Billings..... "	710	I. F. Houseman..... "
634	M. B. Waterman..... "	711	Lafayette Hopkins..... "
635	H. Taft..... "	712	Robert Smith..... "
636	E. H. Tedde..... "	713	W. M. Aivis..... "
639	Lawrence Kurzke..... "	714	A. J. Davis..... "
641	J. F. Beal..... "		T. C. Smoot..... S. W.
642	Frederick Waller..... "	715	H. L. Urton..... W. M.
	H. M. Kimball..... S. W.	717	Homer S. Childs..... "
	J. F. Campbell..... J. W.	718	A. H. Story..... "
643	Reinhold Zimmerman..... W. M.	719	John Jack..... "
	D. Golbeck..... S. W.	721	F. M. Purcell..... "
	William Crear..... J. W.		R. F. Casey..... S. W.
644	Clint Caywood..... W. M.	722	T. H. Irvin..... W. M.
645	John F. Fryer..... "	723	H. P. Kinsall..... "
646	L. W. Nichols..... J. W.	724	A. M. Pendleton..... "
647	C. A. Stokes..... W. M.	725	J. S. Hewins..... "
648	A. A. Cavins..... "	726	Geo. W. Siddall..... "
651	E. F. Cramer..... "	728	H. R. Schermerhorn..... "
653	T. J. Robinson..... S. W.	729	Nathan Perrine..... "
655	W. A. Hein..... W. M.	730	S. T. Webber..... "
656	W. B. Carlock..... "	731	R. E. L. Brooks..... "
657	R. S. Coates..... "		Luke Venus..... J. W.
658	Geo. Richmond..... "	732	G. W. Howell..... W. M.
659	Frank S. Wood..... "		A. Babcock..... J. W.
660	W. A. Gaunt..... "	733	L. E. Rockwood..... W. M.
662	J. C. Behrer..... "	734	Chas. Hollandsworth..... "
663	James Jones..... "	735	Albert Gransden..... "

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
737	W. D. Hull..... W.M.	788	F. F. Freeman..... W.M.
738	Chas. P. Ross..... "	789	Edward E. Wilder..... "
739	Buchanan Currie..... "	790	H. F. McKnight..... "
741	John W. Mowry..... "	791	W. H. Towne..... "
742	M. B. Munson..... S.W.	792	Wm. U. Mortland..... "
743	Warren Newcomb..... W.M.	793	S. G. Jarvis..... "
744	J. D. Bellamy..... "	794	Ira E. Driver..... "
745	James L. McLain..... "	795	Leonidas Thomas..... "
746	James Rainey..... "		J. B. Tallman..... S.W.
747	Geo. D. Hess..... "		M. A. Foot..... J.W.
748	W. E. Dickison..... "	796	John H. Wolfe..... W.M.
	W. D. Holmes..... S.W.	797	Wm. L. Sharp..... "
749	E. Summers..... W.M.	798	Harry L. Freeman..... "
750	John Roberts..... "	799	Z. Taylor..... "
752	F. G. Michels..... "	800	W. W. Richardson..... "
754	S. Holmes..... "		C. C. Jackson..... S.W.
755	J. H. Seyler..... "		M. E. Robinson..... J.W.
756	C. P. Carlton..... "		S. B. Sale..... S.W.
757	Wm. A. Small..... "	802	W. H. Perry..... W.M.
758	John G. McLaren..... "	803	J. L. Priestman..... "
759	William Brown..... "	804	Alex. McLachlan..... "
761	Henry Diers..... S.W.	805	H. C. Greely..... "
762	I. M. Taylor..... "	806	A. Hatch..... "
763	W. C. Trowbridge..... W.M.	807	H. C. Vise..... "
764	S. D. Stocks..... "	808	John Curphy..... "
765	Wm. H. Clegg..... "	809	Delbert Guile..... "
	Geo. Lorenz..... J.W.		Samuel J. Elam..... J.W.
766	P. M. Powell..... W.M.	810	E. D. Petrie..... W.M.
767	Chas. G. Bryan..... S.W.	811	Bart Holmes..... "
768	James Price..... W.M.	812	E. J. Hamma..... "
	Thos. Hicks..... S.W.	813	Thomas Edgar..... "
769	Wm. Donaldson..... J.W.	815	O. M. Stone..... "
770	J. L. McGraw..... W.M.	816	B. G. Brooks..... "
	P. G. Gardner..... W.M.		J. J. Gahn..... J.W.
	C. H. Smith..... S.W.	817	J. I. Henshaw..... W.M.
	W. A. Scott..... J.W.	819	Chas. H. McAfee..... S.W.
771	Wm. S. Mosely..... W.M.	820	J. P. McDonald..... W.M.
772	J. A. Smith..... "	821	Geo. W. Buffington..... "
773	Hiram A. Steel..... "	822	A. M. Kean..... S.W.
774	C. A. Hutchinson..... "	823	John V. Snow..... W.M.
776	L. H. Gallhardt..... "	824	M. Slusser..... "
777	Chas. J. Dale..... "	825	John H. Campbell..... "
	John M. Northmore..... S.W.	826	Frank E. Hewett..... "
778	A. T. Hazel..... W.M.	827	Edmond H. Ames..... "
779	E. L. Mason..... "	828	John A. Waugh..... "
780	Eli Wright..... "	829	Geo. W. Hughes..... "
781	James Parnall..... "	830	James Brown..... "
782	L. D. Oberling..... "	831	W. B. Wallace..... "
783	George Herwig..... "	832	John A. Stout..... "
784	Albert C. Firlicke..... "	833	Albert L. Martin..... "
785	M. Gerbrick..... "	834	Rufus H. Smith..... "
786	Robt. W. Curry..... "	836	Garrie S. French..... "
	Charles Maddox..... S.W.		Seymour S. Borden..... S.W.
	Thos. W. Wilson..... J.W.		Geo. W. Chamberlin..... J.W.
787	August J. Weinel..... W.M.	837	J. W. Reeds..... W.M.
	J. J. Konigsmark..... S.W.		

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

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

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report: That they have examined the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer and find them correct. For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, reference is made to the detailed statements of said officers.

We find the condition of the treasury of the Grand Lodge to be as follows:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance in hands of Grand Treasurer October 1, 1894.	\$40,640 51
Received from all sources.....	46,223 70
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$86,864 21

CR.

Paid mileage and per diem to Representatives.....	\$15,341 10
Paid grand officers and committees.....	2,747 90
Paid miscellaneous orders.....	15,862 23
Paid City of Chicago bonds and interest	10,984 07
By balance in hands of Treasurer October 1, 1895	41,928 91
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$86,864 21

CHARITY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1894	\$ 1,160 82
Received during the year.....	312 44
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 1,473 26

CR.

Paid on orders.....	\$ 155 00
Balance on hand.....	1,318 26
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 1,473 26

ASSETS OF GRAND LODGE OCTOBER 1, 1895.

Balance on hand general fund.....	\$41,928 91
Balance on hand charity fund.....	1,318 26
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds.....	40,500 00
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	\$83,747 17

We estimate the expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing years as follows:

Mileage and per diem.....	\$19,000 00
Printing proceedings.....	2,300 00
Stationery, postage, and express.....	1,200 00
Schools of Instruction.....	1,000 00
Salaries of Grand Officers.....	4,500 00
Expenses of Grand Officers and committees.....	1,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	4,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$33,000 00</u>

Your committee recommend appropriations as follows, and the Grand Secretary be directed to draw orders for the several amounts:

M.W. Bro. Jos. Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	\$300.00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100.00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expenses, etc	105.37
W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	25.00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, stenographer.....	50.00
Ole Amondson, janitor.....	25.00
M.W. Bro. J. C. Smith, rent of Music Hall.....	500.00
Bro. William Jenkins, mileage and per diem securing transportation for representatives.....	52.98
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co., printing reports Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Committee on Correspondence	387.62
John A. Ladd, postage railroad guide and railroad map for use of Committee on Mileage and per Diem	2.25

And to the committees in attendance on this Grand Communication we recommend the usual allowance of three dollars per day in addition to the amount allowed by the by-laws.

In June last your committee made the usual annual visit to the office of the Grand Secretary, R.W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill, at the city of Bloomington, in order to make a final examination of the books, etc., at the close of the fiscal year.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that we found the office installed in two commodious rooms in a new brick building, comfortably furnished, and containing all the necessary accommodations for the transaction of the business of his office. In addition to those two rooms the Grand Secretary has the use of a large fire-proof vault adjoining, in which is stored all the records of defunct lodges, the returns made by the constituent lodges since 1870, a large number of the printed proceedings, together with the account books and other property of the Grand Lodge.

In the office we found the cases containing the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges bound up and handy for reference: suitable cases containing the blanks and stationery for the use of the Secretary, and files of all vouchers and correspondence.

Your committee desire to commend the Grand Secretary for the excellent arrangements of the office as to convenience and security.

All of which is fraternally submitted and signed by the committee.

E. C. PACE.

GIL. W. BARNARD.

JOHN H. WITBECK.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the M.W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as tellers:

COLLECTING TELLERS.

Chester E. Allen, Geo. A. Stadler, J. M. Burkhart, Joseph H. Dixon, J. M. Jones, H. Gasaway, Morris Emerson, W. O. Butler.

COUNTING TELLERS.

A. P. Grout, Jacob Krohn, D. J. Avery, Wm. H. Bundy, Frank P. Martin, J. F. Taylor, R. A. Youngblood.

INVITATION—To Visit Garden City Lodge No. 141.

The Grand Secretary read an invitation from Garden City Lodge No. 141, to visit their lodge Wednesday evening to witness work in the third degree.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

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

An additional special report on correspondence was read by M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, on New Zealand as follows, which, on motion, was adopted.

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

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence has had under consideration a communication from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, courteously calling attention to the well known position of Illinois

touching the formation of Grand Lodges in open autonomous territory, viz., that the determination of all questions relating thereto rests wholly with a majority of the lodges therein, and fraternally inquiring why recognition had not been accorded to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, in whose formation these conditions had been fully met.

In 1890 this committee noted the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and recognized the probability that a majority of the lodges in the colony were in allegiance to it. The figures were wanting, however, from which to determine this question with certainty, and since that time the non-receipt of the proceedings of several quarterly communications had left the information fragmentary and indefinite.

The missing links are happily supplied by the communication under consideration.

When the movement for independence was inaugurated, there were in the colony 148 lodges, chartered by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, of which ninety-two, by resolution, gave their adhesion to the movement: twenty-one voted adversely, and thirty-five took no action. Although ninety-two was a clear apparent majority, yet it was not in evidence in the fragmentary papers before your committee that a majority of the whole number had participated in the organizing convention or had subsequently given their allegiance to the body thus organized.

From the latest official information, it appears that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand now has 102 lodges upon its roll, manifestly a large majority of the lodges in the colony.

Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following:

Resolved. That the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is hereby recognized as lawfully formed, sovereign, and independent, and is cordially welcomed on the part of Illinois into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

AMENDMENTS—To By-laws, Adopted.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins called up the amendments to the Grand Lodge By-laws proposed last year, and moved their adoption, which was carried. The By-laws as amended now read as follows:

SECTION 2. When a controversy shall arise between lodges, or between a lodge and its Master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Lodge, if in session, or during recess be lodged with the Grand Master; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant in-

investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a commission of not more than seven, nor less than three Masters, or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as Chairman, to investigate such charges or complaints; such commission shall have authority to summon witnesses, and shall have such other power as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master; and said commission shall make such report, and give such opinion to the Grand Master as will enable him to make a final decision.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a brother disciplined under its provisions, of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

SECTION 3. When a Master or other officer of a lodge shall be deposed from *office* only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the Lodge, for unmasonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the Lodge.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-laws.

M.W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther offered the following amendments to the Grand Lodge By-laws, which, being seconded by more than twenty Representatives, lies over until the next annual communication:

Amend Section 2, Article XI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words, "and rejected material."

Amend Section 2, Article XII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out all after the word "petition" in the sixth line.

Amend same article by striking out all of Section 3.

Amend Article XIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words "who has been rejected by, or" in the second and third line of Section 6, and the words "or of a rejected candidate" in Section 7. Also strike out the second and fourth decisions printed between these two sections.

Amend Section 1, Article XV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out all after the word "in" in the fourth line, and add the

following words, "territory occupied in common by more than one Lodge." Also strike out the decision following this section.

Amend Section 5, Article XV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out all between the number 5 and the word "any" in the sixth line.

M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier moved that a special committee of three be appointed to re-arrange the Grand Lodge By-laws, and that said committee, with the co-operation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, be authorized to have a supply printed; which motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the report, which was, on motion, adopted:

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

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally report as follows:

_____ <i>vs.</i> GOODE LODGE NO. 744.		}	No. 1.
Action of the lodge sustained.			

_____ <i>vs.</i> AUBURN PARK LODGE NO. 789		}	No. 2.
Action of the Lodge sustained.			

_____ <i>vs.</i> THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE NO. 489.		}	No. 3.
Action of the lodge sustained.			

_____ <i>vs.</i> CONSTANTIA LODGE NO. 783		}	No. 4.
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Action of the lodge set aside and that the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 5.
 CAMDEN LODGE NO. 648.

Action of lodge reversed and the case remanded for a new trial with instructions to amend second specification in said charge under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. IV., of Grand Lodge By-laws.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 6.
 PRAIRIE LODGE NO. 77.
 Appeal dismissed.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 7.
 ARCANA LODGE NO. 717.
 Action of lodge sustained.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 8.
 ROCK RIVER LODGE NO. 612.
 Action of the lodge sustained.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 9.
 ST. CLAIR LODGE NO. 24.
 Action of lodge sustained.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 10.
 SIGWALT LODGE NO. 813.
 Action of lodge sustained.

TIME LODGE NO. 569. vs. _____ } No. 11.

Case continued and Time Lodge ordered to send a complete record in this case.

_____ vs. _____ } No. 12.
 METROPOLIS LODGE NO. 91.
 Appeal dismissed.

MACON LODGE No. 8.

vs.

} No. 13.

Action of the lodge set aside and the accused expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

Fraternally submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,

JOSEPH E. DYAS.

WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.

GEORGE W. HILL.

EUGENE L. STOKER.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

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

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

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the Masonic dead, would respectfully report:

That we have examined the data and memoranda submitted to us concerning the illustrious dead of this and other jurisdictions, and find that the past year has been marked in the large number of distinguished Craftsmen who have laid down the implements of earthly toil for a participation in the higher mysteries. That in many instances these men had been leaders in Masonic thought and works for a generation, and that in their demise Masonry has lost some of its brightest ornaments and society some of its best men.

But while we commemorate the virtues and extol the lives of those who, by merit had been raised to distinction, we are reminded of that vast unnumbered throng whose humble careers, pursued in quiet paths, have passed unnoticed. For them, equally with those for whom we make distinctive mention, do we place upon the bier of fraternal remembrance this funereal wreath. Their lives, their influence, and their example, within their narrow sphere, exerted just as salutary an effect as those who reached the most exalted station, and when the final award shall come, when shall be given unto every man according as his work shall be, doubt not that to these unnamed ones shall be the Master's approbation and reward.

ELY S. PARKER, Past Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, died at Fairfield, Conn., August 30, 1895. Bro. Parker was a full-

blood Indian and a lineal descendant of the celebrated Red Jacket. He was born on the Tonawanda reservation in New York, and was chief of the Seneca tribe of the Six Nations. He received a liberal education and became a civil engineer, in which capacity he visited Illinois in the service of the government and resided for some time at Galena. During the civil war he served upon the staff of Gen. Grant, rising to the rank of brigadier general. At the close of the war he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, a position he held until 1871. For a number of years last past he was supervising architect of the police stations of New York City.

As a man and a Mason, Bro. Parker was respected and esteemed, while the circumstance of race lends to his character a peculiar charm that will long be remembered by the Craft.

HARVEY E. HUSTON, formerly a Deputy Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge, died at Chicago May 4, 1895, after a lingering illness. He was born in Ohio January 5, 1844. In 1868 he removed to Monticello, Ill., where he resided during the greater part of the balance of his life. For several years he served as County Judge of Piatt county, and in 1891 became engaged in business ventures in Chicago. In these latter he was unsuccessful, losing both his property and his health. A brief sojourn in Colorado followed, but death had marked him for its own, and feeling that he had but a short time to live, he requested to be brought back to his old home. He expired at Chicago a few days after his arrival, and his remains were conveyed to Monticello and deposited in the earth with Masonic honors.

Bro. Huston was ever zealous and devoted to Masonry. He believed in its principles and practiced its precepts, and his whole life furnished a practical illustration of the great tenets of Masonic profession.

MILO D. CHAMBERLIN, one of the best known Masons of Illinois, and Past Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, died at the city of Freeport, May 8, 1895. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., August 23, 1829. In 1853 he removed to Freeport and engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming one of that city's most respected and honored business men. He was initiated in 1856, and in 1859 attended Grand Lodge for the first time, and since then has scarcely missed a session. He early devoted his attention to the esoteric rituals and for many years was the "custodian of the work." He devoted all his energies toward securing uniformity in the lodges of the jurisdiction, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other person, may we attribute the general observance of the "standard work."

From the time he was made a Mason until his death he was zealously devoted to the interests of the Craft, and Illinois will long have reason to mourn his demise.

WILLIAM J. ELWELL, Deputy Grand Lecturer, died at his home in Mattoon, May 5, 1895. He was born in England, April 8, 1839. He came to Illinois in 1861, and for many years had enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the communities in which he lived. He was initiated in 1874, and his Masonic career was one of continued activity and usefulness. He is described as a man endowed with a bright mind, noble impulses, and a deep religious sentiment, and it is said of him that he led the life of a patriotic citizen, an upright man, a devoted husband and father, and a true Mason. May we all so live that when we shall have put off this mortality those who shall survive us may truthfully say of us the same.

SAMUEL S. FRIEDLEY, a Deputy Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge, died at Chicago April 2, 1895. He was born October 2, 1845, and for many years had resided at the city of Chicago. He was initiated July 21, 1882, in Covenant Lodge, of which he subsequently became master. He evinced a deep interest in the rituals of Masonry, and was ever a most careful, painstaking, and earnest exponent of them. In social life he was affable and kind, and enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. His remains were carried to his old home at Findlay, Ohio, and buried with the honors of the Craft.

AUGUSTUS N. LODGE, one of Williamson county's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens, died May 16, 1895. He was born at Madison, Ind., January 27, 1831. He qualified himself for the practice of medicine, and in 1857 located at Marion, where he afterwards continued to reside. He ever took a deep interest in Masonry, and at one time filled the office of District Deputy. He is described as having been a man of strong convictions and widespread influence, which was ever exerted in the furtherance of morality and the advancement of the interests of his fellow men.

JOSEPH K. WHEELER, for twenty-seven years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, died at his residence in the city of Hartford, October 10, 1894. Few men were better known throughout the Masonic world, and few were more generally beloved. This committee has received no data concerning our deceased brother's life, and can only endorse the sentiments of the circular announcing his death, and say, that in all his fraternal relations he was tender and affectionate, was wise in council, steadfast in duty, and zealous and devoted to the principles of Masonry.

JOHN M. CHIVINGTON, whose death occurred at Denver, Colorado, October 4, 1894, was born in Warren county, Ohio, and at an early age was admitted to the Methodist ministry. For many years he fulfilled the duties of his calling in various parts of the West, but latterly had resided in Denver, where he held many political positions of honor and trust. In Masonry he was ever active and zealous, and when the

Grand Lodge of Colorado was organized in 1861 he was made its first Grand Master. To his able and efficient labors must be ascribed much of the success which has followed, and to him is the Masonry of Colorado much indebted for the solid and substantial foundation upon which it rests.

ROBERT L. SCANNELL, Deputy Grand Master of Utah, was born in London, England, January 22, 1850, at which place he also died October 13, 1894. In all the walks of life Bro. Scannell is described as a true and noble man.

JOHN FRIZZELL, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, died at his residence in Nashville, November 30, 1894. Bro. Frizzell was one of the best known Masons in the United States, and for nearly twenty-seven years had acted as the Grand Secretary of his jurisdiction. He was a man of marked ability and great force of character, learned in Masonry, and ever zealous in its cause.

STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of Oregon, died January 15, 1895. He was born at Middleton, Conn., December 25, 1825, and resided in Oregon since 1851. In civil life he was many times honored, having served his state as Secretary of State and Governor, and in every station performed his duty with fidelity and ability.

WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, full of years and full of honors, passed from labor to refreshment June 9, 1895. His name is inseparably connected with the history of Freemasonry in Virginia and measurably with that of the country at large. He will long be remembered as a skilled craftsman whose labors have contributed much to the permanency and stability of the institution, and by those who knew him best as a kind and lovable friend.

CHARLES BROWN, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, died at Cincinnati, November 6, 1894. For more than forty years prior to his death he was prominently identified with the business interests of Cincinnati and enjoyed a deserved high esteem. As a grand officer, he held many positions of trust and honor, the duties of which he ever discharged with fidelity and skill.

MARK R. LEAVENWORTH, Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, died at his home in Bridgeport, November 1, 1894. A just and upright man, a zealous and faithful Mason, his death was untimely and his brethren mourn.

J. A. DIX, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, died during October last. No data concerning him has been received by this committee, yet from the

communication conveying the meager announcement of his death we copy the words, "A good man has gone to his reward."

RICHARD O. HICKMAN, Past Grand Master of Montana, died at the city of Chicago, Illinois, July 20, 1895. For many years he was an active and influential citizen of the far west: prominent alike in civil life and in Masonry, he deserved and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens and his brethren, while his name is honorably associated with the history of the state he served so long and well.

WILLIAM F. BLACK, Provincial Grand Treasurer of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Tyrone and Fermanagh, Ireland, and Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Ireland, died some time during the past year, but the date thereof this committee is unable to ascertain. Bro. Black was highly esteemed in his own land as well as abroad. His charities were numerous and well bestowed, and his brethren mourn his death as an irreparable loss.

SIR ROBERT DUFF, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, died at Sidney, N.S.W., March 15, 1895. He was born in Scotland in 1835, and at the time of his death was Governor of the colony. In Masonry he had received high honors, and his death is deeply deplored by the Craft over which he presided.

Though dead they are not lost to us. Their bodies may indeed perish and become dust, but their lives, their example, their words, their deeds, and all their influences for good that survive them will remain with us always. By their lives we find in the contemplation of their character fresh incentive for nobler aspirations and higher ideals. By their death we are taught anew the great lesson of the uncertainty of life and the little value of those things for which men most do strive, and with saddened yet hopeful hearts we submit to the decrees of fate, feeling, trusting, in the infinite beneficence of an all-wise God, that we in good time shall be gathered unto our fathers and in some higher and happier sphere of stainless existence shall meet again in everlasting communion the loved and the lost of earth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. WARVELLE,

PAUL E. HARNEY,

Committee.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-laws.

Bro. J. B. Fithian presented the following amendments to the Grand Lodge By-laws, which, being seconded by more than twenty Representatives, lies over until the next annual communication:

Amend Section 1, Article XXV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding thereto the following:

Excepting life members paying no lodge dues.

Amend Section 6, Article IX, Part First, Grand Lodge By-laws, by inserting between the words "this jurisdiction," and the words "seventy-five cents," the following:

Excepting life members paying no lodge dues.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.

R. W. Bro. Chas. H. Patton submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

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

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. have had the records and returns of five lodges working under dispensation presented for its examination, and we respectfully submit the following as our report thereon, to-wit:

CHARITY LODGE,

located at Seaton, in Mercer county, Ill. Date of dispensation is January 8, 1895, and the record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	15
Elected.....	11
Rejected.....	3
Initiated.....	10
Passed.....	10
Raised.....	9
Named in dispensation.....	19
Total membership.....	28

We find the record of proceedings, returns, and by-laws to be correct, and recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Charity Lodge No. 838.

BERWYN LODGE,

located at Berwyn, Cook county. Dispensation dated February 4, 1895, and its record of work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	23
Elected.....	20

Rejected.....	3
Initiated.....	19
Passed	17
Raised	17
Named in dispensation.....	21
	<hr/>
Total.....	38
Names in dispensation not signing petition for charter.....	2
Chas. H. Ludwig, of Garden City Lodge, who signed petition for charter, having been suspended by that lodge for non-payment of dues, his name should be stricken from the petition	1 3
	<hr/>
Names petitioning for charter.....	35

Your Committee find that in the petition for a charter, the name of Bro. Milan M. Hitchcock is used as the first S.W., when in the dispensation granted by the Grand Master, Bro. George R. Frankland was appointed to be the first Senior Warden, and as your Committee has no evidence that the Grand Master has removed Bro. Frankland from that office, and as the records of Berwyn Lodge U.D. do not show any action of the lodge requesting a change in said office, your Committee recommend that the name of Bro. George L. Frankland, the appointee of the Grand Master for the first Senior Warden in his dispensation to Berwyn Lodge U.D., be retained for that office in the Charter to be issued to the lodge aforesaid.

Your Committee further report that we find the record of the proceedings and the by-laws and returns correct and recommend that a charter be granted to said lodge as Berwyn Lodge No. 839.

ALTO PASS LODGE,

located at Alto Pass, Union county. Dispensation dated March 16, 1895, and the record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	10
Elected.....	9
Rejected.....	1
Initiated.....	9
Passed	8
Raised.....	8
Named in dispensation	12
	<hr/>
Total petitioning for charter.....	20

Your Committee further reports that we find the by-laws correct, and the record of proceedings mainly correct but suggest more care

on the part of the secretary in showing the names of the investigating committees and reports thereof as required by Sec. 2, Art. XIII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws. Your Committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Alto Pass Lodge No. 840.

WOODLAWN PARK LODGE.

located at Woodlawn Park, Cook county, Ill. Dispensation dated March 25, 1895, and its record of work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	15
Elected.....	13
Rejected.....	2
Initiated.....	13
Passed.....	12
Raised.....	12
Names in dispensation.....	40
	<hr/>
Total.....	52
Named in dispensation and not joining in petition for charter.....	2
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	50

We find the record of proceedings and the by-laws and returns correct and recommend that a charter be granted this lodge as Woodlawn Park Lodge No. 841.

FIDES LODGE.

located at West Pullman, Cook county. Dispensation dated May 10, 1895, and the record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	10
Elected.....	8
Rejected.....	2
Initiated.....	7
Passed.....	7
Raised.....	7
Names in dispensation.....	25
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	32

We find the record of the proceedings, the returns, and by-laws correct, and recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Fides Lodge No. 842.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. H. PATTON,
T. W. HALL,
L. J. FORTH,
A. G. JACKSON,
GEO. M. HAYNES,
Committee.

R.W. Bro. W. K. Forsyth, presented the following question, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Can a brother Master Mason holding a dimit from a lodge in South Africa, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, affiliate with a constituent of this Grand Lodge?

MOTION—About Redistricting the State.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

That the Jurisprudence Committee be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of so amending the constitution as will permit a redistricting of the state. Your committee at this time regard it as inexpedient to take action, and therefore recommend that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until the next grand communication.

INTRODUCTIONS.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins introduced M.W. Bro. William C. Swain, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, who was accorded grand honors.

The Grand Master introduced M.W. Bro. Thomas S. Simpson, of Chicago, Representative of the Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, who was also accorded the grand honors.

REPORT Committee on Petitions.

R.W. Bro. Thomas M. Crossman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

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

Your Committee on Petitions, having carefully examined into the several matters to said committee referred, would most respectfully and fraternally report as follows:

No. 1. Petition of Theodore M. Hubbard, of Gilman Lodge, No. 591. The petitioner was expelled by said lodge for unmasonic conduct, and now petitions for restoration, and the said Gilman Lodge having so recommended, your committee concurs with the action of said lodge.

No. 2. Petition of Hugh K. Lanterman, of Bridgeport Lodge, No. 386. The petitioner was expelled by said lodge for unmasonic

conduct, and having petitioned the said lodge to be restored to all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity, which petition having received the unanimous vote of the members of said lodge present at the communication at which it was acted upon, your Committee now joins in said recommendation.

No. 3. Petition of Warren H. Hinman, formerly a member of Trinity Lodge No. 561. This petition is made to this Grand Lodge, and recites the fact that the petitioner, now a resident of the state of New York, was, on or about July 9, 1885, indefinitely suspended by said Trinity Lodge for non-payment of dues: that said lodge did, on the 28th day of January, 1886, surrender its charter: that the petitioner accompanies his petition with a receipt from the Grand Secretary showing that he has paid to the Grand Secretary all dues charged against him at the date of his suspension, and prays that he be reinstated to good standing in the Fraternity, and a proper certificate thereof be issued to him. Your Committee would recommend that the action prayed for be taken by this Grand Lodge.

No. 4. Petition of James Nelson, of Amon Lodge No. 261. Petition for restoration. The papers in this case are irregular, in this that the certificate of the Secretary, under seal of Lodge, states that the action on the petition was had at a *special* communication and that the same was approved by more than the required majority. Section 4, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-laws, provide that such petitions be presented at a *regular* communication of the Lodge, and that a vote of two-thirds of the members present be had on the application. This committee therefore recommends that the papers in this case be referred back to the said Amon Lodge for a compliance of the Grand Lodge By-laws as herein quoted.

No. 5. Petition of David W. Simpson, a non-affiliate Mason, to Fidelity Lodge No. 152. The papers in this case show that on July 30, 1890, charges were preferred against the petitioner for unmasonic conduct, that he was summonsed for trial, and he failed to respond to said summons. Trial was had and verdict of not guilty voted by the members present. Afterwards, to-wit: October 22, 1890, a summons was issued against petitioner to show cause why he should not be punished for disobedience of summons. Trial was had December 24, 1890, and accused expelled. According to the certificate of the secretary under the seal of the lodge "*about September 1891,*" petitioner presented petition for restoration, that at a stated communication of the lodge, *January 9, 1895,* more than three years after the presentation of the said petition, the lodge voted to recommend same, eleven members present voting in the affirmative and two in the negative. In view of the fact that the papers on file in this case do not show any reason for the unseemly delay of action on the petition, your Committee

hesitates and declines to recommend the restoration of petitioner at this time.

No. 6. Petition of Henry Hattuck, of Dundee Lodge No. 190. Petition for restoration. The papers in this case appear to be regular, and the said lodge having voted to recommend said restoration, your Committee concurs with the action of said lodge.

No. 7. Petition of R. Collins, formerly a member of Yorktown Lodge No. 655, of Tampico, indefinitely suspended by this Grand Lodge at its annual session, October, 1893. The petition in this case shows that petitioner was tried by said Yorktown Lodge No. 655, on or about July, 1893, on charges preferred by Bro. J. H. Cain for unmasonic conduct, and exonerated from any blame by a vote of ten out of sixteen members present at the meeting of the lodge, Bro. Cain not being present at said meeting. Soon afterwards Bro. Cain took an appeal to the Grand Lodge, which, at its session of 1893, indefinitely suspended the petitioner. In support of his petition for reinstatement there is filed a statement by Worshipful Bro. J. E. Greenman, for fourteen years Worshipful Master of said Yorktown Lodge, strongly urging the Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of the petition. From information obtained from the papers in this case, and from brethren of said lodge, it appears that the petitioner has been an exemplary member of the lodge for twenty-three years, and that he has never been charged with any other offense than the one for which he was suspended. Your Committee has carefully examined into this case and are of the opinion that the petitioner should now be reinstated as a non-affiliate Mason, which is his request in the petition made to this Grand Lodge.

No. 8. Petition of Lloyd Y. Eddy, of Erie Lodge No. 667. This is a petition for restoration from a sentence of expulsion from said lodge for a very grave offense. Accompanying the petition is a copy of the evidence taken, which shows that the accused confessed his guilt. After due trial he was expelled by the lodge. There is nothing among the papers before us indicating that the lodge has ever been asked to join in a recommendation to the Grand Lodge. Therefore, your Committee deems it advisable to refer this case back to said Erie Lodge No. 667 for further and proper action.

All of which is fraternally and respectfully submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,
T. M. CROSSMAN,
A. W. BLAKESLEY,
Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENT—Of Election.

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

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.
EDWARD COOK, Deputy Grand Master.
CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK, Senior Grand Warden.
GEO. M. MOULTON, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

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

MOTION—Amount of Bond.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson moved to fix the bonds of Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary at \$30,000 each.

Motion carried.

INVITATION—to Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

R.W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton presented an invitation to the brethren to visit that pride of every good Mason's heart, the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. Bro. Moulton told of its beauties, its management, its location, etc., and gave the brethren to understand that they would receive a hearty welcome. He also described the new addition which had been erected and furnished since the last communication of the Grand Lodge.

CALLED OFF.

At 1:25 p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:00 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 3, A. L. 5895 }
9:00 o'clock a. m. }

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

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

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

EXPENSE INCURRED BY DE KALB COMMITTEE.

Your Committee recommend the payment of the following bill, incurred by the committee of arrangements, on account of laying the corner stone at DeKalb.

Music.....	\$156 00
Sandwiches, coffee, and service.....	114 20
Tickets for band.....	20 00
Incidental expenses of Committee.....	11 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$301 20

RE-ARRANGING THE BY-LAWS.

Your Committee to whom was referred the resolution of W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier relative to the appointment of a committee to revise and publish by-laws for this Grand Lodge, fraternally report that we recognize the necessity of such revision and publication, and recommend the adoption of the resolution.

GRAND MASTER'S EXPENSES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Your Committee also recommend the payment to L. A. Goddard, Grand Master, for expense incurred during the month of September, \$25.00. All of which is fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL W. BARNARD,
J. H. WITBECK,
Committee.

APPOINTMENT—And Installation of Grand Orator.

M.W. Grand Master L. A. Goddard, said:

Brethren: It has been the custom to install the officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year the last thing before the close of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master elect has appointed a distinguished craftsman to the position of Grand Orator, who is now present and has accepted the appointment, but owing to an important engagement he is compelled to leave on a train this morning. Therefore that the brethren present may have the pleasure of seeing this brother installed into this office, I am going to make a departure from the usual custom at this time and perform that ceremony. The brother the Grand Master has seen fit to appoint is here now ready for installation, and the Grand Marshal will present R.W. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States of America.

Grand Marshal W. Bro. William Hartzell:

M. W. Grand Master: I have the honor as well as the pleasure of presenting R.W. Bro. Adlai E. Stevenson, who has been duly appointed as Grand Orator for the ensuing year. I have known Bro. Stevenson for many years, and he has always filled any position to which he has been appointed or elected to the satisfaction of every one, and I know that in this instance he will more than meet the expectations of the brethren of this Grand Lodge.

After the ceremony of installation R.W. Bro. Stevenson said:

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

I can say truly that I have no words with which to express my gratitude to the Grand Master for the appointment conferred upon me, and for the cordial reception given me by members of the Grand Lodge. I appreciate the great dignity and honor of this position. I have been a member of the Masonic Fraternity from my early manhood, and the more I have known of its principles, the more I have mingled with the members of this order, and the darker the shadows gather around me, the dearer this Order becomes. More than thirty years have passed since I first stood in the Grand Lodge. There are few here now who were members of this illustrious body at that time; many of them have gone; younger men have taken their places. I will not detain you with a speech. I can only say that I thank you, and I think I appreciate this great Order of Freemasons, the oldest of all the organizations that have come to us for the benefit of our race, and the one organization that will continue to live so long as intelligent men find an abiding place upon this earth.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R.W. Bro. L. L. Munn presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would report that they have examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1895; that all but one lodge have forwarded their returns to the Grand Secretary. The one failing to make returns is lodge No. 2, and all but two lodges have paid their Grand Lodge dues. The two failing to pay their Grand Lodge dues are lodges Nos. 2 and 362. It is with pleasure that we submit the following summary of the tabulated statement, showing the prosperity and growth of Freemasonry in Illinois during the past year:

INCREASE 1894-5.

Number raised.....	2,970	
Number reinstated.....	304	
Number admitted	953	
Number added for error.....	73	
		4,300
Total increase		4,300

DECREASE 1894-5.

Number suspended.....	938	
Number expelled.....	17	
Number dimitted	1,124	
Number died.....	706	
Number deducted for error.....	24	
		2,809
Total decrease		2,809
Net gain in membership		1,491

Total membership June 30, 1895.....	50,727	
Resident membership	47,335	
Non-resident membership.....	3,341	
Number initiated.....	3,229	
Number passed.....	3,030	
Total amount received for dues.....	\$37,834	50

Contributed by lodges for their own needy members, their widows and orphans	\$25,038 41
Contributed to those not members	6,306 38
Contributed to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	1,315 80
Total contributions for charity.....	\$32,660 59

All of which is fraternally submitted,

L. L. MUNN,
W. F. BECK,
J. R. GORIN,
W. A. STEVENS,
J. H. MITCHELL,

Committee.

The Grand Secretary announced that after making out his annual report the two lodges reported delinquent had paid their Grand Lodge dues, showing that all lodges in this jurisdiction had paid dues for 1895.

APPOINTMENT—Of Special Committee.

The Grand Master appointed the following committee for re-arranging the Grand Lodge By-laws, who, in conjunction with the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, are to arrange for printing a supply of the same: DeWitt C. Cregier, Gil. W. Barnard, Geo. W. Warvelle.

SPECIAL REPORT—Of Committee on Credentials.

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

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

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1894, Bro. E. A. Titcomb held the proxy of the W.M. of Thomas J. Turner Lodge No. 409, located in Chicago, and was in attendance on the Grand Lodge during the entire session, but in presenting his card to your committee, the wrong number was written on the card, and he was placed on the roll as representing Lodge No. 404

They further report that at said session in 1894, Bro. E. A. Conde as S.W., represented lodge No. 404, but by the error on Bro. Titcomb's card, Bro. Titcomb was entered on the roll as proxy for the W.M. of No. 404, and the mileage and per diem order for No. 404 was made out

in Bro. Titcomb's name, and no order was made out for the representative of No. 409, as appears by the endorsement hereon of the chairman of the Committee on Mileage and per Diem. That Bro. Titcomb endorsed the order for No. 404 to Bro. Conde, who thus received the amount to which he was entitled, but Bro. Titcomb has not received the amount to which he was entitled as Representative of No. 409.

Your Committee therefore recommend that an order be drawn in favor of Bro. E. A. Titcomb for six dollars (\$6.00), the amount due him for the session of 1894.

J. I. McCLINTOCK,

P. W. BARCLAY.

Members for 1894 of Com. on Credentials.

RESOLUTION—By P.G.M. John M. Pearson.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson introduced the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter no bills of expense for laying of cornerstones, or dedication of halls, shall be allowed by this Grand Lodge, except for the personal expenses incurred by the M.W. Grand Master in the exercise of his prerogative.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

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

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, having considered the matters referred to it, fraternally report thereon as follows:

On the questions embodied in the annual address of the M.W. Grand Master, referred to this Committee for consideration, it finds: *First,* that the three decisions made by the Grand Master during the past year, are in accord with Masonic law and precedent, and are recommended for approval by this Grand Lodge., viz.:

1. To be naturalized is not a prerequisite qualification of a candidate, either for initiation or for affiliation.
2. A brother cannot be disciplined for arrearage of dues to a lodge that has ceased to exist.
3. The relation a Mason sustains to the Fraternity at the time of his death cannot be changed.

In regard to the views expressed by the Grand Master under the head of

“MASONIC FUNERALS.”

Your committee finds that the subject is fully treated in the “*Book of Ceremonials*,” authorized, prepared, and adopted by this Grand Lodge for the use of its constituent lodges. Your Committee is of the opinion that this book contains ample information for the purpose designed; and that the present rules, regulations, and methods hitherto in vogue in this jurisdiction have become familiar to the brethren. Your Committee is therefore of the opinion that no necessity exists for changing the instructions bearing upon this branch of Masonic service, and so report.

“PERPETUAL JURISDICTION” OVER REJECTED MATERIAL.

Your Committee has given the views of the Grand Master submitted in his annual address upon this subject due consideration. The question is one that has frequently received the attention of this Grand Lodge. The matter was under consideration at the last session (pp. 84-5-6-7 Proc. 1894). In all cases, however, this Grand Lodge has decided to adhere to the uniform and well settled policy of its present governing code in regard to this subject, as set forth in Section 2, Article XI, Part Second, which, among other things, prescribes “that every lodge possesses exclusive jurisdiction over its unfinished work and rejected material, wheresoever they may be dispersed.” Exacting a strict compliance with this law on the part of every lodge of its obedience, and guaranteeing like rights under the same statute to the lodges of sister jurisdictions, in so far as their rights may be infringed by a lodge in Illinois. Your Committee is of the opinion that the observance of this system of inter-jurisdictional comity tends to protect the rights of individual brethren, promote harmony, and conserve the principles of a *common* brotherhood.

Your Committee is also of the opinion that a change in so important and long established feature of the general Masonic law, would be in the nature of an “innovation,” and not warranted by the best interests of the Craft at large, therefore unwise and not desirable.

MASONIC CHARITY.

The views expressed by the Grand Master upon this subject are, in the opinion of your Committee, in accord with the principles and tenets of Masonry, and commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge. As the Grand Master intimates, to undertake by legislation to adopt a compulsory system of relief or to dispense Masonic charity on a contract or business basis “is a new departure and is contrary to the principles of the institution.”

Charity embraces something more than the mere giving of alms, it assumes many and varied forms, and the bestowal of Masonic charity as such in any form, is not and cannot properly become a subject of Grand Lodge legislation, except as such action may relate to its own funds.

Charity is fixed by the law of Masonry, and the free exercise of this ennobling virtue resides with each individual Mason.

To dispense Masonic charity on any other basis would be in the nature of a questionable innovation. Your Committee therefore recommend that the views of the Grand Master upon this subject be approved by this Grand Lodge.

The status of a certain F.C. in controversy between St. John's Lodge No. 13 and S. M. Dalzell Lodge No. 805 was postponed from last session of Grand Lodge, and is now before your Committee. The candidate was rejected by St. John's Lodge a number of years ago. He was subsequently elected, initiated, and passed in S. M. Dalzell Lodge, without consent of the rejecting lodge. This proceeding was challenged by St. John's Lodge, which objected to the F.C.'s further advancement. The Grand Master was appealed to and decided that St. John's Lodge held personal jurisdiction over the said F.C., he having been originally rejected by that Lodge: that the fees received by Dalzell Lodge must be paid over to St. John's Lodge, and that the said F.C.'s advancement to the third degree is subject to ballot and other proceedings required in case of an original candidate before such advancement. This decision is in accordance with the law in the case and its approval is recommended.

The resolution referred to your Committee to consider the expediency of amending Article XIV of the constitution, providing for a change in the line of territory defining the districts, and the qualifications of the district deputies, reports that no such amendment seems necessary.

The following question is referred to this Committee for an opinion: "Can a brother Master Mason, holding a dimit from a lodge in South Africa, working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Netherlands, affiliate with a constituent lodge of this Grand Lodge?" Your Committee answer in the negative, for reasons reported by this Committee at the last session of the Grand Lodge (pp. 88 and 89, Proc. '94), in connection with a case analogous to that here submitted, and to which attention is fraternally invited.

The query submitted to this Committee by Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, relating to the subject embraced in Section 6 of Article XIII, Part First, G.L. By-laws, is too hypothetical in character to enable your Committee to make an explicit response.

Your Committee find among the papers in its possession a document entitled "*An Analysis of the Question of Perpetual Jurisdiction*," but it bears no indorsement of having been referred for consideration, as there does not appear to be any specific question involved coming within the province of this Committee, and as the same general question is touched upon in another part of this report, no additional reference is deemed necessary at this time.

In the case of certain fees deposited with the Grand Master by Waubansia Lodge No. 160, on account of decision of Grand Lodge at its annual session of 1894, in regard to certain matters between said lodge and Macomb Lodge No. 17, your Committee repeats its recommendation of one year ago, viz., that the money be paid into the treasury of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

DE WITT C. CREGHER,
 JAMES A. HAWLEY,
 DANIEL M. BROWNING,
 JOHN C. SMITH,
 JOHN M. PEARSON,
 Committee.

ORATION.

BY R.W. BRO. JOHN C. BLACK, GRAND ORATOR.

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

I wish to extend to you, each and all, officers and members, my sincere thanks for the great honor that you have conferred on me by this repeated selection to address you. I feel that if I have won your favor in the past in what I have had to say to you it has been because I have tried, in what I have said, to speak the truths of Masonry. The truths of Masonry are universal. They are not committed to our charge alone; they are like law, they have their seat in the bosom of God. It has been the eminent fortune of Masons, as organized here, to bear through the ages a conspicuous part in the service and application of those truths. Every period must have its teachers as well as those who listen and learn, and thus the sparkling stream of knowledge of the truth rolls on through the generations as the old figure is of a river fed by perennial fountains, sparkling amidst the waste and desolate places of the world.

In what I shall say to you today there will be something of the historic and much of the speculative, and I feel that if anywhere in the world a man may speak of speculative events without essaying to be a prophet, may endeavor to forecast as it appears to him the future hoped for by seers and the lovers of their kind, if anywhere in

the world, it is in the presence of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. A man here may tell what he believes and feels and hopes will be the result of the wide spreading universal truths of the order, for the Grand Lodge of Illinois in less than seventy-five years has grown from a handful until fifty thousand men are tiled at its doors, and a similar progress in the future before another century is past will bring in to the lines of our order every man that is a freeman and eligible to membership.

Why then may not speculation enter the highest domain of thought and hope in the presence of the chosen representatives of this mighty association? Yet in what I shall have to say I do not want you to consider me Utopian. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* he tells how upon a certain point in a long and perilous journey, the pilgrim, weary, came to where the far-distant heights of Beulah rose on his view, a picture so ravishing and glorious that it burned into his soul. Back of him stretched the tempest-beaten and perilous way that he had trod, and before him were the gins and pit-falls and the shadows of death: but there in the distance and on the heights beamed the eternal light, to which his steps through all his career had been pressing, and when he saw that radiant sight, he tells us he forgot that all about him and behind him were the multitudinous sorrows and snares of his career. I do not expect that that which I shall speak of as possible to come, will come in a day, nor in the presence of this generation of men: multitudes shall be born and shall die before the happy hour comes when speculative Masonry pervades the whole world: but the hour will come, for it is God's truth, and that conquers all.

THE PASSING CENTURY.

And, perhaps, M.W. Grand Master, the hour of triumph may be nearer than the most sanguine anticipate. The century in whose closing years we stand is in my estimation the most remarkable that has left to us its story. Other centuries have been distinguished: some for the magnificence of their physical achievements, some like the Augustan, for golden speech and poesy and literature and the charmed pictures of art: but this century is and has been more than all a century of investigation, of progress, and of the advancement of the people. When it opened its portals to let the old world in, the old world stood arrayed in arms and every distant region rang with the opposing cries of men engaged in hostile combat. Blood was sprinkled upon every door-post and women wept by every hearthstone: the mighty shock of legions of embattled men was felt throughout the continents. A few leaders, phantoms, as they seem to us now, arose in gloomy magnificence, their vestures rolled in the blood of multitudes, and claimed to be the rulers of the earth. Where are they now that the

century has nearly sped its way? Their dark records are in the keeping of the historian. Their fame is disgrace and humanity is stepping into the places that they occupied!

A CENTURY OF DISCOVERY.

At the beginning of this century the knowledge of the race was confined to a very little portion of the surface of the earth. Discoverers and adventurers had skirted the shores of continents, but the centers of these continents were unknown and the vast shores themselves veiled from all but a few adventurers. Today every land has yielded up its secrets and even the chart of mysterious Africa, so long unknown to the world, has been delimited and spread upon the ample lap of knowledge. We know what every climate will produce; we know what every region will do; we know what every race of mankind can accomplish. Universal interchange of commerce has made famines an impossibility and thus removed a motive and incentive to war. Today, except where nature has reared her icy barriers about the poles that shield their frozen regions from the track of the adventurer, we know all the world. Under the influence and by the activity of the press, we know all mankind; there are no intrigues of cabinets, there are no threatened re-arrangements of nations on this globe that you might not have read this morning before you convened in this assembly. Upon its white multitudinous far waving wings the press brings to us and lays before us and before all mankind the daily story of the career of the race.

THE ART OF DESTRUCTION.

At the beginning of this century men had learned the art of destruction only for the benefit of their rulers. To my mind the most tremendous leveler perhaps of all the natural agencies that has been committed to our knowledge and care is the discovery and the development of the use of gunpowder.

Mr. Grand Master, think back a few hundred years, if you will, to the period of time in which our ancestors lived, when a few men in secret and closely tiled lodges whispered in brothers' ears the story, and hope for freedom, before the discovery of gunpowder. Some ruffian, stronger than others of his kind, banded with a few that were like him, clothed himself in armor of steel from plume to spur, bestrode his war horse similarly caparisoned, and with lance in rest and sword by his side rode forth to the destruction of the peaceful burghers and to the spoliation of the wares of the tradesman. All the world was his prey and he was impervious to attack, and on some mountain's height he chose to rear his stone encircled castle, whither

he could repair for safety to digest the spoils he had wrung from the hand of the laborer. It was impossible for the plain man to stand against these monstrous robbers, but finally came the discovery of the little fulminate that made the weakest equal to the strong; that put into the hands of helplessness itself an engine by which personally every man could be protected against the sword of the strongest, and from that day, inasmuch as personal strength has ceased to be the controlling factor in politics or war, so it has happened that individual robbery and petty despotism have fallen back and the massed ranks of humanity have advanced. This was an agency which by each man made the equal of every other man in a physical point, tended towards the destruction of the conditions of personal tyranny that existed in the feudal ages.

You and I have learned to know that in the great affairs of this world there are no little things; but when you turn the cartridge lovingly and fondle the gun that is to be used in your pleasure in the hunting field you are holding and contemplating one of the greatest instrumentalities of civilization. I have been recently called upon to look at and carefully examine the improvements in the use and the developments in the manufacture of gunpowder. I believe, gentlemen, that it is to be one of the great instrumentalities that will drive wars from the face of the globe. Long after its discovery and until within a very few years of the time in which we are now speaking, its chief uses were by the governments of the earth, but science and investigation have diffused a knowledge of its mighty power and have quickened invention; the instruments of war which have been fabricated are rendering war itself impossible. Within the generation of those whom I now address war was a glorious picture. "The ranks were rolled in vapor and the winds were laid with sound" when the armies of the earth stood against each other and the flags were lifted into the heavens; shouting columns of men came face to face and could see into each other's eyes in earnest and dreadful conflict and with an individual interest in the result. But today, so perfect has become the method of destruction, that individual heroism is gone. Do I overstate the condition of affairs? Go to the arsenals of this country and see what preparations are being made. Do they depend upon the men? No, they depend upon the machine. The warrior of the future is to be encased and is to have placed at his disposition a machine that will kill between five and ten miles. Before he can see the face of his opponent, before he can engage in action and be warned by the fires of battle, he is to be not aroused by the heroic exploits of manhood, but is to sit still and turn a crank like a coffee-mill and cause desolation and death to men whom he never saw in the world before and for whom he can entertain no personal hostility! What is going to be the result on armies and on peoples of such complete armaments? Con-

sider the balloon that lies through the air, bearing the little bomb which when dropped into the camp of hostile soldiers will spread desolation and death through wide ranks of men or overthrow the walls of cities. War is becoming reduced to the science of distant, impersonal, cowardly murder, and believe me, no people who are being educated, no people who are learned in the tenets of Masonry, can be brought to fight against their kind or long to continue in that combat under such circumstances. Take the bravest boy in any one of your communities who has drawn his blood from a line of warlike ancestors and whose passions are fired with the old time story or pictures of war and let him understand that long before he can see his adversary he is to be shot at from an ambuscade where it is impossible for him to make response, and even his ambition for war will die, and when the reasons for war perish, wars will perish with them.

UNIVERSAL SPEECH.

At the beginning of this century the tongue which we speak was spoken by perhaps twenty-five millions of men. Today, one-third almost of the whole peoples of the globe are able to converse with us fairly in our native tongue. One hundred years has diffused homogeneity of speech, the instrument by which men communicate with each other, and thus rendered it impossible long to preserve the ancient hostilities and the ancient barriers that arose simply from difficult communication between man and man.

FREEDOM.

At the beginning of this century slavery was the rule. Today there is no spot on the globe where it is recognized as right and just, unless it may be in the undiscovered crall of some African prince.

FREE INTERCOURSE.

At the beginning of this century nations communicated with each other only in the most formal manner. Travel was exceedingly limited. Difficulties of speech and difficulty of inter-communication kept nations of the same standard of humanity antagonistic to each other because of their assumed different interest, and their different lineage and traditions. You and I in this city, where this Grand Lodge is being held, have seen all that changed; and not here alone, but through great masses and sections of the world. Here we have seen the merchants of all lands, the manufacturers of all lands, the tradesmen of all shores, meet in friendly competition; and more and greater than all, here in this city we have seen most potent cause of the wars of the world.—I must speak it with truth, if it is with sorrow,—the dif-

fering creeds of humanity suspend their animosities: we have seen the men that reared their altars to Buddha, the men that open their temples to the worship of Confucius, the priests of all temples, the ministers of all altars, the religious representatives of all the different races of humanity, gathered in peaceful and harmonious counsel to proclaim that in spite of the differences of creeds, in spite of the differences of forms, in spite of differing races (that which Masons have proclaimed through all the years of their organization) that there was one God who was the Father of mankind. And when the warriors have become butchers and the priests of all nations have become friends, believe me that the end of war is approaching.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

At the beginning of this century two or three little governments enabled their citizens to express their wishes: today, after the revolution of one hundred years, we find that the doctrine of self-government has penetrated every people except the most distant peoples in the world. There are still peoples who are not advanced as high as that but they have become exceptions, and this century is drawing towards its close with the doctrine of self-government of the people rapidly finding lodgment in the breast of all intelligent mankind, and perhaps, more or less modified, in all their forms of government.

Thus it is that everything in the course of this marvelous century has tended towards the upbuilding of the idea of the brotherhood of man. Invention, discovery, intelligence, and educational interests are all united to re-affirm the Masonic doctrine of the equality of mankind.

THE GREAT SOURCES OF WAR

in other times were ambition and hunger and savagery. While savagery endures in a more or less modified extent, it is only a blot upon the surface of the rising sun of civilization. Hunger, as I said before, becomes an impossibility. You and I have seen how, to the very furthestmost confines of the world, when famine touched any land, the brethren of the Craft, and the common people extended supplies and means to distant regions and relieved the distress. The century has rendered famine, which was one great incentive of war, an impossibility. The fact is, Mr. Grand Master, the man that will study carefully the history of mankind, of peoples in the past, will discover that a reason for many of the great wars of the olden time was the physical necessities of those that became the invaders. Famine drove great nations from their homes and took them down into those fields where civilization had prepared plenty. Now, thank God, civilization with its modern appliances takes that plenty and freely

gives it to those who starve, thus rendering it unnecessary that there should be encroaching wars: and if there had been an American railway stretching from Rome to the far plains of Asia or the north, the Huns and Visigoths would never with their bloody record have disgraced the pages of history.

Ambition and the ignorance of the world is another cause. How could an ambitious man have led his subjects to slaughter if they had not been ignorant? Why should any free, intelligent, and enlightened man have left his home, his friends, and people, the dear face of wife and child to die for another's fame? Why should man have turned from scenes of comfort to fields of battle under the banner of any ambitious chief? The proportion of such ignorant men grows small, and the wars themselves will disappear with them.

For twenty-five years—and I stated, Most Worshipful Grand Master, in the opening of my address, that the day that I might forecast might be nearer than the most sanguine of us anticipated,—for twenty-five years, with the single exception of a short campaign among the Chinese and Japanese, there has not been a war on the face of the globe. There have been broils: there have been little troubles: the civic arm of government has been able to suppress all of them, and the necessity for them is becoming less. But with the single exception of the Chinese and Japanese war, there has not been in the quarter of the century that which would be dignified as war. Why should not these twenty-five years be prolonged to a hundred years? Who is going to break the peace? Upon what pretext is it going to be done? And while none have disarmed, I have shown that nations are armed in such fashion that wars will become impossible among them. What cause is there that nations may not settle by peaceful means? What is there that will justify a nation in bearing the sword and calling forth armies? The times are growing greater and better and stronger. Other wars may come, but I do not now perceive that they must come.

THE COMING PEACE.

Surely a time advances when all nations shall assemble in a "parliament of men, a federation of the world;" the time and the place no man knoweth, but I can imagine the scene and its surroundings: perchance on some vast plain, or amongst uplifting mountains, or by the everlasting sea. It will not be in cathedral aisles or minster columns, or in the shadowy depths of any structure reared by this old world from the spoils of oppressed labor: but rather in some new White City, all of whose structure are trophies of genius, wealth, and labor, devoted to the peaceful arts and useful industries. And into the far reaching avenues will come the representatives of many nations and many flags, and they will be emblazoned with many battle

names and wreathed with many laurels. The men to whom I speak know what it is to worship a flag. [Applause.] To your fancy comes the vivid beauty of the flag of the free, which first was raised against the mistress of the ocean world.

“For thee they fought, for thee they fell,
And their oath on thee was laid,
To thee the clarion raised its swell,
And the dying warrior prayed.”

But in this new time even that flag of flags, blazoned with many battle names and wreathed with many laurels, may be folded up forever! The people will come with these flags that are great to this new temple from the feet of many thrones, from the memorial halls of many states. All that valor, bravery, and advancement stand for they will stand for—the victories of ten thousand fields give them that luster that will memorialize centuries of struggles under these flags. All history will be in their folds, and the world cannot forget them: for if they represent its old sorrows, so also they represent its struggles and progress: but in that time the world cannot forget that though these flags have waved over great battlefields, yet they have witnessed violated homes, peoples in tears and cities in ruins, oceans of blood and rivers of tears, and so at last instead of the most glorious emblems associated with the noblest of wars, the coming congress of the world will ask for a new symbol and spread abroad a new flag. I can fancy that when it shall come the vision of the old seer will be fulfilled, and “the Lord shall bend the heaven and come down,” and the earth return to labor and peace and pour out the full beneficence of nature: and when that new flag of humanity shall have been lifted up, the vast congress, dissolving, shall return across the seas and throughout all lands, bearing the white and starry symbol to all nations and among all men, and struggle will become brotherly and noble contention.

Brethren, how much of pain will cease by this new civilization! How much of misery will disappear! How learning and liberty and law will prevail, and M.W. Grand Master, in that time among the strong hands that shall uplift the new flag many will be raised by Masons, even if the order itself, having outlived its usefulness and interest, shall have merged into the universal lodge. The tenets and the obligations of our beloved order require of every man a reverence for God and love of justice which will be the symbolism of that new design.

Brethren, am I optimistic? Is this thing possible? Do all men dwell in harmony in the lodges? Why should not all men, knowing each other, loving each other, speaking a common speech, dwell in a mighty lodge whose pillars are set upon the borders of the world?

Is this but a dream! Better to have dreamed it than never to have felt its thrill! Better to have believed in fancies that render such a future possible than to have lived and died in a dull despair that never anticipates the end of strife! Better the fancies of the Masonic brotherhood than the stagnation of a rayless, hopeless future!

INVITATION—To Visit Hesperia Lodge.

M.W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery extended an invitation to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge to visit Hesperia Lodge Thursday evening to witness the conferring of the third degree. Received with thanks.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. John A. Ladd, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

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

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

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. A. LADD,

EDW. L. WAHL,

WM. B. WRIGHT,

Committee.

CHICAGO, October 3, 1895.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Leroy A. Goddard.....	Grand Master.....		\$.	%	\$.	Chicago.
Owen Scott.....	Dep. Grand Master..	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Edward Cook.....	Senior Gr. Warden..			6	6 00	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Junior Gr. Warden..	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....					Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary.....	126	12 60		12 60	Bloomington.
Rev. H. W. Thomas.....	Grand Chaplain.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
J. C. Black.....	Grand Orator.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
G. H. B. Tolle.....	Dep. Gr. Secretary..	172	17 20	6	23 20	Mattoon.
P. T. Chapman.....	Grand Pursuivant..	339	33 90	6	39 90	Vienna.
Wm. Hartzell.....	Grand Marshal.....					Chester.
Walter Watson.....	Gr. Standard Bearer	382	38 20	6	34 30	Mt. Vernon.
Cicero J. Lindley.....	Gr. Sword Bearer.....	349	34 90	6	30 90	Greenville.
George M. Moulton.....	Senior Gr. Deacon.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
And. J. Benson.....	Junior Gr. Deacon.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Henry C. Mitchell.....	Grand Steward.....	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale.
Wm. H. Johnson.....	Grand Steward.....					Wheaton.
A. M. Boring.....	Grand Steward.....	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Harry C. Purdy.....	Grand Steward.....	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Robt R. Stevens.....	Grand Tyler.....			6	6 00	Chicago.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Wm. K. Forsyth.....	1st District.....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Daniel J. Avery.....	2d ".....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Joseph H. Dixon.....	3d ".....			6	6 00	Chicago.
Chas. A. Kimball.....	4th ".....	37	3 70	6	9 70	Elgin.
Jacob Krohn.....	5th ".....	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport.
C. E. Groves.....	6th ".....	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
Frank Barker.....	7th ".....	55	5 50	6	13 50	Rochelle.
J. B. Fichian.....	8th ".....	33	3 30	6	9 70	Joliet.
Wm. L. Milligan.....	9th ".....	84	8 40	6	14 40	Ottawa.
T. Van Antwerp.....	10th ".....	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
F. G. Welton.....	11th ".....	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge.
J. V. Harris.....	12th ".....	182	18 20	6	24 20	Canton.
C. E. Allen.....	13th ".....	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
J. W. Crabb.....	14th ".....	157	15 70	6	21 70	Delavan.
D. D. Darrab.....	15th ".....	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Hazwell C. Clarke.....	16th ".....	56	5 60	6	11 60	Kankakee.
R. L. McKinlay.....	17th ".....	160	16 00	6	22 00	Paris.
C. F. Tenney.....	18th ".....	152	15 20	2	17 30	Bement.
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th ".....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
A. P. Grout.....	20th ".....	235	23 50	6	29 50	Winchester.
E. S. Mulliner.....	21st ".....	263	26 30	4	30 30	Quincy.
A. H. Bell.....	22d ".....	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Wm. T. Vanderveer.....	23d ".....	194	19 40	6	25 40	Taylorville.
H. Gassaway.....	24th ".....	176	17 60	6	23 60	Marshall.
C. Rohrbaugh.....	25th ".....	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kimmunity.
H. T. Burnap.....	26th ".....	259	25 90	6	31 90	Upper Alton.
J. M. Burkhart.....	28th ".....	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
H. T. Goddard.....	29th ".....	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
J. M. Jones.....	30th ".....	353	35 30	6	41 30	New Gr.Chain

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford	330	\$33 00	\$30	63 00	Jonesboro.
Joseph E. Dyas	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. S. Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
Geo. W. Hill	316	31 60	30	61 60	Murphysboro
Eugene L. Stoker	12	1 20	30	31 20	Evanston.
QUARTERED LODGES.					
L. L. Munn	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
John H. Mitchell	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
Wm. F. Beck	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
J. R. Gorin	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
Walter A. Stevens .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.
CREDENTIALS.					
J. J. McClintock	286	28 60	20	48 60	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
S. W. Waddle	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington
FINANCE.					
Ed. C. Pace	266	26 60	30	56 60	Ashley.
Gil. W. Barnard .....	.....	.....	30	30 00	Chicago.
John H. Witbeck .....	.....	.....	30	30 00	Chicago.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
W. E. Ginther	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
H. C. Cleaveland	162	16 20	20	36 20	Rock Island.
P. M. Johnston	217	21 70	20	41 70	St. Elmo.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Chas. H. Patton	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
Thomas W. Hall	285	28 60	20	48 60	Carmi.
A. G. Jackson	127	12 70	20	32 70	Mt. Carroll.
L. J. Forth	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
Geo. M. Haynes .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
James A. Hawley	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
D. M. Browning	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.
John C. Smith .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
John M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
Ed. L. Wahl	231	23 10	30	53 10	Vandalia.
Wm. B. Wright	199	19 90	30	49 90	Ethingham.
OBITUARIES.					
Geo. W. Warvelle .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Paul E. Harney	259	25 90	20	45 90	Upper Alton.
Fred Morrison	220	22 00	20	42 00	Ramsey.

COMMITTEES—Continued.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman.....	377	27 70	30	47 70	Nashville.
T. M. Crossman.....	266	26 60	30	46 60	Edwardsville.
A. W. Blakesley.....	263	26 30	30	46 30	Quincy.
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.					
Wm. Jenkins.....	98	9 80	30	39 80	Dixon.
C. H. Morrell.....	226	22 60	30	52 60	Augusta.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
Wm. B. Grimes.....	246	24 60	15	39 60	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley.....	15	1 50	15	16 50	La Grange.
J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.
J. W. Rose.....	331	33 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.
J. R. Ennis.....	272	27 20	15	42 20	Burnt Prairie

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total
Bodley.....	1	S. A. Lee.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Harmony.....	3	E. W. Crawford.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Louis M. Myers.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Frienship.....	7	Geo. W. I. Brown.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	C. B. Hughes.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	Henry Craske.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. John's.....	13	Herman Struever.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	Thomas B. Allen.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	C. A. Johnson.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	Eugene Stapp.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	Wm. C. Johnson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	Samuel H. Blane.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	A. N. Cherrill.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	F. L. Smith.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
St. Clair.....	24	J. E. Thomas.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	W. L. Gillham.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	John Young.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	Wm. C. Johnston.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Louis Zinger.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Morris Emmerson.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental.....	33	Chas W. Potter.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Barry.....	31	W. W. Watson.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston.....	35	J. P. Jones.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh.....	36	Bernhard Dittmar.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Monmouth.....	37	D. O. Webster.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	B. H. McMillen.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Hermon.....	39	Wm. H. Myers.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	L. A. Williams.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	Ferdinand Munch.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	A. M. Kitchell.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	Chas. F. Riekey.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	T. M. Watson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	J. H. Bouten.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia.....	47	W. E. Royall.....	368	36 80	6	42 80

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.	Mileage.	Per Diem.	Total.
Unity.....	48	E. C. Cook	31	3 10	6	6 40
Cambridge.....	49	James Pollock	151	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	Geo. W. Davis	249	24 90	4	28 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	A. H. Clotfelter	239	23 90	6	30 90
Benevolent.....	52	F. A. Nevill	238	23 80	6	30 80
Jackson.....	53	W. S. Amlin	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	W. W. Watts	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio.....	57	V. M. Blanding	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	J. D. Knott	145	11 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	Frank Ives	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop	78	7 80	4	11 80
Lacon.....	61	B. S. Roseberry	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	James S. Andrews	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	R. A. Youngblood	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	Geo. E. Royce	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	Robert Higgins	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	N. J. Carey	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka.....	69	Wm. F. Tenges	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central.....	71	Arthur Huntington	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	Wm. Hartzell	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	John Watts	102	10 20	4	14 20
Roscoe.....	75	Jabez Love	85	8 50	4	12 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Silas W. Tappen	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	D. G. Burr	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan.....	78	Jay Lynn Brewster	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	F. P. Bacon	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	Chas. Rickert	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	J. B. Mason	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	James M. Kirk	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	William Dwyer	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	Abram Brown	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	Z. K. Wood	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	F. M. Coppel	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fellowship.....	89	W. H. Bundy	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Chas. M. Guild	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	Jas. L. Elliott	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	C. Brown	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	C. J. Overman	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	M. Buchanan	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	D. F. Stevens	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	John W. Miller	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	H. C. Zinser	131	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	Thos. W. Springer	266	26 60	2	28 60
Astoria.....	100	T. W. Price	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	Robt. H. Ross	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	Wm. T. Brenn	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	P. J. Standard	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	M. L. McDonough	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	C. N. Kuykendall	161	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	J. W. Wilkerson	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	Louis Blattner	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	C. J. Reuter	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	Edw. Lee	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	L. B. Adams	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	L. L. Mertz	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	John W. Woodruff	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	S. C. Litwiler	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	T. M. Jeffords	213	21 30	4	25 30
Elgin.....	117	Ole Hanson	37	3 70	4	7 70
Waverly.....	118	Edw. Wemple	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	O. P. Carroll	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	J. C. McBride	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Jos. S. Linell	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	Stillman E. Massey	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup.....	125	Robt. L. Shiels	202	20 20	6	26 20

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem	Total
Empire.....	126	H. W. Toennigs.....	152	\$6 15 20	\$6 6	\$6 21 20
Antioch.....	127	Wm. J. Oliver.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	H. L. Burnett.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	R. L. Metcalf.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	J. W. Johnson.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	J. H. Benham.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Mackinaw.....	132	Geo. A. Smith.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	T. W. Clark.....	176	17 60	4	21 60
Sycamore.....	134	J. E. Harrington.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	J. L. Frazer.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	W. L. Bishop.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	Sam. M. Schoemann.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	H. W. Richardson.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	C. W. Grant.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	N. L. Crout.....	231	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Herbert A. Rogers.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	H. W. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	G. W. Eldredge.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	E. Lake.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	W. J. DeLaMater.....	101	10 10	6	16 10
Lee Centre.....	146	James E. Gray.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	W. C. Chambers.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	J. Russ. Grace.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Edingham.....	149	W. A. Surrrels.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	D. W. Whittenberg.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	Jas. H. Belt.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	H. C. Kemper.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	Fred Brown.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Buford Taylor.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha.....	155	R. R. Strickler.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	J. T. Nattress.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	David E. Bruffett.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	F. L. McOmber.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	Alexander McLean.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	W. R. Sprague.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden.....	161	R. F. Morrow.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	J. C. Simpson.....	309	30 00	6	36 00
Edward Dobbins.....	164	George W. Lackey.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	Maskell Lee.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	A. G. Everett.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	Jas. A. McConnell.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	Robert Andrews.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	G. W. Graham.....	114	11 10	6	17 40
Girard.....	171	O. B. Metcalf.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	E. E. Cantrell.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	C. W. Buck.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	O. J. Welsey.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Matteson.....	175	Chas. A. Frederick.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	Jacob Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	C. W. Lillie.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	E. Homer Cooley.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	D. McL. Johnson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	B. P. Rebellin.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	Wm. Zellmann.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	Jefferson Nisbet.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	P. M. Williamson.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	Sherman S. Rogers.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	John S. Grove.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	Edmund Jackson.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	F. S. Bright.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington.....	192	Wm. H. Miller.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	Robt. Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	Camillus Metcure.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
La Harpe.....	195	C. B. Ward.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	Benj. Hagle.....	228	22 80	6	28 80

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Potential.....
King Solomon's	197	E. A. Culver	257	\$25 70	86	\$31 70
Home	199	M. J. Spencer	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba	200	Edward Kershaw	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia	201	W. A. Stoker	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly	203	O. L. Caldwell	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	Chas. C. Smith	335	33 50	6	39 50
Corinthian	205	L. W. Wheeler	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield	206	A. W. Crippen	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	Robt. Van Der Bogart	53	5 30	6	11 30
Logan	210	Chas. E. Clark	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland	211	John H. Dawson			6	6 00
Shipman	212	F. R. Kahl	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava	213	L. M. VanHorne	206	20 60	4	21 60
Gillespie	214	L. M. Cruson	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	W. H. Lathrop	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason	217	H. E. Craver	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	John Preble	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	M. J. Naphew	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet	220	F. O. Jahr	157	15 70	6	19 70
Leroy	221	C. A. Buck	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington	222	Joseph W. Gullett	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	W. W. Powell	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	D. L. Bair	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	C. H. McCoy	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester	229	J. R. Brown	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven	230	J. L. Greenlee	238	23 80	6	35 80
Wyanet	231	W. E. Sapp	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers	232	F. M. Jones	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	O. F. Kirkpatrick	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. W. Hemenway	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	W. N. Byler	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak	236	Walter Heath	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	Frank Spencer	365	36 50	4	40 50
Black Hawk	238	A. D. Barber	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel	239	Charles Smith	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star	240	E. A. Kratz	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	Jonathan F. Taylor	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	L. B. Wedge	140	14 00	6	20 00
Greenville	245	A. L. Bord	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso	246	R. C. Duff	118	11 80	4	15 80
Rob Morris	247	J. McChesney	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	E. E. James	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard	249	F. W. Froelich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	J. M. Thornbaugh	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	W. Delano	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo	252	J. W. Edwards	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony	253	Geo. E. Simmons	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora	254	C. H. Thomas	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson	255	J. B. Carey	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw	257	John B. Worthen	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	J. M. Howard	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon	261	E. M. Taylor	139	13 90	2	15 90
Channahon	262	James H. Smith	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	James M. Cutright	145	14 50	6	20 50
Franklin Grove	264	George D. Black	88	8 80	6	14 80
Kingston	266	L. M. Morrison	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie	267	John G. Schwartz	231	23 10	6	29 10
Paris	268	E. E. Jones	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	Wm. H. Johnson	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk	270	W. H. Booth	92	9 20	6	15 20
Biancy	271	Charles C. Buell			6	6 00
Carmi	272	H. B. Banks	286	28 60	6	34 60
Miners	273	W. W. Stillman	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	J. S. Koster	83	8 30	6	11 30

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Milton.....	275	J. A. Miller.....	250	\$25 00	6	\$31 00
Elizabeth.....	276	John H. Ferrell, Jr.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	F. Emil Gasch.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	W. F. Conyne.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga.....	279	James F. Jarvis.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	W. S. Brown.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn.....	282	H. L. Fordham.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	Daniel Dickinson.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	W. S. Duff.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	John T. Malcom.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	Lafayette Elston.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	C. A. Brown.....	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga.....	291	C. W. Merrill.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	Josephus Pirkey.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	A. C. Norton.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Dills.....	295	Oscar J. Reese.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	E. C. Selleck.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	Geo. W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda.....	298	E. E. Gilbert.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	John N. Bullard.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Hinckley.....	301	Alphie J. Coster.....	57	5 70	4	9 70
Durand.....	302	Ole. Aurundsen.....	104	10 40	6	1 40
Raven.....	303	G. B. Minard.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	W. H. McClain.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Arthur Elkin.....	131	13 10	4	17 10
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Ira Applegate.....	192	19 20	4	23 20
Harvard.....	309	W. C. Wellington.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn.....	310	George A. Katz.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	A. R. Pollock.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	J. H. Culver.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	John A. Keller.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Palatine.....	314	C. Dewitt Taylor.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	Dick Busse.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Frank F. Butzow.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Charles H. Mead.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric.....	319	John F. Lindvall.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Dunlap.....	321	L. T. Stocking.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	W. W. M. Barber.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	N. J. Cobleigh.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg.....	325	Wm. H. Howell.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	J. T. Kinkade.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	H. L. Weaver.....	148	14 80	4	18 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	J. W. Hedrick.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	John W. Kagey.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	Chas. W. Prouty.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	Henry Perkins.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	John T. Heschong.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	Jas. L. Marberry.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	E. Marsh.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	T. J. McCormack.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	A. M. Bloxam.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	J. C. Duncan.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	S. R. Whittaker.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	F. M. Moulton.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
N. D. Morse.....	346	Adam Wenger.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	Frank Thompson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	D. M. Rundle.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	Chas. H. Ingalls.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	John H. Snydam.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	C. F. H. Carothers.....	98	9 80	4	13 80
Groveland.....	352	F. M. Gragg.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	Geo. W. Lawrence.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	F. C. McInnis.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	Oscar H. Gehrs.....	277	27 70	6	33 70

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LOGDES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Hermitage.....	356	Fred W. Potter.....	270	\$8 00	\$	\$83 00
Orion.....	358	Homer Darling.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	Joseph Cox.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	J. Y. Mendenhall.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Peter W. Lill.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble.....	362	John S. C. Nichols.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	J. H. Spring.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	Geo. A. McFerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	James Fisher.....	153	15 30	2	17 30
Arcola.....	366	T. L. Radenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	H. J. Harbour.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	Denison Foster.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Livingston.....	371	Andrew Hansen.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	S. J. Hobbs.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	F. A. Frost.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma.....	378	J. T. Lenfestey.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Pavson.....	379	Charles E. Gabriel.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	S. F. McBride.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill.....	382	Richard Boston.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	John Igou.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Waltham.....	384	E. L. Watts.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	G. W. Johnson.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	J. C. Whittaker.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	Henry Hall.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Ashmore.....	390	Lincoln Moore.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono.....	391	Geo. W. Manley.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	J. W. Hickethorn.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair.....	393	M. H. Buzzell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	R. S. Beatly.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	Simon O. Beals.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	Adam Gilmore.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kimmundy.....	398	A. M. Allen.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	J. E. Treckell.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	L. A. Jackson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Odell.....	401	Charles Finefield.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	Frank C. Poust.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	Chas. E. Walsh.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	E. A. Conde.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	E. E. Graham.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto.....	406	Jas. J. Maxwell.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	S. E. Lamb.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Edw. A. Titcomb.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	F. H. Russell.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	Edw. C. Brennan.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	W. C. Graham.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	Thos. H. Briggs.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Lester Lamoree.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	Nils Younggreen.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	David Samuels.....	77	7 70	2	9 70
Freeburg.....	418	W. H. Wilderman.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	T. H. Taylor.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	H. P. Canode.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	Enoch Buckingham.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	Edw. S. Thomas.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	G. A. Root.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	John H. Hawk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	C. P. Ross.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	N. G. Ziebold.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Sunbeam.....	428	A. C. Sanders.....	53	5 30	4	9 30
Chebanse.....	429	John Burrill.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	Harvey A. Williams.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	R. O. Vangilder.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville.....	432	M. V. B. Wyatt.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan.....	433	Daniel Porter.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda.....	434	Jacob P. Schwartz.....	316	31 60	6	37 60

RESREPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Philo.....	436	C. S. Hunt.....	152	\$15 20	\$6	\$21 20
Chicago.....	437	B. L. Greenebaum.....	156	15 60	4	19 60
Camargo.....	440	D. A. Ward.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Sparland.....	441	A. J. Parker.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Casey.....	442	W. W. Bruce.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	Wm. K. Humes.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Watseka.....	446	Frank P. Martin.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
S. D. Monroe.....	447	John Wampler.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Yates City.....	448	F. E. Wilson.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Mendon.....	449	G. G. Lohr.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Loami.....	450	Jos. Jones.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Bromwell.....	451	L. T. Watkins.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
New Hartford.....	453	James W. Sitton.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Maroa.....	454	J. R. Morgan.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Irving.....	455	C. B. McKinney.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Nokomis.....	456	A. J. Williford.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Moscow.....	457	G. C. Jones.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Blazing Star.....	458	Arch. Bourne.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Jeffersonville.....	460	J. J. Davis.....	231	23 40	4	27 40
Plainview.....	461	W. J. Donahue.....	231	23 40	6	21 30
Tremont.....	462	Frank Dillon.....	153	15 30	6	28 10
Palmyra.....	463	Allen Range.....	221	22 10	6	30 80
Denver.....	464	E. E. Mock.....	248	24 80	6	29 20
Huntsville.....	465	Henry Moore.....	232	23 20	6	38 30
Cobden.....	466	L. M. Linnell.....	323	32 30	6	24 00
South Macon.....	467	H. R. Woodcock.....	180	18 00	6	17 80
Cheney's Grove.....	468	D. Hurley.....	111	11 80	6	20 10
McLean.....	469	Jas. D. Haise.....	141	14 10	6	17 40
Rantoul.....	470	B. F. Yates.....	114	11 40	6	11 00
Kendall.....	471	Robt. N. Newton.....	50	5 00	6	9 00
Amity.....	472	John E. Norris.....	30	3 00	6	31 80
Gordon.....	473	A. J. Gullick.....	258	25 80	6	35 50
Columbia.....	474	Jos. M. Arnh.....	295	29 50	6	29 90
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	22 40
Manito.....	476	J. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	17 40
Rutland.....	477	Geo. Ingram.....	114	11 40	6	6 00
Pleiades.....	478	Louis J. Hammel.....	138	13 80	4	17 80
Wyoming.....	479	Harry L. Ingram.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Momence.....	481	W. D. Lane.....	110	11 00	6	27 40
Lexington.....	482	A. B. Davidson.....	211	21 40	6	30 40
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	244	24 40	6	30 10
Xenia.....	485	Thos. N. Kepley.....	244	24 40	6	38 60
Bowen.....	486	Chas. C. Marsh.....	326	32 60	6	28 20
Andrew Jackson.....	487	W. W. Weaver.....	242	24 20	4	27 30
Clay City.....	488	W. F. Dransfield.....	213	21 30	6	18 10
Cooper.....	489	H. A. Eidson.....	121	12 10	6	23 60
Shannon.....	490	W. W. Booth.....	170	17 00	6	9 50
Martin.....	491	M. J. Platt.....	35	3 50	6	26 40
Libertyville.....	492	J. G. Lee.....	204	20 40	6	25 10
Tower Hill.....	493	A. L. Leighty.....	191	19 10	6	37 80
Bath.....	491	Mathew Frank.....	318	31 80	6	27 20
Stone Fort.....	495	Marshall Ozment.....	212	21 20	6	36 50
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	305	30 50	6	37 60
Alma.....	497	W. H. Stephens.....	316	31 60	6	24 50
Murphyboro.....	498	James A. White.....	185	18 50	6	20 60
St. Paul.....	500	Chas. F. Hawk.....	146	14 60	6	19 40
Stark.....	501	E. S. Leport.....	154	15 40	4	30 40
Woodhull.....	502	Wm. O. Taylor.....	244	24 40	6	34 00
Odin.....	503	J. M. Heady.....	280	28 00	6	13 40
East St. Louis.....	504	John B. Kelly.....	74	7 40	6	13 60
Meridian Sun.....	505	O. S. Dentler.....	76	7 60	6	6 00
O. H. Miner.....	506	B. F. Hartman.....	76	7 60	6	30 50
Home.....	508	E. W. Adkinson.....	243	24 30	6	
Parkersburg.....	509	Wm. Parker.....	243	24 30	6	

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LOGGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles . . .	Mileage . . .	Per Diem.	Total
J. D. Moody	510	W. C. Hinderer	258	\$25 80	\$6	\$31 80
Clintonville	511	E. C. Hawley	39	3 90	6	9 90
Wade-Barney	512	J. B. Holmes	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	Walter A. Washburn	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia	516	Sam'l Kennedy	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield	517	J. K. Milnor	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	A. E. Billings	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville	519	H. S. Calvin	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna	520	John Spire	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illipolis	521	Jason Wilson	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	Chas. A. Kimball	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	W. J. Smith	191	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	Chas. Raymond	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	T. J. Dunn	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	H. H. Decker . . . . .	..	..	6	6 00
Minooka	528	Wm. Bedford	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	M. W. Bowker	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	Wm. Burkhalter	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton	531	Wm. Vaughan	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	Wm. F. Renz	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont	533	Frank M. Schilling	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	F. M. Mosher, jr.	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman	535	W. J. Blodgett	165	16 50	4	20 50
Plainfield	536	A. E. Motlinger	11	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin	537	J. O. Goodman	141	14 10	6	20 10
Lockport	538	Frank S. Hutton	33	3 30	6	9 30
Chat-worth	539	Wm. G. Messler	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem	540	Rob. P. Donaldson	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel	541	T. P. Mantz	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	Wm. E. Hitts	120	12 00	6	18 00
Cordova	543	W. R. Freek	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia	544	R. H. Mann	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	John S. Corns	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River	548	E. M. Maynard	141	14 10	6	20 40
Sharon	550	John H. Welsh	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point	552	W. S. Ramsay	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River	554	James L. Tyrrell	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	Philip Leiner	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	J. R. Pierce	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing	557	Adolph Arnold . . . . .	..	..	6	6 00
Leland	558	S. D. Wesson	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson	559	Geo. W. Sweet	143	14 30	4	18 30
Madison	560	F. W. Burhorn	255	25 50	6	31 50
Villa Ridge	562	L. F. Crain	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	A. F. McDaniel	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	L. D. Webster	262	26 20	4	30 20
Albany	566	James Hugunin	144	14 10	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	M. C. Adelsberger	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	569	W. H. Pringle	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jack-sonville	570	W. E. Crane	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	N. H. Jackson	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	W. S. Allison	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	W. S. Watson	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	J. W. Watterson	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	F. W. Wade	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	A. M. Pinkerton	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City	578	G. B. Willan	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell	580	Oliver M. Roan	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola	581	James F. Richardson	328	32 80	6	38 80
Shirley	582	Geo. W. Southerland	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland	583	Adolph Ruegger	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	William A. Fraser	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	O. Z. Housley	191	19 10	6	25 40
Princeton	587	E. A. Vaughan	195	19 50	6	25 50
Troy	588	M. W. Powell	279	27 90	6	33 90

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.....	Total.....
Fairmount.....	590	J. M. McCabe.....	137	\$13 70	86	\$19 70
Gilman.....	591	Chas. Meyer.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	Elias F. Brown.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	John H. Curry.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Cerro Gordo.....	600	John R. Grove.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Farina.....	601	J. W. Lackey.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson.....	602	Frank Mesnard.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	A. H. Ryan.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator.....	607	W. B. Wignall.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper.....	608	T. J. Sowers.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	Geo. S. Hammer.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	John F. Quanstrum.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	Geo. F. Saunders.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	Wm. S. McCloy.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	W. W. Murrin.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest.....	614	L. Bulard.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	Simeon VanWinkle.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope.....	617	G. A. Lacksens.....	200	20 00	4	24 00
Basco.....	618	Wm. Priesman.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	P. H. Shelton.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope.....	620	James G. Snyder.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale.....	622	B. H. Schulte.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust.....	623	M. L. Danford.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	A. H. Brooks.....	359	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	S. M. Burnett.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton.....	631	W. A. Colton.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm.....	632	Jonah Hole.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Geo. W. Billings.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Buckley.....	634	M. B. Waterman.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	H. Taft.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	E. H. Tedde.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone.....	639	L. Kurzke.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	J. F. Beal.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	Frederick Waller.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Reinhold Zimmerman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	Clint Caywood.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	John P. Fryer.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	L. W. Nichols.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	C. A. Stokes.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	A. A. Cavins.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Atwood.....	651	E. F. Cramer.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	T. J. Robinson.....	180	18 00	2	20 00
Yorktown.....	655	W. A. Hein.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	W. B. Carlock.....	126	12 60	2	14 60
Lafayette.....	657	R. S. Coates.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	Geo. Richmond.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	Frank S. Wood.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	W. A. Gaunt.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park.....	662	J. C. Behrer.....	6	6 00	4	4 60
Phoenix.....	663	James Jones.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	S. G. Lister.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	Samuel D. Larimore.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	H. L. Smith.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	Seward A. Eddy.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	J. R. Morrison.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Henry Dietz.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	J. P. Ivy.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	John S. Barger.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Norinal.....	673	R. L. Fleming.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Pawnee.....	675	J. Frank Clayton.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	A. O. Fay.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	John N. Wilson.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City.....	679	Joseph Ryan.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	J. H. Stafford.....	171	17 10	6	23 10

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	No.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Morrisonville.....	681	R. W. Reasoner.....	211	\$21 10	4	\$25 10
Blue Mound.....	682	J. D. Logan.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	Peter Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia.....	684	W. E. Pickard.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	A. F. Howard.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	James W. Parker.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	G. I. Cadwell.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	E. W. Brundage.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	J. H. Elkin.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	Jas. A. Bradley.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	A. A. McMurray.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	T. J. Cross.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle River.....	696	W. R. Ross.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	Robert K. Sloan.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	John V. Hosenev.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Temple Hill.....	701	H. C. Green.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	M. A. Henderson.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	John Ray.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	Geo. H. Terhune.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	L. H. Williams.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle.....	707	S. G. Tiley.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Star.....	709	George Steely.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	I. F. Houseman.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Lafayette Hopkins.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	Robert Smith.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	W. M. Alvis.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton.....	714	A. J. Davis.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	H. L. Urton.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Arcana.....	717	Homer S. Childs.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	A. H. Storey.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	John Jack.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	E. M. Purcell.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	T. H. Irvin.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	H. P. Kinsall.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	A. M. Pendleton.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	J. S. Hewins.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	Geo. W. Siddall.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Waterman.....	728	H. R. Schermerhorn.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	Nathan Perrine.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	S. T. Webber.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	R. E. L. Brooks.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	G. W. Howell.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	L. E. Rockwood.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	Chas. Hollandsworth.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	Albert Grausden.....	66	6 60	4	10 60
Arrowsmith.....	737	W. D. Hull.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Sauemin.....	738	Chas. F. Ross.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	Buchanan Currie.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
New Holland.....	741	John W. Mowry.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	M. B. Munson.....	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	James L. McLain.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon.....	746	James Rainey.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	Geo. D. Hess.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	W. E. Dickison.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	E. Summers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Allendale.....	752	F. G. Michels.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden.....	754	S. Holmes.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	J. H. Seyler.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	C. P. Carlton.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	Wm. A. Small.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star.....	758	John G. McLaren.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	MILES.	MILAGE.	PER DIEM.	TOTAL.
Orel.....	759	William Brown.....	276	\$27 60	6	\$33 60
Sibley.....	761	Henry Diers.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	L. M. Taylor.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	W. C. Trowbridge.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	S. D. Stocks.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace.....	765	Wm. H. Clegg.....	12	1 20	4	5 20
Littleton.....	766	P. M. Powell.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Triluminar.....	767	Chas. G. Bryan.....	12	1 20	4	5 20
Mizpah.....	768	James Price.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
St. Elmo.....	769	J. L. McGraw.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange.....	770	P. G. Gardner.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	Wm. S. Mosely.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	J. A. Smith.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	Hiram A. Steel.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	C. A. Hutchinson.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	L. H. Gallhardt.....	10	1 00	4	5 00
Ravenswood.....	777	Chas. J. Dale.....	6	60	4	4 60
Gurney.....	778	A. T. Hazel.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	E. L. Mason.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	Eli Wright.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Colchester.....	781	James Parnall.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	L. D. Oberling.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Constantia.....	783	George Herwig.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Beacon Light.....	784	Albert C. Firleke.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford.....	785	M. Gerbrick.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	Robt. W. Curry.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris.....	787	August J. Weinel.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna.....	788	F. F. Freeman.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park.....	789	Edward E. Wilder.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	H. F. McKnight.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands.....	791	W. H. Towne.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Calhoun.....	792	Wm. U. Mortland.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
A. T. Darrah.....	793	S. G. Jarvis.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Tadmor.....	794	Ira E. Driver.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle.....	795	Leonidas Thomas.....	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted.....	796	John H. Wolte.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Normal Park.....	797	Wm. L. Sharp.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Sidell.....	798	Harry L. Freeman.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Colfax.....	799	Z. Taylor.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Kenwood.....	800	W. W. Richardson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Sangamon.....	801	S. B. Sal.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson.....	802	W. H. Perry.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Nepomset.....	803	J. L. Priestman.....	123	12 30	1	16 30
Kensington.....	804	Alex. McLachlan.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	H. C. Greely.....	108	10 80	4	14 80
Nebo.....	806	A. Hatch.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Royal.....	807	H. C. Vise.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Cornland.....	808	John Curphy.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Gilham.....	809	Delbert Guile.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Tracy.....	810	E. D. Petrie.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Melvin.....	811	Bart Holmes.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
De Land.....	812	E. J. Hamma.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Sigwalt.....	813	Thomas Edgar.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lawn.....	815	O. M. Stone.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ridgway.....	816	B. G. Brooks.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs.....	817	J. I. Henshaw.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Columbian.....	819	Chas. H. McAfee.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Henderson.....	820	J. F. McDonald.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
New Canton.....	821	Geo. W. Bullington.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap.....	822	A. M. Kean.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl.....	823	John V. Snow.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Grove.....	824	M. Slusser.....	21	2 10	4	6 10
Arthur.....	825	John H. Campbell.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Mazon.....	826	Frank E. Hewett.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoia.....	827	Edmond H. Ames.....	53	5 30	6	11 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles . . .	Mileage . . .	Per Diem.	Total . . .
Trinity	828	John A. Waugh	360	\$36 00	56	\$12 00
Edgar	829	Geo. W. Hughes	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport	830	James Brown	300	30 00	6	36 00
Findlay	831	W. B. Wallace	204	20 40	6	26 40
Magic City	832	John A. Stout	23	2 30	4	6 50
Dean	833	Albert L. Martin	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo	834	Rufus H. Smith	190	19 00	6	25 00
Windsor Park	8	Garrie S. French . . . . .	...	...	6	6 00
Hindsboro	837	J. W. Reeds	168	16 80	6	22 80

VOTE OF THANKS—To Grand Orator.

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier.

M. W. Grand Master: I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be returned to R. W. Bro. Black for his excellent oration, and that it be published in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge. Motion carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION—By M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins.

The following resolution was offered by M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, who asked that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to be reported next year:

Art. XXXII, Sec. 7. No Mason shall give the Masonic name to any business concern, association, or calling organized or prosecuted for profit or for a livelihood. No Mason shall use or be a party to the using of the Masonic name as a part of the style and title or designation of any business firm, concern, company, association, or enterprise, unless such business shall be the printing or publishing of Masonic books, papers, or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies.

THANKS EXTENDED—By Grand Master Goddard.

Brethren: I desire in behalf of the Grand Lodge, to have recorded in the proceedings an expression of our thanks to M. W. Bro. John C. Smith for the elements of consecration used in laying the corner stone at DeKalb; to W. Bro. D. D. Hunt and others of the committee at DeKalb for their labors and hospitality extended to us, and to the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Grand Lodge, Brothers

Avery, Forsyth, Dixon, Brenan, Smith, Rogers, and Gurney for their faithful services performed so successfully.

And I wish, also, to mention especially that we are under many obligations to the Eminent Commander, Frank W. Campbell, and the other officers and members of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, for their courtesy in extending their services as a special escort to the Grand Lodge. Their Knightly bearing added so much interest to the occasion.

To the various constituent lodges, commanderies, and other civic societies that were present and assisted, we extend many cordial thanks.

And I also take this occasion, rather as a personal matter, to thank the architect of the Northern State Normal School, Charles E. Brush, who is my personal friend, for the beautiful silver trowel that he presented to the Grand Master, as a souvenir of that important event.

RESOLUTION—By R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens.

The following resolution was offered by R. W. Bro. W. A. Stevens, and after a full discussion, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, L. A. Goddard, in his annual address, in relation to Cuba, be adopted.

REPORT—Grand Examiners.

The following report of the Committee to Examine Visitors was read by the Grand Secretary, and, on motion, was adopted:

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

Your Committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of Grand Lodge would beg leave to report that we have examined a number of visitors who have presented themselves and recommended their admission to Grand Lodge.

We have also to report that a gentleman claiming to be a member of Gibson Lodge No. 420, Hazelton, Indiana, presented himself for examination, but not proving himself to the satisfaction of this Committee he was not admitted.

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES,
A. B. ASHLEY,
JOS. E. EVANS,
JNO W. ROSE,
JAS. R. ENNIS,
Committee.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

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

M.W. JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R.W. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. JOHN LINGO.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. W. WATSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
BRO. ROBT. R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

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

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, assisted by M.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers.

M.W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>	Bloomington.
R.W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>	Chicago.
R.W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>	Peoria.
R.W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>	Chicago.
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>	Chicago.
R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>	Bloomington.
M.W. JEROME R. GORIN.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>	Decatur.
R.W. A. E. STEVENSON.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>	Bloomington.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>	Mattoon.
W. PLEAS. T. CHAPMAN.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>	Vienna.
W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>	La Harpe.
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>	Mt. Vernon.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>	Greenville.
W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>	Ashley.
W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>	Galesburg.
W. JOHN LINGO.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>	Peoria.
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>	Casey.
W. W. W. WATSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>	Barry.
W. A. M. BORING.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>	Carlinville.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>	Chicago.

REMARKS—Of M.W. Bro. Owen Scott.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

There are times when language proves wholly inadequate for the expression of the feelings which well up within us. I need not say that at this time I can find no words sufficient to express my gratitude to you and through you to our great Craft which you represent. Deeply conscious of the dignity and honor of the exalted station to which, through your favor, I have been elected, I am fully cognizant of the weight of responsibility that necessarily comes with it. One who would enter lightly upon the discharge of the duties of Grand Master of more than 50,000 Masons of Illinois but feebly appreciates the great position to which he has been called.

I can here repeat and most heartily endorse what M.W. Bro. Pearson said on a similar occasion some years since, that there was a time when I felt my own desire for, and perhaps capacity to fill, this great position, but as I have come nearer to it, step by step, I have appreciated the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, so that now, rather than to rush thoughtlessly into it, I have rather shrunk from the great trust that you have placed in my hands. I can only hope by your counsel, your advice, your forbearance, to succeed. The spirit of the Craft will bear me up. We have faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind. Through your charity, your assistance, and unselfish devotion to our great Fraternity, I may be able to discharge the duties of this position in a manner at least creditable to our superb Grand Lodge and our ancient Craft. I have but one ambition, and that is to return this gavel of authority at the end of my term untarnished, and that our banner of brotherhood and humanity may remain unsullied. If I can hear from your lips, "Well done, good and faithful servant," I shall be content. The exalted eminence on which Illinois stands in Masonry must be maintained. Brethren, from the bottom of my heart I thank you for your preferment, and again pledge you my best efforts to "do the right as God gives me to see the right."

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

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

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, William S. Cantrell, George W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker.

CHARTERED LODGES.

Loyal L. Munn, Frank W. Havill, George Stadler, Thomas W. Wilson,
James L. Scott.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Charles H. Patton, C. J. Reuter, L. H. Fleming, Daniel J. Avery,
Henry C. Mitchell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Wm. B. Wright, Ed. L. Wahl.

FINANCE.

L. A. Goddard, Gil W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. W. Rose, J. R. Ennis.

Special committee to try the W.M. of Sigwalt Lodge No. 813:
L. A. Goddard, J. H. Dixon, Daniel J. Avery, W. K. Forsyth.

VOTE OF THANKS—To Leroy A. Goddard.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson offered the following resolution, which
was unanimously carried by a rising vote:

M.W. Grand Master: I move you, Sir, that the thanks of this
Grand Lodge be tendered to M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard for his faith-
ful, earnest work in the interest of this Grand Lodge for the past two
years.

CLOSED.

At 12:15 P. M., no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand
Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form.



Owen Scott

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

J. A. C. Dill

GRAND SECRETARY

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1895-6.

District	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. K. Forsyth	3100 State St., Chicago.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Herbert Preston ..	1118 W. Adams St., Chicago	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R.R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
3	Joseph H. Dixon...	240 Chestnut St., Chicago.	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R.R.
4	Luman T. Hoy,	Woodstock, McHenry Co.	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson Co.	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	Chas. E. Grove.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Daniel D. Hunt.....	DeKalb, DeKalb county ..	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian.....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	William L. Milligan	Ottawa, La Salle county ..	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp ..	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton ..	Cambridge, Henry county	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	Joseph V. Harris ..	Canton, Fulton county ...	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler.
13	Henry C. Yetter ...	Galesburg, Knox county ...	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	Louis Zinger.....	Pekin, Tazewell county ...	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Delmar D. Darrah ..	Bloomington, McLean Co.	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	Haswell C. Clarke ..	Kankakee, Kankakee Co.	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	Robt. L. McKinlay ..	Paris, Edgar county	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney ...	Bement, Piatt county	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence.....	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	Albert P. Grout ...	Winchester, Scott county.	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	Ed. S. Mulliner ...	Quincy, Adams county ...	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. H. Bell	Carlinville, Macoupin Co.	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	W. T. Vandever ...	Taylorville, Christian Co.	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	William H. Lathrop	Newton, Jasper county ...	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	C. Rohrbaugh.....	Kinmundy, Marion county	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	H. T. Burnap.....	Upper Alton, Madison Co.	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	J. M. Burkhart.....	Marion, Williamson Co....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	Henry T. Goddard ..	Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co. ..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	J. M. Jones.....	New Grand Chain, Pulaski county	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.	*James Adams.	*W. S. Vance.	*H. Rogers.	*Alexander Dunlap.	*Wm. B. Warren.
1840	Abraham Jonas.	James Adams.	*Alexander Dunlap.	Harrison Bills.	Philip Coffman.	Wm. B. Warren.
1841	*Abraham Jonas.	*Mercedith Helm.	Alexander Dunlap.	Harrison Bills.	Philip Coffman.	Wm. B. Warren.
1842	*Mercedith Helm.	*Alexander Dunlap.	Levi Lusk.	*Joseph N. Rabston.	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 Leavelly.	*John R. Crandall.	*Adam Brewer.	James L. Anderson.	Levi Lusk.
1847	*William Leavelly.	*John R. Crandall.	*Joseph C. Ketchum.	*Matthias Taylor.	Wm. McMurry.	*William Mitchell.
1848	William Leavelly.	Edward R. Roe.	Joseph C. Ketchum.	*William C. Hobbs.	Wm. McMurry.	William Mitchell.
1849	*William C. Hobbs.	*John H. Holton.	Joseph C. Ketchum.	*William E. Russell.	Wm. McMurry.	William Mitchell.
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.	*Thomas J. Pickett.	*Wm. W. Bennett.	*Daniel C. McNeil.	Wm. McMurry.	Wm. B. Warren.
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett.	*Elias Hibbard.	Ell B. Ames.	*Carlton Drake.	Wm. McMurry.	*Harmon G. Reynolds.
1852	Wm. B. Warren.	*Benjamin L. Wiley.	Isaac R. Diller.	*James L. Anderson.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1853	William B. Warren.	James L. Anderson.	Isaac R. Diller.	William H. Turner.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1854	William B. Herrick.	*T. O. Wilson.	James H. Hibbard.	William A. Haines.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1855	James H. Hibbard.	James H. Hibbard.	Jerome R. Gorin.	*William A. Diekey.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1856	James H. Hibbard.	James H. Hibbard.	Harrison Bills.	*A. J. Kuykendall.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1857	Harrison Bills.	*James H. Matheny.	Jerome R. Gorin.	*Perigus M. Blair.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck.	*Perigus M. Blair.	*Perigus M. Blair.	*A. J. Kuykendall.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.	Perigus M. Blair.	A. J. Kuykendall.	*Silas C. Toler.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.	Perigus M. Blair.	A. J. Kuykendall.	*Silas C. Toler.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1861	*F. M. Blair.	*Silas C. Toler.	Asa W. Blakesley.	*John C. Baker.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1862	F. M. Blair.	John C. Baker.	Jerome R. Gorin.	*James C. Luecke.	Wm. McMurry.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1863	Thomas J. Turner.	Jerome R. Gorin.	H. P. H. Bromwell.	Edwin F. Babcock.	*J. R. Mack.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1864	Thomas J. Turner.	H. P. H. Bromwell.	Edwin F. Babcock.	*Nathan W. Huntley.	Harrison Bills.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.	Jerome R. Gorin.	Edwin F. Babcock.	Charles Fisher.	Harrison Bills.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.	*Nathan W. Huntley.	Charles Fisher.	*Horace Hayward.	Harrison Bills.	Harmon G. Reynolds.
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.	Charles Fisher.	DeWitt C. Cregier.	James A. Hawley.	Harrison Bills.	Harmon G. Reynolds.

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	De Witt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	De Witt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	De Witt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James C. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1871	De Witt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1872	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1873	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. 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	*Alex. T. Darrah	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	John M. Pearson	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1895	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill

* Deceased.

+ Expelled.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	W. W. Daffin	Jackson.
Arizona	Artemus Loudon Grow	Bentonville.
Arkansas	R. J. Laughlin	Victoria.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Weaverville.
California	John McMurry	London.
Canada	Geo. C. Davis	Central City.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Yalesville.
Connecticut	John W. Mix	Dover.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Washington.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	London.
England	Walter Henry Harris	Sutherland.
Florida	James C. Craver	Warrenton.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Boise City.
Idaho	Thomas C. Maupin	Vincennes.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Atoka.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Sioux City.
Iowa	J. C. Dunlavy	Emis Kellen.
Ireland	Obadia Ternan	Clay Center.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	New Orleans.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	Winnipeg.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Portland.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Baltimore.
Maryland	John S. Berry	Detroit.
Michigan	A. M. Seymour	Minneapolis.
Minnesota	Alcinous Y. Davidson	Vicksburg.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	St. Louis.
Missouri	Martin Collins	Helena.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Grand Island.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Saint John.
New Brunswick	J. Henry Leonard	Wolfeborough.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Mount Holly.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Albuquerque.
New Mexico	Harvey Huston	New York.
New York	Wm. D. Critcherson	Virginia.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Asheville.
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Casselton.
North Dakota	James C. Gill	Halifax.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Warren.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Union.
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Charlottetown.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Montreal.
Quebec	Alexander Chrisholm	Providence.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Kippenross.
Scotland	Colonel Patrick Stirling	Adelaide.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Charleston.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Canton.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Rossville.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Houston.
Texas	Geo. Lopus, jr.	Salt Lake City
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	St. Johnsburj.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	Richmond.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr.	Spokane.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Middleway.
West Virginia	S. D. Engle	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia	Wm. Bernhardt	Berlin.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	Rev. W. S. Frackelton	Randwick

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

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

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

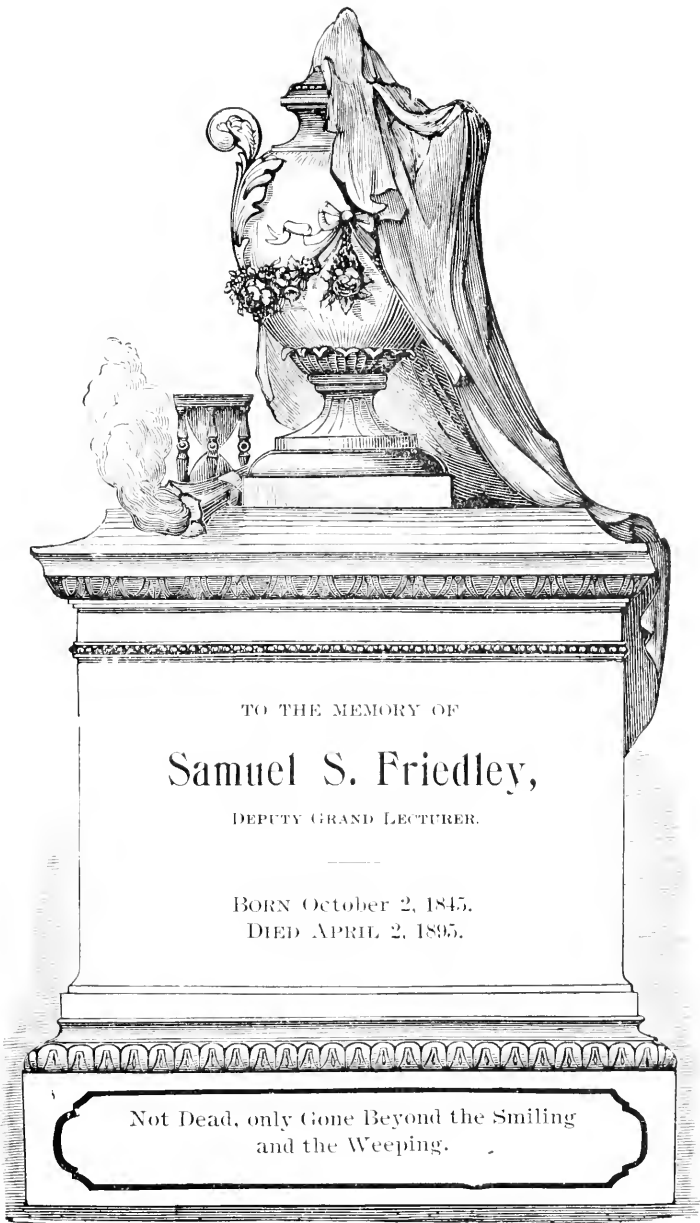
Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Henry C. Armstrong.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskruge.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	W. J. Quinlan.....	Victoria.
California.....	George Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	John H. Barlow.....	Shelton.
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London.
Florida.....	Albert J. Russell.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Andrew M. Wollhin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	Charles C. Stevenson.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	J. H. C. Dill.....	Bloomington.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.....	Archibald St. George, D.G.Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas.....	Albert K. Wilson.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Henry B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Stephen Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medalry.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	J. S. Conover.....	Coldwater.
Minnesota.....	Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Chauncey N. Noteware.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	F. W. Wisdom.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Thos. H. R. Redway.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Alpheus A. Keene.....	Albuquerque.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
New Zealand.....	Rev. Wm. Ronaldson.....	Wellington.
North Carolina.....	John C. Drewry.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Frank J. Thompson.....	Fargo.
Nova Scotia.....	William Ross.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	J. H. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma.....	Jas. S. Hunt.....	Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Jas. F. Robinson.....	Eugene.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Neil McKelvie.....	Summerside.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburg.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
South Dakota.....	George A. Pettigrew.....	Flandreau.
Tennessee.....	John B. Garrett.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	John Watson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Gr. Lodge of Victoria.....	T. H. Lempriere.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	Arthur H. Bray.....	Sidney.
Vermont.....	W. G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Joseph V. Bidgood.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Wm. M. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	C. W. Linde.....	Berlin.

Permanent Members.

- M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P.G.M., Bodley No. 1.
M.W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P.G.M., Macon No. 8.
M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P.G.M., Blaney No. 271.
M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P.G.M., Friendship No. 7.
M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P.G.M., Quincy No. 296.
M.W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.
M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P.G.M., Benton No. 64.
M.W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.
M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, P.G.M., Miners No. 273.
M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P.G.M., Piasa No. 27.
M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P.G.M., Jonesboro No. 111.
M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, P.G.M., Fellowship No. 89.
M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, G.M., Wade-Barney No. 512.
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. Edward Cook, D.G.M., Blaney No. 271.
R.W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P.S.G.W., Bodley No. 1.
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. Charles F. Hitchcock, S.G.W., Temple No. 46.
R.W. Bro. William H. Turner, P.J.G.W., Oriental No. 33.
R.W. Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, J.G.W., Covenant No. 526.

In Memoriam



TO THE MEMORY OF

Samuel S. Friedley,

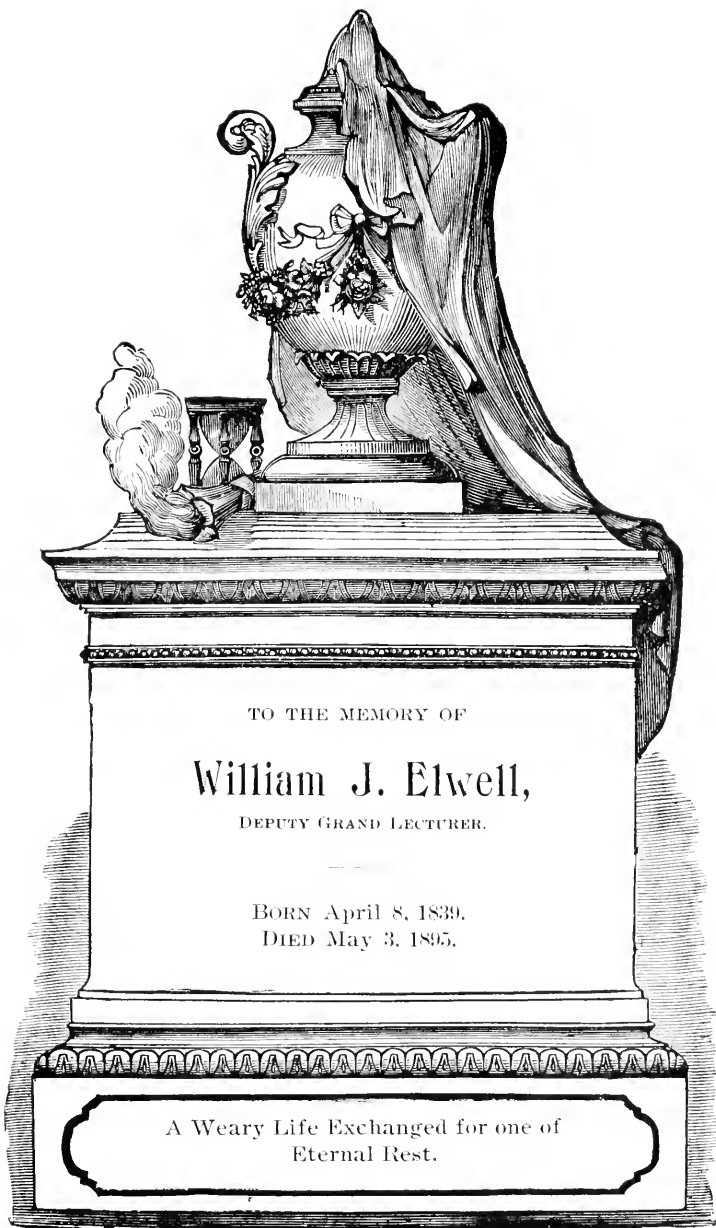
DEPUTY GRAND LECTURER.

BORN October 2, 1845.

DIED APRIL 2, 1895.

Not Dead, only Gone Beyond the Smiling
and the Weeping.





TO THE MEMORY OF

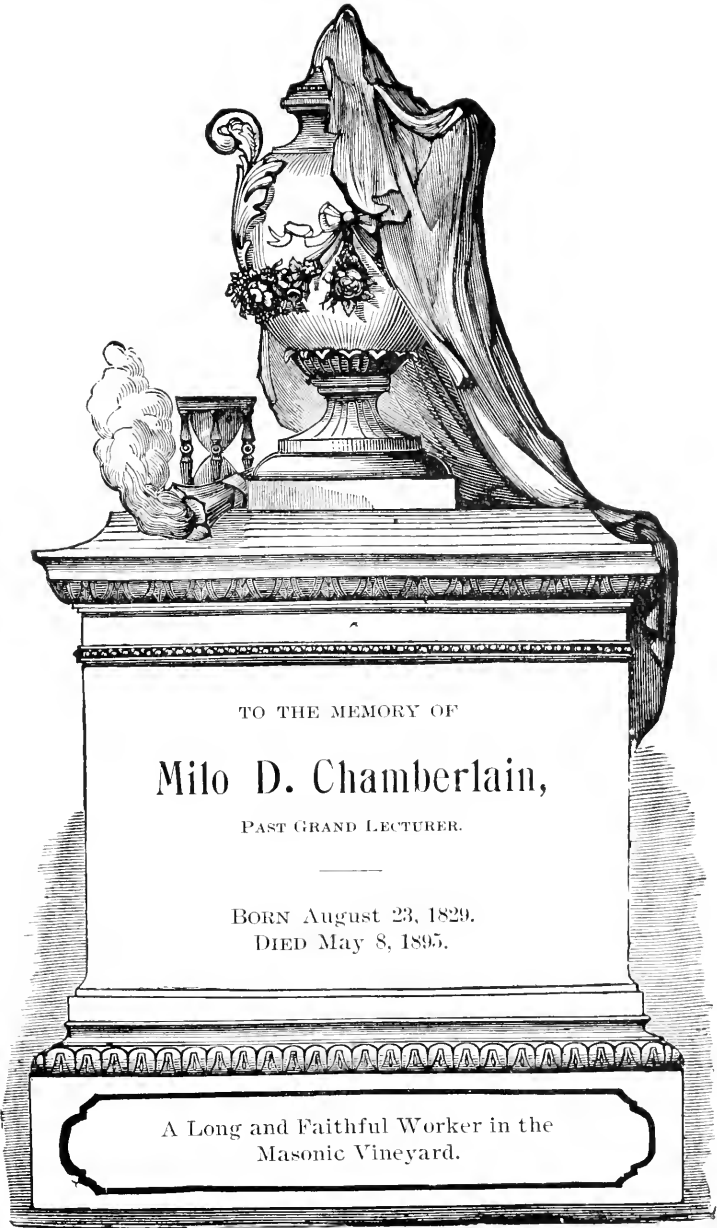
William J. Elwell,

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURER.

BORN April 8, 1839.

DIED May 3, 1895.

A Weary Life Exchanged for one of
Eternal Rest.



TO THE MEMORY OF

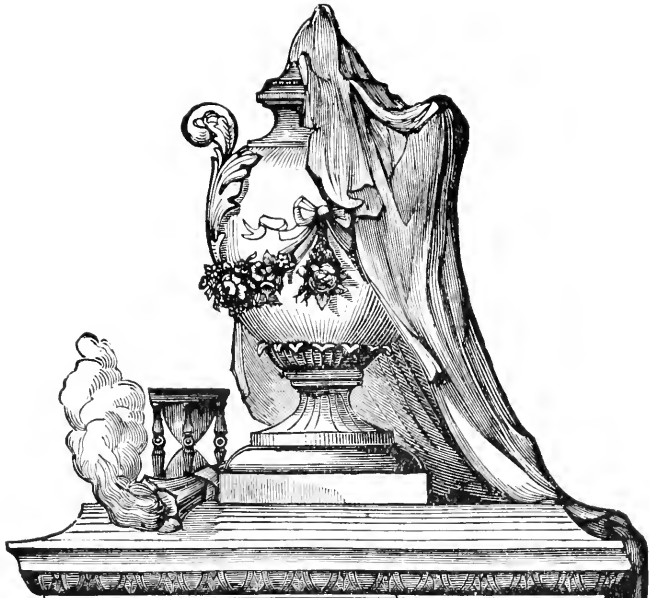
Milo D. Chamberlain,

PAST GRAND LECTURER.

BORN August 23, 1829.

DIED May 8, 1895.

A Long and Faithful Worker in the
Masonic Vineyard.



TO THE MEMORY OF

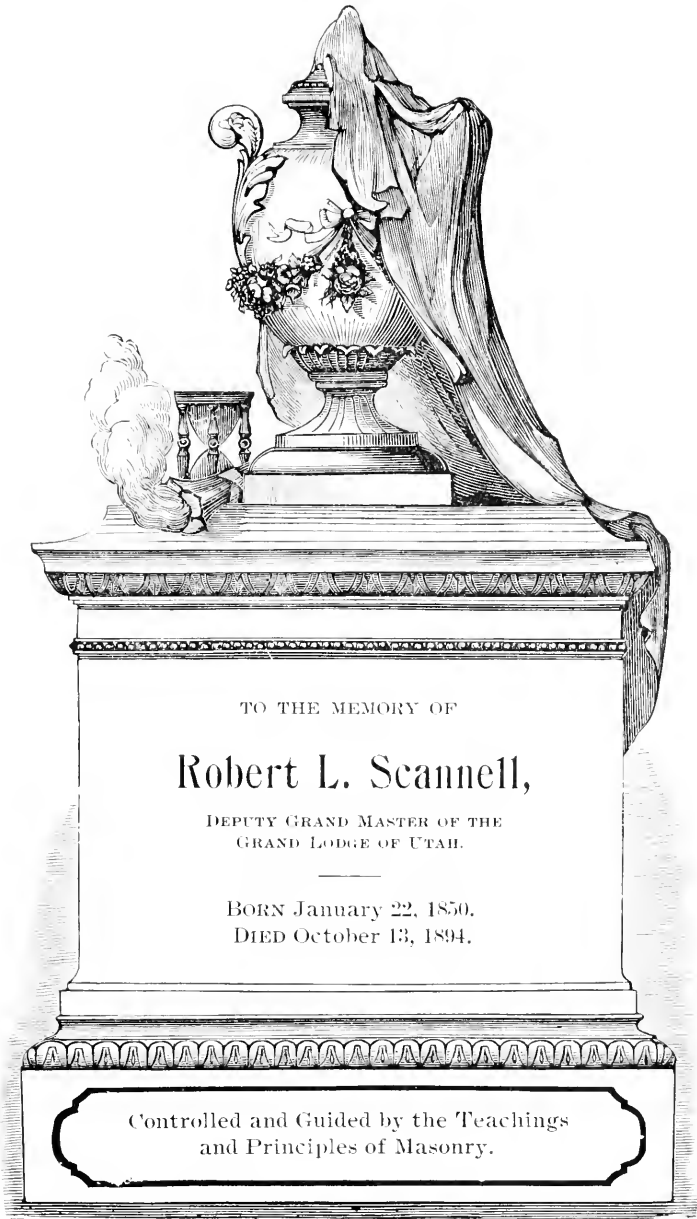
Harvey E. Huston,

PAST DEPUTY GRAND LECTURER.

BORN January 5, 1844.

DIED May 4, 1895.

So Kind, so Gentle, and so Good, that even
his Faults Partook of the Color of Virtue.



TO THE MEMORY OF

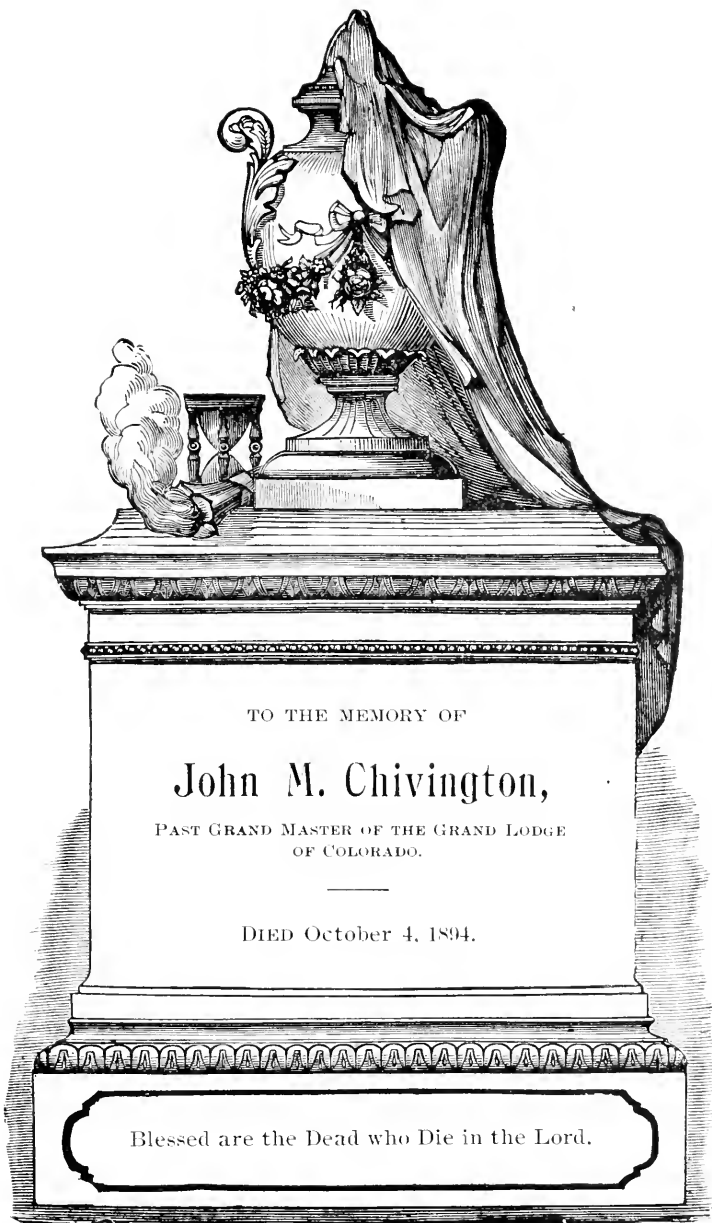
Robert L. Scannell,

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF UTAH.

BORN January 22, 1850.

DIED October 13, 1894.

Controlled and Guided by the Teachings
and Principles of Masonry.



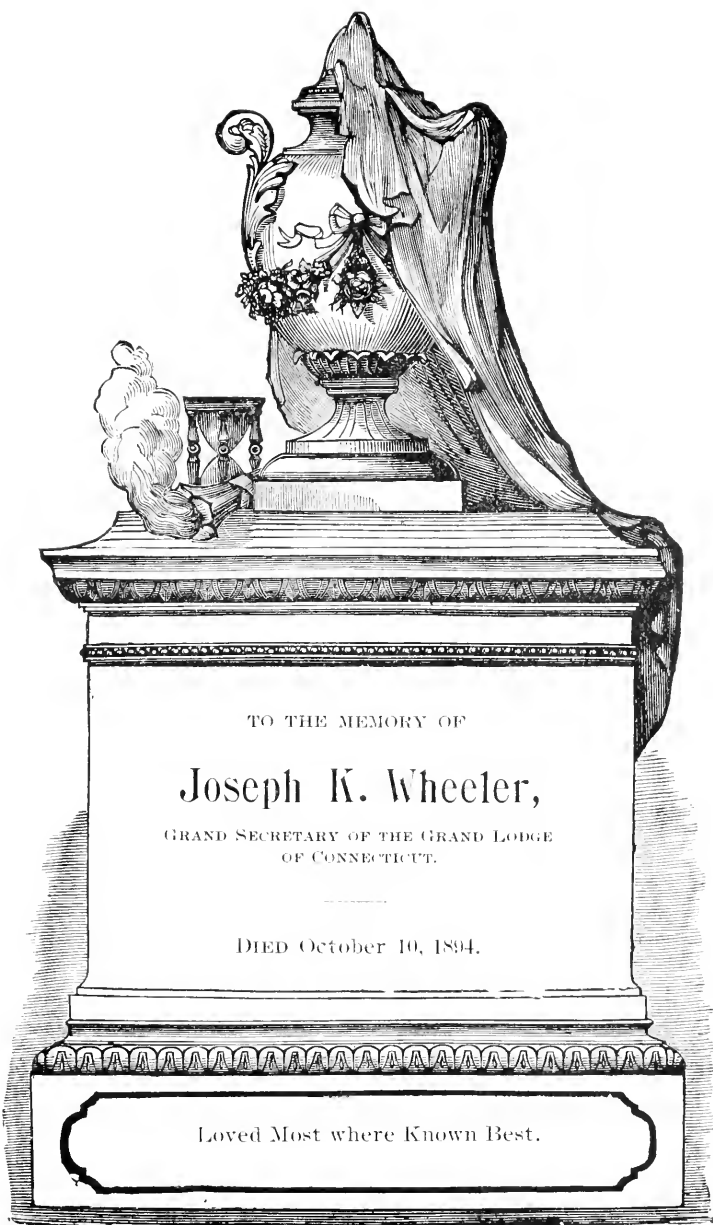
TO THE MEMORY OF

John M. Chivington,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF COLORADO.

DIED October 4, 1894.

Blessed are the Dead who Die in the Lord.



TO THE MEMORY OF

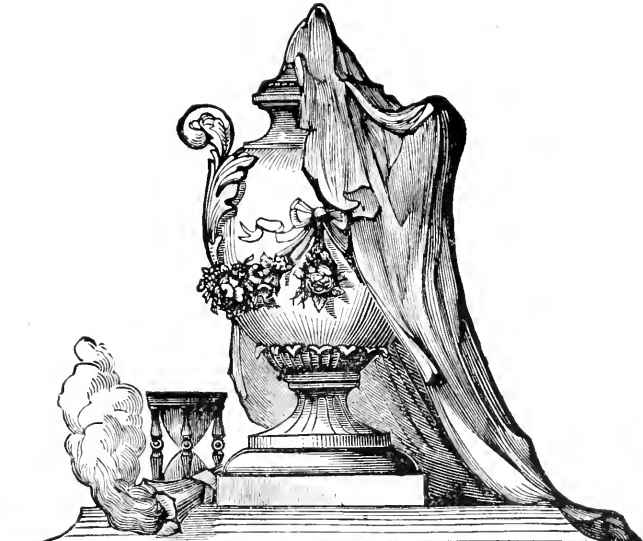
Joseph K. Wheeler,

GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CONNECTICUT.

DIED October 10, 1894.

Loved Most where Known Best.





TO THE MEMORY OF

Augustus N. Lodge,

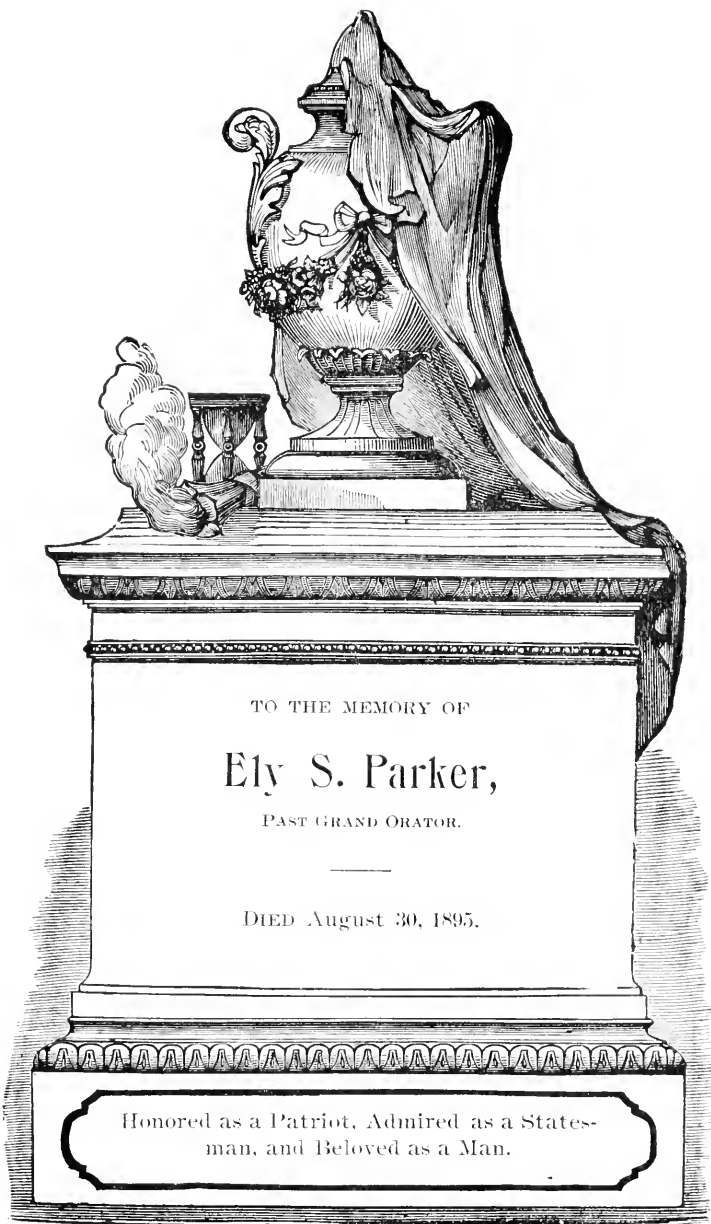
PAST DISTRICT DEPUTY.

BORN January 27, 1831.

DIED May 16, 1895.

A Zealous Mason, an Honest Man, and an
Esteemed Citizen.





TO THE MEMORY OF

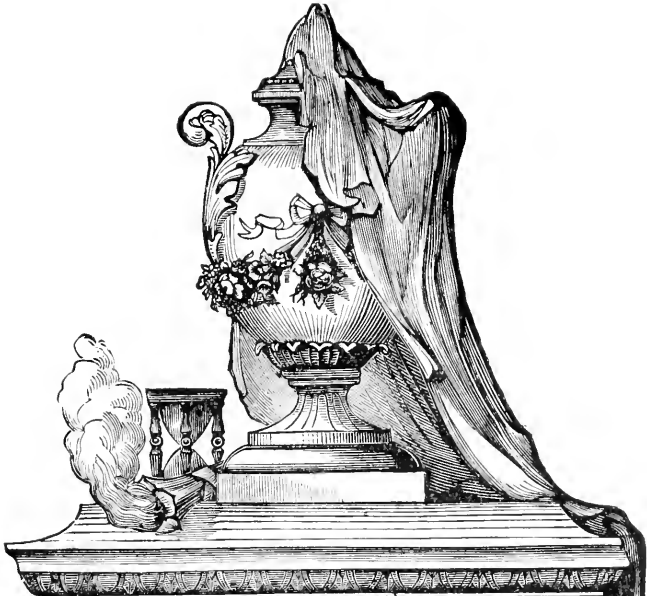
Ely S. Parker,

PAST GRAND ORATOR.

DIED August 30, 1895.

Honored as a Patriot, Admired as a Statesman, and Beloved as a Man.





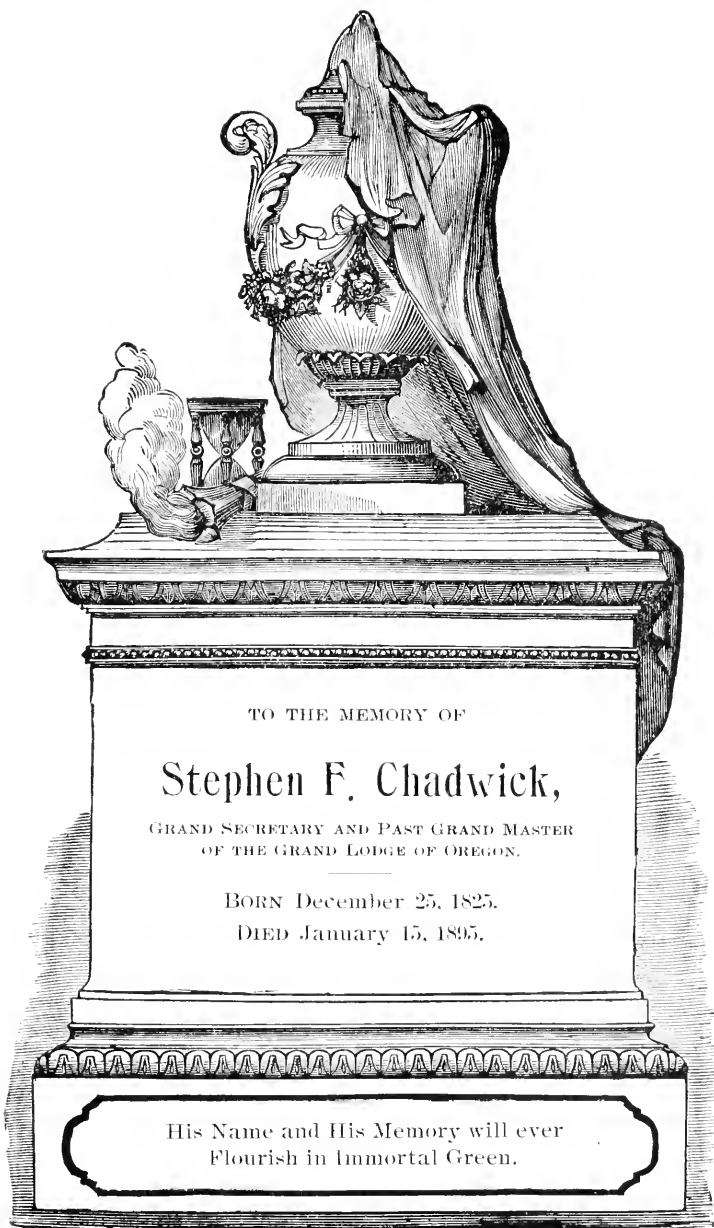
TO THE MEMORY OF

John Frizzell,

GRAND SECRETARY AND PAST GRAND MASTER
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF TENNESSEE.

DIED November 30, 1894.

As a Man and a Mason he Had Few
Equals and No Superiors.



TO THE MEMORY OF

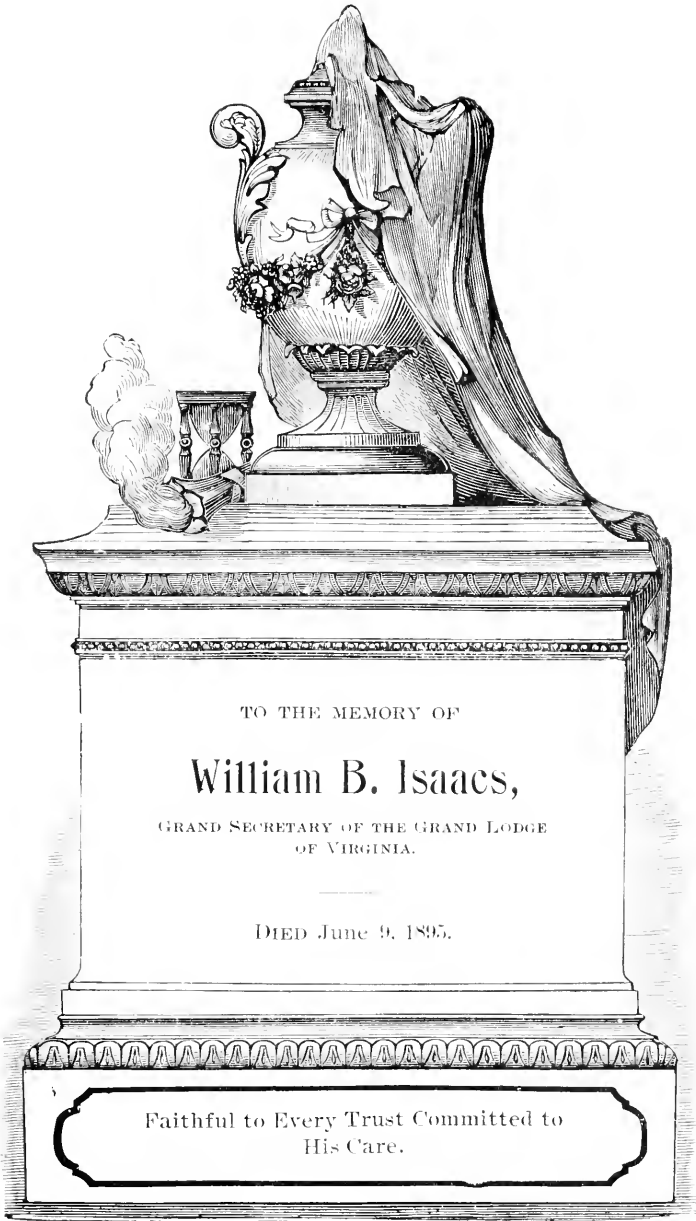
Stephen F. Chadwick,

GRAND SECRETARY AND PAST GRAND MASTER
OF THE GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

BORN December 25, 1825.

DIED January 15, 1895.

His Name and His Memory will ever
Flourish in Immortal Green.



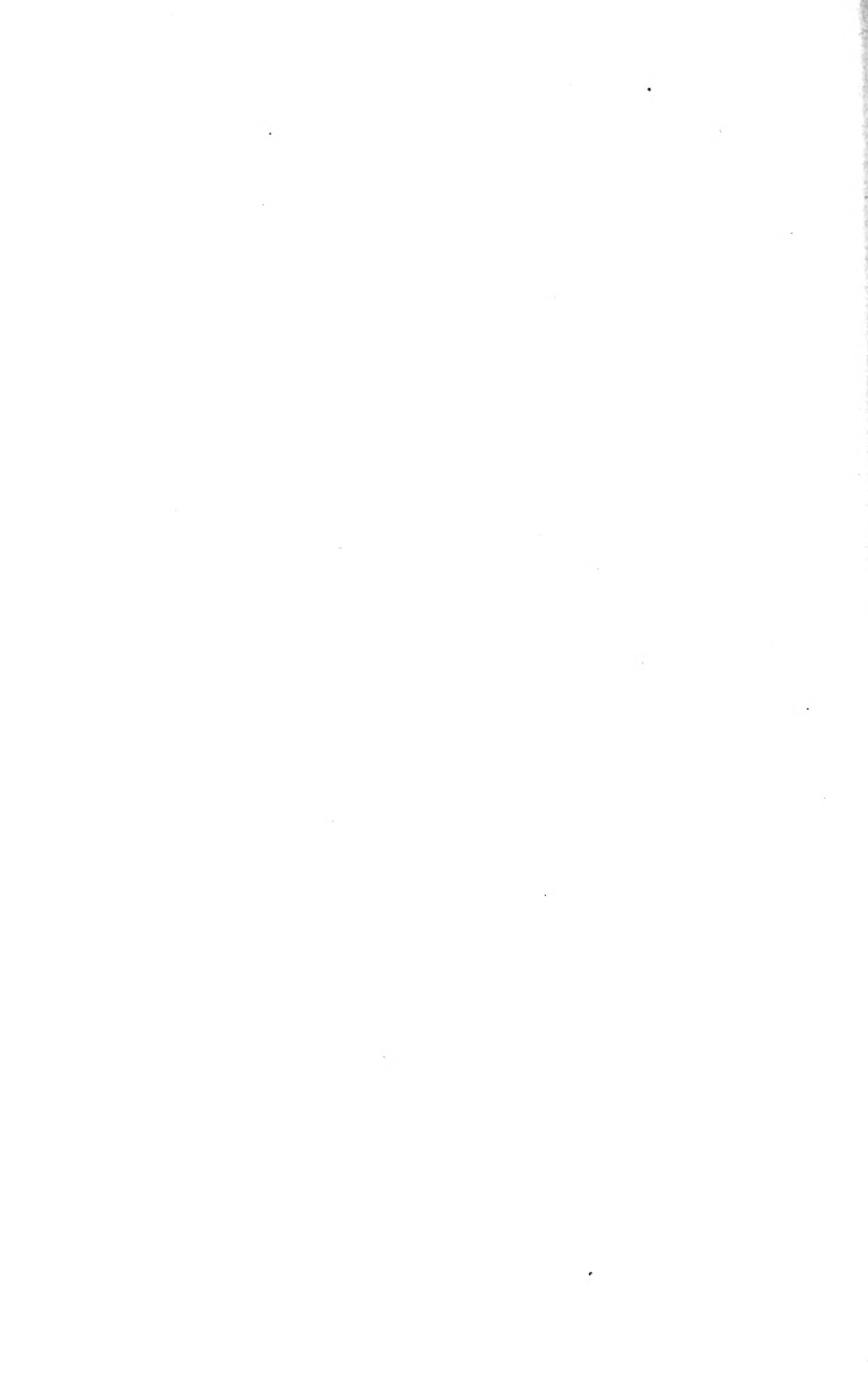
TO THE MEMORY OF

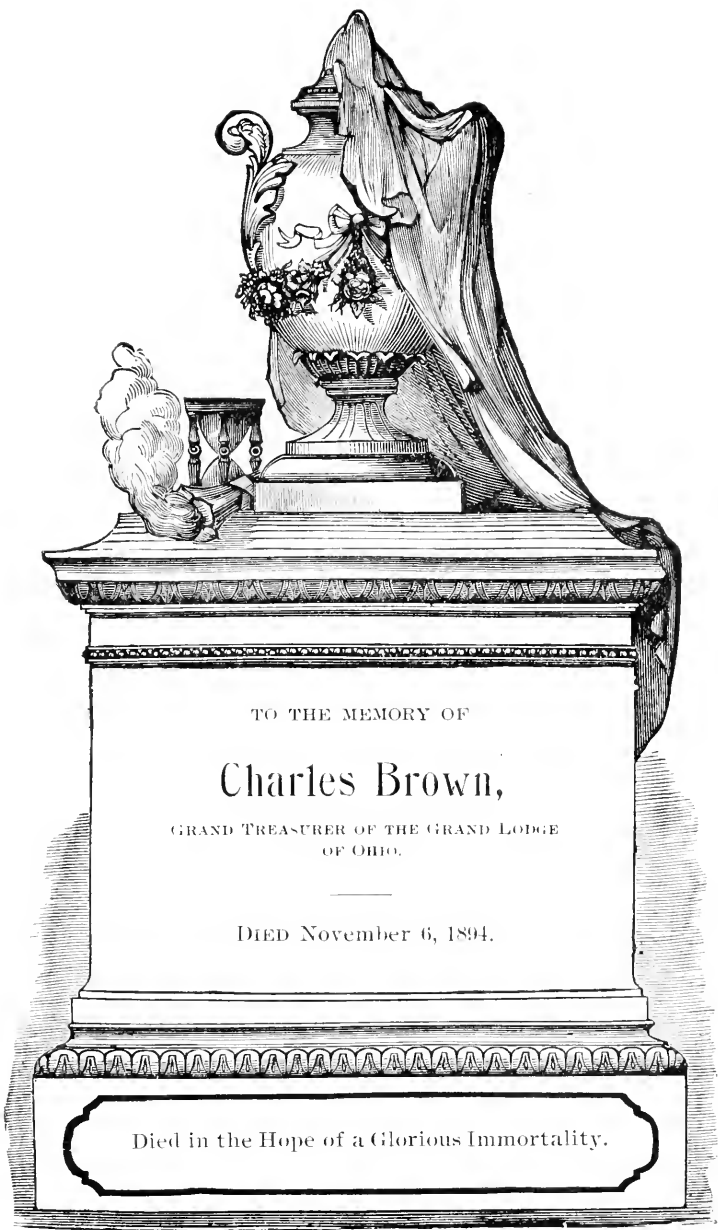
William B. Isaacs,

GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF VIRGINIA.

DIED June 9, 1895.

Faithful to Every Trust Committed to
His Care.





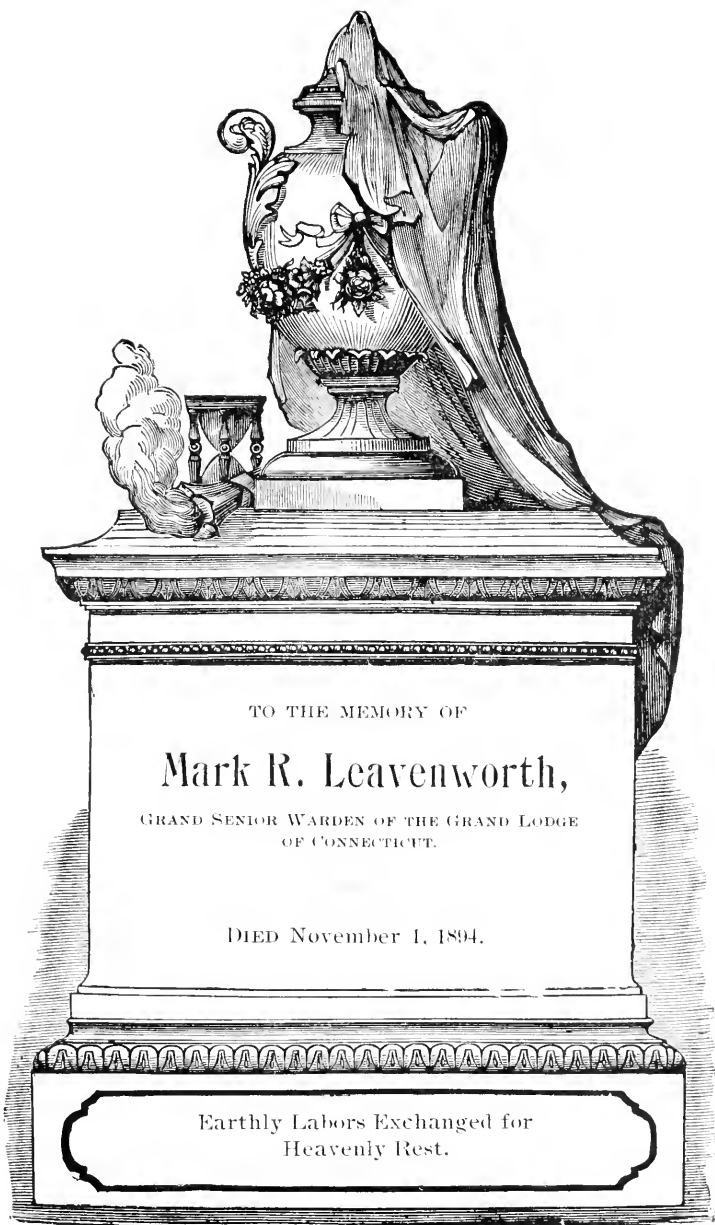
TO THE MEMORY OF

Charles Brown,

GRAND TREASURER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF OHIO.

DIED November 6, 1894.

Died in the Hope of a Glorious Immortality.



TO THE MEMORY OF

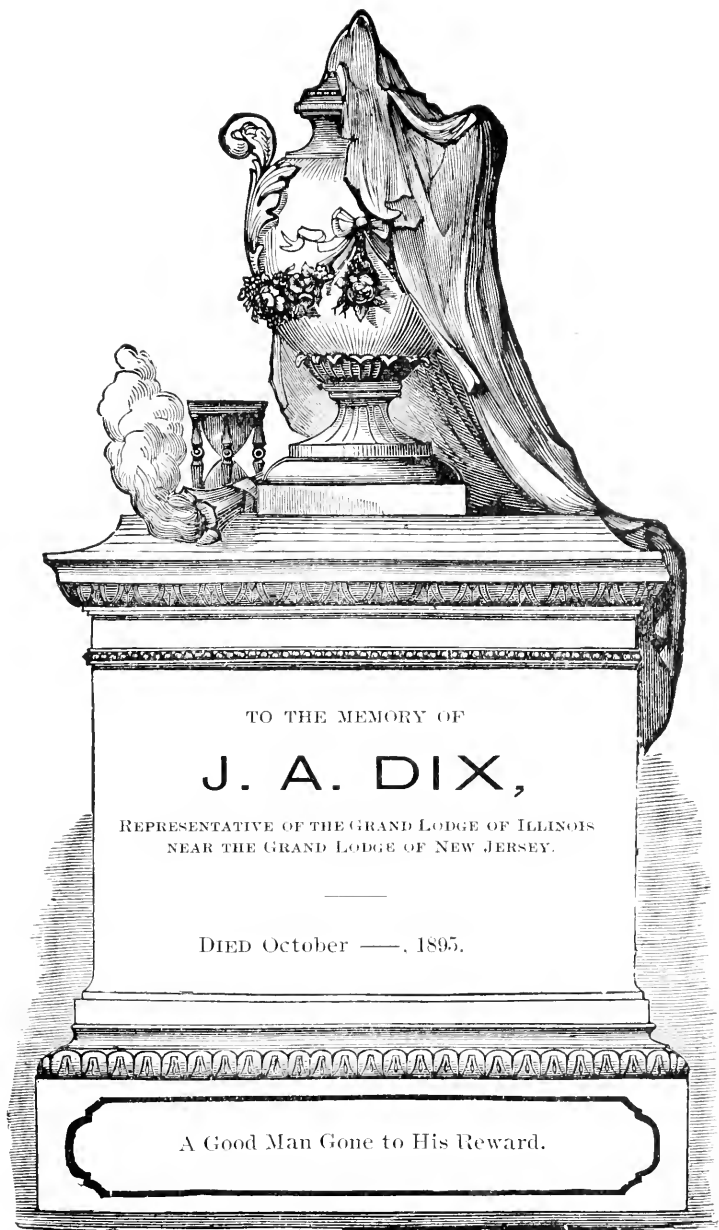
Mark R. Leavenworth,

GRAND SENIOR WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF CONNECTICUT.

DIED November 1, 1894.

Earthly Labors Exchanged for
Heavenly Rest.





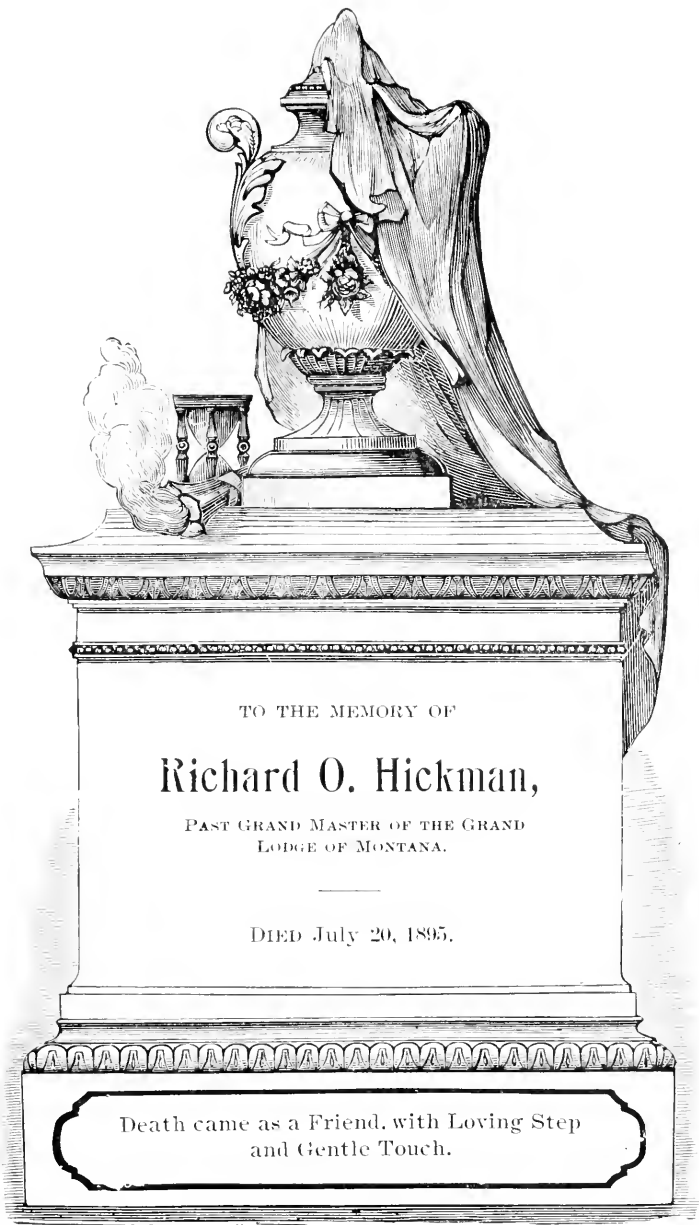
TO THE MEMORY OF

J. A. DIX,

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS
NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY.

DIED October —, 1895.

A Good Man Gone to His Reward.



TO THE MEMORY OF

Richard O. Hickman,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF MONTANA.

DIED July 20, 1895.

Death came as a Friend, with Loving Step
and Gentle Touch.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications, and papers having a Masonic department:

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark street, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

THE PRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Rahway, N. J.

MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.

THE SIGNET, Decatur, Ill.

THE MASONIC CONSTELLATION—St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRAFTSMAN—Dunedin.

SQUARE AND COMPASS—Denver, Colo.

THE TEXAS FREEMASON—San Antonio, Texas.

THE AMERICAN TYLER—Detroit.

THE FREEMASON AND FEZ—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
CORRESPONDENCE.

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Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

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

In the following pages we have reviewed the proceedings of sixty American grand lodges, three of them for two years: four of the Australasian group, missing only Tasmania, and have made brief notices of England and Ireland. We lament the entire absence of proceedings from Scotland.

We had hoped to discuss here at some length some of the more prominent questions attracting unusual attention, but the waning moments will permit us to do scarcely more than mention them. The grand representative question has now reached a stage where its discussion excites only a comparatively languid interest, it being now apparent that there is to be no rapid toppling of the system, such as was first looked for by some when Pennsylvania and Iowa led off in abandoning it. The expression of opinion on the subject has been very general and sufficiently decided to indicate that if abandoned it will be for other reasons than those assigned by those who took the initiative in that direction. The nine days' wonder is practically over.

The question of jurisdiction over rejected material is still a burning one and is threatening to some extent the friendly relations of grand lodges. The generally adverse action on the uniform rules tentatively proposed by Mississippi, for a variety of reasons well set forth by Past Grand Master SPEED, their author, to be found in our review of that jurisdiction, indicates that as yet the Craft is far from being sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation to even approach a consensus of opinion. It is already beginning to be more clearly seen that the main question involved—apart from the foundation which the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, or perpetual "Ma-

sonic objection," as the lamented VAUX preferred to call it, may have in the landmarks—is not whether a wrongdoer may repent or an unfit candidate outgrow his unworthiness, but that it is one in which Masonry, not the candidate, is the chief factor: the question whether the Masonic acts of a lawfully constituted lodge working in conformity to the regulations of the grand lodge which is conceded to be for it the lawful interpreter of Masonic law, are entitled to full faith and credit. When this comes to be generally realized *on both sides* a peaceful *modus vivendi* will not be far off.

The Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief which marks, we trust, the high water mark of a tendency to convert Masonry into a mutual benefit or insurance society, has already engaged the attention of many grand lodges. Wholly bad in itself, as we regard it, because it subverts one of the fundamental principles of the Fraternity, we think its being put forth in good faith for the subscription of grand lodges has been beneficial, and that the result is reassuring. It is true that several grand lodges have given more or less countenance to the proposition, but in the great majority the expression has not only been adverse, but couched in terms as to leave no doubt of their being safely grounded in the charitable faith as set forth in the primary engagements of the Craft. It has done good by startling Masons into a realization of the extent to which the environment of Masonry has influenced its charitable methods, dangerously strengthening the insidious departure from the Masonic plan which comes out of the convenience of compounding for personal service with money and the distribution of alms by proxy.

Quite separate from this, yet allied to it in this, that they both have a commercial root, is the wide departure of the Craft from the landmarks in its legislation against non-affiliates. It is but a poor satisfaction to say "I told you so," but as we pointed out the dangerous tendency of the legislation of many grand lodges, not alone of those on the frontier, but of old and conservative bodies like the Grand Lodge of New York, twenty-five years ago, it is gratifying to see, as we think we can, a growing recognition of the unmasonic, as well as futile, character of the increasingly severe legislation against this class of our brethren which has marked the last three decades. As yet that legislation is only too strongly entrenched, but more voices

are being raised against it, and it is rarer to find in the addresses of grand masters a demand for another turn of the fraternal thumb-screw to cure the evil that has increased with every twist. A recognition of the futility of such legislation is a mighty help towards a dispassionate reconsideration of the status of non-affiliates.

The full extent of the scandal involved in the recognition of the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico by grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, is just now becoming apparent to the whole world of regular Masonry. We have only time to refer our readers to our report, and particularly to our review of New York, for the facts, and to say that while the discovery that the allegations of Bro. CHISM that Mexican lodges subordinate to the gran dicta admitted women and excluded the Bible from their altars, is important, it should not cause Masons who are and want to be loyal to the landmarks, to forget the utter illegitimacy of the lodges for reasons entirely apart from these disclosures, and that during the outcry and confusion consequent on these scandals is the time when they should be most watchful against the machinations of those who would seek to commit them to the doctrine that some other Masonry than the Masonry of the charges of a Freemason—Free and Accepted Masonry—may under certain conditions create lodges that are recognizable as a lawful basis for a grand lodge.

We again avail ourselves of the statistical labors of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, the chairman of the New York committee, to whom we beg now to make our acknowledgments. This year his tables will be found at the beginning instead of at the end of our review.

We again tender our sincere thanks to our brethren of the guild for their generous appreciation, and reciprocate their good wishes.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,

Committee.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 25, 1895.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted June 4, 1895:

Grand Lodge.	No. Subor- dinate.	Member- ship.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama.....	391	11,634	449	405	179	221	500	557	53	261	.....
Arizona.....	11	513	26	18	3	6	17	21	1	2	.....
Arkansas.....	442	13,672	755	440	128	237	510	448	49	79	.....
California.....	258	17,040	575	442	88	332	369	448	10	.....	51
Colorado.....	97	6,839	350	192	35	86	175	126	10	177	.....
Connecticut....	111	16,514	588	94	54	263	125	106	8	467	.....
Delaware.....	21	1,975	103	8	6	24	17	5	1	73	.....
D. of Columbia.	23	4,711	285	87	35	74	53	89	.....	191	.....
Florida.....	131	4,561	359	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	314	.....
Georgia.....	398	16,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429
Idaho.....	27	1,080	39	34	1	13	21	21	1	50	.....
Illinois.....	715	49,236	2,608	952	247	696	1,103	725	29	1,266	.....
Indiana.....	473	35,897	1,491	554	337	493	704	495	64	631	.....
Indian Territory	67	2,195	256	194	17	29	234	50	2	232	.....
Iowa.....	468	21,942	1,539	702	179	327	746	447	18	938	.....
Kansas.....	319	19,814	1,125	579	111	339	990	665	52	.....	84
Kentucky.....	459	18,977	1,169	488	23	281	618	920	32	135	.....
Louisiana.....	127	5,299	461	255	42	100	123	138	1	396	.....
Maine.....	192	21,564	735	108	66	397	240	211	5	77	.....
Maryland.....	95	6,621	392	61	21	78	79	88	4	235	.....
Massachusetts.	222	333,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	378	36,413	1,807	533	97	447	724	403	16	847	.....
Minnesota.....	198	14,543	888	395	40	168	427	202	6	520	.....
Mississippi.....	295	8,811	547	267	194	167	392	328	21	78	.....
Missouri.....	559	30,122	1,393	912	249	449	862	656	79	499	.....
Montana.....	37	2,354	129	70	37	22	67	59	1	80	.....
Nebraska.....	215	11,486	762	449	76	118	376	331	12	529	.....
Nevada.....	19	913	17	11	4	22	19	29	.....	15	38
N. w Hampshire	78	8,744	390	51	7	150	84	107	.....	307	.....
New Jersey.....	163	15,245	768	171	66	256	186	254	2	.....	.....
New York.....	739	86,214	5,741	1,028	1,188	1,452	1,355	2,223	20	2,927	.....
New Mexico.....	19	7,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolina.....	275	11,170	515	180	41	154	240	173	8	161	.....
North Dakota..	41	2,172	240	59	2	15	87	38	2	160	.....
Oklahoma Ter..	16	638	67	98	.....	3	.....	22	.....	213	.....
Ohio.....	494	38,851	1,870	679	736	585	725	1,225	49	728	.....
Oregon.....	99	4,665	270	169	31	52	126	102	16	266	.....
Pennsylvania....	418	47,335	2,588	581	.....	772	378	560	.....	1,459	.....
Rhode Island...	36	4,557	200	18	2	70	16	22	1	88	.....
S. Carolina.....	184	5,797	293	.....	.....	140	169	283	.....	302	.....
South Dakota...	85	4,999	343	111	13	42	201	68	2	114	.....
Tennessee.....	421	18,046	673	453	105	390	525	249	43	105	.....
Texas.....	577	27,336	1,735	1,363	202	526	1,270	641	53	2,864	.....
Utah.....	8	677	41	42	8	11	30	33	3	11	.....
Vermont.....	191	9,496	386	82	27	130	126	40	4	95	.....
Virginia.....	276	12,479	909	100	199	186	437	248	24	479	.....
Washington.....	94	4,861	263	221	9	47	141	106	20	211	.....
West Virginia..	102	5,189	368	109	39	68	124	94	14	177	.....
Wisconsin.....	229	15,505	920	331	70	205	352	152	40	527	.....
Wyoming.....	16	911	51	14	3	6	19	8	1	32	.....
	11,227	733,051	37,450	14,101	5,079	10,374	16,057	14,219	739	19,006	907
B. Columbia....	17	1,076	93	55	1	17	43	40	1	108	.....
Canada.....	319	22,530	1,262	362	143	212	56	503	5	991	.....
Manitoba.....	51	2,278	190	111	18	11	111	61	3	138	.....
N. w Brunswick	31	1,788	75	21	17	31	56	52	.....	26	.....
Nova Scotia....	63	3,222	239	58	27	37	85	94	2	110	.....
P. Edward Is'd	12	497	21	7	3	7	9	8	.....	4	.....
Quebec.....	57	3,318	194	49	18	34	72	75	4	86	.....
	580	31,710	2,074	663	237	352	432	833	15	1,437	26
Total.....	11,807	767,761	39,524	14,764	5,316	10,726	16,489	15,052	754	20,443	933

*Last year's report.

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Grand Lodges.....	56	56	57	57
Number of Subordinate Lodges.....	11,216	11,457	11,676	11,807
Raised.....	43,345	43,127	42,930	39,521
Affiliated.....	16,619	16,470	14,807	11,764
Restored.....	5,900	6,081	5,528	5,316
Died.....	10,242	10,512	10,278	10,726
Dimitted.....	20,086	18,372	17,509	16,489
Suspended for non-payment of dues.....	14,113	13,035	13,641	15,052
Suspended and expelled.....	717	686	676	754
Membership.....	697,842	723,662	717,492	767,761

Based upon the tables we find in the Grand Lodges of the United States the following percentages:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1885.
Accession by new work.....	6.38	6.17	5.88	5.25
Additions by affiliation and restoration.....	3.33	3.22	2.82	2.69
Losses by death.....	1.53	1.51	1.11	1.15
Losses for non-payment of dues.....	2.02	1.86	1.81	1.99
Losses by dimission.....	2.84	2.63	2.30	2.25
Net gain of the year.....	3.16	3.53	3.31	2.54

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Texas, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, etc.

The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia (205), Connecticut (149), Massachusetts (146), Rhode Island (127), New York (118), Pennsylvania (113), Maine (112), New Hampshire (112), etc.

The jurisdictions having lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge.	Subordinate Lodge.		Location.	Members- ship.
	Name.	No.		
Minnesota.....	Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis.....	716
Connecticut.....	Hiram.....	1	New Haven.....	710
New York.....	Genesee Falls.....	507	Rochester.....	651
Illinois.....	Covenant.....	526	Chicago.....	648
Colorado.....	Denver.....	5	Denver.....	600
Michigan.....	Grand River.....	31	Grand Rapids.....	598
District of Columbia.....	La Fayette.....	19	Washington, D. C.....	567
Pennsylvania.....	Washington.....	59	Philadelphia.....	525
Massachusetts.....	(Last year's report.)			489
California.....	California.....	1	San Francisco.....	177
Ohio.....	Magnolia.....	20	Columbus.....	476

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

ALABAMA, 1894.

74TH ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DECEMBER 4.

The report of the committee on credentials does not show Illinois to be among the grand lodges represented, but we observe that the representative of this grand lodge, BRO. W. W. DAFFIN, was on duty as chairman of an important committee.

The grand master (FRANCIS L. PETTUS), reports a genuine revival among the Masons of Alabama, and on the whole a year of prosperity. Of the power of Masonry to withstand the disturbing and disintegrating influence of factional feeling, he says:

During the past two years, possibly the fiercest political struggle ever known in this state has been carried on amongst our people. So heated has this struggle been, and so high have men's passions run, that friendships of a lifetime have been broken up. The relations between churches and pastors have been destroyed, and churches and schools and even family circles have been broken up by the fierce heat of political passion; yet through it all no note of discord has entered any Masonic lodge. No Masonic lodge in Alabama has been affected by this fierce struggle, and this should be a monument to the Masonic lodges of Alabama.

In the case of a petition for a dispensation to elect a master, the grand master says:

In this case, the member of the lodge who was elected was ineligible to the office, and while I am aware that a dispensation should not be granted to elect a master while the senior or junior warden remains, yet I do not think that the rule was ever intended to apply to a case of this sort: hence the dispensation was granted.

We infer that in this case the officers had not been installed, else the rule recognized by the grand master as proper in itself would have been held to apply.

We observe that the grand master reports several instances wherein he had granted dispensations to enable lodges to continue their work whose charters had been destroyed by fire. In Illinois such loss is not held to entail any disability upon the lodge, and its work is not thereby interrupted.

Among the nineteen decisions submitted by the grand master were the following:

A petition was presented to the lodge; a committee appointed and reported favorable, but at the time the report was made, the candidate was dead.

The question asked was, whether or not a ballot should be held on the petition, and what should be done with the money paid in.

HELD: That a ballot in such a case would be mere mockery, and should not be had, and the money paid in was upon the theory that the applicant would be elected to receive the degree. The money belonged to his estate and should be promptly refunded.

10. I held that while it is the general rule that the jurisdiction of one lodge extends in all directions one-half of the distance to the nearest lodge, that in my opinion that this rule could never apply where the jurisdiction extended into the limits of another city or town, and I held that the lodges located in Birmingham have exclusive jurisdiction of all persons residing within the limits of the city, and that no other lodge has a right to confer the degrees on a candidate without first asking and obtaining the permission of the several Birmingham lodges.

12. A member of one lodge committed a Masonic offense within the jurisdiction of another lodge, and charges were preferred in the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed.

The question was, whether the lodge in which the charges were preferred, had the right to try.

HELD: That both lodges had jurisdiction of the case, and the charges having been preferred in the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offense was committed, the case should be tried in that lodge.

14. A widow is entitled to widow's certificate immediately after the death of her husband, and while her remarriage dissolves her relations to the fraternity, there is no impropriety in giving her the certificate if she desires it.

That the question to which the first decision quoted is an answer should have been asked, shows how entirely dependent some masters are on precedents. There could be but one common-sense course to pursue, but as no one had died under such circumstances, the grand master must be asked to rule upon the situation.

The minor point decided in No. 10—that where concurrent jurisdiction obtains, all the lodges in the territory must unite in a waiver is in accord with Illinois precedent and practice; the major point, however, is opposed to our law. In Illinois it is held—after repeated

and exhaustive consideration—that the general principle that jurisdiction extends half way between lodges in every direction is applicable to all lodges except as *between those lodges which have a common jurisdiction*. It is held that this general principle is to be denied or limited only where it is absolutely necessary. It is not necessary that it be denied or limited in the relations of a group of lodges within, and a lodge or lodges without an area within which jurisdiction is concurrent, and hence it is specifically explained in our law that the general principle “applies equally as between lodges located in different townships, as between lodges in isolated villages within the same township, and as between such lodges and those of a contiguous territory wherein a group of them exist having concurrent jurisdiction.”

No. 12 is consonant with our law and with the general trend of the jurisprudence of the fraternity on this question. It is more and more rare that the propriety of having Masonic officers tried by a jury of the vicinage is denied.

The committee on jurisprudence dissented from the view held in No. 14, but the grand lodge sided with the grand master.

The jurisprudence committee reporting on the question whether the fact of a man being engaged in the business of selling spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors constituted good cause for rejecting his application for the degrees (asked during the session), say, with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

We do not think that it is within the power of this grand lodge to impose any other qualifications upon the candidate for degrees than those imposed by section 7, article VI, of the constitution. By that section a man is required to be a man, free-born, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, of good reputation, and of sufficient natural intellectual endowment, and with means of honest subsistence, and free from certain corporeal deformity. It is for each member of a lodge *to satisfy his conscience as to whether a candidate possesses these qualifications*, and we do not think that it is within the power of this grand lodge, without an amendment of the constitution, to say that the fact that a person follows a certain occupation, is of itself conclusive evidence that he lacks the qualifications of good reputation.

The words we have italicized go to the core of the matter. Each must judge for himself whether the applicant is of “good reputation,” and has the means of “honest subsistence,” and as a rule it will be found that the action of the lodges that are strong enough to stand alone and not driven by poverty to lower the standard of admission, will reflect the best sentiment of the community around them upon this question. We think the committee are right in denying the power of the grand lodge to prescribe other qualifications than those imposed by the landmarks, from which and not from grand lodge legislation those enumerated in prescriptive form in the constitution derive their force.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges and continued the dispensations of five others; submitted the question of establishing a Masonic Home to a vote of the lodges, and wisely decided that not only was there no power in the lodges to compel the advancement of candidates, but that no such power could be given without a violation of the fundamental principle that Masonry is a purely voluntary organization.

GEORGE PAUL HARRISON, of Opelika, was elected grand master; HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, Montgomery, re-elected grand secretary.

Past Grand Master PALMER JOB PILLAMS presents another of his excellent reports on correspondence (138 pp.) in which the proceedings of our grand lodge for 1893 and 1894 are reviewed. From the former he quotes with approval our animadversions upon the bristling attitude sometimes assumed toward visitors who ask to inspect the charter, and bestows high praise upon the oration of Bro. WARVELLE, from which he quotes at some length. Of the then pending amendments prohibiting electioneering for office in lodge and grand lodge, he expresses his approval, but regrets that any necessity for them should have arisen.

In the latter he characterizes the decisions of Grand Master GODDARD as being fully in accord with general usage and with the Alabama law. He thinks the commendation bestowed by our jurisprudence committee upon the grand master for refusing to grant dispensations in three instances for the advancement of candidates who were unable to learn the work sufficiently to pass a satisfactory examination is superfluous, on the ground that "fools" are barred. We think his inference is hasty, and although in the instances referred to the circumstances warranted the decision of Grand Master GODDARD, we think no such rule can justly be made of general application. We have known instances in which, while the candidates' minds were so constituted as to render them unable to retain and repeat any set form of words, they had a full understanding of, and in their own way could clearly state the points of their Masonic duty. Such men as these, capable, and sometimes even shrewd in business affairs, whom the world never suspects of being weaklings in any sense, are not aimed at in the inhibitory clauses of the primary law, and their cases present an eminently proper field for the exercise of the dispensing power.

Bro. PILLAMS quotes at some length from our reflections on the probable value of the action or non-action of the Masonic Congress, holding the views there presented to be wise and conservative.

ARIZONA, 1894.

13TH ANNUAL.

PHENIX.

NOVEMBER 13.

The Craft of Arizona have suffered a sad bereavement in the death of Grand Master DAYTON ALONZO REED, which occurred at Phoenix, his home, July 12, 1894, in his fifty-third year. The grand lodge was convened for his burial, July 15, and was escorted to the cemetery by Phoenix Commandery No 3, K.T., and Phoenix Lodge No 3, I.O.O.F. Two pall bearers only were appointed from the grand lodge, the others being appointed by other societies of which the deceased was a member.

Bro. Reed was a native of Ohio, a self-reliant, self-made man, a teacher by profession, and from 1890 until broken health compelled him to relinquish work, was principal of the Territorial Normal School. The eloquent memorial resolutions reported by Bro. MERRILL P. FREEMAN, say of him:

Our deceased grand master was a man of unblemished and spotless character, who won the profound respect of all men by his unostentatious and modest manner, and was beloved by all for his kind and genial disposition, who ever sympathized with those in sorrow and affliction, and gave generously of his means to relieve the distressed.

The deputy grand master (RICKMER N. FREDERICKS) presided at the annual communication. Among the acts of the late grand master reported by him was the nomination of Bro. ARTEMUS L. GROW for appointment as representative of Illinois. Bro. GROW who was on duty as senior grand warden, subsequently presented his commission and was, with other grand representatives, formally received.

The following is also from the official memoranda of Grand Master REED:

Question.—When is it proper for Masons to appear in public in Masonic clothing?

Answer.—On strictly Masonic occasions only.

Question.—Under what circumstances may the master with his lodge appear in public in Masonic clothing?

Answer.—On funeral occasions only.

Question.—Is it proper for a Masonic Lodge to appear as a lodge at the funeral of a brother, when the services are conducted by the Knights Templar?

Answer.—No.

The jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge concurred in all save that restricting the out-door appearance of the clothed lodge to

funeral occasions, holding that the lodge might also appear at the dedication of Masonic buildings and the laying of corner-stones.

The deputy grand master reported having decided adversely to the burial of a suicide, but the text shows that the decision turned upon the antecedent immoral acts of the deceased and not on the final act of self murder. The jurisprudence committee agreed that upon the merits of the case the deceased ought not to have Masonic burial, but deemed it their duty to prevent the decision being interpreted as debarring all suicides, and accordingly offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That in case of the suicide of a Master Mason in good standing in this jurisdiction, the master and wardens of the lodge to which he belonged, or the master and wardens of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the suicide was committed, shall determine as to his insanity and as to the propriety of interring him with Masonic honors.

The grand lodge enjoyed the presence of visiting brethren ORA M. ORAHOOD and EDWARD C. PARMELEE, past grand masters of Colorado: voted down a proposition to change its time of meeting from November to October; gave the committee on the memorial observance of the centennial of Washington's death further time; agreed to meet next year at Prescott, and, as will be seen, by concurring in the following, emphasized its view that the interchange of grand representatives was not a personal matter between grand masters, not only by approving the grand master's appointments, but by endorsing his nominations:

Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the R.W. Deputy Grand Master's address as relates to the appointment and nomination for appointment as grand representatives, hereby approve his appointments and endorse his nominations, and recommend that the grand lodge confirm the same.

Arizona distances all American competitors by this action, but is still a neck behind some of the jurisdictions in the Southern Seas where the nominees for appointment by other grand lodges are selected by vote of the body to which the diplomat is to be accredited.

RICKMER NICKELS FREDERICKS, of Prescott, was elected grand master; GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE, of Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

On the evening of the first day of the session a lodge of sorrow was held at which Past Grand Master FRANCIS A. SHAW delivered the oration, and eulogies of the deceased brethren of the jurisdiction were read.

There is no report on correspondence, but Past Grand Master GOLDWATER still holds his coigne of vantage upon the tripod.

ARKANSAS, 1894.

55TH ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOVEMBER 20.

Illinois is not listed among the thirty jurisdictions represented at the opening of the grand lodge, nor is our representative (R. J. LAUGHLIN) listed among the past grand masters present, but he appears to have served on the law committee and his name is signed to its report.

The grand master (JAMES M. HARKEY) announced the death of Past Grand Lecturer DAVID B. WARREN, in his sixty-seventh year, a zealous and widely informed Mason, and the memorial committee note also the decease of past masters ANTHONY LEWIS, JOHN EWING, and JOHN C. HENDERSON.

The grand master reported seventeen decisions. We copy in part:

2. Question.—Where the members of subordinate lodge have preferred charges against their worshipful master before the grand lodge, and the grand lodge failed to reach his case and laid it over till the meeting of the next grand lodge, can his lodge go ahead and prefer charges against him and put him upon trial?

Answer.—No: wait till the grand lodge gets through with his case.

10. Question.—A young Entered Apprentice Mason lost his left hand at wrist after he was initiated: can we pass and raise him now?

Answer.—I see no good reason why he should not be passed and raised, if otherwise worthy.

11. Question.—Can we pass and raise a man who took the first degree of Masonry in the state of Missouri in the year 1860, and now wants our lodge to pass and raise him. He is sixty-eight years old. Is he in his dotage?

Answer.—If he is sound in body and mind, and upon proper authority from the lodge or Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri, you can. Your lodge must be their own judge as to dotage.

12. Question.—An Entered Apprentice Mason, made so in another jurisdiction in regular constituted lodge, who has one leg off just below the knee: he now wants our lodge to pass and raise him. Can we legally work him?

Answer.—No. Ancient landmarks says a man must be sound in body and mind, and sometimes such cases are started in other jurisdictions in violation of law and we cannot afford to take up such cases from other jurisdictions. A candidate should be able to give all the signs, grips, and steps.

I don't know that I am correct on this decision but want common Masonic law to decide the matter of jurisdiction.

The grand lodge concurred with the law committee, who with reference to No. 2 state the law substantially as it exists in Illinois, that if the charge against the master is for an offence against Masonry, as distinguished from official misconduct, the lodge may, if his term of office has expired, deal with him. In like manner No. 10 was properly approved, and No. 12 disapproved on the ground that there was no authority for making a distinction between those initiated in Arkansas and those initiated in other states.

The grand master reported the following:

I received a petition from fourteen members of Ravenden Lodge No. 451, stating that the worshipful master had moved out of the jurisdiction and senior warden was sick and unable to attend the lodge and likely never would get well, and junior warden was gone on a long trip not likely to get back before fall and they had on hand lots of work. They recommended Bro. W. J. Wilson, a past master, be appointed as worshipful master to serve them till their wardens got so they could work. Accordingly I made the appointment.

In Illinois the only relief possible under such circumstances is held to be the presence of the grand master either in person or by proxy, and in such cases he has appointed some past master, not as master *pro tempore*, but as his own special deputy, and as such commissioned to open the lodge at the time of its stated meetings if neither of the stationed officers were present.

The grand master strongly urged the adoption of a pending constitutional amendment whereby the revenue could be increased for the purpose of paying off the temple debt, but the proposition received only a bare majority instead of the necessary two-thirds. A proposition to have the expenses of the representatives paid by the lodges, to the end that the mileage and per diem might be diverted to the temple fund, also failed, but finally the following was adopted:

Resolved, That each subordinate lodge of this grand jurisdiction do give the fee to the amount of \$10 for the first initiation after the closing of the grand lodge each year, until the debt on the temple is paid; the same to become a temple fund, at the disposal of this grand lodge.

The grand master reported that the Louisiana executive had granted a waiver of jurisdiction over material in that state in favor of an Arkansas lodge, but that Indian Territory refused to do it, saying that the matter lay with the lodges. In this, Indian Territory is in accord with Illinois.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges and ordered two dispensations to issue; provided for the advance appointment and sitting of several of its committees, substantially the plan which Illinois has found so economical for many years, and ordered that each member of the law committee be furnished with a copy of all the grand mas-

ter's decisions and rulings five days in advance of the session: created a board of custodians who are to be the supreme authority in the matter of work: refused to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees from twenty-five to twenty dollars; directed the board of control to provide a hall in the temple for the accommodation of the Eastern Star bodies if found practicable, and fixed the grand secretary's salary at \$1,000 only, although there are 443 lodges on the roll.

N. P. RICHMOND, of Malvern, was elected grand master: FAY HEMPSTEAD, of Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but the receipt of the Illinois proceedings is acknowledged by the grand secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1893.

22ND ANNUAL.

VICTORIA.

JUNE 22.

The representative of Illinois, W. W. Northcott, was present.

The grand master (WILLIAM DOWNIE) announced that the dead of the year included Past Grand Treasurer M. W. WAITT, for many years an active member. Eight decisions are reported, all of which were concurred in through the committee on grand master's address. The grand lodge concurred with the committee that in future the decisions should be reviewed by the committee on jurisprudence.

For convenience we number the decisions which we note:

1. Question.—Can a candidate who has been rejected in a lodge apply to another lodge having concurrent jurisdiction after the expiration of twelve months?

Answer.—Yes: he is at liberty to apply to any other lodge having concurrent jurisdiction in the district in which he resides.

2. A lodge has no jurisdiction over rejected material for the degrees, after the time limit, viz: 12 months, has expired.

3. A subordinate lodge cannot deal with a question of jurisdiction, nor can they grant permission to a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction, to initiate a person who resides in the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

4. It is not proper to grant a dimit to a brother who is not a Master Mason.

5. It is improper to use a lodge room when once consecrated and dedicated for other than Masonic purposes.

6. There is no objection to the Masonic fraternity attending a funeral at which other societies are present, provided the Masons are allowed to make all arrangements for the funeral, and to have full charge of the ceremony until the body has been laid in the grave according to the ancient customs of our order.

Concerning No. 1, the grand master says it is in accord with previous usage, and that the same usage prevails in the jurisdiction of Canada. Of No. 2 he says:

I deem it unreasonable to say that a man who has been rejected in one lodge is forever debarred from applying to another. While we might possibly keep trace of the candidate so long as he resides in our own jurisdiction, what is there to prevent him, should he move to a foreign jurisdiction, from applying for and receiving the degrees there? I think it is unwise, and not in accordance with law and liberty, to attempt to place such a restriction on any candidate. I cannot see why a man who has applied to a lodge and has been rejected, should not after the expiration of twelve months, stand in the same relative position to all other lodges as a man who is applying for the first time.

Touching the subject matter of No. 3 it is held in Illinois that the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge is absolute and that it may of right say whether it will make a Mason of any eligible person within its bailiwick seeking the degrees, and by the same token may permit any other lodge to do so, without let or hindrance or regard to grand jurisdictional lines.

No. 6 is in accord with our law. It was broadened and added to the constitution in the following form: "That in the burial of a deceased brother, or in the performance of other Masonic labor in public, the control of the lodge must be absolute."

The committee appointed the previous year to consider the unification of the ritual reported, recommending that no change be made in the work as now practiced by existing lodges, but that future lodges be required to select and work one of the three rituals now prevailing, *i. e.*:

"The English" as practiced by Victoria-Columbia Lodge No. 1.

"The Scotch" as practiced by Ashlar Lodge No. 3.

"The Canadian" as practiced by Cascade Lodge No. 12.

The journal does not show that any action was taken on the report.

The grand lodge granted warrants to three new lodges and dispensations to two more; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; adopted a new burial service appropriately ending with the patriarchal benediction; formally received and welcomed the grand representatives present; agreed to meet next year at New Westminster; appeared in public on the first day of the session to attend divine service at the Presbyterian church and listen to a sermon by the grand chaplain, the V. W. E. D. McLAREN, and on the last day for the purpose

of laying the corner stone of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and on the evening of the second day was sumptuously banqueted at Mount Baker Hotel by the members of Victoria, Columbia, and Vancouver Quadra lodges. Judged by so much of the echoes as got into the minutes, the occasion must have been one of rare enjoyment.

Dr. SILBREE CLARKE, of Kamloops, was elected grand master; WALTER J. QUINLAN, Victoria, re-elected grand secretary.

The hope expressed by us in our report of 1893 that with the appointment of Past Grand Master MARCUS WOLFE to the chairmanship of the committee on correspondence the obstacles that had stood in the way of a report would somehow be overcome, has been realized. He presents a discriminating, well considered report (110 pp.) which must prove of great value as well as interest to the Craft of British Columbia. Illinois for 1882 receives fraternal notice.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1894.

23RD ANNUAL.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

JUNE 21.

Fifteen jurisdictions were present by their representatives, Illinois not among them.

The grand lodge was opened in due form by Deputy Grand Master MCMICKING, the grand master (SILBREE CLARKE), being cut off by the floods from reaching New Westminster.

The address of Grand Master CLARKE is brief and almost wholly general in character, he being cut off from his records in the grand secretary's office, and the address of the deputy grand master was necessarily of the same character. The latter announced the death of Past Grand Chaplain A. W. SILLITOE, Lord Bishop of New Westminster, and the grand lodge placed upon its records an appropriate minute recognizing his untiring interest in the Craft.

The grand lodge granted warrants to four new lodges; learned from its finance committee that the increasing revenue would warrant a reduction of the per capita dues from \$1.25 to \$1.00, and will consider the same at a special communication to be called to act on the work of the committee on revision of the constitution, which went over because so many lodges were unrepresented on account of the floods; ordered that in future the necessary traveling expenses of the grand master be paid by the grand lodge; and selected Vancouver for its place of next meeting.

A delegation from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, including Grand Junior Warden McBAIN, Grand Secretary SCOTT (who is earning the title of the Great (British) American Traveler), and six past masters, were received on the second day of the session, and after the final closing in the evening the pilgrims met the whole company at a banquet given in their honor by the grand lodge officers.

ROBERT B. McMICKING was elected grand master; WALTER J. QUINLAN re-elected grand secretary, both of Victoria.

The report on correspondence (132 pp.) is again from the pen of Past Grand Master MARCUS WOLFE, and is more than up to the high mark set by him in its predecessor. He possesses the power of condensation which gets much of value into a limited space.

Illinois for 1893 finds a place in his review. Of two of our hard-working craftsmen he says:

Our representative, I may say "Loyal one," is the respected Grand Secretary Loyal L. Munn, who retired at this session after 31 years' service and 12 years as Grand Secretary. An able oration on "Pre-Historic Free Masonry" was delivered by R.W. Bro. G. W. Warvelle, Grand Orator. It is difficult to concise, and too long to reproduce, but it is a masterly discourse.

Bro. WOLFE gives a satisfactory reason for the absence of the representative of Illinois, one that we can fully appreciate, and which holds equally good for the year now under review.

We are glad to note that Bro. WOLFE'S work is so well appreciated at home that he is continued in the reviewer's chair.

CALIFORNIA, 1894.

45TH ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCTOBER 9.

As nearly as we can discover by a diligent search with cross references through this bulky volume, W. Bro. JOHN McMURRY, the representative of Illinois was absent.

The address of the grand master (HENRY SAYRE ORME) is well up to the California standard for ability, and this is saying a great deal, but it runs counter to some of the traditions of that grand lodge in a way that must have made the hair of the older members rise like the quills of the fretful porcupine.

He announces the death of the oldest and youngest of their past grand masters, JONATHAN DRAKE STEPHENSON and CHARLES RAY GRITMAN.

Bro. STEVENSON, who was the first grand master of California, had passed his ninety-fourth birthday by a few weeks at the time of his death, and his Masonic age was seventy-two years and three months! A native of New York he came to California as the commander of the California expedition *via* Cape Horn during the Mexican war, and at the close of the war settled in San Francisco in the practice of law, thereafter to be a marked figure in civil and Masonic affairs. He was a constant attendant on the sessions of the grand lodge for forty-four years.

Past Grand Master GRITMAN, dead at the early age of fifty-eight, was a native of Providence, R. I., a graduate of Yale, a veteran of the civil war, and at his death the cashier of a bank at Napa. Elsewhere we find announced the death of no less than thirty-one past masters, which at first seems an excessive death rate, but considering their probable age perhaps it is not.

The grand master urged the abolition of the regulation forbidding the use of any portion of the lodge funds for refreshments, under whose restrictions the lodges have for years been increasingly restive.

Touching this subject the committee on jurisprudence reported strongly against the following resolution offered last year and referred at an hour too late for report, but the report failed of concurrence, and the resolution was thereupon adopted:

Be it resolved, By the Grand Lodge of California, that the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby authorized to expend, in each Masonic year, a sum not exceeding five per cent of their total revenue for the preceding Masonic year, for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse: *provided*, no expenditure whatever shall be made for spirituous, malt or fermented liquors.

We note with satisfaction the proviso with which the resolution closes, because it removes the only tenable ground, as we believe, upon which the grand lodge may properly interfere by legislation to restrict the conduct of the lodge in matters of fraternal fellowship.

Noting that the net increase of membership is less than in preceding years the grand master questions whether more liberal legislation might not bring into the lodges more of the unaffiliated. He would do away with the ballot on affiliation, and if the affiliation of a brother with the lodge of his choice was objected to, would have him put on trial, and, as we understand him, if he came out of the ordeal unscathed would install him as a member.

The suggestion is not likely to make headway against the immemorial principle that no brother is to be admitted a member of

particular lodge without the unanimous consent of the members thereof.

Among the decisions of the grand master is one growing out of a case where a resident of California, while on a four months' visit to his native town in England, received the first two degrees in an English lodge, and at the request of the latter was raised to the degree of Master Mason by a California lodge not having jurisdiction. It was held by the grand master, jurisprudence committee and grand lodge that the brother was not attainted by the irregularities in his making because both the English and the California lodges were regular lodges, and being regularly at labor could not make clandestine Masons. This accords with Illinois precedents. It was held, however, in conformity with a California regulation that he could not be recognized as a Mason in that jurisdiction without petitioning a California lodge for membership and must accompany the petition with the full amount of its fee for the degrees. It made the jurisprudence committee wince to say this, but they could only add:

This may seem a harsh rule towards one who comes duly accredited to us from a foreign jurisdiction, with which our relations are of the most intimate and friendly character—that we should refuse to recognize him at all until he has severed his connection with the lodge which received him, and has actually become a member here of a particular lodge, and as a condition of such membership has actually paid to it the full amount of its fees for degrees, while we should freely extend to other members of that foreign lodge recognition and hospitality, and in case one of them desired to become a member with us, should demand from him only the fee prescribed for affiliation, but that is the law here, and the grand lodge alone can modify it.

In the case of a brother petitioning for affiliation and presenting a dimit from a Canada lodge but who could not prove himself, the lodge asked for instructions. The grand master replied:

The lodge mentioned is a regular lodge; but the brother has evidently forgotten all the Masonry he ever knew. Your best plan would be, if he is a good man and true, to have him apply regularly, and make him a Mason in due and ancient form. The applicant having failed to prove himself a Mason, the best plan is to make him a Master Mason if he desires to become one.

And the grand lodge concurred in the following from the committee on jurisprudence:

At first this seemed to us strange doctrine, but the more we consider the case the more we are inclined to approve the grand master's suggestion. An old adage—"Once a Mason, always a Mason"—was repeated to us, but it did not impress us as of any value in this case; and it occurred to us that in the days when Masons were builders and altogether practical, if an apprentice had been received and served his time, and then had served as a craftsman, but, after such service had been forced into the army or navy and kept there until he had entirely forgotten all the cunning of his trade, would any master,

if inclined to receive him on his return, have employed him as a craftsman, or would he have put him among the apprentices to learn again the mysteries of the art? The answer is not important, and perhaps not in point; but we recommend that the decision be approved—not, however, as a precedent, but only as a proper disposition of the case before him.

In the following the grand master follows the "strange doctrine" which first cropped out in Ohio a few years ago as an incident of the Cerneau controversy:

Question.—Can a lodge instruct a master to vote a certain way on a question that is expected to come before the grand lodge?

Answer.—Yes. And at the meeting of the grand lodge the master can vote on the question as he sees proper; he is supposed to be competent to decide, and his action is final. He cannot be compelled to vote contrary to his best judgment.

Happily this failed of approval, the grand lodge agreeing with the jurisprudence committee in the following:

We do not think this decision should be approved. In the early days of our society all its members had the right to attend and participate in the proceedings of the grand or governing body. DR. MACKEY says: "Originally the whole Craft were not only permitted but required to be present at the general assembly which was annually held, and every member of a lodge was in this way a member of that body, and was able by his personal presence to protect his rights and those of his brethren. But soon after the beginning of the last century, it being found inconvenient to continue such large assemblages of the fraternity, the lodges placed their rights in the protecting care of their masters and wardens, and the grand lodge has ever since been a strictly representative body."

The regulations adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1721 show conclusively that the master and wardens were received to represent the will of their constituencies upon all questions in regard to which that will had been declared.

The tenth of those regulations reads:

The majority of every particular lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their master and wardens before the assembling of the grand chapter or lodge, at the three quarterly communications hereafter mentioned, and of the annual grand lodge too: because their masters and wardens are their representatives and are supposed to speak their mind.

It is competent for any grand lodge to modify or repeal any of these regulations, but unless specifically or by necessary implication modified or repealed, they are universally recognized as a part of our law.

This regulation, with only a slight change in form, is still a part of the written constitution of the Grand Lodge of England. We are unable to state how many of our grand lodges have adopted this regulation as a part of their written constitutions, but we find it expressed in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in this wise:

The majority of the members of any lodge, when duly assembled, shall have the right to instruct their master and wardens as their representatives in grand lodge. (Sec. 6, Art. I, Part Fourth.)

And in the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in this wise:—

When sitting in grand communication, the master and wardens, or such of them who may attend, have full power and authority to represent their lodge, and to transact all business therein, as fully as if all their members were there present. Nevertheless the representatives of every lodge are subject to such instructions as may be given them by their respective lodges for their conduct in grand communication.

Our constitution declares the masters and wardens of each chartered lodge members of grand lodge as representatives of their lodges, but no specified rule is declared in regard to the right of the lodge to instruct its representatives. It is worthy of note, however, that in the article in regard to voting and representation (Art. VI, Part I), it says: "Each lodge represented shall be entitled to three votes."—Sec. 3.

The natural inference from the language there used would be, that whenever the lodge had declared its will, the representative would be under obligation to respect it. But we need not rely upon inferences to be drawn, because, in our judgment, the old regulation which we have quoted is in force in this jurisdiction and declares the law by which we must be governed until this grand lodge shall abrogate or modify it.

The closing words of the committee seem to indicate that in their opinion the grand lodge might abrogate or modify the principle embodied in the old regulation. For our part we regard the right as being rooted in the structure of the institution and hence beyond the power of the grand lodge rightfully to deny or modify. The existence of the regulation is proof that this was the view of the fathers who collated and agreed to the immemorial law.

The following decision was called out by the staying of an entered apprentice on the ground of his religious affiliations:

Connection with or membership in any particular religious denomination, society, or sect, is not a valid or Masonic cause of objection to the advancement of an entered apprentice or fellow craft.

The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in approval. The committee will say:

It is a fundamental law and a part of "the body of Masonry" that no man can lawfully be made a Mason who does not unequivocally declare at the threshold his belief in God and a future existence, and that no inquiry can be made of him as to the creed, or sect, or society, or people to which he belongs or with which he affiliates.

That law is older than grand lodges, and is a landmark which no man or body of men has power to change. In recognition of that law we have declared the rule to be inflexible that this grand lodge will not interfere with religious or political matters or controversies of

any kind. Masons may represent all shades of religious and political opinions, but when assembled in grand or subordinate lodge they cannot even discuss them.

In the case under consideration, the party had, before admission, been subjected to the only religious test to which he could lawfully be subjected, and had been made a Mason. The only cause of objection assigned was that he was a member of a particular Christian church, and of a society reputed to be composed principally if not wholly of adherents of that church. The report of the committee showed that the specifications of the charge were not true: that he had been a member of both church and society, but had years before practically severed his connection with both. But if his membership in both had continued, that would not have constituted a Masonic cause of objection: and the grand master, as was his duty, declared, as soon as the matter came to his knowledge, that such an objection could not be entertained by any lodge.

Two other decisions reported are the following:

Question.—Can a man who has lost an eye, and wears a glass eye, and is in all other respects qualified, be admitted into our order? Answer.—No.

Question.—Can a man who has both eyes, but who has lost the sight of one, receive the degrees? Answer.—No.

In view of each interpretation of the law in the last of these it is no wonder that the question of physical defects keeps, as he says, coming to the front. The law says the candidate must be physically perfect. It must have been fortunate for many who were made under Grand Master ORME'S administration that they were not obliged to pass under his personal scrutiny. A skilled physician, his trained eye would have set over among the goats many who would pass muster as physically perfect under a mere layman's eye.

He thus refers to a clandestine lodge at Los Angeles:

As is generally known in the southern part of the state, a clandestine French lodge has existed in the city of Los Angeles for several years. This lodge first obtained its charter from some doubtful body in Louisiana. Subsequently they obtained a charter from the "Grand Lodge Symbolique Écossaise," dated Paris, November 30, 1892. They are now endeavoring to obtain recognition as regular Masons, and have handed me certain documents, which are now in the hands of the grand secretary, and are submitted to the grand lodge for such action as seems proper.

Touching this matter the committee conclude a report which discloses the fact that the grand lodge of California already has one lodge working the Scottish Rite in its native French, thus:

It is apparent that we have not sufficient information to enable us to advise any action of this grand lodge at the present session in regard to the request before us, and we recommend that the request be referred to the grand master, in the hope that, during the coming year, the "Grande Loge Symbolique Écossaise" will furnish to him

such information and take such action with respect to the Loge "Val-lée de France" that we may not only recognize it as a grand lodge, but enter into the most friendly relations with it. Then we should be ready to propose some method of receiving the members of that lodge.

The reports of the various boards of relief show that the San Francisco board extended relief in the sum of \$263.30 to nine cases from Illinois: the Oakland board \$5 to one case, and the San Diego board \$17.80 to one case. The latter sum was repaid by Clinton Lodge No. 19. Six Illinois lodges re-imbursed the San Francisco board as follows: Ashlar No. 308, \$25; Covenant No. 526, \$150.25; Forest No. 614, \$5; Hancock No. 20, \$2; Ipava No. 213, \$8; Mizpah No. 768, \$3.90.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges: listened to an interesting address by the grand orator, (NILES SEARLES) who evidently agrees with what he regards as the general consensus—that Masonry is the product of evolution, not miracle; made the usual appropriation for the support of an indigent past grand master; gave the fraternal thumb screw a fresh turn for the benefit of those suspended for non-payment of dues, by providing that if they fail to reinstate themselves by payment of the arrears for two years they can then only be reinstated by petition and three-fourths vote, and while not ready to accept the uniform rules respecting the tenure of personal jurisdiction proposed by Mississippi in the form presented, promise to agree to some general rule that will relieve apprentices and fellow crafts from its present rule of perpetual jurisdiction.

JAMES BAUNTY STEVENS was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON re-elected grand secretary, both of San Francisco.

The report on correspondence (135 pp.) is by Past Grand Master WILLIAM ABRAHAM DAVIES, and although it is his first, it is prepared with the skill of a veteran, an able, discriminating paper, written in an excellent style. His concise comments show that he has long been a close thinker on Masonic subjects.

Illinois proceedings, for 1893, receive a nearly seven page notice, all departments receiving attention. The address of Grand Master CRAWFORD is laid under contribution: the remarks of Past Grand Master SMITH on presenting his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England are quoted *in extenso*, and he reproduces the closing paragraphs of Bro. WARVELLE'S oration, which the characterizes as worthy of the great jurisdiction for which he was speaking.

We are glad to find the telltale strawberry mark of consanguinity in his remarks anent the rights of lodges. He believes that in the very structure of the institution are rooted rights belonging to the lodges which the constraints of the ancient law bind the grand lodge to respect, and quoting our remark that in Illinois it is a thoroughly settled

principle of law that neither by reversion or otherwise does the grand lodge possess any jurisdiction over original or rejected material, but that the jurisdiction is absolute in the lodges and is not subject to dispensation. He says:

We think you are right, Bro. ROBBINS, and in that observation you settle the question of perpetual jurisdiction. As to the rights of a Masonic Lodge, under the American system the lodge is the foundation of the edifice. The tendency of the last half century has been steadily increasing to restrict the rights and privileges of the lodge, making that body entirely dependent upon and subject to the grand lodge for the direction of all its business interests. It has no inherent rights, the grand lodge having assumed the power to regulate its wants and provide for the supervision of its expenditures. Nevertheless, there are many brethren, loyal Masons, "who hold in veneration the original Patrons of the Order of Masonry, and their regular successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their stations, and who submit to the awards and resolutions of their brethren, when convened, in every case consistent with the constitutions of the order," who believe that, having fully performed their duties to the grand lodge in loyal service and the payment of all dues and demands, they should be permitted to regulate their social duties to their brethren and to the lodge by establishing an intimate social communion amongst the members, by making the meetings of the lodge both pleasant and attractive. The expense involved is nothing when compared with the results to be derived in the re-creation of a vigorous, old-time, Masonic sentiment.

Bro. DAVIES closes his interesting report with an eloquent memorial of JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON and CHARLES RAY GRITMAN, their oldest and youngest past grand masters.

CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1894.

39TH ANNUAL.

HAMILTON.

JULY 18.

Forty-three grand jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois, by R. W. G. C. DAVIS, past grand junior warden.

After the grand lodge was congregated, but before the opening, the mayor of Hamilton and a deputation from the city council were announced, introduced, and presented an address of welcome, and after the opening a deputation of masters from the Hamilton lodges, headed by a past district deputy, were in like manner received and presented an address in behalf of the local Craft.

The grand master (The Hon. J. M. GIBSON, Q.C.) avowedly cultivated brevity in his address, which was rendered possible by the condition reflected in the following:

There have been no burning questions to become excited over; our domestic and foreign relationships have been peaceful and harmonious; our business affairs have been prospering; and while in no particular respect have we been, so to speak, setting the world on fire, in all respects we have abundant reason for satisfaction and thankfulness.

The strength and poise of the man is perhaps nowhere in his address better shown than in his reasons thus given for not reporting any of his rulings:

Again I refrain from submitting to grand lodge any of my rulings during the past year. It does not occur to me that any of them have been of sufficient importance to go on record. In the majority of cases the points referred to me could and might have been disposed of by the district deputy grand masters. In a few instances masterly inactivity has been deliberately practiced by me, as the best remedy for difficulties in which my intervention was sought. A little time for reflection given to brethren who appear to be "spoiling for a fight" over practically nothing, instead of promptly coming down with an abrupt decision in favor of one and to the entire discomfiture of the other, will not infrequently result in the passing entirely away of necessity for any deliverance. While therefore I shall not be on record as having contributed very freely to the jurisprudence of this grand lodge, fewer opportunities will have been afforded by me for adverse criticism, or for the overruling of dicta or decisions for which I have been responsible.

He gives correctly and in full the conclusions formulated by the Masonic Congress of which he was himself a distinguished member. He compliments Grand Master CRAWFORD for the marked ability with which he presided over the deliberations of the congress, and further says:

The foregoing conclusions have, of course, no binding effect upon the jurisdictions represented, but are simply the opinions of the Congress as formulated on the subjects discussed.

Probably, however, there will be found but little, if any, conflict between these conclusions and the laws on the subjects to which they refer in the various jurisdictions represented. Indeed the want of sufficient time for ample discussion necessitated the framing of some of these deliverances in such general and non-committal terms as to forbid opposition. It cannot, therefore, be said that the results of the Congress are of much importance to the Masonic world; but those who had the privilege of being present will long retain pleasurable recollections of debates which were participated in by some of the Masonic master minds of this continent, and which were marked by characteristic ability.

The committee representing the Grand Lodge of Illinois—P.G.M.'s Cregier and Smith being the leading spirits—were very successful in the entertainment of the visiting delegates. The reception was most cordial and hearty, and the arrangements could not have been more happily planned. Whatever may be said as to the value to Masonry of the deliberations of the Congress, none of those who were privileged to attend will ever confess anything like disappointment, for apart from any other consideration, the opportunity of forming acquaint-

ance and enjoying social intercourse with grand lodge representatives from nearly all parts of the Union—many of them men of prominence in their communities, and almost all Masons of eminence, who as writers or otherwise, have been regarded as authorities—was a privilege which is seldom afforded, and the enjoyment of which is not likely soon to be forgotten.

Referring to the vexed question of the duration of jurisdiction over rejected candidates, he says:

Like a good many other questions, there is something to be urged from both points of view. On general principles of international law, each jurisdiction has undoubtedly absolute control of its own laws, unaffected in any way by any extra-territorial application of the laws of other jurisdictions. But, on the other hand, each jurisdiction may, within its own limits, withhold recognition from Masons who have been made Masons in direct opposition to its own laws. Cases may easily be imagined where the working up of the rejected material of one jurisdiction by a neighboring jurisdiction is calculated to cause much heartburning and dissatisfaction.

He bespoke for the proposed uniform rules presented by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi with hope of harmonizing conflicting views on this subject, careful and mature consideration, and the jurisprudence section of the board of general purposes reported on them quite fully. The report was strongly adverse to their adoption and was concurred in. The chief reason given for an adverse report, apart from the fact that it changed a mode of procedure which had always obtained in Canada and established a new principle, was one which has been urged by other grand lodges—that it contemplated an inquiry into the grounds upon which a candidate had been rejected. The position of Canada is thus stated:

In the first place this grand lodge has always discountenanced the idea of perpetual jurisdiction, and has held itself free to accept material into its membership who have a fixed residence here of not less than one year, without respect to the claims of any other grand lodge, and, acting on this principle, our grand lodge makes no claim on any candidate who may have removed within the jurisdiction of any other grand lodge and as this principle has always been maintained by our grand lodge your board see now no reason to recede from it.

The dead of the year were MARCELLUS CROMBIE, past grand junior warden; JAMES GREENFIELD, past grand registrar; WILLIAM REID, past grand superintendent of works; ALEXANDER BRUCE, grand steward; CHARLES MOLE, D. MCMURCHY, S. W. FLAGLER, and ALFRED ELLIS, past grand stewards.

The reports of the district deputies reflect a vast amount of labor faithfully and intelligently done and carefully reported. The detailed account of the work of one of these officers occupies over nineteen closely printed pages.

The grand lodge granted one new warrant; authorized the Masonic Monument Association of Toronto to issue a medal commemorative of

the centennial of Freemasonry in Ontario, and adopted the following from the report of the board of general purposes on jurisprudence:

The board beg to report that they have had before them petition signed by a number of colored men, claiming to be members of the Masonic fraternity, and desiring to affiliate with us. The board, while they appreciate the spirit in which the communication was tendered, and are thoroughly convinced that the petitioners are men of respectability and are actuated by the most honorable motives, feel that the principle involved in the petition was fully considered by grand lodge at the annual communication in 1871, and that they cannot depart from the precedent then laid down, namely, that any application for admission to our privileges by those referred to in the said petition must be made by the personal application of each candidate in accordance with the provisions of our constitution.

The following shows that a much larger proportion of the lodges were represented by their duly qualified officers than last year:

The committee on credentials of representatives to this grand lodge beg to report that there are 349 warranted lodges on the grand register: 201 lodges are represented by their duly qualified officers: 54 are represented by proxy by their own past masters: 38 are represented by proxy by past masters of other lodges: 10 lodges have past masters present, but not as proxies, and 46 lodges are unrepresented in any way. There are 809 names registered, having a total vote of 1,446.

Toronto was selected as the place of next meeting.

W. R. WHITE, Q.C., of Pembroke, was elected grand master: J. J. MASON, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (100 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. He gives the Masonic Congress the first place in his review as undoubtedly the most important Masonic event of the year. Illinois receives five full pages, or one-twentieth of his limited number. He reproduces the speech of Past Grand Master SMITH on being received as the representative of the Grand Lodge of England, and makes an extended quotation from the oration of Bro. WARVELLE. The Illinois report on correspondence receives customary generous notice.

COLORADO, 1894.

34TH ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPTEMBER 18.

The diplomatic corps was out in force, no less than forty-two grand lodges being represented, among them Illinois in the person of Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER. They were formally received and welcomed at the grand east at the outset of the session and re-

sponded through Past Grand Master H. P. H. BROMWELL, the representative of New Brunswick, but whom Illinois is proud to claim as one of her past grand masters.

The grand master (JETHRO C. SANFORD) was happily able to say that no officer or permanent member of the grand lodge had died during the year. He reported that he had recommended that the commissions of several of the grand representatives of other grand lodges near the Grand Lodge of Colorado be cancelled because of their non-attendance at the annual communications. He had better luck than the grand masters who have requested or demanded the recall of representatives who were *persona non grata*, and as the result of enterprise it fell to him to make nominations to fill thirteen vacancies. This action is noteworthy as another step in the evolution of the patronage butterfly, but more noteworthy still is the concurrence of the grand lodge in the following recommendation of the committee on grand master's address, which shows the insect fully freed from the chrysalis of old usage, and balancing its enfranchised wings in the clarified atmosphere of the Rockies:

5. And that the *appointment* of grand representatives of other grand lodges near this grand lodge, *as made by our grand master*, be approved.

Dissenting from the Pennsylvania view, that these representatives are the personal representatives of the grand master who commissions them, the grand master says that in Colorado they have always been regarded as the representatives of the grand lodge. The action recorded above makes it clear *which* grand lodge—they are confessedly the representatives of the grand lodge which receives them.

The grand master had approved, under protest, a lodge by-law providing for life membership. Subsequent correspondence and much thinking moved him to say:

The principle is wrong—not only in a financial sense, but has a tendency to increase non-attendance and lack of interest in our lodges. While it may be true that at the time a few of the members of the lodge take a life membership certificate, paying a goodly sum for the same, the lodge is, for the time being, relieved in a certain measure from financial embarrassment; yet, the time will come when not only the natural running expenses necessary for a live and thrifty lodge, as well as for charitable purposes for needy brethren, will have to be met by a depleted treasury, having but a few members paying dues. What, then, is the natural consequence? Material is brought up for the building of the temple not fit for use, and for the matter of a few dollars (initiation fees) the overseers are unwilling to reject it, and suffer it to pass.

The committee on jurisprudence agreed with his conclusion and reported the following, which was adopted:

In the opinion of this grand lodge the practice of life membership, by which a member is exempted from all future payment of dues by

paying a fixed sum in cash is against the best interests of Masonry: Therefore the same is from this time forbidden: Provided, however, that this action shall not in any way affect life memberships heretofore granted.

The thirty-two decisions reported by the grand master, and their disposition by the grand lodge, show the jurisprudence of Colorado to be very closely assimilated to that of Illinois. All but three passed muster with the jurisprudence committee. Two of these are among those we copy:

17. When not public, a past master may, when invited by proper authority, install the officers of a chartered lodge without commission or dispensation of the grand master.

22. Question.—A brother presents a dimit and petition for affiliation: the committee on character finds that he is the proprietor of a hotel, and keeps a bar in connection therewith. Have we a right to accept him as a member?

Answer.—No. See Grand Lodge By-law, 125.

23. Can the funds of a lodge in this jurisdiction be used to defray the burial expenses of a suspended Mason, the suspension being for non-payment of dues, the person named being in poor financial circumstances at the time of death, leaving his family in a destitute condition and unable to pay the funeral expenses?

Answer.—No: the fund of a lodge is a sacred fund, and should be used only for purely Masonic purposes. The very nature of the institution would naturally prohibit going outside the fraternity to dispense its charity.

30. A brother residing within the jurisdiction of one lodge has the right, and it is his privilege, to affiliate with and become a member of any lodge in another jurisdiction, grand or subordinate, that he may select. By uniting with a lodge, no matter how distant, he complies with the obligation of affiliation, and by thus contributing to the support of the institution, he discharges his duty as a Mason, and becomes entitled to all the privileges of the order.

32. Question.—Our lodge, in 1890, expelled one of its members. He claims he is at this time being injured in his personal business, and asks that he be furnished with certified copies of part of the evidence in his case. Have we the right to furnish him with any part of the evidence?

Answer.—No.

Second.—Has the attorney for the expelled member any right to make a transcript of the record for the purpose of making an appeal to the grand lodge for reinstatement?

Answer.—No: the expelled member not having taken an appeal from the decision of your lodge within the time specified by our laws, he virtually admitted that the act of the lodge passing sentence was legal. He, therefore, has lost any right which he may have had by an appeal. He can now only be restored to his rights as a Mason by a vote of the grand lodge, by and with the consent of the lodge passing sentence.

The words "when not public," in No. 17, indicate that in Colorado the public installation of officers, even when not occurring in connection with the constituting of a lodge or a dedication, is classed with those and other public ceremonies which can only be performed by the grand master. This is neither the law nor the usage in Illinois, where any officer eligible to perform the installation service may, when invited by the proper authority, conduct the ceremony either in public or in private.

By-law 125, on which decision No. 22 is based, declares it unlawful to initiate or affiliate any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors. We have often given our reasons for holding that due regard for the constraints of the ancient law forbid the grand lodge to add to or take from the necessary qualifications of candidates for Masonry as fixed by the unwritten law, and for regarding such legislation superfluous as well as unlawful. For equally strong reasons, at least, we question the right of the grand lodge to interfere with the right of a lodge to affiliate any Master Mason who has not been divested, by due process of law, of his technical good Masonic standing. If the lodge so exercises its indefinable rights as to scandalize the fraternity and show that it is unworthy of its stewardship, cut it off. It should exercise this as it does all other rights, at its peril, but the right should not be denied.

Respecting No. 23, the jurisprudence committee, with grand lodge concurrence, properly say:

Decision No. 23 may be a literal exposition of the law, yet we think the members of a lodge should be allowed to exercise their judgment in the bestowal of charity. If a lodge by a majority vote wishes to contribute to the funeral expenses of a deceased suspended Mason, especially under the circumstances stated, we believe and recommend that they be allowed to do so.

And with equal propriety say of No. 32:

We recommend that decision No. 32 be qualified so as to permit such expelled Mason or his representative on his request and at his expense, to have a transcript of the testimony furnished the grand lodge in connection with the petition and recommendation for reinstatement.

In the grand master's report of dispensations granted and refused we note two matters of general interest:

December 26—Not deeming the telegraph system a proper method for the grand master to dispense his power and authority, I refused to grant dispensation for the public installation of officers of a lodge by telegram.

March 19—I refused to grant a dispensation for the conferring of the second and third degrees upon an E. A., the lodge having received a waiver of jurisdiction from a lodge in another grand jurisdiction.

the candidate being unable to commit the lecture and exhibit suitable proficiency, as provided by section 75 of our by-laws.

The grand master is confessedly the proper judge of his own action in each individual case, and there may be unreported circumstances in each of these cases that place his action beyond criticism, but we surely would not make a general rule that would forbid the use of the telegraph in the exercise of the executive powers. If state and national executives may use it in the most important concerns of government, involving the lives of individuals and the peace of nations, we do not see why we should discredit it.

Touching his refusal to grant a dispensation to advance a candidate who could not commit the lecture, we do not think an unbending rule of that kind would be either wise or just. We have known men of good mental capacity who were utterly unable to commit and retain the set form of words in which the law required them to be proficient, who could answer as readily and correctly as any one when questioned upon any point of duty or obligation involved in the lecture. We do not think the idiosyncrasies of their mental constitution should debar them from advancement if they are able to appreciate at their full value the gems held by the ritualistic casket.

The grand master does not like the doctrine which Colorado holds in common with Illinois and other grand lodges, that a brother has the right to leave the lodge as he went into it—of his own free will and accord, and advocated putting additional obstacles in the rough and rugged road of the non-affiliate. The grand lodge declined to legislate.

In view of the decision of Grand Master WRIGHT in 1893, that a Colorado lodge could not act upon or in any way recognize a dimit from a lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, the committee on correspondence was directed to report whether the causes that led to the interdict against that grand lodge still exist. Accordingly, at this communication, Past Grand Master GREENLEAF reported thereon that their action against the Grand Lodge of Hamburg had been taken because that grand lodge had invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York by chartering lodges in New York City, and also that it had recognized the colored grand lodges of Massachusetts and Ohio; that the causes which impelled the action still exist, but recommended the adoption of the following:

Provided, That Masons holding dimitts from lodges in Europe, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, who are, or may become, citizens of the United States and residents within this grand jurisdiction, may petition lodges of this jurisdiction for affiliation, the said lodges being authorized to recognize such dimitts for that purpose, and to act upon the said petitions.

The reason given for relaxing the interdict to this extent is that it works a hardship upon the individual members of the grand jurisdiction it is aimed at. This might with logical propriety be appealed to to justify the abrogation of the interdict altogether, as it is only through the hardship which it works upon individuals that it becomes effective.

The grand lodge granted one charter: adopted, conditionally. Uniform Rules 1 and 2 as proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi: appointed a committee on ritual to secure uniformity in certain methods where now no standard exists: decided that the apron shall be worn over the outer garment: adopted a book of ceremonials prepared by Past Grand Master BROMWELL, a copy whereof we bespeak of Grand Secretary PARMELEE when he shall have them for sale: presented the retiring grand master with an appropriate jewel, and sent a committee of past grand masters to visit the first grand master of Colorado, JOHN N. CHIVINGTON, who was reported seriously ill. The record of the verbal report of the committee expressing the desire of Bro. CHIVINGTON to be remembered to each and every member of the grand lodge, did not prepare us for the announcement of his death which occurred less than three weeks afterwards. He was buried by the grand lodge on the seventh of October.

WILLIAM L. BUSH, of Idaho Springs, was elected grand master: ED. C. PARMELEE, Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (203 pp.) is again from the strong hand of Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, and contains his usual valuable digest of decisions. Illinois for 1893 is included in his review. He quotes from the conclusion of Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address: from the oration of Bro. WARVELLE on "Pre-Historic Freemasonry," which he characterizes as "a very able and scholarly contribution to the literature upon this interesting subject," and from the report on correspondence on several topics. The year of the World's Fair being under review, he says:

We have considerable curiosity to know just how the representatives from other lands, hailing from grand orients, were received by the Masons of Chicago during the World's Fair. Were they permitted to visit the lodges? We presume not, under the Illinois doctrine, as formulated in Bro. Robbins' reports. Perhaps discretionery power was exercised and the strict letter of the law was not enforced.

So far as we know, masters of lodges in Illinois continued to be governed during the World's Fair period by the immemorial law accepted as one of the conditions of their installation, which requires that they admit no visitors into their lodge without producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular lodge of Free and

Accepted Masons, an admitted part of the body of Masonry in which no man or body of men may lawfully make innovations.

Relative to matters in discussion between us, he says of our report:

Two and one-half pages are devoted to comments upon topics discussed in our report. He does not think that Bro. Speth's words tend to strengthen our position, but rather that their emphasis lies in an opposite direction. We summoned Bro. Speth as a witness to the esoteric knowledge contained in the degrees, he being of the opinion that before 1717 two degrees existed, containing all the essentials of the present three. This is corroborative of our theory that Masonry was not an inchoate system in its original inception. In regard to the word *development*, used by Bro. Speth and ourself, it is not used in the same sense or connection. Bro. Speth expressly says that though developments have accrued, there is "nothing of vital importance, nothing absolutely new."

We reiterate our position, that there has been no development in the esoteric features of Masonry, but rather a loss. New proofs and new discoveries are confirmatory of our opinion, which we have strenuously maintained in these reports. It is now discovered from the old records of The Masons' Company, of London, that "before 1631 a lodge of Freemasons was attached to and working in harmony with the company, and holding its meetings in the Masons' hall."

Heretofore it has been denied that any intimate connection existed between the City Company and the Society of Freemasons before the establishment of the grand lodge of England in 1717. Here is proof positive of the union of operative and speculative Masonry as set forth in our esoteric work. It shows conclusively that the learned philosophers of 1717 were not the fathers of our present speculative system, as many writers have long maintained. The last backward glance still finds it in the hands of plebian workers and not "persons of quality."

If these new proofs and new discoveries shall establish the fact that the essentials of Masonry existed in organic form further back than had heretofore been proven, it will not, as we view it, affect either one way or the other the theory that Masonry was not an inchoate system in its original inception. Nor does it strengthen the claim which he elsewhere makes that Masonry originally embraced other essentials that have been lost. Whatever may be our theories, we are all equally interested in the discovery of new facts that shall curtail the prehistoric period of Masonry. But however far backward in point of time we may be able to set the line between the known and the unknown, we are firmly convinced that nothing will ever be discovered which will render it even remotely probable that Masonry is an exception among human institutions to the law of evolution from the simple to the complex. Masonry *grew* with the growing appreciation among its originators of their own needs and of the agencies by which they might be made to bear less heavily. It seems plain to us that it was the prophet of modern altruism, but it is equally certain

that while within the society the conditions were favorable to its more rapid development than in the world without, no human being could have been the subject of such a flash of inspiration as would enable him to foresee at once what mankind has reached by such slow and painful steps, without so illuminating his personality that it could be identified through the ages.

CONNECTICUT 1895.

107TH ANNUAL.

NEW HAVEN.

JANUARY 16.

This Connecticut pamphlet which has for a frontispiece a fine steel portrait of Grand Master HENRY O. WARNER, contains the proceedings of the annual and five emergent communications, one of the latter being convened for the burial of the grand secretary, JOSEPH K. WHEELER, October 10, 1894. Another was held at Wallingford, September 27, and purchased in that town a site for a Masonic home.

The representative of Illinois, Most Worshipful JOHN W. MIX, was one of the thirteen past grand masters present at the annual communication.

Grand Master WARNER announcing the death of Grand Secretary WHEELER said:

As we enter the grand lodge today, we sadly miss the presence of one, who for more than a quarter of a century has so ably filled the important position of grand secretary. It is hard to realize that Brother Wheeler will never again greet us in the grand lodge below. On the 10th day of October, at his home in the city of Hartford, after a long and painful illness, his spirit took its flight.

Bro. WHEELER will be sadly missed, too, by his comrades of the correspondence corps, some of whom for as long a period have enjoyed his reports so full of his genial and charming personality.

The Grand Lodge of Connecticut has been still further stricken, the grand senior warden, MARK R. LEAVENWORTH, having died during his term. Other deceased members were Past Grand Master ALVAN PINNEY HYDE, who served in the grand east in 1862 and 1863, past grand marshals P. ST. M. ANDREWS and DAVID FRANK LANE, and the master of Widow's Son Lodge No 66, at Branford, GEORGE W. BISHOP.

The grand master reported cases of waiver of jurisdiction by lodges in Massachusetts and Vermont in favor of Connecticut lodges,

and by a lodge in Connecticut in favor of a New York lodge, approved in each instance by the grand master of the state whence the waiver came.

We regret to see this practice of requiring the approval of the grand master in such cases obtaining a foothold, because such precedents tend to the final denial of the absolute nature of the jurisdiction possessed by the lodge over its material.

The grand master reports the abandonment of the grand representative system by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, and, that on request he had annulled the commission of the representative of Connecticut.

The grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN BARLOW, who relieved Bro. WHEELER of the duties of his office during his illness, and after his death continued to discharge them until the end of the term, states that the lodges having the largest number of members are Hiram No. 1 (710); St. John's No. 4 (621); St. John's No. 3 (561); Wooster No. 79 (546). The average membership of lodges is 150.

The grand lodge ordered that a proper office for the grand secretary be fitted up in the city of Hartford; instructed the committee on deceased brethren to prepare a suitable memorial to be presented to the family of the deceased grand secretary; levied the customary *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents; recommended to each lodge to return to the grand treasurer, in two semi-annual installments, for the use of the Masonic Charity Foundation, a sum equal to seventy-five cents *per capita* of its members, and made the usual appropriation of \$50 for the Masonic Veteran Association.

The matter of chief interest to the Craft generally, was the action of the grand lodge on the Wisconsin movement to declare Masonic charity an organic rather than an individual duty, the proposition submitted by the grand lodge of that state being in the following form:

It is the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter. It being understood that in no case is the lodge furnishing relief and asking re-imburement, to go beyond actual necessities, without express authority from the re-imbursing body.

This is an elaboration of the idea contained in the resolution presented by Grand Master SWAN, of Wisconsin, to the Masonic Congress at Chicago, and which he told his grand lodge "was emphatically sat down on, with a mass of sentimental gush about the duty of Masonic charity, which had no definite or practical meaning."

The special committee (Connecticut) to whom the communication was referred, reported the following which was adopted:

The special committee, to whom has been referred the communication of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, relative to the relief of distressed Masonic brethren, respectfully report that while your committee are substantially in accord with the committee of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin upon the matters presented, yet in view of the fact that the following legislation already is spread upon the record of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut, see page 195 of Grand Lodge records 1894, Sec. IX., Art. 10, to wit: "Every Mason and lodge are bound to afford temporary relief to a sick or distressed brother and has no legal claim for remuneration. Permanent relief is, however, the duty of the lodge of which the beneficiary is a member. A lodge should relieve the temporary necessities of a strange brother, and at once notify the lodge of which he is a member, but cannot legally claim to recover moneys expended for permanent relief, without notice to such lodge. Masonic relief is restricted to necessities, not luxuries."

Your committee are of the opinion that no further legislation is necessary upon this subject.

This being, as we understand it, the law of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut so far as its own lodges are concerned, we do not see why the report might not have stated that the grand lodge, as well as the committee, was substantially in accord with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in the business of Masonic relief.

HENRY O. WARNER, of New Milford, was re-elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Hartford, elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) is the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW. It did not need his reference to experience in the capitular field to show that his is not an unpracticed hand. But for all that, we can appreciate the difficulties imposed by being pressed for time in an unaccustomed field and just at the period of the year when the business of his office was most engrossing. His well poised, discriminating, and interesting report needs no apologies to his co-workers.

Illinois proceedings, for 1894, receive generous space, the address of Grand Master GODDARD and the report on correspondence being drawn upon for nearly four pages of comment on various topics.

Bro. BARLOW does not this year permit himself much indulgence in criticism or comment. We note with satisfaction, however, that he does not think a brother whose remains are to be cremated should be deprived of Masonic funeral, a question of present and coming interest.

DELAWARE, 1894.

88TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCTOBER 3.

The new departure of last year in the Delaware proceedings is continued, and the portrait of the retiring grand master adorns the fly-leaf.

The new representative of Illinois was one of the thirty-three diplomats present.

The grand master (ELDAD L. CLARKE) thankfully announced that death had spared their circle and that the roll-call was complete.

He reported that the committee on work had completed the second section of the third degree, and were ready to exemplify it at a school of instruction at the pleasure of the grand lodge. He was exercised, however, to know how the work, if adopted, was to be preserved, and towards the solution contributed the suggestion that they elect their grand master with the idea of giving him two terms.

A lodge having unwittingly opened—with a past master in the chair—in the absence of the master and wardens, the grand master properly declared the work illegal and ordered the lodge to re-obligate the candidate who had been entered.

He decided in response to a letter from the master of a lodge that it would not be proper for a lodge to pass resolutions of respect upon the death of a member's wife. He did not discuss the matter, and the probable reasons for so holding do not present themselves to our mind.

The grand lodge recognized the grand lodges of New Zealand, Tasmania, and Oklahoma; adopted a regulation forbidding lodges whose lodge rooms have been dedicated to Masonic uses to sublet them or permit the use of any portion of the premises by any other society; took favorable action on the Colorado proposition for the general observance of the centennial of Washington's death; authorized the collating and printing of the constitution and by-laws with the annual proceedings; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel, and after discussion indefinitely postponed the further consideration of the following:

Resolved, By this grand lodge, that the worshipful masters of lodges are hereby granted the privilege of allowing their senior warden to confer the fellow craft degree upon an entered apprentice and the junior warden to confer the entered apprentice degree upon candidates, whenever the said wardens shall have had the past master's degree conferred upon them.

Here where the right of the master to invite any qualified brother to confer under his eye any degree: where in his absence the ranking

warden has equally full authority to conduct the work, and where for a dozen years the past master's degree has not been a prerequisite for the installation of a master, all this has a queerly alien sound.

Further, the grand lodge donated twenty-five dollars each to two hospitals in Wilmington and went it blind on the appetite of the members and visitors, directing an order to be drawn in blank in favor of the grand tiler to pay for the session's banqueting.

VIRGINIUS V. HARRISON was elected grand master; BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM re-elected grand secretary, both of Wilmington.

Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON, grand chaplain presented another of his interesting condensed reports on correspondence (60 pp.) including in his review of the field, a correct report of the conclusions of the Masonic Congress. Illinois for 1893 receives complimentary notice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1894.

84TH ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 14.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master L. CABELL WILLIAMSON, was present at all the stated communications.

At the semi-annual communication (May 9) the minutes of the installation communication of December 27, 1893, were corrected to show the appointment of a committee, as suggested by Colorado, to arrange for the observance of the Washington burial centennial.

At a special communication for laying a corner-stone we notice that before the procession was formed to move to the site of the new building, labor was dispensed with in the third degree and a lodge of Entered Apprentices opened. Perhaps Grand Secretary SINGLETON, who knows all the queer, quaint, and out-of-the-way things, can tell us the reason for this.

At another special held for the burial of a deceased member we notice that after the burial service the remains were deposited in a vault. Thus it seems that the grand lodge unwittingly solved the problem which has worried some reviewers, of adapting the Masonic burial service to just such conditions as would be met if the remains were to be cremated.

At the annual communication the grand master (HENRY S. MERRILL) announced the death of WILLIAM J. STEPHENSON, past grand

treasurer, and past masters WILLIAM H. GOODS, JOHN R. THOMPSON, JAMES P. PEARSON, STEPHEN M. GOLDEN, A. T. C. DODGE, HENRY M. HIGBEE, ARTHUR T. KEENE. Memorial tablets appear to Grand Tiler THOMAS J. EDWARDS, and to past masters JEREMIAH CROSS, THOMAS A. GADDESS, and AUGUST DOUGLAS.

He reported two decision, viz: One, that a candidate who subsequent to his election had suffered the loss of one of his legs below the knee, was not eligible to receive the degrees, and the other, that a petitioner, a soldier in the United States army, temporarily stationed at Fort Myer, Va., about whose status doubt had arisen, was eligible. He says:

It was shown that the applicant came to this country from Germany and enlisted in the army, had been stationed in several parts of the country, re-enlisted in this city, and since then had been stationed at Fort Myer. I decided that upon the facts presented the action of Hiram lodge in receiving Mr. Hintenach's petition was regular and that he was material upon which that lodge could lawfully confer the degrees of Masonry.

Both were approved.

Among the recommendations of the grand master were these: That an assistant be appointed to the grand secretary, which was concurred in; that there be set apart each year for the exclusive use of the grand master a specified sum for personal expenses when he shall be called upon to make official visits to other jurisdictions or to entertain distinguished visitors therefrom, which was also concurred in; and the following:

That this grand lodge prohibit, by proper legislation, Masonic lodges of this jurisdiction from meeting in buildings or occupying premises where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage. This recommendation requires no explanation.

This precipitated a protracted debate and was finally referred to a special committee of five, to report at the next stated communication, which we infer was held to mean the semi-annual, as it was not reported on at the installation communication December 27.

Amendments offered at the semi-annual communication making appointive all officers below a certain grade, and giving the past grand officers one vote each instead of one vote collectively, offsetting this increase of the permanent vote by giving the lodges four votes each instead of two, were favorably reported by a special committee, but after discussion went over to the semi-annual of last May.

The grand master reported a sort of treaty of amity with the grand master of Odd Fellows, designed to prevent friction between the two organizations at funerals, and each issued circulars to their constituencies.

DAVID G. DIXON (813 Twelfth street N. W.) was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. SINGLETON (909 F street N. W., Masonic Temple) re-elected grand secretary.

The chief event of general interest at the installation communication was the report of the special committee on the Wisconsin proposition concerning Masonic relief. The grand lodge declined to concur in the Wisconsin proposition.

Upon being installed, Grand Master DIXON made a brief address which has this felicitous closing:

And now, dear brethren, on the return of this season of precious memories, calling to mind the sweet visions of childhood, the more somber ones of vanishing years, and the remembrances of loved ones gone before, we may almost hear the great heart-throbs of another expiring year. The past is gone—rolled up as a scroll; the future is with the Supreme Grand Master of all; the present only is ours to use for God and for humanity. The possibilities of another year of fraternal activities are before us. May every duty be performed under that Omniscient Eye which neither slumbers nor sleeps.

The timely suggestion of Grand Master MERRILL that the portrait of Grand Secretary SINGLETON should be published with the proceedings under review has been carried out and his picture on steel appropriately forms the frontispiece of the report on correspondence (116 pp.), the twenty-fifth from his hand.

The report is prefaced by a brief biographical sketch by the assistant grand secretary, Bro. WM. A. GATLEY, from which we learn that Bro. SINGLETON is in his seventy-seventh year and has been fifty-five years a Mason. He is an untiring worker, and as work is happily conducive to longevity we hope we may reasonably expect for him yet many years of usefulness.

Our proceedings for 1893 find a place in his review, and impress him with the belief that Masonry is in a very prosperous condition in Illinois.

Commenting on our remark that we did not think it a matter of great importance whether the individual or the lodge requested a waiver, unless some local regulation required a particular method, he says:

And just here consist the difficulties experienced by our jurisdiction. The best method of dealing with it was before our brethren in the District, giving repeated instances of difficulties with other jurisdictions until the adoption of the present "particular method," since which time not a single difficulty has occurred with any other jurisdiction. We have at last, by writing to *all* the grand lodges, found out that only four hold to personal jurisdiction after a profane has permanently left the jurisdiction, hence, in the District of Columbia, wherein we never claimed the necessity for a twelve months' residence prior to an application for the degrees, we are at liberty to take the

application from a profane, who has never before petitioned a lodge, at any time after he arrives within the District, he having permanently left his last place of residence. This has been the doctrine here ever since the organization of our grand lodge in 1811. Legislation has been had repeatedly to conform to the *modern* ideas of our sister jurisdictions on the subject of legitimate Masonic material, which legislation was entirely in the interests of peace and for *comity*. We now have, in section 27, of Article XX, of our grand constitution, settled down to a plan of action by which we will "live in peace with all the world of Masonry."

We are surprised to learn that even so many as four grand lodges claim to have any jurisdiction over a person who has never petitioned for the degrees, after he has made a *bona fide* removal from their territory. We have often pointed out that in the nature of things there cannot be the shadow of a foundation for such a claim.

Continuing our examination of Bro. SINGLETON'S report, we find that Illinois for 1894 came to his hand in time for notice. He raises his eyebrows when he finds from a tabular statement of fees received that it costs *one hundred dollars* for a dispensation to form a new lodge in Illinois. The tabular statement did not of course disclose the related fact that this sum is in full for charter fee also.

Referring to funerals, Bro. SINGLETON says of the Virginia "Ahiman Rezon" of 1818:

In this old edition we find that in the funeral procession there were to be Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts as well as Master Masons. We will state, also, that in Dalcho's Ahiman Rezon of South Carolina, edition 1807, page 124, Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts are provided for.

We find, as we expected, Bro. SINGLETON in accord with the adverse views expressed by us on the disapproved ruling of the grand master of Indiana, that citizenship of the United States was a necessary qualification for a petitioner for the degrees.

FLORIDA, 1895.

66TH ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 15.

Forty-three jurisdictions were present by their representatives, Illinois among them in the person of Bro. JAMES C. CRAVER.

The grand master (WILLIAM FORSYTH BYNUM) announced the death of Past Grand Secretary HUGH A. CORLEY, who served in the southeast ten consecutive years—from 1859 to 1868, inclusive. We copy

four of the ten decisions reported by the grand master, with the explanation that in the case of No. 7 we have taken the briefer but equally complete statement of the committee on jurisprudence:

4. Question.—A man living in Florida wishes to petition for membership in a lodge in Alabama, and requests a waiver of jurisdiction by a lodge in Florida near his place of residence, and between his place of residence and the lodge in Alabama, and in order to reach the Alabama lodge will have to pass within one hundred yards of the Florida lodge. Now can the Florida lodge waive jurisdiction?

Answer.—No, as the Florida lodge has no right to waive jurisdiction to permit an applicant to pass by his home lodge in order to petition another lodge.

6. From Cabul Lodge No. 116. Question.—Can an applicant who cannot write be initiated?

Answer.—No. Refer to Constitution, Article X, Section 14, and Grand Lodge Regulations 68.

7. An applicant for the E.A. degree was duly elected by Floral City Lodge No. 133 and afterwards removed from their jurisdiction and established his residence within the jurisdiction of Dunnellon Lodge No. 136. Floral City Lodge returned the fees to the applicant and did not expect thereafter to confer the degrees upon him. After he had resided for more than six months near Dunnellon Lodge he petitioned for the degree there and the lodge requested Floral City Lodge to waive jurisdiction, which request was declined. The grand master decided that the applicant was still subject to the jurisdiction of Floral City Lodge. The committee do not take the same view of the case but are of the opinion that Floral City Lodge yielded whatever rights it had when the money was returned to the applicant by a vote of the lodge. After this return there was no legal petition from the applicant before Floral City Lodge. (Constitution, Article X, Section 13).

When he afterwards made application to Dunnellon Lodge he had been a resident within the new jurisdiction long enough for that lodge to entertain his petition.

The grand master in dealing with the case advised that Floral City Lodge waive jurisdiction and that Dunnellon Lodge act upon the applicant's petition and this course was pursued, so that a proper conclusion of the case has been reached under the judicious suggestion of the grand master.

Touching No. 4, the committee on jurisprudence committee (in full accord with Illinois law) say:

The Constitution in Article X, Section 24, gives the lodge authority to consent that the lodge not having jurisdiction may receive the petition and this power to waive jurisdiction is clearly recognized in regulation 220. The discretion is with the lodge and it is for the brethren to decide in each case as it arises whether it should be exercised.

Touching No. 6, the committee think that under their regulations the decision rests with the brethren, but say:

While the reply of the grand master is more positive than the law permits, it will doubtless be found that in these days when the oppor-

tunities for education are so general it is not often that suitable candidates for the mysteries of Masonry are found among those who are thus deficient.

Touching No. 7, we think the view of the committee that the return of the fee under the circumstances was a practical relinquishment of jurisdiction, and that whatever view may be taken of the question whether a waiver made in any but the prescribed form is technically lawful, Floral City Lodge was thereby estopped from claiming either the material or the fee. The report of the committee prevailed throughout, including its proper approval of No. 10.

A case of great interest is thus reflected in the report of the committee on jurisprudence:

At the last grand annual communication some papers and statements were before the committee touching the action of Santa Rosa Lodge in expelling one of its members in 1891. No appeal had been taken from the decision and the committee thought that Santa Rosa Lodge had not had sufficient notice that the case would be before the grand lodge for consideration, and a continuation was recommended so that each party might have an opportunity to submit such statements and evidence as might be deemed necessary to present all the facts to the grand lodge. This has been done and the papers have been examined with great care and members of the committee have listened to statements on behalf of both parties at considerable length. The case turns upon the question as to whether the lodge had jurisdiction of the brother.

The brother was charged with larceny in two cases. Soon after the circumstances of these cases began to be rumored, the accused left Milton and went to New Orleans, leaving his family behind him. He was a dimitted member of the lodge at the time and the proceedings were instituted against him in that capacity, but the date of his dimit does not appear in the papers. The offences are alleged to have been committed July 24 and 29, 1890. August 4, 1890, the matter was taken up in Santa Rosa Lodge and referred to the vigilance committee. After a long and apparently a careful investigation, the vigilance committee preferred charges in open lodge December 20, 1890, and the case went to trial. Notice of the charges were duly served upon him and he selected a brother to represent him in the case and this counsel was present at the different stages of the prosecution. After the evidence had been taken and submitted to the lodge it was found to be so strong against the accused that even his own counsel joined in the unanimous vote of guilty at a regular meeting held April 20, 1891. He was regularly informed by the secretary of the lodge from time to time of the different steps taken and submitted to the final judgment of the lodge which required him to surrender his dimit. No appeal was taken, but in May, 1893, he petitioned to be reinstated and his petition was denied upon a close vote.

After all this the expelled brother addressed a letter to the grand master late in 1894 stating that he had been informed that Santa Rosa lodge had no jurisdiction over him and that the action was illegal and he prayed that the sentence be annulled. In this letter he does not allege that he was not guilty of the crimes charged against him.

Whether his removal to New Orleans had been completed or not at the time the proceedings against him had been instituted seems to be of little importance when he appears in the case and was represented by counsel of his own selection. The case was regularly tried and the decision of the lodge made after all the requirements of the law had been complied with, and no appeal was taken. The committee think that Santa Rosa lodge had jurisdiction and that there is no power in the grand lodge under its constitution to reverse or annul the judgment. The petitioner has presented to the committee some recommendations from friends in New Orleans whose opinions are entitled to respectful consideration which tend to show that he has maintained a good character and led an upright life since his change of residence, and the committee think that the contents of these letters and these favorable statements in his behalf should have great weight with the brethren of Santa Rosa lodge in case the question of his reinstatement should again come before them for action.

Two of the seven members of the committee dissented from the conclusion of the majority, and one of them, Past Grand Master ANGLUS PATTERSON, submitted the following minority report:

That Santa Rosa lodge No. 16 had no jurisdiction over James A. Chadwick, he having taken his dimit from said lodge and gone to New Orleans in the state of Louisiana, before the charges were preferred, and has continued to reside out of the jurisdiction ever since. We therefore submit that the action of Santa Rosa lodge in expelling said James A. Chadwick was null and void. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Two facts seem to us to be beyond question. First, that Santa Rosa lodge was the proper tribunal to take cognizance of an offense committed within its territory by a sojourner, as the accused then was, his former affiliation with lodge cutting no figure. Second, when he removed from the state the lodge lost jurisdiction over his person and could not try him on any indictment subsequently found, so long as he remained away. Having no jurisdiction over him, whatever, would proceedings confessedly illegal at the time they were instituted, become legalized by his acknowledging service of an illegal process? This seems to us the question which the majority of the committee and the grand lodge answered in the affirmative. We confess that with what little thought we have had time to give it, we incline to the negative answer of the minority.

JAMES W. BOYD, of Bartow, was elected grand master; ALBERT J. RUSSELL, Jacksonville, re-elected grand secretary.

The committee on correspondence present no review of other jurisdictions, but in a brief report the chairman, Past Grand Master RUSSELL, the grand secretary, recalls the fact that they are building a temple and so feel the necessity of economizing in other lines, as the primary reason why reviews have been omitted for the past two or three years. Other reasons are given why he does not, on the whole, like such reports. They are, he thinks, sometimes hypercritic-

cal, and when not this, their criticism is sometimes too bitter and biting. In telling why he does not like the term "foreign," but prefers rather the prefix "Masonic" or "fraternal" as applied to correspondence reports, he demonstrates that upon occasion he too can find a point upon which to hang a criticism. He says:

We do not like the term foreign correspondence, applied to the states of our *own country*. It may be all right, with the nations of the world besides, but even in that case "Masonic correspondence" or "fraternal correspondence" would be far more pleasant and inviting to many Masons in many states. During the present year the M. W. grand master of Kentucky expressed himself as in perfect contempt of the idea of representation between the various grand lodges of the states and other parts of the world, in the following words, referring to matter touching the appointing of a grand representative of the grand lodge of Kentucky near the grand lodge of Illinois, he says: "In this connection I desire to express my contempt for the whole system of grand representatives." The committee on *foreign* correspondence approves the grand master's contempt and gives as the faith of the committee in the following words: "This system finds its origin, as the committee believes, neither in the ancient customs of the order nor in the necessities of the Craft, but in a vain attempt to follow the practices of civil governments." And yet the very committee are themselves styled one of *foreign* correspondence. We wish the committee had gone a step farther and told us in imitation of what this *foreign* correspondence is.

He cannot agree that the present mode of correspondence is essential or appropriate to the checking of innovations or the arresting of unmasonic rulings, but thinks that good work can be accomplished better, because with more power and authority, by a report of the rulings and decisions of the several grand masters, endorsed by their grand lodges and published in the proceedings.

We do not at all agree with Bro. RUSSELL's estimate of the value of reports on correspondence, but we feel quite sure that he speaks from the heart when he says:

We have not conceived or written a word in disrespect of any brother or jurisdiction. We hold each worthy Mason, and every lodge of regular Masons, and every properly recognized grand lodge, in the highest esteem and deepest affection, and would not wound or disregard any of them on any account, and trust the brethren will so construe us and simply recognize that this very brief and perhaps crude report has been written as much at their demand as for any other reason.

We are glad to see that Bro. RUSSELL is continued at the head of the committee and we feel sure we shall have cause to rejoice when the financial exigencies of his grand lodge shall permit him to give a more extended sample of his work.

GEORGIA, 1894.

108TH ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCTOBER 30.

The clear-cut, smooth-shaven, youthful face of the new grand master looks out from the fly-leaf of the Georgia proceedings:

Sixty jurisdictions were represented during the session, Illinois by Bro. JAMES WHITEHEAD.

The one ever present thought running through these proceedings is the bereavement the Craft of Georgia has suffered in the death of Grand Master DAVIDSON. It is the first burden of the grand chaplain's prayer, the key-note of the grand master's address, the ever recurring theme of reports and speeches. What he thought, what he had desired and planned, how to do adequate honor to their lost, beloved chief, were the objective points of an all-pervading solicitude. At roll-call Past Grand Master MOBLEY answered for him:

He is not here to answer to his name, neither is he dead, but gone before to the Celestial Lodge above, where he is waiting to greet his brethren as they enter the realms of eternal bliss.

The acting grand master (JOHN P. SHANNON) said:

On Sunday afternoon, March 11, 1894, the wires brought the sad news of the death of our beloved grand master. Though not wholly unexpected, for I knew of the fatal malady that cut short his brilliant career and deprived Masonry of its brightest light, yet I could not realize that he, who had safely guided the Masonic ship over the stormy waves and across the breakers was no longer at the helm. For more than ten years in common with the Craft in Georgia, I had known that "all was well," for our adored chief was in the forefront, and upon his wisdom, courage, and devotion the Craft could confidently rely. The "great light" placed upon a lofty height burned bright in the east, driving away darkness and doubt, and was seen and respected by Masons everywhere. To learn that this chief was dead, this blazing star extinguished, passed beyond my powers of belief, but all this and more than words can express, was conveyed in the message, "*John S. Davidson is dead.*" From out the darkness into which I was plunged came the thought that this untimely death cast upon me the responsibility of Masonry in this jurisdiction. There was a natural shrinking from so great a burden and so responsible a position. For to hold the reins of command over four hundred (400) lodges and seventeen thousand (17,000) Masons, requires the best energies and the best brain of the best man in all the state. While to assume charge of the craft, just following such a Mason, and such a man, as was JOHN S. DAVIDSON, was a task Herculean and appalling. Assurances from all over the state that I would have the support of my brethren were soon received, and with the determination to do all that man could to sustain the honor and dignity of the high office so sadly and suddenly cast upon me, and remembering that my labors would be lightened by the charity of my brethren, and more than all, recalling that the designs upon the trestle-board had been drawn by a hand

which made duty plain, I took up the work our beloved grand master laid down, when he obeyed the summons to the Grand Lodge above.

The memorial committee, in speaking of his life, says:

He was born in Augusta, Ga., June 17, 1846, and he resided there at his death: he was a graduate, and a man of great learning. He was admitted to the bar before his majority; he was a successful lawyer, and a worthy and good citizen. He was a distinguished Mason, having been elected grand master from the floor, an unusual honor, and he held the office for eleven years.

He was state senator in the years 1883-4, and also in 1886, and was elected president of that body, which office he held until 1887.

He was an humble and devoted Christian. His ability as a lawyer, his character as a man, his interest in the public enterprises of his state, his great learning, and his eloquence as a speaker combined to make him a prominent man. His death is a great loss to the state. His funeral was the largest ever held in Augusta. The "mourners went about the streets."

Public memorial exercises were held on the evening of the first day of the session, at which, interspersed with fine and well chosen musical selections, eleven addresses were delivered by as many different brethren.

On the following morning one of these speakers, Bro. JOHN W. AIKEN, presented to the brother of the deceased, Bro. W. T. DAVIDSON, as the representative of the family to whom the grand lodge had just ordered them to be given, the collar, jewel, and apron worn by the late grand master. Speaking extemporaneously, on a four minutes' notice, the grand lodge requested him to write out his remarks for publication, and in doing so found the ideas instinctively taking shape in rhythmic words. He therefore reduced them to blank verse with striking success, and yet his verse is not more poetic than his prose. They both illustrate what we doubt not the memorial volume will prove when published, that Grand Master DAVIDSON'S rhetorical gifts and wonderful sense of euphony which clothed even the details of business in felicitous and flowing speech, left their impress upon the hearts and tongues of all about him.

At the outset Bro. AIKEN says:

What can I say worthy of this presence and the beautiful sentiment implied in this unprecedented donation?

On the sea of memorial eloquence, from whose golden beach others, who last night spoke of the honored dead, gathered pearls and shells of beauty rare, I see drifting, drifting, drifting by, a thought, poor in itself but by association worth, perhaps, your hearing. I seize upon this flotsam, as yet untouched by others, and hang it on the walls of Masonry's symbolic temple; even as mariners, in ancient times, when rescued from shipwreck, did hang dank seaweed on the walls of Neptune's temple, a thank-offering to the God of the Sea who saved them from the storm.

Men say that our grand master was not married. So he was not after the flesh. But there comes to my mind the thought that he was indeed married, in a union most endearing.

To sacred altar no fair maid he led,
 With roses flowering on her peachy cheeks,
 And violets glinting in her dreamy eyes,
 And pinks a-blooming on her full-ripe lips.
 No minister in priestly robes was there:
 No father gave away the willing bride,
 No orange blooms with fragrance filled the air;
 No soft and fleecy veil enveloped in
 A cloud of white the wife who was henceforth
 To be the cherished idol of his heart.

Another ceremony, mystic, weird—
 A solemn rite—was now to be performed.

Leading his bride amid the fraternal symbols across the tessellated border, over the checkered pavement, beyond the pillars, up the winding stairs, to the sanctum sanctorum.

* * * * *

As the words

Were said which wedded him for time to come
 To this, his heart's own bride, the hour-glass,
 It sands a slipping awiftly, swiftly through,
 Spoke of the bloom that fadeth from the cheek
 Of youth and dims into the cold, white face
 Of death; while near it stood Old Father Time,
 His Scythe in hand, to cut the thread of life.
 The Broken Column, Weeping Virgin and
 The old Man's fingers in the Maiden's hair;
 The sombre outlines of the Open Grave;
 The Coffin, Spade, and Setting Maul: each spoke
 That hour which awaits us all, when Death,
 As it did him upon that fateful day,
 Shall number us with things that were.

But midst

The darkness of these sombre emblems bloomed
 Acacia, type of immortality,
 Which prophesied to him Eternal Youth.

And so he came to wed this maiden fair,
 Of years unnumbered yet who ne'er grows old;
 Whose nuptial bond was broken only by
 The hand of Death—rude Death.

Fair Masonry

His wife and mistress was; and here today,
 In widow's weeds, in grief unspeakable,
 She drops her bitter tears upon his grave:
 The while she sings in sorrows monotone:

Rest thee, sweet heart, rest thee!
 Beyond the doubt and pang of life,
 Beyond the turmoil and the strife,
 Rest thee!

Soft blow the breath of evening on thy bed,
 Sweet bloom the flowers above thy low-laid head,
 Fair be the clime to which my love hath fled,
 O vanished love—not here, but yet not dead—
 Rest thee, sweet heart, rest thee!

From the reply of his brother, on receiving the regalia, we take the following as evincing the depth of his thought.

Masonry of this degree was a large part of his life. The ties of blood and love of his church, stood only in his affections before this grand body. Though he was a 32d degree Mason and belonged to the Temple, I have often heard him say that Masonry, in its universality, in its general beneficence to mankind, and in its last analysis, ended, in his opinion, in this degree.

The address of Acting Grand Master SHANNON, throughout its forty closely printed pages, gives abundant evidence of his diligence in thought and action.

He reports twenty-seven decisions made by Grand Master DAVIDSON, and forty-five rendered by himself.

3. A man made a Mason by a lodge in Mexico will not be recognized as such in Georgia, but must be treated as a profane, and balloted for in the usual way for the three degrees.

16. If a dimit was granted at one meeting of a lodge, and information comes to the lodge that it ought not to have been granted, it is within the power of the lodge to reconsider the grant at the next meeting, and leave him a member of the lodge. Charges can then be preferred against him as a member of the lodge.

17. If the dimit was granted before the last meeting and the applicant for it concealed any facts as to his conduct which the lodge was unable to ascertain, the lodge would have the right on the ground of fraud to reconsider the grant of the dimit and hold him as a member, and prefer charges against him.

19. When a man once becomes a Master Mason, he remains a Master Mason forever, because he can never forget and never give up his knowledge of three degrees.

20. When a man does anything for which he is tried, convicted, and expelled, he ceases to be a Mason in good standing, but his obligation to keep the secrets of Masonry are just the same, whether he be an expelled Mason or in good standing. After he is expelled, if he discloses any of the secrets, he remembers what the penalties are of the obligation, and he is liable to have those inflicted on him.

21. Applicant rejected four years ago, can apply to any lodge for membership.

26. It is the right of any lodge, or any member of any lodge, to prefer charges against a dimitted Mason who resides within its jurisdiction. The fact that he holds a dimit does not exempt him from being tried for unmasonic conduct.

The above were made by Bro. DAVIDSON. One of these, No. 21, the committee on jurisdiction took to be incomplete, saying:

To your committee, this decision appears so plainly to be but the copy of a simple *brief*, made as a note from, or upon, which to write out more fully a formal decision for his contemplated annual address, that we are constrained to suggest the addition of the following words: "Within whose jurisdiction he may reside," when the same will read:

"Applicant rejected four years ago, can apply to any lodge for membership within whose jurisdiction he may reside."

If the committee regarded the decision as referring to initiation, the addition made by them indicates that in Georgia, unlike Illinois, a Mason can only affiliate with the lodge having jurisdiction over his domicile. If it is held to refer to initiation, the misleading word "membership" should have been eliminated.

We regard No. 3, of course, as eminently sound. Since the Grand Lodge of Missouri abandoned its offspring, Toltec Lodge, to the tender mercies of the Mexican hybrid, there has been no lodge in Mexico that could invest a man with the status of a lawful Mason.

With No. 16 we do not agree. When a dimit is granted by the vote of the lodge, we agree with the statement of the grand master, elsewhere made, that the vote is the essential thing, and that the brother is from that instant dimitted, whether he has been put in possession of the certificate of such action or not, and that this result takes the vote out of the category of those properly subject to reconsideration. We concur in No. 19, but not in so much of No. 20 as holds that there is a grade of punishment in Masonry beyond expulsion.

We copy No. 29 to show that Georgia correctly holds that a lodge has jurisdiction over all offenders within its bailiwick, except, of course, its master and the grand master for the time being.

Among the decisions of the acting grand master are the following:

2. Masons belonging to different lodges, who know each other to be Masons, can meet outside of a lodge room as individual Masons for mutual instruction, but not as a lodge.

14. A candidate was rejected June 10, 1893, he applied again June 9, 1894. Held, that the twelve months had not expired at the time of the application.

26. The degrees of Masonry can be conferred upon a young man otherwise acceptable, who moved within the jurisdiction of the lodge at A before his arrival at age. Masonic jurisdiction only begins when a man is twenty-one years of age, and it is not required that a candidate should live twelve months after this time before he is eligible to membership in any lodge within whose jurisdiction he reaches lawful majority.

28. It is contrary to the spirit and teachings of Masonry for a member to be endorsed for political preferment, either on account of his Masonry, or by a Masonic lodge, or by members of the Craft as such.

We more than agree with No. 2, inasmuch as we think the brethren have the right to meet inside the lodge room for such purposes, if the lodge is willing. One's first impression of No. 14, is that the brother who would raise so fine a point ought to be pounded in a mortar, but reflection shows that it might be necessary to protect a member against an unwelcome intruder. No. 28 is so true and so important that it cannot be too frequently reiterated.

The grand master announced the death of W. Bro. CHARLES R. ARMSTRONG, in his seventy-fourth year, prominent as a member of the committee on work and as chairman of the auditing committee, and of JOEL A. FOWLER, past grand steward, in his seventieth year, and W. Bro. J. J. HIGDEN, also of the committee on work.

The grand lodge chartered ten new lodges, continued three dispensations, and received the surrender of one charter: took steps looking to the acquisition of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, near Atlanta, with a view of converting it into a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; reminded a lodge that had tried a Fellow Craft for not presenting himself within three years to take the remaining degree, that this was no Masonic offence and that no compulsory process could be invoked to compel a brother to advance; adopted a "Manual and Digest" prepared by Bro. JOHN W. AIKIN; referred the Mississippi "Uniform Rules as to Jurisdiction Over Candidates" back to Mississippi, because while disposed on the whole to adopt them, an insuperable obstacle was found in the clause requiring a rejecting lodge to furnish to the lodge subsequently petitioned "the grounds upon which such rejection was made," thus presupposing an interference with the secrecy of the ballot: authorized the grand secretary to employ a stenographic assistant at a cost not exceeding \$300 a year, and anent the Colorado proposition to observe the centennial of Washington's death, adopted the following from the committee on general welfare:

Your committee has given careful consideration to the communication from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Colorado in reference to the appointment of a committee of one from this grand body to act in conjunction with similar committees from the several grand lodges of the United States to prepare for the observance of the centennial of Washington's death by suitable memorial services to be held at his tomb, at Mount Vernon, on December 14, 1899. The communication states that this observance would revive public interest in and disseminate knowledge of the virtues of this deceased brother and in the pioneer works of the fathers of the republic, who laid the foundations of our national government. We fail to see the particular reason for these exercises by the Craft at the time and place suggested, nor the probability of good to the order therefrom.

However, as an act of courtesy to the Grand Lodge of Colorado, we recommend that a committee of one be appointed, with authority to correspond with the committees appointed thereon, without in-

curring expense or binding this grand lodge to participate in said exercises, and report at the next annual communication for further instruction.

The Grand Lodge of Georgia still continues to grade the offence of non-payment of dues the same as drunkenness, bigamy, adultery, seduction, forgery, and murder, inflicting the same degree of punishment in either case. On the recommendation of the committee on grievances and appeals eighty-three brethren were expelled for non-payment of dues, and twenty-six for offences like those named.

JOHN P. SHANNON, of Ellerton, was elected grand master; ANDREW M. WOLIHIN, Macon, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (125 pp.) is a mosaic, after the Georgia fashion of recent years, the work of W. S. RAMSAY, W. E. MUMFORD, and A. Q. MOODY. The latter tries his prentice hand on Illinois, for 1893, and eighteen other grand lodges with gratifying success.

He reproduces a gem from Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address, another from the mellifluous obituary report of Bro. MCFATRICH, and a couple of stately periods from the oration of Bro. WARVELLE. He also levies contribution on the report of correspondence, and of a case before the grand lodge says:

The committee on jurisprudence decides a case rather novel in its character. John Foster, a non-affiliated Mason, petitioned blank lodge for membership. Two weeks afterwards a ballot was taken, and Foster was declared duly elected to membership in said lodge; and now, the Grand Lodge of Illinois having adopted the report of the committee declares that Foster is not a member of blank lodge, but that he is still unaffiliated, because blank lodge acted upon the petition in less than four weeks, as required by law. Would it not have done as well for the grand lodge to have healed the defect, at the same time giving blank lodge a good scolding, and an admonition not to do so any more?

Probably there did not seem to the committee any way open for the grand lodge to heal the defect, since that body has no power to put a member into a lodge. The lodge, in which the power wholly lies, having bungled its attempt to get him in, nothing remained to be done but to wait his motion to make another trial with that lodge or some other.

IDAHO, 1894.

27TH ANNUAL.

BOISE CITY.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Besides the proceedings of the annual communication, this pamphlet contains also the proceedings of an emergent communication held at Boise City May 23, 1894, to lay the corner-stone of the Idaho Soldiers' Home. The Hon. JOSEPH W. HUSTON, chief justice of Idaho, delivered an eloquent oration.

The representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden THOMAS C. MAUPIN, was present with the diplomatic corps at the annual communication, and during the session his new commission was read and filed, and he was again accredited as such representative.

The grand master (JAMES A. PINNEY) announced the death of CHARLES W. CASE, past deputy grand master, and of THOMAS E. LOGAN, one of the founders of the grand lodge, who had subsequently held several elective and appointive offices, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the widows' and orphans' fund.

He feelingly referred to the protracted illness of Grand Secretary JAMES H. WICKERSHAM, then for upwards of eighteen months confined to his bed. Before the election, the grand lodge placed on record its realization of the sad fact that his working days were over, and by resolution extended to him its grateful acknowledgments for his eminent services, its appreciation of his high character, and its sympathy with him in his affliction.

The grand master submitted four decisions, one of which is of general interest:

Can a brother, or rather is a warden eligible to be elected master, or is it necessary that he should have been warden of the particular lodge, or is the fact that he having been warden of some lodge at some time in the past sufficient?

I replied that none are eligible to the office of master but present and past masters, present and past wardens of this jurisdiction.

We agree on general principles with the disapproving criticism of this decision which the jurisprudence committee base, in part, at least, upon their written law:

Your committee are of the opinion that past masters and past wardens, whether of this or any other jurisdiction, may be elected master of a lodge in this jurisdiction. We think the only restriction with reference to past masters is this: "That only past masters of lodges under this jurisdiction are members of the grand lodge."

The grand master, in referring to the corner-stone laying at Boise City, said that "a most gratifying feature of the occasion was the at-

tendance of Ada Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, of this city, who participated in the exercises."

The chapter on that occasion joined in the procession composed of a Grand Army Post, Woman's Relief Corps, soldiers, and citizens, and furnished the vocal music during the exercises.

The following, introduced by Bro. GEORGE AINSLIE, was referred to a special committee of seven, on whose recommendation it was submitted to the lodges with the request that they instruct their representatives how to vote thereon:

WHEREAS: In 1883 the M.W. Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Idaho, adopted a series of resolutions on Mormonism, based on the statement or assumption, at that time, "that the teachings of Mormonism were opposed to the law of the land, and providing that no person acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Mormon Church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, shall be admitted to any of the privileges of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Idaho," and

WHEREAS: Said church has satisfactorily demonstrated to the civil authorities of the government, both national and state, that the teachings of the so-called Mormon Church, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, are not opposed to the law of the land, but, on the contrary, that the members of such church are a law abiding, loyal, and moral class of people, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That said resolution of the grand lodge be and the same is hereby repealed and set aside; and members of said church possessing the requisite qualifications otherwise, be and they are hereby declared eligible for admission as members of the Masonic Order within this jurisdiction, and to all the privileges of Masonry.

The constraints of the ancient law which were violated when the original resolution was adopted, ought to have secured its repeal without sending the question to the lodges. The law of Masonry has fixed the qualifications requisite for eligibility, and no grand lodge has a right to prescribe less or more.

The grand lodge so amended its by-laws as to make it impossible for an affiliated Mason to join in a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge without having his membership in the chartered lodge suspended during the life of the dispensation, and terminated if the new lodge receives a charter, the wisdom of which, especially in a new country, we are inclined to doubt; thanked the ladies of the Eastern Star for a beautiful and appropriate bouquet "found suspended in the East as a token of fraternal feeling," which shows that the sisters are wise as serpents as well as harmless as doves: ordered the grand treasurer to keep alive the insurance policies of the retiring and disabled grand secretary, and banqueted on the evening of the second day with the lodge, chapter, and commandery of Boise City.

ADELBERT B. CLARK, of Mountain Home, was elected grand master: JONAS W. BROWN, Boise City, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (55 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON. In his report to the grand lodge introducing his review, he gives the conclusions of the Masonic Congress, but unfortunately perpetuates the errors existing in the first copy sent out, as noted by us in the introduction to our report of 1893.

Illinois proceedings for 1893 get three full pages of the limited space at Bro. STEVENSON'S command.

Quoting, under Arkansas, our remark that we considered the establishment of charities on a basis of taxation per capita, by which each brother is required to pay an equal amount without reference to his ability to pay, to be a departure from the true method of Masonic giving; he says:

In Idaho we established an orphan fund of \$20,000.00 on the per capita basis, and we do not agree with Brother R. Our lodges are required to pay in an amount per capita on their members, to be applied to the orphan fund. The members are not assessed; it is the lodge. The members simply pay their dues to the lodge, and out of the receipts the lodge pays its expenses, including dues to the grand lodge. Some of our lodges do not require dues of their members, having sufficient resources to meet all liabilities. If any of our brethren meet with reverses and cannot pay the lodge dues, Idaho Masons never fail, on good cause shown, to remit the unfortunate brother's dues, yet the lodge pays grand lodge dues on that member just the same.

It is quite immaterial to our meaning whether the assessment is avowedly laid on the individual or laid in a lump sum upon the lodge according to the number of its members. His own statement that "the members simply pay their dues to the lodge, and out of the receipts the lodge pays its expenses, including dues to the grand lodge," shows how it works. To so much of the grand lodge dues as goes to the maintenance of a charity, goes a certain percentage of the equal dues paid by every member of the lodge, without regard to the differing financial ability of each. He who can barely save from the necessities of himself and family thus contributes to this charity the same amount in money as the millionaire, and if the dues of others still poorer than the first are remitted he stands equally in the gap with the rich in making up the increased ratio.

In our report for 1893, we spoke of his having confounded us with some one who had been 'led into skeptical utterances not worthy of the man,' and continuing said:

When he has carefully and vainly searched what we have written for something upon which to predicate such a statement about us, we shall be ready to accept his apology.

That he has done some searching is apparent, but as life is short and men who are of much account in this world are generally busy, we could hardly expect him to read all of the thousands of pages of review we have written, and upon which he says we challenge the guild to point out the slightest trace of skepticism. He has no difficulty in proving that we have pointed out that the *law of Masonry does not permit the question of the divine authenticity of the Bible to be mooted*, and that *under that law* the only religious test imposed or permitted is the question of belief in Deity.

But when it comes to finding utterances which indicate our belief upon points which we think cannot properly be discussed or raised in a Masonic paper, it is not quite so plain sailing. This is first evident in the fact that nearly every line of the page and a half which he gives to this subject is given to a superfluous effort to prove that we hold to a view of Masonic law which he does not. But as our view is shared by thousands of Masons, orthodox and heterodox alike from a religious standpoint, his find is not satisfactory to him, and, premising that we had said to Bro. VINCIL 'The only offence alleged is disbelief in the Bible as the Word of God,' he says: "'The *only* offence alleged.' Evidently the good brother regards that as no offence."

Correcting the unintentional error of representing us as then talking to Bro. VINCIL, when we were simply narrating events that occurred in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, to show the essential correctness of our statement of facts, that in the report of the committee on appeals we found two cases of appeal from sentence of expulsion wherein the alleged offence was a disbelief in the inspiration of the Bible, we said (*vide Report 1889, p. 149*):

It is true that in the first case—J. G. LOBAUGH *vs.* Montrose Lodge, No. 408—"non-belief in the existence of Deity" was also alleged, and on it he was convicted by the lodge, but as the report vouches for the following sentiment being in the language of the accused, viz.: "I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things and made unchangeable laws to govern the same," it is evident, if language has any meaning, that there was no foundation for the charge of atheism. In the other case—W. H. STEEN *vs.* Everett Lodge, No. 219—the only offence alleged is "Disbelief in the Bible as the Word of God."

If our good brother will say that the expression which he has taken from its context indicates in the slightest degree our opinion on the question whether the Bible is divinely inspired or not, we will give him a receipt in full for the apology which by the terms of our original proposition we suppose must await further search.

Meanwhile we discount nothing of the pleasure we have found in reading Bro. STEVENSON'S interesting report.

INDIANA, 1895.

74TH ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 28.

The volume under review is adorned with prototype portraits of the retiring grand master (FRANK E. GAVIN) and Grand Secretary WILLIAM H. SMYTHIE.

Current history does not indicate, so far as we can discover, whether the representative of Illinois, W. Bro. BENJAMIN M. WILLOUGHBY, was present.

Near the outset of his able and well-written address, Grand Master GAVIN reports the death of two past deputy grand masters, MAHLON D. MANSON and ELIJAH NEWLAND, aged seventy-seven and eighty-seven respectively. Gen. MANSON had been a soldier of two wars, and Dr. NEWLAND was eminent in civil as well as professional life. Both are shown by the eloquent memorials presented by Past Grand Master THOS. B. LONG, to have been among Indiana's foremost citizens. We have been most forcibly struck with the truth of the reflection to which these deaths lead him, that it is often only through the misty perspective of vain tears that we come to correct our sense of proportion and recognize how great are the figures by whose side we have been walking, and which he thus eloquently expresses:

While the great and the good mingle with us, and join us hand in hand in our fraternal and social ceremonies, we meet them as the members of a common family, we commune with them as brother with brother. The very intimacy that exists between us, like that prevailing in a family bound together by the ties of kindred and of blood, leads us to forget—or at least fail to observe—for the time being, how high they stand in the estimation of the outside world; and only through the mist of our tears over their loss we may see that, in addition to the bereavement our hearts and affections have sustained, there rests upon us also the great burden of the general sorrow—and then our grief becomes less personal and selfish, and, in the sympathy of the world, grows broader and more profound.

Reporting the appointment of some grand representatives leads Grand Master GAVIN to say.

Upon this subject, I may say that while the system has been somewhat criticised, there seems to be no possible harm resulting from it. While it may not be most useful, it is simple and inexpensive, and does in some degree express and represent that good will and fraternal feeling which should continually exist between different grand lodges.

The grand master submitted correspondence between the grand master of Pennsylvania and himself touching the much mooted question of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and as it re-

fects succinctly but strongly the opposing views held both on the questions of law and comity involved, we take the substance of it. Referring to a letter from the Indiana executive to the grand secretary of Pennsylvania, Grand Master HENDERSON, of the latter jurisdiction, says:

I was not aware that a residence of six months in your grand jurisdiction gave one of your lodges the right to act upon a petition for initiation and membership from one who was a rejected applicant in another grand jurisdiction. — — — was twice rejected in a lodge in this jurisdiction in the year 1892, and we are taught here that a Masonic rejection is a rejection everywhere in Freemasonry. That an applicant who has been declared by one lodge to be unworthy of participating in the rights and privileges of the Craft is unworthy of having the same rights and privileges conferred upon him by any other lodge, and furthermore to be made a Mason the applicant must be under the tongue of good Masonic report, which he cannot possibly be while there is a Masonic objection to him.

We also think that it is a violation of that comity that should ever be maintained among grand lodges, to confer the degrees upon a rejected applicant and send him back to claim fellowship with those who rejected him, and expect them to receive him as a brother. No lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania would be guilty of such an action. All rejected material here has an ample opportunity to have an objection removed, as stated in the grand secretary's letter of the 27th ult., to you.

If you have permitted the lodge at — — — in your grand jurisdiction to act on the petition of — — — or intend to grant them such permission, kindly advise me of its action.

Premising that by the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Indiana that body is the highest authority in Ancient Craft Masonry within that state, Grand Master GAVIN replies:

This grand lodge, many years ago, by its General Regulations, fixed the period of residence requisite to entitle a lodge to receive a petition, and also prescribed the limit of time within which one lodge should receive a petition from one who had been rejected by another lodge. Under these rules we have worked and prospered, living at peace with our neighbors in the past as we hope to continue to do in the future. Under them it is the essential province of every lodge to determine, not who will be received as members of other lodges, but whom it may itself be willing to accept.

The doctrine that a rejection by one lodge operates *ipso facto* as a rejection by all, meets with no favor in Indiana. I am by no means satisfied that the rejection of an applicant necessarily signifies, as you would seem to regard it, that the applicant is unworthy to become a Mason. On the contrary, I feel quite sure that many men, honest, upright, and honorable, are rejected simply because they are, for some satisfactory reason, *persona non grata* to some member of the lodge. Be that, however, as it may, and conceding that the rejection implies personal unfitness, we have not in this jurisdiction been taught to consider the doctrine of eternal damnation as holding good in Masonry.

On the contrary, we early learned that there might be both repentance and reformation. Whether there has been such a change in a man's character as will entitle him to admission into a Masonic lodge may, as it seems to me as a general rule, be best determined by those among whom he has lived during the period of his reformation, rather than by those who only knew him in the former days of his unworthiness.

While we concede to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania the right to regulate its own domestic concerns in its own way, we cannot assent to its right to legislate for Indiana, either by direct enactment or judicial construction.

The power of the Grand Lodge of Indiana must be by us regarded as supreme within our borders.

Neither do I think that you can in fairness ask of us to give, as a matter of interstate comity, greater effect to a rejection by a lodge within your jurisdiction than is awarded to our own.

It seems to me that every reasonable requirement of comity and courtesy has been complied with when we give to the rejection by your lodge the same force and effect ascribed to a rejection by one of our own lodges.

I may add that I can see no force in the implied position taken that it is the rejection of the applicant which makes him unworthy rather than the character itself. To my mind the rejection is but declaratory, not creative of his unworthiness.

The committee on foreign correspondence to whom the matter was referred, had the unanimous concurrence of the grand lodge in its report, whose closing and essential portions are as follows:

We offer no suggestion to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the government of its own lodges, but we do deny its right to work perpetual disqualification of material living within the jurisdiction of Indiana. We hold it to be a fundamental principle of Masonic equity that every lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is the conservator of Masonry within its specific jurisdiction, subject only to the rules of the grand lodge under which it holds. We therefore recommend that the action of Grand Master Gavin be approved.

Regarding the status of the brother over whose making the difference has arisen, we declare that he, having been made in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Masons, is a regular Mason; and that his making, being lawfully done where done, is lawful everywhere; and that he, being a regular Mason, is entitled to the recognition and fellowship of the Craft wheresoever he may go.

Illinois has held and still holds that under the law of Masonry the jurisdiction acquired by the rejecting lodge ought to be respected everywhere, and requires that it shall be respected within the territory where its authority is recognized, just the same as it requires that the territorial jurisdiction of its lodges shall be respected. But it holds as of far greater importance a recognition of the principle whose denial would mean Masonic disintegration and chaos, that the

making a man a Mason by a regular lodge, lawfully at labor, confers the Masonic status beyond all question. Hence, while she has protested against the making by lodges in other grand jurisdictions of material residing within her boundaries, she has thought it better to endure the wrong rather than accept either of the remaining alternatives of denying the Masonic character to persons so made in confessedly lawful lodges, or of divesting such lodges of their lawful character, so far as she is concerned, by denouncing as an outlaw the grand lodge under which they hold.

But because Illinois does this it is not an admission that the grand lodge is justifiable which permits its lodges to make Masons of Illinoisans in violation of Illinois law, or to make Masons of those over whom her own lodges have obtained personal jurisdiction by the operation of the same law.

We agree with Indiana that a brother having been made in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Masons is a regular Mason; and that his making being lawfully done where done is lawful everywhere: and we hold that every grand lodge which recognizes the grand lodge of Indiana as a legitimate governing body in Masonry, is estopped from denying him recognition as such if he is so made under its authority. But we hold also that when a man has accepted the conditions of Illinois law whereby the personal jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge is inalienable save by its own action, his status being lawfully fixed where fixed, is lawful everywhere: and that it should be so respected by every grand lodge which recognizes the Grand Lodge of Illinois as a legitimate governing body in Masonry.

Among the decisions of the grand master were the following:

1. The worshipful master of a lodge U. D., does not need the degree of past master.

3. A lodge may receive the petition of one not yet twenty-one, who will arrive at such age before the petition can be voted on.

4. Numerous requests have been received for dispensations to confer degrees upon candidates without a month intervening between the different degrees.

Under our present regulations no further time need intervene than is requisite to enable the candidate to make suitable proficiency. Care should, however, be exercised that he does do this thoroughly.

5. Following the previous holdings of this grand lodge, I decided in several cases that where relief had been extended by the lodge where they reside to members of another lodge, or their widows and orphans, the latter lodge is under no obligation cognizable by the grand lodge to refund the amount unless the expenditure was authorized by it.

The duty to extend Masonic relief pertains primarily to apprehend to the Mason individually and personally, rather than to the members

of a lodge collectively. When the lodges undertake the dispensation of Masonic charity they do so, doubtless, as a matter of convenience to the members. I know of no limitation upon the obligation to render assistance which limits the duty to give it or the right to ask it to members of one's own lodge.

7. Masonic lodge can not turn out and act as escort to some other order burying a Mason.

12. To render one eligible to the office of worshipful master he need not have been warden of that lodge.

14. Public installations may be held outside of the lodge room.

23. It is not consistent with the general plan of Masonry for a lodge to adopt a by-law providing for the payment of stated sums as sick benefits.

25. I was asked if the name "The Masonic Investment Company" might be used in a business venture with my consent. I answered that I could not consent thereto. On further consideration of this question, I am more and more thoroughly convinced that the name "Masonic" or "Masons" should not be applied to any company or corporation organized for any business purpose, whether it be ordinary investment, life or accident insurance, or what you will.

We do not, or at least should not, assume our Masonic character for business purposes, and the name should be by us kept sacredly devoted to the high and noble cause to which we as Free and Accepted Masons apply it.

I do not believe that the fact that those who conduct the business may all be Masons is a sufficient cause for carrying our fraternity name and their fraternity standing into it.

By such a course the fraternity has everything to lose and nothing to gain. Men associate it with the business, and many do not know that there is no connection between the two. So long as these institutions prosper, all is well; but whenever they may, from accident, unforeseen misfortune, or other cause, meet with disaster, then the fraternity must be more or less discredited.

I am strongly of the opinion that some legislation should be directed against this custom.

Touching No. 1, Illinois goes one better and says that neither does the master of a chartered lodge need the alleged degree. No. 3 we have elsewhere seen decided differently, the ruling turning, we presume, upon the verbiage of the regulation respecting age. No. 4 shows that the regulations of Indiana and Illinois on this subject differ only, if at all, in that the latter provides that not more than one degree can be conferred on the candidate on the same day, save by dispensation. Those which follow, down to No. 23, inclusive, would all be recognized as good law in Illinois, but it should be noted that No. 12 manifestly refers to past wardens, and for the benefit of the young student should have so stated. No. 25 involves a subject which has not been specifically passed upon by our grand lodge, and more's

the pity. Our regulations forbid the use of Masonic emblems and devices on business cards or signs, or by way of advertisement, except for legitimate Masonic purposes, and the same prohibition ought long ago to have been extended to the use of the Masonic name. The remarks of Grand Master GAVIN upon this misuse of the name are restrained but none the less strong and in every way commendable.

The grand lodge chartered eleven new lodges, restored one charter, and revoked three; agreed with the grand master that it is no part of the plan of Masonry to take something for nothing, and ordered that fees paid in advance for degrees which for any cause are not taken, must not be declared forfeited; found occasion to remind lodges, as has been done by our own grand lodge, that non-elective officers are to be appointed by the master and not in part by the wardens; appointed three historians to preserve the facts and incidents connected with the lives and times of the pioneer Masons of Indiana; agreed with the jurisprudence committee that there was no authority in the regulations for a system of life membership and that experience shows that the payment of twenty years' dues is not an equitable amount for life membership; took favorable action on the Washington memorial proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado; vigorously denied the correctness of the basic principle of the Wisconsin plan for general Masonic relief, that every lodge should care for its own members wherever they may be, and declined to concur in the plan on the express ground that it is subversive of an ancient landmark.

EDWARD O'ROURKE, of Fort Wayne, was elected grand master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (252 pp.) is again from the trenchant pen of Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS. We say trenchant pen because while he has it under quite complete control in pursuance of the plan on which his report is projected, the controller himself will sometimes get joggled by his own strong mother wit and his philosophical sense of humor. His keen observation, level head, and direct style make his reports instructive and delightful reading. Six pages of pen work and headwork are given to Illinois for 1894. Having been hammered at for twenty-five years, off and on, in this line of business, we ought to be past blushing at his too generous words, but we fear we are not. Last year he called us the "Nestor of Correspondents;" this year we are the "Ajax of the Guild." It is comforting to know that we are still Greek.

Referring to the address of Grand Master GODDARD, he says:

Under date of December 14, 1893, we find the grand master issuing an edict against "certain unauthorized organizations of persons pretending to confer the rites of Freemasonry," and warning all lodges and brethren of the jurisdiction, "especially those in Chicago," against

them. This is supposed to mean Hiram Lodge, No. 120, and its adherents, which lodge was established by the Grand Lodge of Spain, to have its home and do work in Chicago, within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. This being a violation of the American principle of grand lodge sovereignty, is regarded as a Masonic crime, and Section 2, Article X, of Illinois Constitution, declares such a lodge and its adherents to be clandestine, and intercourse with or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited. This matter is noticed more fully under the head of Indian Territory.

In his review of Indian Territory, referring to Grand Master HARDY, he says:

He granted many special dispensations, and among them we find the following unique case. On May 2, 1894, he granted a special dispensation to Solomon Lodge No. 32, to receive the petition of Joseph Jacobs, and, if acted on favorably by said lodge, to confer the three degrees upon him at the same session. Now, Joseph Jacob was made a Mason in a lodge in Madrid, Spain, in 1877—the lodge being then regular, and subsequently becoming one of the constituent lodges forming the Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain. He was a regular contributing member of his lodge, paying dues therein until he dimitted, at a period not given. In 1893 he affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 120, in Chicago, Illinois. Soon thereafter he became a resident of Indian Territory, visited McAllister Lodge No. 9, and Solomon Lodge No. 32; was present at and assisted in conferring all the degrees in those lodges. In all this he acted in perfectly good faith, believing himself to be a regular and well qualified Mason, and proving himself such to the satisfaction of the brethren of the lodges visited. But it was learned that Hiram Lodge No. 120, in Chicago, was a "clandestine" lodge, having been declared such by the grand lodge of Illinois, because its charter was from the Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain, to do work and have its home in Chicago, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Being a member of a clandestine lodge, Bro. Jacobs was held to be a clandestine Mason, and being a lover of the Craft, he desired to square himself; the dispensation was to authorize Solomon Lodge to "heal" him, by entering, passing, and raising him. Such a procedure would do the work effectually; but was it necessary? And furthermore, was Bro. Jacobs a clandestine Mason? And again, if clandestine, could he be healed?" We will not presume to dogmatize on these questions, nor presume to answer them finally until we hear from Bro. Robbins, of Illinois. Nevertheless we have a few ideas relative thereto.

First. It is an axiom accepted by all Masonic jurists, that whosoever is regularly made a Mason, in a regular lodge of Masons, is a regular Mason. Now, is the Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain, regular? If it is, then its subordinate lodge in Madrid is regular; and, Bro. Jacobs being regularly made therein, was a regular Mason. The Grand Symbolic Lodge confines its jurisdiction to the three symbolic degrees, and we have had Masonic communication with members of its subordinate lodges, and found their Masonry the same as ours. The Grand Lodge of Spain is not in fraternal intercourse with our own grand lodge, nor do we know of it being in fraternal correspondence with any grand lodge in America; but it is in fraternal relation with continental grand lodges, which hold fraternal intercourse with American grand lodges. A chain is made up of individual links, and in this manner is the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, and every

other Grand Lodge of America, linked with the Grand lodge of Spain. Besides this, Spain being regularly organized by a convention of constituent lodges, whose regularity is not disputed, assumed jurisdiction over unoccupied territory, and is regular in its formation. Confining itself to the ancient craft degrees, being regular in its system, its constituent lodges, including the lodge at Madrid, are regular. Hence, Bro. Jacobs, being regular made in a regular lodge, was a regular Mason. It is a principle held by all good Masonic jurists, that a Mason can not be deprived of his Masonic rights without established fault, and by due process of law. No fault is charged against Bro. Jacobs, nor is it hinted that he acted unmasonically in anything. His whole offence was in unwittingly and innocently affiliating with an irregular lodge.

The chief difference between our brother's logical "one-hoss shay" and the deacon's masterpiece is that the deacon took care at the outset that his material was all sound, indeed the soundest of its kind. There are some minor points, such as the question whether a Mason can be a member, innocently or not, of a clandestine lodge without being for all purposes except abstract theorizing a clandestine Mason, and whether, even if he had been dimitted from a regular lodge, his confession that he had lost his dimit by placing it in a clandestine lodge would not be the best evidence of his clandestine character. Of course there could be no question of the clandestine character of a lodge planted in Illinois by any other grand lodge—even as regular a body as the grand lodge of Indiana—because it is conceded that the only source of Masonic authority in this state is the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and a lodge held without authority is clandestine in the most obvious sense of the word. To say that it is not hinted that Bro. JACOBS acted unmasonically in anything is not warranted by the conceded fact that his intentions may have been all right. To confess one's self a member of a clandestine lodge is *prima facie* evidence of unmasonic conduct, if it is conceded that the party so confessing was ever a regular Mason.

But, to borrow Bro. COMMONS' Latin, "*recensus a nos moutons*," or, if not to our muttens, to our one-hoss shay. Bro. COMMONS assumes that the "Grand Lodge of Spain" is regular because it was organized by a convention of regular lodges. Will he tell us where the constituent lodges which formed the Spanish "grand lodge" got their charters? Did they get them of a grand lodge of Odd-Fellows, a grand encampment or grand commandery of Knights Templars, an imperial council of the Mystic Shrine, a supreme council of the Holy Empire? In short, did they get them from the only body that ever had or ever could acquire the right to charter a lodge of Master Masons—a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons? Illinois has more than once made the inquiry, and so far has been unable to find an alleged lodge in Spain whose parentage did not entitle it to wear the bars sinister on its escutcheon. If the parent lodges are bastard it is idle to talk of their forming a grand lodge properly recognizable as a legitimate governing body in Masonry. The taint runs through the whole brood.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1894.

20TH ANNUAL.

RUSH SPRINGS.

AUGUST 14.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, was present and on duty in the southeast.

The grand master, (ANDREW HARDY,) voiced the thankfulness of the grand lodge that no member had died during the year. Of the condition of Masonry he says:

Our holy and ancient order is growing in the Indian Territory as it has never grown before. The strong arm of brotherly love and fraternal feeling is reaching out in every part of the territory, grasping alike the hand of the pale face and the red man. As we cross over the hills of our eastern border we behold the humble home of the brother Mason nestling behind the rock-crowned cliffs, or over to the prairies of our western border, we again find the homes of our brethren, dotted here and there amid the beautiful villages, towns, and cities of a populous and prosperous people.

In the following, relative to a dispensation authorizing a lodge to receive the petition of an applicant, and, if he was elected, to confer the three degrees upon him at the same session, it will be noted that the grand master took the proper view of the alleged lodges in Chicago and Madrid, holding them both clandestine.

On May 2, 1894, I granted a special dispensation to Solomon Lodge, No. 32, to receive the petition of Joseph Jacobs, and, if acted upon favorably by said Lodge, to confer the three degrees upon him at the same session.

We discuss this case under Indiana.

He reported having directed a lodge to prefer charges against a brother who, having been elected master of a lodge, refused to be installed, the charge being insubordination. He also suspended from office a master who had been impeached for drunkenness. In the latter case the committee on law and usage approved his action and the offender was disqualified from holding any office for a year. In the former case, however, the committee found that the alleged insubordination amounted simply to a declination to serve for the double reason of incompetency and ill health, and were sustained in the following:

While we recognize the principle that no Mason shall shirk any responsibility put upon him, yet we know of no Masonic law or usage that compels a Mason to accept an office under such circumstances, and as the lodge, under the direction of the grand master, preferred charges against Brother Armstrong, and a committee having investigated said charges and reported to the lodge they could find no evi-

dence to sustain the charges, we recommend that the report of the lodge committee be sustained by this grand lodge and Brother Armstrong exonerated from all blame.

In the report of the same committee we find the following, touching a communication from Savanna Lodge:

This lodge sends a preamble and resolutions to the grand lodge protesting against what they style the practice of canvassing or electioneering for office at the grand lodge. We are satisfied that no such condition exists at the grand lodge, and the brethren of Savanna Lodge have been misinformed, and we feel sure that if any brother shall attempt such a thing or resort to the use of any improper influence to secure election to an office in the grand lodge, his actions would meet the condemnation they deserve and he would have as his reward that ignominious defeat of his aspirations that such conduct merits.

We heartily congratulate the grand lodge that they are able to properly size up, at long range, the serpent which has happily thus far, been unable to penetrate this aboriginal Eden.

The grand lodge found itself in good financial condition; granted eleven charters to new lodges and continued one under dispensation; ordered seventy-five per cent of its surplus funds set apart for the next five years and placed to the credit of the widows' and orphans' home fund, and directed a committee to prospect for a location and suggest plans for a home; sent the Mississippi "Uniform Rules" to the committee on law and usage, who will probably consider them during the recess and report next year; and after several spirited ballots, settled upon Atoka as its next place of meeting.

JOHN COYLE, of Bailey, was elected grand Master; JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (100 pp.) is again the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOSEPH S. MURROW, and betokens the growing strength of his practiced hand. Illinois for 1893 finds a place in his review, and is carefully noticed.

He confesses that he read the sub-heading, "Introduction of R. W. GEORGE W. HILL, of Indian Territory," twice before he "caught on," and says:

George is a very good name, but it is no better than Robert. Our distinguished frater and grand orator, R. W. Robert W. Hill, was introduced by our grand representative, R. W. Bro. Charles H. Patton, and made a pleasant address to the grand lodge.

The fact that GEORGE W. HILL is a well known member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, probably affords a clue to mental process by which our grand secretary gave the distinguished visitor a new name.

We do not find Bro. HILL'S name in the proceedings under review, and wonder if Indian Territory has lost so accomplished a Mason by removal.

When he wrote the following he did not know that we had received the proceedings of their communication of February, 1893, and had therefore read Bro. HILL'S reply to our criticism touching the formation of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma:

He says our proceedings touching the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma furnish a novelty. It is true that the lodges in an unoccupied autonomous territory have a right to erect themselves into a grand lodge, but it was a question whether Oklahoma was masonically unoccupied territory. It originally belonged to Indian Territory, and the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory had not withdrawn her acknowledged title to that whole country. Besides, the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was not sure that even a majority of the lodges in Oklahoma desired a separate organization, several of them had declared against it. The grand master of Indian Territory was instructed, therefore, to go into Oklahoma, call a convention of the lodges and know from them if they desired a separate organization, and, if so, to aid them in the organization of the new grand lodge.

Considering the reverence in which HOYLE'S maxims are held in new countries, perhaps it is not strange that the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, being in doubt, played trumps. Our only interest in the game was to see that a new departure in the formation of a grand lodge should not, unprotested, be cited as a precedent.

IOWA, 1895.

52ND ANNUAL.

MARSHALLTOWN.

JUNE 4.

A speaking half-tone cut of Grand Master FELLOWS graces the fly leaf of the Iowa "Annals."

In an introduction the editor of the annals, Grand Secretary PARVIN, reads those who by the active or passive voice prevented the printing of the proceedings incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' monument in the capitol grounds at Des Moines, a sharp lecture, in which he upbraids them also for neglecting to take action relative to the continuation of an interesting feature of the Iowa proceedings, viz.: statistics, biographical and historical sketches, and memorial tablets. These had heretofore been inserted as a labor of love by the grand secretary, but as the grand lodge took no action on his notification that they would be con-

tinued or discontinued as that body should indicate its pleasure, they are discontinued and the Iowa volume is shorn of some of its most attractive accustomed features.

The grand master (LIBERTY E. FELLOWS) explains the non-publication of the exercises at the semi-centennial celebration held on the evening of the first day of the annual communication of 1894, by the fact that the increased appropriation for printing designed to secure their publication had proved to be insufficient, and it was deemed better to defer their publication indefinitely than to publish an abbreviated cheap edition not in keeping with the publications of the grand lodge.

The grand master in reporting the laying of the corner-stone of the monument at Des Moines, above referred to, says the day was a proud one for Iowa, and one that should be marked with a white stone in the history of Iowa Masonry.

He reported that in compliance with the request embodied in the resolution asking the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons to make eligibility to attain or retain membership in a chapter contingent upon membership and good standing in the lodge, he had addressed the Royal Arch executive and received assurance that the subject would receive careful consideration, and the grand lodge be given due respect in his coming address.

This must have been reassuring to the grand lodge, which, since its departure towards grand orientism must at times have been puzzled to know "where it was at." The grand master evidently thinking that two of a kind was better than one, went still further and addressed also the chief of the Iowa Knights Templars, and received similar assurance of the distinguished consideration of that functionary.

One year ago the grand lodge definitely abandoned all thought of establishing a Masonic Home, and adopted the principle of a grand charity fund managed by a board of trustees. Of this the grand master says:

One year ago our grand lodge took a new departure, and adopted a new method of distributing Masonic aid. This was no hasty action, but was taken after most careful investigation of the subject by an able committee, and was the deliberate judgment of the grand lodge. One year's experience, under the careful management of the board of trustees of the grand charity fund, I believe has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the action taken.

And the trustees in concluding their report, say:

In conclusion we beg to congratulate the grand lodge upon the wisdom displayed in the adoption of the present method of dispensing its charity, which, in our judgment, will prove to be less burdensome upon the Craft than the establishment and maintenance of a Masonic

Home, and at the same time afford the necessary relief to worthy objects of Masonic charity at a much less expense to the grand lodge than the bare cost of maintaining such a home.

The report of the grand secretary (Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN) contains the following under the title "Mexican Masonry."

During the winter the grand secretary, with a view of carrying and leaving in a foreign country the grippe, with which he was again attacked, and for other reasons, visited our neighboring republic and its capital city, Mexico, where he spent some weeks. During these visits to the national capital and the capitals of several of the states, he took special pains to visit grand and subordinate lodges and also the Supreme Council, by which the earlier lodges had been chartered. He was everywhere received with distinguished courtesy, by President Diaz, who is at the head of both the Supreme Council and of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and by his subordinate officers.

It had been the purpose of the grand secretary to present to the grand lodge a report containing the results of his investigation into the past history and the present status of Mexican Masonry, but for good and sufficient reasons he has not been able to do this.

The "Gran Dieta Symbolica" being the Grand Lodge of Masons of Mexico, which is a national organization like that of our own general grand chapter and grand encampment of Knights Templar, has been recognized by some three or more of the American grand lodges, notably Texas and New York, and is seeking recognition from others. The members of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, as also of other American grand lodges, are, we are well convinced, quite ignorant of the whole subject of Mexican Masonry, and the brother who shall enlighten them upon this subject from actual observation and knowledge will do a good work and confer a blessing upon Masonry. There were many things that we saw much to be commended, others very censurable and cannot meet the approval of American Masons, but we are not disposed, at this time, to enter upon the discussion of this subject.

The grand lodge had under consideration the memorial of one J. G. GRAVES, who was one of the brethren declared expelled by Grand Master GAMBLE, at the annual communication of 1891, under the forms of chapter 37 of the Iowa code, but really in violation of the provisions of that shameless statute. The information on which he was suspended and afterwards expelled by the grand master, was lodged against J. G. GRAVES, and the accusation of unmasonic conduct is against the same "a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 25," while the specification (holding membership in one of the Cerneau bodies) runs against "the said brother (E. E. SMITH), etc."

The memorialist sets forth that he never bore the name of E. E. SMITH, nor was ever known by that name; that he was not at the time the information was filed and had not been for many years a member of Crescent Lodge No. 25, but had been a member of Mt. Hermon Lodge No. 263, from its organization, being one of its charter mem-

bers; that without any accusation of a Masonic offence ever having been made in lodge No. 263, of which he was well known to be a member, but upon the accusation made against "one supposed E. E. SMITH, a member of lodge No. 25," the grand master had declared him expelled, and continues:

Your memorialist further recites and relates that the lodge No. 263, of which your memorialist has long been, and as he truly believes is now justly a member, has acted upon the irregular, illegal, and wrongful act of the grand master, and has debarred your memorialist from his rights as a Master Mason and member of said lodge.

Wherefore your memorialist, asserting his love and veneration for true Masonry, and asserting that "Though thou smite me, still will I cleave unto thee," prays that this great and grievous wrong to the good name of your memorialist and to the honor and welfare of his family may be righted by your grand body, and that he may be declared to be what his own conscience asserts him to be, a true and faithful brother among you.

The committee on appeals and grievances reported that the records of the grand lodge showed that the memorialist was expelled at the communication of June, 1891, and say:

The grand lodge then determined that such expulsion was regular, and after due notice and trial.

Your committee knew nothing of one E. E. Smith, referred to in the memorial, but only knew from the records of this grand lodge that J. G. Graves was expelled as herein referred to.

We know of no course or recommendation this committee could make that would relieve this condition, and recommend this memorial to be laid on the table indefinitely.

We presume the inability of the grand lodge to relieve any condition it has itself imposed must spring from "Chapter 37," as we know of no other statute possessing such a confessedly paralyzing effect on the power which enacted it. It is some time, however, since we have seen it, and we may be hasty in our inference. We do not wish to give an erroneous impression and so we venture to inquire whether those expelled for the baser crimes are, like this offender, hopelessly fixed in an eternal state, or whether it is only those who offend against the ruling dynasty of the Holy Empire who suffer the doom of the finally penitent.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges: received with the honors of Masonry a venerable brother who had just reached his fiftieth anniversary as a Mason: was entertained at a public reception given under the auspices of the local Craft in honor of its return to Marshalltown after an absence of thirty years: exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of New York then in session: decided to give further trial to its confessedly unpopular law respecting dimission, the jurisprudence committee being of the opinion that

the opposition to it was waning: decided in answer to a question, that the Craft should be at labor and not at refreshment when laying a corner-stone or burying the dead, and also that in determining lodge jurisdiction, measurements should be made from the lodge building and not by corporate lines, and selected Boone for its next place of meeting.

The "annals" contain memorial tablets to EMMA MIDDLETON PARVIN, wife of Deputy Grand Secretary NEWTON R. PARVIN, and CYRUS W. EATON, of Cedar Rapids. Mrs. PARVIN had through her sunny nature found a place in the hearts of the Craftsmen with whom she had come in contact year after year by accompanying her husband to the place of meeting. Bro. EATON held no official Masonic position, but won recognition by his interest in and his benefactions to the library.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BALL, of Iowa City, was elected grand master; THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (139 pp.), the third from the same hand, is by Bro. J. C. W. COXE, and is marked by the same elegance of style, unflinching courtesy, and discriminating judgment that have characterized his previous reports. A full index greatly enhances its value.

In his brief introduction he thus tenderly refers to the year's breaks in the reportorial ranks:

The shadows deepen as we write. In closing our report last year we said: "The past year has witnessed sad breaks in the ranks of the reportorial corps; we turn to the future with many forebodings as we tread the shadows where so lately the light fell and cheered." The foreboding was but too sadly true. Wheeler, Vehslage, Vaux—these have entered within the veil. We had met neither of them: we had learned to love each of them. The heart outran both eye and tongue in recognition and greeting. We had been kindly welcomed by them all; the memory of their gracious words will kindle a glow in the heart for many a day; while a keen sense of personal bereavement gives us kinship with all their brethren who mourn their loss.

Bro. COXE gives over five pages to a comprehensive review of Illinois for 1894. He greets with "well done, good and faithful servant" the refusal of Grand Master GODDARD to grant dispensations to permit the advancement of Entered Apprentices incapable of learning the work well enough to pass a satisfactory examination, an act which has called forth generably favorable comment. Under Alabama we have given our reasons for holding that such a rule cannot be made of universal application.

He notes the acceptance by the grand master, with appropriate remarks, of a floral offering from the grand chapter Order of Eastern

Star, and asks: "Will some brother from Ohio kindly look after this informal recognition of Androgynous Masonry?" We presume he would willingly broaden the scope of the inquiry so as to look after a like recognition of the Chicago board of trade, whose invitation to visit that body was also formally accepted with thanks. Of the annual oration he says:

Right Worshipful John C. Black, grand orator, gave an excellent oration on "Masonry's Part in Establishing Liberty and Order." It would be ungracious to point out some flies in the ointment, the fragrance of the compound so delightfully fills the air. The oration is vigorous in thought and sinewy in expression. The picture of anarchy is vivid and powerful: that of law in majestic contrast.

He outlines very briefly the matter in dispute between Bluff City Lodge No. 71, of Iowa, and Rock River Lodge No. 612, of Illinois, quotes a paragraph relative thereto from the report of the committee on jurisprudence, and says:

To our plain thinking there is but one honorable way of settlement, and that the committee should have recommended, viz.: the payment of the claim presented by Bluff City Lodge. The implied censure on this lodge for not seeking further instructions after the death of the brother appears to us to come with ill-grace under the circumstances. If the master of No. 71 erred, it was on the side of mercy, whose quality "is not strained;" while we think that the master of No. 612 erred in not satisfying himself, by careful and reasonable inquiry, that all expenses *incurred by authority of his telegram* had been paid. The record is in nowise creditable to No. 612, and the report of the committee on jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Illinois thereon is a conspicuous illustration of "how not to do it."

If our brother had been present, as we happened accidentally to be, when this matter was under consideration by our jurisprudence committee, he would doubtless have had a clearer appreciation of the considerations which convinced the committee that it was not best to terminate the case by a positive decision at that time, and which led them to continue their report from the point where he ends the quotation upon which he predicates a degree of implied censure upon the Iowa lodge, as follows:

It is not an agreeable duty to give a definite opinion on delicate matters of this character, especially where two lodges are each doing commendable duty in the domain of a true fraternity, the one recognizing the ties of brotherhood and promptly saying, "Take care of him:" the other responding to the call, acting as almoner, and rendering personal service to the sick and deceased brother and the bereaved widow and orphans. In such case, there should be no questions to refer: they should be decided if possible by those immediately interested within the sacred precincts of the lodges. Everything indicates that the Master of Bluff City Lodge acted in good faith, as did the Master of Rock River Lodge. If there appeared to your committee the semblance of imposition on the part of the parties interested, or if either one had committed a wrong, your committee would be prompt to censure it, but it believes both lodges have intended to act within

the scope of their understanding of Masonic right, justice, and equity. Your committee feel that no opinion to pay or not to pay the claim is needed from this grand lodge to induce two bodies of intelligent men to do justice one to the other under the divine injunction of "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." With these views and the comparatively trifling amount at issue, your committee feels constrained to report the case back without recommendation, suggesting that the grand master be requested to make an effort to settle the matter amicably.

He gives generous space to the Illinois report on correspondence, and even when taking us sharply to task, does so generally in excellent spirit, but the use of the word "sneer" in the following is unwarranted:

We are not called upon to defend the New York committee, either as regards its *personnel* or its work; but we do protest against innuendo as a substitute for argument, and against conjecture in place of ascertained fact. The above allusion to the chairman of the committee is a discourteous reflection upon the six honored brethren associated with him, implying as it does that they were the mere puppets of his will: while the sneer at his personal integrity as a man and a Mason conveyed by the reference to his official position in another body is unworthy the dignity, candor, and research which mark the preceding part of the discussion.

The innuendo that we had substituted innuendo for argument compels us to give space to the paragraph in the introduction to our report, from which Bro. COXE quotes. In criticizing the report of the jurisprudence committee of New York, by the adoption of which that grand lodge recognized the Mexican hybrid, we said:

The nearly identical language of the reports of the Missouri, Texas, and New York committees, indicate the extent of the investigation made by the latter, while the absence of reference to those portions of the Missouri report adverse to the claim of established regularity on the part of the gran dieta, emphasize an apparent disinclination to find anything that would forbid a recommendation for recognition. Whether accidental or designed, the contrast in the attitude of New York towards grand lodges whose constituent lodges are known to be composed of lawful Free and Accepted Masons, and the regularity of whose organization is conceded, and so-called grand lodges of Scottish Rite parentage, whose constituents of questionable legitimacy rest under the added suspicion of disregarding the conceded landmarks of the institution, is too striking to escape notice. The former are kept knocking for admission for years upon the plea of courtesy towards parent bodies: while the latter, with less scrutiny than would be given to a visitor to a lodge, are admitted with little delay. It is inevitable, under such circumstances, that the composition of the committee should attract attention: and in view of the widespread feeling that an active propaganda exists which loses no opportunity to further the pretension of some of the imperialists that Scottish Rite "Masonry" has, under certain conditions, the same right to establish symbolic lodges as the Masonry from whose original plan it is a dissenter, and that the lodges it so establishes can form grand lodges recognizable as governing bodies of Free and Accepted Ma-

sonry, it is an unfortunate coincidence that the chairman of the New York committee, and presumably the author of its whitewashing report, is the grand secretary general of the Holy Empire.

If the printer—in this the only portion of our introduction whereof the proof was not seen by us—had not substituted a period for a comma after the words “Free and Accepted Masonry,” thus making the words quoted by Bro. COXE form a complete sentence, he might have seen that what he calls innuendo was but a part of a perfectly legitimate form of argument, although it might not relieve the whole of being in his judgment *infru dig.* For the rest of his criticism we do not agree that our reference to the chairman of the committee implies that the other members of the committee were the mere puppets of his will, nor do we think it will so strike others whose experience in committee work has taught them the natural and proper weight which attaches to one’s opinions whose position presupposes opportunities for special knowledge of a subject under consideration.

However that may be, the contrast in the attitude of the Grand Lodge of New York towards the two classes of applicants for recognition remains so apparent that no one attempts to deny it, and when it is emphasized by an act which, considering the standing of that body, is more threatening to the integrity of Free and Accepted Masonry than any other event of the period ushered in by the Massachusetts departure, we cannot square it with the duty imposed upon us by our primary irrevocable engagements either to shut our eyes or our lips, or to meet the impending danger with a rose water spray.

Bro. COXE defends and claims the paternity of the Iowa legislation making a distinction in the meaning of the words unaffiliate and non-affiliate, whose wisdom we questioned on the ground that they were in general use and would so continue as interconvertible terms. He says:

We concede that the words have been heretofore loosely used as convertible; we know that much confusion has resulted therefrom; and this is the first legislative attempt, so far as we know, to make a distinction between the status of one who has severed his lodge membership voluntarily and under no disability or reproach, and one whose membership has been terminated by suspension or expulsion.

This is the first legislative attempt so far as we know, not to make a distinction between the status of one who ceases to be affiliated of his own volition and of one who has lost his membership through disciplinary proceedings—for the legislation of all grand lodges recognizes that distinction—but to make either of the terms unaffiliated or non-affiliated cover the status entailed by suspension or expulsion, a status clearly and sufficiently indicated by the terms suspended Mason and expelled Mason. The other terms are in such general use as synonyms that it seems to us any attempt to give them an opposing significance can result only in confusion.

Of another matter noticed by us, he says:

The "Cypher Key" question calls forth from him extended comment. He says that these keys "abound in Iowa." Whence he derived his information is to us a mystery; but we can assure him from a somewhat extended and careful observation that the "zymotic debauchery" is not less extensive in Illinois than in Iowa. He finds the producing cause of this "disease" in the fact that our "grand lodge ostentatiously(?) recognizes as a co-ordinate(?) governing power in Masonry(!)" the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, of the southern jurisdiction, which furnishes to its subordinates printed rituals, and says that "from this center of infection the disease has gradually spread * * * to at least five American grand lodges." We pass the erroneous statements in the first quotation above given, which we have challenged by a query(?), to note that of the five American grand lodges which furnish cyphers to their subordinates *but one* is within the jurisdiction of the supreme council named, *the other four* being within the territory of the supreme council of the northern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite, *to which Brother Robbins himself gives allegiance.* Why this unfair discrimination and arraignment should be made we do not care to surmise.

Passing with a simple astonisher(!) the temerity which peppers one of our well-considered statements with interrogation points, we are reminded by the mystery enveloping the source whence the information was derived which led us to say, "It is no wonder that they abound in Iowa." of the puzzled Irishman with his bag: "Teddy, my boy, if you will tell me how many chazes there is in the bag I'll give ye the howl five." "Five, to be shure." "Augh! Bad luck to the man that towld ye."

The record of the report of the committee and the discussion over it were before us.

We will not enter on a pot and kettle discussion with our brother as to relative extent to which the "zymotic debauchery" has affected the two jurisdictions. Noting the unimportant error that two instead of one of the five jurisdictions wherein cyphers are permitted by the grand lodges, as reported by Bro. PARVIN, are within the territory of the southern supreme council, we only desire to say that there is nothing occult behind what he calls our unfair discrimination and arraignment. We cited the constitution of the southern supreme council in illustration because it was very much in evidence. We do not know that the supreme council which has sway in this "valley" is not also in the business, but we have not heard, thus far, that it advertised such books in its constitution.

There is one matter in which Bro. COXE has either misread or misapprehended us. We would be the last to suggest that he had "shown the white feather."

There was only one particular in which we said his argument was an abandonment of the original ground, and that was where cited

offences committed after legislation which we criticized, as having determined the grand lodge to stand by that legislation, when he had previously brought forward the same facts to justify the original enactment of that legislation. It was this alone that we referred to as *ex post facto* justification, involving, of course, an abandonment of the original ground. Meanwhile we are glad nothing has happened to prevent his extending to us the right hand of fellowship as a High Riter and a licensed sojourner in the Holy Empire, and to reciprocate from the dizzy height of the thirty-second degree his words of greeting and parting—"Let us have peace."

KANSAS, 1895.

39 ANNUAL.

TOPEKA.

FEBRUARY 20.

The report of the committee on credentials does not show the presence of the representative of Illinois (M. M. MILLER), but his name appears in the list of past grand masters present, and he participated actively in the business of the communication.

The grand master (GEORGE W. CLARK) announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master DWIGHT BYINGTON, aged sixty-three, and FRITZ MAJERS, grand tiler, who had served at the outer door for twenty-eight years, aged sixty-six. Portraits of these brethren adorn the volume. Dead also were Past Grand Senior Warden JOHN L. PHILBRICK, Past Master FRANK DRUMMOND, and CHARLES B. HAMBLE and CHARLES M. CASE, present masters.

The grand master reported eight decisions: we copy two:

1. A certificate under the seal of a lodge, attested by its secretary, that the person therein named is a member of such lodge in good standing, is not of itself sufficient evidence of the fact as to warrant a brother in imparting to him instructions in the esoteric work.

4. Where a request is made by one lodge to another for the latter to confer one or more degrees on one who has been elected in the former lodge to receive the degrees, the applicant for advancement must regularly petition therefor, and his petition must pursue the same course as that of an original petitioner, be referred to a committee for investigation, and the applicant must be elected by a unanimous vote before he can be advanced in that lodge.

We know of no one who would be likely to question the correctness of No. 1, unless it be Bro. WAIT, of New Hampshire, and perhaps he

would not. No. 4, like the other decisions, was approved by the jurisprudence committee and grand lodge. If we understand it rightly, then the brother on being raised would be a member of the lodge which requested the work done. Not proposing to become a member of the lodge doing the work, we see no reason why it should elect him.

A request from the grand master of Nebraska that Grand Master CLARK should consent to the waiver of jurisdiction by a Kansas lodge over a resident of its territory in favor of a Nebraska lodge, disclosed the existence of a condition and a theory. The grand master of Kansas seemed to think that the failure of negotiations some years previously, having in view the establishment of inter-state jurisdiction over residents on the border, had, in view of the report of the jurisprudence committee that the grand lodge could not act independently—but only in a convention of grand lodges—tied the hands of Kansas so far as grand lodge action was concerned, and that a subsequent approved decision that a lodge could not waive jurisdiction over an eligible resident of its territory, unless he had been accepted as a petitioner for the degrees or for advancement, had tied up the lodge.

Notwithstanding the apparent confirmation of the grand master's theory by the jurisprudence committee, for they approved his action without comment, it seems to us that the grand master misapprehended some things. We cannot understand how the failure to establish inter-state jurisdiction on the Kansas borders could be interpreted as throwing any obstacle in the way of waiver, because if it had been successful it would simply have permitted dwellers on the border who were nearer some lodge in a neighboring state than to the nearest Kansas lodge, to apply for the degrees in the former without the waiver which it was the natural province of the latter to give or to withhold. The other point made by the grand master, that an approved decision denies to a lodge the power to waive jurisdiction over any one who has not first been accepted by it as a petitioner, of course rests on some local regulation, as it has no basis in general usage.

Last year the project for a Masonic Home was in high favor and an extra dollar was added to the annual per capita dues for it benefit. This year the official board of the home reported having received proposals from places desiring its location, and contemplated locating it prior to April 1, 1895. The action at this session would indicate that some of the Kansas brethren had profited by the exhaustive report of Bro. BALL, of Iowa, on the relative economy of the home system and the grand charity fund system, as all the previous legislation was upset and the grand lodge brought to the right about. The friction over the non-payment of the extra dollar assessed for the home the preceding year, by some of the lodges, leading to their being denied representation in grand lodge, doubtless contributed some-

thing to this change of front, but it is fair to presume that it was mainly due to the conviction that the Home system of charity was not economical for any but the largest jurisdictions, if it is even for them. The resolution rescinding the action by which the funds accruing from the extra assessment and ordered to be paid to the Kansas Masonic Home, and transferring this and all available surplus to the grand charity fund, was brought in by Bro. CHARLES J. WEBB, chairman of the finance committee. It prevailed by a vote of 562 ayes to 268 noes. The per capita dues were reduced from one dollar and fifty cents to fifty cents.

The grand lodge granted charters for seven new lodges; listened to an eloquent address by the grand orator; gave the Masonic Mutual Benefit society its customary free notice and quasi endorsement; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma and let the question of recognizing the Mexican hermaphrodite known as the *Gran Dieta Symbolica*, go over for another year; authorized the grand secretary to make a complete registry of the jurisdiction, he to be the judge as to the best plan; instructed the grand master to change the name in a case remanded by the committee on appeals; declined to make the changes suggested by the Mississippi "Uniform Rules," and sent the Wisconsin proposition relative to relief to a special committee, to report next year; hobnobbed with the local Craft on the evening of the first day of the session and enjoyed a concordant reception with the ladies of the Eastern Star on the evening of the last day; presented the retiring grand master with the apron worn by him while in office, and decided to meet at Wichita next year.

JAMES H. MCCALL, of Wichita, was elected grand master; ALBERT T. WILSON, Topeka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (213 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER, our resident ambassador at the Kansas capital. This means instruction for the Craft, no snoring in the guild, and a literary reputation for Kansas.

In his review of Illinois for 1894 Bro. MILLER points his reference to Grand Master GODDARD'S wonderful faculty of saying the right thing at the right time, by a quotation from his address at the laying of the corner-stone of the exposition building at the Illinois State Fair grounds, and quoting from the oration of Bro. JOHN C. BLACK, says:

We trust that every one who can obtain access to the Illinois Proceedings for 1894 will read it. We feel as if we would like to publish it entire. We remember feeling the same way about Bro. Warvelle's oration. We wanted to copy the latter's beautiful opening to his report on necrology this year, but there are bounds about us we cannot pass, and while we vainly regret, we wonder that with its millions of Masons, enough interest cannot be aroused to create a Ma-

sonic publication in the United States, which could afford to publish these gems of Masonic thought and literature in such form and shape that they might be read by Masons generally now, and preserved for those who will come after us.

He devotes several pages of comment, critical and otherwise, to the Illinois report on correspondence and its author, which shows a wide range of reading. He is able to assure us in a direct way that the provision of the constitution of the southern supreme council requiring its subordinate bodies to have certain books of printed ritual has fallen into innocuous disuetude, and incidentally he discloses the Kansas view that throwing a cocktail in hand into the grate instead of drinking it is a senseless act. His observation that we have been having a tilt with windmills is of interest because a man is often as poor a judge of the real strength of his antagonist as he notoriously is of his own picture. They may be windmills, but it would not do for us to call them so.

Bro. MILLER says we thresh over the old straw of Bro. CHISM'S statements respecting the alleged Masonry of the Mexican *gran dieta*, but if he will look at the matter again he will find that some of the straw was tolerably fresh—the contribution of Bro. GOULD to the discussion being absolutely new. It failed, however, to arrest his attention, a fact not to be complained of, but to be noted as cumulative evidence that the Craft has ceased to be surprised at any performance by a body of Scottish Rite parentage.

Bro. MILLER pays a high tribute to the lamented CONNOR and publishes this incident from his own experience.

A Masonic body that makes the United States flag a necessary part of its furniture, once gave a banquet at which Bro. Connor, in response to an impromptu call, referring to the fact, and expressing his concurrence therewith, proceeded to deliver an eloquent apostrophe to the flag of his country, which thrilled and enraptured all those who heard it, the memory of which will always abide with the writer, and with which he will always delight to connect his memory of George C. Connor.

Under Montana Bro. MILLER seconds Bro. HEDGES' suggestion that the portrait of Bro. MUNN, so long the efficient grand secretary of Illinois, ought to be published. Bro. MILLER can gratify his desire to see the features of Bro. MUNN by consulting the Illinois Proceedings for 1889, where his portrait was published in connection with our semi-centennial.

KENTUCKY, 1894.

95TH ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 16.

The fly leaf of the Kentucky proceedings is quartered with half-tone portraits of past grand masters BERNARD GRATZ WITT, JAMES WM. HOPPER, J. SPEED SMITH, and JAMES WILLIAM STATON. Those of Bros. HOPPER, SMITH, and STATON we know to be excellent counterfeit presentments and presume Bro. WITT'S to be equally good.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOHN H. LEATHERS, was in his place as grand treasurer.

As the grand master (JAMES W. STATON) made his report of the commissioning of Past Grand Master LEATHERS the occasion of an attack on the grand representative system, we quote his remarks:

I have recommended but two brethren for appointment near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky during the year, viz.:

Bro. John W. Lancaster, of Lexington, for reappointment as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

M.W. Bro. J. Soule Smith, P.G.M., of Lexington, for re-appointment as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

I am informed that both of these brethren have received their commissions.

In the early part of my administration I received a letter from M.W. L. A. Goddard, grand master of Illinois, suggesting that the terms of office of grand representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near other grand lodges were about to expire, and suggested that he would like to have a change in Kentucky from the then incumbent—Past Grand Master Bro. E. B. Jones, of Paducah, to past grand master, and grand treasurer, Bro. John H. Leathers. He urged no objections against Bro. Jones, but had a personal preference for Bro. Leathers. I wrote Bro. Goddard that I was unwilling to make the recommendation he desired unless I could ascertain whether it would give offense to Bro. Jones. Without waiting till I could ascertain Bro. Jones' feeling or wishes on the subject, he made out and forwarded his commission to Bro. Leathers. Now, I would have the grand lodge to understand that it was no feeling against Bro. Leathers that I hesitated to make the recommendation; not in the least, but, on the contrary, there is no man or Mason in Kentucky, or elsewhere, that I have a higher personal or fraternal regard than I have for John H. Leathers, and that Bro. Leathers understands right well, but my objections were to the course pursued by Bro. Goddard and the delicate position it placed me in, and that he understood, because I fully explained the trouble I was in. Whether Bro. Jones ever knew that he had been displaced by the act of Grand Master Goddard I do not know. His health at the time was failing, and I did not desire to furnish him any information that would add any to his existing troubles. He has passed over

the dark river, and, I trust, is resting under the shade of the trees on the other side.

In this connection I desire to express my contempt for the whole system of grand representatives. It has accomplished no good whatever, but has been a source of sowing dissensions among the jurisdictions, having in some instances broken up the friendly relations between grand lodges and disturbed the peaceful relations of others. A system which breeds so much contention and bitterness, and accomplishes no good whatever, is only fit to be cast to the moles and the bats. Not a few grand jurisdictions have abolished the system and withdrawn the commissions of their representatives. I see no good reason why Kentucky should longer encumber itself with the system which accomplishes so little good, but fraught only with troubles and vexations to all those who have to do with it. I recommend that the system be abolished so far as it relates to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

I have made no appointments of grand representatives during the year, although I have been notified of vacancies. I have regarded the game not worth the ammunition spent in getting it, and thus have saved the grand secretary that much useless labor at least.

This went to the committee on foreign correspondence and on their report the system was abolished.

We desire to direct attention to so much of Grand Master STATON'S remarks as refer to the grand master of Illinois. We think no one can read it without getting the impression, first, that Grand Master GODDARD desired to displace Bro. JONES with Bro. LEATHERS; and second, that after learning of the dilemma in which Grand Master STATON imagined himself placed, he with discourteous haste forwarded a commission to Bro. LEATHERS.

The truth is, first that the commission of Bro. JONES had expired and Grand Master GODDARD'S letter explicitly referred to the appointment of his successor, and second that *the commission had been forwarded to Bro. LEATHERS before the letter of Grand Master STATON suggesting difficulties in the way, was written.* If Bro. STATON did not then know that it had been forwarded, he knew it immediately afterward and many months before his report to the grand lodge was written. We have been permitted to look over the correspondence and we find that on the 9th of November, 1893, Grand Master GODDARD wrote to M. W. Bro. J. SPEED SMITH (who he supposed to be still grand master of Kentucky) that as the commissions of our representatives were about to expire, if entirely agreeable he would be pleased to commission Past Grand Master JOHN H. LEATHERS (with whom Bro. GODDARD was occasionally in correspondence) as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

On November 9, M. W. Bro. SMITH wrote in reply that as his term of office had expired he had forwarded the letter to M. W. JAMES W. STATON, his successor, "who," he added, "as grand master will doubt-

less take the same pleasure in acceding to your wishes as I would have done had it come under my administration."

On December 6—nearly a month after his letter to M.W. Bro. SMITH—Grand Master GODDARD wrote to Grand Master STATON referring to the letter forwarded by his predecessor and stating that as he was completing his list of appointments he would be pleased to hear from him at an early date.

On the 15th of December Grand Master GODDARD was called away for several days, and being anxious to leave his work as nearly completed as possible, he sent in the remaining appointments of representatives—including Kentucky, which had been held back—to the grand secretary, requesting him to have the commissions forwarded through the offices of the respective secretaries.

Returning December 26, he received the letter of Grand Master STATON—written on the previous day—to which the latter refers in his address, expressing regret at the delay in answering and assigning as the cause—in addition to the reason given in the address—personal illness and the press of civil duties at home and abroad.

To this letter Grand Master GODDARD replied immediately—December 26—as follows:

I have yours of 25th inst. My dear brother, you do not appear to understand it as I intended. Past Grand Master JONES will not be removed; his commission expires. Illinois commissions for five years. I requested your endorsement or approval to appoint M.W. Bro. LEATHERS, as a personal choice of mine. I do not place it on you in a way to at all embarrass you. We certainly have felt we were well represented by M.W. Bro. JONES.

Not hearing from you I assumed you were sick or absent from home. Being anxious to complete my roll of appointments this month and not thinking for a moment but what the appointment of M.W. Bro. LEATHERS would be entirely agreeable, I have already ordered commission sent him, which, however, I can recall if you request. Kindly let me hear from you at once, and believe me

Sincerely and fraternally,

L. A. GODDARD,
Grand Master.

To this Bro. GODDARD added: "I have no objections to M.W. Bro. JONES seeing the correspondence."

To this letter Grand Master GODDARD received no reply, and the first intimation he had that his explanation was not satisfactory was the appearance in print, nearly a year later, of Grand Master STATON'S misleading statement of the case, quoted in the circular letter sent out by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky recalling its representatives. That statement there does duty—and apparently with full warrant—as the basis of the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in abolishing the representative system.

We have more than once expressed the opinion that whenever it became apparent that the system had hopelessly degenerated to the condition in which the appointment of grand representatives was a recognized perquisite of the grand master to whose court they were appointed, then in the interest of good morals the system would be ripe for the sickle. Not even Masonry can withstand unharmed the corrupting influence of patronage. That the grand master of Kentucky should be distressed and annoyed by the suggestion that a brother grand master would like to compliment an acquaintance with a commission—for which there could doubtless be found abundant Kentucky precedent—indicates his belief in the complete ascendancy of the spoils theory. Here, then, might have been found a basis for action that would have relieved the grand master from the fancied necessity of manufacturing one by a garbled report of a matter which under the old rules of courtesy, prevailing before the patronage era, would never have been known to anybody but the two grand masters. The grand representative system as it appeared to Grand Master STATON may have merited all the contempt which he avowed for it, but it is difficult to see how the instant abatement of its evils could have seemed of sufficient importance to justify even to his own mind the coupling of Grand Master GODDARD'S name with his reference to the illness and death of Bro. JONES. It is the least of the objections to the speculation in which he indulged in that connection, that it is superfluous.

No less than fifteen past grand masters were registered at this communication.

The grand master highly commends their new code and digest prepared by Grand Secretary HENRY B. GRANT, which he says has been received with great favor by representative men of the Craft in other jurisdictions: and the committee on jurisprudence say of it that it is perhaps the most scholarly and complete work on Masonry in existence.

The following from the grand master's address explains itself at least, perhaps more :

In January last I received a letter from M. W. A. M. Evans, grand master of West Virginia, soliciting me to join him and other grand masters in a "friendly fraternal protest" against the use of printed or written rituals, either in full or in cipher. I replied by saying that Kentucky had no printed or written ritual, either in full or in cipher, but Kentucky recognized the sovereign right of each grand lodge to govern the manner of promulgating its ritual according to its own good pleasure, and that none had a right to dictate to it. Recognizing that principle I refused to join in any protest whatever.

We select the following from the nineteen decisions submitted by the grand master. They are excellent for doctrine for other reasons

than that they are in accord with Illinois statutes and precedents with the exception of No. 5. In Illinois it is held that objection to a visitor is good only during the presence of the objector, and does not therefore reach a subsequent meeting unless the objector is then present. The following, from the committee on jurisprudence and concurred in by the grand lodge, well states our views except in so far as it makes a distinction between affiliates and non-affiliates, the right of visit in each resting upon the same foundation:

Decision No. 5. The principle announcement by the grand master is correct in regard to non-affiliated brethren. Those who do not share the burdens of Freemasonry are not entitled to its benefits. But, in our opinion, the right of any affiliated Mason in good standing to visit any lodge in the world is an "inherent right," and should be respected. Landmark No. 22, in our "Book of Constitutions," provides that "a Mason in good fellowship with some regular lodge may visit any lodge not his own when it will not disturb the harmony of the lodge visited." Any member of the lodge visited may object to the presence of the visiting brother, and upon such objection being made he should not be admitted. But the objection, if made without any cause being assigned, does not extend to any other meeting of the lodge except that at which it is made.

The decision of the grand master (No. 13) is in line with the principles enunciated above. We agree that not only the master, but any brother, may exclude visitors at any time when, in his judgment, their presence would be detrimental to the interests of the lodge. But his "judgment" in such a case ought not, especially in the case of the master, to be exercised in an arbitrary or dictatorial or offensive manner. The right of exclusion, as well as that of visitation, is inherent, but visitors being once admitted to a lodge, ought not to be excluded without proper cause being assigned, or upon objection of a brother, who shall specify the visitor to whom he objects. When "visitors," already in the lodge, and not objected to, are requested to retire, the lodge has a right to request them to remain, and a motion to that effect properly seconded is in order.

The grand lodge granted eight charters and restored one, and continued two lodges under dispensation; appointed a committee to formulate and report next year a plan for the proper celebration of its centennial anniversary which will occur in 1900; killed by slow parliamentary torture a proposition to have the members wear distinguishing badges during the session; gave notice that it would pay no sums of money for premiums on the official bonds of the grand secretary or other officers, which we interpret as not objecting to the bonds of guarantee companies, but only to the custom which we understand to be general among corporations, and which seems to us to be a proper one, of paying the premiums from the treasury; and touching the "uniform rules" proposed by Mississippi, adopted the following:

Kentucky has always, in its Masonry, maintained the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, and according to other grand lodges, what it

has reserved to itself, the right to pass upon the fitness of all candidates for initiation or membership. The child of Virginia, and the mother lodge of the West and South, this grand lodge has never claimed a power to act outside its own jurisdiction. It will not assume to control the action of Mississippi, nor will it allow its own action to be controlled by any other body of Masons. Recognizing the fraternal feeling which prompted the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to issue the circular referred to, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky respectfully declines to take any action thereon.

The committee on finance had the concurrence of the grand lodge in the following excellent statement of the Masonic doctrine of relief:

The question of the obligation to afford relief to needy brothers residing in the jurisdiction of lodges to which they do not belong, and the reimbursement of the monetary outlay by the lodges with which the brothers are affiliated, is presented by the grand master's address and the communication from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. Your committee are of the opinion that the obligation to afford relief is only limited by the Masonic standing of the brother applying for aid, and is not a matter of lodge membership. It is obligatory upon all Masons everywhere to supply the wants of a needy brother without regard to the lodge to which he may be specially allied as a member.

He is first and above all a member of the Fraternity, and entitled to be recognized and hospitably treated as a member of the great Masonic family.

Modern inventions have brought the organized membership into close and familiar converse, and it is an easy matter to communicate with the lodge of which the brother is a member, and ascertain its ability and readiness to contribute.

Your committee coincide with the opinion expressed by the Masonic Congress, held in Chicago, "that the brethren of lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the lodges in which the beneficiaries hold membership, but that when a member of one lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer lodge relieving its members."

HENRY H. HOLEMAN, of Madisonville, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (114 pp.) the second, by Past Grand Master WILLIAM W. CLARKE, well maintains the reputation as a strong, courteous, discriminating writer, won for the author by its predecessor. Reviewing the Illinois proceedings for 1893, he quotes with praise from the exordium of Grand Master CRAWFORD, and reproduces the conclusion of Grand Orator WARVILLE'S "Pre-Historic Freemasonry," which he characterizes as "an able contribution to Masonic literature."

Referring to our criticism of the creation by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky of the "College of Custodians of the Work" as establishing "a hierarchy independent of the grand lodge, whose members hold

their positions by a life tenure and are clothed with power to dictate who shall be admitted to its ranks," he says: "This criticism, in the opinion of the writer, is just, and he seriously questions whether the action was not *ultra vires*."

Bro. CLARKE devotes the most of his four page "Conclusion" to a close and able discussion of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, reflecting, as in his former report, the position of his grand lodge which denies the doctrine, and reaches this conclusion :

We are fully persuaded that inter-grand lodge harmony can be maintained upon no other ground than the recognition by every grand lodge of this principle, viz: *That which is legally done where done, is legal everywhere.*

We have elsewhere in the discussion of this subject, substantially asked the question which we now repeat: Does not this principle afford the same support to the position of his antagonists that it does to his own?

LOUISIANA, 1895.

83D ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEBRUARY II.

One of the three past grand masters present was the representative of Illinois, CHARLES F. BUCK.

The grand master (GEORGE H. PACKWOOD) announced the death of GEORGE A. PIKE, past grand senior warden and representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. Deceased also were the following past masters, the first named being the representative of Manitoba:

CHARLES CHAFFEE, J. W. BERRY, C. C. DUKE, JAMES K. BOND, JOHN F. ARD, WM. B. KELLER, N. W. BATEMAN.

Referring to the work of Louisiana Relief Lodge, the grand master pays a merited compliment to Bro. H. HAMBURGER, so long the master and leading spirit of that beneficent organization. He says:

Although the grand lodge is burdened with a large debt, we are ever to remember our first great duty to our distressed brother Masons—charity. In your deliberations, Louisiana Relief Lodge should receive such substantial consideration as will enable it to maintain its name for usefulness, already so well established throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The dispensing hand of R. W. Bro. HAMBURGER should not be impaired by your neglect. It would seem as if a wise Providence had lengthened out his life that he might devote it to the good work that

always devolves upon the master of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1. The teachings of Freemasonry are beautiful in themselves, but in their application are sublime—let your conduct test your belief in them. I recommend that the grand lodge make such an appropriation as the conditions of the finances will permit.

We observe by Bro. HAMBURGER'S report that applicants from Illinois received aid to the amount of \$17.00.

The grand master submitted few rulings. The following had the concurrence of the committee on law and jurisprudence:

The question as to the number of candidates for degrees in Masonry that may be admitted into the lodge and have the degrees conferred upon them, "*at one and the same time*," as expressed in some old regulations, is not determined by "ancient usages," nor is it a "landmark." "Ancient usages" and "landmarks" refer to matters that are of the essence of the body of "Freemasonry" which permit neither "change" nor "innovation;" the question, *how many* may be admitted for initiating, passing, or raising *at the same time*, or *at the same communication*, is matter of form and detail, and may be the subject of legislation.

The words "*one and the same time*," used by nearly all the authorities, do not mean "at the same meeting," and if they were to be held to constitute an ancient usage or landmark, I would hold that the words mean not more than *five* persons shall be *introduced* into the lodge and have the degrees conferred on them *together*; "at one and the same time," without restricting the number that might be introduced *successively* at the same meeting. While it is true that the committee on work has, at times, given the above quoted expression a strict meaning, there has never been any definite legislation on the question in this jurisdiction, except that contained in *Edict 42*, to the enforcement of which the grand master was expressly directed by a resolution of the grand lodge at its last *annual communication*, to the effect "that all lodges are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the *first* and *second* degrees, and the *first* and *second* section of *third* degrees on more than one candidate at the same time."

This provision is ample to preserve the purity and dignity of the work of the degrees, and imposes the only restrictions on the lodges in this jurisdiction as to the manner in which they shall proceed in initiating, passing, or raising candidates.

Subject to the restrictions and conditions of this *dict* only, there is no limitation in this jurisdiction as to the number of candidates upon whom the lodge may confer degrees of Masonry *successively*, at one and the same meeting.

He favors a Masonic Home, but not until the temple debt is extinguished. In referring to their foreign relations and their able reports on correspondence the grand master reported that the writer of those reports, Brother J. Q. A. Fellows, was confined to his home by serious illness. The grand lodge took note of the fact and sent a loving message to the sick brother.

The grand master reported having granted a dispensation to a lodge to elect a master—he made no reference to the right and duty

of the wardens in their order to succeed to the powers and responsibilities of the mastership.

On the morning of the second day Past Grand Master JEROME R. GORIN, of Illinois, was a visitor and received with the grand honors.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges, continued two lodges under dispensation, and granted a dispensation for another; took up the resolution offered last year making the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage a Masonic offense, and having first negatived an amendment proposed by its author, prohibiting the conferring of the degrees upon such dealers, killed the original resolution; sent over to next year a proposition to adopt Sickie's Monitor as the standard for work; formally received the diplomatic corps, and referred to the committee on law and jurisprudence, to lay over until next year, the following:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge requires its constituents to be represented at annual grand communications and provides penalties extending to forfeiture of charters for failure to be so represented, and

WHEREAS, At the last annual grand communication many lodges were not represented on the third night of the session, although many of such lodges had members present who could have represented their lodge had they been authorized so to do, therefore

Be it resolved, That hereafter the lodges of this jurisdiction shall be allowed to be represented:

1. By the W.M. and the wardens.
 2. By their proxies, written, dated and signed by the W.M. of the lodge and bearing its seal, under the regulations now existing regarding proxies.
 3. By any P.M. of the lodge, the last elected having preference;
- or
4. By any M.M. of such lodge, the oldest having preference.

GEORGE H. PACKWOOD, of Clinton, grand master; RICHARD LAMBERT, New Orleans (Room 21, Masonic Temple), grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (128 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, and on his accustomed topical plan. The Illinois report on correspondence is laid under contribution on the subjects of "Grand Representatives," "Non-Affiliation," "Masonic Congress," "Landmarks," "Perpetual Jurisdiction," and "Intemperance." The report of the Illinois committee on jurisprudence on the Mississippi uniform rules is quoted in full.

Of the grand representative system he says:

The whole system, as at present in vogue, is not only useless, but is actually in many instances a detriment. The writer, holding six of these commissions, one dating from 1858, certainly can claim exemp-

tion from any personal feeling in favor of the abolishment of the system of grand representative.

Under the title of "Non-Affiliation," while referring to the chill atmosphere the visitor often encounters, he says:

We will here add that once in our Masonic career, after admission and a formal introduction, and a short interval had elapsed during which the business immediately in hand was transacted, the body was nominally called to refreshment, and an individual introduction was given me, to all the members who desired it—some five or ten minutes were thus passed (it was a large assembly) acquaintances were formed to remember which has afforded much pleasure in the years which have followed, and then labor was resumed. It has struck me that such a practice might be inaugurated in our lodges, with great, good effect. If nothing more of good should accrue, it would give the members an opportunity of changing their position, as we children were allowed to do by a considerate teacher when at school.

Of "Masonic charity," in reply to the comments of Bro. LEWERS, of Nevada, he says:

He, as have some others, has mistaken us in part, at least. We have a Relief Lodge in Louisiana—the first of its kind in Masonry, of which this writer was the master for three years, 1855, 1856, and 1857. It was formed for the more effective good it might do, than individual charity could do, and was confined to the relief of strangers and for protection against the wiles of impostors and Masonic tramps, and has been, from its formation, of great utility in these respects, and in times of pestilence. It relieved the lodges from impostors. But what we wrote was not designed to cover any of the cases guarded against by that lodge or by the lodges. What we meant to say was that the lodges were not *the* dispensers of Masonic charity, nor could or should they levy a poll tax upon the members to supply the funds for charity *per se*. The assistance given to Masons in distress was not particularly a lodge duty, but it was individual, whether in money, or aid of any kind, or sympathy or advice. This, the Mason is taught, and he should be continually impressed with the duty, to be by him exercised on all occasions, as far as his means would admit or the necessities of the recipient require. And our charities should be so administered that the idea that all, or any great part of Masonic charities, should not come from the lodge. Should one kindly disposed give a fund for the purpose, the lodge, through a proper committee, could administer it. But we are convinced that the present needs all that can be given, and that in the future our children will be as well conditioned to take of their time as ourselves. We do not believe in leaving great fortunes behind us, but let those who come after earn their own fortune, as we did ours.

And in reply to Bro. HEDGES, of Montana:

If we stated that *all* Masonic relief should be purely voluntary contributions we stated what we did not intend. That most of it should be, we still insist upon. What we intended, and what we think our remarks, taken as a whole, clearly show is, that Masonic charity should not be derived wholly, nor even for a moiety, from the lodge funds. Cases may arise that call for such immediate assistance that lodge funds should be on hand to some extent to afford temporary relief, and some worthy brother may have made an endowment, which

the lodge administrators. What we were at, in what we said, was to effectually disabuse the minds of the brethren that their contributions as dues were mainly for charities, to be dispensed by or through the lodge, and that on the payment of those dues their obligation to calls of charity ceased. It was to combat this too prevalent idea, derived from health and life associations, and which is contrary to the very spirit of Freemasonry, that we wrote and now continue this discussion.

The following on the subject of "Intemperance" presents views we have often enforced:

We have heretofore expressed the opinion that grand lodges can not add to the obligations of Masons by any new requirement, without violating the landmarks and changing the original design of Freemasonry, and hence, that such legislation as has taken place in general jurisdictions on the saloon question, among others, is not binding upon Masons, and should not have been enacted. As far back as 1867 the committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence of our grand lodge reported, and its report was adopted, that the only written landmarks are those in the "Ancient Charges," and the unwritten, those contained in the ceremonies of initiation and the ties which bind us together as Masons; *nor is it proper, by legislation, to make any new obligations, with penalties attached.*

In his "Conclusion" Bro. FELLOWS says:

Freemasonry appears to be an institution peculiarly favored by the English-speaking people, to which we may add the German, though in a much less degree; its universality is therefore limited, and will so continue until the English is the prevailing language of the world, and English ideas become paramount all over the globe.

We may as well add here that there are so many irregularities and what the English and German-speaking Masons—the vast majority of the fraternity—consider essential and as in the nature of landmarks in all the European Continental and the Central and South American Masonic organizations, that we still must hesitate at their recognition. We desire first that "they trace their genealogy, who are they and what are their intentions." Do they recognize "that Freemasonry is founded on the perfect equality of all its members, and its governing body is an elective, representative one; in fact that the Craft governs and has the right to govern itself?" Do they recognize God and our duty to Him?

Years ago the Grand Orient of France struck out the word God from their requirements, and was immediately repudiated by all the English-speaking grand lodges, and yet we find that the Grand Lodge of Switzerland recognizes the Grand Orient and evidently sympathizes in its atheistical sentiments. We must hesitate as to the recognition of that grand lodge. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg, one of the constituent members of the Grand Lodge League of Germany, still persists in encroaching on the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, and for which act it is, and has been, for many years, unrecognized by American grand lodges. We find a past grand master of the Royal York Grand Lodge at Berlin creating, or attempting to create, a new grand lodge at Berlin, and that it has been recognized by the Grand Lodge of Hungary.

We find in most of the grand lodges on the continent of Europe (other than the German grand lodges) a hierarchy, consisting of men who have higher degrees than the third, assuming power, by virtue of these degrees, over all other Masons and organizations of Masons in their respective jurisdictions, thus ignoring the fifth landmark, as quoted above, that the governing body is a representative one, etc. In such jurisdictions Masonry is not free, and we must hesitate to recognize them, and, at all events, until they trace their genealogy.

This does not, we think, take from the universality of Freemasonry. The English and German speaking members of the fraternity comprise nineteen-twentieths of all who profess to be Masons, and surely it is not asking too much to require the other twentieth to conform to the principles inculcated and the regulations recognized and adopted by the vast majority. That majority, we submit, has the right, as we believe it is its duty, to insist upon conformity and to refuse recognition until such conformity is adopted by the small minority.

This is quite a different estimate than that we have often been confronted with by some who shudder at the vast amount of "Masonry" Illinois would "strike out of existence" if she continues to insist on respecting only genuine brethren and discountenancing impostors and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry.

MAINE, 1894.

75TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND,

MAY 1.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE, the representative of Illinois, was present and on duty in the west.

The grand master (HORACE H. BURBANK) referring to the death of Past Grand Master JOHN J. BELL, of New Hampshire, disclosed the fact of which we were unaware when we noticed his death last year, that he was a past deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

We quote from the eleven decisions reported by the grand master:

1. A lodge cannot legally make an assessment upon its members to defray the expenses of observing Washington's birthday.

2. An applicant for the degrees was rejected in a lodge in Maine "about twenty years ago, and shortly afterward removed to Oregon, where he has since resided."

Opinion. His "application or request to have his disabilities removed" should be dismissed, the lodge here having no jurisdiction.

5. The grand master has no power to give consent that a lodge may vote to donate a part of its funds to a new lodge whose territory was formerly within the jurisdiction of the old lodge.

6. A candidate took one degree in ——— lodge, which surrendered its charter twenty-six years ago. Can he apply to nearest lodge for other two degrees?

Answer.—Yes.

7. A paper purporting to be an application, but not having the candidate's signature, was received and so entered of record, the deposit being paid by a member.

Opinion. The lodge should vote to dismiss it, and the money be returned to the member; without the signature it was no application.

8. An alien, who has had a "residence" (and this word implies a permanent abode with an intention of remaining) in the state for one year and within the jurisdiction of the lodge for six months, is eligible to become a Mason.

9. A member suspended for non-payment of dues, is entitled, upon payment of dues to date of suspension, to be re-instated without application therefor, and without action of the lodge. The secretary should announce in open lodge that such dues are paid, the master should declare the brother re-instated, and record made accordingly.

11. A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues until after due notice and an opportunity to be heard upon charges filed.

Any by-law providing otherwise is illegal; any vote of a lodge that a brother should pay dues while under suspension is void.

Touching No. 2 it should be explained that in Maine the jurisdiction of a lodge over its rejected material endures but five years. We should agree on general principles with No. 5 so far as it relates to the grand master, but we ask, for information, if it is held that the consent of any outside party is required under such circumstances? We should have been surprised that the question which drew out No. 8 was asked but for the fact that an Indiana grand master ruled last year that aliens were ineligible, but it will be remembered that the grand lodge happily took a different view. No. 9 is quoted as showing how they do it in Maine. No. 11 ought to be good law everywhere, but unfortunately there are a few jurisdictions where it is not.

The following was submitted "for information:"

A CASE STATED. April 23, 1888, ———, from his boyhood a resident of Skowhegan, applied to Somerset Lodge for the degrees; he was rejected May 21, 1888; he left Skowhegan in October, 1891, and in Toronto, Ontario, was initiated in Ashlar Lodge October 25, 1892, and raised February 28, 1893, all without consent of Somerset Lodge.

In March following he returned to Skowhegan and desired to visit Somerset Lodge. It was decided that he had not such right, which decision I approved.

In answer to my letter to the M.W. Grand Master of Canada, he writes: "He appears to have been properly made a Mason in Ashlar Lodge under our law, as we require the petitioner to state only that he has not been previously rejected during the twelve months imme-

diately preceding the date of his petition. He is still a member in good standing of Ashlar Lodge."

Among the dispensations reported are the following:

December 27th, to Delta, 153, Lovell, to receive the application of ———, "always a resident of Lovell but for some portion of the year temporarily absent from its jurisdiction," at a stated meeting, and ballot at the next stated.

February 3d, to Asylum, 133, Wayne, to receive applications and ballot at stated meeting February 13, after due notice: this dispensation was granted because applications were presented at stated communication January 16, in the absence of the lodge charter.

According to the terms of the first of these instances we fail to see what there was to be dispensed with. Touching the other instance, our opinion is in accord with Illinois precedents that the absence of its charter—the same being unrevoked—does not invalidate the proceedings of a lodge.

The grand master embraces in his address the report of the delegates to the Masonic Congress, including the corrected copy of the "conclusions" of that body. He says:

While the results reached by that congress manifestly did not meet the expectations of its projectors, yet "the conclusions" announced by a majority vote will undoubtedly give rise to discussions which will be of interest, and it is to be hoped redound to the good of the Craft.

He notes the issue of a fourth edition of Bro. DRUMMOND'S "Maine Masonic Text-Book," and properly urges the necessity of lodges and officers having it for familiar use.

The grand lodge took favorable action on the Colorado proposition for the observance of the Washington centennial: witnessed a satisfactory exemplification of the work of the first degree by Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 17, of Portland, who entered the grand lodge for that purpose; sent a petition for a lodge under dispensation to the grand master for favorable consideration; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; made provision for celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary at the annual communication of 1895; forfeited the charter of a moribund lodge; authorized Keystone Lodge to transfer to Bingham Lodge \$150 from its charity fund, which we suppose answers our question whether the consent of superior authority was necessary to enable a lodge to make such a donation, and adopted the work reported by a committee of eleven distinguished members, who, after patient investigation on the following lines, reached harmony at last:

The committee desire also to say that we fully understood that we were not to make nor to change ritual, but were to determine, after the most thorough investigation possible, what was the true work used and taught by our fathers in Freemasonry.

As the basis of the monitorial portion of our work we took Webb's Freemason's Monitor, edition of 1816, which this grand lodge has always claimed to be its standard. Upon careful comparison we found that the Maine Masonic Text-Book deviates from it in a few instances, necessitating some changes which its publisher will make.

In connection with the purely esoteric portion, we are extremely fortunate in being furnished with such information that we were enabled to trace backward for about ninety years the work in use in lodges now in this jurisdiction, and were surprised, as well as greatly pleased, to discover that so little deviation has occurred. *^{3/4}

The committee on "public grand honors," which made a partial report in 1890 (for which we refer to page 81 of our report for 1891), presented the following conclusion, which was adopted:

At that time we fully described the two methods of giving "public grand honors," most frequently employed, which we called "Mackey" and "Macoy" methods, and we can add but very little to that report except recommendations, which we did not then feel quite prepared to make.

Further investigation, however, has strengthened the belief of your committee that so far as use in public on occasions *other than funeral* is concerned, neither the "Mackey" nor the "Macoy" method can claim our observance on account either of ancient usage or of special appropriateness.

We desire to especially emphasize the statement that "public grand honors" should not be confounded with "funeral grand honors." The Mackey method, slightly amended as given on page 116 of the Maine Masonic Text Book, is especially appropriate for funeral services, and we recommend that it be adopted as our "funeral grand honors."

The "Macoy" method of giving public grand honors is practiced in the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maine, and its "three times three" may be a recommendation there, but we cannot see that it has any claim for recognition in a symbolic lodge.

The Romans may have expressed *approbation* by a particular manner of striking together the hands, as do people today, but your committee believes that our public grand honors should express *obedience, deference, and reverence*.

We therefore prefer, as being more expressive and more in accordance with the Eastern origin of our rites, a method of giving public grand honors similar to that practiced in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and we recommend that in this jurisdiction they be given by crossing the arms upon the breast, the left uppermost, the tips of the fingers touching the points of the shoulders, and bowing three times with arms thus crossed.

These public grand honors are to be given at public installations, constitution of new lodges, dedication of halls, laying of corner stones, and all public occasions when funeral grand honors are not required.

HORACE H. BURBANK, of Saco, grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (209 pp.) is the twenty-ninth of its distinguished author, Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND. It is of great value to the reviewer that Bro. DRUMMOND saves all his space, as a rule, for the discussion of new questions, or new phases of old ones. We have not felt at liberty to do this, bearing in mind always that we are writing for the information of a constantly changing audience, for successive crops of masters and wardens.

Bro. DRUMMOND notes the expulsion by Grand Master CRAWFORD, of Illinois, of a master who had been tried by him in person under a provision of our law which authorizes the grand master to investigate or try charges against masters, either in person or by a commission of not less than three nor more than seven present or past masters, and the approval of his action by the grand lodge. He says:

A few years ago a great hullabaloo was raised because grand masters in Maine have the power, after examination, to suspend an officer from office and from Masonic rights pending trial; but here the grand master *expelled* the accused, and we shall be surprised if by so doing he has not laid out considerable work for Bro. Joseph Robbins, committee on correspondence!

The first work cut out for the brother referred to, he will find on page 116 of the Illinois Proceedings for 1894. The amendments there proposed on the explicitly stated ground that such a dangerous power ought not to be lodged in any one man, were submitted after receiving the approval of Grand Master CRAWFORD, all the members of the jurisprudence committee, and all the stationed grand officers.

It was agreed by the members of the jurisprudence committee, one of whom drew the statute, and all but one of whom participated in the debates on the adoption of the revised code of which it was a part, twenty years before, that it was not intended to confer upon the grand master the power to expel; and yet it was conceded that in the light of a precedent wherein that officer, after the trial of a master by a commission, and upon its recommendation, had suspended the accused from Masonic rights during a portion of the recess, the power exercised by Grand Master CRAWFORD was fairly deducible. The question was not raised when the grand master reported his action, for the double reason that on account of other hearts that would ache it was not desirable that the heinousness of the offense should be fully discussed, and because it was certain that the storm of righteous indignation which would follow such disclosure would utterly unfit the grand lodge for the dispassionate consideration of the points of law involved.

So much of explanation is due at this stage to those who have noted with justifiable surprise the action of our grand lodge in this case.

Commenting upon our statement that in Illinois it is a thoroughly settled principle of law that neither by reversion or otherwise does the grand lodge possess any jurisdiction over original or rejected material, Bro. DRUMMOND says:

We do not think that this is law in Maine, in case of rejected candidates, while the rejection is in force. The general rule is that a specific act required to be done by a lodge, falls under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge, when that lodge ceases to exist: for example, a Mason suspended by a lodge that subsequently ceases to exist, can be restored only by the grand lodge; our law forbids the reception of a petition from a candidate rejected by another lodge within five years after the rejection, *without the consent of the rejecting lodge*; if the lodge ceases to exist the consent of the grand lodge must be obtained. The principle is that the authority, etc., of a defunct lodge reverts at once to the grand lodge from which it was originally received.

Illinois follows the general rule in providing that the warrant books, papers, jewels, furniture, moneys, or other property belonging to a lodge reverts upon its demise to the grand lodge. In the matter of action, however, our law has this provision: "When a lodge has taken action in any matter and has afterwards ceased to exist, any further action required or authorized by law shall be performed by the lodge acquiring jurisdiction." We last year expressed some doubt whether in view of this provision we had not been hasty in saying that the personal jurisdiction acquired by rejecting a petition died with the demise of the rejecting lodge, leaving the former subject of it free to petition any lodge within whose territory he may reside, especially as unfinished material is held to pass under the control of the lodge acquiring jurisdiction. By the light, however, of an *if* in the requirement that a rejected applicant renewing his application, after waiting the prescribed year, shall do so "to the same lodge only, *if it be in existence*," it is probable that our misgivings were not well founded.

Bro. DRUMMOND goes into an argument to prove that our attitude toward the High Riter is one of general distrust of their loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, and that we require evidence of high character or specific conduct on the part of one to take him out of the category of suspects. His argument is not convincing to our consciousness, but we are willing to repeat our confession that we are distrustful of the loyalty of some of them.

He says we question the correctness of his statement of the reasons for the legislation of 1882 in Massachusetts, which he attributed to a very lively remembrance on the part of the grand lodge of the storm which raged around the two contending factions of the Scottish Rites from 1860 to 1867. We questioned its correctness only so far as it tended to leave, unconsciously it may have been on his part, the impression that the voting rank and file of the grand lodge were influ-

enced by any remembrance, lively or otherwise, of the dynastic war among the High Ritters to which he refers. The fact is that the struggle for supremacy between the contending factions of Scottish Ritters in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1882, was fought under cover on both sides, and the elaborate report of Bro. WOODBURY by which it was designed to put one of the factions in the saddle, could so far presume upon the ignorance or forgetfulness of the great body of the masters and wardens that neither the report nor the discussions thereon gave any hint that it had any other purpose than to discredit the so-called Rite of Memphis at which it seemed to be aimed. We could not doubt the correctness of Bro. DRUMMONDS statement that the real object of the legislation was to crush out a rival body of the Scotch Ritters—which, if successful, would prevent a fight by destroying one of the parties to it—because the very next year in a contribution to Bro. GURNEY'S report on correspondence we expressed the conviction whose correctness is now confessed of all men, that the putative raid on the "Rite of Memphis" was in reality a flank attack upon some pretender who threatened the revenues of the Holy Empire.

Continuing he says:

Our brother is not up to his standard of fairness when he states generally that we have unconsciously borne testimony as to the mischief making capacity of "High Riteism." Our statement was that the existence of two rival bodies of the Scottish Rite in a jurisdiction necessarily involved a disturbance of the Masonic harmony therein: we might have said, with equal force, that the existence of two rival Grand Chapters in a jurisdiction would have the same result: from this he says that we bear testimony that the existence of one body of the Scottish Rite (and he might as truly have argued that the existence of one Grand Chapter) in a jurisdiction has the same result.

We should certainly regret to find that we had departed from any reasonable standard of fairness, and we cannot think that we have done so unless we have been mistaken in our premises. He had shown that in 1860, there being then in existence in what is known as the northern jurisdiction a supreme council at Boston and another at New York, a schism occurred by which the Boston body became two bodies: that by the union of the new York body and one of these in 1862 great excitement was created and hot war precipitated, each of the two rival bodies denouncing the other as illegitimate, and that this intolerable condition of things became so threatening that the cooler heads on both sides brought about a union of the two bodies in 1867. He then said:

"For some years after 1867 everybody believed that the peace was to be permanent. But after a time it was found that human ambition and human self interest were greater in some Masons than their love of Masonry."

Later he said that the conflict of rival bodies of the 'High Rites' in a jurisdiction is "so irrepressible that they involve in it all with whom they are connected."

It was in view of these statements that we said:

We ought to acknowledge our indebtedness to Bro. DRUMMOND for his strong testimony to the correctness of the estimate upon which we have stumbled in our ignorance as to the mischief-making capacity of that organized dissent from the original plan of Masonry known as High Riteism; testimony all the stronger for being unconsciously borne.

Continuing we gave our reasons for that estimate:

We have at times indicated our belief that the reason for the frequent rending of the Holy Empire by contending factions is constitutional and lies in the fact that each sovereign grand inspector general is a sort of dynastic protoplasm having within himself the promise and potency of empire and liable at any moment to sprout into a supreme council possessing full imperial powers and attributes. With such dizzy possibilities to tempt human ambition and human self-interest conflicts are inevitable, and Bro. DRUMMOND sets it down as a fact that they are irrepressible, recking not what they destroy.

If we are wrong as to the promise and potency residing in each inspector general we may have misinterpreted him in supposing that he alluded to such a sprouting—under the stimulus of human ambition and human self-interest—after the peace of 1867, which we presumed had united *all* the rival factions. In this case Bro. DRUMMOND will set us right. If, on the other hand, we are correctly informed as to the possibilities latent in every inspector general, then we could not as truly have argued that the existence of one grand chapter in a jurisdiction threatened equally with one supreme council the continued peace of the bailiwick.

Touching our reiterated question whether the grand lodge could make any definition of Masonry for the individual Masons of its obedience different from that which the fundamental law compels it to adopt for its constituent lodges, he makes merry as follows:

If he had asked us if a grand lodge has the right to hang its grand master, it would have had as much relevancy to the discussion as his question, and we treated it accordingly. But as he seems to think otherwise, we will answer. Whatever definition of Masonry a grand lodge prescribes, it prescribes for individual Masons and lodges, and all other persons and bodies (if any) over which it exercises Masonic jurisdiction: the fundamental principles of Masonry, *as expounded by a grand lodge, are binding upon it, AND ALL UNDER ITS OBEDIENCE*; but the exposition of such principles by any other power or man, has no binding force whatever upon it or them. Bro. Robbins must not expect, by "begging the question" in his interrogatory, to get an answer recognizing the validity of his false assumption. The trouble with his reasoning is, that he assumes that his exposition of fundamental principles is the one which grand lodges are "compelled" to adopt. We do not deny his right (and we claim and exercise the same right) to

dissent from the exposition of any principle by any grand lodge in our belief, and, except our own grand lodge, in our action, but as to our own grand lodge its exposition of principles and its definition of Freemasonry must be the rule of our conduct.

Inasmuch as he had said that in passing laws to settle the quarrels of the contending faction of Scotch Ritters, "grand lodges are prescribing a rule of action for the members of their obedience, and are defining what such members should practice as *Masonry*," and our question was predicated upon that statement, we submit that it was entirely relevant to the discussion. We understand "begging the question" to be taking for granted what ought to be proved. It is not begging the question in our interrogatory to so frame that interrogatory that he finds it difficult to reply without disclosing that he has proved too much. Nor does it at all divest the question of its point to say that we assume that the grand lodge must adopt *our* exposition of fundamental principles. The terms of the interrogatory neither require nor involve any other assumption than that Masonry as the grand lodge conceives it to be defined by the ancient law, and so expounds it, prevails in the lodges with binding force. If by saying that the grand lodge in passing laws to settle the quarrels of the contending factions of Scotch Ritters the grand lodge is defining what such members shall practice as *Masonry*, he discloses the fact that the grand lodge is making two definitions of Masonry—one for its lodges and a totally different one for such members thereof as are also Scotch Ritters—he must not expect to be permitted to ignore the substance of the interrogatory by which we seek to show that either in one direction or the other the grand lodge is repudiating the constraints of the ancient law, by complaining about the *form* of it.

He says of the proposition which he and others at one time entertained of interdicting by grand lodge legislation all the rival Scottish Rite bodies had no more reference to the question of such exclusive jurisdiction by the grand lodge over its secret work as to prevent its adoption by other bodies of Masons than those of its own creation, than it had to the Egyptian Mysteries. Unless these bodies were held to be guilty of immoral practices, it is difficult to conceive upon what grounds the grand lodge, whose jurisdiction is confessedly limited to the domain of Masonry, could assume to interfere with these bodies except upon the alternative that they were either using its Masonry or fraudulently claiming that they were.

Bro. DRUMMOND still insists that by avouchment a Master Mason may have knowledge of the higher degrees. He says:

Yes, you cannot vouch that A is a Master Mason, without knowing that there is such a degree; but an Entered Apprentice, knowing that you are one also, can accept your voucher both that there is such a degree and that it is a Masonic degree; so, as has been done

for a century, a Master Mason can vouch to another Master Mason that there is a Royal Arch degree, and that it is a Masonic degree to his actual knowledge: here there is no attempt at vouching upon information, belief, or repute, or upon all combined, but upon actual knowledge, and Bro. Robbins' rule is fully complied with.

It is enough to say of this that in the lodge Bro. DRUMMOND would not accept the voucher of an Entered Apprentice that another brother was a Master Mason, and he would decline to admit thereon an alleged Master Mason to a lodge of masters for the reason that the voucher could have no actual knowledge of the status of the person vouched for.

The following, referring to the report of Past Grand Master CLARKE, of Kentucky, is a conspicuous instance of the fact that Bro. DRUMMOND can assume—as he says we do—that his idea of the fundamental law should be binding upon grand lodges. We give the space, however, not for the incidental, but for the essential interest of the matter quoted, which we cordially endorse:

The leading subject discussed by him is the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction: or rather the recently promulgated doctrine, that no grand jurisdiction is under any Masonic obligation to pay any attention to what may have happened to a candidate in another jurisdiction, but may proceed with him according to its own laws. This is based upon the proposition that every grand lodge is supreme in its own territory, but that its laws and acts done under them have no "extra-territorial" force.

If every grand lodge is vested with absolutely supreme power in Masonic matters in its territorial jurisdiction, and makes its own Masonry, this proposition is correct, *otherwise it is not*.

If Masonry is an *institution*, having laws applicable to itself, binding upon all its members, and grand lodges are only charged with the administration of the laws and affairs of this institution in a particular jurisdiction, the proposition is palpably erroneous, and subversive of the very foundation of Masonry.

Our brother holds that those who dissent from his views in the special case to which he alludes, admit the general proposition, but claim that comity between grand lodges should lead them to waive their rights under it. Not at all; we deny the correctness of the proposition, and hold that a grand lodge which acts in accordance with it violates the paramount laws of Freemasonry binding upon it.

Under these paramount laws, Masonry, by its proper agencies, gives to an individual a Masonic *status*, which he carries with him the world over; that *status* affects his relation *to the whole fraternity* and not merely to the agency, grand or subordinate, through which he acquired that *status*; the most familiar illustration is, that if an individual is lawfully made a Mason, under the valid laws of any one grand lodge, he carries that *status* wherever he goes, and under the paramount laws of Masonry he is entitled to recognition in every other grand jurisdiction in the world. If this new doctrine is carried to its logical result, one grand lodge is under no obligation to recognize as a Mason any one made in another jurisdiction. But another illustration is more apposite: the proposition as stated in the report of the Cali-

fornia committee, which he so warmly endorses, allows a California lodge to receive the petition of a Mason, expelled or suspended in another jurisdiction, and make him a Mason regardless of the *status* which the candidate acquired in the other jurisdiction. This is not only the logical result of the doctrine for which our brother contends, but comes, as we have already stated, precisely within the rule for California lodges formulated by the California committee and approved by that grand lodge.

When a lodge has conferred a degree upon a candidate, it has given him the *status* of an entered apprentice, with the right of advancement *in that lodge*; we do not know that Bro. Clarke holds that if that E. A. goes into another jurisdiction and resides there, the lodge, within whose jurisdiction he resides, may advance him, but such is the logic of his position, although few practically carry the doctrine so far as yet.

Under the old usages of the Craft, a lodge, when it accepts a candidate, gives him a *status* which has, heretofore, been generally recognized, but which this new doctrine disregards, although, with a strange inconsistency, it partially recognizes it: it recognizes the *status*, and that it continues as long as it would continue under the laws of the new jurisdiction: an admission utterly at variance with the claim of the right to change that status by its own act. Some admit the right of the former lodge, because the candidate has become its own work, and no other lodge ought to interfere with it; this concedes the whole position: for if it is the work of that lodge, and, therefore, cannot rightfully be taken away, it follows that that right continues until it is released by the lodge by its voluntary act or its own law, and cannot be taken away by any other authority.

The doctrine formerly was quite universal that when a candidate petitioned to a lodge, it was not a petition for mere admission *to that lodge*, but for admission *into the fraternity*, through the agency of the lodge, to which were committed the power and duty of determining whether the candidate was worthy of admission *to the fraternity*, and its decision was a *judgment* of the fraternity fixing the *status* of the candidate, not with respect to that lodge alone, but to the whole Craft. If accepted, he was found worthy; if rejected, he was found unworthy, and that judgment was that *of the whole Craft*, and the *status* thus fixed followed him everywhere. The usage of Masonry also was that the same lodge, which pronounced the judgment, must act upon the candidate's petition for a reversal. This came to be called (improperly, however, when we speak with precise accuracy) "perpetual jurisdiction." It was held to be as much of a *status* as indefinite suspension; finally, for reasons not necessary to be stated here, instead of continuing this *status* indefinitely it was deemed wise to continue it only for a fixed time, making it correspond to *definite* suspension, in place of *indefinite* suspension as before, different grand lodges, however, fixing different times. We do not believe that one grand lodge would venture to interfere with a suspension pronounced in another jurisdiction, even if the party had changed his residence to his own jurisdiction; why not? manifestly because the *status* of the party continues until changed by the act or under the law of the lodge creating that *status*.

Bro. Clarke compares it to a divorce in a state in which the guilty party is, by its law, prohibited from marrying again, which does not

effect a marriage in another jurisdiction. The cases are by no means parallel. The divorce was absolute; there is no vestige of the marriage contract remaining; the parties are as much unmarried as if they had never been married; the disability is one created by local law; in Masonry, the *status*, though created by the act of the lodge, results from the general Masonic law.

Of the report of Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, he says:

While not fully committing himself, he evidently inclines to support the views of Bros. Vaux and Robbins, that no body can be recognized as Masonic which cannot trace its title to one of the British grand lodges. As we understand him, he says that there were in 1717 in the British Isles lodges, other than the four which formed the grand lodge that year, and that the "Ancient" grand lodge and the grand lodges of Scotland and Ireland were formed by lodges that were not created by the 1717 grand lodge; he has no doubt of the legality of those grand lodges. Does he mean to say that no Masonic lodges existed outside of the British Isles at the same time? What power created the lodges which formed the German grand lodges? If lodges did exist, had they not as much power to form the Grand Orient system as the British grand lodges did to form the grand lodge system? To form the Scottish Rite as they to form the York Rite?

This is not our discussion, but perhaps the reference to our views will be held to excuse us for asking if Bro. DRUMMOND thinks that any Masonic lodges did then exist outside of the British Isles?

Under New Jersey he thus speaks of a doctrine and practice we have repeatedly condemned:

We are somewhat startled to find that he has adopted the Pennsylvania practice of declaring work absolutely void in cases in which some provision of law has been disobeyed. The law of this grand lodge requires that if a candidate has a visible physical defect, the question whether he is eligible or not shall be submitted to the grand master before initiation, for his decision as to eligibility. Several cases had happened during the year in which it was alleged, after initiation, that the candidate had a visible defect and the case was not submitted to the grand master, who at once declared the initiation void and of no effect, but in some cases he proceeded to examine the candidate, and having found that the defect was not such as to incapacitate the candidate, healed him. We confess that we have rarely been so startled at what seems to us to be a most dangerous violation of the landmarks and usages of Masonry.

Whether a candidate has a visible defect or not is a question of fact; that question is decided by the committee provisionally, and finally by the master; by the acceptance of the candidate and initiating him, the lodge, its committees and master have decided that he has no visible defect; now to allow this decision to be reversed afterwards by the grand master and the initiation declared utterly void is, to our mind, the most dangerous doctrine possible. A man is made a Mason in fact, and then thrown out among the profane with no check whatever upon his publishing the whole proceeding; all that is done is void, and the party is under no obligation to the Craft whatever, either Masonic or as an honorable man. But we go further; we hold that the grand master has no more power to declare the initiation

void than he has to wipe out the proceedings which had taken place, and declare that there had been no actual initiation. The test of what makes a Mason has no such limitation. Except in Pennsylvania and now in New Jersey, we have never known such a thing attempted; the almost universal rule has been that if there are irregularities in the making, the candidate is a Mason, and the penalty for breaking the law must fall upon those who violated it. One Pennsylvania grand master expressed in his address sentiments which indicated his opinion that this practice in Pennsylvania was unwise, if not worse, and we had the impression that it had been abandoned. If the doctrine is carried to its logical results it is held that irregularities in the making of a Mason make the whole proceedings void, and the grand master may so declare, no one can ever know whether he is a Mason or not. A Mason in New Jersey may have become a past grand master, and yet one of his successors in that office may discover that he had a "visible defect" before initiation and the matter was not submitted to the grand master, and, therefore, the initiation was void and the past grand master is not and never has been a Mason! The grand master has no discretion in the matter; no matter when the fact that the party had a "visible defect" is discovered; when he finds that such was the fact the initiation was void and *he must so declare*. Brethren in other jurisdictions must carefully examine New Jersey visitors to ascertain if they have a visible physical defect, and, if so, exclude them, or they may find that they have admitted to the lodge a person whose initiation was utterly void and who, therefore, is not and never was a Mason! Brethren of New Jersey, we fraternally submit and most earnestly urge that this doctrine is monstrous, and, but for that, would be absurd and ridiculous.

Of the Eastern Star he says:

If the *esoteric* in Masonry is used in these side degrees, of course it is unlawful; if it is not used, the degrees are not Masonic and can not properly be called so; and if parties receiving them understand that they thereby have any claim to be called "Masons" they are "sold." That many of the Eastern Stars understand that they are properly called Masons, we have no doubt is true, for we have had actual demonstration of it.

We are of the opinion, however, that the Eastern Star has come to stay, and the best method of treating it is a question of serious importance.

He has not yet come to the conclusion that the Mexican "Gran Dieta" should be recognized. He is evidently not convinced that some of the lodges under it do not admit women, and says that more evidence must be given that the gran dieta practices "pure and ancient Freemasonry" before he can even enter upon the consideration of its claims to be recognized.

He includes the Masonic Congress in his review and thus sums up:

That the congress was productive of good results, we have no manner of doubt.

It did good to the brethren to meet and make the personal acquaintance of each other.

It did good to the Craft, by strengthening the bonds of fraternity among those who met and became acquainted with each other.

The discussion of questions, the comparison of views, with the reasons for them and the knowledge acquired of the usages in different jurisdictions, were of incalculable good to the institution.

We greatly regretted our inability to be present, as we desired to aid, as far as in our power, in maintaining adherence to the ways of the fathers: in this respect, the conservative action of the congress leaves us little cause for any other regret than the loss of the personal pleasure and profit we should have enjoyed by being present.

He says of Bro. GRANT'S paper on "Some of the Ancient Landmarks"—revised and published in the Kentucky Book of Constitutions—that it is the best discussion of the landmarks he has ever seen, though he does not agree with all the conclusions of the author.

Continuing, he says:

Various definitions of landmarks were proposed: the one adopted was proposed by Bro. Robbins, of Illinois. We regard the definition as incomplete and technically erroneous, and think that Bro. Robbins must have written it hastily.

The definition was written hastily in one sense—standing, and in a very few minutes—but in another sense, not. After reflection we cannot see where we would amend it so far as inclusion or exclusion is concerned. We are aware that technically it does not meet all diverse views, nor do we see how any definition can. All that was aimed at was to practically indicate in brief compass the essential in form and substance which we conceived to possess the landmark quality.

MANITOBA, 1894.

19TH ANNUAL.

BANFF.

JUNE 13.

The village of Banff where the grand lodge met is at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in the District of Alberta, about 800 miles W. N. W. of the city of Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba. This sufficiently accounts for the absence of the representative of Illinois (JOHN LESLIE) who lives at Winnipeg, and also for the fact that only nine grand representatives were present and of these only one was not included in the list of present or past grand officers, and he, Bro. FRANCIS GLADSTONE LEWIN, a resident of the neighboring district of Assiniboia, living only a few hundred miles distant.

After the opening, the record says:

A deputation of masters and past masters from the lodges in the Northwest Territories was announced, introduced, and presented the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

To M.W. Bro. David Groggin, grand master, and the grand officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba A. F. and A. M.

W. M. Sir and Brethren:

We, the members of the lodges under your jurisdiction, located in the Northwest Territories, cordially welcome you to Alberta at this your nineteenth annual communication.

We fully appreciate the honor you are doing us in holding this communication in the Northwest Territories, and congratulate you on having chosen Banff as the place of meeting; and we feel sure that the pure mountain air, and the beautiful scenery of this western land will recompense you for the great distance travelled and the time necessarily expended.

Your choice of this far-off place, at which to hold the communication will also enable you to realize the expense and inconvenience which we Masons from the western portion of your jurisdiction have to incur when attending the communication of the grand lodge at Winnipeg; and we trust when the time comes, as it must assuredly do before long, for us to form a grand lodge for the Northwest Territories, we shall have your good will with us in our enterprise, and that you will extend to us that brotherly love which is characteristic of all true Masons.

We desire to place on record here our sense of the honor you have done us, and to express our hearty wish that you may, one and all, derive pleasure and profit from this kindly visit.

The grand master said in response:

This meeting of our grand lodge at Banff is due to a recognition, by the brethren in the eastern part of our jurisdiction, of what your attendance at our communications in Winnipeg has involved, and to a desire on their part to show their appreciation of the unselfish spirit that has prompted you from year to year to prefer the good of the Craft to your personal convenience.

Be assured that upon the arrival of the time when the highest interests of Masonry demand the division of this very large jurisdiction, the mother grand lodge will do its full duty to its Masonic offspring, and with a pardonable pride mingled with a natural regret, start its vigorous child on a prosperous career with the parental blessing.

We thank you for your hearty welcome, reciprocate your good wishes, and express the hope that this communication may be as profitable to all as it is sure to be pleasurable to us.

This was not the only foreshadowing of the early birth of one or more grand lodges in the Northwest Territories. Pursuant to notice given the preceding year the constitutional provision relating to the territorial jurisdiction of the grand lodge was amended to include the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and the following added to the regulations:

“But whenever a separate grand lodge shall be organized for any such district, the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Manitoba over such district shall thereupon cease.”

There are now ten lodges in the district of Assiniboia, six in Alberta, and two in Saskatchewan.

The grand master (DAVID JAMES GOGGIN) announced the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS CLARK at 62, and Past Grand Senior Warden the Rev. JAMES M. WELLWOOD, at 49.

He had traveled over three thousand miles and yet, so magnificent are their distances, had been able to make only a few official visits.

He made but two decisions considered worthy of reporting, one substantially that a lodge may as proxy for the electing lodge confer all the degrees upon a candidate elected elsewhere, and the other that the work done by a lodge at an emergent meeting whereof the required seven days' notice had not been given, required healing. This is the one class of cases, where there is no lodge lawfully at labor, to which healing seems to us to be applicable.

In the following he gives some idea of what is being done for Masonry in the jurisdiction.

Lectures on Masonic Symbolism have been delivered in several lodges. The brethren in a majority of our lodges have attended divine service in a body at least once during the year. M.W. Bro. Rev. J. D. O'Mera, past grand master, has been, through his eloquent addresses, teaching his brethren their relation and duties to the state. Through evenings devoted to music and literature many lodges have contributed to the pleasures and culture of the community. Others have established reading and recreation rooms, where the members may study "those liberal arts and sciences which tend to polish and adorn the mind." The Past Masters' Association established in Winnipeg, for the study of Masonic questions and the furtherance of every good cause that Masonry can aid, promises to be a most useful ally of grand lodge. The establishment of a Mason's ward in the Winnipeg General Hospital, and the work done for the Children's Home, and for the hospitals all over this vast jurisdiction, not to speak of those private charities that worthy Masons delight to perform, show that many understand and practice that "morality" which is the essence of Masonry.

The Past Master's Association here referred to, organized at the city of Winnipeg in 1893, is the subject of the following remarks by the committee on the state of Masonry.

The object of the association is "to develop and improve the study of Freemasonry, and all matters pertaining thereto, by means of essays or papers prepared by members of the association, or by brethren not members but who have been appointed by the association for that purpose, and by discussions and debates on all Masonic questions, except matters relating to the election of officers in the grand lodge or its subordinate lodges. Also to assemble at such periods from time to time, to be by the association prescribed, for the purpose of conferring the degree of past master upon those who have been elected to the office of W. master.

That the past masters of Winnipeg are to be highly commended for this step in the interests of Masonry is the opinion of your committee, and it expresses the hope that the organization will spread throughout the jurisdiction.

The non-affiliate question is getting itself discussed in Manitoba, but, unlike most frontier jurisdictions, there seems yet to be no disposition to consider non-affiliates "outlaws" to be "shot down as they run."

The grand master says:

There are too many non-affiliated Masons in this jurisdiction. Cannot some plan be devised to induce these brethren to connect themselves with us again? With the fee for affiliation abolished, and lodge work done along the various lines indicated in my address of last year, it should be possible to gather these wanderers into the fold. I commend this topic for earnest consideration.

And the grand lodge concurred with the committee on address in strongly endorsing his position and their expressed hope that the efforts bring them into the fold again will bear good fruit.

The reports of the district deputies show a good degree of supervision, and all the deputies except in the eighth district where a change of residence made it impossible for the incumbent to attend to the duties, had the rank of past district deputy grand master conferred upon them.

The grand secretary (WM. G. SCOTT) reported that during the year he had prepared a sketch of Old Northern Light Lodge, organized at Pembina, Dakota, in 1863, under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. It was afterwards removed to Fort Garry (now Winnipeg), and it is Bro. SCOTT'S purpose during the present year to complete the history of its working while in British territory. The grand lodge will print it when completed, as at once the history of a pioneer lodge, and of the inception of Freemasonry in the Canadian northwest.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges: made a beginning towards providing the grand officers with regalia at \$75 a suit, at which price they ought to outshine Solomon in all his glory; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Vermont, then celebrating its centennial anniversary; presented past grand masters J. D. O'MEARA and W. G. BELL with handsome chain collars; selected Winnipeg as its next place of meeting; heard the report of Bro. BELL, delegate to the Masonic Congress, who suggested that an acknowledgment be made to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for courtesies extended to him as their representative, and for its generosity in having printed the proceedings of the congress, and an account of his visit to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana from the same brother whose travels and observations evidently go far in keeping his grand lodge in

touch with sister jurisdictions. The grand lodge also accepted the hospitality of the Masons of Alberta at an impromptu concert and dance at the Banff Springs Hotel the night after closing its labors at 6:30 p. m. The grand secretary's record does not disclose the hour when it terminated its "refreshment."

THOMAS TWEED, of Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, was elected grand master: WILLIAM G. SCOTT, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence. The receipt of the Illinois proceedings is acknowledged by the grand secretary.

A printed slip from Grand Secretary SCOTT, inclosed in the Manitoba pamphlet announces that the entire edition of their proceedings, received from the printers on November 14, were, with all the property of the grand lodge, destroyed by fire on the morning of the 16th. The work of reprinting was pushed as rapidly as possible, but some delay in their receipt by other grand lodges was of course unavoidable. We fear that the grand lodge lost many things that cannot be reproduced, and we can assure our Manitoba brethren that they will have the sympathy of other jurisdictions, and of a substantial character in all available lines.

MARYLAND, 1894.

108th ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOVEMBER 20.

The Maryland Craft have suffered a great bereavement. Deputy Grand Master ROBERT K. MARTIN died suddenly while apparently in perfect health, within thirty-six hours after his installation, in his fifty-ninth year. Funeral services were held by the grand lodge in the Corinthian hall of the temple, where his remains lay in state, and later were buried with the last Masonic rites at Newark, Delaware. At the semi-annual communication, May 8, 1894, an appreciative memorial was adopted, and M. W. Bro. JOHN M. CARTER, the silver-tongued past grand master, delivered a eulogy on his life and character. An engineer by profession, he was appointed resident engineer of the Baltimore city water works at the early age of twenty-three, and in the remaining thirty-five years of his life built his own enduring monument in the massive works which it is estimated will supply the city with good pure water for generations. Of his high sense of honor his eulogist says:

When in the midst of his grand scheme, Bro. Martin received a tempting offer of other professional employment at a salary four times

as great as he was receiving from the city. He declined the offer, preferring to remain and complete the work upon which he had entered with so much enthusiasm and zeal.

And this was characteristic of the man. He regarded it as a contract which he had undertaken and must fulfill. And fulfill it he did, in a manner which will make him famous as one of the greatest hydraulic engineers of the age.

A scholarly man, keeping up in the classics as a recreation through all his busy life, with all the demands upon his energies, he was a zealous and active Mason for more than a third of a century.

At this communication the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) delivered only a verbal address; the holding of picnics, excursions, and other entertainments under lodge auspices, was prohibited by resolution, and favorable action was taken on the Colorado proposition for the observance of the centennial of WASHINGTON'S death.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOHN S. BERRY, was not present at either of the stated communications.

At the annual the practice of opening in due form by the deputy grand master, and then receiving the grand master with the grand honors after his entrance had been proclaimed by the grand marshal, was kept up.

Of the address of Grand Master SHRYOCK the record says:

The M.W. grand master delivered an address of interest only to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which was referred to Brothers Branch, Dorsey, and Finley.

The report of this committee presumably reflects the topics of the address and the report of his various acts. Some of the latter we judge to be matters in which the grand lodge usually takes the initiative. The printing of the proceedings for the semi-annual and annual communications in one volume, which we presume to have been done at his order, was justified by the committee on address and by the grand lodge on the score of economy.

The deputy grand master reported the death of Past Senior Grand Warden L. A. C. GERRY, at sixty-three, and his burial by the grand lodge under his direction, during the temporary absence of the grand master.

The committee on foreign correspondence reported adversely and at length on the "Uniform Rules" proposed by Mississippi and the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief, and the grand lodge concurred. The committee fully believe in the enduring quality of the jurisdiction obtained by rejection, as properly alienable only by the rejecting lodge, and consider this rule to which Maryland has always held, to be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Frater-

nity. We note that the Maryland lodge is permitted to waive jurisdiction by a majority vote, whereas in Illinois unanimity is required.

Of the Wisconsin proposition that it is the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be, and in case of its inability to do so that this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter, the committee say:

Your committee unhesitatingly say, that the adoption of this proposition would destroy one of the fundamental principles of our Fraternity—robbing Freemasonry of one of her brightest gems—charity, and bring our time-honored Fraternity on a level with the mutual benefit association of the day.

It has been our boast that Freemasonry is a universal Fraternity—a family of friends and brothers, wheresoever dispersed, mutually bound to one another by the most sacred ties. Hence, “a Master Mason in good standing is justly entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, not only while under the jurisdiction of the lodge which made him a Mason, or with which he may have subsequently affiliated, but he may claim them of any lodge in the world under whose jurisdiction he may happen to be. His lodge extends from east to west and from north to south.”

The injunction to “help, aid, and assist” being no more binding upon us toward those of our particular lodge than it is toward the distressed worthy brother who may come to us from the uttermost parts of the world.

This is in full accord with the position of Illinois on this question. The committee quote the conclusion of the Masonic Congress, at Chicago, on this subject as embodying this doctrine.

A special committee reported on the question, What are the “Public Grand Honors?” submitting majority and minority reports. The majority—Grand Lecturer DUKEHART and Grand Secretary MEDAIRY—believe those adopted by Grand Master JOHN H. B. LATROBE during his administration and since then in use, namely, clapping the hands three times, thrice repeated, are the proper grand honors for public ceremonies. They say:

We cannot see that the funeral honors are, or can be, appropriate to the laying of a corner stone, unveiling a monument, or public dedicatory service: the symbolic significance of the gestures can mean only what the accompanying words imply, “we cherish his memory here: we commend his spirit to God who gave it, and consign his body to the earth.”

Dissenting, Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ says:

I feel assured, from my own recollections, as well as those of a number of old brethren with whom I have conversed, that prior to about eighteen to twenty years ago, the grand honors practiced in this jurisdiction upon all public occasions, were as follows:

“Raise the hands above the head bringing the hands together, then cross the arms over the breast, the left uppermost, striking the shoulders. Bring the arms full length and let them fall upon the thighs.”

But Grand Master Latrobe, towards the close of his administration, became possessed of the idea that these were *funeral* grand honors and were only to be used at the burial of a deceased brother, and that upon all other public occasions the battery 3x3 should be used.

Since which time there has been a great lack of uniformity in giving the honors in our jurisdiction. Sometimes upon occasions of laying of corner stones, and other public ceremonies (except funerals,) the honors described have been used, at others the 3x3 battery.

I understand that the majority of the committee concede the correctness of the above statement of facts, and the only real difference between them and myself is, they recommend a continuance of a practice which they virtually acknowledge is of modern origin in this jurisdiction, while I recommend a return to the usage and custom, which there is every reason to believe, was followed by our grand lodge for at least a half century previously.

After giving some authorities, Bro. SCHULTZ says:

Furthermore, I have ascertained from an undoubtedly reliable source, that the honors described are the same that was agreed upon as the "public grand honors of Masonry" by the celebrated National Masonic Convention which assembled in our city of Baltimore in 1843.

The result of my somewhat extended investigation has convinced me that there is, and there should be, but one kind of public grand honors, as there is but one kind of private grand honors at least in each jurisdiction, and that there is no such thing as *funeral* grand honors. We bury a deceased brother with THE honors of Masonry as we lay the corner stone of a building or unveil a statue with THE honors of Masonry.

* * * * *

When used at the funeral of a deceased brother, they are to be accompanied by the words: "*The Will of God is accomplished, so note it be.*" *Amen.* I concur in that portion of the majority report referring to the private grand honors. I would add, however, that in my opinion, the private grand honors should be given only at the installation of the grand master, at his official visitations, those of the deputy grand master in the absence of the grand master, and at the installation of the worshipful master.

The minority report prevailed. The same committee subsequently had the following resolution referred to them:

Resolved, That the laying of corner stones, unveiling of statues, burial of the dead, etc., are true Masonic work, and should be performed while the lodge is open in the third degree.

And then the record continues:

At this stage of the proceedings Past Grand Master Carter entered the grand lodge, escorting Brother Geo. L. McCahan, general grand high priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, presenting him to the grand master and grand lodge.

The M W. grand master complimented the general grand high priest on his elevation to his high and distinguished office as a matter

of great credit to himself and a compliment to the jurisdiction of Maryland, of which we all feel proud.

To which the M. E. general grand high priest made a fitting response, in which he cordially thanked the M. W. grand master for his fraternal welcome and the compliment paid the general grand chapter through this, his official reception.

But for the familiar names we might have imagined that we were reviewing the Ohio proceedings. Perhaps, however, heredity may account for this departure.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; JACOB H. MIDAIRY, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

The admirable report on correspondence (82 pp.) is as usual the work of Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, one of Maryland's most erudite scholars and safest counsellors.

We find that our inference from the record that it required action on the part of the lodge, and also of the grand master, to permit a brother to withdraw his application for a dimit in that jurisdiction, was incorrect. Bro. SCHULTZ says the practice is precisely that which we describe as obtaining in Illinois, but that in the case noted by us there were peculiar circumstances.

Having under review our proceedings for 1893, he says:

The grand orator, Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle, delivered an eloquent oration on "Prehistoric Freemasonry." Bro. Warvelle is a student who has devoted much time and thought to historical researches, consequently this paper, while not solving the problem referring to the antiquity of the Fraternity, is quite able and interesting.

Replying to a query by Bro. LONG (Indiana) as to the meaning of the old regulation requiring the initiate "decently to clothe the lodge, that is the brethren present," he says:

We have always understood that this means, that the newly admitted brother was to furnish the brethren who were present at his making with new *aprons* and *gloves*. And very singularly, while preparing *this* review of Brother Long's report we received the current number of the Quatuor Coronati transactions in which there is an article written by Brother W. Fred. Vernon that confirms our impression. Quotations are given from the statutes of the old lodge of Aberdeen, Scotland, under date 27th December, 1670, and are as follows:

"No entering prentise shall be received in this our honorable lodge, but shall pay four rex dollars of composition, *liuen aprone, one pair of good gloves to everie* person concerned in the forsaid lodge, or if the entering prentise have not whereupon to furnish *aprons* and *gloves*, he must pay two rex dollars for them, which makes up six in all with ane dinner and speaking pint, and his contribution to the *Box* as we have payed before him with ane merk peice for his messone merk, ane merk peice to our officer for calling a lodge, this is the least we take for entered prentises, etc."

In the records of other lodges for the same period besides paying for "meat and drink and the use of the charity box," the apprentice was to supply "sufficient gloves."

He corrects a mistake of Bro. PARVIN:

But Bro. Parvin is mistaken when saying, "of the writers of reports of those earlier years all save one, Frederick L. Billon, of St. Louis, have passed over the dark river." Past Grand Master Bro. Charles H. Ohr, who prepared the reports to our grand lodge as early as 1843, two years before Bro. Parvin prepared his first report, is still living and lacks but a few years of the four score and ten to which Bro. Billon has arrived.

We think he is himself mistaken in the following, under Kansas:

In accordance with the recommendation of his predecessor, the grand master caused to be prepared three additional copies of the floor plan, and which were delivered to the *custodians of the work*. This is a new designation for the volume sometimes styled, "History of the *Black Hawk War*."

As we understand it, this work of the topographical engineer corps is an atlas, a companion piece to the history itself.

Under Texas he says:

As the grand Master intimates, the law of Texas not only requires a belief in Deity but also a belief in the divine authenticity of the bible. While the grand lodge may require such an expression of belief from the petitioners for admission into the Fraternity we question its right to discipline a brother for a change in belief in this regard. And we also question the correctness of the conclusion reached by the grand master, that the dropping of the name of a brother, (without trial,) whose state of mind is such that he can no longer believe in "Deity or in the divine authenticity of the bible" becomes as an expelled Mason.

To the unfortunate victim of the Texas law, Bro. SCHULTZ'S speculation will seem idle. Practically he is dead, Masonically, by whatever name you choose to call his condition, dead in violation of the landmarks. Perhaps his sorrowing friends may find some comfort in the momentary flash of grace which gives him the option of being clubbed to death under the forms of law, or of being permitted to go away by himself and drink hemlock.

MASSACHUSETTS 1894.

103d ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 12.

At the March quarterly—the grand master (OTIS E. WELD) in the chair—the constitution was so amended as to permit members to hold membership in more than one lodge, provided his second affiliation is outside of the commonwealth; and also to prohibit a lodge from holding communications except to attend the funeral of a Master Mason, in any other place than the one designated in the charter: under penalty of a forfeiture thereof.

A committee reported a revision of certain constitutional provisions, modifying the rules respecting rejected candidates, which went over to the June, and finally to the September, quarterly. As then adopted, the rules require an interval of six months after the rejection of a candidate before he can be re-proposed even in the lodge where he was rejected, whereas under the old regulation application could again be made immediately; that after the six months has elapsed he may petition the rejecting lodge, but no other lodge without a written recommendation from the master, wardens, and three members, and this rule is, as before, perpetual within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and the form of waiver, or “recommendation,” is unchanged; that if the rejected candidate removes from the state this inhibitive rule lapses after seven years, or in the words of the regulation: “Any candidate whose application has been rejected, who shall, at any time while residing in this state, be initiated in any other lodge, or who shall within seven years after removal from the state, be initiated in any lodge without the recommendation aforesaid, shall be deemed a clandestine Mason.”

Respecting waiver over original material in places where two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, the consent of any two lodges is sufficient.

A candidate living in any other state cannot be balloted for without the written permission of the grand master of that state.

Elsewhere in this report it will be remembered that a grand master held that a regulation forbidding the conferring of any degree “upon more than five candidates at one and the same time,” should be interpreted to mean that not more than five should be simultaneously admitted to the lodge room to receive any degree, but that a greater number might receive a degree at one meeting. The language of the Massachusetts regulation leaves no room for question, being as follows: “Nor shall any lodge confer either of the three degrees upon more than five candidates at one communication.”

We do not know whether this limitation is new with this revision. The accompanying report does not speak of it, hence we think it has already been in force. But it was not in force when we received the degrees in a Massachusetts lodge, something over thirty-eight years ago. Ten of us were initiated at one communication, and at intervals of a month and two months thereafter the same ten received the second and third degrees.

At the June quarterly \$500 was appropriated for the use of the charity committee, and a committee was appointed to consider a proposed plan to establish a permanent charity fund for each lodge, and to add to the Masonic Education and Charity Trust by a per capita tax of one dollar per year, one-half to be retained by the lodge and one-half to go to the trust fund.

The recording grand secretary produced a copy of a new key, or cipher, purporting to contain the ritual of the grand lodge, which had been put in circulation in Boston and vicinity, and said that only two brethren could possibly have had access to their ritual, as at present preserved, long enough to prepare for the press and correct the proof of such a version. As he was one of the two brethren having access to it, and knowing nothing of it until this copy was placed in his hands, he was of course anxious that the guilty party should be ferreted out. A committee was thereupon appointed to investigate the matter with authority to summon any and all brethren whom they might have cause to believe to have knowledge in regard to its preparation or circulation.

At the September quarterly the committee reported that through the disinclination of the innocent to involve any of their brethren in trouble and the refusal of others to answer questions put to them, they had had difficulty in getting at the facts. Of the latter class they say:

Almost every person suspected of active connection with the offense, or even of actual knowledge in regard to it, refused to answer the most important and pertinent questions of your committee, assigning as the reason for such refusal that their knowledge in regard to points inquired about was a Masonic secret committed to them in charge by a brother Master Mason. This evasion was made use of by G. H. G. McGrew, George H. Earl, and Charles Parsons; while Edwin C. Stevens, more truthfully, but boldly and insolently, answered, "I do not care to say," "Decline to say," "Do not see fit to answer," "Will not answer."

Your committee denounced this subterfuge in the strongest terms and warned these brethren in the most emphatic manner that no such obligation, whether pretended or real, could or would be recognized as of any force whatever when in conflict with the demand of the grand lodge as expressed through its committee. It is the opinion of your committee that this claim as made by McGrew was the merest pretence; and Earl was compelled to admit that as used himself it was an outright falsehood.

And of this offense:

It is a well settled doctrine that to refuse to obey the summons of competent Masonic authority is good ground for expulsion from the fraternity. Of what avail is it for a brother to obey such a summons, and, when asked an important question, to reply, "I decline to answer," or "I do not see fit to answer," "I will not answer," or "I decline to answer because my knowledge is a Masonic secret between me and a brother conspirator"? In the opinion of your committee, such answers constitute a defiance of authority scarcely less reprehensible than a refusal to obey the summons.

But they got at the facts:

When our late grand lecturer (McGrew) was master of Social Harmony Lodge, in Wareham, in 1884 and 1885, he used a written cipher of the ritual, prepared by himself, which he thinks no one but himself can read. About the same time he prepared one or more ciphers for members of his lodge, which were quite full and complete, could be easily read by the brethren for whom they were provided, and which were kept carefully corrected up to date. Earl, who was master of the same lodge in 1888 and 1889, says that he had a key, corrected from McGrew's and made by Earl himself in the first year after he was raised—July 10, 1885. This key he exhibited to your committee. From this he afterwards made a second, for which McGrew furnished the corrections on account of the recent changes, and which was corrected verbally from time to time. From this second key, thus jointly prepared and corrected up to date, Earl declares that he had electrotype plates prepared and one thousand copies printed. He says that he commenced preparations last fall, and during the winter had it printed in Boston, but declines to answer by whom it was printed, or whether it was printed by Masons.

Earl says that some time in February last McGrew assisted in reading the proof; that McGrew only assisted him in this way five or six hours, and that this was the first knowledge that McGrew had of the affair. The completed key, or cipher, was issued early in March, and Earl says that he gave one of the first copies he received to McGrew.

Some slight effort had been made to put the books into circulation when the parties interested learned that the scheme had become known to some of the grand officers, and decided that it had better be kept quiet until the trouble blew over, and, continuing the committee say:

Earl very coolly informed your committee that he did not think it any more wrong to print a thousand copies than to prepare the one he used as master; that he has nearly the whole edition in his possession, and intends to sell them; that he has put his money into the thing, and intends to get it out and a profit with it; sees no reason why he should not derive the benefit from it; intended to distribute it secretly, but has left for future consideration the question how to dispose of the copies now on hand.

McGrew testified, in July last, that he received the information in regard to this key, as a Masonic secret, "a year ago;" that he saw this key while he was grand lecturer, but did not communicate that

fact to any grand officer. He declined to answer whether he ever had any conversation with Earl as to the sale of this key; whether he had any idea where it was manufactured; what knowledge he had of this key; whether he had ever been directly or indirectly concerned in the preparation of it.

It thus appears that McGrew furnished Earl, nine years ago, with a manuscript key; that he kept him supplied with all needed corrections, after Earl ceased to be master, and with all the latest changes, even long after Earl had any use for such corrections except for the preparation of the key; that he assisted in the correction of the proof; that he sold copies himself and furnished Earl with the names of purchasers; that he recommended the key, and probably was directly interested in the sale. During much of the time that this was going on, he was the salaried and trusted officer of the grand lodge, obligated and paid to teach our ritual and to keep it safely lodged only in faithful breasts. He knew the use of unauthorized versions of the ritual to be a gross Masonic offense, and as grand lecturer frequently so instructed his brethren. Both he and Earl were past masters and past district deputy grand masters.

Of the present danger the committee say:

Your committee recognize very clearly the great danger menacing the whole body of Masonry, and the principles of our institution, from the publication and circulation of such a work by Masons; and in view of the fact that the book-plates of this work are in existence, and one thousand copies are printed and bound ready to be circulated, your committee feel that prompt and decisive action should be taken to prevent the work from being of any Masonic or pecuniary value.

Assuming the functions of a trial commission, the committee find GEORGE H. EARL guilty of preparing, printing, and circulating, and causing the preparation, printing, and circulating, and GIFFORD H. G. MCGREW guilty of circulating and assisting in the preparation of a cipher of the ritual of the grand lodge, "contrary to the principles of Freemasonry, against the laws, rules, and regulations of the grand lodge, and in violation of their obligations as Masons," and recommend their expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The record then states:

The two individuals implicated by the report of the committee, having been summoned by order of the grand master, were present, and made such attempts to answer the charges as they desired to make. Dr. Earl stated that he was responsible for the cipher, "expected to be expelled, and was prepared to take the medicine." McGrew admitted that there was "some truth" in the statements made in regard to him.

After a full discussion of the matter, the presentation and withdrawal of sundry motions for delay and reference to other committees, the accused withdrew from the hall and a standing vote was taken upon the recommendations of the committee with the following result: The recommendation in regard to Earl was adopted by 183 yeas to 3 nays. The recommendation as to McGrew was adopted by 152 yeas to 23 nays. George H. Earl and Gifford H. G. McGrew were ac-

cordingly declared expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

And the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it appears, from the report of the special committee on the cipher lately issued, that the plates and one thousand copies of printed work, purporting to be a cipher of the ritual of this grand lodge, are in existence.

Resolved, That the committee on ritual be directed to consider and report what legislation, or orders, are necessary to make the work thus published of no Masonic value, either by recommending a revision of the present ritual or making it a Masonic offense for any brother to have or use the cipher work or anything similar thereto, or such other way or manner as the committee may see fit to propose.

Unless it is really contemplated to change the ritual this last action looks like a superfluity, because the expulsion of a couple of brethren indicates that the action is already recognized as a punishable offense. We suppose the real business of the committee will be to find out how the grand lodge can continue to break the law without having the Masons of its obedience follow its example.

At the June quarterly Bro. JOHN H. COLLAMORE presented to the grand lodge a deed to a burial lot in Mount Hope Cemetery, containing 3,500 square feet, which at a later period he increased to 5,500 feet by another donation, and erected thereon a beautiful granite monument. Upon the completion of the monument the grand lodge consecrated the lot and dedicated the monument with appropriate services.

From the address of Grand Master WELD, read in his absence by the deputy grand master at the December quarterly, it appears that the receipts of the grand lodge from all sources was, including last year's balance of \$12,518.22, \$50,633.52, and the expenditures, including \$10,000.00 to the Masonic Educational and Charity Trust, \$39,534.50. Of the surplus another \$10,000.00 was at once appropriated to that trust. The grand charity fund now amounts to over ninety-one thousand dollars.

A letter was received from the grand master declining to be a candidate for re-election, the condition of his health forbidding.

The committee on ritual having considered the cipher business, concluded their report with the following, which was adopted:

Voted, That hereafter any Mason, under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge, who shall print, or cause to be printed, any such book or sheets, or buy or sell the same, or cause the same to be bought or sold, or who shall use or circulate the same, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, or to be otherwise punished, by vote of the grand lodge at any quarterly communication thereof.

This seems designed to give the grand lodge original jurisdiction in this class of cases without regard to whether the offender is a member of that body. But this is not a matter of surprise, because the grand lodge years ago took the trial of Masonic offenses from the lodges notwithstanding the landmark says "they are the proper and competent judges of such controversies."

The grand secretary reported the death of DEWITT CLINTON JANSEN, district deputy grand master of the China district, who died suddenly of heart failure while installing the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge at Shanghai. A native of New York, he had been in China about thirty years, and died at fifty-four.

One new lodge was chartered.

EDWIN B. HOLMES, of Boston, was elected grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON, Cambridge, re-elected recording grand secretary. The Masonic address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston. At the stated communication, December 27, the grand officers were installed and the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated.

The recording grand secretary reported the receipt of the proceedings of all the grand lodges with which they are in correspondence.

The after dinner talk at the feast was bright and entertaining and sometimes profound, the grand master in opening the ball striking a somewhat graver note than is customary, and devoted himself largely to the duties that lay before them that would tax the best efforts of the officers.

We heartily indorse his remarks touching certain tendencies in the rendering of the ritual, and agree with his conclusion. Speaking of district exemplifications he says:

I am strongly in favor of such meetings being held in every district in the state annually, or at least once in two years. In no other way can so much enthusiasm be aroused, or interest maintained, and perfection arrived at, as by the desire for perfect work, stimulated in these meetings: all of which will tend to eradicate the growing inclination to bring innovations into the rendering of our ritual, either in the form of costumes, pictures, or dramatic effect. I am firmly convinced that strict conformity to our original work is preferable, that the simple ritual effectively rendered makes the best possible impression upon the intelligent candidate.

For the first time in recent years the record fails to record the exact minute when, the feast being over, the grand lodge closed. We suspect that the brethren tarried after the ringing of the Puritan curfew, but we are sure the time was well spent.

MICHIGAN, 1895.

51ST ANNUAL.

DETROIT.

JANUARY 22.

To a reviewer buried beneath a mountain of work, trying to guess how the problem will be solved of putting sixty days' labor into a month, nothing could well be more disheartening than the sight of this bulky Michigan volume of some 800 pages, and not a dull page in it.

The volume is profusely illustrated. The frontispiece is a group of portraits of twelve grand officers, miniature size. Surmounting the central vignette—the grand masters—are two female figures which we at first supposed were officers of the Eastern Star order—to which the grand lodge capitulated at discretion last year—but a more critical examination discovers them to be simply ideals.

There are portraits of forty-three of the forty-four grand masters Michigan has had, beginning with LEWIS CASS and ending with WM. H. PHILLIPS, who presided at this, the semi-centennial of the grand lodge. LEONARD MEED, who succeeded CASS, was the only one whose portrait was not procurable.

Each portrait is accompanied by a biographical sketch, this matter alone filling 128 pages. The exercises incident to the Golden Jubilee were held on the afternoon of Thursday, the closing day of the session, when, interspersed with music, addresses were delivered by Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY, on "A Half Century of Michigan Masonry—1844-1894—Michigan Masonry's Marvelous March;" by Past Grand Master WM. T. MITCHELL, on "The Anti-Masonic Excitement and Its Effects on Masonry, Political and Social," and by Past Grand Master JOHN W. CHAMPLIN, on "The Ancient Landmarks of Masonry."

In addition to the semi-centennial exercises proper came in the laying of the corner-stone of the new temple, which occurred on the afternoon of the second day of the session. The exercises were cut short by the severe weather, but not until the stone was in place and the several hundred homing pigeons kept in waiting had been released to carry far and wide the tidings that the grand master had declared it well and truly laid.

The exercises were concluded in the evening at the Auditorium, when Past Grand Master JOHN W. McGRATH, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, delivered the chief address. It is an address that every Mason ought to read. Crisp, epigrammatic, strong.

broad, profound. It abounds in short, crisp paragraphs that contain texts for a dozen orations, and of this the following is an example:

There are no dogmas in Masonry. Its secrecy is confined to the means of communication. Its tenets are universally approved. What it condemns no man upholds. The essence of Masonry is character. Character is Masonry, and character is destiny.

We advise everybody who can get access to the Michigan proceedings to read this many-sided production for real profit as well as pleasure.

Bro. McGRATH was followed by Past Grand Master HUGH McCURDY in a short address, adequate, and having all the other well known characteristics of his mellifluous speech.

Another large public gathering was at Armory hall on Thursday evening when the grand officers were installed.

No less than twenty-one past grand masters were present at the opening, the oldest in point of service being Past Grand Master MITCHELL, who was elected in 1864.

We trust that the representative of Illinois, Bro. ARBY M. SEYMOUR, was present to assist in the jubilee, but we have so far discovered no means of finding out.

The grand master (WM. H. PHILLIPS) reported the Craft in a prosperous condition in spite of hard times. He announced the death of Past Grand Lecturer HENRY M. LOOK, aged 57. He was a lawyer of ability and the author of a work of repute on Masonic trials.

The grand master submitted ten of the one hundred and sixty-nine decisions made during the year. Those we copy are in the form to which they were reduced by the committee on jurisprudence.

2. A dimit is not sufficient evidence upon which to admit a visiting brother. He must be examined or vouched for.

3. The fact that a brother has, in each chapter or commandery, met with a brother desiring to visit a lodge, does not authorize the former to vouch for the latter or warrant the lodge in admitting the visitor

"Lawful Masonic information," under Sec. 2 relating to visitors is such as is received through a brother where Masonic standing is already established and who has met the visitor in a regularly chartered lodge.

4. One who has been elected and received his first degree, although upon a petition which did not lie over one month, is an E. A. Mason and *prima facie* entitled to all the rights and benefits as such. He is not presumed to have known the regulation and is not necessarily chargeable with a violation thereof.

5. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts, it is stated, recognizes the doctrine of dual membership. This jurisdiction does not, and in the

absence of legislation upon that subject, a member of a lodge in this state cannot lawfully affiliate with a lodge at Massachusetts.

All but the last of these are in accord with Illinois precedents, and the last is in accord with our law.

In closing this branch of his report the grand master says:

I desire to say that I have had numerous applications from lodges to attend church in a body on Easter Sunday.

The first one I granted. This I did because some of my illustrious predecessors had granted such permission. But as applications continued to pour in upon me, I gave the matter careful consideration, and being unable to find any positive enactment allowing the grand master to grant such permission, I refused all other applications. It occurs to me that our regulations should be changed. I therefore recommend that Section 2 of Article 4, Grand Lodge Regulations, be amended as follows: And provided further, that lodges may meet and attend church in a body on Easter Sunday.

The grand lodge did not view the recommendation favorably, but concurred in the following from the committee:

Church service upon Easter Sunday is not a Masonic occasion. There is no legal impediment to the attendance by members of the fraternity upon any church service or to the observance by them of Easter Sunday, provided they do not do so as Masons. Why draw the line at Easter Sunday? Why not include all church days? We certainly have no right to distinguish between the days.

We must ever keep in mind the right of each individual Mason to determine for himself what religious rites he shall observe and what church and what church service he shall attend.

The recommendation of the grand master is therefore not approved.

The grand master reported the appointment of a large number of grand representatives, among them that of JOSEPH E. DIAS near this grand lodge.

The grand treasurer had defaulted, but a portion of his indebtedness had been recovered from his bondsmen, and real estate had been conveyed in trust to the treasurer's successor, sufficient, the grand master thinks, to make good the balance still due, amounting to nearly seven thousand dollars.

The grand lodge granted one charter, continued one dispensation, and granted two new ones; acted adversely on the Wisconsin proposition to convert the Masonic organization into a mutual benefit society, and on the Mississippi "Uniform Rules;" selected Saginaw as its next place of meeting, and looked on approvingly while Past Grand Master DOWLING presented Grand Secretary CONOVER with an elegant, unique, and costly grand secretary's badge and jewel.

The special committee on Masonic Home, appointed last year, reported the estimated value of the plant offered to the grand lodge at \$100,000, and say that it is free from debt. The committee say in closing:

Your committee have carefully considered the subject and are satisfied that with the present and probable increase of membership, that an increase of twenty cents per member of the grand lodge dues, devoted to the support of the home, will amply provide for the same for many years to come.

Your committee being unanimously of the opinion that it is the duty of this grand body to take, own and provide for the Michigan Masonic Home, earnestly recommend that the proposition of the Michigan Masonic Home Association to transfer the same to this grand body, free and clear of all incumbrances, be accepted, and that the grand master be authorized and directed by this grand body, to take such steps as may be legally necessary to complete the transfer, acquire and vest the title of said Masonic Home in the grand lodge of this state.

After a thorough discussion participated in by some of the ablest men in the jurisdiction the grand lodge by a vote of six hundred to four hundred and forty-four, declined to accept the institution.

In 1872 Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN reversed an edict then in force by deciding that it was not Masonry to tax Masons for charitable purposes. The decision was sustained by the grand lodge and has been the law ever since, and doubtless it has been the strongest bulwark of those who under his lead have opposed assuming the ownership of the Home.

Following immediately upon the defeat of the report, the following, offered by Past Grand Master McGRATH, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the grand master who shall be known as the Masonic Home Committee, who shall serve without fee or reward, mileage or per diem, whose duty it shall be to have presented to the lodges and members of the fraternity in this jurisdiction, the needs and necessities of said Home.

EDWIN L. BOWRING, of Grand Rapids, was elected grand master; JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (220 pp.) is again the work of Grand Secretary CONOVER, who gives over five pages to Illinois for 1894, gleaning and commenting from all the departments. He has adopted our suggestion relative to printing his report, setting his quoted matter solid, a very great improvement in the eyes of reviewers.

In his introduction he writes of "Masonic Homes," respecting which he expresses an abiding faith that the Michigan experiment will not be permitted to fail, but that plans will be evolved from their discussions, ample for its support, just to the members of the Craft, and honorable to Michigan Masonry: of "Perpetual Jurisdic-

tion" and the perplexities which arise from the differing views of grand lodges on that subject, and is hopeful of a final harmonious consensus on the subject: of "Grand Representatives," citing the good work of Bro. CHRISTIAN DAM, the representative of Michigan near the Grand Lodge of Peru to the credit side of the system: and of "The Saloon," on which subject he apparently inclines to favor something more radical than the safe Masonic ground occupied by his grand lodge.

MINNESOTA, 1895.

42ND ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JANUARY 16.

A phototype portrait of the grand master, CALVIN L. BROWN, adorns the fly leaf of the volume under review. The representative of Illinois (ALCINOUS Y. DAVIDSON) was absent.

Grand Master BROWN announced the death of the Rev. D. B. KNOCKERBOCKER, of Indiana, who, from 1859 to 1864, was grand chaplain of Minnesota, and was still affiliated with a Minnesota lodge.

We copy two of his seven decisions:

2. In answer to a question on the subject, I decided that our rule that the jurisdiction of the subordinate lodge extends one-half the distance in an air-line, from the exact location of the lodge hall to the neighboring lodges, applies between lodges located in a city in which are several lodges with concurrent jurisdiction, and lodges adjacent to such city. The lodge located outside the city will measure its jurisdiction from the location of the lodge room of the nearest city lodge, and not from the center of the city.

5. In answer to the direct question, I advised that the impeachment of witnesses in a Masonic trial should not be allowed. I mean by impeachment, the calling of one witness to testify or swear that he would not believe his brother witness on oath, or that the reputation of such witness for truth and veracity is bad. There is too much personal enmity displayed in such matters,—too much hatred and ill-will, and, generally, too little real truth or real fact to the impeaching evidence to warrant its toleration in a society whose members meet each other on the level, and among whom should exist those sentiments of brotherly love and affection taught and inculcated by the symbolic use of the trowel.

No. 2 establishes the same rule that prevails in Illinois. The first sentence of No. 5, unmodified by what follows, would give the decision too broad an application and include non-masonic witnesses as well as brethren. It was probably not meant to bar impeaching testi-

monys based on reputation except as applied to Masons. His decisions were all approved.

The grand master submitted the Wisconsin circular relative to Masonic relief, which he said was in conflict with the rule of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, but seemed to think some uniform rule might be found, whence we infer that he momentarily forgot the rule old as the fraternity, and everywhere operative, as found in the primary engagements of the brethren. The jurisprudence committee did not forget, and had the concurrence of the grand lodge in their report.

That the rule adopted and which prevails in this grand lodge jurisdiction is that the wayfaring brother in distress is entitled to relief from any Masonic brother to whom he applies, so far as his ability will permit, without injury to himself, and that this relief should be extended without hope of fee or expectation of reward. This grand lodge has, by affirmative regulation, enacted that no brother or subordinate lodge extending relief to a wayfaring brother in distress, shall apply for or ask, directly or indirectly, reimbursement or reward for such relief, and we deem such rule as reflecting the true and correct principle and basis for Masonic relief. Your committee recommend that this grand lodge fraternally decline to acquiesce in the proposition made.

Under the lead of the same committee the grand lodge non-concured in the Mississippi "Uniform Rules," for the two reasons assigned by most grand lodges—that the rules are in conflict with the settled policy of the jurisdiction and that they lead to or invite a violation of the secrecy of the ballot.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges, listened to an oration by the grand orator, Bro. A. S. CROSSFIELD, on "The Origin of Masonic Principles; The Foundation of the Masonic Society, and What Masonry Is," the questions being treated on the regulation pattern; witnessed an exemplification of the work, and adopted a plan for inter-state jurisdiction over border material, couched in the following terms:

In all cases where a contiguous grand jurisdiction has or shall enact a like provision as to this grand jurisdiction and shall give its concurrence hereto, a subordinate lodge in this grand jurisdiction may receive the petition of a resident of such grand jurisdiction for membership, either by affiliation or petition for the degrees, in any case where the petitioner resides nearer to the subordinate lodge in this grand jurisdiction than to a lodge in the jurisdiction of his residence. And in all cases of such reciprocal enactments, the same right is extended to such grand jurisdictions as to residents of this grand jurisdiction.

It will be observed that by implication, at least, it is held that a Master Mason cannot affiliate with a lodge in another grand jurisdiction without such an enabling act. This is getting the cart before

the horse: under the law of Masonry a Master Mason has a right to join any lodge that will receive him, unless, as has unfortunately been the case with a few jurisdictions, the grand lodge forbids it by regulation.

CALVIN L. BROWN, of Morris, grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (102 pp.) is from the deft hand and clear, level head of Bro. IRVING TODD. He is a great condenser, but his condensations never degenerate into a mere directory of grand lodges.

Illinois for 1894 is reviewed. Of dispensations asked to advance Entered Apprentices "incapable of learning the work sufficiently to pass a satisfactory examination," he says they "were most righteously refused." This is doubtless true, for we have great confidence in Grand Master GODDARD'S powers of discrimination, but we have elsewhere given our reasons for holding that the rule is not of universal application.

Among the things said of the Illinois report on correspondence is the following:

The introductory chapter of this admirable report contains a scathing criticism of the Grand Lodge of New York for its recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, but the unwarranted insinuation that the report of the jurisprudence committee was unduly biased by Scottish Rite influence weakens his position and materially abridges the force of his arguments. It is greatly regretted that Bro. Robbins, personally one of the most amiable of men, cannot divest himself of this mental nightmare of Holy Empire jim-jams which hangs over him like a November fog.

The commiseration of Bro. TODD is gratefully appreciated and we could wish that there might never again be occasion to sound the fog-horn which has disturbed his sensibilities.

Bro. TODD styles the action of New York in recognizing the Gran Dieta a somewhat questionable procedure.

Of the approved Wisconsin decision that there is no law of the lodge or grand lodge to prevent a virtual past master sitting in a convocation of actual past masters, he says:

Number twelve is a stunner. If a law is needed to prevent a brother from visiting a body in which he unmistakably has no business, the sooner they make one to that effect the better for all concerned.

We have copied this simply for the terseness and virility of the criticism, as the subject itself has only an archaeological interest in this jurisdiction.

The interesting proceedings, and valuable roster of membership of the Masonic Veteran Association, of Minnesota, again make an attractive feature of the Minnesota volume.

MISSISSIPPI, 1895.

77TH ANNUAL.

WEST POINT.

FEBRUARY 14.

This year Mississippi puts one of her good looking men in her picture gallery, the handsome face of Grand Master SPINKS forming the frontispiece of the volume under review.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, was present.

The grand master announced the death of Grand Lecturer ROBERT B. BRANNIN, whom we elsewhere learn was in his sixty-second year. For years he had been an unquestioned authority on the ritual. Men loved him and called him "Bob." His memorial, prefaced by a phototype portrait of cabinet size, is filled with touching tributes, borne by the bodies with which he was connected, from the press of his adopted city, Aberdeen (he was a native of New Jersey), from the retiring grand master (SPINKS), and his successor (HARRISON), from past grand masters SAVERY, BARKLEY, SPEED, and PAXTON, and from Grand Secretary POWER, but nothing more touching than a brief letter from his daughter, KATE BRANNIN, to Bro. SAVERY, beginning: "The grand lodge will soon be in session again, and for the first time in my life there is no preparation for papa's attending." He must have had the genius of fellowship to a remarkable degree to have so attached men to him. Men have great abilities and we admire them; strong personalities and convictions, and we are loyal to them. But with or without these they may have a genius for fellowship, and we love them.

But if there was sorrow there was also joy in the grand lodge, for their beloved Past Grand Master IRVIN MILLER, who was as dead was alive again. The grand master reported having appointed him to a vacancy on the committee on appeals, and that he was in the harness, fully restored, and added, "It seems almost as if he had risen from the dead. God has indeed been good to him and to us."

After the conclusion of the address Grand-Secretary POWER offered the following, which was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

Resolved. That this grand lodge deems it a privilege as well as a duty to place on record an expression of gratitude to the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe for His answer to the prayers of the Craft in this jurisdiction and elsewhere, in restoring to his usual health and to his sphere of usefulness, our beloved Past Grand Master Irvin Miller. When last we met, it seemed as if we should never meet him again in the flesh, but we rejoice that he is with us to-day, and we hope that he may long be spared to brighten by his presence and by his counsels all the circles of his fellow-men with which he may come in contact.

Resolved. That as a further expression of our affectionate regard for our beloved brother, the grand lodge be now called from labor to refreshment.

After the intervening dinner, when labor had been resumed, the resolution was again read, the grand master declared the grand lodge at refreshment, and then followed a season of rejoicing:

Bro. Miller, ascending the platform, addressed the grand lodge in terms of profound gratitude for all the sympathy and substantial aid extended to him during his extreme illness and slow recovery. His physicians had told him that his restoration to health was not due to medical skill, but rather to the special favor of God, in answering the prayers of his brethren; and this he devoutly believed.

Masons everywhere who had been permitted—as many were during the session of the Masonic congress—to know Bro. MILLER and to admire in him the fraternal spirit which showed itself on all occasions, will devoutly join with his Mississippi brethren in rejoicing at his restoration.

The grand master only reported four decisions, all covering questions to which the answers were so obvious that he had not—as is the Mississippi custom—sent them to the law committee:

1. Can a person who is engaged in the liquor business, either as principal, clerk, agent, or traveling salesman, be initiated or admitted to membership in a lodge in this state?

Answer.—No.

2. Can a man who has lost a portion of one foot be admitted?

Answer.—Yes.

3. Can a person who has lost all the joints of the first two fingers of the right hand be initiated?

Answer.—No.

4. Can a Russian Jew, who is not a naturalized citizen, be admitted?

Answer.—If he has resided in the jurisdiction of the lodge twelve months, yes; if not, no.

These were approved, with the substitution of the word *initiated* for *admitted* in No. 2, in order to make the Grand Master's meaning plain.

The majority of the Indiana jurisprudence committee (1894) will note that the grand master considered the answer in No. 4—properly, as we think.—too obvious to need exposition by the law committee.

The committee on law and jurisprudence devote eleven pages of solid matter to the exposition of the questions referred to them by the grand master, much of it, of course, turning upon the interpretation of local regulations. We copy some, not all, that is of general interest and, where not otherwise indicated, in our opinion good law:

2. A member of the lodge having been tried and acquitted by the court, of a charge of murdering a brother, should the lodge action be affected by the action of the court?

Answer.—In the trial of a member for the same act, it should proceed as if there was no court in existence and pay no regard to its action.

3. A member of a lodge, who while acting as secretary and treasurer of another body, is charged with having used a portion of the funds in his hands, for which it had no present use except to loan at interest, and who on being called upon to turn over the money with which he was chargeable, failed to do so at that time but afterwards paid the sum with interest. Has he committed a Masonic offense?

Answer.—When the other body received the money and took the interest for its use it condoned the offense, and at any rate Masonic lodges are not tribunals for the collection of debts or punishment of the dereliction of the members of other bodies. The intent to defraud seems to have been wanting in this case, and as the matter was settled amicably amongst those interested, there is nothing for the lodge to try and the case should be dismissed.

7. Is it a Masonic offense for an editor to comment upon the conduct of a public official whom he believes to have been guilty of gross misdemeanors, both being members of the same lodge?

Answer.—That depends upon the animus: if malice were at the bottom of the strictures then a Masonic offense would be committed, but as the acts of a public officer and his records are the common property of the community and subject to the inspection of every citizen, it would be denying to an editor, who is a Mason, the right to pursue his ordinary vocation, to say that he alone must not disclose the truth. It is a part of the duty which an editor owes to the patrons of his paper, to watch the conduct of public officials and to give information of their wrongdoings. He cannot charge them with being thieves, when he has not the slightest evidence of it; if he did, then he would be traducing the good name of a brother; but where the misdemeanor consists of withholding public funds, making false reports in order to increase his own emoluments, favoring a contractor at the public cost, and kindred offenses which our laws denounce, it would simply amount to an abandonment of the business for which a newspaper exists, to withhold from its readers the facts that had come to the editor's knowledge. To constitute the offense of traducing the good name of a brother, there must, we think, be the element of untruth, or, at least, a willful desire to degrade and injure the subject of his revelations, without just foundation for the charges.

11. A Fellow Craft of one of our lodges was, at its request, raised in a lodge in a distant state, acting as the proxy of our lodge, but was not sufficiently instructed to be able to pass an examination. The fact that he had been raised was duly certified to our lodge under the seal of the lodge which did the work, and his name was entered upon the roll of members. Upon his return to his home the query arose as to whether he could be admitted without an examination by a committee.

Answer.—This is not the case of a visitor and the regulation applicable to visitors does not apply. By the act of the lodge which raised him, as the proxy of our lodge, he became a member, and as there is no doubt as to the identity of the brother and the fact that the work was done being sufficiently established by the certificate of the lodge, under seal, which did it, he can be admitted without passing an examination.

14. Is a person who was rejected a number of years ago, by a lodge in this jurisdiction and who afterwards moved to another state, and was there made a Mason, entitled to recognition as a Mason in this state, and must we admit him to our lodge as a visitor?

Answer.—No; he is not only not entitled to recognition as a Mason, but he must not be so recognized, except in the one emergency which does not depend upon the fact of worthiness.

This question and our answer to it and that to the case coming up from Palmetto lodge, and our suggestion regarding its disposition, bring us to a consideration of the position which this grand lodge occupies towards the grand lodges which do not recognize what is commonly known as the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, but which, in disregard of fraternal courtesy and the comity which should exist between all grand lodges, not only persist in working up the rejected material of other jurisdictions, but demand for this class of so-called Masons recognition by the very lodge which rejected them. From our earliest history as a grand lodge, we have continuously held that whenever a man has been rejected by a lodge, that no other lodge could negative that rejection by initiating that person, and that the work begun by a lodge must be finished by it. This is what is known as the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. It is assailed by those who claim that it is unmasonic, illiberal, and unjust, and places too much power in the hands of those who are not actuated by worthy motives in casting black balls, virtually placing it within the discretion of a single Mason to exclude for all time an individual as worthy as himself, from the privileges of Masonry. This, to our mind, is too narrow a view to take of a great Masonic question, which presumably rests upon a broader foundation than individual prejudice, or malice and illiberal or selfish considerations. A review of the subject will not, therefore, be unprofitable, in view of the fact that we proposed last year to the other grand lodges with which we are in correspondence, a modification of the position we have always maintained on certain conditions therein set forth.

As we have said, the idea has always prevailed with us, with striking unanimity, that when a person petitions a lodge for the degrees of Masonry, he remains ever afterward the material of that lodge, and when a candidate has been rejected there is presumably a cause for it, and the lodge where the black-ball is cast is the best judge when, if ever, the cause is removed. In some jurisdictions there

is a sentiment that when a man has made a new home, and resided there long enough to establish a character, there should not be laid up against him the errors of youth or the indiscretions of manhood, but this is not a question of sentiment, but one of absolute right, vested in the Mason who cast the black-ball, to determine when the cause is removed. It is said that the black-ball is sometimes cast as the result of malice or prejudice, and that through its instrumentality good men have been debarred from Masonry, but a little reflection ought to convince anyone that nothing could work a greater injury to the Craft than indulgence in this radically pernicious idea, the presumption being that every Mason is moved by worthy motives in balloting for candidates and acts under a sense of his obligations to the whole body of the Craft.

Of course it is not to be denied that instances have occurred when a negative vote has been cast as the result of malice or prejudice, and we do not pretend to say that good men have not been kept out of our lodges by some Masons who are far less worthy of a place there than the candidate would be, but it would be a fatal mistake to abandon the requirement of a unanimous ballot or to impair its secrecy, because there are exceptional instances of an abuse of it. The truth is that the real abuse of the ballot occurs when it is not used effectively to keep out individuals who are capable of so misusing their privilege. Ten black-balls ought to be cast where one is cast, and it cannot be that Masonry is suffering seriously in consequence of too many rejections. It doubtless is of too frequent occurrence in all associations where the secret ballot is used, that men are rejected solely because they would not be desirable members, and not in consequence of anything they had done or left undone. It is within every man's experience that there are men so constituted as to make them uncongenial associates; others almost unconsciously avoid them, and while they are moral, law-abiding, and even Christian men, few care to come in contact with them; these are sometimes rejected for no other reason than their uncongeniality. Can anyone say that a wrong has been done them in not admitting them into a lodge whose harmony would be broken by their presence? Then again, there are secret wrongs, known only to those who commit them and those who suffer from them; these no doubt are the foundation for many rejections. A Mason who in the exercise of his immemorial privilege to exclude, by his vote, a profane whom he knows to be unfit for Masonry, or uncongenial in his temperament, or who has done him a grievous personal wrong, does no wrong to the candidate, simply because no man on earth has a foundation upon which to base a demand for admission. He may be an arch-angel from Heaven and pure as the driven snow, a Webster in intellect, a Croesus in wealth, an Adonis in person, a Chesterfield in manners, when he knocks for admission into the Masonic family, he is merely submitting himself to an ordeal to which every one that has gone that way before him has submitted, and any member of that family only exercises a privilege with which every other Mason is vested, when he excludes him by his negative vote. It is enough that some one already in fellowship simply does not want him as his associate in that lodge, and, like Dr. Fell, "the reason why I cannot tell." Aside from this, it is the duty of every Mason to exclude by his vote any candidate whom he knows to be unworthy, and to keep locked up in his own breast the fact that he has so done, or will so do. Men are not always to be judged by appearances, for to one a candidate may be a prince of good fellows, while

to his neighbor across the street he may be a prince of devils. Who knows, or who can ever know, a man's real character? He may be a whitened sepulchre for all anybody knows, but the individual Mason who has seen the cloven foot or witnessed the rotteness within, and then votes to admit him, even although ninety and nine other Masons, who believe him to be all that appearances indicate him to be, may clamor for his admission, is a coward and a traitor to Masonry.

While it is not possible for any one to have any precise information as to the cause of rejections, it is believed that there are but very few which are not based upon some real, tangible objection that goes to the very foundation upon which Masonry rests, and without which there could be no real Masonry, to-wit: the principle which governs all social relations—MUTUALITY.

We emphasize, then, the statement that it is always safe to assume that every Mason who casts a negative ballot does so from pure and lofty motives and not as the result of prejudice or malice.

No man ought to bind himself by solemn promise and vow to the undertaking which every Mason assumes at the altar, if those who, having proven themselves traitors to society, good morals, and friendship, can, regardless of his protestations, put themselves in covenant relations with him which he dare not ignore.

Ordinarily reformation is to be presumed from long continued good conduct, but it must be remembered that there are countless private wrongs committed in this wicked world, which cannot and ought not to be forgiven, but which are of such a character that exposure only makes a bad matter worse. But granting that reformation is to be presumed from long continued good conduct, who is to decide when the party has reformed?—those amongst whom he has recently taken up his place of residence, or the brother who cast the black ball? It would seem to be incontestible, owing to the dual character of the Masonic tie, that the man who is rejected for cause in one place should be barred entrance everywhere.

The foundation upon which the doctrine rests is fundamental: the object of the law is the same now as it was seventy-five years ago, and the reason for its existence as imperative as it ever was. It rests upon certain great Masonic principles which for many years were universally admitted to be landmarks and which were distinctively so declared by this grand lodge, to-wit, the "secrecy of the ballot," and that "no lodge can interfere in the business or labor of another lodge," and also, upon the solemn installation vow every Master who has presided over a lodge, from time immemorial, "that no person can regularly be made a Freemason in, or admitted a member of, any regular lodge, without previous notice, *and due inquiry into his character.*" To eradicate it would be to tear out the old foundation upon which the superstructure of Masonry is erected and to build a new Masonry.

It undoubtedly sometimes happens that an objection which was substantial at the time it was made effective, ceases with the flight of time, and that the man who was unfit for Masonry in his youth may be an ornament to it in his mature years. Such men have been known to change their place of residence and make new homes. A rejection recorded against them many years ago, it is claimed, ought not to be a bar to their admission now, and they are frequently admitted without scruple, in face of the fact that men so made are not generally

acknowledged in the jurisdiction where they were originally rejected; they return to their old homes and apply for admission to the lodge which spurned them, and are, metaphorically speaking, kicked down stairs, and then the shame-faced lodge of which they are members kicks up the usual row, with the usual result, that their man is not recognized or treated as a Mason; this is regarded as a great outrage, but all their protestations avail nothing.

There was in the proposed "universal jurisdictional rules" which we adopted last year no abandonment of the principles for which we have ever contended, and will contend to the end, that no lodge shall interfere with the work of another without its consent, and that no one shall be admitted to Masonry without "due inquiry into his character," complied within their strictest interpretation. We also insisted that due effect should be given to the secret ballot of the brother who cast the negative vote by giving him an opportunity to reinterpose his objection, if it still exists. That they have not met with as favorable reception by our sister grand lodges as we think their merits demand, is perhaps owing to the fact that the older jurisdictions are not prepared to abolish a doctrine which they regard as fundamental, and the newer ones, which are the chief offenders against Masonic comity by making Masons of those previously rejected by another lodge, are not willing to admit that there is any obligation resting upon them to pursue the investigation as to the character of candidates beyond their own limits. It is also objected by the latter, that there is no foundation for the charge which is sometimes made, that they make Masons of men who could not be made where they come from. If their lodges were conscientious and faithful in making due inquiry into the character of candidates in every instance, then we could not overthrow this latter objection; but as it is no secret that there have been men admitted to lodges in other jurisdictions who fled from this state to escape initiation into a working institution, which is not founded upon fraternal principles, either, we cannot admit that they are always as circumspect in the making of Masons as we think necessary to preserve the purity of the Craft. These rules were, as a matter of course, only tentative, and we expected that we would be met with counter propositions, some one of which would meet with universal approval and in time become the recognized law of Masonry. For the present, however, we have no other recourse but to go on in the old lines, refusing to recognize any man as a Mason who is initiated by another lodge after having been rejected by one of our lodges. If, unhappily, any such return to us, they cannot snap their fingers in our faces and say, "I am a Mason in spite of you," for, except under the conditions we dare not ignore, not one of them will ever knowingly receive Masonic recognition in this state or enter a lodge.

We still, however, shall continue the suggestion to the other grand lodges, that it is possible in this day of fast mails and electricity, to comply with the ancient requirement that no man shall be made a Mason without "due inquiry into his character" and that such inquiry must extend beyond the limits of the square in which the individual abides and include all his former antecedents. Whenever we have the assurance that this "due inquiry" will be made, then, but not until then, can we safely waive the right to say to what lodge rejected material must renew its application for initiation, if we are to accord to it recognition.

22. How far does the requirement to give warning of approaching danger apply to a brother who is the editor of a public journal, when he is informed by an inspection of the public records, that a member of his lodge has been guilty of appropriating the public funds by making false reports, by which he increases the emoluments of his office, before making public his official misconduct?

Answer.—We cannot think where offenses against the laws of the state are committed that a public journalist is required by his Masonic obligations to cover up the misdemeanor of a public official, who by making false reports has defrauded the public. Such reports being public records, they are open to the inspection of every member of the community, and the publication of them would not constitute a Masonic offense, where the intent was to serve the purpose of protecting the public funds against misappropriation by a public officer. Masonry was never intended to abet crime by its concealment after it has been committed, even by a brother: the requirement to warn a brother against approaching danger extends only so far as may serve to prevent his doing a wrong act. It is no part of our duty towards a brother to warn him that the sheriff is approaching, armed with a writ for his arrest, but if by counsel we can prevent the commission of a crime, it is our duty to do so. After a crime has been committed, our duties only extend to seeing that the accused has a fair and impartial trial and is given an opportunity to make a full defence. If the public welfare were to be set aside and the guilty shielded from the consequences of wrong-doing by those who conduct our press, it would soon degenerate into an abettor of crime and become a dangerous instead of a beneficial agency, and if it were known that Masonry required its members to aid criminals, it would be a dangerous menace to the public welfare and fall from its high place in the popular estimation. *Salus populi suprema lex* with it, as it should be with all good citizens. If those who are of our household, whose vocation it is to conduct public journals, must aid in the suppression of crime, then every conscientious editor would quickly withdraw from such an institution, and if they did not, the public should withdraw its patronage from their papers. We are not to dig pits for our brethren to fall into, or to let them fall into those which others dig to entrap them, but if they persistently do wrong we are under no obligation to aid them in the wrong or to escape from the consequences of their folly: it is in the prevention of crime, and not to aid escape from it, that Masonry seeks to shield its membership: the warning, then, should come before the wrong act was performed. If after a falsified report has been made and deposited in the public archives, where all the world may inspect it, an editor publishes it without giving notice of his intention to do so, he commits no offense against Masonry and violates no duty which he owes to the wrong-doer.

We grudge the space required for some of these extracts, but their importance constrains us to admit them. The longest, that under question 14—which may be taken as Past Grand Master SPED'S rejoinder to the criticism of his "Uniform Rules"—we take entire because it is a strong discussion by one of our ablest men of one of the burning questions of the day.

We question the correctness of No. 11. In such a case, strong as the documentary evidence is, we think a master would not be author-

ized to admit the brother without either an examination or a voucher based on personal *knowledge*.

The grand master reported having made a Mason at sight, on a ship lying in Ship Island harbor, where he organized a lodge and conferred the degrees on Capt. GEORGE MADDRELL, the master of the ship, the British steamship County of York. While on a visit to Biloxi he met Capt. MADDRELL socially on board the captain's ship and was there introduced to his first mate who was a Mason. The mate said the captain was very anxious to be a Mason but his business did not allow him to stay long enough in one place to make application for the degrees, and urged Grand Master SPINKS to exercise his highest prerogative and make him a "Mason at sight." It was accordingly done.

The committee on law and jurisprudence admitted that the grand lodge was on record as committed to the recognition of the prerogative of the grand master to make Masons at sight, and says:

The doctrine has been controverted by some of our ablest men, but so far as the proceedings accessible at this time and place show, the action of 1853 has not been overruled, and remains until this day as the decision of this grand lodge. The grand lodge having made a deliverance upon any question it becomes the law, and individual opinion must yield to it, until reversed. The decision being in favor of the existence of such a prerogative, it follows that the grand master had the right to make Capt. George A. Maddrell a Mason, with the assistance of a competent number of the brethren, in an emergent lodge in which he presided. The question is altogether too voluminous to admit of a careful examination under the circumstances by which we are surrounded. While this committee are not prepared to admit that the right exists at all, by virtue of any ancient law or usage, they feel bound by the ruling of the grand lodge in 1853, and therefore it is they reach the conclusion that the grand master's act in making a Mason at sight was in accordance with the declared law of this grand lodge. It is not in harmony with many of our laws, which are based upon jurisdiction: due inquiry being made as to the character of the candidate: the unanimous ballot: that a Mason shall hail from some regular lodge, and numerous other provisions of our code of laws, but it is not distinctly forbidden anywhere. If the prerogative exists at all, it is superior to the modern law and cannot be abrogated.

As a question of expediency, your committee are unanimous in the opinion that if the prerogative exists, it ought not to be exercised under any circumstances whatever. And in expressing this opinion we do not wish to be understood as criticising the act of the grand master, for if he has the prerogative it certainly is discretionary with him whether he will exercise it or not. The wisest and greatest Masons, not only in our own grand lodge but all over the world, have radically differed regarding the powers of the grand master, and while one asserts the existence of the prerogatives claimed for the office, another utterly denies them to have any foundation in Ancient Masonry, and believe him to be simply a constitutional officer, bound by the declared laws of his grand lodge. Where there is such a diversity

of opinion, no one can be censured for exercising his judgment. We concede this right to the grand master, and while not approving the act, we cannot deny to him the right, and if he has the right it surely is discretionary with him whether he will exercise it or not.

Further the record says:

On motion of Bro. M. M. Evans, so much of the grand master's address as relates to "making a Mason at sight," and so much of the report of the law committee as refers to same, was recommitted to the committee on Masonic law, with directions to further examine the question and report at next annual communication.

Neither the grand master nor the committee, both serving a grand lodge which insists upon the exclusive right of its lodges to make Masons of residents of its jurisdiction, make any reference to the fact that Capt. MADDRELL is a resident of England, with whose grand lodge their own is in fraternal correspondence.

Of printed rituals the grand master says:

A perusal of the able report of our committee on correspondence reveals the fact that in several grand jurisdictions "ciphers" and "keys" to the ritual are printed, in order to secure "uniformity" in the work. In one instance this "key" appears to have been abstracted from the grand secretary's safe, and the grand lodge appointed a committee to investigate. A grand lodge that would recognize such a palpable violation of the O.B., should itself be investigated, even though it be venerable with age and illustrious by the array of great names that abound in its annals. It is high time that a vigorous protest was being entered against this modern method of communicating the secrets of Freemasonry.

The subject went to the law committee, but has not yet been taken up by it.

He regrets the discontinuance of the grand representative system by some grand lodges, and says:

In my opinion the grand representative system has been beneficial to the Craft, and has helped to keep the different grand lodges in direct "touch" with each other. It is certainly not an expensive luxury, as it costs nothing, and I cordially recommend to this grand lodge its continuance.

The same subject crops out in the report of the grand secretary, in connection with the withdrawal of the commission of the representative of Kentucky. Bro. POWER speaks of the discussion of the question in the Masonic congress, gives the conclusion of that body, and says:

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky was very fully and ably represented in the congress, and our recollection is that they did not appreciate the utility of the system. Your grand secretary, as one of your delegates, took occasion to say a few words in its favor; and referred to the fact that in our troubles in 1878 our grand representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, P.G.M. DeWitt C. Cregier, (who was on the floor of the congress,) sent us thousands of dollars for relief. On

19th last month I received a telegram from our representative near the Grand Lodge of Oregon, Rev. Irving W. Pratt, announcing the death of Grand Secretary Stephen F. Chadwick, and it enabled me to wire to the family and to the Craft in Oregon, the sympathy of the Masons of Mississippi. So that occasions occur when the office of grand representative is not alone ornamental but really useful.

The reports of the trustees and the custodian of the Masonic Home show that there has been little accretion to the fund during the past year, outside of the twenty cents per capita tax. Before the time comes to build, it is not unlikely that the general drift of opinion will impress our Mississippi brethren with the fact that their proposed method of benevolence is not the most economical for a jurisdiction of its size.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges: concluded to keep itself "on wheels" for the present, and to keep on gathering information as to the wishes of the Craft touching the best place for its permanent location; determined to meet next year at Jackson, and in its closing resolutions of thanks included the Almighty, as follows:

Resolved, That we devoutly thank Almighty God for the inestimable gift of Freemasonry.

JAMES T. HARRISON, of Columbus, was elected grand master; JOHN L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (99 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, and is even more than up to the high mark he has set for himself in former reports. Illinois for 1894 receives fraternal notice.

Both in his introductory and his concluding observations he strongly urges standing by the old ways. In the latter he says:

Freemasonry as it was, in its purity, and the way its founders handed it down to their posterity, is one thing, but Freemasonry as some would have it, adorned with modern embellishments and *gaudy* colored paraphernalia and theatrical mummerizing, as though it were a drama, upon which the less informed might feast their longing eyes, is quite another and different thing altogether.

There is not, neither can there be anything progressive about it save as to a more perfect knowledge of it, and a fuller understanding of its sublime truths.

We received it as *Ancient* Craft Masonry, and so it must ever remain—pure and unadulterated—without change or innovation from any source whatever or by whomsoever ordered.

The very moment the change is engrafted upon it either in its regulations and constitutions, ritualistic phraseology, smybiology or landmarks, that moment it ceases to be *Ancient* Craft Masonry, and we may write upon it *Ichabod*.

In his review of Utah he tells Bro. DIEHL in a whisper loud enough for the rest of us to hear that Grand Secretary POWER is to be secretary of state next year. A widely scattered circle of admiring friends will then congratulate the state upon the wisdom of its selection.

MISSOURI, 1894.

74TH ANNUAL.

ST. LOUIS.

OCTOBER 9.

The representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden MARTIN COLLINS, was present.

The grand Master (HARRY KEENE) was happily able to state that the Masonic year had been a peaceful, and despite the "hard times," a prosperous one.

A case of alleged invasion of the jurisdiction of a lodge in Indian Territory by a Missouri lodge was submitted because the two grand masters were wide apart as to what constituted residence. The gentleman in dispute had been in Indian Territory six or seven years, but during all this time claimed Peirce City, Mo., as his home and voted there at all elections. On this latter ground, as well as on others that are immaterial, Grand Master KEENE claimed that he had never lost his residence in Missouri.

Grand Master COYLE claimed that as he has been present in the flesh in Indian Territory he was an actual resident thereof.

The Missouri jurisprudence committee, taking the definition of residence as a fixed abode, say that the facts as admitted by the Missouri lodge—and upon which Grand Master KEENE based his decision—showed an abode of six or seven years in the Territory, with continuing prospective, and that this is enough to discredit the claim of the Missouri lodge. But they go further and say that if the facts claimed by both lodges are true, which can be from their respective standpoints, then he has "no residence—no settled home" and thus comes within the inhibitions of their own regulations.

The report of the committee was overruled by the grand lodge, and the grand master's view sustained, and if it is true that the man has continued to claim and exercise the right of suffrage at Pierce City during all this time, and only there, we think the grand master was right. We admit that this is an extreme case, but we do not think it warrants a departure from the generally safe rule that

voting is the most conclusive evidence of the intention upon which the determination of the question must often depend.

The grand master reports seven decisions, one to the effect that non-affiliates of twelve months standing cannot join in a petition for a new lodge, because petitioners must be in good standing, and brethren are not in good standing who cannot visit a lodge, appear in a procession, be entitled to receive Masonic burial, and as non-affiliates labor under these disabilities, they are not in good standing.

This was approved, but it is simply jurisprudence run mad, and this apart from the absurdity of a law to prevent brethren from affiliating when they are being punished for non-affiliation.

Another decision is to the effect that a lodge can not entertain charges for statements made in a petition in a case before the courts. To do this, the grand master says, the lodge would be in contempt of court, as it would be construed as an attempt to intimidate the plaintiff. This was also approved, properly we think.

We note the reinstatement of several parties by vote of the grand lodge, on petition, who had been members of lodges that had become defunct. The record contains nothing to indicate that there were any charges against them at the time the lodges died, but the conditions seem the same as those under which, by our law, the grand secretary is directed to issue certificates—all back dues being paid—showing good Masonic standing, which serves in lieu of a dimit.

We learn from the report of the superintendent of the Masonic Home that

The capacity of our buildings has been crowded to the utmost a portion of the time during the year. It may astonish some of the friends of our Home to know that we shelter in our present buildings as many as is claimed to be the full capacity of the magnificent New York Home, at Utica, N. Y., which cost the Fraternity of that jurisdiction two hundred thousand dollars to build.

We are sadly in need of more room: we have neither playrooms, reading room, or laundry, all of which are especially needed, and our dormitories are too crowded for comfort. A bright, cheerful playroom for small children is one of the essentials in a Home like ours. In bad weather, and in winter especially, it is a difficult task to handle so many little ones without some suitable playroom in which they may congregate and enjoy their play.

The committee on chartered lodges, referring to the request of a lodge for a remission of one-half of its dues for the reason that it has two widows, one of them with a family of small children, who are a charge upon it, is moved by the statement that they are not willing to go to the Masonic Home to say:

The committee cannot look upon the matter of going to the Masonic Home in the light that this family apparently does. The grand

lodge has established and is maintaining the Masonic Home for the express purpose of caring for the dependent widows and orphans of our deceased members, and it seems to us that when any one is in need and entitled to admission to the Masonic Home that they should not dictate how our aid should be extended to them. Certainly the comforts and management of the Home, and the moral influences that surround it, ought to attract those entitled to its shelter and protection. Its benefits are distributed as Masonic charity should be distributed. What is given is given freely for the care of the dependent ones, and is not to be taken in any sense as mere alms giving. It seems to us, therefore, that a proper explanation of the advantages and benefits of the Home, its comforts, and especially the moral training in force there, should make any one entitled to admission within its portals glad to find shelter within its walls.

It would seem that in the case of a Masonic home there ought to be less of the feeling which the committee encounters in this case—the feeling that the recipients of its bounty are somehow being placed on the pauper list—than with any other kind of eleemosynary institution; but it does exist, and must be taken into account in determining between this system of Masonic beneficence and the system of outside relief.

The following was discussed, amended, and referred to a special committee to report next year:

Resolved, That this grand lodge will hereafter pay a per diem of two dollars for a period of three days, and a mileage of three cents per mile coming to and returning from its stated communications, to each past grand master, district deputy grand master, and to one representative in attendance from each lodge in its grand jurisdiction whose grand lodge dues are full paid at the time of said stated communication.

Provided, That the amount paid to such representative shall not exceed one-fourth of the amount paid in by such lodge.

Somewhere nearly every year the idea which in this proviso takes a somewhat new form—the idea that no lodge should draw out in the mileage and per diem paid to its representative more than it contributes in dues—crops out to show that its sponsors have never thought of the root of the mileage and per diem system. It is instituted to the express end that some lodges *shall* draw out more than they contribute and thus make it possible that the lodges shall be generally represented. When based on per capita taxation it is wholly equitable, the members of the weak and distant lodges paying in the same proportion to their numbers as do the strong ones located near the seat of the grand lodge. The grand lodge, in addition to its routine work, chartered six new lodges; referred pending applications for lodges under dispensation to the incoming grand master; listened to an oration by W. Bro. LEROY B. VALIANT, who failed to honor the request of a copy thereof for publication; declined to adopt the uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates proposed by Mississippi; took

no action on the Colorado proposition for the Washington centennial observance, after adopting the report of the committee returning it without recommendation; directed secretaries of lodges in localities where two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction to include in their notices to sister lodges the full name, age, place of birth, occupation and residence of the petitioner, and ordered the same requirement to apply to notices of rejection, suspension, and expulsion; decided with much enthusiasm to hold its next annual communication at Jefferson City, and exemplified the work in the three degrees. In connection with the exemplification in the third degree we notice a new departure in nomenclature, when, after giving the names of the deacons and stewards *pro tempore*, JOHN D. VINCIL, HOWARD WATSON, and JACOB LAMPERT are recorded as "specialists."

"Specialist" is good; and we have no doubt that after a few years when its origin shall have been forgotten, the term will be worshiped as a landmark.

The following amendment to the by-laws awaits action next year:

"And it shall be the duty of the worshipful master, when it shall come to his knowledge that there resides within the jurisdiction of his lodge one who has voluntarily remained non-affiliated for more than twelve months, to cause the secretary to notify him to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-affiliation, the same procedure to be taken as for non-payment of dues."

This looks like carrying coals to Newcastle, inasmuch as the expiration of twelve months finds him already thoroughly stripped of his Masonic rights.

J. B. THOMAS, of Albany, was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (261 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, grand secretary—his seventeenth. The report, is, like that of last year, almost wholly in his own language. Last year Bro. VINCIL was dissatisfied with the length of his report, and spoke with such confidence of making the next one shorter, that we were satisfied that he had some new patent condenser in mind. It worked worse than the other, and this year he sees his report longer than before, and he looks upon the result with something akin to disgust. He needn't. It is good work. Two reasons for its being longer than he intended are manifest, the first of which he recognizes—he hadn't time to make it shorter. The other, we think, he overlooks. Grand lodges have multiplied until it is not possible to compress a reasonable notice of them into what used to be ample space.

He gives Illinois for 1893 full and fraternal notice, in which all departments of grand lodge work are examined, with discriminating praise for Grand Master CRAWFORD, Grand Secretary MUNN, and Grand Orator WARVELLE. Of Bro. MUNN'S retirement he says:

Bro. Cregier addressed the grand lodge and brethren, stating that as the grand master had been complimented for his term of service, another officer had served the Craft faithfully, efficiently, and correctly for the past twelve years, and he desired to offer for endorsement a complimentary resolution. That resolution was to the effect that in retiring from official station, Bro. Loyal L. Munn, late grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, left with them pleasant memories of his worth as a man and a Mason, and carried with him the assurances of the fraternal consideration of the grand lodge, with the best wishes of its members for its future health, happiness, and prosperity. This was adopted by a rising vote. Our Bro. Munn responded in elegant and eloquent terms. He said, in retiring, that he had been present at the meetings of the grand lodge for thirty-one years in succession, and expressed the hope that the grand body would never have occasion to blush at the acts of any of its grand officers. When a new grand secretary comes into position before the members of the fraternity in any jurisdiction, he is entitled to a proper and courteous recognition. Such this writer would accord to the successor of Brother Munn, but it must be admitted that the new man has to make his record before he can be assigned to a high seat in our Masonic appreciation and affections. In the present case, the love of the old must be off before the love of the new can come on. If Bro. Dill proves himself to be a worthy successor of Bro. Munn, he can have our affectionate regard and commendation. It may not be out of place to remark that Bro. Munn holds the fort with this writer, and will not be easily supplanted by any other.

And proves himself a prophet with reference to Grand Master CRAWFORD'S successor:

Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, of Chicago, was elected grand master. From a personal knowledge of, and pleasant acquaintance with the new grand master, I have high hopes of the success of his administration. Bright, genial, clear-headed, and popular, Bro. Goddard will take the heart of the Illinois fraternity while occupying the high position of grand master.

The Illinois report on correspondence is generously treated. He notes that the Illinois reporter "appropriated freely from the address of Grand Master INGRAM, whom he frequently calls Grand Master 'BENTON.'" Sure enough! Examination discloses the fact that we did that very thing after having given his full name at the outset. We beg Grand Master INGRAM'S pardon for calling him by his given name on so short an acquaintance.

Further referring to our report he says:

Quoting a case from our proceedings, Bro. Robbins said that he inferred from the statement furnished, that lodges may restore expelled members, where expulsion is completed without grand lodge intervention. The custom of our grand lodge touching this point has undergone a material change with the passing years. When grand master of this jurisdiction, twenty five years ago, I made a rule which was afterwards affirmed, that the grand lodge alone could restore a Master Mason to good Masonic standing who had been expelled, after the case had passed from control of the expelling lodge. Now our regulations permit a subordinate lodge to restore an expelled party,

provided the case has not been passed upon and affirmed by the grand lodge.

The ruling made by Grand Master VINCIL is identical with the Illinois law, with which we have always been satisfied. The train of reflection, however, set up by his statement of the present Missouri practice, leads us to question whether the latter is not more firmly grounded in principle than our own regulations.

Referring to our comments on the relations between Missouri and her Mexican daughter, Toltec Lodge, he says:

He has doubtless seen from the action of our grand lodge at its last session, that it decided upon the withdrawal of the charter of Toltec Lodge, and adopted the report of the committee on that subject. It is enough to say to Bro. Robbins at this point, that the members of Toltec Lodge, with three exceptions, voted in favor of surrendering their charter. This charter is now on file among the archives of this grand lodge.

We think it may well be questioned whether the vote of Toltec Lodge to surrender its charter could have carried but for the *quasi duress* of Grand Master INGRAM'S advice that the lodge accept a charter from the "Gran Dieta." Many another daughter has gone wrong without waiting for the foreshadowed abandonment by her mother to be realized.

MONTANA, 1894.

30TH ANNUAL.

BILLINGS.

SEPTEMBER 19.

This year's addition to the Montana picture gallery is the handsome face of the retiring grand master, F. C. WEBSTER, the top of whose head gives him away for a retired Indian fighter. But the redskins didn't get his eloquent moustache!

The representative of Illinois (HOWARD B. WILEY) was not present.

The address of Grand Master WEBSTER does not belie his face. It is clear cut, strong in statement, graceful in style. He announces the death of WILLIAM HAMILTON, grand standard bearer; of WILLIAM F. SHANLEY and WILLIAM GEORGE, past masters, and HEZEKIAH L. HOSMER, past grand secretary.

Bro. HOSMER had nearly completed his seventy-ninth year, and his Masonic history covered a period of full fifty years. He had attained to the position of deputy grand master of Ohio before leaving that state for Montana, whither he went under appointment as chief

justice of the territory, and served a term of four years with eminent success. He was grand secretary in 1870-71. He died at San Francisco, Cal., where he had lived for many years, but remained affiliated with his Montana lodge until his death.

Among the dispensations granted by the grand master was one to authorize a Montana lodge to confer the second and third degrees on an Entered Apprentice of a South Dakota lodge, at the request of the latter. We infer that the dispensation must have been sought and issued to enable the lodge to confer the two degrees at one meeting, and not, as the statement of the case would indicate, that it required a dispensation to enable a lodge to do work by proxy. He also reported having given permission to a lodge to bury a non-affiliated Mason with the rites of Masonry, a gratifying indication. True, it ought not to have been necessary for him to act in the matter, but it is a healthful sign of returning sanity on the non-affiliation question, when in a frontier jurisdiction a lodge asks and a grand master grants a dispensation for the burial of a brother who has had his Masonic standing as a Mason legislated away for no other offense than exercising his natural right.

In reporting a case where an objection had been lodged against the advancement of an Entered Apprentice who had been elected to receive the second degree, and who under the Montana law is left without remedy, the grand master referred to the fact that such cases presented the old question of one ballot or three ballots, but said that the grand lodge had so often decided in favor of three ballots that he did not desire to again raise that question. He should not despair. Down to the adoption of the revised code of Illinois, in 1874, the practice of a ballot for each degree had prevailed, and a vain attempt was made to go back to the old system of one ballot at that time. Down to that time, too, the right of peremptory objection to the advancement of a brother, as well as to the making of an elected candidate, prevailed. But at the revision the grand lodge refused longer to recognize the right as against the advancement of a brother, on the expressed ground that when once made a Mason the candidate stood in a different relation to the Craft; he had acquired Masonic rights, and among them the right to be heard on any allegation that would debar him from the advancement upon which the value of the rights already acquired depended. Once familiarized with this idea, there was little difficulty in making the grand lodge see that the same principle was involved in the three ballots, and in a couple of years the return was made to the original practice of one ballot for the three degrees, which has always prevailed in the mother grand lodge and in the older jurisdictions in this country.

The grand lodge did a good deal of law making, or amending. On the subject of non-affiliation the following was adopted:

But any member, whose dues are paid, may upon his request therefor, be granted a dimit for the purpose of becoming a non-affiliate, subject to the disabilities of such, and thereafter shall be deprived of all Masonic rights, except that of petition for restoration of membership. And in the case of such dimits, the secretaries of the lodges shall make the same entries and give the same notices to sister lodges as in cases of suspension.

An amendment offered by Past Grand Master HEDGES, limiting the prerogative power of the grand master in making Masons at sight to such as had been elected to receive the degrees in some regular lodge, achieved a favorable report from the committee on jurisprudence, but failed of the necessary majority.

The same was true of a proposition to pay mileage and per diem to only one representative from each lodge. As this question had been referred to the lodges to instruct their representatives the vote was taken by a call of lodges and the report of the committee was rejected by a vote of 90 yeas to 39 nays, not a constitutional majority.

A Montana lodge having assumed jurisdiction over persons residing in the Yellowstone National Park, within the boundaries of the state of Montana, under the belief that as the nearest lodge it was entitled to it, some doubt arose whether the Grand Lodge of Wyoming might not also have rights there. The following was adopted in order to forefend any possible misunderstanding:

Be it resolved, that the Committee on Correspondence take such steps as may be necessary to secure from the Grand Lodge of Wyoming a waiver of jurisdiction over the entire governmental reservation of the Yellowstone National Park, and that upon such waiver being secured that said territory be added to the jurisdictional limits of this grand lodge, so long as the same shall remain a governmental reservation.

The grand lodge enacted that conviction or acquittal by a court of civil law should not bar a Masonic prosecution for the same offense; that certain officers otherwise forbidden to do so, become entitled to dimit on permanently removing from the jurisdiction, and that in such cases the office becomes vacant and may be filled by election; that Masons made in foreign jurisdictions, recognized by or in correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Montana, in accordance with the laws thereof, are entitled to recognition in Montana; and that waiver of jurisdiction acquired by rejection should be granted upon a three-fourths vote.

Further, the grand lodge abolished the office of grand lecturer; requested the lodges to instruct their representatives whether they wish the grand lodge permanently located, and if so, to indicate their preference for its seat; negatived a resolution that the three lesser lights be placed on the south side of the altar instead of placing them as the custom now is; took steps to plant a new lodge at Bozeman.

whence had come a petition for the restoration of charter, which was found to contain the names of only two of the former members; negatively a proposition to reduce the dues from \$2.00 to \$1.50, and also one to exempt from dues members of twenty-five years standing and retiring them as honorary members; decided to meet next year at Helena, and took a whack at the comet as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that newly made Masons should be examined as to their proficiency in the lectures of the third degree, and recommend that Masters request such newly-made brothers to appear in open lodge and pass such examination at some convenient time within six months of their raising."

The record shows that upon the announcement by the grand master-elect of his appointments of minor officers and committees, they were on motion confirmed by the grand lodge. In recording a resolution for a committee to procure and present a suitable testimonial to the retiring grand master, Grand Secretary HEDGES, the standing chairman of such committees, enters upon the journal his report of the manner in which a similar duty was performed when a beautiful antique clock was presented to the junior past grand master (MOSES MORRIS) one year before. For the coincidence it touches, we quote a sentence from the graceful speech with which, at Bro. MORRIS' home, the gift was presented:

And it adds not a little to the significance and pleasure of this occasion, that the same hand that was first extended to welcome you into the Masonic fold, has been delegated to crown you with the vote of thanks of your brethren whom you have served in the highest office known to Ancient Craft Masonry and install you as master of this timely expression of their continued esteem and confidence.

The installation of the grand officers was followed by a banquet at the court house, prepared by the Eastern Star ladies, which won the epicurean endorsement of Bro. HEDGES as being "delicious and handsomely served." The postscript further discloses that as many were compelled to leave on the train, the banquet closed early and the ball was wholly omitted, "much to the regret of many of the whole-soled guests."

JAMES H. MONTEATH, of Butte, was elected grand master; CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (167 pp.) is another of those wise and witty, often touching and always graceful essays which in this department of literature flow only from the pen of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master HEDGES. He has enough of the Pauline spirit never to belittle the reviewer's office, but in the following from his introduction it certainly is not unduly magnified:

Those who expected that the Masonic congress held in Chicago in August last would settle some or any of the matters of controversy or

contention must confess their disappointment and look elsewhere. And where else can they look except to those who have grown familiar with the usages and trend of opinion and legislation of all the jurisdictions! It is for grand masters and jurisprudence committees of each grand lodge to interpret and apply their own laws, but correspondence committees are privileged to become familiar with a wider and more diversified range of laws and usages and may evolve more general principles that will, if sound and beneficent, acquire general acceptance.

Illinois for 1893 passes under his enlivening harrow. He touches the *personnel* of the grand officers:

The fact of personal acquaintance with the outgoing and incoming grand master, and many other of the more prominent members, adds a new interest to the volume before us. With such ample resources and such good-looking grand masters, we would modestly suggest for the benefit of the future as well as the present generation, that the pictures of the retiring grand master should be included. It is the next best thing to a personal acquaintance. And before bidding an official adieu to Bro. Munn, who has served so efficiently as grand secretary for twelve years, we should like to see his familiar features stereotyped. While oil paintings are of course much better, few comparatively can see them, but steel engravings or phototypes are easily multiplied and more widely circulated, and chances are increased that some will survive the wrecks and wastes of time.

He suggests that our grand lodge should have at least a permanent library building for the preservation of its accumulating stores, and says of the address of Grand Master CRAWFORD and its author:

The most noticeable feature is that not an allusion is made to the prevailing business depression, but on the contrary, he declares: "During the year just now closed we have enjoyed unusual blessings."

We cannot withhold our admiration from one whose robust optimism can utter such words in a year like this. Probably the World's Fair in Chicago has done much to offset and counteract the effects of the depression, but as the Roman Senate once thought it proper to thank the Consul that he did not despair of the Republic, we think Grand Master Crawford entitled to equal thanks that in a year like this he has been able to discover "unusual blessings" anywhere.

As a member of the Masonic Congress we desire to record our recognition of the skill, patience, courtesy, and promptness of Grand Master Crawford as presiding officer of a body that contained a great preponderance of talkers.

Noting the assumption of the expense of publishing and distributing the proceedings of the Masonic Congress, he says: "This is very generous on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which had the honor of entertaining the congress thrust upon it." And of the then pending legislation against electioneering for office:

The existence of the evil may be inferred from proposed legislation. And it can hardly be wondered at when it is so rife in politics. There is one perfectly Masonic and legitimate way of electioneering for

office and that is by showing special capacity and fitness for it. And though desert sometimes is neglected and fails of its proper rewards, it is vastly better to deserve success and fail, than to succeed without deserving.

He notes as phenomenal and worthy of study, the fact that not a single decision of the grand master was reported or referred in this the second largest jurisdiction in the country, and asks if it is because the law is so well and clearly settled, the masters so much more intelligent, or the members less contentious or inquisitive.

Of the oration he says:

Bro. Warvelle as grand orator discoursed upon Prehistoric Masonry, following the election. He seems to incline to the plebeian origin and that Masonry began to become speculative to avoid the penalties of the English statute of laborers, aimed to suppress trades unions. It is singular, if this be true, why Masonry alone of all the operative guilds became speculative. We have no ambition to explore this "open polar sea" of tradition with the equipments at our command. Masonry as we find it and as it ought to be, is enough to command the best energies of all.

He says anent the expulsion of the master of a lodge by the grand master that he should suppose the power of the grand master to extend no further than to depose from office, and that expulsion should be by vote of the grand lodge: confesses that his personal esteem for Grand Master GODDARD, whom, he says, is well known to many Montana Masons, gives unusual unction to his congratulations to him and to the Craft of Illinois on his accession to the highest and most responsible position in the Craft, the peer of the Prince of Wales or any other grand master: discloses the fact that on meeting the Illinois reporter in the flesh he smiled internally at his early first impression that he was a clergyman, and evidently feels that he is derelict in duty in not controverting as he honestly thinks they deserve, our "untenable views on 'compulsory charity,'" and says:

Put in this shape it looks like a contradiction of terms. But under the dissecting knife, all so-called charity is more or less compulsory. The more it is compulsory, the less it is creditable and beneficial to the giver, but the objects of the charity are as much benefited. It is our mature opinion that want and suffering would be sadly left, if it depended on what the left hand gave without the knowledge and consent of the right hand.

Granting that all so-called charity is more or less compulsory does not do away with the fact that in Masonry the lines of compulsion are clearly laid down beyond the power of any man or body of men to lawfully change, and these make every man his own and not his neighbor's assessor, responsible only to his conscience under his oath of office.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1894.

27TH ANNUAL.

SAINT JOHN.

AUGUST 28.

The representative of Illinois, J. HENRY LEONARD, was present with the representatives of twenty-two other grand lodges. During the session he presented his credentials as his own successor, and was, with others, received and saluted with the usual honors.

A party of distinguished visitors from Nova Scotia, consisting of Grand Master W. F. MCCOY, Past Deputy Grand Master THEODORE A. COSSMAN (the representative of Illinois near his grand lodge), and W. Bro. B. SWENERTON, master of St. Andrew's Lodge, Halifax, enjoyed the hospitalities of the grand lodge during the session.

The grand master (THOMAS WALKER, M.D.) announced the death of the grand secretary, T. NISBET ROBERTSON, aged 53, which occurred April 25, 1894. He was buried by the grand lodge. Dead, also, were past masters JAMES M. HUMPHREY, WILDER BABCOCK, ALFRED E. OULTON, and J. ELBERT CHURCH, M.D.

The grand master presented the conclusions of the Masonic Congress, unfortunately from the incorrect version, and the Mississippi uniform rules, and they were referred to the committee on relations with foreign grand lodges for consideration during the recess.

The committee on address thus refer to a matter which the grand master reported as happily settled:

The committee rejoice to learn that the difference which existed between the St. Croix Lodge, of Maine, and the Alley Lodge has been satisfactorily settled. The Craft in New Brunswick desires sincerely to respect the jurisdictional rights of sister grand lodges, and all of our lodges should be most careful not to infringe upon these rights in any way. A close observance of our own constitutional regulations in this respect is urged upon all members of lodges.

A sub-committee of the board of general purposes submitted what seems to be a feasible and not onerous plan for extinguishing the debt on account of Freemason's Hall, St. John, in twenty years. It is a part of the plan that the per capita dues shall be sixty cents a year outside of St. John and one dollar within the city.

The library committee was authorized to act with a committee of the grand royal arch chapter in improving the library.

THOMAS WALKER, M. D., of Saint John (156 Princess street), was re-elected grand master: FREEMAN J. WISDOM, Saint John (105 Prince William street), elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEBRASKA, 1894.

37TH ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 20.

The representative of Illinois (GEORGE H. THEMMELE) was one of the eighteen past grand masters present. Past Grand Master E. C. BLACKMAR, of Iowa, was a visitor.

The grand master (JAMES P. A. BLACK) announced the death of LEE P. GILLETTE, for many years grand custodian, at sixty-two.

He refers to the Masonic Congress, of which he was an efficient member, and embodies in his address the conclusions of that body, unfortunately from the incorrect report first published. He says:

The Fraternity of the state of Illinois in general, and particularly the city of Chicago, spared neither time nor expense in the entertainment of the visiting brethren, and the pleasant associations formed will ever be remembered by those privileged to attend.

Among the dispensations granted was one authorizing a lodge which had lost its charter by fire to continue at work until the meeting of the grand lodge, whence we infer that it is held in Nebraska that the loss or absence of the charter cripples a lodge, a view that is not held in Illinois. Following are some of the twenty-one decisions reported:

1. On June 20, 1893, Bro. D. M. McElHinney, past master of Hastings No. 50, in the absence of the three principal officers of his lodge, convened his lodge as Master Masons, for the purpose of giving a deceased member of said lodge a Masonic burial; which action I approved.

2. A Nebraska Freemason holding a dimit over one year old cannot be named in a dispensation creating a new lodge, nor be selected to become a charter member thereof.

3. A brother petitioning for affiliation on dimit and not otherwise vouched for, must be examined before being permitted to sit in a lodge, or being elected a member thereof.

10. Upon request of a Kansas lodge to a lodge in this jurisdiction to confer degrees upon a brother, our lodge should do so without examination as to proficiency, unless such request is included in the request to confer the degrees.

12. After a candidate has been elected and before any degrees are conferred, charges cannot be preferred against him. The proper procedure is by objection to his receiving the degrees.

13. A brother hailing from a lodge on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, Canada, not recognized by this jurisdiction, was, after examination, permitted to visit a lodge in this jurisdiction and presented his dimit with petition for affiliation. *Query:* How can the brother be healed? *Answer:* He must receive the degrees in the same manner in every respect as a profane.

14. Can the members of a lodge in procession and clothed as Masons attend services at church, December 27, St. John's day? *Answer:* Yes, if the services are purely Masonic; otherwise not, unless authorized by dispensation of grand master.

We have before intimated that we thought it to be the duty of a past master of a lodge in the absence of the stationed officers to call the lodge together for the burial rites. Indeed we would go further, personally, and if in a neighborhood where there was no lodge, in case of emergency would gather an "occasional" lodge and bury a brother without law and take the consequences without fear of their being very serious. The grand lodge made decision No. 1, which called out our remarks, the occasion for amending its by-laws, summarily—by unanimous consent—by adopting the following:

The oldest past master present may open a lodge and preside therein, in the absence of its master and wardens, at any regular meeting thereof and at any special meeting regularly called by the master or warden acting as such, or at a meeting called for the purpose of conducting a funeral.

Decision No. 2 was not approved, an act of grace—considering the general attitude of Nebraska towards non-affiliates—as pleasing as it is unexpected. Through the jurisprudence committee comes also the decision—in accord with our law and with our personal views—that an objection to a visitor filed with the master of a lodge by a member, does not hold good in the absence of the objector; and from it an affirmative answer to the following query:

The law of the grand lodge now provides that a brother who holds his dimit for more than one year without applying for membership thereon forfeits all his Masonic rights except the right to apply for membership. Now if a brother holding a dimit for more than one year dies, and on his deathbed requests that he be buried with Masonic honors, may the master of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the brother resides at the time of his death, if he or his lodge so elect, bury such deceased brother with Masonic honors as an act of Masonic courtesy?

The other decisions noted are quoted as examples of good law well stated.

On the morning of the second day Past Grand Master DAVIDSON, of Tecumseh Lodge No. 17, announced the death in Omaha of Bro. JOHN Q. A. SMITH, the junior warden of that lodge. Whereupon the grand master detailed sixteen brethren, in charge of Bro. DAVIDSON, to conduct the funeral that day

The grand lodge listened to an interesting and structurally remarkable oration from Bro. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, grand orator; chartered five new lodges, and continued two under dispensation; took favorable action on the Colorado-Washington centennial circular; negatived as inexpedient a proposition to move for an inter-state convention to include representatives from Nebraska and adjoining jurisdictions for the consideration of inter-state jurisdiction over border material; instructed an inquirer—through the jurisprudence committee—that where a member objecting to the initiation or advancement of a candidate makes known the ground of his objections to the master, or the members, that if in the opinion of the master the objection is trivial and unmasonic, and of such a character that the making of it is a Masonic offense, the objector should be dealt with; appropriated \$400 for codifying and printing one thousand copies of the Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska; declined to change its time of meeting to December; voted to meet next year at Omaha; left the Grand Lodge of New Zealand cooling its toes in the ante-room for another year, and permitted the following memorial from a level-headed lodge to be retained by the jurisprudence committee until the next annual communication, agreeably to the request of the committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Papillion Lodge No. 39, A. F. and A. M., that any use or employment of the name "Masonic" by any person or corporation for the purpose of private gain is unmasonic and tends to bring the fraternity into public scandal.

Resolved, That the grand lodge of this jurisdiction be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the employment or use within Nebraska of the word "Masonic" by any person or corporation for the purpose of private gain; and it is especially urged that such action as here suggested should be taken instantly against the so-called "Masonic Insurance" companies doing business in this state.

Resolved, That the secretary of this lodge be instructed to transmit, under seal, a copy of these resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

JOHN A. EHRHARDT, of Stanton, was elected grand master: WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence, or, as the author names it, "Review of the Proceedings of Fellow Grand Lodges," (72 pp) is again by Grand Secretary WM. R. BOWEN, who properly explains that he is handicapped by the situation. Writing a report in 1892 he planned to annually continue the work, but was not permitted to do so in 1893. Now he could not continue the record of matters whose history he began in 1892, without reviewing two years' proceedings of each grand lodge, and to do this would be to butt against the same economy that knocked him out in 1893. The review is a marvel of condensation. He thus opens his review of Illinois for 1893:

Until our grand lodge sent us to the Columbian Exposition, we did not know—realize is the better word, perhaps—how big Chicago is; nor until the Masonic Congress met there in August did we realize how big the Grand Lodge of Illinois is: did we not abhor unnecessary caps and abominate their use for purpose of emphasis, we would spell the word with a big B. A perusal of the enormously thick pamphlet before us confirms our opinion, and renders a fair review thereof impossible within reasonable limit of space.

He concurs unreservedly in the compliment paid Grand Master CRAWFORD by the committee on address, and in that bestowed by the grand master upon the executive committee of arrangements for the Masonic Congress, and with a confession of experience and knowledge enough to know what he is talking about, echoes the commendations bestowed by the grand lodge upon Grand Secretary MUNN, who, he says, has no superiors and few equals. The Illinois report on correspondence was one of the "Big Five" he could not attempt to review.

He reviews the Masonic Congress, and happily gives the true version of its "Conclusions," so that the errors in his grand master's report find their correction in the same volume. His own "Conclusion" follows:

"The conclusion" that *we* reach is that the Grand Lodges of North America are not enough in earnest, not sufficiently educated, to assent to the formation of a controlling general grand lodge, and that the opposition which is to swage Freemasonry has not yet become strong enough to compel closer relations than now exist: our own indecision in the matter is being changed into a mild favoring of a general grand lodge, because of some wild and inconsiderate action that is recorded in this review. And we think that about all that can be accomplished in the near future is to "systematize the methods of performing the secretarial labors of Freemasonry," which is the object of the "Grand Secretarial Guild of Freemasonry for North America," an organization that *may* do some good, and which we commend to the fostering care of our fellow grand lodges. The various conventions and congresses heretofore held have perhaps attempted too much; the Guild is modest in its aims and may succeed: all will concede that its objects are laudable and that there is need that the work be done.

We greatly regret that we have not the time to review his remarks on non-affiliation which he reproduces from the records of the congress, in which we find some things to earnestly commend, much to condemn and much to dispute.

NEBRASKA, 1895.

38TH ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 12.

The representative of Illinois was not of the twenty-nine who made up the diplomatic corps.

The grand master (JOHN A. EHRHARDT) announced the death of Past Grand Master ALBERT GILBERT HASTINGS, aged sixty-two, and of Past Grand Senior Warden CHARLES F. GOODMAN, in his sixty-first year.

The disastrous failure of the crops in Nebraska in 1894 threw a great burden of labor on the grand master. When it was fully foreshadowed he set about preparations for the emergency. Calling the past grand masters and the grand officers, a plan was decided upon. The necessary money was borrowed from the Masonic Home fund, and an inquiry was addressed to each master, asking how many Masons belonging to his lodge would require relief; how many widows and orphans of Masons; whether his lodge would be able to care for its own members and their dependents; whether the lodge had funds to meet present demands, and what effort was being made to meet the coming trouble. To those reporting their inability to give the necessary relief further communication was sent. The relief was managed through loans made to the lodges, and by them loaned or donated to the sufferers as the lodge deemed best. Tenders of assistance were received from many jurisdictions, but the grand master informed all that they were ambitious to care for their own membership.

The grand master gives the following account of "The Waltermeyer Case:"

Bro. John T. Waltermeyer petitioned our Falls City Lodge, No. 9, for initiation about four years ago. His petition took the usual course, and he was balloted for and elected. Before his initiation he removed to the state of Maryland, and concluded to locate and practice his profession (that of medicine) in Alberton in that state. Upon his petition our Falls City Lodge, No. 9, requested the Masonic lodge at Patmos, of that state, to confer the degrees upon him for our Falls City Lodge, No. 9. Objection being made by a member of Patmos Lodge against their conferring the degrees, our Falls City Lodge requested Landmark Lodge, No. 127, located at Baltimore, Md., to confer the degrees, when Patmos Lodge, of that jurisdiction, made objection to Landmark Lodge conferring the degrees. In the month of September, 1894, I received a telegram from M.W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, grand master of Maryland, in these words: "Will you kindly stay Falls City Lodge from conferring the degrees of Masonry upon

Dr. Waltermeyer until my letter reaches you?" I immediately ordered our Falls City Lodge to confer no degrees on Dr. Waltermeyer, and in order that there might be a full investigation, I appointed M.W. Bros. Lininger, Reese, and Warren a committee to investigate the case. P.G.M. Warren was absent from the state; engagements were such that P.G.M. Reese could not serve. P.G.M. Lininger made the investigation, and recommended the conferring of the degrees.

I myself devoted considerable time to making a thorough investigation of the case. I wanted to be satisfied as to the moral qualifications of the applicant, for on the question of jurisdiction I entertained no doubt. After reading all the correspondence, and, I think, fully understanding the case, I withdrew the prohibition, and allowed our Falls City Lodge to confer the degrees. The correspondence and all papers pertaining to the case are herewith submitted.

There would seem to be no room for doubt on the question of jurisdiction. The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in approving his action.

A member of Hastings Lodge living in the jurisdiction of Fairfield Lodge. He was poor, paid some dues, and at other times his dues were remitted. In 1891, he being then \$15.00 in arrears, Hastings Lodge suspended him. In November, 1894, he being then sick, some brethren of Fairfield contributed \$15.00 to pay his arrearages and sent it to Hastings Lodge to reinstate him. The latter refused to receive it and returned it to the sender, who sent it back. In March, 1895, the brother died, Fairfield Lodge incurring an expense of \$117.35 in his care and burial. The grand master took the Hastings view of the matter and declined to order Hastings Lodge to reimburse Fairfield. The master of the latter appealed from his decision and thus the case got before the committee on grievances. The committee held that by the sending of the money to Hastings Lodge he was reinstated and refused to sustain the contention of Hastings Lodge that he was reinstated by a trick or device for the sole purpose of making him a charge on the latter, saying:

It was no concern of theirs where the money came from which procured the reinstatement of Brother Maltby. Indeed, we feel no hesitation in saying that Brother Maltby should never have been suspended at all. Enough appears to show that Hastings Lodge knew his financial condition when they suspended him, and his dues should have been remitted, instead of a sentence of suspension passed against him.

Hastings Lodge was ordered to pay over to Fairfield the amount claimed. The grand lodge evidently believed with the committee that Hastings Lodge knew of his indigent condition, and accepted the implication of the committee that he was suspended to prevent his becoming a charge on them, as a dilatory motion to refer to the committee on jurisprudence was lost. We think the law is unmasonic which makes a distressed brother a charge upon his lodge instead of

upon the local fraternity among whom his lot may be cast, but, accepting the view taken by the grievance committee, it is refreshing to see a lodge hoist by its own petard.

The grand master submitted four decisions. We copy two that are in accord with illinois law and precedents:

1. I have decided that all officers of the lodge not elective, should be appointed by the master, refusing to approve a by-law that provided for the appointment of the junior deacon by the senior warden.

4. In 1893 a brother, master of one of our lodges, was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry by the grand lodge. I held that his petition for restoration should be presented to the grand lodge, without action thereon by the subordinate lodge over which he was presiding at the time of the commission of the offense for which he was expelled.

No. 4 was disapproved, presumably on account of a local regulation, as we think the decision is in accord with general usage where no statute refers specifically to this phase of the matter, and we think in accord with the regulations in most grand lodges. The lodge had no hand in his expulsion. Original jurisdiction having been exercised over him by the grand lodge, not as a member of Blank Lodge, but as a member of the grand lodge, it is difficult to see how his case could get within the purview of the lodge.

The jurisprudence committee reported on the memorial which was copied in our review of Nebraska for 1894 touching "the use of the word 'Masonic' by any person or corporation for the purpose of private gain," as follows:

Your committee to which was referred the memorial of Papillion Lodge No. 39 found on page 197, proceedings of 1894, have had the same under consideration, and after due deliberation have reached the conclusion that this grand lodge has not the authority to control in any manner the civil law of this commonwealth or the acts of the legislatures of the several states, by whose authority corporations are given authority to exist.

We would recommend, however, that the name "Masonic" should not be used in any case unless the corporation or company is controlled and managed exclusively by members of the Masonic Fraternity.

The memorialists asked for bread and got a stone. Of course the grand lodge has no authority to construe the civil law, but it has the authority to make it a Masonic offense to prostitute the name of the Fraternity for mercenary purposes. And moreover it had the power to refrain from the recommendation which intimates that if the company or corporation are all Masons such use is all right, whereby the last estate of the matter is left much worse than the first.

After this we ought not to be surprised that the principle involved in the Wisconsin proposition relative to relief was endorsed, the verbi-

age being modified by the jurisprudence committee. It was adopted in this form:

It is the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be: it being understood that in no case is the lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement to go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the reimbursing body.

The grand lodge decided that waiver over both rejected and elected material should be by unanimous secret ballot; that the grand lodge could not grant a dispensation to permit a lodge to elect as master one who had not served as warden, no matter what his deserts nor how much the lodge might desire it, a matter in which we think it might at times be for the best interests of the Fraternity and of the lodge if it would annul its constitution; waived jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice to the end that he might petition a certain lodge for the degrees and become a member thereof, but does not tell a puzzled world how it became possessed of personal jurisdiction; chartered seven new lodges and continued two more under dispensation; listened to the grand orator (BENJ. F. THOMAS) in a rather brief oration on Freemasonry, mythical, philosophical, and in its application, practical; authorized the grand secretary to print as an appendix to the proceedings the transactions of the "Nebraska Veteran Freemasons," on the ground that the members had given the best years of their manhood to the interests and teachings of the Fraternity, and had no means of collecting funds for printing; let recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand wait on further investigation, and directed that the receipt of a communication from the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico be acknowledged and placed on file for future reference; authorized the grand secretary to carry out a long meditated project for a grand lodge register; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the grand lodges of Manitoba, North Dakota, Nova Scotia, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin contemporaneously in session, and accepted an invitation to meet again next year at Omaha.

HENRY H. WILSON, of Lincoln, was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (72 pp.) is another of Grand Secretary BOWEN'S compressed reviews, which fortunately includes Illinois but stops short at the conclusion of Utah (for two years) at which moment the author found that he was raising the limit.

His review of Illinois is for 1894. He quotes the remark of District Deputy Grand Master ALEXANDER H. BELL, that he hopes to see the day when applicants for the degrees of Masonry shall be required to state that they belong to no other secret society; or that if they do belong to any, stating what ones, and also stating that if

elected to the degrees of Masonry they would, before initiation, withdraw from such other order." He makes no comment, but many who have watched with painful solicitude the outcroppings within the Fraternity, which disclose something of the strength of the influences reflected upon Masonry by those who come into it from other societies, may well doubt whether Bro. BELL is too precipitate in his warnings. Concerning the Illinois report on correspondence he says:

We rejoice with him that "the Craft as a whole is standing so steadfastly by the old ways," but are uncertain whether "the old ways" he refers to are those of his personal experience or those that existed earlier—say before dimitts came in vogue. We wish some brother would tell us when the dimit first appeared, and what was its original scope; we confess that we don't know, and regret that we don't know any one who does know; the earliest information we've found in our feeble search is the report made to the Grand Lodge of Virginia in the early fifties (that's a little old) to the effect that the dimit was originally intended to permit an office-bearer to resign his station or place, and was not designed for the use of the brethren on the floor.

We doubt if any can yet answer when the term dimit first appeared, but we have no doubt that the fact for which it stands is as old as permanent lodges.

The records of the Nebraska Veteran Freemasons from its organization in 1888, makes an appropriate appendix of forty-two pages. DANIEL H. WHEELER is president, and WILLIAM R. BOWEN secretary.

NEVADA, 1894.

30TH ANNUAL.

VIRGINIA CITY.

JUNE 12.

The diplomatic corps were present in force, thirty-two grand jurisdictions being represented, Illinois by W. Bro. CHARLES E. MACK.

The grand master (JOHN E. JONES) announced the death of JOSEPH DE BELL at Oakland, Cal., whither he had removed many years ago. He was the first grand master of Masons in Nevada, and presided over the convention which organized the Grand Lodge of Nevada. Also dead were ALEXANDER DODSON ROCK, past senior grand warden, at seventy-eight, a native of Virginia, a soldier of the Mexican war, and a California pioneer; GEORGE R. WALKER, past senior grand warden, "in the fulness of years;" ADOLPH LANGSIUR, master of White Pine Lodge No. 14, and past masters J. R. WILLIAMSON and ELIAS B. ZABRISKIE.

The only point of law the grand master thought worth submitting among the decisions made, was a feature of the "FOLEY case" which for a time strained the relations between the grand lodges of Nevada and Utah. The grand secretary asked what was the status of W. D. Foley and whether it would be proper to receive dues from him as an unaffiliated Mason. The grand master reached the conclusion that he was, as he always had been, a member of Wasatch Lodge No. 1, Utah, in which he was made in contravention of the jurisdictional rights, as Nevada alleged, of a Nevada lodge. The committee on jurisprudence reviewed the case—as the grand master had done—and reported that "the restoration of FOLEY by the Grand Lodge of Nevada in 1893, under the terms of the joint commission of Utah and Nevada, left his standing that of a non-affiliate Mason. (This "restoration," the grand master says, was the removal of the disabilities imposed upon him *within the jurisdiction of Nevada*, and never affected his standing in Utah.) The grand lodge would have neither conclusion, but adopted the report of the committee after having added to it—without the consent of the committee—the words, "But we find that he stands suspended for un-masonic conduct in the lodges of Utah."

The conclusion of the jurisprudence committee apparently turned upon the language of the joint commission whose report and recommendation was adopted by the respective grand lodges, to-wit: "In view of the foregoing facts, we recommend that the Grand Lodge of Utah recognize and respect the edict of suspension passed by the Grand Lodge of Nevada against Mr. FOLEY, and that the control of his status and standing as a Mason be left with that grand lodge" (Nevada).

On the face of it, as the case is presented by the grand master, the committee, and the grand lodge, the grand master seems to us to be most nearly right.

Four of the five members of the committee on uniformity of work reported in favor of adopting the California work; the other member of the committee dissented, saying:

Should the so-called California work be adopted it will be binding upon each and every lodge in this grand jurisdiction, and one-half the brethren will have to recommit the work: this will necessitate the selection and payment of a grand lecturer at a time we can ill afford this expense. In my judgment it is better to let the Craft pursue the work as in the past and in peace than to awaken a feeling of bitterness by changing the work, that will take time to overcome.

On a motion to adopt the minority report, both were talked to death and the whole subject indefinitely postponed.

Touching a claim for reimbursement made by the San Francisco Board of Relief against a Nevada lodge, the grand lodge adopted the opinion of the finance committee that charitable functions are

vested in the lodges alone and that to use for such purposes the grand lodge funds that ought to be devoted to the payment of expenses properly pertaining to the executive functions of the grand lodge would be of doubtful legality.

A case of alleged invasion of the jurisdiction of Reno (Nevada) Lodge by Roome Lodge No. 746, of New York, went to the grand master for investigation.

PHILIP A. DOYLE, of Carson, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (72 pp.) is again by Bro. ROBERT LEWERS, who gives over two pages of his limited space to Illinois for 1893. From it we learned what was not known when the grand lodge closed, that the "FOLEY case" is settled, FOLEY having gone to his long home.

NEVADA, 1895.

31ST ANNUAL.

RENO.

JUNE 11

Twenty-five grand jurisdictions were represented at the opening, Illinois not among them. The grand master (PHILIP A. DOYLE) announced the death of past masters THOMAS J. DEER and ALEXANDER WISE.

He reported that in the matter of invasion of jurisdiction by a New York lodge, that the grand master of New York had forwarded to him papers proving that the New York lodge was innocent of any intentional wrong in the matter, and being himself of the opinion that the Nevada brother had been sufficiently punished for his part in the affair, he recommended that the edict of "non-visitation" be removed. In this the grand lodge concurred. He made but one decision during the year, having replied to an inquiry whether a lodge might accept an invitation from an Odd-Fellows' lodge to turn out for the celebration of Decoration day, that a Masonic Lodge could only appear in public at the laying of corner-stones, the dedication of public buildings, and attending the funeral of a deceased brother, and then only when they conducted the services. The grand lodge approved.

He took a whack at the grand representative system, saying:

As to this system of grand representatives, it appears to be nothing but a useless form, borrowed from the middle ages and floated on

the American grand lodges less than a generation ago. It accomplishes no useful purpose, and in some cases has caused trouble between sister grand lodges. It ought to be wiped out, and I therefore recommend that this grand lodge discontinue the system and withdraw its grand representatives from all other grand lodges.

This shows the danger of echoing somebody else without first making inquiry as to the correctness of one's premises. As to the time when the system "floated" on the American grand lodges, the grand master is careless of his words, or they reckon "generations" after a rule of their own in that country. The jurisprudence committee begged leave to differ with him, and recommended that no action be taken at this time, and the grand lodge concurred.

He called attention to the fact that their membership is every year growing less, and says:

The expenses of this grand lodge are out of all proportion to the membership. We are now collecting from our constituent lodges one-fourth of their annual dues for the support of this grand lodge, which, owing to the depression of business and the suppression of our principal industries, is an onerous burden. As a remedy I would recommend that the services of the committee on foreign correspondence be dispensed with, and that after this annual communication our proceedings be printed without that report, which will effect a saving of about \$300 per annum.

I further recommend that the salary of the grand secretary be reduced to \$300 per annum, payable monthly, which I deem ample compensation for the services rendered; provided, that that part of section 9, article IV., of the constitution, which reads as follows: "And to have the same open each day (except Sunday) for the transaction of Masonic business," be repealed. The necessity for this part of section 9 ceased to exist when the library was destroyed in the great fire of 1875, when Virginia City was almost wiped from the side of the mountain.

The grand lodge received a report from a special committee to whom was referred the report of the delegate to that body, ROBERT LEWERS, in which they summarize the conclusions of the Masonic Congress in a way to leave the meaning of some of them incomplete; decided to dispense for a time with the report on correspondence, paying for but not printing the report for 1895; took adverse action on the Mississippi "Uniform Rules;" decided that a Master Mason becomes a member of the lodge in which he is raised without signing the by-laws, but that under their law he is liable to discipline if he does not; and agreed to meet next year at Winnemucca.

JOHN C. HAZLETT, of Dayton, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson City, re-elected grand secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1895.

106TH ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 15.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held as usual at Manchester, December 27, 1894, and the customary collation provided by the hospitable local Fraternity was sandwiched between the working of the second and third degrees.

On being called to order in the evening, Past Grand Master SOLON A. CARTER, in a speech felicitous for its simplicity and directness, presented Grand Treasurer KIDDER and Grand Secretary CLEAVES with testimonial jewels ordered for them at the preceding annual communication.

The representative of Illinois (SEWALL W. ABBOTT) was not among the twenty-three representatives of other jurisdictions present at this communication, but he was among the twenty-seven present at the annual. At the latter the grand master (CHARLES C. HAYES) presented his address.

He announced the death of past district deputy grand masters SAMUEL S. FLETCHER, ALBERT BARKER, GEORGE F. HORN, and MARTIN E. YOUNG.

He submitted eight decisions, only one of which was questioned, and therefore sent to the jurisprudence committee, as follows:

That a person who has been an E.A. for several years can be passed to the degree of F.C. and raised to the degree of M.M. without any further action of the part of the lodge, provided there are no objections and the candidate has committed no act in the meantime derogatory to his character or reputation.

The committee reported that it should not be approved as it stands, and say:

Taken as a whole, and giving full weight to the proviso, the ruling of the grand master was correct; but as it stands the proviso is inconsistent with the decision which precedes it, and in time it is apt to be lost sight of, and the decision taken as allowing an Entered Apprentice after several years to be advanced to the other degrees without further action of the lodge. This would clearly be wrong, for the very fact of the lapse of time would make it imperative that the lodge should have the question, whether or not there had been any change in the character or reputation of the candidate that would render him unworthy to receive the degrees, clearly presented to them for decision. No further balloting may be necessary, but the request of the brother to be passed to the second degree, after such a lapse of time, should be submitted to a committee of the lodge, to report whether the candidate stands in the same position as when the ballot was taken, or whether there have been changes in his character and moral standing that should prevent his receiving the degrees.

The law of Illinois makes no provision for a second committee of inquiry, or for any other action in such cases, unless objection is made

to his advancement, and then the objections, which must be stated, come up for consideration. This avoids even so much of duress as is involved in the threat of a formal investigation after a certain time, in a matter that ought to be wholly within the free will and accord of the candidate.

For the rest the grand master decided that a lodge cannot appear in public at a funeral unless the Masonic burial service is to be performed; that it is not illegal or irregular for a past master, at the request of the master, to preside at a funeral and conduct the service, in the absence of the master and wardens, which we suppose to rest on a local regulation because of the words "at the request of the master," as, in the absence of a regulation to that effect, the request of the master could add nothing to its legality or regularity; that affiliation is not hampered by jurisdictional lines, but that petitions therefor should go like others to a committee of inquiry, and if rejected, the rejecting lodge acquires no jurisdiction, and that in that grand jurisdiction a visitor need not show a diploma as a prerequisite to admission. There is one other decision, but as it reflects local usage and touches a point which we have never yet put in print we omit it. He calls attention to the proposed Masonic Home for which a lot has been secured at Manchester and the first payment thereon provided for. We judge from the tenor of his remarks that it is to be, as it should, a project of voluntary charity.

Near the close of the grand master's address we find the following:

Brethren, there is one important matter which I desire to bring to your attention at this time, and that is to have some action taken which shall determine the authority of the grand lodge and the power of the grand master in questions relative to what is to be held legitimate Masonry in this jurisdiction and what is not. It may occur to some that this authority and this power are already defined, but I find that among members of this grand lodge, brethren of the highest legal and Masonic attainments, there is a difference of opinion. The question may become serious in the near future. As a mariner scans the horizon and sees in the little cloud, the forerunner of the coming storm, and makes preparation to meet it, so should we as members of this grand body, be admonished by the movements of some so-called Masonic associations and take such action as will enable the grand master to act promptly and effectually. The grand lodge should say just what is legitimate Masonry, and should allow no fraternal organization to occupy any apartments dedicated to Masonry by its officers that ignores its authority. There is no room in this jurisdiction for any clandestine or illegitimate Masonry, and on this question the grand lodge should speak in no uncertain sound. As to what bodies are recognized as legitimate should be settled now, and whatever the decision is, it should be distinctly understood that the authority of this grand lodge is absolute and its rulings imperative.

We have encountered something marvelously like this repeatedly within the last dozen years, and it is always the precursor of the same thing. The outcome is always a substantial advance of the lines of

the Holy Empire. Of course the matter was sent to the committee on jurisprudence, and immediately thereafter Bro. JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, the chairman, presented an exhaustive eight-page report upon the subject, of which we shall speak hereafter.

We cannot show more briefly or more clearly the correctness of our estimate of the ultimate purpose of the men who have made the last dynastic feud between the High Rite factions their opportunity to drag their grand lodges into the pitiful business of pulling the imperial chestnuts from the fire, than to quote from our review of the New Hampshire proceedings of 1893, in our report for that year:

The Holy Empire, like the Romish church, never sleeps. Following the Massachusetts departure by which that grand lodge so amended its constitutions as under the guise of asserting its sovereignty to divide its patrimony with the High Rites, the same work was laid out for the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. The proposed amendment was referred to the committee on jurisprudence who were expected to make such a report as would facilitate its easy adoption. Warned, however, by the storm which the foreshadowings of their purpose had raised among the loyal Craftsmen, the committee with consummate generalship, after having so shaped their report that it concurred in the claims of the High Rites would be sufficiently recognized, closed with a resolution declaring that the grand lodge deemed it unnecessary to legislate at that time (1885) in the manner of the proposed amendment. This unexpected apparent relinquishment of the design to push the amendment disarmed in great measure both the fears and the suspicions of its opponents, and sugar-coated with this declaration the report received the concurrence of the grand lodge. Its conclusions we reproduce from Bro. Gurney's Illinois report of 1886, he having liberally ventilated the dust-throwing of the report which was designed to justify them:

Resolved, That this grand lodge declares its understanding of the law in relation to its powers and authority over the Craft within its jurisdiction to be—

1. That it is the supreme authority in Masonry.
2. That it has the power to determine what Masonry is.
3. That it has the power to decide what Masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies.
4. That it has the power and authority to prohibit the Masons of its obedience from practicing *as Masonic* any other rites than those which it declares to be Masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as Masonic ceremonies in other body than those it shall hold to be Masonic.

Resolved, That this grand lodge affirms the well established doctrine that it is a violation of the jurisdictional rights of any grand lodge or any other grand body for a foreign organization of the same grade or rite to establish subordinates within the jurisdiction of such grand body, and it is due as well to Masonic comity as to the watchful care of our own rights that all attempts of such a nature should meet with the stern disapproval of this grand lodge.

Resolved, That this grand lodge, trusting to the fidelity and intelligence of the Fraternity, deems it unnecessary to legislate at this time in the manner of the proposed amendment.

In the New Hampshire proceedings now under review we find the imperial propaganda quietly getting in its work. The committee on revision of the constitution reported through its chairman, Grand Secretary CLEAVES, who seems to have the imperial interests in charge in the grand lodge, the following among other constitutional amendments:

Amend section 12 by inserting after the word "fraternity," in the second line, the following: "It is the supreme authority in Masonry, and has the power to determine what Masonry is." And—

Amend section 12 by inserting after the word "especially," in the fourth line: "To decide what Masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies."

"To prohibit the Masons of its obedience from practicing as Masonic any other rites than those which it declares to be Masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as Masonic ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be Masonic."

We have not the constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire before us, but we will venture to say that the first and second of the declarations of the first resolution of 1885, coupled together in the first of the above proposed amendments, already exist in that instrument: if they do not it is a Masonic curiosity. If the supreme authority of the grand lodge in Masonry—which no one questions, or certainly no one outside of the imperial domain—is already recognized in the constitution, then the first amendment is only thrown in to pave the way for committing the constitution to the doctrine that the grand lodge may properly confessedly admit that bodies which it does not create may lawfully use, show, or make a part of their ceremonies and teach as Masonry, the esoteric ceremonies whose sole control, conservation, and administration is the one sufficient reason for its existence.

Our belief in 1885 that the imperialists had only apparently abandoned their purpose of obtaining constitutional recognition, was confirmed in 1893 and so strengthened that we prophesied that whose present fulfillment is our complete justification. The report of the committee concludes thus:

For the purpose of preserving the integrity of our organization and making known to the members of the Fraternity its position in relation to the bodies which it regards as rightful and legitimate, the grand lodge hereby declares and recognizes as lawful, regular, and Masonic, the following designated bodies and their subordinates, established within its jurisdiction, namely:

Then follows the list the same in substance and nearly identical in verbiage with the form in which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the plea of protecting its lodges, incorporated it in its constitutions after having borrowed it verbatim from the Grand Commandery of Ohio and the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, neither of

which bodies had any lodges to protect. The New Hampshire list names only the northern supreme council—the only one doing business in that jurisdiction—and adds: “The various bodies under the jurisdiction of said supreme council, with all the powers, privileges, and prerogatives belonging to them, and incident to the enjoyment thereof by them respectively.”

We would be glad to copy Bro. FELLOWS' report entire as a specimen of dialectic and literary ability, and of skill in making the worse appear the better reason, but we must content ourselves with reproducing that portion which on the conceded ground of the supreme authority of the grand lodge justifies the policy of intervention in the quarrels of bodies which it does not charter, whose ritual it does not regulate, and whose legislation it does not prescribe. He says:

The grand lodge has the power to decide and declare what Masonic bodies are regular, wherein Masonic symbols are used, shown, or made known as a part of its ceremonies.

Much has been said upon the question whether or not the grand lodge can have any knowledge of any degrees or orders which are higher in grade than the symbolic degrees.

The discussion arises upon a mistaken view of the question: grand lodges do not claim to know the esoteric character of the higher grades: they only claim the right to decide what bodies whose Masonic foundation rests upon the symbolic degrees are lawful and regular. But after much contention--causing great injury to the Craft and at times threatening its safety—it has become a well-settled doctrine, which is generally conceded to be founded in the common law of Masonry, that grand lodges have such power and authority. Indeed, any other doctrine would endanger the whole system of Masonry and would make a breach in the walls of the temple to which for centuries the Craft have come to worship, and permit inroads upon our peaceful dominion to be made by the enemies of the Fraternity, who, joining hands with the selfish and treacherous members within, work disaster and ruin to our beloved institution.

The grand lodge has not only the *power* but the *duty* to the Craft under its obedience to declare what bodies and organizations are regular and lawful in a Masonic sense. This becomes important in view of the fact that members of its obedience are constantly desiring to obtain the higher grades of both the York and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites, existing within this jurisdiction; and that there are unlawful, clandestine, and spurious bodies claiming to be legal, which are improperly inducing members of the Fraternity to join their organizations.

As is well known to the Craft, both rites are founded upon symbolic Masonry, and to some extent similar in their doctrines, symbols, and purposes. The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has probably earlier history, and is more extensively established than the York Rite—sometimes called the American, because the arrangement of its system is peculiar to this country.

In their civil polity and the observance of discipline these two Rites, so far as we are aware, are almost identical.

It has become a firmly established American doctrine that when a grand body of any grade has been regularly organized and instituted in any jurisdiction of state, territory, or division of the country, it is unlawful for any other body of the same rite to invade such jurisdiction or attempt to exercise any control over its people.

This doctrine has become universally conceded and adopted here and it is generally recognized in other countries.

It is absolutely *necessary* to the harmony of all our Masonic institutions. It is *just and equitable* in principle and it is sustained by all the authorities of respectability touching the subject. It has in fact become the accepted law of Masonry.

The question has been raised by persons engaged in making use of spurious and clandestine bodies and selling "counterfeit degrees" whether any organization in one rite has aught to do with any other rite. It is hardly necessary to discuss the question here, but the *power* of the grand lodge to deal with it rests upon the fact that both systems or rites are founded upon the symbolic degrees, while its *duty* and the propriety of its action in this behalf are fully sustained and apparent from the principles of Masonic comity, and the importance of harmony among the brethren of both rites who meet within the symbolic lodge.

No higher duty of the grand lodge exists than to so govern the members of its obedience as to *prevent dissensions and prohibit all causes of disturbance and contention among the Craft*.

The principle of Masonic comity between the grand bodies of different jurisdictions has long been regarded as binding, and no rule of conduct has been attended with happier results.

The grand lodges of different states have frequent occasion to observe towards their sister grand lodges this well settled rule and it is invariably practiced.

The same principle obtains throughout the entire system of the York Rite and between the different grand jurisdictions of other nations so far as we are informed.

If the principle is sound and Masonic as between the grand bodies of the same rite in different jurisdictions, still greater the reason for its observance between the different rites founded upon the symbolic degrees, having the same jurisdictional laws; the same moral and ethical principles; occupying the same territory, and to a certain extent composed of the same membership.

We cannot take time to review this as we would like, but the general plea is the same as that in the report of Bro. WOODBURY, of Massachusetts, and we refer our readers to p. 72 of the Report on Correspondence in the Illinois proceedings for 1883, and succeeding pages, where they will find the same sophisms pretty thoroughly discussed. We must, however, refer to one or two statements in Bro. FELLOWS' report which Bro. WOODBURY did not have the hardihood to make, notably the first of the two statements embraced in the following: "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has probably earlier history, and is more extensively established, than the York Rite."

There is so far as we know absolutely no foundation whatever for a claim to the remotest probability that the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (so-called) has the earlier history, or that even the germs of the rite, which in its present form does not antedate this century, ever had any history until after Masonry had crossed the British Channel and been sophisticated by a people alien to its polity. Bro. ALBERT PIKE, who had studied everything connected with the Scottish Rite, and who lost no opportunity to strengthen its claims in every possible way, said explicitly that Free and Accepted Masonry was the first in point of time, and we know of nothing that has been discovered since he so wrote that has any bearing upon the subject.

The other statement—that it is more extensively established than the York Rite, there is more excuse for his making, because it has been frequently assumed and until recently nobody has taken occasion specifically to deny it. Last year Bro. FELLOWS' namesake—he of Louisiana—a very careful as well as able writer, called attention to this claim, and said: "This is a great mistake—outside of the orient of France, which no grand lodge now recognizes Masonically, there are not as many who claim to be Masons as there are in New York or Illinois."

Another most extraordinary statement of Bro. FELLOWS is this, that "in their civil polity and observance of discipline these two rites, so far as we are aware, are almost identical." So far from this being true, they are as wide as the poles apart in their civil polity. Free and Accepted Masonry is a commonwealth on whose equal floor the eligibilities of all are the same, and its highest ruler owes his place to the equal suffrages of the governed. Scottish Rite Masonry, on the other hand, is an oligarchy in which all power comes from above downward, and is saturated through and through with the doctrines of caste and privilege. "No higher duty of a grand lodge exists," says Bro. FELLOWS, "than to so govern the members of its obedience as to prevent dissensions and prohibit all causes of disturbance and contention among the Craft."

If it is meant by this, as may properly be inferred, that the only way to secure tranquility among the Masons of its obedience, is for the grand lodge to take the initiative in forming a grand orient of which it shall become a part, then we deny that this is the highest duty of a grand lodge. The highest duty of the grand lodge is fealty to the ancient landmarks—to which New Hampshire still does lip service in its constitution—because it was on condition of such fealty that the grand lodge came into existence as the conservator of Freemasonry.

The grand orient system, whose foundations the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire completes by this action, is a flat denial of the land-

marks which the New Hampshire constitutions still say are in no case to be altered, defaced, or removed. Our assertion that the grand lodge has laid the foundations of grand orientism will doubtless be denied with a good deal of virtuous indignation, but the proof lies patent in the report before us, in the argument drawn from the doctrine of comity. It is a flat contradiction in terms to talk of grand lodge supremacy and of comity between the grand lodge and other alleged Masonic bodies in the same territory. *Comity begins where supremacy ends.* That the word comity has no place except in the vocabulary of equals: that a declaration that it ought to subsist between the grand lodge and other bodies occupying the same territory, which it expressly recognizes as rightful, legitimate, lawful, regular, and Masonic, is as definite an abandonment of the claim of exclusive authority in Masonry in that territory as language can make: and that when once it is settled that the degrees controlled by these co-equal bodies are all equally a part of Masonry, there is, in view of the precedent by which Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have been excluded from participation in the government of the Craft, no logical stopping place this side of the final supremacy of the supreme council as the possessor of the numerically highest degrees--the New Hampshire committee and those who had a part with them in shaping this ready-made legislation in advance for the ratification of the grand lodge, are too intelligent and far-seeing not to know.

We last year gave the report of the committee on jurisprudence leading to the conclusion that the Masonic status of a person who had received the first degree in a lodge subordinate to the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" of Mexico, was not known to be such as to warrant New Hampshire in taking it as a basis for conferring the remaining degrees. The adoption of the whole report would have utterly discredited the gran dieta, and presumably with a desire to avert this, a resolution was offered by the chairman of the committee on correspondence, which, prevailing, accepted the report, adopted so much of it as related to the alleged Entered Apprentice referred to, postponed action on the residue, and instructed the jurisprudence committee to continue its investigations and report, which they did as follows:

We have made further investigation and are satisfied that, so far as the particular question before the committee is concerned, our report of last year was correct, and should be considered as finally settled.

The committee would suggest further, that there may be no misunderstanding, that if the Gran Dieta of Mexico should propose fraternal correspondence with this grand lodge, that the foregoing report is in no way prejudicial to such action as this grand lodge may then see fit to adopt.

We confess to being somewhat puzzled by the last sentence when read by the light of the report of the preceding year, the general

tone of the two is so sharply in contrast. We shall probably take occasion, in our review of New York, to introduce further testimony as to the character of the Mexican aggregation.

The grand lodges took a different view of the question of permitting the Eastern Stars to twinkle in lodge rooms than prevailed last year, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That this grand lodge grants permission for any lodge under its jurisdiction to permit the chapters of the Eastern Star to meet in their rooms, should such lodge deem it for the best good of Masonry.

CHARLES C. HAYES, of Manchester, grand master; GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (152 pp.) by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, has the customary excellence that has won for his report such general favor and challenged the admiration of his brethren of the guild.

Illinois for 1894, is noticed. Quoting the decision of Grand Master GODDARD that a non-affiliate elected to membership cannot be admitted into the lodge on documentary evidence alone, due examination or legal information being required to justify avouchment, he says:

We would be pleased if our brethren of Illinois would explain to us how a petitioner for membership in a lodge can be lawfully elected to membership until there has been lawful information furnished that he is a Mason. It strikes us that the avouchment should precede the election, and then when the party proposes to sit in the lodge all the question remaining is one of identity.

He can be elected lawfully, because the law permits it, it being held that the dimit or other documentary evidence of his having regularly withdrawn from his former lodge, is sufficient to warrant the lodge in investigating his character and passing on his petition. That this has been the practice since the time when Illinois lodges were largely made up of Masons made in other jurisdictions, without exciting comment, seems to us to point strongly to the general prevalence of the usage. Perhaps in strictness the plan contended for by Bro. WAIT is the more correct one, and doubtless it prevails in some Illinois lodges, reflecting the views of the master when the usage of the lodge became fixed. The other plan has, however, the decided advantage that it keeps the minds of the brethren alive to the fact that by Masonic usage the terms "due examination" and "lawful information" have always been held to mean something entirely apart from documentary evidence. The latter has some weight, of course, as collateral evidence, but its chief use is as evidence of standing. It is so recognized in the installation covenants where it comes in as a secondary consideration, the language being, "You agree that no visitors shall be admitted into your lodge without due examination, and producing proper

vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular lodge. The first goes to the possession of the requisite knowledge, the second to the regularity of the source whence that knowledge was obtained.

Bro. WAIT expresses his entire concurrence with the adverse report of our committee on jurisprudence on the uniform rules relative to jurisdiction proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and finds room for several approved selections from the report of the Illinois report on correspondence.

We can only find room now for his remarks on the right of a Mason to affiliate with the lodge of his choice without regard to jurisdictional lines, found under Wyoming:

It was a right universally conceded to unaffiliated Masons, from the first adoption of the grand lodge system until very recent times, to become a member of any lodge willing to receive him, without regard to grand lodge jurisdictional lines, and this right is still conceded except in a very few Masonic jurisdictions in this country. If it is claimed that this right ought to be withdrawn, we should think it incumbent upon those making that claim to "give a good, sound reason" why such a change should be made in the ancient law, and not upon others to take the burden of showing reasons for preserving such ancient, conceded rights. We never heard, nor do we think Bro. Kuykendall ever did, of a brother seeking membership in a different grand jurisdiction a thousand miles away from his home. We do not think in such a case membership would, if attempted, be obtained. We can, however, very easily conceive of a case where by reason of a state line running between the home of a Mason and the nearest lodge to it, that it would be very reasonable that he should wish to have his Masonic membership in such lodge. It has never until recently been the policy anywhere to deny him that privilege. We do not think any grand lodge possesses the power to deny such privilege. Should the right be assumed and exercised, we think the grand lodge of the party would have no power to discipline him for so doing and that an expulsion for such an act would be void, and ought not to be and we think would not be respected or regarded in any other jurisdiction. We know not how others regard this last proposition, but it is our own opinion and we think it ought to be that of the Fraternity at large.

The distance argument to our mind, gathers no force as the number of miles increases. There are members of our own lodge who live more than a thousand miles away. We know of no rule that ought to prevent a non-affiliate living where they do from affiliating with our lodge if he so desires, that would not equally demand that his neighbors already affiliated with us should take their dimits and join there.

NEW JERSEY, 1895.

108TH ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JANUARY 23.

The representative of Illinois, W. Bro. JOSEPH H. GASKILL, was one of the large number of grand representatives present.

The grand master (JAMES H. DURAND), whose fine cut face looks out of the fly leaf of the volume under review, announced the death of Past Grand Master HENRY VEHSLAGE, an announcement which we anticipated in our last report, having learned of his death through unofficial channels. His death occurred at the age of fifty-seven. Of his work in this department of Masonic work, where we learned to love him, and in which he ever commanded our most profound respect, and of his personality, the grand master says:

As chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence he had become well known throughout the Masonic world, and his faithful and diligent work in that position entitles him to the highest appreciation of the Craft. Possessed of a mild and gentle manner and disposition, he could, nevertheless, be firm and positive when necessary in asserting, upholding, and maintaining the cause of justice, truth, and right. Though faithful to his calling, he was not exclusive, but met men of all ranks "upon the level," and his warm and genial presence, his kind and pleasant words, and his earnest and zealous Masonic acts will ever be remembered by all the brethren who remember *him*, as a benediction upon that portion of their lives which was influenced by personal acquaintance with him.

Dead were EDWARD GOELLER, at 54, and WM. S. THROCKMORTON, at 38, past district deputy grand masters: Past Master LEON ABBOTT, twice governor of New Jersey and at his death one of the associate justices of the State Supreme Court: J. AUGUSTUS DIX, at 63, whose appointment as the grand representative of Illinois we chronicled last year, and twenty-seven other past masters. The average age of those whose date of birth is given was 61.

The grand master reported the appointment of JOSEPH H. GASKILL as the representative of Illinois near the the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. In presenting the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief, he suggested that the incidental question of how its adoption, which would be in the nature of entering into a compact, would affect the sovereign power of the grand lodge. After presenting the uniform rules respecting personal jurisdiction proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, he reverts to the same idea, and says:

If the proposition from Wisconsin and that from Mississippi shall be adopted, they may be followed by other and yet other propositions

upon other subjects or interest to us as Masons, and whether the whole range of Masonic subjects will be reached and covered by compacts between grand lodges, and the occupation of grand lodges as such thus be done away with, will depend only upon the amiability of grand lodges in surrendering their authority over the questions presented.

He reported several cases of infringement of jurisdiction occurring between lodges of New Jersey and those of neighboring jurisdictions, and in this connection gives the final outcome of the case of ENTRUP (to which we have referred in former reports), who was initiated, passed, and raised in a New York lodge without waiver of jurisdiction on the part of the New Jersey lodge in whose territory he resided. The case had been practically settled by an apology from the New York to the New Jersey lodge, and a request from the former that the latter waive jurisdiction over ENTRUP, and join in a request to the grand master of New Jersey to heal him of his Masonic disabilities. The grand master of New York requested that he might be healed, thus acknowledging the disabling effect of the edict of a former grand master of New Jersey that the act of the New York lodge was without Masonic virtue, null and void, and that the status of ENTRUP was that of a profane. After all the necessary formalities, Grand Master DURAND healed ENTRUP within the body of Hoboken Lodge, and the incident was ended. The humility with which the Grand Lodge of New York ate its leek is not of enduring interest, except as it signalizes an admission on the part of that body that strikes at what we consider a vital principle in Masonry—that a Mason made in a lawful lodge lawfully at labor under the laws of its jurisdiction, is not attainted by any irregularities in his making or the preliminaries thereto. We admire the magnanimity which impels a strong jurisdiction to repair a conscious wrong, but no jurisdiction is so strong or so weak that it is justified in purchasing peace at the price of a vital principle.

For the same reason we protest that the law or the tradition that permits the grand master of New Jersey to divest a Mason made in a lawful New Jersey lodge lawfully at labor, of his Masonic rights because the grand master finds that the Mason so made has a visible physical defect, or because of some irregularity in his petition or election, is unmasonic and indefensible. Perhaps the average yearly quota of this class of cases is reported by the grand master. One of them, however, we except from this criticism. In this case the senior warden had opened the lodge in the absence of the master, did Masonic business and raised a Fellow Craft to the third degree, and this the grand master declared null and void because the warrant was at the time in the personal custody of the master, who was detained at his home by illness. We except this case from the sweeping criticism we have bestowed upon the others, because if under the New Jersey

law the lodge was not lawfully at labor, the grand master was right. In our own jurisdiction it has been repeatedly decided that the absence of the written instrument called the charter or warrant does not invalidate the work of the lodge so long as the charter itself remains unrevoked.

The grand master discourages public installations, although he issued some dispensations for that purpose. He thinks they do no abiding good, and that the ritual is decidedly marred by the necessary modifications. He however admits a long line of precedents, both venerable and honorable, for the practice.

He reported two decisions, one of general interest that it is requisite that a petitioner for the three degrees of Masonry shall be twenty-one years of age. The same decision, substantially, and also one that it is not necessary that he be twenty-one at the time the petition is signed if he will become so before action will be had on it will be found elsewhere in this report. Our own law makes that age a prerequisite to petitioning.

The jurisprudence committee—the grand lodge concurring—confessed, we are sorry to say, to being in accord with the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin as to the duty of lodges and grand lodges towards their members in distress, but could not recommend entering into any compact or agreement that would in any respect limit the independence or freedom of action of the grand lodge in all cases, and hence declined to comply with the request. For the same reason as well as for reasons that went to the denial of the principles involved, the same action was had with reference to the Mississippi proposition respecting personal jurisdiction.

We noted last year that a resolution providing that New Jersey should take the initiative in calling a congress of Freemasons to meet in London, to which all the grand lodges on earth should be invited to be represented by one delegate, a majority vote of the congress to be binding on the grand lodges participating, was sent to the committee on correspondence for report. The committee undertook to let the wild project down easy, out of regard for its author, and let it down so easy that instead of disposing of it, after a lengthy discussion the report was referred back with instructions to further investigate and report next year.

The grand lodge granted warrants for two new lodges; recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; again deferred action on the Colorado Washington centennial proposition, and honored itself by appropriating \$500 for a monument to Past Grand Master VEHS�AGE.

CHARLES BELCHER, of Newark, was elected grand master; THOMAS H. R. REDWAY, Trenton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (141 pp.) is by R. W. Bro. HENRY S. HAINES, an elegant, forcible, and discriminating writer, who under great disadvantages has produced an excellent review. Illinois for 1894 is noticed in generous terms. He is not surprised that conservative and discreet Masons should be "startled" at the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico by the Grand Lodge of New York, and says his own reading of the "Boletin Masonico," the official publication of that heterodox (and heterogeneous) organization, has shown the wisdom of waiting for further proofs of a proper claim for recognition before extending a welcoming hand.

NEW MEXICO, 1894.

16TH ANNUAL.

ALBUQUERQUE.

OCTOBER 3.

This well printed volume which bears the imprint of a Santa Fe printing house, is illustrated with portraits of C. N. BLACKWELL, who was grand master in 1886-7, and Dr. W. S. HARROUN, grand master in 1887-8.

The newly appointed representative of Illinois was present and on the first day of the session was thus introduced by a brother whom many members of our grand lodge have had the pleasure of personally meeting—Past Grand Master MAX FROST:

It gives me sincere pleasure to introduce to you our distinguished brother, Harvey Huston, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. As a man, as a Mason, and as representing one of the noblest and greatest grand jurisdictions in this country near this grand lodge, do we receive him with the honor due his rank and commensurate to his worth as a Mason and a man. Although many hundreds of miles away from his old home, Brother Huston, I firmly believe will find in our sunny territory, and among its Masons, friends and brothers, and will not feel his absence from his home and sojourn amongst the plains and mountains of New Mexico as he otherwise might. I bespeak for him a cordial and fraternal welcome and consideration at your hands, both collectively and individually.

The record continues:

Grand Representative Huston made a few remarks, heartfelt and eloquent, upon the very friendly, cordial spirit shown him, and, having been saluted with the grand honors, then took a seat among the members of the grand lodge and attended its sessions throughout.

The address of the grand master (C. H. SPORLADER) reflects very clearly and completely the business of the executive office. He sub-

mitted fourteen decisions, most of which cover well trodden ground. The committee on jurisprudence approved one of the two that are of general interest (and one that we think ought not to have been made) and disapproved one in which we think the grand master clearly right. The first is thus stated by the committee:

No. 9, wherein the grand master decided that the W. M. of a lodge had the power to call the lodge to order on regular meeting nights earlier than the time specified in the by-laws, is approved.

Touching this, the first criticism we would make is that the master is, of all men, the first who ought to obey the by-laws to which he is to exact obedience from others. The second is entirely practical and refers to the possibility that the rights of a member in the most important matters of Masonry may be circumvented and brought to naught if the master may call the lodge to order on regular meeting nights at an earlier time than that fixed by the by-laws. A petition might be pending which a member thought ought to be rejected and who accordingly made it a point to be on hand at the time specified for opening, only to find that the master had opened at an earlier hour, that the applicant had been elected and that he had already received, or was receiving, the first degree. The same might be true respecting the election of officers. This is not far-fetched; in Illinois masters have been deposed from office for smuggling petitioners into the Fraternity by just this method.

The other decision referred to is stated by the committee as follows:

No. 3, wherein the grand master decided that "an objection to the advancement of a Fellow Craft, if on the ground of proficiency, could be stayed from meeting to meeting indefinitely by the casting of one black ball, and that the Brother Fellow Craft, under Masonic law, was entitled to an examination, and to have the ballot spread at each regular meeting until found proficient, and further, if an objection be filed by a member of the lodge to the advancement of a Fellow Craft the objection must be placed on record. Should moral objections be made to his advancement they should be made in the form of charges and the truth of these charges tested in an impartial trial. To this, too, the Fellow Craft is undoubtedly entitled on all principles of justice and equity;" your committee feel constrained to disapprove.

The fact that the committee proceed to discuss the subject on general principles indicates that New Mexico has no regulation settling the question. They fall back on Mackey and accept his fallacy that "the Fellow Craft has in fact no more claim to third degree than an Entered Apprentice has to the first," when the fact is that once a man has been initiated our relations to him have changed. He has acquired Masonic rights which all admit that he should not be deprived of without a hearing; and it is apparent that the same principle equally forbids his being deprived, unheard, of that advancement upon which the value of what he has already received wholly

depends. The master felt this, and properly insisted that the candidate was entitled to the hearing on all principles of justice and equity. In the absence of the law providing for it, and the absence of a regulation barring it, the committee and the grand lodge should have helped the grand master to make law judicially.

In connection with the issue of duplicate dimits, by the grand master's order, to two brethren who had lost or mislaid the dimits granted them by the grand lodge as members of lodges now extinct, the grand master has possibly struck a new fulcrum whereon Bro. BOWEN, of Nebraska, can rest his lever of dependent membership and thereby move the Masonic world. He says:

How he has such a standing I am at a loss to conceive. That either of these brothers, after a life of Masonic inaction, the one for fourteen years, the other for eleven, should now ask that duplicate dimits be granted them, I am at a loss to clearly understand, save that as one expresses it: "His wife is desirous of joining the Order of the Eastern Star."

The grand master eloquently seconds the project of Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, at Santa Fe, for the establishment at that place of a National Masonic Home for consumptives, and the grand lodge gave the same its unanimous endorsement, emphasized by an order that ten per cent of its income be devoted to its assistance, payable in two equal semi-annual installments each year.

Owing to the permanent location of the grand lodge at Albuquerque, the grand lodge decided that it could not accept an invitation to hold its next meeting in the new temple at Las Vegas.

J. J. KELLY, of Silver City, was elected grand master: ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (64 pp.) is again from the capable hand of Past Grand Master MAX FROST, who had Illinois for 1894 under review and blushes his acknowledgments of personal mention by the Illinois reviewer.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1894.

SYDNEY.

The pamphlet before us contains the proceedings of four quarterly communications beginning with that of September 13, 1893, when the grand master announced the death of R.W. Bro. JAMES WHITE, one of the committee who formed the Articles of Union, and in

acknowledgment of these services had the rank of past grand warden conferred upon him. Also of R.W. Bro. E. O. SMITH, who held the position of district deputy grand master under the English constitution in the colony for many years.

One new lodge was chartered.

This and the two following quarterlies were presided over by the pro grand master, the Hon. Dr. HARMAN J. TARRANT, who has been a tower of strength in the united grand lodge and was a powerful factor in bringing about the union. We note that in the address of the grand master at the time of his re-installation he referred with regret to the fact that Dr. TARRANT had left the country and that his valuable services were lost to them. At the quarterly of December 13, 1893, the pro grand master announced the resignation of the senior grand warden, Bro. JOHN P. HUMPHRIES. Bro. Dr. C. U. CARRUTHERS was elected to fill the vacancy.

The board of general purposes reported that it had come to them that it had been the custom of some lodges to cause reports of their proceedings to be published in the public press without having first obtained the necessary authority, and called the attention of masters and secretaries to the fact that this was a breach of the constitution.

One of the grand inspectors reported that dissatisfaction existed in his district because one of the lodges persisted in working according to the Scottish constitution. We do not observe that any action was taken and presume the board had wisely concluded to permit the softening influences of time to correct the evil rather than interfere before the union had gotten well consolidated. At the March (1894) quarterly an exchange of representatives was authorized with the Grand Orient of Italy, action which warrants us in saying that new grand lodges are apt to be so solicitous of recognition that they are not always careful in choosing their associates.

Two new lodges had been authorized.

At a special communication on June 12, 1894, at which the deputy grand master (N. HOPSON) presided, the grand officers were nominated, and for such offices as had but one nomination made for them were declared elected. His excellency, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, the governor of the colony, was re-elected grand master.

At the quarterly communication held the next day, the action respecting the initiation of a maimed candidate which we noted in our report of last year was had, when, it will be remembered, the guilty master was fined five pounds, and others severely censured. It was held, however, that the candidate, though made in violation of the law, was a lawful Mason and a dispensation was granted to confer the second and third degrees upon him.

In the report of the attendance of the members of the board of general purposes upon its meetings, the Rev. W. S. FRACKELTON, the representative of Illinois, appears to have been present at nine of the fourteen meetings. The remaining grand officers were elected; the board of general purposes was directed to report on the advisability of making a constitutional provision for a committee on foreign correspondence, and the grand master was requested to grant his patronage to the ball for the benefit of the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, and that such ball take the place of the annual festival.

At a special communication held July 19, 1894, the grand officers were installed. In his brief address the grand master said that five new lodges had been opened during the year. His appointment of pro grand master was not announced.

The representatives of twenty-two grand lodges were announced and presented to the grand master, among them was the Rev. WILL S. FRACKELTON, the representative of Illinois. ARTHUR H. BRAY is grand secretary, and his address is Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

NEW YORK, 1895.

114TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 4.

The volume under review is adorned with two striking pictures, engraved portraits of the retiring grand master (JOHN HODGE) and of JOHN HOOLE, deceased, grand tiler from 1869 to 1894.

Fifty-five jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by WILLIAM D. CRITCHESON. The ambassador from the Mexican Gran Dieta did not show up—he may have strayed into the grand chapter of the Eastern Star.

The address of Grand Master HODGE is a model in style and mainly excellent in matter. He announced the death of Grand Tiler JOHN HOOLE, who had guarded the outer door of the grand lodge for twenty-five years; Past Deputy Grand Master ROBERT MACOY, and Past Grand Treasurer JOHN J. GORMAN. To these the necrological committee add the name of HENRY CLAY BUFFINGTON, district deputy grand master, who died at fifty.

Bro. HOOLE was in his seventy-ninth year. The obituary committee say of him:

His popularity among the Fraternity was amply certified by his honorary membership in lodges and chapters not a few. In lodge.

chapter, council, and commandery, he was called by the suffrages of his brethren to occupy the most exalted and responsible positions, which he did with credit and honor to himself, and with great advantage to the Craft. For well nigh fifty years had he been an active, zealous Mason. He loved the principles of the Fraternity, and gave them conspicuous illustration in his own life and character. He served the grand lodge as grand tiler for twenty-five consecutive years. He was faithful in all the duties of his office, and only laid down his service and his honors at death's inexorable demand.

Bro. MACOY'S name has been familiar to reading Masons for much more than a generation. His age is not given, but as he had been a Mason for forty-seven years he must have been well advanced in years. The committee say of him:

He possessed in large measure the pacific spirit of Masonry, and the greatest grace, that of charity, was beautifully illustrated in all his intercourse with his fellowmen. He was exactly fitted for the important service which he rendered the Fraternity in formulating the basis of settlement, in virtue of which the two belligerent grand lodges of the state came into fraternal unity, peace, and harmony: and for two years Bro. Macoy was deputy grand master. In Templar Masonry he has made a remarkable record, holding the office of grand recorder for more than forty years. The quiet and undemonstrative usefulness of his life was only equaled by the exceptional beauty, strength, and solidity of his noble character. His scholarly ability has enriched Masonic literature, and many works which bear his honored name will not lose their interest with the passing of the years. The clearness of his thought was well matched by the strength and purity of his style; and his vocabulary was as much characterized by the *quality* as the quantity of its words. There was no trace of self-consciousness in his modest demeanor; no hint of intolerance in thought, word, or deed. He loved righteousness and truth, and in his noble manhood they obtained a beautiful and significant illustration.

Bro. GORMAN was only sixty-seven, but had long been an active factor in Masonic and civil life. The committee say:

The sudden death of R.W. John J. Gorman, on the 21st day of May last, added greatly to the sense of loss and the bitterness of the sorrow which we as a grand lodge experience today. The withdrawal of his genial presence from our midst leaves a vacancy which cannot readily be filled. His cordial, unobtrusive, pleasant manner; the simplicity and business-like straightforwardness of his fraternal methods; his words, few in number, but always well chosen and clearly to the point; his wise and consistent zeal for Masonry; his fidelity and efficiency as grand treasurer of this grand lodge—these characteristic excellencies of our departed brother gave him a large and sure place in the hearts of all his brethren; and today, with sincere sorrow and deep regret, the name of John J. Gorman is added to our memorial list. Born in this city in 1828, he was yet in the prime and vigor of his manhood. His erect form, bright eyes, ruddy countenance, and manly bearing promised us his fellowship for many years to come; but the mortal blow descended, and our faithful brother fell.

Referring to the abandonment of the grand representative system by Kentucky and Wyoming, and to the allegation that it had

broken up friendly relations between grand lodges, he says that he is not informed that any dissensions have arisen or that strained relations have resulted through the instrumentality of grand representatives, and says:

Controversies have arisen between grand masters as to the method of the appointment of grand representatives, but these controversies were the outcome of a difference of opinion and in no way affected the harmony of the general Craft. Because a grand master expresses his "contempt" for the whole system, it does not follow that it should be at once abolished by all grand lodges, as it is just possible that some personal reason or controversy may have given birth to that contempt. Measured by the standard of authority it can be claimed that the system is of doubtful utility, because the representative is simply the guarantor of friendship of the grand lodge appointing him. Without power, without authority, he nevertheless is the visible evidence of the friendship entertained by the grand lodge he represents for the grand lodge by which he is accredited. I am in full accord with the sentiment that underlies the system.

The fact that at this moment I am in the presence of brethren who, with a very few exceptions, represent the grand lodges of the world, brings me in touch at once with all Free and Accepted Masons on the face of the earth.

He refers to a communication from King OSCAR, of Sweden, announcing that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norway has become an independent body, and to a communication from the grand master of Norway suggesting an exchange of representatives, and says:

I am creditably informed that there can be no question as to the independence of the Grand Lodge of Norway, and that it will be entirely proper for us to interchange representatives with it, and so recommend.

The jurisprudence committee seconded the grand master's recommendations, and the grand lodge concurred. The committee say:

Your committee have carefully examined the papers and documents accompanying the application of this lodge for recognition, and find that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norway has become an independent grand lodge for the government of symbolic lodges in Norway, with Major-General Otto Richard Kierulf as its grand master, and his royal highness, Oscar Gustave Adolf, crown prince of Norway and Sweden, as provincial grand master of all the symbolic lodges in its jurisdiction, and acknowledging its government. Their proceedings seem to have been regular, and have been acknowledged as such by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and we cheerfully welcome them as an independent grand lodge, and recommend full recognition and exchange of representatives as requested by them.

Here it is evident that the committee have taken the first word of the title "Pro Grand Master," as an abbreviation of *provincial*, and have thus fallen into the absurdity of speaking of a "provincial grand master" of an independent grand lodge, a blunder from which they would have been saved had they consulted the distinguished chairman of the committee on correspondence. From the same source, also,

they might have derived information as to the origin of the Grand Lodge of Norway that would have been of interest to them.

"Their proceedings seem to have been regular," say the committee. It would have been interesting and instructive, at least to Masons in the backwoods, had our metropolitan brethren indicated the test of regularity. Perhaps they intended to do that when they added, "and have been acknowledged as such by the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

The committee may find that its inferences from the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland afford a foundation for their conclusions in this matter no safer than were their inferences from the action of the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Texas in the matter of the "Gran Dieta Simbolica" of Mexico. We think it is a fact that the "proceedings" incident to the formation of the alleged Grand Lodge of Norway were altogether unique, it having been spoken into existence by the decree of King OSCAR. The committee, as will be seen later, can not abide the Grand Orient of Italy, because it is a "conglomerate body" and the governing body of a conglomeration of rites. This latter fact is so true of the new Scandinavian body whose full recognition they recommend, that New York Masons could not gain admission to it unless they possessed in addition to the three degrees, a mixture of chapter, commandery, and Scottish Rite degrees, and something added which is neither of these.

The grand master was much impressed with a letter from ADRIANO LEMMI grand master of the Grand Orient of Italy (and also grand commander of the Supreme Council of Italy) expressing surprise at the conclusion reached by the Grand Lodge of New York that the grand orient was not a sovereign and independent body, and says:

Bro. Lemmi is emphatic in his statement that the Grand Orient of Italy is sovereign and independent, that it has absolute control over the lodges, that it grants all warrants for the erection of new lodges, and that the masters of the lodges elect the grand master. He further states that in addition to the three degrees which are absolutely and exclusively subordinate to the grand orient, there is in Italy a Supreme Council of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, which has authority over the degrees beyond that of Master Mason, and of which, for the time being, he is commander. Bro. Lemmi declares that if a brother other than himself were selected commander of the supreme council, an event liable to happen at any time, the Grand Orient of Italy would occupy precisely the same position as the grand lodges of Craft Masonry in the United States.

The committee on jurisprudence point out that their adverse report of 1892 did not claim that the grand orient was not a sovereign and independent body, but that it was the governing body of lodges of two different rites working the same degrees in the same territory (our language, not theirs), that is, of the first three degrees, and was

"conglomerate" from this fact as well as from the other fact stated by them, that is "composed of 'a supreme council of 33d degree of the A. and A. S. Rite and the symbolic grand lodge of the Symbolic Rite.'" The concluding portion of this sentence covers the point which we have tried to make plainer by putting it in our own language, is, as quoted by the committee, "and is the governing body of lodges of the first three degrees *in either or both rites.*"

The committee refer to this language in the following:

This we find in their constitution then submitted to us, and we have no information that their constitution has been amended and the supreme council separated from the grand orient.

Unless their constitution has been amended in this regard, and an entire severance of the governing power of the two rites, we cannot recommend an exchange of representatives, or any change of the decision and report of your committee adopted in 1892. We must await further advices on this (to us) fundamental point.

The grand master closes his reference to the correspondence of the year, which was of "gigantic proportions," with the statement that it does not contain a decision or opinion of sufficient import to report in full to the grand lodge.

He gives statistics of non-affiliation for ten years, showing that the number of unaffiliated annually is largely in excess of the number restored. This, it should be remembered, is a decade that is fully covered by the present law which forbids dimission from a lodge until the member shows by a proper certificate that he has petitioned for and been elected to membership in another lodge, and which attaches to withdrawal from membership the disabilities of a non-affiliate, which, after the lapse of one year, are inability to visit a lodge, join in a Masonic procession, and deprivation of the right to receive Masonic relief or burial.

This showing surely has nothing to justify the expectations of the advocates of the present severe law, and the grand master, instead of recommending severer penalties, confines himself to the following sensible, practical, and Masonic reflections:

In all fraternal organizations, unless pecuniary benefits depend upon good standing, it is natural that many will, through carelessness or lack of interest, permit their membership to lapse. Experience has taught me that this condition can, to a very large extent, be remedied if the secretary of the lodge is faithful in the performance of his duty. It is reasonable to suppose that the great number annually unaffiliated would be materially reduced, if the secretary of the lodge is not himself careless in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon him. An effort on his part to collect the dues of members would greatly reduce the number of unaffiliates.

An example in the recent past where a secretary for two consecutive years succeeded in obtaining from all the members of his lodge

the amount of their dues, is the best evidence of what can be accomplished by a wide-awake, active officer. If an effort were made in the same direction by all the secretaries of lodges in which there are delinquent members, the number of unaffiliations for non-payment of dues would be exceedingly small. When we consider that in the last ten years more than fourteen thousand have remained unaffiliated, and that thereby, with the dues averaging two dollars and fifty cents each per annum, more than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been lost to the lodges, we readily admit that this matter is worthy of consideration, and should receive the best attention of every brother who has the welfare of his lodge at heart.

Referring to the work and lectures, he says that the present grand lecturer has literally worn himself out in the service of the Craft, and in his old age they should relieve him of the cares of office and make ample provision for his comfort, and it is a pleasure to chronicle the form in which this suggestion finally bore fruit:

WHEREAS, R. W. George H. Raymond has faithfully served this grand lodge as grand lecturer for twenty-nine years; and,

WHEREAS, Advancing years and physical conditions make the performance of the duties of that position too great a tax upon him; therefore,

Resolved, That R.W. George H. Raymond be, and he is, honorably retired, and made grand lecturer emeritus with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

The German Masonic Temple Association of which twenty-three of the twenty-eight lodges in the 28th Masonic District belong maintains a charity, on truly Masonic principles, of which the grand master says:

From the rentals of the German Masonic Temple, proceeds of festivals, and contributions of individual brethren, this association maintains a home for the aged and infirm brethren and widows of Masons at Tappan. All the property of the association is free from debt, and, notwithstanding the depressed times of the year last past, a substantial balance remains for the charitable work of our brethren of the German-speaking lodges in New York, Kings, and Richmond counties.

At the festival held on St. John's Day, June 24, 1894, the sum of \$1,083.86 was realized.

Following the custom of the fatherland, a "Trauben Fest" is annually held at the home, that of last autumn bringing to the treasury of the association the sum of \$1,637.80.

Great interest is manifested by all the brethren in carrying on their laudable work, and it is therefore not surprising to be informed that the utmost harmony exists among them.

Of the Home at Utica he says he was impressed with the insufficient accommodations and the necessity of enlargement, and the trustees in their report recommend the extension of the east wing as contemplated when necessity should arise for it; the erection of a hospital and an enlargement of the heating plant. The total number of

innates April 1, 1895, was one hundred and fifteen, and the cost of maintenance was \$276.32 per capita for a full year, this including expenses of every nature pertaining to the administration and maintenance of the Home.

Appended to the grand master's address are several occasional addresses delivered by him during the year where public work was performed, all of a high order of excellence and showing that in this department of labor his position was no sinecure.

The report of the board of relief of New York City shows thirteen applications from Illinoisans, seven of whom were regarded as worthy and relieved in sums aggregating \$35.50. Several pages of cases from the records of the committee, tersely told, afford interesting as well as instructive reading.

The commission on constitution and statutory revision submitted a complete revision, leaving the spirit and letter of the constitution and statutes adopted in 1673 substantially intact, but simplified, re-arranged, and incorporating the decisions by which the existing law has been construed. Under it, members are certain grand officers and past grand officers named "and one representative from each lodge, who shall be the master, one of the wardens in the order of seniority, or a proxy duly elected by the lodge." Only such past masters are members as "were elected and installed and served one year in the chair of master prior to the 31st day of December, 1849." This is likely to be the last constitutional echo of the controversy which disrupted the Craft and led to the organization of the "Phillips" grand lodge, which existed for a decade.

The representative vote is in a measure based on the size of the constituency, each representative of a lodge being entitled to three votes, and one vote additional for each fifty members over the first fifty.

We find the following remarkable provision relative to work and lectures:

SEC. 41. Any Freemason not duly authorized, who shall impart any work or lectures, except in the instruction of an actual candidate, shall be subject to discipline; but this shall not apply to the master or wardens of a lodge, or any present or past master, or competent brother invited by them.

If there is any one proposition in Masonry that is absolutely clear to our mind it is that *every* Freemason is duly authorized by the fact of his *making* to impart everything that he knows of Masonry or about Masonry to every other known lawful brother standing on the degree to which the information pertains, be it ritual, law, history, tradition, or speculation, so long as he does not thereby obstruct the authorized instruction of candidates or disregard the orders of his

superiors within the body of the lodge. This is simply his Masonic birthright, shared on terms of perfect equality with every other Mason.

The revision reflects the great ability of the commission.

The grand lodge empowered the grand master to determine the form and value of a suitable honorarium to be presented to the historian, Bro. CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN, for his great and ably performed labor in writing the history of Masonry in New York; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, then in session; chartered four new lodges, and granted the oft-repeated prayer of SAMUEL W. E. BECKNER, formerly editor of *The Corner Stone*, for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

JOHN STEWART, of New York, was elected grand master (Bro. HODGE having declined further service after having been re-elected by acclamation); EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY and R. W. Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER, the latter preparing, as he has done for many years, the translations of foreign grand bodies. Bro. ANTHONY well keeps up the New York traditions for condensation and yet giving important questions adequate notice. We can admire this in others but the demands on our time is such that we cannot do it ourselves. Having Illinois for 1894 under review, he says: "Well might the grand master speak of the inconsistency of a lodge asking to act as escort to a commandery of Knight's Templar on Ascension Day and other occasions: very properly refused."

We agree with him that a good reason for rejecting an amendment prohibiting electioneering for one's self for office in a lodge, after having forbidden it in the grand lodge, is not apparent. He gives four pages to the Illinois report on correspondence, copies from our introductory remarks relative to personal jurisdiction, concurs in our statement of the principle applicable to the separation of Oklahoma from Indian Territory, and holds with us that the right to waive territorial jurisdiction over eligible material lies, like the jurisdiction itself, wholly with its lodges, but fails to appreciate the reasonableness of requiring the consent of all to the relinquishment of jurisdiction where it is concurrent or equal.

The sharpness of his taking us to task for our strictures on the New York jurisprudence committee loses nothing of its edge from the courteous expression with which it is mantled. He says:

No matter what our opinion might be, we should hesitate ere we impugned unworthy motives to any brother, and hence we are more

than surprised that Bro. Robbins should say: "It is an unfortunate coincidence that the chairman of the New York committee, and presumably the author of its whitewashing report is the Grand Secretary General of the Holy Empire."

He also casts a general reflection (to use a mild term) upon the committee as the whole: "It is inevitable that the composition of the committee should attract attention, and in view of the widespread feeling that an active propaganda exists which loses no opportunity to further the pretensions of some of the imperialists that Scottish Rite Masonry has, under certain conditions the same right to establish symbolic lodges as the Masonry from whose original plan it is a dissenter, and that the lodges so established can form grand lodges recognizable as governing bodies of Free and Accepted Masonry."

In the above the animus of our brother toward anything which savors of Scottish Rite Masonry is sharply perceptible.

In these quotations the order of succession is transposed. We find no fault with his making two sentences where we made but one, because the printer had done so before him. It occurred in the last page of our introduction and the printer had not time to send us the proofs. Because the division deprives the sentence of something of its weight, we shall reproduce it here, and, as he has omitted after the words "It is inevitable" the words *under such circumstances*, which follow in the original—although the quotation marks stamp it as a verbatim reproduction—we will reproduce so much of what precedes it as will indicate what the circumstances were. We said:

Whether accidental or designed, the contrast in the attitude of New York toward grand lodges whose constituent lodges are known to be composed of lawful Free and Accepted Masons, and the regularity of whose organization is conceded, and so-called grand lodges of Scottish Rite parentage, whose constituents of questionable legitimacy rest under the added suspicion of disregarding the conceded landmarks of the institution, is too striking to escape notice. The former are kept knocking for years upon the plea of courtesy toward parent bodies: while the latter, with less scrutiny than would be given to a visitor to a lodge, are admitted with little delay. It is inevitable, under such circumstances, that the composition of the committee should attract attention; and in view of the widespread feeling that an active propaganda exists which loses no opportunity to further the pretensions of some of the imperialists that Scottish Rite "Masonry" has under certain conditions the same right to establish symbolic lodges as the Masonry from whose original plan it is a dissenter, and that the lodges it so establishes can form grand lodges recognizable as governing bodies of Free and Accepted Masonry, it is an unfortunate coincidence that the chairman of the New York committee, and presumably the author of its whitewashing report, is the grand secretary general of the Holy Empire.

Bro. ANTHONY says we also cast a general reflection upon the committee as a whole. That the action of the committee, taken in view of facts that were either before it or accessible to it, reflects upon it in some way, we have no disposition to dispute, and when we shall

have introduced further testimony as to those facts which they assumed to brush away in a sentence, he may himself question whether anything can do more to lighten the shadow of that reflection than the theory that the members naturally deferred to the special knowledge its chairman might be supposed to have of matters incident to the origin of Scottish Rite lodges.

Continuing, Bro. ANTHONY says:

We dissent from the conclusion presented, and upon this point M. W. Bro. Drummond, who certainly should be competent authority, says: "A lodge created by a supreme council in a country where, by the Masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its Masons as regular Masons, as any to be found in either Illinois or Maine." We consider there are regular bodies outside of those which can trace their origin back to the British Grand Lodges. The bodies of the York Rite do not embrace the whole of pure and accepted Freemasonry. Lodges which are in the lawful possession of the symbolic degrees have the unquestionable authority to merge their rights and powers in a supreme grand body of Symbolic Masonry, assuming the control of no other degrees, and free from the authority of any supreme council. As we understand it, this practically represents the organization of the Gran Dieta of Mexico.

If we are to understand by this that there are regular bodies that owe their regularity to descent from Masonic bodies existing outside of the British Islands when the first grand lodge was formed, then will Bro. ANTHONY specify *one* body so descended, or concerning whose probable origin in this way there is a single scintilla of evidence. We hold it to be an indisputable fact that there is no lawful Masonry anywhere that is not descended from the Free and Accepted Masonry of the British Isles—the Masonry of the *chargés* of a Freemason—which crystallized into the grand lodge system in the early part of the eighteenth century, and that there is no *alleged* Masonry anywhere that is not either this or a departure or dissent from this, such dissent or departure occurring after the grand lodge was fully evolved and with its structure and polity identified as a part of the original plan.

Bro. ANTHONY further says:

While it is unnecessary for us to defend the action of the committee, and we are not aware of the full extent of the information before them, yet we are constrained to believe that the charges made by Bro. Chism, W.M., of the Toltec Lodge, were fully met by the Gran Dieta to the satisfaction of the entire committee.

We cannot believe (as intimated by our brother) that the action of the committee was based primarily upon, or governed by, the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, as most assuredly the action of that grand lodge could not be construed as having a bearing upon the question of recognition. The charter of Toltec Lodge was withdrawn for the reason that "the Grand Lodge of Missouri did not wish to be thought a disturbing element in Mexican Masonry, and wishing to do all in their power to assist in the formation of a stable and per-

manent grand governing body, the authority granted Toltec Lodge was annulled."

We hardly feel justified in considering this case in view of the fact that recognition has been extended by the Grand Lodge of New York after full consideration by the committee on jurisprudence. The unwarranted attack is our excuse. It does not follow, as a matter of course, that other grand lodges will follow the lead of New York.

It is possible that the report did not fully recapitulate all the considerations which influenced the action of the committee. We regard the withdrawal of the charter of Toltec Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, as a collateral issue, and not of itself sufficient to base recognition upon. The committee say "the charges made by the master of Toltec Lodge were so fully met by the Gran Dieta." True, it may be said, this is paragraphed very closely with that which follows, viz., the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, but nevertheless we believe that the refutation of these charges by the Gran Dieta was before the committee and had their consideration.

In the report on correspondence (1893) our conclusions were, in view of the charges made by Bro. Chism, that we could not recommend any alliance with the Gran Dieta until further information was obtained with reference to the character of Mexican Masonry. In that judgment the committee on jurisprudence and grand lodge concurred.

Regardless of what might have been the animus of the charges, is it not a fair assumption that they were wholly unwarranted and emanated from an unworthy motive, when tested by the subsequent action of Toltec Lodge in accepting a charter from the Gran Dieta and becoming one of its constituent lodges?

There has been no additional information before the committee on correspondence, and had it not been for the charges presented relative to the character of Masonry in Mexico, we should, in our report of 1893, have recommended recognition of the Gran Dieta.

There is one point made by our brother upon which we should like to be fully satisfied, viz.:

"That 'Clio,' the master of Maria Alarcon Lodge No. 27, is Dr. Matilda Montoya, a female physician, 'Caliope' is Mrs. De Klienham, mother-in-law of Emilio G. Canton, the grand secretary of the Gran Dieta, and 'Armonia,' the wife of that functionary, and that these three ladies are office bearers in the Grand Lodge 'Valle de Mexico, No. 1.'"

This statement is based upon information derived from the *Official Boletin* of the Gran Dieta for April, 1893, and its gravity demands that it should be authoritatively denied. It is directly contrary to the statement made by General Agramonte "that while there are lodges of women similar to the Eastern Star, no lodges under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta admitted women."

We now submit what will render it unnecessary for us to notice in detail what he says in the above extracts, which give in extenso because it is presumably the best defense he can make of his grand lodge and its committee on jurisprudence. It is a letter from Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN, grand secretary of Iowa, and still, we

think, the deputy of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. Rite (southern jurisdiction) for the Valley of Iowa. At the risk of incurring further suspicion on the part of Bro. ANTHONY—whose good opinion we value because he commands our respect in a remarkable degree—that we are animated by an “animus” against “anything which savors of Scottish Rite Masonry,” we desire to say in a prefatory way that whatever may have been the influences which have so queered Bro. PARVIN’S conscience that the duties and responsibilities imposed by Masonic engagements “come and go like the old woman’s soap” with varying degrees of latitude and longitude, it is clear that they never emanated from anything connected with Ancient Craft Masonry. It was not about its altars that he learned that in Rome he might lawfully visit bodies of Masons whose recognition as lawfully constituted Masonic bodies is confessedly beyond his comprehension, and whose status by that confession he fixes as indisputably clandestine. It was not from its installation covenants which he has been imposing upon masters of lodges for half a century, he learned that by crossing the Rio Grande he might lawfully countenance impostors and dissenters from the original plan of Masonry. Following is his letter:

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., August 10, 1895.

Editor of Voice of Masonry:

In the *Voice* of August, page 631, you have a notice not copied, but a paraphrase of that which appeared in the *Chicago Legal News* quite recently, in reference to *Women Masonry in Mexico*. Slips cut from the *News* of that article have been sent me from various points, as far apart as St. Paul and Mobile and the country between the Rocky and the Allegheny mountains, until I have become very much annoyed. It is well enough for editors of political as well as Masonic papers to discuss the question of “Women Masonry” in Mexico, but it is ungentlemanly and discourteous to drag the names of ladies into such papers. It has given to my daughter-in-law and to myself a notoriety that we neither covet.

I had supposed that every intelligent and well-read Mason of the United States knew that in our neighboring republic of Mexico the Masonic bodies there made Masons of women. As early as 1889 Gen. Pike, then head of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, published an article denouncing the Supreme Council of Mexico for having conferred the degrees, fourth and fourteenth inclusive, upon a lady doctor.

In 1890 the Gran Dieta was organized, being the national and governing body of the several state grand lodges, and while its constitution did not provide for, or permit it, still by *resolution* it authorized “the initiation of women,” and its grand secretary organized lodges of women and presided at their initiation. In one of these lodges the daughter of General Rivera, one of the leading generals and public men of Mexico, was initiated, and took an active part in the organization of Martha Washington Lodge, composed of ladies, and became its master. This young lady my son married, but upon his marriage, he being a Knight Templar and a 32d degree Mason from this state, was opposed to *Women Masonry*, and in deference to his views, she

ceased meeting with the bodies and has had nothing to do with them since.

This state of affairs in Mexico is very peculiar. Out of some twenty-eight states the grand lodges of only about five have, I learned during my recent visit, ever made Masons of women, and they are now all prohibited by the Gran Dieta, that body having repealed the law under which such proceedings were had, although it failed to deny to the women already initiated the rights previously conferred upon them. In the supreme council women took the degrees up to the fourteenth, but no farther, as I was informed by Dr. Pombo, the head of the body, although President Diaz is nominally the head of both the supreme council and the gran dieta. The former is governed by the deputy, Dr. Pombo, and the latter by the grand secretary, Canton.

Notwithstanding this state of things, the grand lodges of Texas and New York have acknowledged and recognized the "Gran Dieta" of Mexico as a lawfully constituted body of Masons. How they could have done such a thing is more than I can explain, however legal may have been its organization.

In addition to the great departure from what are called the "Ancient Landmarks" that I have named, I may add that in all the Masonic lodges and bodies both of the York and Scottish Rite which I visited in the national capital, and in many of the state capitals, the Great Light of Masonry is excluded from the altars and from the halls, and the "Book of Constitutions" substituted instead.

Notwithstanding the great departure of our Mexican Masons from the usages, customs, laws, and regulations of Masonry as practiced in the United States, I must say that I had ample opportunity to satisfy myself that Masonry has done a great thing for that country, more indeed than any other one institution or organization existing among them. I found that the president and all the governors and generals of the army whom I met were Masons, and that their Masonry is a bond of cement among them and a powerful lever in the government, aiding materially the executive and the military power to keep in subjection the element not so regardful of the law as our American people; and because of its good results I was disposed to deal more charitably with them than under other circumstances I would have done.

I recognize the Masonic bodies of the various grades and rites which I visited in many places as legitimate *under their law*, and by *their law and their law only* can we judge them, so that when I went to Rome I did as the Romans did, I visited their lodges and grand lodges, consistories and supreme councils. I am glad that I did, and I would do it again were I to go there.

I was asked the question by the grand master of one of the state grand lodges "what we, in Iowa, would do should he and his wife or his daughter (both of whom are Masons and sit in the grand lodge with him and vote as do his sons and himself) visit our lodges or grand lodge?" I told him frankly that "we would *admit him*, but exclude his wife and daughter." "Why," he says, "they would have a diploma like myself, signed by the officers of the supreme and governing bodies of Mexico, entitling them to all the rights and privileges which I enjoy." I told him that "in the states we did *not* recognize 'Women Masonry' and should exclude them."

I may say here that my son is master of a lodge called an "American Lodge" simply because all of its members are "Americans." It holds its charter from the Gran Dieta, signed by the same officers who issued the charter of Martha Washington Lodge to Miss Rivera before she became Mrs. Parvin. My son is thoroughly imbued with American ideas of Masonry, and so he addressed a note to all the lady Masons of the city and said to them that if they were to apply for admission as visitors to the lodge over which he presided he should deny them admission. Although they freely visited other lodges of Masons, they took the hint and, as he informed me, never presented themselves for admission, and so avoided the rejection which would surely have followed.

I had not intended to have written or said anything upon the subject, at least at the present time, but this article in the *Legal News*, the substance of which you have reprinted, has provoked me to it, and my statements may contain some matters of interest to you as editor of one of the leading periodicals devoted to the dissemination of Masonic light and knowledge. Fraternally yours,

T. S. PARVIN.

At the close of a defence of the jurisprudence committee, which he is of course compelled to assume is superfluous, Bro. ANTHONY says:

While not a material point, let us see about the composition of the committee on jurisprudence. Of the seven members, but two (we think) are members of the Scottish Rite, and hence the charge of bias in that direction falls to the ground. We ask pardon for even using the word bias in connection with the committee. We have too much respect for their ability, standing, and reputation, to intimate such a thing. We do not believe for a moment they would recommend any action which did not express their honest convictions of what is in harmony with the honor of the Grand Lodge of New York, in accordance with the fundamental principles of Ancient Craft Masonry, and conformable to the rights and dignity of any grand lodge. The stricture of our brother with reference to the chairman and his associates is an unwarranted statement, unworthy of his high character, and out of place in a report on correspondence.

Our inference might be unwarranted, but our statement was not unless we went beyond the facts. We are sorry our strictures seem to him unworthy, because we covet his good opinion, but we do not agree with him that it is out of place in a correspondence report. Here is the place to discuss all questions affecting the welfare of the Fraternity, as they crop out in the acts of grand lodges.

We have left ourselves no space in which to lay before our readers many terse and profitable things we have marked in this excellent report. We shall, however, at the end of our report, avail ourselves of the labors of Bro. ANTHONY in the field of statistics.

NEW ZEALAND, 1895.

6TH ANNUAL.

WELLINGTON.

APRIL 29.

We have before us an abstract of proceedings of the annual communication of April 25, 1894, when the grand officers were elected and installed. FRANCIS HENRY DILLON BELL being elected grand master; REV. W. RONALDSON, Wellington, grand secretary. The ceremonies of installation were followed by a "light supper" on the stage for about five hundred brethren, including Bro. SELDON, the premier of the colony, and Past District Deputy Grand Master EDWARDS of the New South Wales constitution.

At the quarterly of July 28, 1894, Past Grand Master MALCOM NICOL presided, the grand master being detained by his duties as a member of parliament. The youngest lodge represented on the roll of the grand lodge was No. 90. One lodge had joined since April, which was formerly holding under the Scottish constitution, and one new lodge had been opened.

At the October quarterly Grand Master BELL presided. One new lodge had been opened and two affiliated, both formerly under the Scottish constitution, and one of them making No. 99 on the roll of lodges.

At the January quarterly Grand Master BELL was in the chair. The board of general purposes reported an application for another new lodge, which when chartered would make the number of lodges on the roll one hundred.

The Grand Lodge of England had erased from its roll and so relinquished all claims to jurisdiction over the lodges in the Wellington district formerly holding under it which have joined the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The affiliation of Lodge Taringaturn, late No. 743 under the Scottish constitution, enabled the grand master to congratulate the grand lodge upon the completion of its one hundred lodges.

At the annual communication (1895) Grand Master BELL presided.

The board of general purposes reported the death of the grand treasurer, Bro. J. M. GOLDFINCH.

The board reported adversely upon an "opinion" which looked toward the abolition of the quarterly communication paying the representatives' expenses with a view to getting, if possible, a representative present from each lodge, etc. The board say it would be a new

and dangerous innovation on the established form of Masonic government throughout the world to transfer the government of the Craft from an established grand lodge to an annual convention of delegates. They do not think that satisfactory or consistent work could be secured under such a system. The expense, also, they consider an insuperable obstacle. They also think a yearly interval between the meetings would be too long in the present condition of Masonry in the Colony. They seemed to be willing to compromise on half-yearly meetings. Of course all this sounds strange to the ears of those who have all their lives been participating in grand lodges composed of the masters and wardens of all the lodges, holding annual meetings only. The subject is to be further considered.

The grand officers were elected and installed, M.W. Bro. FRANCIS HENRY DILLON BELL being again chosen grand master by acclamation. The next communication of the grand lodge is to be held at Auckland.

The Rev. WILLIAM RONALDSON, of Wellington, is grand secretary.

The roll of the grand lodge is printed in this pamphlet and includes one hundred and two lodges.

Letters announcing the recognition of the grand lodge by American and other grand lodges were presented at all of the communications. That Illinois was not among them is due to the non-receipt by this committee of the New Zealand proceedings, our last preceding notice being for 1892. With over a hundred lodges on the roll, with the continued affiliation of lodges from the Scotch constitution, and the action of England in erasing the original lodges from her register, the time cannot be far distant when the authority of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand will be thoroughly consolidated and its jurisdiction unvexed by the presence of lodges of foreign obedience.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1895.

108TH ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JANUARY 8.

In the volume under review the grand secretary republishes from the Ahiman Rezon the declaration made by the convention which met at Tarborough, December 12, 1787, to form the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and also the charge delivered by JOHN MARE, the president of the convention, to SAMUEL JOHNSTON and RICHARD CASWELL,

grand master and deputy grand master, of the newly constituted grand lodge. Like the contemporaneous charge to the officers of a lodge at installation, by PAUL REVERE, it is well worth preserving for its incidental as well as its intrinsic interest and for comparative study.

JOHNSTON, CASWELL, who succeeded him, and WM. RICHARDSON DAVIE, who succeeded CASWELL in the grand east, served also in the same order as governor of the state, their service in both capacities covering the period from the independence of the state to the close of the century.

The representative of Illinois (HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER) was not of the two past grand masters present.

The grand master (JOHN W. COTTEN) announced the death of past grand masters E. G. READE and JOHN McCORMICK, both of whom passed away at a ripe old age, having been honored by their brethren and their state.

The committee on necrology note also the death of Hon. ZEBULON B. VANCE, "the great commoner," whom every one loved.

Referring to their Masonic relations, the grand master says he has with those who desired it, continued "the obsolete and cumbersome custom" of appointing grand representatives. He adds: "Although I can see no good they can do, I believe, however, they can do no harm."

He urges the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and the matter went to a special committee who reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to report on the fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Cuba beg leave to report that we can gain no information to justify us in making any report, and recommend that no action be taken with the present light before us.

This was tabled, and the situation remains unchanged.

He was happily able to report that the Oxford Orphan Asylum is in a better condition than ever before. The very practical report of the superintendent embraces a letter from Mr. R. N. DUKE, already a benefactor of the asylum, offering to give \$5,000 for needed improvements on condition that the Masons and other citizens raise a like amount. Later, when a proposition to increase the per capita dues from sixty cents to one dollar for the benefit of the asylum, after a heated discussion went over to the following year, it was decided to see what could be done toward raising the \$5,000 at once: \$1,000 was pledged in behalf of Bro. R. J. REYNOLDS, of Winston; the brethren pledged various amounts for themselves and their lodges, and the whole amount was practically secured. It thus became evident that it was not indifference to the success of the asylum, but an indisposition to levy a tax for charitable purposes.

The grand master reported two decisions, as follows:

I decided that the penal jurisdiction of a lodge was equal to and corresponded with its territorial jurisdiction, and that a lodge had a right to arraign and try any Mason living in its jurisdiction.

2. That a Mason who dimitts from his own lodge, moves into the jurisdiction of another lodge, petitions for membership, is rejected, cannot apply for membership in any other lodge without the consent of the lodge which rejected him as long as he lives in that jurisdiction.

We suppose, of course, that he did not mean that a lodge might try its master or the grand master during the official term of either. The decisions were approved through the report of the committee on address, who thought they were so plainly in accord with Masonic usage that it was unnecessary to refer them to the law committee. We think there are very few jurisdictions, if any, where it would be held that by rejecting a petition for affiliation a lodge acquires personal jurisdiction over the petitioner or hampers his future movements in any way.

The following was made a part of the law respecting funerals:

The pall-bearers shall be selected by the officiating master from among the Masons, but others than Masons may be appointed honorary pall-bearers, but in no case clothed as Masons.

An eloquent and interesting oration was delivered by Bro. the Hon. WALTER CLARK, who calls the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man the twin pillars of Masonry. Of the endurance of the institution through all vicissitudes he says:

The cause is not far to seek. It is because Masonry is based upon one of the three fundamental principles upon which all human development must rest. The great English race gave us liberty, the fairest goddess of the morn. Another branch of that race proclaimed equality of rights to all the world, and made it good from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. The progress of the world is by upheavals. It is not like the smooth rippling of the silvery stream, broadening out and out till it reaches the ocean of man's last aspirations, but it is often by the sudden and swift plunge of Niagara and amid the hell of seething waters that abuses are submerged and swept away. So it was amid the conflagration, tears, and blood of a great political earthquake, when temple and palace went to the ground in that saddest and sincerest epoch of all the ages, that latest and severest struggle of men for the rights of man—the great French Revolution—that there rose by the side of English liberty and American equality the fair figure of fraternity. Liberty, equality, fraternity—these are the immortal three. In them rest the hopes of man. By them, if it shall please God, shall be worked out the elevation of the race of man to heights yet undreamed of. It is because we be brethren—it is because Masonry recognizes the grand and immortal truth of the brotherhood of man that it lies near to the hearts of men. It has laid hold of an undying principle, and hence it has not died and cannot die. If men are brethren, then liberty and equality follow, because among brothers all should be equal in rights and free.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges, continued one dispensation, and restored another that had been revoked; presented the retiring grand master with a past grand master's jewel: sent propositions to make the grand master and wardens in one case and the master and wardens of a lodge in another, ineligible for re-election to the stations occupied by them, but eligible for any other, offered by different parties at different times, but both designed to keep the mill grinding at its highest attainable rate of speed, over to the next year: and by evening of the second day had repented of its afternoon act of changing its time of meeting from January to December, and went back to the old date.

FRANCIS M. MOYE, of Wilson, was elected grand master: JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, elected grand secretary.

There is, unfortunately, no report on correspondence, but the returns of the lodges are published in full.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1895.

6TH ANNUAL.

FARGO.

JUNE 18.

Illinois is not numbered among the thirty-two grand jurisdictions represented at this communication, as set down in the report of the committee on credentials, but we find that Bro. JAMES C. GILL, who stands in Grand Secretary DILL'S list as the representative of Illinois, was there in the flesh, doing diplomatic duty for the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

The North Dakota volume is never a dull one, but Grand Secretary THOMPSON has enhanced the interest and value of this by phototype portraits of the retiring grand master (GEORGE L. MCGREGOR) and the grand secretary, and cuts of the Masonic Homes of Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, and New York, and of the grand lodge library at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Grand Master MCGREGOR was not compelled to chronicle the death of any officer or member of the grand lodge.

He reports having healed an irregularly made Mason hailing from the clandestine Grand Lodge of Ontario, in accordance with the custom adopted by the Grand Lodge of Canada, approved by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota last year.

He reports two decisions, one of which is of general interest as being a clear and comprehensive statement on a perennial question:

Question.—What degree of lameness is sufficient to make a candidate ineligible? (My answer should apply to all physical defects.)

Answer.—That degree which prevents the candidate from communicating, receiving, or performing all the requirements of the several obligations and lectures, or of passing through the various ceremonies, unaided by artificial means.

He took occasion to express his approval of the grand representative system. This not only found an echo in the report of the committee to whom the subject was referred, and its approval by the grand lodge, but later, when the grand representative of Nevada in some timely remarks extended the good wishes of the grand lodge he represents, it proved to be the beginning of a love feast in which the system was extolled on all hands.

He says their treasury will not be largely swelled by virtue of the five dollar penalty imposed the preceding year on absent or tardy returns, as the returns were in from all the lodges but one. We observe that when that case came up the grand lodge had no difficulty in persuading itself that the returns in that case, then in, were belated through no fault of the lodge, and so did what grand lodges always do in like circumstances—remitted the fine, protesting, of course, that the remission was not to be taken as a precedent.

He thought the time had come when action should be taken regarding the use of keys and ciphers, and gave good reasons for the faith that was in him, but the committee on division and reference inadvertently overlooked that portion of his address and the subject escaped reference and the object an overhauling.

While FRANK J. THOMPSON is grand secretary the Craft in North Dakota will not be permitted to rust out. He keeps everybody at work, but he himself works hardest of all. If they keep him in place long enough the grand lodge will not only have a library and a registry, but the lodges will all have registries of the most approved plan. For the lodges he recommends the card system. He gives his idea:

My idea is to have the system of grand lodge registry and particular lodge registry duplicates of each other, so that in case the membership registry of a particular lodge be destroyed a duplicate can be furnished by the grand secretary. Or, if through some disaster the grand lodge registry should be destroyed, the grand lodge can obtain one from the various lodges in the jurisdiction.

Great progress has been made in restoring the lost library, or, more correctly speaking, in creating a new one, and every Craftsman who admires well directed zeal and energy will be glad with him. Already he is able to say:

I am proud to state that, even as it is, our grand lodge library is a credit to us and would be a credit to any jurisdiction in the United States. I only hope that the grand lodge will continue in the work it has begun, and in a few years we will have a monument erected to which every Mason in our state will point with pride. I hope some day when prosperity smiles upon us that we shall have a fire proof

building in which to keep this valuable collection, for it is too valuable to be left in a place not proof against fire.

The grand lodge adopted the card system for the lodges, and to those who are familiar with the card cataloguing of books it will throw a white light on his plan to say that he was authorized to put into the form of petition to be used for membership and affiliation the questions which will draw out all the facts desired for the record.

The grand lodge, with enough others to make the number about four hundred, witnessed the work of the third degree according to the changes recommended by the ritual committee in the second section (conforming it to the Minnesota work), and having seen, approved, and subsequently adopted the report of the committee; directed a dispensation to issue for one new lodge, and black-listed the Masonic Fraternal Accident Association of America for reasons which appear in the following report:

That while we do not approve of this grand lodge becoming a collecting agency for its members, still we believe there are times when it should look into matters pertaining to its welfare. In this case we are satisfied from the evidence presented that Bro. R. A. Bill is entitled to the benefits as claimed by him. That the finding of the district court of Stutsman county so determined on February 19, 1895, by entering a judgment therefor, since which time the association has not made an appeal in the case nor made any effort to pay the same, but absolutely refuses to do so. We disapprove of said associations method of settling this claim. We believe that all institutions doing business under the name of Masonry should be above suspicion and pay their just debts so that the dignity and reputation of our Order may be upheld.

WILLIAM H. BEST was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, re-elected grand secretary, both of Fargo.

The grand secretary has an interesting article on Masonic homes. He notes the fact that many of the Masonic homes are the result of efforts made by individual Masons rather than grand lodges, and says:

While most of our grand lodges, or the Masons within that state, have no Masonic Homes, yet we venture the assertion that there is no state in which the future erection and maintenance of a Masonic Home has not been already begun, or held in contemplation by the brethren of that grand jurisdiction.

While it is true that in most jurisdictions the matter of building homes has been more or less considered, it is also true that in several where considerable progress had been made in the direction of establishing them, the purpose has been definitely abandoned. There can be no doubt, we think, that the prevailing and growing tendency is towards the creation of charity funds for the purpose of aiding the indigent and unfortunate in their own homes, as the best form of Masonic beneficence. It has become evident from the experience of

the homes already in existence that only in the larger jurisdictions, if anywhere, can the asylum plan be made relatively economical.

The report on correspondence (168 pp.) is by Past Grand Master FRANK J. THOMPSON, grand secretary and man of all work, who gives Illinois for 1894 nearly seven of his valuable pages. Grand Master GODDARD'S approved decision that a member nominated in the charter as warden of a lodge, and regularly installed thereby becomes eligible to office of master, is of interest because the question has never been adjudicated in North Dakota.

He says that from his standpoint Grand Master GODDARD'S address was an able one, which enables us to locate him as "standing in" with our own grand lodge, including *all* the members of the jurisprudence committee; compliments the oration of Bro. JOHN C. BLACK, and devotes considerable space to the report on correspondence. He says:

Bro. Robbins does not have much use for the United Grand Lodge of Mexico, which he calls a "blanket concern, known as the Gran Dieta Symbolica." He thinks it "bastard Masonry." It may be, but we have followed the precedents of such grand lodges as Texas, New York, and several others whose conservatism upon the matter of recognizing Masonic grand lodges is so well established that we do not, as yet, fear Brother Robbins' thunder against this grand lodge.

We refer Bro. THOMPSON to Bro. PARVIN'S letter published under New York, where he will learn something to his advantage. He and his grand lodge can reflect on the risk of investigations by proxy, and report at their leisure. We would not even by silent thunder disturb their meditations.

Bro. THOMPSON'S review is as usual, sparkling and instructive, and he is as usual more than generous to the author of this report.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1894.

29TH ANNUAL.

NEW GLASGOW.

JUNE 13.

Twenty grand jurisdictions were represented during this communication, Illinois by R. W. THEODORE A. COSSMAN.

After its usual custom, the first business of the grand lodge after the opening was to go in procession, with music, to church, where an excellent practical sermon was preached by the acting grand chaplain, the Rev. JAMES CARRUTHERS. In the afternoon the grand lodge

and visiting brethren and lady friends enjoyed a steamer excursion to Pictou, the guests of Albion Lodge No. 7.

The grand master (DUNCAN C. FRASER) referred to the Masonic Congress of the preceding August, and of the echoes of the interesting character of the occasion and of the unbounded courtesy and hospitality of the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The address and the proceedings were largely devoted to the Masonic Fair held at Halifax in the same month which saw the congress at Chicago, and to a recognition of the services of those by whose management the debt on Freemason's Hall was reduced nearly six thousand dollars, and the interest of that amount thereby set free for the benefit of the grand lodge benevolent fund. Commemorative gold medals were ordered to be struck for the grand master and to Junior Grand Warden A. T. C. BOILEAU, the chairman of the committee, to whom all agreed the lion's share of credit was due, who also had conferred upon him the rank of past deputy grand master.

The grand master apparently voiced the prevailing feeling that the enthusiasm engendered should not be allowed to cool. He says:

This is the duty of the hour. Let the incubus of the dead weight pressing us down be removed. We have the power, the resources, and the desire: let us say we will put them into active operation, and the end is gained. For myself, I feel that no grand master could be more fortunate than I was to be permitted to join in this noble work; begun timidly, carried on vigorously; and concluded so successfully. When we shall have removed the last dollar of debt, may I be there to swell the chorus of joyful voices who, feeling emancipated from the slavery of debt, will with new vigor and determination press forward to assist and strengthen the needy, and thus accomplish the high purpose of our Masonic existence.

The grand secretary (WILLIAM ROSS) in his report gives an account of the jubilee of St. Andrew's lodge No. 7, at Sydney, his mother lodge. He says:

How well I remember taking one of my father's horses on 17th February, 1852, and traveling to Sydney, a distance of thirty miles, to receive my first Masonic light in this lodge. Forty-two years of continuous Masonic life is not the privilege of a great many, and at this meeting of St. Andrew's there was only one brother present who had received his degrees before I had received mine, and not one of the large number of brethren now assembled was present when I received my degrees: all have passed away.

* * * * *

After the lodge was closed we retired to a large and well appointed room, where about 120 brethren sat down to a most substantial supper, to which ample justice was done by the brethren present. Several excellent impromptu addresses were delivered, particularly one by Bro. Bambrick, who, by his Irish wit and humor, electrified the audience.

* * * * *

To me a pleasing feature of the repast was the total absence of wine and other spirituous liquors: how different the case would have

been had a similar gathering to this been held, say twenty-five or thirty years ago.

The grand lodge appointed a committee to revise the list of grand representatives; discussed and defeated a proposition to increase the per capita tax from 75 cents to \$1.00 per annum with a view to the gradual reduction of grand lodge indebtedness; expressed through the committee on address its regret that it had no delegate at the Masonic Congress; promised a grand lodge charity jewel to the master of any lodge contributing one hundred dollars in any one year towards the paying off the debt on Freemason's Hall, under an order directing each lodge to collect a charity subscription annually or oftener to that end; selected Sydney as its next place of meeting, and closed with the singing of the national anthem.

WILLIAM F. MCCOY, Q. C., was elected grand master; WILLIAM ROSS re-elected grand secretary, both of Halifax.

The report on correspondence (177 pp.) is as usual a mosaic, but as usual the major part of the work is from the hand of Past District Grand Master THOMAS B. FLINT, who reviewed forty-three of the sixty-two proceedings included in the report. Eight grand lodges were reviewed by the Rev. F. B. N. NORMAN LEE—whose practiced pen will be lost to American Craftsmen, as he leaves the Halifax station for England: four by THOMAS MOWBRAY, district deputy grand master, and seven by Grand Secretary WILLIAM ROSS, with whom we venture to join in hoping that next year the grand lodge will give Bro. FLINT something more than a hearty vote of thanks for the great labor in its behalf, for which he has filched time from hours busy with public and private duties.

Our proceedings for 1893 are reviewed by Bro. FLINT in a very thorough manner. He follows Grand Master CRAWFORD'S quoted reference to the Masonic Congress with this remark:

Although we gather from several sources that the congress did not fully meet the high expectations formed for it by its original promoters, the efforts towards making it a perfect success made by the grand master and brethren of Illinois were worthy of all praise and of the hearty thanks of the Craft everywhere. Those delegates who were present from other jurisdictions are warm in their praise of the committees in the city of Chicago which had in hand the onerous task of looking after the comfort of the members of the congress.

Of Bro. WARVELLE'S oration on "Prehistoric Freemasonry," he says:

This oration occupies nearly five pages of the proceedings. We regret being unable for want of space to quote from it in order to show the line of argument pursued by the learned speaker. It contains much valuable information and many wise observations upon the growth and development of the Masonic Cult. The Masonic student is referred to it as one of the best short reviews of the questions relating to early Freemasonry we have had the pleasure of perusing.

He quotes the remarks and motion of Past Grand Master CREGIER commendatory of Bro. MUNN, on his retiring from the office of grand secretary, and adds after quoting the closing of Bro. MUNN'S reply:

The sentiments of the grand lodge will be cordially echoed by all who, through correspondence or otherwise, have been brought into relations with this able and worthy brother Mason.

He also has appreciative reference to the Illinois report on correspondence, and finds place for that portion of its introduction relating to the Masonic Congress.

OHIO, 1894.

85TH ANNUAL.

COLUMBUS.

OCTOBER 24.

The volume under review has for a frontispiece a steel engraved portrait of ALLEN ANDREWS, an excellent counterfeit presentment of the bright, handsome face of the retiring grand master. The representative of Illinois, Bro. JAMES W. IREDELL, jr. was absent.

The address of Grand Master ANDREWS is an able paper, in which the topics presented are fully treated, some of them at great length. While treating of their relations with other jurisdictions, he says:

By permission of the grand master of Pennsylvania, M.W. Bro. Arnold, I authorized several of our lodges near the border of that state to receive the petitions of certain designated candidates living in Pennsylvania, the local lodges in whose territory they resided consenting thereto. And in one or two cases, by consent of the subordinate lodge, I communicated to the grand master of West Virginia my permission for him to authorize the local lodges of his grand jurisdiction to receive petitions from certain candidates living in Ohio.

This is one of the few exceptions where the address indicates a divergence between the jurisprudence of Ohio and Illinois. Here it is held, as we have elsewhere pointed out, that jurisdiction over original material resides wholly and absolutely in the lodges, and that the right to waive that jurisdiction resides in the lodge in equally complete measure. Hence any interference by the grand master is superfluous.

On the question of jurisdiction over rejected candidates he is not in accord with the jurisprudence of his grand lodge, believing that "every state and every lodge should judge for itself of the fitness or unfitness for Masonry of those who have resided within its territory for a sufficient time to enable their merits or demerits to be known."

The joint report of the committees on jurisprudence and correspondence touching this portion of the address, indicates that the committee on codification and revision have already formulated and brought forward a rule in substantial harmony with the grand master's views, and "congratulates the grand lodge on the advance thus made toward the correction of a doctrine which has for years tended, in our internal administration, to differences rather than harmony in our relations with the other grand jurisdictions of America, and has frequently exposed us to criticisms, which, though fraternal, have not been pleasant reading to the Masons of Ohio."

The grand master could not recommend the adoption of the Mississippi rules.

He submitted seven decisions, all of which we think would pass muster in Illinois. In one he gives as a reason for holding that rejection in a case where the petition for initiation was not accompanied by the fee as required by law, did not work disqualification upon the candidate, that the adverse ballot may have signified nothing more than a protest against taking the ballot in violation of law.

The following is new, but clearly within the lines of common sense as well as "common law:"

When a lodge in good faith initiates and confers the degrees on a candidate residing in the territory of an adjoining lodge, and no complaint is made by such adjoining lodge, and no demand for a payment over to it of the fees received from such candidate until after the lapse of six years from the initiation of the candidate, the lodge so receiving the petition of the candidate shall not be held liable to pay over the fees received. While there is no statute of limitation expressed in the laws of Masonry, yet such claims should be made within a reasonable time. It is not to the interest of Masonry to encourage stale claims for monetary recompense, and the rule of the common law, which bars by limitation within six years, should be adopted by our Fraternity in such matters. General acquiescence in the action of a lodge initiating and conferring the degrees should be held to set at rest any controversy growing out of the transaction.

In a case where the fees were all prepaid, the first two degrees conferred, and the brother then expelled for having falsely represented that he had never been rejected in another lodge, the grand master properly held that the fee for the third degree should be returned. All his decisions were approved. He argues ably and at length against the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief, and the concurrence of the grand lodge in the approving report of the jurisprudence committee worked the practical rejection of the proposition. The following has been recognized doctrine in Illinois for many years:

Neither is the lodge the dispensary of alms. The dues it receives are for the purpose of paying the expenses of its operations, and meeting its business obligations. They are not assessed for the purpose of

Masonic relief. They are far too inadequate for that. It would not be fair to exact dues for charitable purposes, for it would make the burdens fall with equal weight upon the rich and poor. It would be as unjust as for the state to maintain the poor by a poll tax instead of a tax upon property. No: distress does not make its primary appeal to the lodge as an organization, but to individual members as Masons. And it should be met by the brethren according to their ability and disposition to respond.

The attempt to secure thorough inspection of the lodges by appointing twenty-five lecturers for as many lecturing districts with instructions to visit every lodge, inspect the records, and ascertain and report their condition did not realize the expectations entertained for it. Six lecturers only visited all their lodges and did their work thoroughly. The remaining nineteen inspected from one-half to nine-tenths of their lodges save in two districts, where only three lodges each were visited. He thinks, however, that the plan may yet be successful, and we agree with him that to secure the inspection of two-thirds of the lodges the first year is far from discouraging. The picture he draws of the present condition of the Craft is a bright one:

There has been a revival of Masonry throughout the state: though not manifest in large increase of numbers, there is reawakened interest, renewed effort, a broader charity, closer brotherhood, and a higher manhood. All factions have disappeared, and harmony prevails everywhere. Cerneauism has died out, and the misguided brethren are seeking restoration, and the designing ones have lost their power to harm us. The Masonic Fraternity is at its best, and henceforth may march onward, not with flying banners, and trumpeting heralds, for such is not its nature: but as a silent force, wholly devoted to the consummation of a noble work—the intellectual and moral betterment of all mankind.

He thinks the wisdom and liberality of the grand lodge in conferring upon lodges the authority to permit chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star to occupy their lodge rooms, is justified in the addition of thirteen new chapters throughout the state, and in a greatly revived interest and zeal in Masonry in many localities.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master BEN SMITH. We only know of him that he was grand master in 1857, and that he died at his home, beloved by all who knew him. So much we gather from the grand master. No one else seems to have known him, as he is not mentioned in the report of the committee on necrology. "Are we then so soon forgot!"

The death of HAMAN ELY was also announced. We do not know whether he was a member of the grand lodge, but we learn from the grand master that "he was grand commander of Knights Templar of Ohio for seven consecutive years, beginning 1864, and was also of the 33d degree, and one of the five active members in Ohio of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite."

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges and notified the governor that New England Lodge No. 4, as re-organized (out of the elements which remained loyal when the lodge seceded) is the only body recognized by it as New England Lodge No. 4, the beneficiary of the title to property conveyed by deed to the governor of Ohio for the use of New England Lodge No. 4 and Horeb Chapter No. 5; learned from the report of the trustees of the Ohio Masonic Home that contracts had been let amounting to \$84,151.74, on which \$54,031.58 had been paid, leaving a balance unpaid of \$30,120.16, and that there was a cash balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$21,583.17, with unpaid subscriptions amounting to \$24,686.98, one-third of which was then due, and a portion of the balance uncollectable from natural causes; learned through the grand master and a special committee authorized by him during the recess, that through the contributions of the lodges a magnificent monumental sarcophagus had been erected over the grave of the Rev. LA FAYETTE VAN CLEVE, for fifteen years grand chaplain, and that with a balance yet unexpended it was designed to place a "Van Cleve memorial window" in the chapel of the Ohio Masonic Home: took favorable action anent the Washington centennial observance, as proposed by Colorado: welcomed and entertained Past Grand Master STATION, of Kentucky, as a visitor: declared inoperative and void any lodge by-laws providing for receiving a certain sum in bulk in lieu of future annual dues, on the ground that it invites to present improvidence to the detriment of future members: ordered a jewel for the retiring grand master, and fixed upon Springfield as the place for holding the next annual communication.

CARROLL F. CLAPP, of Warren, was elected grand master: J. H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (306 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, and, like its predecessors from the same hand, is a paper of great interest. He gives seventeen of his valuable pages to Illinois for 1893.

He gives considerable space to the "very interesting address" of Bro. WARVELLE, and says concerning the theory alluded to by the orator as being held by some authorities—that there had really been an absorption of a Craft-legend by a social guild rather than a gradual transition from operative to speculative Masonry by a Craft or Fraternity composed in the first instance of practical builders, that in his opinion the symbology of Freemasonry absolutely requires the operative as its symbolic foundation, and that hence the relations of operative and speculative Freemasonry are in that connection inseparable.

We are too busy at this moment with both the operative and speculative sides of another question, to enter upon this tempting

field; and that question is, whether in the few days left to us before the meeting of our grand lodge, we can notice all the untouched volumes before us without slighting matters of pressing present interest. If we were to give way to our inclinations we could spend a good portion of these waning hours over questions which Bro. CUNNINGHAM raises and suggests either directly or indirectly.

Confining ourselves as closely as we can to the present, we find that Bro. CUNNINGHAM copies the special report of Grand Master CRAWFORD in the case of the master of Siloam Lodge No. 780, with these prefatory remarks:

The following "special report of grand master" is of much interest as, despite the inferences apparently intended to be conveyed by Past Grand Master Robbins, in his report on foreign correspondence, concerning discipline administered in Iowa and Ohio, it shows that the Grand Master of Illinois is very properly, by their own enactments, invested with as much "one-man power" as is the case in either of the states mentioned. And, as in Iowa and Ohio, the action of the M.W. grand master was approved by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

We acknowledge that the case reported warrants the inference apparently intended to be conveyed by Past Grand Master CUNNINGHAM that Illinois criticising Iowa and Ohio for the exercise of the "one-man power," is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. We beg to refer him to our review of Maine (*ante*) for so much evidence as yet appears that however "properly," from his standpoint, our grand master may be invested with the one-man power, such investiture was not within the intention of the grand lodge.

Our brother speaks very generously of our report, but is compelled to qualify his praise of its author by the reservation that his characteristic urbanity and courtesy are wanting when he discusses Cerneauism, etc. He congratulates us that Cerneauism, High Rites, Inner Orients, Holy Empire, Oligarchies, and Star Chamber Inquisitions get mentioned by us less frequently than formerly, but says:

With apparently no "let up" in his sarcastic allusions and unfractional inferences in relation to its opponents, whether grand lodges or individuals, yet, as stated last year, "Cerneauism *per se*, or its disseminators or coadjutors, receives no condemnation at his hand," and his so-called "High Rites" continue to be the *bete noir* of his imagination.

Perhaps if we should ever do this kind of work for a High Rite body, we might discuss Cerneauism, but we really cannot, not even to accommodate our truly esteemed brother, consent to do what we have for years been condemning grand lodges for doing. We don't think the Cerneau faction of the High Rites have any more claim to notice in a grand lodge paper than any other faction, and we have therefore carefully refrained from discussing their conflicting claims.

We are quite sure that Bro. CUNNINGHAM is somewhat too suspicious that there is some latent meaning in our utterances. He quotes our comment upon the resolution by which a college of custodians was established in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as "sarcastic." We think it could hardly be called that. It was simply calling attention to the great scope of legislation incidentally involved in a resolution whose chief purpose was the division and reference of the grand master's address, and as the far-reaching effect of the legislation was not overstated, we fail to see where the sarcasm comes in. Because in our hurry we notice chiefly the points of difference between our brother and ourself it is not to be supposed that we find no common ground. His present review shows generous space accorded to our views on matters wherein we are in accord.

On the other hand we find the following:

The recognition of the Grand Lodge "Alpina," Switzerland, the Grand Orient of Italy, and other European bodies, by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, receives the following unfraternal criticism, without the least shadow of proof, other than his own imagination, in its support:

"For this wild haste to recognize every hybrid body claiming to exercise authority in Symbolic Masonry, so pressing that it cannot wait to find out whether some of them desire to recognize Ohio before referring their cases to the grand master with power to act, there can be, it seems to us, but one explanation. Having in its own jurisdiction declared associations of Masons organized upon the most glaring dissent from the original plan of Masonry to be lawful Masonic bodies, it feels the necessity of justifying that action by demonstrating that there is no dissent so glaring, no departure so wide elsewhere upon the planet as to escape its ostentatious patronage."

This compels us to go over some ground in detail which he conveniently summarizes in the expression "Other European Bodies." We were not so "unfraternal" but that we gave in each instance the grounds on which recognition was recommended by him, and in the case of the "grand Lodge 'Alpina'" we added no comment of our own: but it may have been unfraternal to reproduce the reasons given for an act of such gravity as the recognition of a body as a legitimate Masonic power. They are briefly, but fully, that the deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge Alpina, R. W. Bro. LOUIS FREY, was a colonel "of a Missouri regiment of volunteers of Union soldiers," and later was "Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation at Washington:" that the committee had the constitution of the Grand Lodge "Alpina," but no opportunity had offered for a careful translation of the same, and that "Grand Master DUCOMMUN gives his assurance of the co-operation of their board of administration in the desire for mutual representation, and it is stated that "grand lodge representation exists with nearly all European grand bodies."

Probably it had escaped the committee's attention, as it had ours, that the Grand Lodge "Alpina" enjoys the nearly or quite unique distinction of being in fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France.

Touching the recognition of the Grand Orient of Italy we pointed out that the grand lodge in Italy was only a section of the grand orient, and had no voice in issuing charters or in the selection of the head of the concern. In this we are sure there was nothing unfraternal unless it was at variance with the facts, and on this point we refer to our review of New York (*ante*).

But it was not the recognition of these bodies which had requested it, which received the "unfraternal criticism" which we have identified by producing his quotation of it, but "other European bodies" which had not requested it, but which the committee unasked hastened to authenticate as entitled to recognition by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, "*if desired on their part*," viz.: the grand lodges of Denmark, Hungary, and Sweden and the Grand Orient of the Netherlands.

Of the criticism thus characterized as unfraternal, that portion of it which represents the haste as being so pressing that it could not wait to find out whether these bodies desired to recognize Ohio, before referring their cases to the grand master with power to act, it cannot be said that it takes on the unfraternal quality from any lack of basis in fact, for here is the complete sentence in which the italicized words occur:

"Your committee therefore recommend that the subject matter of the formal recognition and exchange of representatives, if desired on their part, between the above named grand bodies and this grand lodge be, and is hereby referred to the M.W. grand master with power to act."

His further characterization of the "unfraternal criticism" referred to, is this:

The absurdity of the foregoing being in itself a sufficient refutation, it is unnecessary to give it any further consideration, neither is it deemed necessary to reply in detail to similar criticisms in the same connection.

We would, however, remind our esteemed brother that the official Solomonic character, to which he so pointedly demurs in his allusion to the Continental Grand Bodies in Europe, prevails even in some degree in the Grand Lodge of England, as may be noted in its opening ceremonial.

It will be noted that "the absurdity of the foregoing" is made broad enough to blanket the aftercoming also. This is convenient, as it relieves him of the necessity of referring to a point made by us bearing directly upon the matter of undue haste in reference to the

hybrid bodies, viz., that when the committee came to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, known to be composed of lawful Free and Accepted Masons, who have never dissented from the original plan of Masonry, and the legality of whose formation the committee confessed to be beyond question, then there seemed to them "to be no occasion for haste in the matter of official recognition." It saves him also the necessity of meeting the points raised by us in the following—the truth of which, it will be observed, he does not deny—and which is something more than an allusion to the continental grand bodies in Europe—a very definite reference to two of the bodies which the grand master was authorized to recognize if desired upon their part:

In Sweden and Denmark where the Rite of Zinnendorff prevails, Masonry is a religio-political institution, excluding all but Christians, in the government of which the symbolic lodges have no voice, the ruling body being the 10th degree, with the king over all as the "Vicar of Solomon"—Solomon being throughout but a type of Christ—who appoints the grand master, and even creates grand lodges by decree, as has just been done by King Oscar, of Sweden, in speaking into existence the "Grand Lodge of Norway." Ohio Masons could not gain admission into the body which governs the Symbolic lodges in Sweden, or in Denmark, unless they possessed also a mixture of chapter, commandery, and Scottish Rite degrees and something else besides.

His indirect attempt to break the force of this by a reminder—which gives no hint of the real gist of our remarks—that the official Solomonic character is in some degree recognized in the opening ceremonial of the Grand Lodge of England, falls far short of the mark, for one need have no degree beyond that of Master Mason to gain admission to that body.

Of another matter he says:

Concerning the action of Grand Master Goodale, in prohibiting the installation of avowed so-called Cerneaus, either as a senior warden or as a secretary of a subordinate lodge in Ohio, the poor, persecuted Cerneau, regardless of his disloyalty and rebellious disregard of the enactments of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, it would seem has his warmest sympathies, as in this connection he says:

"So far as appears from the record, this declaration was one of the grand master's own prescribing—unauthorized by the grand lodge. Probably it was such a case as this which suggested to the grand master the desirability of adopting the Iowa plan of taking the trial of alleged offenses against the ruling dynasty of the Holy Empire out of the hands of a 'jury of the vicinage,' and lodging it in a commission selected by the crown."

Concerning which it is sufficient to say that if he had quoted all instead of a part of what we said, he would have shown that there was no evidence that the senior warden was "an avowed so-called Cerneau," but that in declining to make the declaration prescribed by the grand master as a prerequisite to installation but unauthorized by the grand lodge, he neglected on opportunity to avow himself one,

but based his declaration upon the ground that the requirement was subversive of the principles of Masonry, an innovation that he was in duty bound to resist; and if he was recognized as a member of the lodge in good standing the point was indisputably well taken.

Our brother says we evade the demands for legitimate proof of our assertions, hence he considers it only necessary to enter an absolute disclaimer as to our remarks relative to Grand Master GOODALE'S suggestion of trial by commission in certain cases, notably disloyalty and liquor-selling. We observe, however, that where he thinks he has us at a disadvantage he can become specific in his arguments. We had said in perfect good faith that the statement that Masons in Ohio who had been suspended for non-payment of dues remained in good standing in the "higher bodies," indicated that they were simply excluded from the privileges of their own lodge, and that the term *suspension* ought not to be used in connection with them; and continuing, said that the question whether it was legal, and, if so, whether it was imperative that "higher bodies" should be furnished with certificates of lodge action in cases of suspension or expulsion was a natural one, considering the action and attitude of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and that with the answer it illustrated the process by which grand orientism was being evolved there. We then had the Ohio proceedings under review. In his report for 1892, Bro. CUNNINGHAM quoted these remarks as a specimen of our unfairness, and in the remarks which we quote below intimated that we had manufactured the alleged fact on which our comments were based out of whole cloth. He said:

"Suspension in Ohio means just what the word implies. And a brother suspended in his lodge, in Ohio, *is suspended* from all the rights and privileges of a Mason: and as that suspension carries with it suspension in *all other* legitimate Masonic bodies of which he is a member, it is but a matter of common justice to those Masonic bodies, if recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, should be notified of such suspensions. The impression that he seeks to convey is, therefore, not only unwarranted by the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, but the subject involved is not even open to any discussion, except upon a forced construction not authorized by the text of the enactment."

Of this we said in 1893:

"We have not the Ohio proceedings before us which prompted this criticism, but we feel so sure that we must have summarized in the statement with which the quotation from our remarks opens, something found in the proceedings—and that, too, without forced construction—that we shall be greatly obliged to Bro. Cunningham if he will reproduce the text. One thing we *know*, that we did not consciously misstate a supposed fact. Of course we do not expect him to be pleased with our deduction from the fact or with the significance we gave it; but for making such a significance possible the grand lodge is responsible, not we."

Over this, in the report under review, Bro. CUNNINGHAM thus arches his eyebrows:

Although this is *rather* an unusual way of reply, asking to have the text quoted upon which he so confidently makes his statements; and then, too, the self-complacency with which he states that if he has made any mistake, that the Grand Lodge of Ohio "is responsible, not we," is really refreshing on account of its coolness, regardless of the seeming assurance with which the utterance is made. However, we are indeed pleased to have an opportunity of accommodating our esteemed brother with the text to which he refers, viz.: On page 84 of the proceedings of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Ohio for 1890, the committee on Masonic jurisprudence, in their report, recommend the adoption of the following, viz.:

"VII. Your committee on Masonic jurisprudence, at the request of the M.E. grand chapter, submits the following:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of each subordinate lodge be, and he is, hereby required to send an official notice, under the seal of the lodge, of the dimission, suspension, expulsion, or reinstatement of any of the members of his lodge, to the secretary of the chapter or chapters of Royal Arch Masons within whose jurisdiction it may be situated."

["*Which was, on motion, unanimously adopted.*"]

As will be noted, the very presentation of the resolution in question should have been in itself sufficient evidence that suspension and expulsion in the lodge suspended and expelled in other bodies mentioned without, apparently, any point upon which any other inference could be based, aside from the well-known constitutional enactments of those grand bodies; hence, M.W. Bro. Robbins will be obliged to invent some other explanation of his statements upon that subject.

We felt sure on reading this that it could not be the text to which we referred, because there was nothing in it to warrant our statement, and we knew that, as we had before stated, we had not consciously misstated a supposed fact. So we looked back over our review of the Ohio proceedings of 1890, as we ought to have done when our statement was first questioned, and found that we had fortunately copied the missing link from the rulings of Grand Master GOODALE. We cannot cite to the page of the Ohio proceedings of 1890, where it occurs, because after review we returned the volume to the grand secretary, as our law unfortunately requires, but it will be found on page 183 of the Illinois report on correspondence for 1891, as follows:

Question 1st: Can a man who is suspended for non-payment of dues be placed in good standing twenty-four hours after death by payment of dues, the man while living not being in good standing, and his body only remaining on earth?

2d. *There are quite a number of Masons in this city who are in good standing in higher bodies, but who are suspended for non-payment of dues in Blue Lodge.* I can not find where lodges have officially notified higher bodies of suspension or expulsion, nor can I find in the Code anything authorizing it done. Is it legal to furnish higher bodies with a certificate of suspended or expelled members? If legal, is it imperative?

Answer 1st: No.

2d. Bodies recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio as "Masonic," and who make the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry a prerequisite to membership in their own body, and who are occupants of the territorial jurisdiction occupied by the lodge suspending or expelling a member may be officially notified under the seal of the lodge.

The italics are ours. We beg to call the attention of our brother who had the report from which this is reproduced, under review when he took us to task for our statements, to the fact that in the reply of the grand master there is no hint that the brother who asked the question had either misstated or misapprehended the alleged facts upon which it was based. We should be very glad to believe that when M. W. Bro. CUNNINGHAM said we would "be obliged to invent some other explanation of his [our] statements," he used the word "invent" in its primary sense, viz., to discover.

Of our point that a hundred and seventy years of unvarying usage had recognized the indefeasible right of the lodge to instruct its master on any question to come before the grand lodge and that its explicit denial by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1887 was a denial of the doctrine that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry, a violation of the constraints imposed by the landmarks, a cutting loose from the limitations imposed by the fundamental law and a repudiation of the conditions upon which the grand lodge accepted its existence, he says:

The space allotted to the review of the proceedings under consideration has been so far exceeded as to preclude further mention of Bro. Robbins' statements other than, in reply to his screed concerning "instruction of masters and wardens as to their vote," to mention that the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ohio defines the membership of the grand lodge, together with the powers and duties of its members, and its regulations in relation thereto, have been in force, without question, for more than three-fourths of a century—over half the period mentioned—and its enactments do not permit the construction desired by Bro. Robbins.

Concerning which we only desire to inquire whether prior to the outbreak of the "High Rite" war in that jurisdiction, any Ohio Mason ever interpreted their venerable constitution to deny the right of a lodge to instruct its representative?

One more point. In answer to his query we said:

"The Royal Arch and Templar degrees violate the plan defined by those charges; the first because it creates additional distinctions as a basis of fellowship, and the second manifestly for the same reason, and the further reason that it supplants the purely theistic basis of the Masonry so defined, by the purely Christian basis of Templarism."

In reply he quotes a strongly Christian prayer from the Regius MS. and says that as all the *known* ancient MSS. prior to Anderson's constitution of 1723 are especially Christian in character, our explanation is of no force whatever. The fact that Anderson's constitutions

of 1723 are *not* sectarian in character is what gives our explanation all force. Anderson's constitutions are the "Charges of a Freemason," agreed upon as the fundamental and unchangeable law when Masonry took its present form and as such accepted by Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world. It is the plan defined by *these* charges that we said those degrees violated, and the fact that he is driven back to the narrower basis which the first of them, "Concerning God and Religion" expressly repudiates, shows that he feels the force of our explanation.

In closing he says:

Since the foregoing was written, we have learned that M.W. Bro. Robbins has become a Scottish Rite Mason, and is now an honored member and, we believe, an officer of those bodies of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, at Quincy, Illinois. We beg to congratulate our esteemed brother, and to extend to him a hearty welcome upon his entrance into the domain of the "High Rites," believing that he will find that the possession of additional grades to the true Mason but serves to increase sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Ancient Craft Masonry, to which all other degrees must be subservient.

We reciprocate his cordial greeting, and to the expression of his belief as to the probable effect upon us of our new affiliation, we can only say, "So mote it be."

OKLAHOMA, 1894.

3D ANNUAL.

KINGFISHER.

FEBRUARY 12.

This grand lodge does not indulge in the luxury of a diplomatic establishment.

The grand master (SELWYN DOUGLAS) formally reported the assassination of Grand Lecturer EDWARD H. TOWNSEND by three ruffians who broke into his house and killed him in the presence of his family, an event of which the lodges had been apprised through a circular issued by the grand master calling for help for the murdered man's family.

One of the murderers had been captured, convicted, and sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment. The grand master says:

When the tidings of this brutal crime reached the ears of the brethren, I received letters from many of the subordinate lodges in the territory, urging me to offer a reward in the name of the grand lodge for the apprehension of the assassins, and assuring me that an assessment upon the subordinate lodges, according to membership

sufficient to raise a thousand dollars or more, for that purpose, would meet with a hearty response and prompt payment.

The temptation to comply with these requests was very strong, and I hesitated for a time as to the proper course to be pursued.

Fortunately, his good sense got the better of his natural impulse, and he saw that it would not do for Masonry to interfere in civil affairs no matter how praiseworthy might be its intentions.

He called attention to the fact that the charters issued by the grand lodge were in the name of the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Oklahoma" while the constitutional title is the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Oklohoma," and properly insisted that the charters should reflect the name of the grand lodge. The "York" feature seems to have been copied from the Indian Territory. Of course it is significant of nothing except somebody's half knowledge, or of the imitative faculty.

He submits four decisions, all on well settled points.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; decided that in that jurisdiction none but masters and wardens and affiliated past masters can confer degrees, differing widely from Illinois in this respect, where any qualified affiliate may confer a degree if invited to do so by proper authority; made the constitution to declare that any kind of gambling, profane swearing, the intemperate use or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, unmasonic, barring non-Masons from the degrees and subjecting Masons to discipline; abolished the office of custodian of the work because having a grand lecturer they thought he was equal to the custody as well as the dissemination of the work, which is perhaps a superficial view, as one who is constantly teaching is under more temptation to "improve" and embellish the work than those who make the reference department; made lodge dues to accrue quarterly, which is a good move where the secretary is a good collecting officer, and don't aggravate matters where he is not; publish an amended section of the constitution, which makes past masters of other jurisdictions who affiliate with Oklahoma lodges and become members of the grand lodge equally eligible to elective office in the grand lodge, with their own past and present masters, but retain the absurd provision which requires the presence of the brother at the communication at which the election occurs to make him eligible at the time, a provision borrowed from Indian Territory, where, it will be remembered, a way was found to evade the regulation the first time it pinched one whom the grand lodge particularly desired to honor; listened to an address along local and working lines by the grand orator, WM. R. BROWN; made past grand masters *ex-officio* and additional members of the committee on law and usage; provided for a

revision of the constitution and by-laws; chose Perry for its next place of meeting, and gave the committee on law and usage a year to determine whether it shall throw its lariat and snake 'em in as contemplated in the following:

WHEREAS, It is conceded by all grand lodges, that non-affiliation is detrimental to the best interests of Masonry, and unjust to those who bear the burdens of lodge membership, and

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is radically opposed to such a practice within her jurisdiction, Therefore be it

Resolved, That section 19, article 8, of the grand lodge constitution be amended to read as follows:

Every non-affiliated Master Mason, residing within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, shall BY VIRTUE OF SAID RESIDENCE BE and BECOME, a member of the subordinate lodge within whose jurisdiction said residence is located.

It shall be the duty of the worshipful master of each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, at the first regular meeting after his installation as such worshipful master, to appoint a special committee of three to serve one year unless removed by the worshipful master for cause, whose duty it shall be to investigate every person claiming to be a Master Mason residing within the jurisdiction of their lodge and not members thereof, and ascertain the name, number, and location of each lodge with which such persons may claim affiliation, and the name, number, and location of each lodge from which the dimit of any non-affiliated Master Mason has emanated. They shall report the result of their investigations in open lodge at each regular meeting thereof.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of each subordinate lodge in this grand jurisdiction to verify the status and standing of each Master Mason (so reported by said committee) by correspondence with the secretaries of the several lodges embraced in said report, and shall submit all correspondence received, relating to such investigation, to the lodge at each regular meeting thereof. And shall also report to the grand secretary the name of each person claiming to be an affiliated Master Mason whose claim is refuted by such correspondence.

It shall be the duty of the Worshipful Master to immediately, upon the report of the secretary aforesaid, direct the secretary to enter the name of each non-affiliated Master Mason (the genuineness and validity of whose dimit has been so verified) upon the roll of members of the lodge. And thenceforth said non-affiliates shall be in full membership in said lodge. The secretary shall at once notify the brother, or brothers, of their membership in the lodge. It shall be the duty of each brother so affiliated to deposite his dimit with the secretary of his lodge, and his failure to do so shall be a Masonic offense, subjecting the brother to Masonic discipline. Be it further

Resolved, That all laws, or parts of laws, conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHARLES A. NEWMAN, of ElReno, was elected grand master; JAMES S. HUNT, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (77 pp.) is the second from the pen of Grand Secretary JAMES S. HUNT. He includes Illinois for 1894 in his review, and reproduces from the introduction to the report on correspondence our remarks on New York and the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico.

For the following reasons he favors, as will be seen by his closing words, the proposition we have quoted above:

To the writer, it seems that many of the correspondents, and nearly or quite all of the grand lodges, in writing and legislating upon the matter of non-affiliation are very one-sided in their views. We cannot conceive how an affiliated Mason has the inherent Masonic right and power to make his brother a Masonic outlaw.

A practice that subjects a brother whose circumstances have necessitated a change of residence, and he has thereby become temporarily unaffiliated, to the ordeal of the secret ballot before he can regain his lodge membership, is unjust, pernicious, and is well calculated to perpetuate and foster a practice that has already become a nuisance. A Master Mason, who has, perhaps, borne the burden of lodge membership for many years, and whose dimit is the best of evidence that he paid his dues, and that his standing in his lodge was good, in order to regain a lodge membership in the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has located must be subjected to the same ordeal of the secret ballot as a profane, and whose reception or rejection will rest upon the caprice or whim of some cranky brother who perhaps is not worthy to sit in lodge with him. And why? Simply because that same cranky brother may be protected in a right that he should never have enjoyed. That the non-affiliate has any rights seems never to have entered the head of some correspondents, and seems not to have been considered by many of the grand lodges. We hold that no Mason has a right to deprive a brother of any of the lights, rights, or benefits of Masonry. And no congregation of Masons, grand or subordinate lodge, has such a right, except for Masonic misdemeanor or crime, and then after due trial and conviction. Therefore, we hold that the principle embodied in the following resolution now pending in the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is not only just but is strictly Masonic.

With the spirit of his utterances we are in accord, but his proposed remedy contains provisions entirely out of harmony with his spirit. Perhaps he and Bro. BOWEN, of Nebraska, might put their discordant and "concordant" membership views into the same crucible and get a resulting *tertium quid* that would prove to be the veritable Masonic philosopher's stone.

The grand secretary publishes the conclusions of the Masonic Congress, but they are not correctly given. An attempt to correct the one relating to the prerogatives of the grand master was not wholly successful, and the one relating to the ancient landmarks is left in the mutilated state in which it was first published.

OREGON, 1894.

4TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JULY 11.

The volume under review is embellished with portraits of GEORGE MCD. STROUD, grand master in 1881; JOSEPH N. DOLPH, grand master in 1882, and WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT, grand master in 1883, and the representative of Illinois near his grand lodge. Of these the volume also contains brief biographical sketches.

Thirty-two grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not among them.

This communication was held a month later than the constitutional time on account of the floods. The hall of the grand lodge was surrounded by water, there was no light, and transportation lines were choked. There was no law for such an emergency, and the grand master had to take the responsibility of postponement.

The grand master (J. C. MORELAND) announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN C. AINSWORTH, in his 72d year, of whom he says that his "works of love, charity, and beneficence clearly place him first on the roll of honor among the Masons of Oregon." He was a Masonic pioneer, came to Oregon in 1850, and was the first elected and installed master of a lodge on a Pacific coast; participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Oregon in 1851, and was its first junior grand warden. He was the founder of the educational fund of the grand lodge and its most generous contributor.

The grand master also announced the death of Grand Lecturer JAMES P. BUSHEE, under the most distressing circumstances. Returning home by rail on Christmas morning, as the train was approaching his home, while passing from one car to another he somehow fell between them and was instantly killed. He was in his 57th year, widely known, beloved by the Fraternity, and the community where he dwelt.

The grand master reported fifteen decisions, all save two in accord with Illinois usage, so far as the points have been here adjudicated. We copy in part:

1. Q. The master of the lodge is absent. The senior warden is acting as master. Can charges be preferred against him in the lodge while he is so acting?

Answer—No. While he is acting as master he is clothed with the authority of the master, and, as such, he is answerable to the grand lodge only.

3. Q. Can a Master Mason who has never sat in a lodge with a brother vouch for him?

A. Any brother who has received legal Masonic information that another brother is a Master Mason in good standing may vouch for him, even though he has never sat in a lodge with him.

4. Q. Can a brother file an objection against a Master Mason in good standing with the W.M. of his lodge, and prevent the brother M.M. from visiting his (the objector's) lodge for an indefinite length of time, or for that meeting only?

A. Such objection is good only for the meeting at which it is made — at which the objector must be present.

5. Q. Can a M.M. who has been dimitted ten years, without efforts at affiliation, receive a Masonic burial?

A. Not as a matter of right, can such burial be demanded. But when a lodge within whose jurisdiction he has resided sees fit to give his remains such burial, it may do so. It is a case resting in the discretion of the W.M. under all the circumstances.

6. A Mason who loses a leg while holding a dimit may be received into a lodge by affiliation.

8. Q. A candidate in our lodges has after a clear ballot received the E.A. degree, has been objected to and further advancement stopped. He now demands back his initiation, for which he has paid in full for the three degrees. Ought we to pay it, or any part of it?

A. The lodge ought to return two-thirds at least.

9. When any brother in good standing in this jurisdiction makes objection to the advancement of a candidate, the master cannot ask for the reasons, nor consider them if given, but he must stop the work.

Under our law I believe no other decision than this can be made, but the law-ought to be changed.

10. Until a brother is suspended for non-payment of dues, his delinquency does not affect his standing in the lodge or make him ineligible for any office in the lodge.

11. Q. Can a Fellow Craft who loses his right arm after receiving the degree be made a Master Mason?

A. No.

12. Q. Is the word of Master Masons in good standing sufficient to prove him to have been a Warden in another jurisdiction?

A. Yes.

13. Q. Is a warden from another jurisdiction entitled to the privileges of such office here?

A. Yes.

No. 5 is in accord with our law. Personally we hold that a non-affiliate has the same right to Masonic burial that any other brother has, that it is a right that pertains to his character as a Mason, not as a member of a lodge. Touching No. 9, the grand master's opinion

is better than the decision he was constrained by the law to make. So is the opinion of the jurisprudence committee who recommended its modification as follows:

“When any brother in good standing in this jurisdiction makes objection to the advancement of a brother, the master cannot ask for the reasons. But should the objecting brother voluntarily disclose his reasons, the master may exercise his discretion in the matter, should he deem the objection frivolous or insufficient.”

But this does not go far enough where the objection is to advancement. Here, as provided by our law, the candidate is a Mason and as such is by every consideration of law and justice, entitled to be heard on any allegation of such gravity as might debar him from those potential rights upon the possession of which the value of his acquired rights depends. Hence our law provides that if the candidate demands a trial on the objections he shall have it, and the objector must put them into the form of charges upon which he can be tried. If acquitted, he is entitled to be advanced. The doctrine of No. 11 long since ceased to be held in Illinois. It has long been the settled practice of our jurisdiction that a brother maimed after initiation may be advanced on the ground that the landmark respecting physical fitness—of which the laws of all grand lodges on this subject are intended to be a repetition—manifestly refers only to making, because at the time the fundamental law took its present form, and for a time subsequent thereto, “making” was all, degrees—in the modern sense—being unknown. There is no more reason for practically expelling an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft for the misfortune of being maimed than for expelling a Master Mason for the same cause.

We find that the grand master subsequently discussed this question ably, and to our mind, conclusively, on a line quite parallel with the line we shall follow in our discussion of the advancement of maims, his point of departure being the Sixth of the Old Regulations, while ours is the Fourth of the Charges of a Freemason. The law committee having said, a year previously, that a provision relative to objections to advancement, substantially the same as the Illinois law, would be subversive of the Sixth Regulation, he says:

This regulation so far as it refers to this question reads as follows:

But no man can be entered a brother in any particular lodge, or admitted a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that lodge then present when the candidate is proposed.

This regulation was adopted in 1721. At this time all the business of the lodge was transacted in the Entered Apprentice degree. In fact, only this degree was conferred in any particular lodge—the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason being conferred in the grand lodge—unless by dispensation from the grand master. There

was no such thing thought of at that time as an objection being made to the conferring of the other degrees.

He further objects to their law as inequitable and intolerant. His request that the matter be carefully re-examined did not, as we have seen, result in any relaxation of the rule so long as the objector does not volunteer his reasons for objecting. The law committee also reported adversely on a resolution looking to the advancement of maims, and carried their point.

The grand master expressed his regret at not being able to be present at the Masonic Congress, which he characterizes as a splendid gathering of the strong men of Masonry. He gives the conclusions in the incorrect form in which they were first published, but Oregonians can find the corrections in Bro. CHADWICK'S review of Illinois, within the same covers. Bro. GEORGE C. BLAKELEY, the Oregon delegate, summarized the proceedings of the congress in an address which is highly praised by a special committee, but is not published. The committee echoes the opinion of the grand master that such a congress ought to be held every few years.

The grand master refers to the beneficial effect of the adoption of a uniform work as having already justified the most ardent hopes of its promoters. He thinks the cost of keeping the grand lecturer in the field to teach it a wise economy, but the finance committee thought they knew a wiser, and accordingly reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the salary of the grand lecturer be discontinued, and that a copy of the uniform work now adopted, and in cipher, be printed in said cipher, and one copy only be furnished to each subordinate lodge; and that the portion of this report relative to printing said work in cipher *be not printed in the minutes*.

The italics are ours. The effect of their recommendation as to keeping the thing out of print reminds one of the reply of a man who was enjoined not to mention a secret with which he had just been intrusted: "No, I won't say anything about it, and I'll tell everybody I see not to."

The grand lodge concurred, and when, later, we find mention of a resolution referring to "certain printing," none of us know what it means.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; rejected the Mississippi uniform rules on the ground that Oregon had been for years working along substantially the same lines; held a lodge of sorrow on the evening of the first day of the session, extending to the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star an invitation to be present in a body; declined to add a per diem to the mileage which it pays to members, the latter being contented as it is; repealed a resolution provid-

ing for the purchase of certain lots in Portland and for building a temple thereon, and authorized the grand master to appoint certain standing committees and require them to meet in advance of the grand lodge, a plan by which for many years the Grand Lodge of Illinois has made a great saving in time in the dispatch of its business.

PHILIP S. MALCOLM, of Portland, was elected grand master: STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, Salem, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (188 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, the grand secretary, the twenty-seventh, and alas! the last from his hand. His service in the guild covers the entire period during which, but not consecutively, we have been engaged on these reports. His first report was written in 1868: ours in 1869.

But yesterday he seemed to us who had never seen him in the flesh to be at our side, overflowing with the genial fraternal spirit which always suffused his able and graceful reports. Today he is not! Suddenly he passed within the shadow to add a new illustration of the truth of the words which in his last "conclusion" precede his final "good bye"—"Those members who have been removed from their labors by death during the past year seem nearer and dearer to us than ever before. In the Providence of Death what lessons remain for the living."

We shall not attempt to review his report, but give place to some of his comments, personal and otherwise:

R.W. Bro. John L. Power, twenty-five years grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, was introduced to the grand lodge. This was the first time Brother Power had ever looked upon another grand lodge of Masons. Here his respect and admiration captured him, and he confessed that the body before him filled the measure of both.

* * * * *

This is Bro. Munn's last report. In parting officially with this distinguished Mason, we cannot fail to express our regrets. We are strongly attached to Bro. Munn. He was efficient in his office and courteous in dealing with his fellow-men. We honor him for his great usefulness as a man and a Mason. He was everything desirable to the Craft. Every time one of these pillars are removed in the temple, we cannot ask: How so? But calmly feel as if we would read Rip Van Winkle, and thus realize that we have lost a century.

* * * * *

There is a proposed amendment to the constitution which makes electioneering for one's self for office in the grand lodge an offense, which makes the person guilty of it ineligible to office, and if already an officer shall forfeit the office held by him. This is a good law.

* * * * *

Bro. Robbins will not be consoled. The Order of the Eastern Star is a ghost before him: He feels deeply for our grand lodge since "its

capture, with its accoutrements and baggage, by the 'Oriental Twinklers.'" Our brother does not seem to think that the lion and the lamb may lie down together, unless the lamb is within the lion. But it is otherwise. The "Oriental Twinklers" cannot be swallowed. And now let the pelting with "the contumelious stone" go on.

We have purposely transposed the order of these selections that we might reserve for the last that which was first in the order of his writing, the reflections called forth by Grand Master CRAWFORD'S remark after his splendid characterization of Illinois, that "to occupy such a field and to be worthy of the position we must be men indeed:"

Indeed, Illinois Masons have only to be tried. They have never been found wanting, unless it was in something to do to advance mankind in all that can make living in this world a blessing. The past year has been an opportunity to our Chicago Masons, and long and impressive are the praises that cover them from brethren who have enjoyed Masonic hospitality in Chicago. We missed the Fraternal Congress, but we must not, cannot, forget the great and generous preparation that was made for us and all other delegates. Others enjoyed that hospitality as the most pleasing Masonic social event of their lives. Through the mist of time and space we behold the picture at a great distance, and our memory is fully charged with the fraternal greetings of that grand repast. We thank our Chicago brethren for it. The pleasure of memory is our pleasure, mingled with regret that we could not have been personally present. They, however, live in our highest esteem, and may our noble Masonic Mother love and cherish them as bright examples in her sacred abode for other Masons to follow. They have contributed largely to the giving to the world its greatest event in the realms of peace and industry—the World's Fair of 1893. And more, the Masons of Illinois—of her Chicago especially—are the soul of a grand empire within itself: an empire of peace and fraternity. Brethren, it is Masonry, and our brethren of Illinois have had the opportunity. This is a Mason's feast. Goethe says: "God gives us opportunity." And who on earth can fill it in its length and breadth, height and depth, as Masons can? Where does development appear greater and nobler than in Masonic opportunity? Then all hail our brethren of Illinois! We linger as we turn from them, after paying our respects to them.

And to him, across the silences, we can only answer—"Hail and farewell."

OREGON, 1895.

45TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 12.

Three more of the series of portraits by which the Grand Lodge of Oregon is providing for the permanent preservation of the features of the grand masters of that jurisdiction, appear in this volume, viz.: DAVID P. MASON (1884), THOMAS GIVINGS REAMES (1885), and JAMES CORWIN FULLERTON (1886).

It hardly needed mention by his biographer, that Past Grand Master MASON is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His eyes have the half quizzical smile which comes only from instinctively shading the pupils from the shimmering atmosphere of the desert sands.

The address of the grand master (PHILIP S. MALCOLM) is not only remarkable for the elegance of its style and the frequent beauty of its thought, but to a marked degree it reflects a clear head and a warm heart. After his exordium, if indeed it is not even reflected back upon that, comes the uppermost thought of that June morning in the mind of every member of the grand lodge:

The place that has known one of our brethren of the grand lodge, whom a year ago we hoped to meet again, will know him no more forever. We shall see his face and hear his voice no more here; but by and by we shall go whither he is, when we also lie down to rest from the labors of life.

Our dearly loved, and universally respected brother, Stephen Fowler Chadwick, grand secretary and past grand master, received the final summons on the evening of January 15th last. His sun went down, not as it goes in our northern clime, slowly, majestically, bathing the mountains in the splendor of its rays, but as in the tropics, suddenly, without twilight, leaving all in darkness. Sitting at his dinner-table, in his home at Salem, he was stricken with apoplexy, his spirit instantly passing away.

Brother Chadwick was born at Middletown, Conn., December 25 1825. Came to Oregon in 1851.

He served at an early day, as deputy United States district attorney in Southern Oregon, also as prosecuting attorney; was probate judge of old Umpqua county at one time, and subsequently county judge of Douglas; was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution of Oregon; was twice a candidate on the presidential electoral ticket; was elected in 1868, and as the messenger carried the presidential vote of Oregon to Washington, D C.; was subsequently secretary of state eight years, and succeeded Governor Grover as governor.

He received the degrees in Laurel Lodge U.D., Roseburg, Oregon, in 1856-7; in June, 1857, became the first master of the lodge under its charter; the next year was elected junior grand warden, and in 1865, grand master. He took the chairmanship of the committee on foreign correspondence in 1887, and the grand secretaryship in 1889, and held both continuously until his death. Although he left Roseburg in 1875, he always retained his membership in his mother lodge. He was buried at Salem by the grand lodge. Grand Master MALCOLM was warranted in saying:

Our jurisdiction has lost its brightest jewel, the order everywhere a member who was a credit to it, who was respected for his ability, and loved for his virtues.

Of the "cipher" departure of the preceding year, the grand master says:

In my judgment, the evil of hasty legislation, is well shown in the resolution passed by the last grand lodge, in the closing hours of its session, having for its object the printing of the unwritten work in what is termed cipher, erroneously supposed to be intelligible to members of the order only. I believe that it has been demonstrated that there is no code constructed from the letters of the alphabet but what can be deciphered by one familiar with such work. Leaving that out of consideration, the fact that the resolution referred to was passed by a vote of forty-three to thirty-eight, out of the 350 or more votes that should have been cast on this, one of the most important questions that can come before a grand lodge of Masons, I have deemed it my duty to take no action in this matter, because the printing of any part of the unwritten work, in any manner that may become legible, or intelligible, even to ourselves, is, I am firmly convinced, a violation of our obligation.

When the attentive ear ceases to receive from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries of Masonry are no longer lodged in the repository of faithful breasts, our grand old order has passed over the summit of its success, and will rapidly move on the downward grade.

If any change has been made in the ancient obligation, which will permit any Mason in this jurisdiction to carry out the action contemplated by the resolution referred to, I feel confident that no such change was ever authorized by this grand lodge.

* * * * *

During the year he had met many prominent members of the Craft from various sections of the union and without exception they had condemned the printing business, and he quotes from Masonic writers and periodicals, the severest criticism.

Through the report of the special committee on address (D. P. MASON, GEO. McD. STROUD, and I.W. PRATT) the action of the grand master was approved and sustained. Referring to the abandonment of the grand representative system by Kentucky and Wyoming, he says he believes the system has, in most instances, worked well, and in some cases has been of considerable benefit to the Craft. He sees no reason why Oregon should follow their example.

He reports eighteen decisions. We copy in part:

The worshipful master of one of our lodges, sent me a letter, from which I extract the following: 1. It being in violation of the law of the holy Catholic Church of which I am a member, to belong to a secret order, and to continue in such, one must give up one or the other. I will not give up my religion under any consideration. Therefore there is nothing left to do but to give up the order. So I humbly beg of you to request that I may be excluded from the order.

I instructed the master as follows: A man who has been regularly made a Mason, remains a Mason forever, unless expelled from the order by proper authority, after due trial and conviction. I believe the proper course in this case, is to treat his application as asking for

a dimit, and as he has removed from our jurisdiction, and is clear of the books of your lodge, there is no reason why it should not be granted. If he fails to affiliate elsewhere, he will lose all Masonic rights and privileges. I would suggest, in replying to him, you do no more than to state that his dimit has been granted, and inclose it therewith. You will see the propriety of this, as your letter will probably be shown to the representative of the order to which he prefers to owe his allegiance.

4. Question. Can the master of the lodge compel the attendance of its members, or make them show cause for non-attendance?

Answer. No.

9. Q. Can a person give his note to a member of the lodge in payment of fees for the degrees, and that member pay the lodge in stock of the hall used by the lodge?

A. No. To become a Mason, one of the qualifications is, that a person shall be able to pay the fees in cash from his own funds.

10. An Entered Apprentice, material of a lodge in this jurisdiction, having removed to a foreign jurisdiction, requests a lodge where he is then located, to petition his lodge for a waiver of jurisdiction. His lodge having refused the petition, a resolution requesting the petitioning lodge to confer the degrees for them would not be in order.

16. Q. Has a member of a lodge the right to object to, and exclude the members of a visiting lodge?

A. No: the law of this jurisdiction is, that there is no inherent right in a Master Mason to visit any lodge he may desire to visit, except with the unanimous consent of the members present. (Page 29 of the Digest.) But while allowing a member to exclude a brother whose presence would be objectionable to him, the carrying of the right to such an extent was never contemplated, is unreasonable and unmasonic.

18. On the occasion of my official visit to Jacob Mayer Lodge No. 108, March 20, I conferred the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees upon Bro. Duncan Ross, who had been regularly elected to receive the three degrees in this lodge, but after initiation met with an accident that deprived him of his right arm. I am unable to cite any precedents for this action, and am aware that it is contrary to the decision of my immediate predecessor, but I cannot but believe that when a good man has been initiated, no affliction which the Supreme Being sees fit to cast upon him, should cause us to deprive him of the consolation and pleasure which he would derive from full association with his brethren of the "Mystic Tie." I hold that he who has once knelt with us, made the promises and found the true light as we have, is our brother. That he may not be able to comply with all the forms necessary to recognition, is his misfortune, but it is, in my opinion, a poor reason to assign for denying him full fellowship with those who know and appreciate his worth. Is a child born into your family less dear when one year old, than it will be when it has grown through childhood to maturity? I acknowledge that a profane must be physically sound to be made a Mason, but I also believe that when once initiated he is a Mason. We elect applicants to the three degrees, not to one, subject to his remaining physically perfect after

he has taken it. I rely upon your sense of right and justice to approve this action.

No. 1 is in accord with Illinois precedents. No. 4 was not approved, because, as the jurisprudence committee properly pointed out, it must be construed so as not to conflict with the power of the master to cause members to be summoned to attend meetings of the lodge and to cause members who fail to attend to show cause for such failure. But, they say, this power must not be exercised in an arbitrary manner. No. 16 is a novelty, or rather, the condition that evoked it was novel. The proposition to exclude the whole lodge betrayed an animus which justified the grand master's decision. Touching No. 18, the committee view the grand master's action as making a Mason at sight and state the question to be whether the grand master can, "in the exercise of that undoubted prerogative, dispense with the law requiring the recipient of the degrees to be physically able to conform to all the requirements and ceremonies of the ritual." They answer:

Your committee are of the opinion that as a legal proposition the landmark defining the physical qualifications of candidates for the degrees of Masonry ought not to be disregarded: but as the grand master, in the generosity of his heart, has exercised his dispensing powers in the case reported, your committee would recommend that his action in the premises be approved. Your committee, however, does not wish to be understood as recommending that the action of our most worshipful grand master in this case be taken as a precedent to be followed indiscriminately by future grand masters, nor as allowing subordinate lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry upon maimed candidates.

We think all there is in this had been fully met in advance when the grand master said: "I acknowledge that a profane must be physically sound to be made a Mason, but I also believe that when once initiated he *is* a Mason."

The grand master made five specific recommendations, the first and last of which we copy:

1. A constitutional provision against the sending of circulars by lodges, upon any subject whatever. If lodges have any communications to make to other lodges in or out of the jurisdiction, it should go through the grand secretary after being approved by the grand master.

5. As a large part of the law of this jurisdiction is composed of the approved decisions of grand masters, a digest of which must be made every few years in order to be of real benefit to the Craft: and as a digest is expensive, and not always satisfactory, I recommend, as a substitute therefor, the printing in the proceedings each year (following the standing resolutions), of all approved decisions of grand masters now in force, and that the grand secretary add those made by succeeding grand masters, making the necessary corrections, as they may be modified or rescinded. In this way the proceedings will

contain all the law at very little additional expense to the grand lodge.

All were concurred in, through a single brief paragraph in the report of the committee on address, viz: "That all under the head of recommendations be approved and adopted."

We regard this as the most dangerous method of legislation. Here are several paragraphs involving questions of varied character, one of which in our judgment involves a point of vital importance, and all lumped together in a brief reference contained in a report made long enough after the recommendations had been read to surely leave only a dim recollection of them in the minds of the brethren, adopted by concurrence therein.

The last recommendation is of practical excellence; the first, to our mind, wholly bad. It is an unwarrantable interference with a right as natural as that of private correspondence between individuals, and when the circulars refer to grand lodge action it is, as we have elsewhere said, akin to the civil right of the people to peaceably assemble and petition for the redress of grievances.

The grand master in closing reproduces the poem "Every Year," by ALBERT PIKE—or chiefly by him—and adds a verse of his own, which, while even more facile and poetical in expression than some of those which precede it, nevertheless jars in the position where it stands, coming in as a postscript and a reversion to the pessimistic theme which had before lost itself in an optimistic ending.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge, and catching a suggestion from its imperfect records, ordered that one-third of all the lodges, taken in their numerical order, submit their records to the grand lodge annually, so that in each tri-ennial period all will have been inspected; appointed committees to wait upon Junior Grand Warden T. L. WALLACE, and Past Grand Master DAVID G. CLARK, absent on account of illness; wisely negatived a proposition to give clergymen the degrees free of charge, relieve them from lodge dues, and the lodges from paying dues on them; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, then in session; relieved the lodges from paying grand lodge dues on members whose lodge dues are remitted on account of indigence; decided that its educational fund had assumed such proportions that steps should be taken to carry the intention of the original donors into effect, and will hear a report on the subject next year; decided to issue certificates to all actual past masters as evidence of their right to the title and its attendant privileges; charged a committee with the duty of reporting a plan of Masonic relief, which we suppose is an indication of dissatisfaction with the original plan outlined in a brother's primary engagements; listened to an address by the grand orator (JOHN B. CLELAND), a mosaic containing

many beautiful and suggestive thoughts; appropriated \$500 to the Portland board of relief, and condoned its attempted but repudiated lapse into the cipher business by deciding to pay the grand lecturer \$100 a month to teach the work on the immemorial plan.

MORTON D. CLIFFORD, of Prairie City, was elected grand master; JAMES F. ROBINSON (P.G.M.), Eugene, grand secretary.

The report of the committee on correspondence (191 pp.) was prepared under difficulties by Past Grand Master ROBERT CLOW, he having been called to the work after the death of Bro. CHADWICK, but who, nevertheless, produced a review of such excellence that the Oregon Craftsmen will feel assured that the high reputation of their jurisdiction in this department is to be maintained.

He gives four and a half pages to our proceedings for 1894, examining them closely, laying under contribution the jurisprudence portion of Grand Master GODDARD'S address: the address of Grand Orator BLACK, to which he pays a high compliment: the report of the jurisprudence committee on the Mississippi propositions, and the remarks of this writer on the significance of the work of the Masonic Congress. Of our methods he says:

The grand lodge allows mileage rather than actual traveling expenses to its members. A few years ago it reduced the mileage rate and increased the *per diem*, this did not increase the expenditure, but placed those lodges near the place of meeting more on an equality with the more distant lodges, and the plan works admirably, as it provides for the expense of living as well as traveling.

In this Bro. CLOW describes correctly, we think, the effect of the proposition to reduce the mileage and increase the per diem rate, had it been adopted. Unfortunately the self-interest of those living far enough distant to make the mileage rate a source of profit was too strong, and the proposed change was defeated.

In his conclusion he refers to the subjects brought into prominence in the reports passed under review, and of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, says:

We note that the latter was on the list of subjects assigned for discussion by the brethren who composed the Masonic Congress at Chicago. But so far as we have been able to discover from a perusal of the proceedings of that body, no conclusion was reached thereon, unless, indeed, we are to infer from the declaration that a grand lodge is a sovereign within its territorial limits. That the laws enacted thereby, touching matters Masonic, should be respected by every other grand lodge whose laws may be in conflict therewith.

The absence of some expression on this subject by the distinguished brethren who composed that congress, is to be regretted. Although their opinions would not be binding, they would, nevertheless, have had an influence in reconciling the divergent views held by the Fraternity upon this vexed question, and allaying whatever fric-

tion may have arisen in consequence of the conflict of the laws enacted by the different grand lodges for the regulation of this matter.

The committee on programme of the congress had a difficult task in view of the limited time of the body and the large number of subjects presenting, and probably made as judicious a selection and order of consideration as could be hoped for.

Bro. CLOW does not favor the recognition of the Mexican hermaphrodite—the gran dieta simbolica—and in the proceedings examined finds abundant support in his opposition to the cipher lapse of his grand lodge.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1894.

— ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 27.

The volume under review has two steel portraits, that of A. W. WILLIAM ALLEN with autograph who is set down as grand master in 1732, and that of DAVID C. SKERRETT, M.D., (autograph) grand master in 1863-64. If Bro. ALLEN presided over any lodge in 1732 it must have been the self-constituted grand lodge over which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN presided when he wrote to HENRY PRICE, of Massachusetts, in November, 1734, that Masonry in that province seemed to want the sanction of some authority derived from home, a deputation or charter which should confirm the brethren of Pennsylvania the privilege they then enjoyed of holding annually their grand lodge, choosing their grand master, wardens, and other officers. Bro. ALLEN is altogether a too dignified looking man to have consorted with the other fellows of whom FRANKLIN wrote, "that some false and rebel brethren, who are foreigners" were "about to set up a distinct lodge in opposition to the old and true brethren" there, "pretending to make Masons for a bowl of punch," etc.

The volume under review has the proceedings of four quarterly, and the annual communications. The March, June, and September quarterlies developed nothing but matters of chiefly local interest. At the December quarterly petitions were received asking the grand lodge to "heal the error" made by lodges in initiating a candidate made after his day of grace has expired, and for irregularity in balloting for one later than the limit fixed by the Ahimian Rezon. We are at loss to know whether there is any way of healing the error with them except by healing the brother.

The trustees of the grand lodge charity fund report the death of EDWARD STRICKLAND, who was an honored member of the board for nineteen years, and the finance committee reported the death of JAMES HERDMAN, a member for twenty-seven years and its chairman since 1888. The committee report the expenses of the grand master at \$2,250 for the past year; and for the coming year estimate them at \$3,000.

MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON was elected grand master; MICHAEL NISBET re-elected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

At the annual communication the stewards of the Stephen Girard charity fund reported. One Illinois brother had received aid to the amount of \$10.

Grand Master JAMES H. DURAND and Past Grand Master ROBERT M. MOORE, of New Jersey, were visitors, and before the closing addressed the grand lodge.

The grand master (MICHAEL ARNOLD) delivered his annual address. Two new lodges had been constituted and two lodges reorganized during the year.

Among the visitations reported was one to lodge No. 62, at Reading, on the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary. This lodge not only withstood the fury of the anti-Masonic crusade, but increased its membership during that period.

He had decided that brethren must not pass in or out of the lodge by a side or back door, but that all communication must be through the outer door, which should be bolted on both sides so that none may pass in or out without the concurrence of the tiler without and the pursuivant within; that brethren who had been made life members and exempted from further payment of dues cannot be suspended for non-compliance with a by-law subsequently adopted, subjecting them to the payment of dues, the obligation of a contract being as binding on a lodge as on an individual; and that suspensions for non-payment of dues must take place at the meeting at which the annual election is held, the brethren thus knowing when they are in danger of suspension if in arrears.

He is concerned about women in Masonry, a subject which is causing a temporary unrest in the Fraternity, and says:

An organization called the Order of the Eastern Star has been sending circulars to lodges in this jurisdiction, calling attention to its objects, and offering the necessary charter and other paraphernalia for organizing chapters, which, it is said, very generally hold their meetings in Masonic apartments.

As the Masonic Fraternity, in its origin and essential characteristics, is altogether a man's society, I call attention to this insidious

attempt to make it like the innumerable other societies and orders of the day. A fraternity, as the word means, is a society of brethren, and brethren are, or at least should be, men. Hence, it is impossible to admit women into association with them in a lodge room.

Masonry is such a unique and peculiar institution that it has always kept aloof from any of the so-called progressive movements of the day: not that, as men, we have no sympathy with them, or object to them, but because, as Masons, our society has always kept itself within the qualifications originally laid down for its membership, one of the most important of which is, that the applicant for Freemasonry must be a man. This law against the commingling of the sexes cannot be evaded by any device whatever. Lodge celebrations, under the name and guise of lodge associations, are under the ban of the Masonic law.

The great advantages which have been derived from this important qualification of a Freemason admonish us that, if we would continue to be respected in the future as we have been in the past, we must not make any innovation by which it may be changed.

Notwithstanding the jests one may hear at social gatherings concerning persons who are not Masons being at the lodge, when they were at some other place which they wish to conceal, it is a gratification to Freemasons to know that no scandals arising out of the commingling of the sexes can be said to have their origin in a lodge room.

* * * * *

The new practice of public installations of officers in other jurisdictions has fed this appetite for the union of the sexes in the lodge room. It pleases the vanity of the persons who thus exhibit themselves, as they compete with the strolling players of the mimic stage.

Whatever may be the case in Pennsylvania, public installations are not new, and it does not change facts for the grand master to ignore this.

The Mississippi rules respecting jurisdiction over candidates—which he had referred to the committee on correspondence—suggest wise reflections on other lines:

I would remark, however, that there is so much desire to add to, alter, and amend the rules concerning qualifications of Masons and the manner of making them, that the landmarks of Freemasonry are likely to be forgotten. Some grand lodges have added a business qualification, or rather disqualification, for applicants for the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. They have made a new law which rejects certain persons on account of their business. This is an innovation or infraction of one of the most important landmarks of Freemasonry. Persons who sell certain articles of commerce are not considered fit to sit with those who buy and use them.

If some modern good Samaritan, traveling from Jerusalem to Jericho, should come upon a traveler who had fallen among thieves, and should bind his wounds and take him to an inn, he might find himself unconsciously violating a new law passed during his absence from the lodge, by which he might be expelled.

The cardinal qualifications of a Mason were established in the beginning. They constitute a landmark, and it is not in the power of

any man or body of men to make innovations in the landmarks of Freemasonry.

The commercial view of Masonic relief held by Wisconsin finds no support in Pennsylvania. He says:

Giving due credit to the humane spirit which proposes this resolution, I do not think that the movers of it see the dangerous consequences to which it may lead. How would this so-called duty of reimbursement be enforced? by non-intercourse or arbitration? Is it the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress? Are lodges beneficial societies? Or is Masonic charity voluntary? And, if it is a duty, how far does it go? Does it go to the extent of requiring a lodge to support its own members, and can lodges assess members for that purpose? They certainly cannot in this jurisdiction, for we have never considered our charity as an enforced duty, but rather a voluntary act, to the extent of our ability.

I fear that the consequences of such a resolution would be disastrous.

Respecting the Colorado proposition for a national Masonic observance of the centennial anniversary of WASHINGTON'S death, he puts into words what many others have silently thought:

What occasion there is for the celebration of this event is not apparent. Birthdays of great men are celebrated, and the birthday of Bro. Washington is kept as a national holiday. His Masonic life may also be made the occasion of rejoicing, but his death should be lamented rather than celebrated. I do not recall that the death-day of any great and honored personage has ever been made a holiday, except to show a triumph of his followers over those who put him to death.

Of clandestine lodges he says:

My attention has been called to the fact that there are some clandestine lodges existing in various parts of this state purporting to work under a warrant conferred by a so-called Grand Orient of Spain. While we cannot expect to escape the infringements and imitations to which all things human are subject, I call attention to the fact that lodges claiming such origin as those alluded to are spurious and clandestine, and that the Masons of this jurisdiction must have no association with, or give any recognition to them, under the penalties of Masonic law.

On being installed into office the new grand master (MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON) delivered an address of a practical character.

He urges the continuation of the work of reprinting the minutes of the grand lodge, which the library committee undertook some years since, and which they had brought down to 1808, when it was discontinued for lack of financial support. So far it had been carried on by private enterprise. He questions whether the grand lodge would not be justified in making the not very large appropriation necessary to complete the work.

Of the German lodges in their jurisdiction he says:

There are several lodges in our jurisdiction working in the German language. These lodges, working in a tongue unfamiliar to a majority of the grand officers, are to that extent beyond their supervision and control. In my opinion, we should constitute no more lodges that do not work and keep their records in English. We would then know what our constituents are doing, and would be able to exercise the control over them which we cannot otherwise do.

Another objectionable feature is that the applications received by these lodges are almost entirely, if not exclusively, from Germans or those of German descent. If our German friends wish to flock by themselves, there are numberless associations and fraternities in which that wish can be gratified, but to permit it in Freemasonry is to encourage the formation of class lodges which is not in harmony with the spirit of our Craft.

A committee was appointed to revise the Ahiman Rezon.

The report on correspondence (239 pp.) is the work of Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, whose reports have so long been a striking and attractive feature of the Pennsylvania proceedings. They reflect a most remarkable personality, with many of the quaint peculiarities of a gentleman of the old school, yet fully in touch with the life of today. Since the report before us was written he has "passed within the veil."

We have before us the memorial proceedings of the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of June 5, 1895, when his death was announced by Grand Master HENDERSON and a eulogy was delivered by Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD.

His death occurred March 22, 1895, at his home in Philadelphia, the city of his birth, after a brief illness. Born December 19, 1816, he was in his seventy-ninth year at his decease. Of his civil life, Bro. ARNOLD says:

Brother Vaux was a member of the Bar Association of the State of Pennsylvania, and also a member of the American Bar Association, serving in high offices in the latter body. He was always present at gatherings of lawyers, and was the center of a witty, bright, and intellectual company of conversationalists.

He was also prominent in public politics, and held several important public offices. Immediately upon his admission to the bar, and before he was of full age—that is, in April, 1837—he was sent to London as a bearer of despatches to the American minister, the Honorable Andrew Stevenson. On his arrival there he was made a member of the legation, and after a short term of service he resigned to visit the continent of Europe, and returned to his native land in 1839. He was recorder of the city of Philadelphia for seven years, commencing in 1841, and a member of the board of controllers of the public schools. He was an inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary from January, 1842, until the time of his death, serving over fifty-three years in that important position, during which time he wrote more literature on the subject of prison management than perhaps any other person who has written on that subject.

He was also a member of the board of directors of Girard College from 1858 to 1866, and from 1884 until the time of his death. In all these public bodies he took the deepest interest in their affairs and gave an active and efficient service, leaving an impress upon them which will not soon be forgotten. He was mayor of the city from May, 1856, for two years, and announced views concerning the proper form of municipal government, which he enforced by his speeches and writings, and he lived to see them adopted nearly thirty years afterwards in the present city charter. He served in the United States Congress in the years 1890 and 1891, and was a conspicuous member of that august and honorable assembly.

Bro. VAUX was made a Mason at sight by Grand Master JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, as shown by the minutes of Lodge No. 3, which he petitioned November 15, 1842. On the 20th of December, 1842, the minutes show the following report from the committee of inquiry:

“The committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard Vaux, an applicant for initiation and membership, respectfully report that they have diligently discharged the duty assigned them; and further respectfully report that the right worshipful grand master, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in him vested, conferred upon the candidate the first degree in Freemasonry. Your committee therefore recommend him as worthy of membership; when he was balloted for and unanimously approved of to become a member of this lodge.”

He saw active service in the grand lodge for half a century, served in the line from junior grand deacon up, and as deputy grand master succeeded to the grand mastership on the death of Grand Master JOHN L. GODDARD, July 15, 1867, and was elected to that position in 1867 and 1868. Bro. Arnold says:

On his retirement from the station of right worshipful grand master, he was appointed a member of the committee on appeals, becoming its chairman on December 27, 1877, and continuing in that position down to the time of his death. He also served for two years on the committee on landmarks. The most important position he occupied in this grand lodge, and the one which has given him the most reputation and done more for the Craft throughout the entire Masonic world, is that of chairman of the committee on correspondence.

* * * * *

He was first appointed chairman of the committee on correspondence on St. John's Day, December 1857, and continued until St. John's Day, December 27, 1862, on which day he took his station as right worshipful junior grand warden. On December 27, 1875, he was again appointed chairman of the committee on correspondence, and continued to hold that appointment until the time of his death, so that he served in that important position nearly twenty-five years.

The report of Bro. VAUX, which we now have under review, shows no abatement of mental vigor and we think no intensification of the idiosyncrasies which usually comes with advanced age.

In his introduction he discusses first of all, of course, the danger of innovations and then gives space and reflections to the so-called

"Treaty of Monterey," "Perpetual Objection," the "Mississippi Rules," "Grand Representatives," and the Colorado-Washington-Centennial proposition. Of the "Treaty of Monterey" he says:

It does not partake, we earnestly hope, of a disposition to excite controversy, but much rather is it a conviction of a duty, that we call attention of our dear brethren of committees on correspondence to the revolutionary proceedings, as we believe, which resulted in what is called the "Treaty of Monterey." A few distinguished Mexicans and a grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas met, and without any reported Masonic authority agreed to recognize the Texas Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and some societies in Mexico, as Masonic bodies. This was followed by the confirmation of this proceeding by the Grand Lodge of Texas. The Mexican societies named themselves the Gran Dieta of Mexico. By these proceedings this Gran Dieta of Mexico, so far as Texas could affect it, claims to be a Masonic body, and expects, we believe, recognition as such from the Grand Lodges of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the states of the United States.

If such recognition is extended, then we most respectfully suggest that any body of persons calling itself Masonic can, by some sort of agreement, make a treaty with one Freemason who for the time being is a grand master of Masons anywhere, and so claim to be a lawfully constituted grand lodge.

As this is of the very highest import to the sovereignty of grand lodges, as they are regarded in the United States, it might be worthy of the critical investigation of our fraternity.

It is this strange, unheard-of, revolutionary principle, thus sought to be established, that in our view underlies this Treaty of Monterey.

His view of the Mississippi proposition is primarily akin to that taken by New Jersey, but he goes further and finds its genesis in the Masonic Congress:

Already the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Mississippi has taken a step which we fear had its origin in the talk of this Masonic Fraternal Congress. This grand lodge has formulated "uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates," adopted them, and submits them to all the grand lodges for their adoption. This is the first step to the creation of a federative grand lodge. If several grand lodges adopt these "uniform rules" over candidates, that federated Masonic body will, by its action, bring discord into the general Craft. A grand lodge that does not adopt these rules will be at variance with a body of several grand lodges federated to act as to a candidate rejected in any of the grand lodges not associated with grand lodges adopting these rules. In the first place it will, in fact, destroy the integrity of the *objection*, take from the lodge of the objecting grand lodge its inherent rights. Thus contention begins under the most unfortunate conditions.

But more than this. These federated grand lodges destroy, by these uniform rules, that sacred right, which every Mason possesses, *to object* to the introduction of an unworthy person into the fellowship of the Craft. That objection cannot by any Masonic power be set aside, as to that lodge, while it exists, nor can the reason of the objection of a brother be obtained from him. Neither can the lodge

give it. No power exists in Masonry to obtain the reason of the objection. It is a solemn duty to maintain that secrecy. That secrecy is inviolable. Yet these uniform rules give to the federated lodges power to demand of the rejecting lodge the reasons for the rejection of the candidate. But, more astounding still, these rules provide that if the lodge does by any device violate the law of secrecy that Masonry makes inviolable, then the federated lodge to which this rejected candidate applies, in the jurisdiction of any one of these federated grand lodges, shall, if the extorted reasons, which can only be a plea in avoidance of the question, are not regarded by the lodge to which the rejected candidate applied, yet under the operation of the continuing objection that lodge shall judge of the sufficiency of the objection and proceed as it thinks proper. This power to review the action of the lodge, an asserted power under these rules, is usurpation, only to give legislative jurisdiction.

He gives nearly fifteen pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1894, and makes many suggestions that we should be glad to comment upon were he still with us.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1894.

19TH ANNUAL.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JUNE 25.

The representative of Illinois, WILLIAM H. AITKEN, was among the twenty-three ambassadors present.

The grand master, THOMAS A. MACLEAN, notes the death of some good Masons and true in the jurisdiction, but none of them belonged to the grand lodge. The most prominent among them was Bro. JEDEDIAH SLASON CARVELL, the lieutenant governor of the province. His death called for one of the two dispensations issued by the grand master, granted to permit the Fraternity to attend his funeral. The grand master says:

The necessity of this arose from the fact that the family arrangements brought in others than Masons as pall-bearers. As by resolution of this grand lodge, passed two years ago, such funeral is forbidden, I deemed it my duty to protect the interests of the Craft, and therefore granted this dispensation. My reason for having done so is that the grand lodge has no power to deprive, *by resolution*, a Master Mason in good standing with his lodge of any inherent right.

He submitted two decisions:

1. Question.—Define the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge?

Answer.—Compute the distance by the nearest public road traveled between lodges.

2. Question.—Can a brother guarantee the amount of fees that should accompany a petition?

Answer.—No! The constitution is plain on this point.

It will be observed that in fixing jurisdictional lines the distance is computed by the nearest traveled route, instead of by air lines as in Illinois.

It was contemplated that the matter of ritual would largely take up the time of the communication, but the exemplification of the degrees was ordered for next year. This prevailed as an amendment to a proposition to hold a special communication in January for exemplifying and adopting the work.

The grand lodge repealed the resolution requiring the pall bearers at Masonic funerals to be Masons; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; took especial notice of the death of Bro. T. NISBET ROBERTSON, grand secretary of New Brunswick, who was the guiding spirit and helper at its organization, and after the election in the evening fortified itself at the bounteous refreshment table provided by the grand master before entering on the contest over the next place of meeting, which finally resulted in favor of Summerside.

THOMAS A. MACLEAN, grand master; B. WILSON HIGGS, grand secretary, both of Charlottetown, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

We find memorial tablets inscribed to T. NISBET ROBERTSON, and to our old friend and former townsman, JAMES LOWE, since grand master of Utah, and at his death the representative of Prince Edward Island near his grand lodge.

QUEBEC, 1895.

25TH ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

JANUARY 30.

Thirty-four grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by R.W. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, past grand registrar.

The address of the grand master (JOHN P. NOYES), a comprehensive paper of much directness and force, naturally begins with birthday reflections. He says:

At the outset permit me to point out that this is our 25th annual communication. Our grand lodge was organized on the 20th of Octo-

ber, 1869, but through a change in the time of holding our annual meetings, causing an interval of some months, this becomes our quarter century communication. It is an epoch in our history which encourages to retrospection and comparison. It cannot be doubted that when the gavel sounded the birth of this grand lodge there was no little uncertainty as to those who would become its adherents in this Province, or as to the nature and probable success of its struggle for supremacy.

The only thing absolutely certain was, that a position had to be conquered, and, so to speak, with raw troops and with no immediate resources. Tracing forward, the change is highly gratifying and fully justifies the course then taken. We have fraternal relations with more than fifty grand lodges: our supremacy is secure: our charitable funds are considerable: our revenue for Craft work is ample: our aid to distressed brethren is adequate: our numbers have more than doubled, despite well known and deplorable drawbacks: here and there over the Province, wherever a lodge is located, are well furnished and equipped lodge rooms and Masonic halls and now, our beautiful temple, shortly to be occupied by the city lodges and kindred Masonic organizations. Nor should we ignore as assets our twenty-four volumes of grand lodge proceedings and our own Masonic history.

He announced the death of GUSTAVUS LUCKE, LOUIS A. FARMER, and H. D. PICKEL, past district deputy grand masters: of past masters M. T. PICKEL and D. THOMAS.

Of their relations with England he says:

As to the state of affairs between this grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, due to the continuance of the three English lodges in this city, it may be characterized as harmony on suffrance. I have received no communication from the distinguished brother who at his own suggestion was named mediator, as to the progress made. I hesitate to express an opinion at this time as to the vigor necessary to prosecute mediation in such cases. It is now about six years since it began, and "no results" has been the annual announcement at each subsequent communication. The position is serenely peaceful, but scarcely dignified or consistent with self respect. An eminent Masonic authority in the United States quite recently wrote: "Grand lodge sovereignty cannot be recognized if there is rebellion in its jurisdiction against it, for then the grand lodge lacks the chief element of its character, supremacy." That appears to be the established rule, on this continent at least. It is for grand lodge to decide as to action in this important matter.

The doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction is undoubtedly the established rule on this continent, but that a grand lodge cannot be recognized if there be rebellion in its jurisdiction is not an established rule: and of the truth of this the history of the Grand Lodge of Quebec is a sufficient illustration. It has been widely, almost universally recognized as *de jure* the supreme power within the province of Quebec although that jurisdiction has been vexed with the presence of rebellious lodges from the first, and some, at least, of the recognizing grand lodges have stood ready to back their opinions with acts whenever called upon by the Grand Lodge of Quebec to do so.

We do not want to be misunderstood as finding any fault with the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. From the first it has been all that the strongest adherents of the doctrine of exclusive sovereignty could wish, firm, dignified, consistent; and when its edicts of outlawry were recalled the ground and purpose of that action was so well understood that no one dreamed of accusing the grand lodge of weakening in its support of the American doctrine.

The committee on foreign correspondence reported specially on this subject and the grand lodge concurred, as follows:

Your committee regrets that no communication of any kind has been received by the M.W. the grand master from the M.W. brother, who at his own suggestion was named mediator in the matter at issue between this grand lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, due to the continuance of the three English lodges in this city. As stated by the grand master, "the position is serenely peaceful, but scarcely dignified or consistent with self-respect." Still your committee hesitates, at this time, to recommend any further action, trusting that time, the great healer, may bring about a settlement worthy of the dignity and self-respect of the two sovereign grand bodies interested.

From the grand master's remarks on dispensations for various purposes, we take the following:

A singular feature of the dispensing process has struck me unfavorably. The attendance of each lodge in regalia at divine service at least once during the year has been made mandatory, if not absolutely ordered, and is generally practiced. By the constitution a lodge should procure a dispensation from the grand master for that purpose, for which the usual grand lodge fee should be paid. On its face this has the appearance of a subtle trap to tax religion, or to raise a revenue from fraternal devotions, and looked at in any light cannot be construed as the best form of Christian encouragement to church going. This unholy impost is, however, pretty generally evaded, and has become more of an annoyance than a severe strain on the lodge revenues. Another unfavorable feature is the round-about way to procure the consent to so attend church. The request for the dispensation goes from the lodge to the D.D.G.M., from him to the grand master, who directs the grand secretary to prepare the dispensation, which being done, it is returned to the grand master for his signature, who forwards it to the D.D.G.M., by whom it is finally delivered, not infrequently after the lodge has exhausted its stock of patience and marched in regalia to church without the dispensation. This routine has nothing to commend it, and no church could expect to send the gospel to the ends of the earth with the expectation of speedy returns by such circuitous methods. Our only excuse is, that church parades came into vogue subsequent to the constitution, and the annoyance has been tolerated pending amendment. The time has come when church parades should cease, or pecuniary restrictions and official circumlocutions be put an end to.

We think in the term "church *parades*," the grand master suggests, perhaps unconsciously, the best reason why the custom would be better honored in the breach than in the observance.

His remarks on rituals come very close to indicating a contempt for the general conscience of the Craft, and point to the existence in his jurisdiction of a practice whose open avowal in Ohio and Oregon has evoked a storm of hostile criticism. He says:

There exists a slight diversity of opinion in the Craft as to the use of rituals, the necessity in some form being pretty generally admitted. An isolated case of careless or improper use is not unfrequently taken to be the general practice, and from the irritation arising thereby rituals are wholly condemned, and the prudent made to suffer for the sins of the imprudent.

Men with ample leisure or abnormal intellects—of whom the Craft, in this jurisdiction has but few—contend for the mouth to ear system and kindergarten methods, but the average business man prefers what is called cold type, and no satisfactory middle course has been suggested.

His one decision hinges in a measure upon the fact that their law permits lodges to require one or two black balls for rejection—the general rule being two, but lodges so electing can adopt by-laws requiring unanimity—and as this practice exists nowhere else in this country we do not copy it.

In referring to the necessity of a revision of the constitution, a necessity which was doubtless impressed upon him by trouble in one of the districts, which grew until it culminated in almost open rebellion, and in the issuing by one of the lodges of a circular so scandalous that the grand lodge suspended the functions of the lodge, the grand master says:

Another matter of importance is the expediency of correcting our tedious method of electing officers and selecting committees. I incline to the opinion that more of those officers and committees should be appointed by the grand master, as is the custom with most grand lodges. This seems more necessary as to D.D.G.M's., who represent, in a particular manner, the grand master in the performance of important duties for which he is responsible.

In 1891 one of my predecessors, M.W. Bro. Stearns, recommended this course, and in showing cause, said: "I regret exceedingly * * * a tendency to ignore the qualifications required to properly discharge its responsible duties—that, in fact, it would appear from the manner in which the brethren of some districts make their selection that they seem to regard the office as having been created for the sole purpose of giving past masters of some particular lodge, or section, the rank and title of Right Worshipful regardless as to whether the brother so chosen possesses the qualifications or not. It is a cause of regret, when we see that the members of some lodges think that, because a member of another lodge last year held this position, it, this year, was their turn, as though the office was to be fitted to the man, instead of the man being selected for the office."

As an illustration of the ill effects of this dicker and trade for a "turn" among lodges, there was presented to me a petition, dated within less than ten days after the close of the grand lodge, signed

among others, by several suspended Masons and six P.D.D.G.M.'s. of the district interested, asking me to over-ride and set aside a resolution of grand lodge, passed by an overwhelming majority, on the ground that grand lodge had acted unjustly, unmasonically, and unconstitutionally in a certain matter.

We have copied this chiefly to show how it works when the committees are chosen by a nominating committee, and the district deputies by the lodges of the respective districts.

In our review of Quebec last year we noted the adoption of a motion directing an inquiry into the reported existence in Montreal of clandestine lodges under the patronage of the Grand Orient of Spain. Grand Secretary ISAACSON gives the result of his inquiries:

In obedience to R.W. Bro. Friedlander's motion, adopted by grand lodge at its last annual communication, I have made diligent inquiries regarding the existence in this city of a so-called Masonic lodge, said to be working under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of Spain, with the following result:

I learn that the body referred to held monthly meetings in a room in a building on St. James street. I obtained admission into that room and there saw a framed document purporting to have been issued by Soberanto Gran Logia Symbolico Espanola, authorizing as Venerables of Symbolic Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, N. Forcimer, O. Faltenbaum, and B. Gross. The name of the lodge is Sphynx, No. 136, Rito Oriental, Madrid. Its date is 3rd September, 1893. It bears the signature Francisco Mendoza as grand master. The signature of the grand secretary is illegible.

With the view to arrive at a correct understanding in this matter, I decided to interview Mr. Forcimer. That gentleman received me very politely and expressed his willingness to give the fullest possible information. He stated that a Mr. Ochs, hailing from the United States, had called upon him, representing himself as being a Freemason regularly and properly made in Germany, and the duly authorized representative in North America of the Grand Lodge of Spain. To establish this position he exhibited papers and documents apparently genuine, giving him authority to organize and establish Masonic lodges to work on this continent under the jurisdiction and protection of that grand lodge.

This man Ochs appears to have been a good talker, so much so that he succeeded in persuading Forcimer to receive and pay for a charter. Under that document the so-called lodge has been working, pretending to make Masons. Ochs has received from Montreal quite a snug little sum of money accruing from his action here, and amounting, in the aggregate, to over four hundred dollars.

In my conversation with Mr. Forcimer I explained to him the falsity of his position: thereupon he at once expressed his willingness to desist from further action, and the hope that the Grand Lodge of Quebec would take into consideration the manner he had been imposed upon, with his desire to become a legitimate member of the Masonic fraternity, and would, on the petition of himself and the thirty-five reputable German citizens of Montreal, who were fellow victims of Ochs' fraud, grant a warrant to form a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be worked in this city in the German language.

During the past year I opened correspondence with several parties from whom I have good reason to suppose I could receive reliable information, to assist me in my inquiries in this matter, and learned that there are three bodies in Spain claiming to be grand orients, namely, the National Grand Orient of Spain, located at Madrid; the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain, also at Madrid, and the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain, at Seville.

I also ascertained that spurious organizations of a kind similar to that existing in our midst had been established in New York and other cities in the United States, all claiming authority from Madrid. One of my correspondents from New York says: "We have in this city an organization from Spain and claiming to confer the degrees from the first to the ninety-sixth, (whatever that number may be,) whose promoter is one Jaques Ochs, a fraud of the first degree of altitude. If the body in Montreal derives its existence from Ochs the poor fools who have found membership therein have been sadly swindled. Ochs recently succeeded in having his body incorporated under the laws of this state. While it never has been the practice of Freemasons to warn the public against impostors, I believe the time has come when the grand lodges of the western hemisphere should take prompt and effective measures to crush the spurious degree peddling associations with which the land is infested, and thereby stop the fraud being perpetrated by Ochs and others of his ilk."

In 1883 an exchange of representatives was effected between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain. While pursuing his inquiries Bro. ISAACSON wrote to both these parties but received no reply. This the grand secretary stated for information in view of his request that the grand lodge should review its action in regard to the Grand Lodge of Spain. The committee on correspondence, to whom the subject went, reported that it was impossible to establish that the grand body which had authorized an invasion of their territory was not the one claiming fraternal relationship with them, and, continuing, he says:

Your committee would respectfully recommend, that in the present confusion of rites and orients making rival claims to sovereign jurisdiction in Masonic matters in Spain, in view of the invasion of our territory by one of these pretended grand bodies, as well as because of the unsuccessful attempts of our M.W. grand secretary to obtain any information bearing upon the matter from the Spanish grand body which claims fraternal relations with us, this grand lodge do now sever and cancel its former recognition of a so-called Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain.

This was adopted and the action of the grand master in proclaiming the bogus Spanish lodge in Montreal clandestine and illegal was formally approved.

It is gratifying to find a grand lodge with the courage to admit that it has made a mistake. There are several grand lodges this side of the Canadian line whose right to the floor for the same purpose will not be disputed.

The grand lodge, without out-door parade, listened to an interesting discourse from the grand chaplain, the Rev. R. HEWTON, M.A., on "Masonry and Its Relation to the Present Age;" declined to adopt the Mississippi rules relative to jurisdiction over candidates, or the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief; decided that their grand representative system ought to be continued, in this agreeing with the grand master, who thought that "the clamor to abolish it probably originated with a grand secretary who disliked the extra and unremunerative labor it involved, and was adopted by a grand master solicitous for a sensational fad for his annual address; provided for an anniversary picture of the officers and members of the grand lodge as it was composed on its twenty-fifth birthday, and decided to hold its next annual communication in Montreal, where we hope they will revel in the delights of the new temple.

Col. FREDERIC MASSEY was elected grand master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, re-elected grand secretary, both of Montreal.

The report on correspondence (III pp.) is as usual the work of Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS and is quite up to his customary standard of excellence. In his fraternal review of Illinois for 1894, he says:

We should like to be able, too, to give the number of lodges in Illinois, but have failed to find it in any part of the volume before us, though we have looked in vain for it both in the grand secretary's report, in that of the committee on chartered lodges, and in the tabular statement of lodges. Life is too short and time too pressing to count the number of lodges in the list, but the last one bears the number 837, and there are a certain number of vacant or dead numbers.

The oration of Bro. BLACK is complimented as excellent. In his introduction he treats at some length on "Mexican Masonry." He quotes from our strictures on the New York committee on jurisprudence for not furnishing specific information as to the truth or falsity of the allegation of Bro. CHISM, of Toltec Lodge, that certain women named were office-bearers in the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico," one of the constituents of the gran dieta, and declares himself in full accord with our position.

RHODE ISLAND, 1894.

104TH ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 21.

Past Grand Master NEWTON D. ARNOLD, the representative of Illinois, was present at both the semi-annual and annual communications.

At the semi-annual communication, November 20, 1893, the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized; the committee on work reported

and Nestell Lodge No. 37, of Providence, Union Lodge No. 10, of Pawtucket, and Saint John's Lodge No. 1, of Providence, came in to exemplify the work as agreed upon: the Colorado proposition relative to the observance of the anniversary of Washington's death was received, but no definite action was taken: a pocket monitor was authorized, and the custodian of the work was "properly instructed as to its dissemination throughout the jurisdiction."

At the annual communication the grand master (ELISHA H. RHODES) announced the death of past masters EMERSON GODDARD, FRANCIS W. TAYLOR, THOMAS E. DORRANCE, GEORGE FULLER, THOMAS W. BICKNELL, and GEORGE D. CARPENTER. The average age of the five whose ages are recorded is sixty-two, which throws some light on so large a death roll in a registry of thirty-eight lodges.

The grand master announced that he had approved the work as exemplified at the semi-annual communication and that it was then in use in the lodges.

The following item indicates that in the Providence Plantations the lodges share their territorial jurisdiction with the grand master:

March 5, 1894, at the request of Washington lodge, No. 5, I consented to the conferring of the three degrees of Masonry upon Ernest L. Cole, a candidate of Washington lodge, by Rockland lodge No. 723, Nyack, N. Y.

The revision of the ritual had raised an unexpected question. He thus discloses it:

I desire to call your attention to a difference of opinion existing between some of the lodges as well as individual brethren who are well informed upon Masonic questions regarding the proper degree on which a lodge should be opened in order to transact business, such as balloting for candidates, receiving petitions, payment of bills, etc.

On one side it is claimed that the omission from the revised work of the words, "Within the body of a Master Masons' lodge," grants permission to transact all business, if so desired, in an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft lodge, thus restoring what is claimed to have been the custom in this jurisdiction prior to the adoption of the ritual in 1877.

On the other side it is claimed that it was not the intention of the grand lodge to make a change that would result in lodges having the right to transact business in any other than a Master Masons' lodge, or a lodge opened on the Masters' degree.

The question has been submitted to me informally by masters and by individual brethren, but I have declined to make a decision, preferring to leave the question to the consideration of a committee to investigate and report at the next semi-annual communication.

For the committee on foreign correspondence the chairman, Bro. HENRY W. RUGG—the Rhode Island man of all work—reported the consideration of papers referring to the "Treaty of Monterey," as

Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, and the head of the "Gran Dieta Symbolica" of Mexico style their agreement for mutual recognition. He says:

Your committee, however, are obliged to reach the conclusion that the proceedings resulting in the establishment of this new Masonic grand lodge in Mexico have not been in accordance with the generally received principles that have governed the formation and recognition of American grand lodges, and hence they cannot recommend the granting of Masonic recognition to the "Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico," whose organic life, so far as Masonic authority and regularity are concerned, must depend very largely upon the validity of the action taken by the M.W. grand master of Texas in putting forth the "Treaty of Monterey."

We confess that we do not quite see that these preliminary conferences affect the Masonic authority and regularity of the Mexican body. Nor does the essential part of the business, its recognition by the Grand Lodge of Texas except for the Masons of the obedience of the latter body. We have seen that it has had its effect indirectly in inducing some other bodies to recognize the gran dieta, but even the effect of its unfortunate example is probably pretty thoroughly checked by this time.

Two hundred dollars was appropriated to continue the work of reprinting the early proceedings of the grand lodge: it was ordered that "the revised ritual be put into the form contemplated by previous action of the grand lodge," whatever that may mean, and ordered a revision of the constitution.

The Mississippi uniform rules and a communication from the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of Belgium, inviting a conference of the Masons of the world at Antwerp, were referred to the committee on foreign correspondence.

ELISHA H. RHODES, grand master, and EDWIN BAKER (care of HENRY BAKER & SON), grand secretary, both of Providence, were re-elected.

There is no report on correspondence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1895.

12TH ANNUAL.

ADELAIDE.

APRIL 17.

The pamphlet under review contains the proceedings of one special and four quarterly communications. At all these except the quarterly communication of October 17, 1894, Illinois was represented by JOHN TRAIL McLEAN, past grand superintendent of works, who at the

annual communication presented the commission which marked his reappointment.

At the quarterly of July 18, 1894, the Rt. Hon. the EARL OF KINTORE, who at the April communication had been re-elected and proclaimed grand master, was now saluted as such by the grand lodge according to ancient form.

The following, of interest as showing that the custom of public installations prevails in Australia, is from the report of the board of general purposes:

The installation of the masters elect, and the investiture of wardens of Lodges Harmony, Faith, Mostyn, Concordia, and Emulation took place at the Victoria hall on June 25. The M.W. the pro grand master presided, and the ceremony was performed by the R.W. the deputy grand master and grand officers. The musical portion of the ceremony, under the direction of the grand organist, Bro. E. H. Davies, A.R.C.O., assisted by an efficient choir, was most admirably rendered, and formed an exceedingly pleasing feature in what was altogether a very successful function.

At the October quarterly, at which the EARL OF KINTORE presided, the proceedings were entirely of local interest.

The special communication of January 11, 1895, was opened by the pro grand master, the Hon. S. J. WAY.

The board of general purposes reported:

Your board, believing that it would be the wish of the grand lodge, have requested the M.W. the pro grand master to call a special meeting of the grand lodge for January 11, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to the M.W. the grand master upon his leaving the colony. The address has been prepared and will be submitted for your approval.

A deputation appointed by the pro grand master then waited upon the grand master, who was admitted and conducted to the throne. The grand secretary read the address, which was then presented by the pro grand master in a singularly felicitous speech. Among other things he said:

The prestige which you brought to the grand master's office as governor of the colony, was accentuated by the historical associations of your name with our Order. During the last five years the South Australian constitution has enjoyed the unique distinction of having as its head a collateral descendant of one of the early grand masters of the English and Scottish constitutions. But, most worshipful grand master, you brought something more than an illustrious name—you brought to us a superb record of service to the Craft in the mother country as substitute grand master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and as past grand master of the Grand Mark Lodge of England and the colonies. And you came to us also with qualifications shadowed out in the Ancient Charges of being nobly born, a gentleman of the best quality, and of singularly great merit in the opinion of all the lodges. Probably it never can happen in the history of the Grand

Lodge of South Australia that we shall have an occupant of the grand master's chair with such a singular and distinguished assemblage of qualifications for that high office: and when we look back upon the incidents of the last five years, how amply has our choice been justified. Whether in the noble oration delivered by our most worshipful grand master at his installation; or when he has led us in the service of sister constitutions to distant capital cities; or whether presiding with his accustomed dignity in our own grand lodge, or visiting Blue lodges, or standing at our head a prominent figure in some public ceremonial; or whether illustrating by the discharge of his high office or manner of his daily life the efficiency of Masonic ethics as a guide to conduct, in whatever connection and whatever character it may be, his commanding figure has been seen, and his good influence has been felt.

The grand master responded in an eloquent speech which evinced his thorough comprehension of all Masonic interests and his appreciation of the value of Masonic union and independence in the Australian colonies. In this connection he said:

And in this connection I may mention, from my own personal observation, that the accomplishment of Masonic independence has in no way lessened the affection of the blue lodges of the colony for the grand lodges from which their warrants originally issued. The patriotic ardor of the brethren of St. Andrew's Lodge, for instance, for the land from which we hail is shared by the other lodges for the constitution from which they received their warrants; and this reminds me of one disappointment, which, I believe, was shared by my brethren of the Adelaide Lodge, that I was unable to be present at the celebration of its jubilee last year, or to witness the splendid preparations which they had made for that auspicious event. I am, however, proud to be the bearer of fraternal messages from the brethren of that lodge, which I shall not fail to deliver within the walls of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

In closing he said:

And now, brethren, it only remains that I should wish you from my heart a cordial farewell. By your kind suffrages I shall for a short space still be your grand master when I reach the mother country. I know it will be gratifying to the Grand Lodge of Scotland that one of their number is thus honored with your confidence. You gave me a hearty welcome when I came amongst you, you have never withheld your support, and now you have fraternally bidden me farewell and goodspeed. I thank you for your loyal address, which I shall always preserve as a memento of your regard, and as a proud distinction of my Masonic career. At the expiration of my year of office, my official connection with the South Australian Constitution must cease, but not so my recollection of your kindness, or my interest in your welfare. I shall always look back with pride and satisfaction on my connection with South Australian Masonry, and never shall I cease to hope that, with the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U., the South Australian Constitution may continue to flourish, and to be one of the brightest stars in the constellation of United Masonry under the southern cross. (Applause.)

At the January quarterly, at which the deputy grand master (PHILIP SANSOM) presided, the proceedings were of only local interest.

At the April quarterly (the annual) the pro grand master was on the throne.

The board of general purposes reported the death of Sir R. W. DUFF, the governor of the colony of New South Wales, and the grand master of that jurisdiction.

The board also reported the following:

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand are desirous of favorably entertaining an application for a warrant of constitution for a new lodge at Tonga, and fraternally ask the concurrence of the Australasian grand lodges in their action. As Tonga is an independent kingdom, and not under the control of or in any way connected with South Australia, politically or otherwise, the board see no reason for this grand lodge objecting to the proposed action.

The Hon. S. J. WAY, D.C.L., LL.D., lieutenant governor and chief justice of South Australia, was unanimously elected grand master, just eleven years from the night when he was elected and installed as the first grand master. Under his strong hand the Craft is sure to maintain its present high position in South Australia. J. H. CUNNINGHAM, of Adelaide, remains grand secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1894.

118TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER 11.

The representative of Illinois (JOHN F. FICKEN) was present.

The grand master (STILES P. DENDY) discusses non-affiliation at some length, but is unable to suggest any remedy beyond an increased care in selecting material, especially a more careful scrutiny of the motives which impel candidates to seek admission.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master Gen. J. B. KERSHAW, in his seventy-second year, and of WILLIAM A. WILSON, at seventy, grand tiler, who held that office from 1869 until his decease.

An eloquent memorial of Bro. KERSHAW, the loving work of Past Grand Master JOHN D. KENNEDY, who was very intimately associated with him in civil, military, and private life for a third of a century, says of him:

No one could be thrown in contact with him without feeling that Joseph Brevard Kershaw was no ordinary man. On the contrary, in his combination of qualities, he was one of the most remarkable men this state has produced. Left an orphan at an early age, he had to make his way in the world, the architect of his own fortune, and his

success in life proved the stuff of which he was made. As a citizen he was devoted to his state and country, and ever true in the discharge of every duty. As a soldier no braver drew sword, and his achievements are a part of the glorious heritage of South Carolina's history. As a jurist, he ranks with her immortal names who have adorned the bench and left behind them records of unsullied character and masterly decisions. As a man, he was dignified, courteous, firm. As a friend and neighbor, courteous, considerate, and kind. An humble follower of his master, he lived a life of good deeds, and died in charity with all the world. Lastly, but not least, he was a true Mason, and exemplified in his life the highest tenets of our noble order. Masonry to him was no abstraction, but a practical reality. By its principles he squared his life, and placed the plumb of these principles to the line of that life. He was no mere lodge room brother, but carried his love of the brethren into the world, and in conduct and charity exemplified it in every relation of life.

In seconding the resolution appended to the memorial, Past Grand Master JAMES A. HOYT paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, which we would fain copy did space permit.

Presenting the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief, it seems to him, he says, to contravene both the letter and spirit of Masonic obligation in this very vital matter, and in this he voiced the sentiments of the grand lodge, which concurred in the following from the committee on address:

In the matter of Masonic relief, as submitted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, your committee concurs fully with the opinion of the most worshipful grand master, in that "Masonic relief bestowed in cases of distress has never proven a burden to any of the constituent Lodges of this jurisdiction," and that "the bestowal of relief in cases of distress, should be made without the question of reimbursement," irrespective of the location of the Lodge or relationship of the applicant, but quickly and spontaneously.

In 1892 a charter of a lodge was arrested until such time as they could satisfy the grand lodge that they were "prepared to work according to Masonic law and usage," and the junior grand warden was directed to prefer charges against them with a view to final judgment. This had never been done, possibly because the warden thought the action was final, whereas the arrest was only an interlocutory order pending a final investigation. In view of the situation the grand master very properly said:

Such being the facts of this case, and the law applicable thereunto, as I understand and interpret it, I would respectfully recommend that this grand lodge either peremptorily direct its junior grand warden to prefer charges with proper specifications against Harmony Lodge No. 67, based upon the report of the said special committee appointed to investigate the "certain statements" as to irregularities in proceedings, etc., and bring the matter to judicial investigation and judgment. Or, if this grand lodge believes that said lodge has repented, and has been sufficiently punished, then that it be restored to its full chartered rights. The practical forfeiture or revocation

of charter of any one of the lodges of this jurisdiction *without due trial* is a matter of too much consequence to remain longer suspended in doubt and uncertainty, and amounts to the practical denial of the constitutional right of trial and full hearing before final judgment for the offense charged, by the court of competent jurisdiction.

The committee on address reported peremptory direction to prefer charges, but when the consideration of that section was reached, the grand secretary presented a petition from the lodge, received too late to be handed to the committee, in which the errors and irregularities of the past were acknowledged and promises made for the future, and Harmony Lodge No. 67, was restored to full fellowship.

The grand master submitted seven decisions. We copy one, which received the approval of the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge, because it is directly the opposite of one noted in another portion of this report:

The question arose out of the judicial case in Harmony Lodge No. 17, whether a warden, acting and presiding as W.M. pro tem, in the absence of the W.M., is amenable to the lodge for an offence or violation of Masonic law committed while presiding as W.M. pro tem., and whether he can be tried by his lodge for such offence, or whether he can be tried by the grand lodge only, as if he were the master of the lodge. I decided: That a warden acting as W.M. pro tem, in the absence of the W.M. is still a warden, and is so acting simply in the discharge of one of the duties of his office as warden, and he is therefore amenable to his lodge as warden and not to the grand lodge as W.M., and would therefore be tried in the lodge of which he is a member and warden for any Masonic offence committed while presiding by virtue of his office as warden in the absence of the W.M. of his lodge. (See Mackey's Jurisprudence, Title Warden, p. 373, etc.)

A committee having examined the report on foreign correspondence, reporting on the notice of the Masonic Congress found therein, say:

It should be a cause of profound gratification to this grand lodge that the conclusions formulated by the Masonic Congress, at Chicago, composed of representative and distinguished Masons from the entire civilized world, should so nearly accord with the position held by this grand body on the various matters considered by said congress.

The following, signed by the master and secretary, throwing a side light on law as well as usage, was presented by the grand secretary, received as information, and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

RIDGELAND, S. C., March 9, 1894.

R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary:

R. W. SIR AND BRO.: At a meeting of American Lodge No. 98, called for the purpose of reconsidering the question between Bros. G. W. Gross and S. Lipman, the difference between these brothers was settled on the five points of fellowship, and Bro. S. Lipman was restored to membership in this lodge.

Fraternally,

G. M. BUCKNER, *W.M.*
S. C. WILSON, *Secretary.*

The following throws some light upon the meaning attaching to the expression "funeralizing the dead" which has puzzled some reviewers:

W. Bro. John L. Dew asked permission to withdraw his resolution, offered at the last annual communication, and laid over for consideration at this, with reference to funeralizing the dead. Bro. Dew stated that he did this in consequence of the very clear ruling of the present M.W. grand master, that lodges of sorrow were proper to be held, and were strictly Masonic. That this ruling fully supplied the want which his resolution was intended to supply.

Permission was granted to withdraw the resolution.

This brought from Past Grand Master J. ADGER SMYTH an account of a lodge of sorrow over which he presided some years ago, and this in turn brought out the following from the grand secretary:

R.W. Bro. Charles Inglesby gave an account of a lodge of sorrow, held February 28, 1866, by Orange Lodge No. 14, in memory of seven of their members who had yielded up their lives in defence of their country in the war just then ended. Bro. Inglesby had the honor of being the orator of the occasion, and related that Charleston being then garrisoned by Federal troops, some of the Federal officers, who were Masons, rendered every assistance in their power, and their swords were tendered and used in the ceremonies in honor of the deceased heroes of the lost cause. The whole ritual and proceedings of this lodge of sorrow were printed and bound with the by-laws of Orange Lodge No. 14.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge: an inquiry elicited from the grand master in the chair the ruling that the loss of a toe by a candidate after his initiation prevented his further advance in Masonry: a report from the committee on ritual was received, which the grand secretary was instructed not to print: a jewel was ordered for the retiring grand master: Charleston was agreed upon as the next place of meeting, and the following was adopted immediately after the formal reception of the representatives of other jurisdictions:

Resolved. That in case any controversy or matter of difference of any character whatsoever should arise between this grand lodge and any other grand lodge having a representative near this grand lodge, that the grand secretary at once notify the representative of such grand lodge, and lay before him all papers relating to such difference or controversy.

CLAUDE E. SAWYER, of Aiken, was elected grand master: CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (86 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Grand Secretary INGLESBY, whose hand rested last year to give place for the publication of the returns of the lodges, and whom we sincerely welcome upon his return to the round table. Illinois receives fraternal notice. He includes also a notice of the Masonic Congress, of which he says:

As we presented no report on foreign correspondence last year, we deem it proper to state to the Craft in this jurisdiction the conclusions reached by the congress. Of course they are of no binding efficacy, but it is interesting and important to know what the members of the congress agreed on as true Masonic doctrine on the several leading subjects considered by them.

The conclusions of the congress were as follows, with all of which this grand lodge is substantially in accord, except No. 9—physical qualifications.

The conclusions of the congress are rightly given from the corrected version.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1895.

21ST ANNUAL.

PIERRE.

JUNE 11.

This elegantly printed, embossed, and illuminated covered South Dakota volume, which is further adorned with phototype portraits of the retiring grand master (WILLIAM C. ALLEN) and of the first grand master of Dakota, THOMAS H. BROWN, bears the imprint of a Sioux Falls printing house.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master OSCAR S. GIFFORD, was present.

On getting further into this elegant volume we find it is a delusion and a snare, but it is from no fault of the grand secretary. The binder has repeated and dropped out forms until a bewildered reviewer hardly knows "where he is at." At the first trial the binder makes a jump from page 16 to page 49, but on the next essay he leaves a hiatus of only one form of 16 pages. What they contain the world will never know from the Illinois report, for the hour is too late for us to send either to Flandreau or Bloomington for another copy. Of one thing we may be sure, the missing pages chronicle no wild departures, for the trained, steady hands that have always been at the helm in South Dakota are of the kind that one is willing to trust while he sleeps—like the old Scotch woman's pastor whose preaching she liked for this reason.

We note that Grand Master ALLEN deemed it necessary in the case of a lodge whose property and charter had been destroyed by fire after election and prior to installation, to grant a dispensation enabling them "to convene in any suitable room and install officers

without a charter." In Illinois neither deprivation would have required executive interposition.

Of the grand representative system, he says:

The question of the usefulness of the system, now in quite general use, is being debated by several grand lodges. Believing that it might be made useful as a medium of communication, I have tried it in several instances with marked success. However, I can not say that the returns received from the following circular letter, sent out for the purpose of learning what, if any, interest grand representatives were taking in matters pertaining to Masonic welfare, encourage me to believe that the brethren consider it anything except a mark of personal respect bestowed by the grand master for the time being:

Brother.....

Representative of the Grand Lodge of.....

..... A.F. & A.M., near the Grand Lodge of South Dakota:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It is my wish that, at your earliest convenience, and prior to May 1st, you will send me a short report of the principal matters of interest to Masonry transpiring during the past year in the grand jurisdiction which you represent. I also invite and earnestly urge you to be present at the twenty-first annual communication of this grand lodge to be held at Pierre, on the 11th day of June, 1895, there to be received with the honors due your office.

An address of welcome will be tendered you and response made by one of your number.

Respectfully and fraternally,

WILLIAM C. ALLEN,
Grand Master.

Attest:

GEO. A. PETTIGREW,
Grand Secretary.

In response he received excellent reports from the representatives of thirteen jurisdictions near his grand lodge, among them the representative from Illinois. The grand master did not design publishing these, as the subject matter could be found in the report of the committee on foreign correspondence. Of that committee he says:

It was with much difficulty that the consent of Past Grand Master William Blatt to undertake the arduous duties of this important committee was secured. I am convinced that it was only from a knowledge of its importance to the Craft of this jurisdiction and because of his love for the Fraternity, that he decided to continue the work for which his ability so eminently qualifies him. No branch of literary work exhibits a greater degree of talent than is to be found in the reviews of Masonic proceedings, and I am sure South Dakota ranks among the foremost in this respect, and nowhere does such talent meet with less reward.

BRO. BLATT'S services are invaluable. Among the ablest and safest writers and counselors of the Craft, he has the power of condensation and the patience to condense to such a degree that his grand lodge

might well afford to give him fair remuneration from its saving on printing bills.

We don't know how many decisions the grand master submitted, because we have but a single page of them before the hiatus cuts off one of them incomplete. The samples, however, are mainly such as to make us wish for more. Here are some of them:

1. Having received the degree in regular form an Entered Apprentice is entitled to all the rights conferred thereby, and his right to apply for advancement in the usual manner is not abridged because the worshipful master through ignorance of the law permitted the initiation after secret objections had been made. His advancement can only be prevented in the manner prescribed by the by-laws.

2. A Master Mason may present his dimit to any lodge within this jurisdiction, and, if elected, become a member thereof.

3. An Entered Apprentice in good standing has the right to visit a lodge open on that degree.

4. *Physical Qualifications.*—First: "That absolute competency to conform literally to all requirements of the ceremonies of the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, fulfills the requirements of physical perfection in a candidate."

Second: A particular lodge, and not the grand master, must be the judge of the moral, intellectual, and physical qualifications of candidates, being responsible, however, to the grand lodge for the abuse of this privilege.

These are in accord with Illinois laws and precedents except the second, which requires that the words "within this jurisdiction" should be stricken out in order to make it so. The first part of the fourth is, it will be noticed, in the form agreed upon by the Masonic congress: the second part is an excellent statement of the law as it is held here.

The grand lodge took favorable action anent the observance of the anniversary of Washington's death: formally received and welcomed the diplomatic corps, in whose behalf Past Grand Master BLATT, the representative of North Dakota and Utah, made a happy response; conferred honorary membership on Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN, grand secretary of Iowa, in well-merited recognition of the many favors received at his hands, and of the deep interest he has ever manifested in its welfare: appointed a committee to visit the grand chapter and grand commandery to endeavor to combine the libraries of the three bodies; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the grand lodges of Nevada and Nebraska; remodelled its regulations relative to mileage and per diem precisely on Illinois lines; chartered five new lodges; decided to place five per cent of its gross receipts to the credit of the grand charity fund each year; confirmed the expulsion by Redfield Lodge No. 34, of WILLIAM WALTER

TAYLOR, the defaulting state treasurer of South Dakota, and agreed to hold its next annual communication at Huron.

FREDERICK H. FILES, of Sioux Falls, was elected grand master: GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, of Flandreau, re-elected grand secretary.

The grand secretary calls attention by a printed slip to the "wants" of their grand lodge library, in which we note that they are "short, 1822 to 1859." They also appear to be without our proceedings from 1840 to 1860. It will be noticed that our two statements overlap as regards time. The present Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized in 1840.

There are no proceedings and scarcely a scrap of history of the extinct grand lodge of 1822.

The report on correspondence (100 pp.) by Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT has the accustomed excellencies of his work in this department. Its staunch, conservative character is well indicated by these remarks from his introduction:

Isolated cases of departure from what we believe immutable principles of Freemasonry, have and are being attempted. Fortunately, however, for the institution there is so unanimous a protest against such changes, so firm and clear a declaration of principles upon these subjects that we shall be able to transmit to the future as received from the past, pure, unsullied, and unchanged, the fundamental principles of the institution. Those of you who will read this report need not look between the lines for a thorough comprehension of the matters which prompt the foregoing remarks. Let me adjure you brethren to continue in the path your predecessors have followed, steadfast in affirming, faithful in practicing the Heaven born principles upon which rests the Masonic structure. Even in changing local and minor regulations be ever conservative, never permitting our needs or regulations of government to be measured by the standard of any other association. Our institution is peculiarly distinct in organization and government. Our safety lies in applying the experiences of our own past history as the sole guide of our future.

Illinois for 1894 receives a generous share of his limited space. He commends several decisions condensed from Grand Master GODDARD'S address: summarizes portions of the oration of Grand Orator BLACK, and quotes approvingly from our introduction some remarks upon the value of the work of the Masonic Congress. He characterizes our criticism of the extraordinary act of the Grand Lodge of New York in recognizing the "Gran Dieta" of Mexico as just, and deeply deplors the action of that grand lodge.

TENNESSEE, 1895.

81ST ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JANUARY 30.

The striking face of the incoming grand master forms the frontispiece of the Tennessee volume.

Past Grand Master AMERICUS V. WARR, the representative of Illinois, was present.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of a grand master to announce at one session the loss of two such eminent craftsmen as Past Grand Master GEO. C. CONNOR and Past Grand Master JOHN FRIZZELL, grand secretary, whose deaths were announced by Grand Master HENRY A. CHAMBERS. Bro. CONNOR was in his sixtieth year; Bro. FRIZZELL had entered upon his sixty-sixth. Besides these the grand lodge had lost Past Senior Grand Warden JOHN W. HUGHES, in his sixty-fourth year, who was also a past grand high priest of the grand chapter.

The grand master paid high tribute to his dead predecessors. Of Bro. CONNOR he says:

Brother Connor was an illustrious Mason. He had the natural gifts of a fine personal presence and of splendid mental powers. He had, by careful study, extensive travel, and industrious research, improved and expanded his natural talents, thoroughly mastered the history of the Masonic order, and made himself one of the ablest and most scholarly interpreters of its mystic ceremonies. In these respects it is confidently believed that, at least in the United States, he had no superior, and it is doubted whether he had an equal. He had been long, intimately, and prominently connected with legitimate Masonry in nearly all its degrees. He had held the highest offices in all the Masonic bodies in this state, and also prominent places in national organizations.

And of Bro. FRIZZELL:

Other great Masonic bodies had conferred upon him the highest offices and honors in their gift. He had also been a grand warden and deputy grand master of Tennessee. He had twice been grand master of the state, and by successive re-elections, had been continuously grand secretary from 1868 until his death, a period of nearly twenty-seven years. No other man ever held an elective office in this grand lodge for so long a time.

* * * * *

While always conservative in action, never extravagant or passionate in his utterances, he always had decided, well matured, and well defined views on all important Masonic subjects, and always presented them with great elegance, clearness, and force. His judgment was sound; his reasoning clear and convincing; his manner sympathetic, sincere, and impressive. In the grand lodge discussions in which he took part it was a rare thing that he did not carry his point.

Though always fully equipped and ready to maintain his opinions, he was not fond of mere display, never sought controversy, and did not take part in the discussions as often as his qualifications and fine abilities warranted. He spoke only on very important matters or in response to special requests.

Other eminent and able Masons warmed the hearts and influenced the minds of the brethren, and stirred them up to action in important matters; but, by reason of the qualities hereinbefore mentioned, Bro. Frizzell, more than any other one man, guided, directed, and influenced that action; and kept it, as near as possible, in accord with the landmarks, constitution, and edicts.

His influence in this and many other ways has been invaluable to Freemasonry in Tennessee. He compiled, revised, and prepared for use the Masonic Text-Book of Tennessee, itself a lasting monument to his industry, learning, and skill.

In 1883, by order of the grand lodge, he prepared and published the Masonic Digest of Tennessee, and in 1889 prepared and published a second revised edition of the same.

At the time of his death, in addition to being grand secretary, he was a member of the committee to prepare a revised code of the constitution, edicts, and decisions of the grand lodge, and was chairman of the board of custodians of the secret work of Masonry in Tennessee.

Past Grand Master INGERSOLL presented a singularly appreciative, analytical, critical but loving memorial of Bro. CONNOR, which shows how just was our estimate of the dead brother, formed from a few hours' acquaintance and from his writings, chiefly from the latter, as expressed in the pebble we flung upon his cairn in our last report. Bro. INGERSOLL says of him:

The heroic figure of the physical man was but an index of his intellectual greatness; while the freedom and celerity of his muscular movements, unusual in one of such gigantic stature, gave token of the restless activity and lively play of the mental faculties. Steadiness and regularity, reason and logic—these were not the qualities of his mind; but overflowing with exuberant vitality and dancing with sparkling brilliancy, it seemed to set all laws at defiance, all rules at fault; and instead of pursuing the sure and steady process of reason or logic, it seized an idea and jumped to a conclusion with the swiftness of feminine intuition. His imagination was active, his intelligence creative. He could not brook restraint; and though we could not always approve, and often, indeed, must antagonize his positions, we could never fail to admire the unhesitating quickness with which he chose them, and the zeal and earnestness, skill and pertinacity of his defense. The inconsistencies of such a character often astonish friend and foe, but the quick perception, vivid imagination, and flashing wit of such a man in eager pursuit of a favored object, overflows memory and baffles reason; and with voluble speech he throws out to-day the thoughts that breathe in words that burn—forgetful of yesterday, regardless of tomorrow, and rejoicing only in the glory of present achievement.

Experienced in affairs, versed in all learning, ancient and modern, widely traveled, and with strong desires, fluent of speech, full of mag-

netism and bubbling over with Milesian wit—such a man, with full command of all his great faculties in any cause he espoused, in any object he sought to accomplish, was almost irresistible.

Appealing to our sentiments, stirring our emotions, exciting our passions, ridiculing our foibles, laughing at our errors, how often has he compelled us to yield our judgment and forego our choice to the blandishment of his persuasive speech, so that at times it seemed as though he had brought a chip of the Blarney stone with him from the Emerald Isle, and pressed it daily to his lips for unction to his speech, for inspiration in his cause.

And in this grand lodge, how masterful was he! When measures which excited his interest and aroused his energies were before us for consideration, how readily, naturally, and thoroughly he took complete possession of the body, assuming at one moment the function of author, at the next of director, then of objector, and at times even of master, eagerly, and perhaps unconsciously, taking complete control of the entire lodge, as though these various functions all belonged of right to him. And this he often did, too, without objection or question until the point was carried and the battle won. Such was his enthusiasm, his eagerness, his power of persuasion, his ability to lead, that until the end had come and it was too late, all protests were unheard. New members, unacquainted with the man, his manners and his power, would look on with open-eyed wonder and open-mouthed astonishment; older members, sometimes with amusement, sometimes with misgiving, but all with admiration at the amazing power, fertile resources, and boundless versatility of the man. What would have been presumption and excited resentment from others, was accepted and allowed as a matter of course to him: and some, who had little sympathy with his measure or plan, enjoyed the radiant triumph of the man, as his mobile face beamed with the consciousness of his success attained.

That he aroused antagonism and provoked criticism, stirred up jealousy and excited envy, was inevitable. Such a positive force in active motion among so many strong men could not do otherwise. Sometimes he lost, and submitted gracefully; usually he won, and enjoyed it amazingly. A man of great ambition, quick impulses, warm emotions, and strong passions, he was, of course, not always right nor wise; but his massive strength, his Titanic power, his eager activity and creative force, never failed to command admiration. He was the pillar of strength in this grand lodge: and when, with sympathies enlisted, enthusiasm aroused, and faculties all alive, he threw his soul into earnest speech, the fire kindled in his eye, and his mobile face grew all aglow, reflecting the changing current of his thought, his presence became fairly majestic, and he was then indeed our "Royal George."

Nor was he less interesting, amusing, or entertaining in the social circle. Whether in male or mixed companies, he was the chief attraction. Whether discoursing seriously, arguing earnestly, conversing flippantly, or jesting boisterously, the same wonderful versatility shone out with striking brilliancy. In pointed epigram, in witty retort, in humorous jest, or lively narration, he seemed equally at home. He enamored all by his social gifts, and was ever the attractive center of the social circle.

From the memorial of Bro. FRIZZELL, presented by Past Grand Master MORRIS, we take the following relative to his character and personality:

Upon reaching manhood he entered upon the study of his chosen vocation, that of the law, and although deprived of the advantages which the youth of today enjoy—a preparatory course of collegiate instruction—he was formally admitted to the bar in 1854, and steadfastly grew in prominence as a capable lawyer to the position of an able counselor and eminent jurist.

When North and South became involved in sad and fratricidal strife, he was amongst the early volunteers, enlisting as a private. He was shortly commissioned as captain, and placed in charge of "transportation and auditing of railroad accounts," and of the large amounts of money which passed through his hands every dollar was accounted for.

At the cessation of hostilities he removed to Nashville, taking up the practice of law, but like the thousands of others in the South, practically beginning anew. After conducting many important cases with consummate skill and learned ability, in 1883 he was elected by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, judge of the Referee Court, held at Knoxville, holding this position during the existence of this court. Here he soon earned the good will and love of the East Tennessee bar by his uprightness and ability as a judge.

He was truly a self-made and self-cultured man. How well he laid the foundation! "As the twig is inclined, so shall it grow" was never better exemplified than in the life of our departed brother.

True to his faith and trust in our beloved Master, early in life's journey he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His church brethren, appreciating the Christianity which shone so brightly in his every-day walk, made him a ruling elder, which office he held to his death. He was elected stated clerk of the general assembly, and served eleven years; was elected moderator of the general assembly—the first layman to ever hold that high and exalted position. He was forty years an officer in the cause of Christ—truly a Christian man without guile! Always a friend to the needy and distressed, he would divide his last dollar with a friend and brother if it became necessary.

Distinguished in his social habits for his dignity, affability, and politeness, he was punctilious in his observance of the nicer proprieties of life and established rules of decorum. Every moral and social duty was by him performed with scrupulous exactitude and precision, and never, in his most sportive and unguarded moments, did any sentiment escape him which was coarse or vulgar.

Thus lived and passed over to the Infinite Beyond a man of sterling worth, of whom it may be said: "He blessed the world, and gladdened hearts that he had lived."

The grand master submitted fifty-six decisions and also his rulings on many questions of regularity in appeal cases, and had the good fortune to win this expression from the jurisprudence committee:

Your committee are rejoiced that upon this occasion we are able to say that the opinions held by the grand master, as set forth in his

report of what he has done during the year, and those of his predecessors in office, who constitute your committee on Masonic jurisprudence, are in every detail in perfect harmony. This is a condition of such rare occurrence that we are constrained to emphasize the fact in presenting our report.

We quote a few of his decisions:

13. A lodge has no right to accept stock in a corporation, or any thing other than *money*, for fees for the degrees.

14. A man with a dimit, but who cannot otherwise prove himself to be a Mason, cannot be "healed," there being no defect to "heal;" neither can he take the degrees anew. (Proceedings 1892, page 19, paragraph 7, and page 48, paragraph 6.)

28. A lodge that indefinitely suspends a member who afterwards moves into another jurisdiction, loses jurisdiction over him just as if he had been expelled.

52. A member was granted a dimit by his lodge, gave the secretary his check for his dues to clear the books, obtained the dimit, failed on demand to make good the check, which had been dishonored, or pay the dues, and, in fear of charges of immoral conduct with the daughter of a Master Mason, left for parts unknown with the dimit in his possession.

Held: The lodge should not have granted the dimit until the dues were paid in *money*; but, by granting the dimit and letting it be delivered, has effectually severed the recipient's connection with the lodge, has no power to recall the dimit, and has lost all control over the recipient, except such as it may have over any other non-affiliate.

The dimit carries with it the presumption that it was lawfully given. If the absconding person can be located in the jurisdiction of some other lodge, his former lodge can prefer charges there.

53. A member of a Tennessee lodge goes to another state and commits Masonic offenses, and returns to the territorial jurisdiction of his home lodge.

Held: The lodge, or members of the lodge, of the other state can prefer charges in his home lodge. (See "Some Foreign Matters," I.)

54. Officers of a lodge were elected at the proper stated meeting; a future day named for installation; the lodge was closed, and part of the officers-elect and members had left. At the request of some of those still present the worshipful master called a meeting and installed a part of the officers.

Held: Installation irregular, but valid.

The first part of No. 14 is self-evidently correct. We know of no reason why the latter part of it should be. Touching No. 28 we should say that but for some local regulation—and none is referred to—the brother is a member both of the lodge and the fraternity,—a member under disabilities, and that the lodge would retain the right to reinstate him. No. 54 is copied for its novelty, not because its correctness is questioned. The grand master reported the dedication of the

Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. He had called attention to the edict which required the observance of St. John's day (June 24) as a day when the lodges and individual Masons would make their contributions to the Home as a thank offering for the mercies and blessings of the year. The report of the superintendent showed fifty-four children (fourteen whole orphans) and fourteen widows in the Home. The grand lodge appropriated \$3500 for its support and thereupon an opportunity was given for members to make pledges for a fund and lodges and individuals pledged \$2800.50 and the altar collection panned out \$111.25, making a total of \$6562.75. In addition a circular was ordered to be sent out to the lodges calling on them to give what they can afford.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges, continued three under dispensation, and had two petitions for dispensation under favorable consideration; allotted two pages of the proceedings to the Masonic Veteran Association for their use; witnessed an exemplification of the work; practically relieved the jurisprudence committee of the labor of codifying their accumulated body of law by appointing a small sub-committee who could have access to the necessary books and papers, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the M.W. grand master, grand secretary, and grand treasurer shall be a committee to dispense the fund accruing from the contribution collected from non-affiliates, the object being to help those widows and orphans entitled to our assistance, who are not admitted to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

We do not find that the grand lodge took action on the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief, which the grand master submitted with strong adverse criticism.

GEORGE H. MORGAN, of Cookeville, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, of Nashville, grand secretary.

The following explains the absence of a report on correspondence:

Brother Frank M. Smith, chairman of the committee on correspondence, stated that, owing to the pressure of other duties, he had been unable to submit a satisfactory report, and asked for further time in which to prepare one.

On motion, the committee was granted until the next meeting of the grand lodge to prepare their report.

Bro. SMITH was not appointed to the position until after the death of Bro. CONNOR.

The Masonic Veteran Association of Tennessee held its second annual assembly on the night of the first day of the session. The venerables dined, remembered the dead, elected officers, and sang "Auld Lang Syne." A. J. WELDON is president, W. G. SADLER secretary.

TEXAS, 1894.

59TH ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DECEMBER 4.

The diplomatic corps was out in force. Among those present was GEORGE LOPAS, Jr., the representative of Illinois.

The grand master (B. F. FRYMIER) announced the death of Past Grand Master PHILIP C. TUCKER, aged 67. Bro. TUCKER was a native of Vermont, and was there made a Mason during the days of the anti-Masonic crusade. He was the son of PHILIP C. TUCKER, who was the grand master of Vermont during that stormy period, whose great intellectual power made his pen the most powerful factor in the Masonic cause in the region where the fight was thickest, and whose moral courage blazed out with increasing strength with every fiercer attack upon the Fraternity or upon himself. His son went to Texas in 1852 and was grand master there in 1860. Of his character the grand master says:

Bro. Tucker was a man eminent in all the stations of life he was called to fill. As a citizen he won for himself the highest respect and esteem of his countrymen; in his chosen profession, the law, he was justly distinguished for his learning and ability.

In the war he was in the Confederate service, doing duty as a volunteer on General Magruder's staff, with the rank of major, and not only rendered valuable aid to the cause by his intimate knowledge of the surrounding country, but was able to give Masonic relief and assistance to those taken prisoners.

He was an active member of the Howard Association during the yellow fever epidemics that visited Galveston. Night and day for long months in each epidemic he never weakened or failed: what man could do for the sick and suffering was done by him and his associates. Everywhere, at all times, under all circumstances, he performed faithfully, punctually, and thoroughly every duty, civil and Masonic, imposed upon him by the nature of his office.

In later years he had dropped out of the current of activity in grand lodge affairs and devoted himself chiefly to so-called Scottish Rite Masonry and, at the time of his death, was sovereign grand commander of the southern supreme council, he having succeeded to that position on the death of JAMES C. BACHELOR, of Louisiana, who succeeded ALBERT PIKE.

Grand Master FRYMIER submitted nine decisions. Of these, such as do not turn on local regulations are in accord with Illinois law. One of them discloses the fact that a Texas lodge cannot ask another lodge to confer degrees by proxy.

Under the head of Foreign Relations, he says:

The grand master of Illinois, being a warm personal friend of Bro. George Lopus, jr., expressed a desire to appoint him representative of his grand jurisdiction. The matter being called to the attention of R. W. Bro. B. R. Abernathy, he willingly resigned, and I recommended Bro. Lopus for appointment.

The following shows that Texas is just beginning to take advantage of the time-saving plan which Illinois inaugurated more than a third of a century ago:

The change made in the regulations several years ago, providing for the appointment of the committee on finance and credentials at the close of the session of the grand lodge, and requiring them to meet several days before, and have their reports ready for presentation at the opening of the next session, has without doubt proven very beneficial, as it not only shortened the sessions from four to three days, but gave the committee more time to consider and fully investigate the business before it. I am satisfied that it would be well to extend this regulation so as to include several other committees possibly jurisprudence, grievance and appeal, and grand officers reports. After the opening of the grand lodge, which consumes the greater part of the first day's sessions, there is often not sufficient time for these committees to properly consider the important matters referred to them. I therefore respectfully refer this matter for your consideration.

In this jurisdiction this plan is applied to all committees, whether standing or session, whose work can be forwarded by meeting in advance of the grand lodge. The result is, that the business of the grand lodge is thoroughly digested and ready for presentation at the very beginning. So economical of time has it proven, that with all the business of this immense jurisdiction, about the only obstacle to the closing of the grand lodge in the afternoon of the second day is the lack of consent of the majority who want three days' per diem instead of two.

The grand secretary (W. F. SWAIN) has discovered that "lodges are very much like individuals in that they fail to learn during their lifetime how to die in a proper manner," but he found one lodge that shuffled off its mortal coil strictly according to rule. The rarity of such exceptions fully warrants honorable mention of the deceased—Middleton Lodge, No. 391.

The directors of the Widows and Orphans' Home reported that the fund now amounted to over \$78,000, and recommended that the grand lodge invite propositions for the location of the institution, and this was agreed to.

The grand lodge granted twelve charters: declined to relax its rule forbidding lodges to rent their halls for other than Masonic purposes: declined to adopt the Wisconsin relief proposition, believing that Masonic charity attaches as an individual responsibility, and

does not spring from lodge organization, and that it would be unwise to attempt its administration by rules and regulations; found the Mississippi rules objectionable in some details, but believing the movement to be in the right direction held them over for further consideration, and decided that the committees on jurisprudence and lodges under dispensation be included in the list of those to be appointed before the close of the session with a view to getting their work in readiness for the grand lodge at an early hour.

GUS. GARRISON, of Sulphur Springs, was elected grand master: JOHN WATSON, Houston, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (133 pp.) is, as usual, by Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, who, by the quality of his work, if not by his length of service, is entitled to be called a "veteran." Illinois proceedings for 1894 are very thoroughly reviewed, notwithstanding their receipt only shortly before their time of meeting. He says, indeed, that but for the fact that Grand Secretary DILL gets the volume out in an incredibly short time, and then considerably sends him a copy direct, it would be too late and have to lie over a full year. Of Grand Master GODDARD'S address he says:

He records as worthy of report but seven decisions, to none of which this writer has any exceptions to make, nor does he see how any one else can. They are clear, pointed, and in accord with the general spirit of Masonic law.

As a whole, the address is a short, plain, unpretending account of his year's stewardship, from which it is self-evident that its author had been a painstaking, busy, and efficient officer, honoring his office as well as being honored by it.

He could well afford to give most, if not all, of his time to the Craft, since he receives a salary of \$1,500, besides the expenses of his office, perhaps nearly half as much more.

Yet, but perhaps for a short vacation, if Bro. MATTHEWS had called at the Fort Dearborn National Bank, in Chicago, on most any day of the year, the chances are that he would have found Bro. GODDARD at his post during business hours, and among the busiest of men.

He thus refers to some other matters:

The sum of \$5,000 was donated to the Illinois Masonic Home. This is a private enterprise, and is not in any way under control of, or managed by, the grand lodge. It was, more than a year ago, offered by its founders to the grand lodge, which declined to take it or to assume the responsibility and charge of it.

The Mississippi resolutions were very ably and courteously discussed by the jurisprudence committee, and its recommendation that "they be received and placed on file" was adopted.

The address of the grand orator, R.W. Bro. John C. Black, upon "Masonry's part in establishing Liberty and Order" fills nine pages of

the proceedings. We have read it. It is erudite, and evidences much study, but we confess we do not fully understand it, and must therefore be excused from commenting upon it. In its reach it is rather above and beyond our mediocre comprehension.

We think our brother has got the Illinois Masons' Orphans' Home confounded in his recollection with the Michigan institution. It was the latter that the grand lodge declined to accept, and since then has repeated the declination.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives generous mention. Referring to our condemnation of the recognition of the Mexican gran dieta, he says:

We do not doubt in the least the sincerity and honesty of purpose of our brother, but *we* believe as honestly that he is mistaken, and that he places far more faith in the *ex parte* statements of Chism than they are entitled to or deserve. But we will not argue the question further here or now. It will do no good to do so. And will, therefore, only say that Toltec Lodge, whose membership, as we are informed, is composed entirely of American Masons, made such in the United States, is now working contentedly in the York Rite, by virtue of, or under a charter granted it by the gran dieta. We will do these brethren the justice to add that if the charges of Chism (and we should keep in mind that they were made by him individually, and *not* by, or at the instigation of the lodge, so far as has been anywhere evidenced), be true, we do not believe they could or would, obligated as they have been, have given their allegiance to or acknowledged thus the legitimacy or supremacy of the gran dieta.

His reference to Toltec Lodge working contentedly under a charter from the gran dieta reminds us of the man who was asked by a friend whom he had informed of the death of his mother-in-law, if she was resigned. "Resigned! She had to be."

Bro. MATTHEWS has correctly recorded the name of the representative of Texas near our grand Lodge, Senior Grand Warden EDWARD COOK, having "taken especial pains to extract that 'alien F' from his name."

We cordially reciprocate the kind wishes with which he closes his review of our report.

At different places in his review Bro. MATTHEWS expresses his intention of adding an appendix to his report containing what proof he can gather of the legitimacy of Mexican Masonry. Severe and protracted illness in his family prevented his doing this in person and he accordingly requested Past Grand Master TYLER, a member of the committee, to do the work for him. Bro. MATTHEWS stands sponsor for the work so far as to say that it will doubtless be satisfactory to those who are unprejudiced, and that it matters little what the others think about the subject, anyway. "Whoever has acted rightly," he says, "needs no defense, and the Grand Lodge of Texas is not on the defensive in this matter."

The selection of Past Grand Master TYLER for the work would seem to be an ideally fortunate one, as it was he who negotiated on the part of Texas the "Treaty of Monterey," and therefore presumably familiar with the Masonry which by the "terms" of that "treaty" Texas was to recognize.

One looks in vain for any evidence of the truth or falsity of the charges of Bro. CHISM, late master of Toltec Lodge, or of the real significance of the facts chronicled in the Boletín Oficial which appeared to give some support to those charges: no evidence of the real character of Mexican Masonry, so-called, except such as is afforded by the effect which even slight association with it seems to have had on the manners of Bro. TYLER. That no one may be compelled either to receive or dispute our bare statements on these points, we reproduce his report. Premising that he sees no more occasion for an extended treatment of the subject than there is for the discussion of Masonry in any other friendly jurisdiction, he says:

Masonry, everywhere, has ever been of slow growth and development, but steadily its light has spread and its beneficence increased to elevate humanity and bless mankind. The same is true in a general way of Masonry in our sister republic. If it has made more rapid improvement in the last few years there than elsewhere (and it surely has), it is attributable to the fact that there was more room for improvement: that from previous contending factions, each antagonizing and staying the progress of the others, there was at last formed in 1890 a compact and coherent reorganization—the Gran Dieta Simbólica—based upon correct principles, with all the elements of conservatism and progress, and guided by the hands of intelligent and zealous men, learned in the mysteries of the Craft and abreast with the development of the Masonic world. At once it took a proud position. The errors of the past have been studied and corrected, and the administrative features of all jurisdictions have been drawn upon for information, and they have selected those best adapted to their environments.

The jealous protest of Toltec Lodge has been silenced by cold logic and facts, and Toltec Lodge itself has taken its place upon the register of the Gran Dieta, being now numbered among its constituent lodges. Texas recognized the Gran Dieta in 1891. New York followed in 1894, and many other grand lodges are about ready to fall in line. And why not? Because Bro. Vaux and Bro. Robbins don't like Scotch Rite Masonry? Why don't they? Echo answers. *Texas docs* and has always affiliated Scotch Rite Masons the same as York Rite. This objection is about on a par with the long and learned jargon of Bro. Vaux two or three years ago, to the effect that there was a question as to whether the persons whom the grand master of Texas met at Monterey in 1891 were really Masons, because in his report he failed to state in detail how he *tested* their Masonic character. The grand master of Texas, perhaps, did not deem it proper to *write* or *print* such matters. But why should this little omission have worried Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, when the grand master of that state has frequently "*made Masons at sight*," and Bro. Vaux has always defended this arrogant claim of prerogative. According to Bro. Vaux and his preroga-

tive idea, the grand master of Texas could have made those gentlemen Masons *at sight* if they were not already invested with our solemn mysteries. True, it might have been extra-territorial to have done so in the republic of Mexico beyond the jurisdiction of Texas, but a little further arrogating of supreme prerogative like that could not have been objected to consistently by our learned Masonic sage of Pennsylvania. Were it not for our brother's silver locks, which, it is reported, he wears very long (like the quondam Texas cowboy), we would be tempted to suggest that "a little (Masonic) learning is a dangerous thing; drink deep or taste not the Pierian (Masonic) spring."

Does Bro. Vaux presume that the grand master of Texas met as Masons persons who were not Masons, or that the Grand Lodge of Texas would ratify his action without being satisfied of the fact? Does Bro. Vaux hold Masonic and fraternal correspondence with a grand lodge composed of such noodles as would do this? Bro. Rosemberger, grand master of North Tamaulipas, a constituent of the Gran Dieta, visited the Grand Lodge of Texas in a few weeks afterward, and was warmly welcomed by all our brethren. Was our grand lodge satisfied that he was a Mason? The proceedings do not show it. But they do show that Bro. Rosemberger made a generous donation to our "Widows and Orphans' Home Fund"—a very good Masonic *sign*.

And so with all the carping objections to the recognition of the Gran Dieta by such special pleaders and sticklers as Bro. Vaux and Bro. Robbins. It is all a mere tirade against Scotch Rite Masonry, and, as humorously stated by Bro. Butze in his able reply to Bro. Gould on another point, is about as germane to the question of *recognition* as the difference between the dogmas of communion and transubstantiation. But they say Mexican Masonry is of doubtful origin—has no pedigree—when the historic truth is that it has more pedigree than any of our Masonry: it traces to the old-time French Masonry, the Grand Lodge of York Masons in New York in 1820-30, and to the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. True, there have been mutations and changes in organization, and Masonry has suffered the vicissitudes and conflicts of the country itself, but through it all, Masonry has survived, and shines out today the silver lining of the dark cloud of war, conflict, and social disorder that overhangs the past of the Republic of Mexico. It commands the devoted service and homage of the best blood, the best talent, and the most progressive and patriotic men of the republic. I need not speak of the character and refinement of the higher classes in Mexico. Whoever underestimates them is grossly ignorant. And Masonry there is not found among the low classes, but is confined to the highest and best class of citizenship, and is characterized by refinement, education, and the highest moral virtues. But above all is the generous whole soul charity of our Mexican brethren, especially to their brother Masons. Critics may carp, and special pleaders may stickle about this and that, about pedigrees and genealogy, about rights and dogmas, but the Masonry of Mexico goes right on with its wroks and deeds of charity, and is writing its history of brotherly love and kindness in the Lamb's book eternal, and tested by this principle, the great corner-stone of Freemasonry, it is entitled to stand in the front ranks of the Masonic powers of the earth.

From these considerations thus briefly stated, Texas is proud of her action in recognizing the Masonry of Mexico, represented by the Gran Dieta, the supreme Masonic power there, and already realizes

and is realizing day by day the beneficent influence that such recognition has wrought in our intercourse with their people, and not a single event has occurred thus far to mar our pleasant relations or to cause regret for the action we have taken. Our brethren along the border mutually interchange visits and Masonic courtesies, and, in deference to American Masons residing in the republic, English speaking York Rite lodges have been chartered and organized by the Gran Dieta whenever desired. Missouri withdrew her old charter from Toltec Lodge, and, as before stated, Toltec has applied for and received a charter from the Gran Dieta, and is now working in perfect harmony with her Mexican sister lodges. The literature of Mexican Masonry is, of course, printed in the Spanish language, and this is a barrier to a thorough understanding of their affairs by our sister grand lodges and by English speaking Masons generally, but the universality of Masonry is not to be restricted by differences in speech or geographical boundaries, and none can admit ignorance when it is their duty to know and to advise. So let our good brethren of "the States," and especially those of "the guild," get down their Spanish-English lexicons, or get interpreters, and go to work and read up on Masonry in Mexico and extend the hand of brotherhood and fraternal union, and learn, like them, to practice (as we all do now profess) the noble virtue of charity and brotherly love.

What the Masonic world asked for was at least some evidence upon the points so specifically made in Bro. CHISM'S letter and upon which it had as yet seen none whatever. It was surely entitled to this, and it was entitled to it from Texas who had stood sponsor for the gran dieta. It is a significant fact that Bro. TYLER makes no attempt to offer evidence touching the points raised by Bro. CHISM, and even more significant that he offers none on points that were in question before Bro. CHISM was heard from. Bro. TYLER knew what these points were because he had himself stated them. In 1887, in a special report on Masonry in Mexico he said:

Reverting to the grand lodges of Mexico and other countries south of us, it is doubtful if any of these conditions exist there, especially the first, *i. e.*, the primary origin of the subordinate lodges which entered into the formation of these grand lodges. Whence did they obtain their warrants—from what grand lodges of York Rite Masonry? To this question we are, at present, unable to give any satisfactory answer, and until such information is available and this fundamental fact of the legitimacy of their Masonry, prior to the formation of their grand lodges can be established, we cannot advise recognition of these grand lodges, though it would be pleasing to us to do so. It is better to wait, get the information authoritatively, start right and then act promptly, than to have to retrace a step hastily taken. We should know, beyond a doubt, that their Masonry is *genuine* before we open our doors to the admission of their Masons. We do not see how York Rite Masons can possibly come through Supreme Councils, Grand Orients, etc., of another Rite, and in this view of the matter, we follow such eminent authority as R.W. Theodore T. Gurney, of Illinois, so long at the front on this continent as a Masonic writer and reviewer, whose last deliverance to his brethren warned them against the recognition of the Masonry of Mexico, as the spurious fruit of the Grand Orients of France and Spain. We might add

to his many eminent names, ranked among the ablest writers on foreign correspondence of this country.

No stickler has asked more as a condition of recognition than to be satisfied on these conditions so correctly stated by Bro. TYLER. His knowledge that they are not, and cannot be met by the *gran dieta*, may account for the Peter-like heat with which he assails even those who hold these in abeyance while they ask light on the alleged admission of women to the Mexican lodges, and the exclusion of the Bible from them.

Bro. TYLER now sees no reason why a long line of grand lodges should not fall into the procession behind Texas and New York, except that Bro. VAUX and Bro. ROBBINS don't like Scotch Rite Masonry. Bro. PARVIN, who can't comprehend why *any* grand lodge should be in the procession, *does* like Scotch Rite Masonry; and we venture to refer the negotiator of the "Treaty of Monterey" to Bro. PARVIN and his letter with their first-hand knowledge. He will find the letter in our review of New York.

UTAH, 1895.

24TH ANNUAL.

OGDEN.

JANUARY 15.

Illinois was not officially represented at the opening, but during the session the grand master (ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN) presented his credentials as the representative of this grand lodge. He was commissioned in place of his immediate predecessor in the grand east, ALBION BERNARD EMERY, whose death it became his duty to announce.

Bro. EMERY, whom it was our good fortune to meet at the Masonic Congress, died at the early age of forty-eight, at San Francisco. He was buried in Mt. Olivet cemetery at Salt Lake City, by the grand lodge, the services being conducted by his successor, Grand Master CHAPMAN. Bro. JOHN MAJOR BOWMAN, grand orator, delivered a brief but adequate and beautiful address. He was followed by Judge C. C. GOODWIN, editor of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, in an address of such beauty and tenderness, such felicity of thought and speech that we gladly accord to it such permanence as our printed annals can give:

I come today to be a voice for those in the city who in this hour are saying: "He was my friend and I loved him." For those who on the desert are breaking the profound stillness with the cry: "He was

my friend and I loved him." For those who in the hills with bowed heads and low voices are saying: "He was my friend and I loved him." For those who everywhere are turning their faces this way, and in the terse words of the frontier are saying: "I loved him."

I come to ask this poor woman who was his wife, to permit us to share her grief: to tell these brothers and sisters and other relatives here and far away, that there is a friendship in this new land which is more than friendship: it is a love as close as a brother's love, and we all join with you in this day's sorrow: to tell this little girl that because of the words and deeds and life of this father who lies so still on this narrow couch, that we now and always shall, for her, feel a deep concernment.

In the swift procession from the cradle to the grave, men have not time to much more than show what kind of hearts throb in their breasts.

For this purpose, the friend who lies in his last sleep before us, was given enough of life: enough to establish that as a husband, a father, a neighbor and a citizen, he was a true-hearted, great-hearted, honest man, that every impulse was a manly one, every inspiration was a generous one.

It may be said of him as the great master of thought and language said:

"I count myself in nothing else so happy,
As in a soul remembering my good friends."

Life is so brief that years at best do not much count. It is not in the days that dawn and set on a human life, but rather what did that life accomplish?

How with the figures given him do the books of his life balance?

Judging that way, who that knew this friend that has fallen asleep, will not say he was true and faithful to the end, faithful as a man, as a citizen, as a brave and true American: who loved his friends with a devotion that never faltered: who loved his country with a passionate worship: who in life's reverses, and life's triumphs, was the same, and who at last, though life was exceedingly sweet to him, with a calm and stately courage went grandly down to death.

His faith in the hereafter was serene and fixed, and the displays of nature strengthened that faith. The wisdom that holds the stars in their stately courses, the awakening of the world from the death of winter, the awakening and putting on of the spring blooms, were so many notices to him that men should put aside their despair and fear, that the symbols all around us, the return of spring after the winter's death, the return of the day after a starless night, the coming of the soft air after the hurricane has spent its force, are all promises to the faithful soul, death is but as winter or the night, that there is an awakening where there is neither storm nor night, in the realm where music was born, and where Peace is uplifted on an everlasting throne.

So while we grieve for our dead, while human tears will have their way, while in our sorrow we vainly question whether those whom we love can still take cognizance of what we do: whether they know

how much we love them and can hear our calls to them, though no voice comes back, still we have a right to believe that all is not lost, that we may trust the power that permitted us to enjoy so much and to draw such loves to us, to renew those loves and to recall those joys when the night and the winter shall have passed.

And now for our friends here. All we can do is to recount the truths of his life, to tell that he was true and faithful and generous and loving; then to give him back to his merciful mother, the earth, that she may gently draw her robes around him and shade his eyes from the light, and then to whisper to his spirit that has fled, "Hail and farewell."

From an appreciative memorial by his close friend, Grand Secretary DIEHL, we learn that Bro. EMERY was a native of Maine, and that he was made a Mason in Illinois, in Pleiades Lodge No. 478. A self-made, self-cultured, man, with a natural aptitude for affairs that took him into public life, he won golden opinions from all the members of both parties as speaker of the Utah legislature in 1894. An excellent phototype portrait graces the volume under review, supplied by his widow.

At least two Illinois Masons who have reached the grand mastership in Utah sleep in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Bros. LOWE and EMERY. Bro. ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, the retiring grand master, and the present representative of Illinois, was also made a Mason in an Illinois lodge.

The grand master also announced the death, in London, the city of his birth, of the deputy grand master, ROBERT LEE SEANWELL, at forty-four. He was made a Mason in Utah in 1873, and was greatly beloved by the Craft.

In recounting a case where objection was made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice, but in which the objector failed to prefer charges, although warned by the master that in the absence of charges the candidate would be advanced at a certain time, precisely the same state of affairs came about after he had received the second degree. The grand master says:

At this stage of the proceedings my aid was invoked and, from duly authenticated affidavits transmitted to me, I was convinced that the person should not be made a Master Mason. He is unworthy of the honor and unfit to be a member of the fraternity. A man who neglects the mother who gave him life, nursed him when a babe, and cared for and protected him in his tender years, is a brute.

No murmurs of dissent were heard.

The following decisions were submitted and properly approved:

1. Question.—Can a member vouch for a visitor with whom he has sat in a chapter but not in a lodge?

Answer.—He cannot.

2. Question.—Is the master of a lodge warranted in declaring the result of a favorable ballot, when a member is present and not voting, and who has not been unanimously excused by the lodge?

Answer.—He is not, whether the ballot is favorable or unfavorable.

3. Question.—A junior warden prefers charges: prior to the trial he is installed senior warden, and a new junior warden is installed: who prosecutes at the trial, the former or the latter junior warden?

Answer.—The brother who preferred the charges: A Mason "shall not desert the master till the work is finished."—*Ancient Charges*.

The grand master offers the strongest of reasons why intoxicants should be banished from Masonic banquets, reasons which were a chief factor in inducing the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at the last revision of its regulations, twenty-one years ago, to prohibit lodges from introducing intoxicating liquors on any pretext, or permitting their use as a beverage in any room used by them:

In a conversation held last summer with a distinguished Mason from an eastern state, the subject of using intoxicating liquors at Masonic banquets was discussed, and he informed me that in most of the eastern and middle states it was strictly forbidden for the reason that, in frequent instances, the love for strong drink, to which many brethren had become slaves, had been traced back to the Masonic banquet table. While I do not suggest the adoption of such a law, yet I would admonish the masters that if any intoxicating beverages are served at lodge banquets, to see that they are not used to excess.

One Masonic banquet which I attended last spring, is yet fresh in my memory. It was in the adjoining banquet room of this very hall. There were neither wine, beer, nor liquors of any kind, and yet oratory was at its height, joy and gladness beamed from every face, and "Auld Lang Syne" was never sung sweeter nor with deeper feeling. I believe that out of the one hundred and forty brethren present, not one left the room who was not pleased with the evening's entertainment. I honor the lodge which will thus throw a shield in front of a brother to protect him from his stronger appetites.

The grand lodge made provision for revising its standard work: formally received the diplomatic corps, when Past Grand Master SCOTT, speaking for the corps, cited instances from the history of their own grand lodge proving the value of the representative system, both directly and as an educator; acted favorably on the Colorado Washington-centennial proposition; adversely on the Mississippi rules relative to jurisdiction over candidates, on which subject there were two reports from the jurisprudence committee, the majority report prevailing; and while refusing to concur in the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief as being opposed to the true principle of Masonic charity, ordered the republication of a memorial presented by the Salt Lake City board of relief in 1883, and published in the proceedings of that year, in which the *right* to claim reimbursement is disclaimed,

but attention is called to the burdens imposed upon them by their geographical position as a reason why more numerous and more wealthy constituencies should deal generously with them in the matter of reimbursement; postponed the consideration of a revision of the constitution and regulations prepared by the grand secretary, and next year will take an extra day for that purpose; made provision for celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday next year; joined in a public reception given by Weber Lodge No. 6, in honor of the grand master, on the evening of the first day of the session, and after the final closing banqueted sumptuously at the hall of Battery B. with the same generous hosts, and in the wee small hours joined hands and sang Auld Lang Syne.

ALVIN CHARLES EMERSON, of Ogden (225 Madison avenue), was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake City (P.O. box 780), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (101 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Grand Secretary DIEHL, and apart from its value as a record of and commentary on current events, it reflects the naive and enthusiastic personality of the writer, which has always made him a favorite with the guild, and borrows therefrom an added interest.

He gives Illinois for 1894 a genial and flattering notice, in which he offers to bet a bushel of Utah potatoes against a bushel of Illinois wheat that he can name one woman who had a hand in the floral offering presented to the grand lodge by Bro. MUNN, in behalf of the ladies of the Eastern Star. He quotes our remarks relative to the "proxy" discussion in his grand lodge, and from his remarks we gather two things—that relative to proxies his ideas are in accord with Illinois practice; and that by reading between the lines we hit about the proper perspective for the subject as it sized itself up at the communication we then had under review.

VERMONT, 1894.

101ST ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 13.

This bulky volume has for its frontispiece a portrait on steel of Past Grand Master NATHAN P. BOWMAN. The diplomatic corps was out in great force, no less than forty grand jurisdictions being represented, Illinois by Past Grand Master DELOS M. BACON.

M.W. Bro. JOHN H. WHIPPLE, who had the good fortune to be grand master when the Grand Lodge of Vermont looked back over a

hundred completed years of independent existence, after paying tribute to the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, announced the death of Dr. HARVEY S. CALDERWOOD, widely celebrated for his skill and for his unselfish labors for the poor; of FRED L. LADUE, past district deputy grand master; and of Past Master SETH H. RISING, for twelve years master of his lodge.

The grand master submitted eleven decisions. We select the following.

2. A conditional dimit requiring the brother receiving it to affiliate with some other lodge in order to make it effective, is an improper form for this jurisdiction and should not be used. Such a dimit having been granted would sever the connection of the party, and if he has joined another lodge, his membership in that lodge is valid.

3. The presence of white balls only in the box when balloting for a candidate would not constitute a legal ballot, and should the master find that no black balls were in the box when passed, it would be his duty to declare the ballot and declaration, if made, void, and direct that the ballots be passed again.

4. A visiting brother has no right to participate in a ballot, and in case a ballot in which a visitor did participate was found to be unfavorable to the candidate, the same should be declared irregular, and a new ballot ordered at the next regular communication, due notice having been given to all resident members that such action would be taken.

6. A brother giving the signs, grips, and words of a degree of Masonry which he may or may not have received in regular form, with the evident intention of bringing the order into disrepute, is guilty of unmasonic conduct and liable to charges for the same.

10. It is not the duty of the secretary to notify the higher orders of Masonry of the expulsion of a member, although I am under the impression it is customary so to do.

The first three require no comment. We would broaden No. 6 and say that a brother giving or talking about either on any uncalled for occasion, no matter what his intentions, should be disciplined until he develops sense enough to make it safe to trust him with them. The jurisprudence committee thought No. 10 was timely because the grand lodge had never taken any action on the subject and that it ought to; they reported the following and it was adopted:

Resolved, That in case of the suspension or expulsion of a member of a lodge, the secretary thereof shall forthwith give notice under the seal of the lodge to the secretary or recorder of all other Masonic bodies with which such suspended or expelled members are known to be affiliated.

For our own part we think that if the members of other "Masonic" bodies so far neglect their lodges as not to know who is suspended or expelled therein, they should be allowed to take their own chances of consorting with expelled and suspended Masons. We don't

think it quite consistent with the dignity of a lodge to be compelled to keep tab on the Masons resident in its bailiwick, for the convenience of other bodies whose members neglect the opportunities upon which punctual and faithful members rely for their knowledge of the standing of their brethren.

The grand master referred to the subject of physical qualifications, which was referred to the jurisprudence committee the previous year, to say that he was not in sympathy with their present construction of the landmark and to indicate that he would like to see it further relaxed. The jurisprudence committee in their report on the subject lead one to expect a very radical change in the regulations, and perhaps it is expected that the resolution reported by them and adopted by the grand lodge will be construed by the light of these foreshadowings. It is as follows:

Resolved, That physical ability to earn a livelihood, and to conform substantially to the forms and ceremonies of Masonry, and be instructed in its mysteries, is all that is required, providing the candidate possesses the higher qualifications of a belief in God, of mental worth, and the record of a moral and upright life; that this interpretation of the ancient charges and regulations is not inconsistent with the true spirit of the Masonic institution, but in keeping with its sublime teachings from time immemorial.

If the words "conform substantially" are to be construed to mean such conformity as is possible with artificial aids, then the departure is a radical one; if artificial aids are barred, then it does not differ greatly from the Illinois construction of the landmark which requires that the candidate shall be able to "conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him."

The possible results of such a loose construction of the Vermont regulation as the language admits of, recalls the comical pen picture of a Rhode Island Masonic procession drawn by an Arkansas reviewer—if we remember correctly—some years ago when the late THOMAS A. DOYLE was grand master of Rhode Island. The reviewer had wound up his description of the procession of cripples by saying that he would like to know how much of a candidate might be made of wood and yet he be eligible for the degrees in Rhode Island. Grand Master DOYLE wrote him a private letter, giving as his reason for answering the question in person, that they did not publish reports on correspondence. As to the subject matter of the inquiry, he said they were rather old-fashioned in Rhode Island, and looked rather to the internal than the external qualifications of a man as recommending him for Masonry; "but," he said, "we still insist that his *head* shall not be made of wood." The grand master gives an account of the Masonic congress, of which he was a member and had a place on its hardest-

worked committee, and embraces therein a correct copy of its conclusions: Of the body itself he says:

The congress itself was a most notable gathering of eminent and distinguished Craftsmen, whose deliberations upon subjects so vital to the welfare of our order cannot fail to be productive of results beneficial to our universal brotherhood.

And of our grand lodge:

Not the least enjoyable of the many interesting features of the meeting was the royal hospitality of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the entertainment so generously provided for the members by its local committee, all of which received due acknowledgment by resolutions expressive of the high appreciation of those so fortunate as to be its recipients. Through the courtesy of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the proceedings of the congress have been printed and distributed. It is in the form of a handsome pamphlet of about one hundred pages, edited by Past Grand Master General John C. Smith, of Chicago, and is embellished by a fine view of Masonic Temple and portraits of Past Grand Master Monroe C. Crawford, president, and R. W. Bro. J. L. Power, secretary of the congress.

The grand lodge, under the lead of the committee on correspondence, expressed its sympathy with the movement of the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of Belgium for a universal Masonic conference, and took favorable action on the Colorado circular relative to the Washington centennial: granted the request of the committee on jurisprudence that they might hold for further report the Mississippi rules relative to jurisdiction over candidates, if, as the committee did not expect, any promise of uniformity should come out of the propositions: took further steps to advance the project of erecting a Masonic temple at Burlington, and accepted the invitation of Burlington Lodge No. 100, in that city, to meet in their lodge rooms next year.

On the afternoon and night of the first day of the session the grand lodge celebrated its centennial anniversary. The matter incident to the celebration makes a book of 119 pages, illustrated with many portraits. It is excellently arranged, and reflects great credit upon the editor, Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS. It is bound with the proceedings, and also published in a separate edition.

And here we rise to a personal explanation. Last fall, some months after the Grand Lodge of Vermont had entered upon its second century, hidden in a mass of papers which had accumulated on our desk during the hurry incident to the preparation of our report on correspondence, we found unopened a beautifully engraved invitation from Grand Master WHIPPLE, bidding us to the centennial communication and to the hospitality of his apartments at the Van Ness House. Our engagements at home were so pressing that we could not have spared the time which an acceptance of the invitation would

have required, but we were chagrined beyond measure that it had not received timely and proper acknowledgment.

The chief features of the afternoon exercises at the Howard Opera House, where Grand Master WHIPPLE presided, were the centennial address by KITTREDGE HASKINS, deputy grand master; a historical paper of great interest, and the poem by Bro. the Rev. ALFRED JAMES HOUGH.

The banquet at the Van Ness House in the evening—the menu whereof discloses nothing stronger than wine jelly and the brandy sauce which went with the English plum pudding—was presided over by Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HULL—at least the post-prandial exercises were—who demonstrated his rare fitness for the position by holding everybody down to short speeches. The whole affair was worthy of the occasion it celebrated, and worthy of the handsome setting given it by Bro. PERKINS.

JOHN H. WHIPPLE, of Manchester Center, grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Burlington, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (167 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, and is of course excellent work—excellent for enjoyment as well as for doctrine and reproof. Over five pages are given to a careful review of Illinois for 1893. He compliments Grand Master CRAWFORD'S address by quoting passages from its opening and its closing. Bro. WARVELLE'S oration on pre-historic Freemasonry he calls a "royal treat."

His statement that provision was made for the consolidation of lodges where not more than five votes were cast in opposition was premature. The amendment was defeated the following year on the ground that it would be tantamount to admitting brethren to membership in a lodge against five negative votes, and so the law respecting consolidation still requires unanimity.

He pays a high compliment to Bro. MUNN, who he says has a record for accuracy, promptness, and distinguished ability rarely equalled. He refers to our quotation of some remarks of his with only an expression of cordial disagreement with his views because we didn't have time to talk it over with him. We thought we might have, some time, but now we have even less time than then. However, we have talked it over with a good many other fellows, so we will not repine over a lost opportunity. If we did that we should have no time for anything but repining, for we find lots of blue pencil marks in the margin of his report, set against suggestive sentences, that we turn from with a sigh that the days are not forty-eight instead of twenty-four hours long.

VERMONT, 1895.

102D ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 12.

Thirty-three jurisdictions were represented at this communication. Illinois by Past Grand Master DELOS M. BACON.

The grand master (JOHN H. WHIPPLE) whose portrait graces the volume under review, announced the death of SAMUEL H. KELLOGG, grand sword bearer, and RIGNEY D. MARVIN, past grand junior deacon.

He reported eight decisions, five of which are:

1. A lodge may be opened on the Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft degrees for work providing a constitutional number are present, but no business can be done in either except the work of the degree on which it is opened, and either may close without opening a lodge of Master Masons.

3. It is the right and duty of the senior warden to preside at a trial in the absence of the master.

4. A registered letter addressed to a brother containing charges and citation, would not constitute a "personal delivery" as required by our regulations.

7. A by-law which provides that "a member in arrears for dues cannot vote upon petitions for initiation or affiliation," is in direct conflict with the grand lodge regulations which make it the duty of every member present to vote, and should therefore be rescinded.

8. When the by-laws of a lodge provide that the records of special meetings shall be approved at the next regular communication, it is proper to take such action at a regular meeting, although such special shall have been held but an hour previous.

All were properly approved. Of grand representatives the grand master says:

For myself, while I recognize the fact that grand representatives are often only ornamental, I believe they stand, if only on paper, to testify to the fraternal spirit which obtains among the grand jurisdictions and the catholicity of our Order.

Those who desire can probably secure the Vermont centennial medal. He says:

As authorized by resolution of the grand lodge last year, to commemorate the centennial of the organization of this grand body, I procured designs, and secured a beautiful and appropriate medal of bronze, containing on the obverse the seal of the grand lodge, and on the reverse a suitable inscription. The demand for the medal has not been equal to the professed and anticipated interest of the Masons of Vermont.

He had executed leases for the property designated for the new temple, and says the guarantee of funds and the laying of the cornerstone is an instant duty. The grand lodge laid an assessment of thirty cents per capita in aid of its construction, and authorized the trustees to borrow enough after \$20,000 had been paid in to make up \$50,000, the estimated cost of the structure.

While speaking of waiver of jurisdiction asked for by Vermont lodges, he says:

A number of requests have been received, however, for a waiver of jurisdiction over candidates who had removed here from other states, but had not waited the necessary time provided by our regulations before applying for the degrees, and upon application for such waiver I have received the reply, that "as the candidates had removed from their states they had no territorial jurisdiction over them, and therefore could not release that which they did not possess."

As our regulations require the candidate to live here one full year before becoming eligible to the degrees, unless consent is obtained from the lodge in whose jurisdiction he last resided, the position taken by our sister jurisdiction would suggest, except in cases of rejection, such a modification of our rule as would allow the lodges to assume jurisdiction where no claim is made.

Nothing can be plainer than that a lodge can have no territorial jurisdiction over material that does not live in its territory, yet down to a recent period several grand jurisdictions practically claimed it for their lodges.

Following the grand master's address, letters of regret were read, including one from Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HALL, from which we learn with regret that in consequence of an injury received nearly a year before, his health was so much impaired that rest and a sea voyage had become necessary. We hope for his speedy and entire restoration.

The report of the grand lecturer, with no appearance of shamefacedness, reports that three hundred and ninety rituals had been sold during the year (for \$511.90) and two hundred and eight small hand-books, and says:

As the rituals and hand-books have now paid cost of plates and publishing, and leave the grand lodge with over \$300 in the treasury, together with the plates for future editions, at a much less expense, and nearly eight hundred dollars worth of books on hand, I would recommend that in future forty per cent of the receipts for them be turned into a charity fund of the grand lodge. Since 1885 there has been no such fund, and, while at present we have no worthy member needing assistance, the time may come when such a fund will be needed. The balance from the sales will provide for future editions, together with cost of distribution.

The finance committee had the concurrence of the grand lodge in their non-concurrence in the recommendation of the grand lecturer

that forty per cent of the receipts from this source be reserved for a "charity fund," in view of the prospective expense of building a new temple.

Doubtless if the grand lodge would put their ritual in a form to be more readily intelligible to the general public, enough might be realized to add materially to the adornment of the projected structure.

A committee of seven past grand masters make this report on a new lead which may also pan out something for the new temple:

We, the undersigned, having carefully examined the report of the special committee on past master's degree, do hereby recommend that it be adopted by this grand lodge, and that the same committee be continued with power to have said report published in secret ritual form at the expense of this grand lodge, the bills to be paid by the grand treasurer when approved by the grand master and the committee, and that said committee shall act as sales agents for the grand lodge in the disposition of said rituals when completed until the next annual communication of this grand body, turning over the money received to the grand secretary when an amount of \$25.00 has accumulated in their hands.

We further recommend that every lodge in the state be required to purchase one copy through its W.M., to be held in trust by him and transmitted to his successor in office, and that each succeeding master transmit it to his successor.

We further recommend that each past master and W.M. already invested, in good standing, be permitted to purchase a copy if he chooses, and we would advise such purchase.

Touching the Wisconsin circular relative to Masonic relief, the grand lodge reiterated the definition of its position made in 1876, that charity in all cases must be voluntary, not compulsory; and adopted the language of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, as follows:

Your committee are of the opinion that the obligation to afford relief is only limited by the Masonic standing of the brother applying for aid, and is not a matter of lodge membership. It is obligatory upon all Masons everywhere to supply the wants of a needy brother without regard to the lodge to which he may be specially allied as a member. He is first and above all a member of the Fraternity, and entitled to be recognized and hospitably treated as a member of the great Masonic family. Modern inventions have brought the organized membership into close and familiar converse, and it is an easy matter to communicate with the lodge of which the brother is a member, and ascertain its ability and readiness to contribute.

Your committee coincide with the opinion expressed by the Masonic Congress, held in Chicago, "that the brethren of lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the lodges in which the beneficiaries hold membership, but that when a member of one lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer lodge relieving its members."

The committee on necrology report deaths not noted by the grand master. The list includes past masters WILLIAM HENRY HUNT and ISAAC B. HULL, and ROSWELL SMITH, who was treasurer of his lodge for more than thirty-one years, "dying in the harness" at the age of seventy.

Telegraphic greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and a jewel was ordered for the retiring grand master.

KITTREDGE HASKINS, of Brattleboro, was elected grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS, Burlington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (161 pp.) is again from the facile and discriminating hand of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, who includes in his review the Illinois proceedings for 1894. He notes all matters of interest, lays the address of Grand Master GODDARD under contribution for "some plain, common sense talk" on matters that the Craft do not always bear sufficiently in mind; takes a specimen block from the "eloquent oration" of Grand Orator BLACK, with regret that he cannot give space to others, and quotes from the report of the jurisprudence committee on the "Mississippi Rules," and on what the Craft of Illinois don't know of the art of healing in Masonry. He gives the Illinois report on correspondence generous notice, and quotes at length from its introduction that portion referring to the recognition of the Mexican gran dieta by the Grand Lodge of New York.

VICTORIA, 1895.

6TH ANNUAL.

MELBOURNE.

MARCH 18.

Our last notice of this grand lodge was of the March quarterly of 1893. We now have the proceedings of the quarterlies of September 18, 1893, December 17, 1894, March 18, and June 17, 1895, and the anniversary festival meeting of May 6, 1895. At the three last named quarterlies the representative of Illinois, Past Senior Grand Warden EDWARD EDWARDS, jr., was present.

The proceedings of the first named quarterly were only of local interest.

At the December (1894) quarterly the grand master (Sir H. J. CLARKE) suggested that it might be well for the brethren to elect some one else to the grand mastership for the coming year, as he had

not been able to visit the lodge so much as he would have liked. It had been suggested to him that it might be advisable for him to serve another period, and while he would do this if it were the desire of the grand lodge, he wished to assure the brethren that he would cordially support any one they might elect.

Thereupon he was again proposed for the office during the ensuing twelve months.

A county lodge desiring to know if it could hold a meeting at another place five miles distant from that named in its charter, where a large proportion of its members resided, was given permission to hold its meetings alternately at the two places. The attention of masters of lodges was called to the following existing regulation:

That in future, any member affiliating to a lodge upon a clearance, that the same be endorsed and signed by the master and secretary of the lodge, on the clearance upon which the brother affiliated.

At the March (1895) quarterly, there being but one nomination for the office, the acting grand master, GEORGE BAKER., P.G.M. declared that Sir WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Bart, had been re-elected grand master.

The following items are from the report of the board of general purposes:

11. A question was asked if a lodge could receive into the order, a candidate having a slightly deformed foot, he being otherwise a most eligible candidate. The board saw no objection to his being initiated.

14. The board entrusted Bro. W. N. Dewar, P.M., No. 166, with a letter to the grand secretary to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, inquiring as to the delay in appointing Bro. C. R. Martin, P.G.M., to the position of its representative at this grand lodge, they having been notified over three years ago of the appointment, which has not yet been acknowledged.

The following throws some light of the status of the "Freemasons' Almshouses" to which we see occasional reference, and which in this country would probably be called homes:

Bro. John C. Piper, P.M. 72, proposed the following notice of motion standing in his name: "That with a view to the better management of the Freemasons' Almshouses, under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge, the board of management, as now constituted, be dissolved; and the control of the said institution be vested in the board of benevolence," which was seconded by Bro. J. Dowding, P.J.G.W. Bro. Piper considered that as the board of benevolence had cases brought continually before them, they would be better to manage the almshouses than the board of management, as now constituted. Two years and a half ago there were two thousand pounds at the credit of the building fund, which was reduced to £600 or £700, by the failure of a financial institution in the city. It was the duty of the committee to have built more cottages, in order to provide for brethren now assisted by the board of benevolence.

After discussion, the acting grand master said that grand lodge had nothing whatever to do with the almshouses; it was entirely in the hands of the subscribers. The motion was withdrawn.

At the festival meeting, May 6, 1895, the grand master and other officers were installed.

At the June (1895) quarterly, the grand master (Sir WILLIAM J. CLARKE) presided. Some friction arose over the exclusion from the grand lodge of brethren whose lodges were in arrears for grand lodge dues, but who were square on their own lodge books, but it appeared that the constitutions warranted the disfranchisement of lodges who had not made returns and paid dues, and that the lodges were liable to erasure. Under the law of Masonry which makes the grand lodge to consist of the masters and wardens of all the regular particular lodges on record, we do not think a lodge can be lawfully deprived of representation so long as it remains unerased.

The following is the same question asked by New Zealand of South Australia:

4. A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, inquiring if this grand lodge had any objection to their authorizing the formation of a lodge at Tonga; to which the board replied "That it acquiesced, and did not claim any jurisdiction."

Brevet rank was conferred on a large number of brethren, and provision was made for considering the revision of the constitution at the next meeting.

T. H. LEMPRIERE, of Melbourne, is grand secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1894.

117TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DECEMBER 4.

Past Grand Master BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, jr., the representative of Illinois, was present at all the sessions.

The grand master (MANN PAGE) announced the death of Past Grand Master FRANCIS HENRY HILL, who had completed his seventy-sixth year. Of his personality the special memorial committee say:

Brother Hill was distinguished by a magnificent physique. His commanding appearance, clothed with unusual dignity of deportment, and ornamented by rare courtesy, affability, and address, won for him the respect, esteem, and affection of those with whom he was associated.

He was essentially what was known as a level headed man. A mind wonderfully well poised guided him in the consideration of the subjects presented for his investigation to conclusions which unbiased by prejudice or zeal were rarely criticised and singularly judicial.

His rulings as grand master were not arbitrary decisions, but were rendered with argument and reason, which were generally logical and convincing, and which were sustained by the grand lodge after careful investigation and consideration of the committees to which they were referred.

The following shows how they do it in Virginia when lodges come visiting from other grand jurisdictions:

January 14, I granted the application of Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 133, to invite a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to confer the Master Mason's degree on a candidate of Mount Carmel Lodge *in the body of that lodge*. I required the officers of the lodge to fill continuously their respective stations, the officers of the visiting lodge representing them in the work.

The grand master thus reports an occasion of historical interest:

Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4 was invited by the National Mary Washington Association to dedicate the Mary Washington monument, at Fredericksburg.

At the request of that lodge I convened the grand lodge in the Historic Hall of Fredericksburg Lodge on the 10th of May, and proceeded, under the direction of the grand marshal, to the place assigned the grand lodge in the procession.

In the dedication of the monument I was assisted by Most Worshipful H. S. Merrill, grand master of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the grand officers of this grand lodge, all of whom were present. The occasion was one of unusual interest. Among those present were the president, vice-president, members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, senators and representatives of congress; also his excellency, the governor, and other state officers. At the close of the ceremonies the grand lodge, under the escort of Gen. Charles J. Anderson, were presented to the president of the United States. We then returned to the hall of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, and after passing suitable resolutions of thanks to that lodge for the courtesy and fraternal greeting extended us, the grand lodge was closed in ample form.

On invitation of Fredericksburg Lodge, the grand officers attended the banquet at the opera house, where that hospitality for which Fredericksburg is so noted was dispensed most bountifully.

He reported the protracted, and what has since proved to be the fatal illness of the grand secretary, Bro. WILLIAM B. ISAACS, and says that those who have filled the grand east alone know what it is to be deprived of his efficiency as grand secretary and his counsel as a most expert and experienced Mason.

He makes a strong appeal in behalf of the Virginia Masonic Home with its increasing wants. The grand lodge appropriated, an-

nually, \$3,000 for its support, and to meet this increased demand upon its treasury increased its dues, amending its by-laws to read as follows:

Resolved, That the suspension of a brother who holds dual membership by one of his lodges for non-payment of dues, suspends him from membership in all of his lodges.

Resolved, That the re-instatement of a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, does not restore him to membership in any other lodge.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of every brother who is a member of two or more lodges, to make known to each of said lodges the other lodges in which he holds membership; and whenever any such brother shall be suspended from any such lodge for non-payment of dues, or charges of unmasonic conduct be preferred against him, it shall be the duty of the secretary to immediately inform the other of said lodges of such action; and all secretaries in reporting membership shall, immediately following the members' names, give the numbers of other lodges in which such members hold dual membership.

This was done after an adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence, who proposed to tax the work also, making the per capita tax sixty cents and requiring the lodges to pay three dollars for each brother raised.

Subsequently a memorial was presented setting forth that the provision that no lodge should pay less than ten dollars annually was unequal, bearing with undue weight on the weaker lodges. This went to the jurisprudence committee for future report.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges and continued one dispensation; witnessed an exemplification of the work; declared any aminadversion or reflection upon, or criticism of the acts of any officer of the grand or subordinate lodges in any printed or public journal, whether published in a journal professing to be Masonic or otherwise, to be unmasonic conduct and shall be so treated by the lodge to which the offender belongs; declared the status of a convicted brother whose appeal is yet undetermined, is that of a Mason under charges, or, in other words, that the appeal vacates the judgment; affirmed its decision of 1889 thinking it was inexpedient to so amend its regulations as to provide that no person who is in anyway engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage shall be eligible for the degrees; negated a resolution that the banquets given by the grand lodge be discontinued or the expense greatly reduced, and the money thus saved be given to the Orphans' Masonic Home; concurred in the recommendation of the committee on address that the public installation of lodge officers be not permitted, and met some of the perplexities arising from dual membership by the adoption of the following:

"Section 144. Every chartered lodge shall, with its annual return, make payment to the grand lodge of the sum of seventy-five cents for

each member of such lodge: *provided*, that no lodge shall pay less than ten dollars."

The appendix contains cuts of the Masonic Home as it appears at present, and as it will be when the architect's plans for additions are carried out.

J. P. FITZGERALD, of Farmville, was elected grand master: WILLIAM B. ISAACS, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, and we are sorry to note that Past Grand Master DRINKARD, the chairman of the committee, was not present at this communication. That he is still continued in the chairmanship we permit ourselves to hope is a favorable omen respecting his health.

WASHINGTON, 1895.

38TH ANNUAL.

OLYMPIA.

JUNE 11.

A phototype of the youthful looking face of the retiring grand master, JOSEPH MARION TAYLOR.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER, was not present. We can hardly imagine any emergency short of absolute helplessness on his part that would keep him away.

The address of welcome by Past Grand Master PORTER, and the response of Grand Orator UPTON, were very *pat*. From the latter take a sample:

We have been away a long time. I may frankly acknowledge that until I heard your remarks this morning I never quite understood what led us to go away at all. But you stated that when we first left home it was to go to Walla Walla. That explains a good deal. I admit that the temptation was a strong one. But we did not remain in the valley of Many Waters. We have wandered far afield. We have strayed from Walkiakum to Skookumchuck; from Hangman Creek to Devil's Gulch. We have had some peculiar experiences in our wanderings. Possibly we may have wasted our substance with riotous living. We may have fed swine, a bit. But we have not come home with any intention of making confessions. You know sometimes there are things that we do not care to talk about when we go back to visit the old homestead where we were born. I merely wish to assure you that, in all our wanderings, the heart of this grand lodge ever hither

"turns with ceaseless pain.

And drags with each remove a lengthening chain."

The grand master announced the death of JESSE W. GEORGE, past senior grand warden, a pioneer of the west and of Masonry in the west; also of SULLIVAN E. CLOUGH, the builder of the Masonic temple at Seattle, and JACOB H. BALLINGER. He also tenderly refers to the bereavement suffered by the grand treasurer, BENJAMIN HARNED, in the death of his wife.

The grand master reports forty decisions, six of which were questioned by the jurisprudence committee. We quote in part:

1. It is not necessary for a lodge to have a dispensation to confer degrees by courtesy.

3. "A petition for the degrees of Masonry was received by Centennial Lodge and referred to a committee. Before the committee made a report, the petitioner asked *in writing* that his petition be withdrawn." "Can his petition be withdrawn without further action by the committee."

Answer 1.—Yes. See Section 2, Art. X, Part Second of the Masonic Code.

6. Yes. The least interval between conferring degrees on the same person is two weeks.

8. Three petitions for the degrees of Masonry were regularly presented to Mt. Baker Lodge No. 36, June 9. They should have been acted upon July 14, but a day or two previous to this the petitioners were approached by one member and notified by another through a messenger advising them to withdraw their petitions. It looks to me as if this were unmasonic; but I can find no ruling covering offences of this nature. Will you kindly inform me if any action should be taken in the matter?

Answer.—In regard to the withdrawal of petitions our law is *clear and specific*. (See sec. 2, Art. V, Part Second of the Code.) Any other method than that stated in this section, or attempted withdrawal by interference or otherwise, is an unlawful act, subjecting the guilty party to discipline.

9. After giving your question in regard to the waiver of jurisdiction over applicants residing in British Columbia most careful consideration, I must say that I doubt whether a *general* waiver would be *practical* or *advisable*. Such a course might lead to confusion and unpleasant relations between the two grand jurisdictions. The territorial limits of Masonic jurisdictions should be clearly defined, and confined as they are at present to the political limits of states and provinces, therefore I would advise lodges within this grand jurisdiction not to seek material for Masonry among residents of another grand jurisdiction, except in extreme cases where it may be clearly shown that the applicant would be greatly discommoded by applying to a lodge under the grand jurisdiction in which he lives, on account of distance or geographical barriers, and then only for these reasons. Each individual case should be tested on its own merits. A general waiver would, in my opinion, lead to endless confusion.

10. Bro. John C. Poe, of Palouse Lodge No. 46, appealed to the grand master in regard to the ruling of the worshipful master of said lodge on a question in substance as follows: At a stated communica-

tion of Palouse Lodge No. 46, held May 18, 1894, John C. Poe and Peter Burns were appointed by the worshipful master to examine a visitor, and while absent a ballot was had on the petition of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry and he was declared duly elected. Bro. Poe, on his return to the lodge room, made objection to the candidate's receiving the degrees, which objection was overruled by the worshipful master. Bro. Poe then made a motion for an appeal to the grand lodge, which was also ruled out by the worshipful master. I ordered the worshipful master of Palouse Lodge to have a transcript of the proceedings of the lodge at the communication specified, which were accordingly sent me. After examining this transcript and also the law governing lodges in balloting for degrees, I gave as my opinion that the worshipful master of Palouse Lodge, in his action shown by the minutes erred in his rulings and that he violated section 7 of Article X, Part Second of the by-laws of this grand lodge.

11. Complaint was made August 27, 1894, by the worshipful master of Valley Lodge No. 71, that Olympia Lodge No. 1, had refused to pay certain bills contracted by our late Brother Bernard, a member of Olympia Lodge.

I decided that, if Olympia Lodge refuses to pay these bills, there is no redress of grievance from Olympia Lodge for the parties to whom the bills are due. There is no Masonic law holding a lodge responsible for the debts of any of its members, whether contracted in health or in sickness. Masonry is and should be a charitable institution, but it is *not beneficiary*. When a man is made a Mason and admitted into a lodge, no promises of a beneficiary nature are made him whatever, therefore the lodge cannot be made responsible for any debts contracted by its members. It can only be held responsible for the debts which it contracts through its legal agents. I therefore returned the bills with this explanation.

14. Brother Luddington can petition for the Master Masons degree again, after a sufficient lapse of time, but he cannot *demand* that the degree be conferred upon him. His petition must take the same course as that for any other degree. Charges cannot be made in the Fellow Craft degree. All business, except conferring subordinate degrees, must be transacted in the Master Mason's degree.

19. "Can a resident of Alaska petition a lodge in Washington for the degrees of Masonry?"

Answer—Yes. A resident of Alaska, otherwise legally qualified, can petition *any* lodge in Washington for the degrees of Masonry.

20. "Can a brother object to the worshipful master's appointing some brother to confer the degrees of Masonry for him?"

Answer—No. That is the master's prerogative.

24. "Is a railroad man, having his place of residence, say in Spokane, but whose headquarters are at Tekoa, and who receives his orders at Tekoa, and who has petitioned a lodge in Tekoa, been accepted and had the degrees conferred on him by Tekoa Lodge, legally a Mason?"

Answer—No. A lodge should not receive a petition from a candidate who is the material of another lodge, unless a waiver of jurisdiction has first been obtained.

26. Can a master elect be installed without first taking the past master's degree?

Answer.—Yes. The past master's degree has been abolished in this grand jurisdiction.

27. What number constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business?

Answer.—Under our constitution a "Lodge cannot legally be *created* or *exist* with *less* than *seven* Master Masons." *Seven* Master Masons, members of the lodge, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in a Masonic lodge, and no business is lawfully transacted by a less number.

34. Mr. Webber has resided for the past sixteen months in Dayton, Washington, but his family has lived for the past twenty months in the state of Maine. Mr. Webber claims that his family are residing in the state of Maine with his wife's mother, temporarily. Is Mr. Webber the material of the lodge in the state of Maine where his wife and family reside?

Answer.—A petitioner's legal residence is his Masonic residence. If Mr. Webber, under the laws of the state of Washington, has a legal residence at Dayton, is entitled to vote, etc., then Dayton is his Masonic residence, no matter where his family may reside.

37. Is it unlawful for a lodge of Master Masons to attend the funeral of a brother, as escort, clothed as Masons, when the ceremonies are performed by the Knights Templar or any other secret order?

Answer.—Yes. The blue-lodge must have full control of the ceremonies or take no part, as a lodge, in the proceedings.

No. 1 is in accord with our law. It is a matter wholly between the lodges and the candidate. No. 3 is contrary to Illinois law: here the petition cannot be withdrawn unless it is found that the lodge had no right to receive it. Touching the subject matter of No. 6, in this jurisdiction a brother may be advanced as soon as he is proficient, subject only to the provision which forbids the conferring of more than one degree on the same candidate on the same day without a dispensation. Under Illinois law the question involved in No. 9 would practically be answered in the same way, but the grand masters of the two jurisdictions would have no voice in the matter. Here the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge is recognized as being absolute, and waiver may be granted or withheld at its sovereign pleasure without regard to state lines. The grand lodge interferes only so far as is necessary to protect the individual Mason, and as it requires each request to stand by itself, and it can be granted only by unanimous ballot, *general* waivers would be impossible. No. 11 reflects long time practice and numerous precedents in this jurisdiction; Nos. 19 and 20 are likewise in accord with our usage, which, so far as petitions for affiliation are concerned, warrants our lodges in receiving them from a lawful Master Mason no matter where residing, within or without

this or any other grand jurisdiction. No. 26 is happily as true here as in Washington. No. 37 is good law here.

The grand lodge concurred with the jurisprudence committee in the opinion touching No. 8, that no Masonic offense was committed, and properly adopted the following relative to No. 10, from the same source:

Decision No. 10 is based upon the statement of facts before the grand master at the time and contained in exhibit "A." referred to by him: and, upon that statement of facts, the decision is correct and should be concurred in.

Since the question was passed upon by the M.W. grand master, an additional fact has been made apparent to your committee, and is transmitted herewith, to-wit: The objection made by Bro. Poe to the advancement of the candidate was in open lodge, and substantially in the following language: "I object to this candidate taking the degrees in this lodge so long as the present master is in the chair. I have no objection to this candidate, but I do object to any degree being conferred while the present master is in the east."

An objection of this nature is not such as is contemplated by our law, and an objection made by a member in such language and in such a spirit is not an objection to the candidate, but an objection to the master conferring degrees, and should not only be overruled, but the master should order charges preferred against the brother making such an objection.

Of No. 14, which was rendered in a case where objections had been made to the advancement of a Fellow Craft, investigated by a committee and sustained by the lodge, the committee say:

In relation to this decision, your committee are of the opinion that when objections to the advancement of a candidate have been made and referred to a committee, and those objections sustained by the lodge, the master should thereupon direct the J.W. to prefer charges based upon said objections and proceed to put the candidate upon trial. After trial, if acquitted, the lodge should proceed to confer the degrees without any petition from the candidate. [Adopted.]

It is at the stage where the committee say there should be direct charges brought that the Illinois law provides that the candidate shall be entitled to trial on the objections—formulated into charges—upon application.

No. 24 evoked the following:

We concur in the statement that the applicant in this case was not "legally a Mason," because the lodge did not conform strictly to the law of this jurisdiction in receiving and acting upon his petition. Nevertheless, your committee hold that he is a regular Mason, entitled to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, because he was made in a regularly constituted lodge of Masons. [This portion of the committee's report—on decision 24—provoked considerable discussion, but was finally concurred in by the grand lodge.]

Here the practical outcome was all right, but it seems to us that the committee made a distinction without a difference. Of No. 27, which is in accord with Illinois law, the committee say:

Decision No. 27 is in accord with the decision of Grand Master Plummer, which was concurred in by the grand lodge at its session of 1893. (See proceedings of that year, pp. 383-4,) notwithstanding the committee on jurisprudence reported adversely.

Your committee are of the opinion that innovations in the work or lectures should on no account be tolerated. It is clearly indicated in the lectures that three members compose a lodge of Master Masons, five a lodge of Fellow Craft Masons, and seven a lodge of Entered Apprentice Masons. The custodians of the work sustained this view, and the welfare of the Order does not require any change; and if this grand lodge see proper to concur in this decision of the grand master, your committee would recommend that the lectures be so changed as to conform to this decision, and that the grand lecturer be required to substitute the word "seven" for the word "five" in second degree, and the word "seven" for the word "three" in the third degree, and that the grand lodge make that change in the standard work. We are clearly of the opinion that while, under our constitution, it requires seven members to constitute a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, three members are a quorum in the third degree, five in the second, and seven in the first for the dispatch of business. We therefore recommend that said decision be not concurred in.

On this question a prolonged and earnest discussion ensued. The committee was finally sustained by a small majority upon quite a full vote.

In this connection we would like to inquire (not having the Washington regulations before us) whether in that jurisdiction a less number than seven can hold a charter against a majority vote to surrender it?

No. 34 called out majority and minority reports from the committee. The majority denying the proposition that "a petitioner's legal residence is his Masonic residence," held that the word *actual* in the Washington regulation the petitioner to have "been an actual resident of the state of Washington at least twelve months," is there used in contradistinction to "legal" because such a construction is the only one that answers the purpose of the law which is that the members may have a chance to know whether he is fit material: that the intent of the law to require him "to petition the lodge at the place where he lives, acts, transacts business--the place of his *habitat*--whenever that place happens to be different from the place of his legal residence."

The minority objections to the decision are technical: that the decision stated the rule and the rare cases where a man's actual residence is not his legal residence the exception. After a general discussion the majority report was concurred in, with the result of

overruling the grand master's decision in a case where it precisely fitted the grounds taken on the report which overthrew it.

The grand lodge listened to an oration from Bro. WILLIAM H. UPTON, an address of great interest, but of whose contents and positions we cannot now take time to even hint; left the matter of the proposed observance of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S death in the hands of the special committee for further consideration: chartered four new lodges and continued one dispensation: intrusted the preparation of an annotated digest of all the constitutions, laws, edicts, and decisions since its organization, to an able commission; and after a hot parliamentary scrimmage over majority and minority reports on permanent location of the grand lodge—the former favoring Olympia, the latter Seattle—the minority report was adopted.

WILLIAM WALLACE WITHERSPOON, of Spokane, was elected grand master: THOMAS MILBORNE REED, Olympia, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (222 pp.), by Bro. WILLIAM H. UPTON, confirms previous suspicion that a star of the first magnitude has risen over the region of "Many Waters." We have no time to give it adequate notice. A note from the printer—twelve hours distant, by mail—received within the last hour, says: "When will you finish up? We ought to send last proof Thursday." It is now Tuesday afternoon.

A few of the new features of Bro. UPTON'S report are the separation of foreign grand lodges from those of the United States (new on Washington's reports) with which we would not quarrel if he had not included the Dominion (Canadian) grand lodges among the foreigners: a topical index whose value can not be over-estimated, and a symposium on his own grand lodge which is very attractive and interesting.

Of how he is to be classified, he says:

I am one of those who are fully convinced that there has been an ENTITY, now called "Masonry," from time immemorial. In other words, that before 1717 the word "Masonry"—and the same may be said of the word "Mason" and "Lodge"—meant, not an indefinite *something*, but a definite *entity*, possessing—doubtless along with transitory "accidents"—certain characteristics *absolutely essential to its identity* and *therefor* unchangeable—either by the will of man or the lapse of time; and that *that* entity, not as understood, or as seen through a glass darkly, but as it actually was, IS, and ever must continue to be, *is the Masonry to which we have sworn allegiance*. Everything which can be shown to be an addition to that unchangeable entity—whether added before 1717 or added in 1895, whether affecting the whole Masonic world or touching the status of but one poor, ignorant, friendless rejected candidate for initiation—must, if consistent, with that original Masonry, stand or fall on its own merits: but if, inconsistent therewith must

necessarily be *absolutely void*, though endorsed by every grand master and grand lodge in the world. Anyone discussing current Masonic problems in the light of the great and—it seems to me—self-evident truth stated in the last sentence, must of necessity be both a conservative and an iconoclast.

Illinois for 1894 receives extended notice. Among other things he says:

Through the same report (jurisprudence) the grand lodge not only directed a lodge to file charges against one of its members, but intimated very strongly that it would expect a conviction and the highest penalty. This was one of those proceedings which have become so common that we almost forget what gross parodies on judicial proceedings they make of Masonic trials, and what utter farces. From the same report we learn that Illinois "does not recognize the existence of any grand lodge or other legitimately organized governing body over Ancient Craft Masonry in Sweden;" and that its regulations admit the reception, as visitors, of only such Masons as hail from lodges chartered by powers "recognized" by it. Of these two propositions we have nothing to say except that the latter is very narrow, very inconsistent with the universality of Masonry, and must be a decided nuisance in an intelligent lodge. But as to the committee's conclusion, *drawn from those two propositions alone*, that a gentleman from Sweden, claiming to be a Mason, and "*believing* himself to be a regular Mason," is necessarily *not* a Mason, we do not hesitate to say that it is a *non sequitur* too gross to be defended.

The proposition which he says is so narrow, is simply the requirement that the test oath shall be required when strange visitors appear, and goes to the point of establishing the regularity of the lodge from which he hails. We presume Washington has it in substantially the same form. Some results he thinks he reaches by different steps than we do, but gets there:

Of a statute, "That no lodge delinquent in payment of dues or returns shall be allowed to vote," Bro. Robbins says:

"We do not think such a provision is permissible under the law of Masonry. The grand lodge may affix any penalty warranted by its constitution, short of disfranchisement, but so long as a lodge possesses an unrevoked charter, we hold that from the structure of the institution it remains an integral part of the grand lodge, and that as such the right of representation adheres to it."

"We concur in the result, only." Not considering the grand lodge system any *essential* part of the Masonic "institution;" and believing that the right and *duty* of Masons to "regulate within themselves all matters pertaining to the Craft" is a landmark; and that the representative (grand lodge) system of government is allowable as a substitute for the pure democracy of the pre-grand lodge government only so far and so long as it strictly and *fully* preserves its representative character; we hold that, within the landmark cited, *first*, No body of men can legislate for any Mason who does not belong to a lodge entitled to be represented in that body; *second*, Any lodge which wilfully consents to be ruled by a body in which it is not entitled to representation, so far violates its duty of self-government under the landmark

as to forfeit its Masonic character. Upon this last ground we are inclined to rest our objection to the legitimacy of lodges governed by supreme councils and grand orients.

In the following he almost makes us forget that we must not take time for comment, but we must content ourself with letting him indicate his own positions:

There are many other things in this admirable report which we should like to quote, as well as a few with which we cannot agree—if we understand Bro. Robbins' meaning. But as to these latter we are impressed with the idea that somewhere, and before our time, Bro. Robbins has fully stated his views; and that much of what he says is not clear to us simply because we have not seen that statement. It would therefore be unwise for us, until he restates his position, or refers us to a former statement, to discuss mere casual *remark* with which we do not happen to agree—as, that “the *form* of Masonic government is a landmark:” or the idea that the installation charges are anything more than mere grand lodge regulations; or, what appears to be his idea—an astonishing one to us, but one which would appear to lie at the basis of his opposition to foreign Masonry,—that when the little London Grand Lodge was formed in 1717 some such change in Masonry occurred that all Masonry carried on since on pre-grand lodge lines has been unlawful.

He tells us that in framing the conclusion of the Chicago Masonic Congress as to the definition of the term “the Ancient Landmarks” he purposely used the expression, Masonry as defined “by the charges of a Freemason,” instead of “by the ancient charges of the Fraternity.” This illustrates the truth of the remark of Bro. Hedges, of Montana, that the “conclusions” are good—unless some one “undertakes to expound them.”

“Masonry as defined by [a correct version of] the Ancient charges of the Fraternity” is *our* Masonry—the only Masonry we know. We have the highest veneration for *Anderson's* Charges—the document, as we understand it, to which Bro. Robbins “purposely” referred. We consider it, for example, of more authority than all the writings of Albert Pike and Dr. Oliver. But when, for the purpose of defining Masonry, or for any other purpose, we compared it with other versions of the Old Charges *we consider it of less weight, accuracy, or authority than any other version*, with the single exception of the Krause compilation. Hence, in so far—IF AT ALL—as “Masonry as defined by Anderson's Charges” differs in any *essential* particular from “Masonry as defined by the *genuine* Old Charges” which Anderson so mutilated in “digesting” his little book, (in those dark days of Masonry,) the former is not *our* Masonry. It is to us merely a pretender, sailing under false colors.

He has the following with reference to an attempt to reform Masonic nomenclature:

And now, Brother Robbins, we wish to suggest, and ask your aid to promote, an addition to Masonic nomenclature. It is evident to every thoughtful man that the words *Masonry* and *Masonic* are used with two utterly distinct sets of meanings; and that, from this double meaning of these words, much confusion of ideas and bad logic, and considerable injury to the fraternity arise. We refer, of course, to

the use of these words to designate, at one time "symbolic Masonry" only; and, at another, the whole system popularly called "Masonry," including the "high degrees." Thus, all through the writings of our brother, the late Albert Pike, we find him declaring that "Masonry teaches" certain religious and political doctrines, meaning that the "Scottish Rite" teaches them. This is vastly misleading to persons, both in and out of the fraternity, who have heard that "Masonry"—in the other sense of the word—forbids all reference to politics and sectarianism in her lodges. Again, those who have invoked the aid of grand lodges in the quarrel between rival bodies of the Scottish Rite have misled many well meaning brethren by reminding them that "the grand lodge recognizes the doctrine that the first *Masonic body* to occupy a territory acquires certain exclusive rights." Of course the brethren would not have been misled had they realized the play upon words—that "Masonic body" meant, in the "law" invoked, only a *grand lodge*; while it was sought to be applied to consistories, supreme councils, and the like—bodies not "Masonic" in *that* sense of the word, and concerning the effect of whose presence in or absence from any territory, grand lodges "recognize" or know nothing.

Such errors can not be avoided except by using different words when we mean different things. A new name should therefore be found for one of the two *distinct entities* now called "Masonry." "Symbolic Masonry" can not consent to surrender either of her names, "Masonry" or "Freemasonry." Furthermore, it is not only inconsistent with her dignity to recognize the necessity of having an adjective, such as "symbolic," "craft," "pure ancient," or "blue" tacked on to her title, but there is a distinct objection to each of these adjectives. For example, the word "symbolic" was originally introduced by peddlers of the "high degrees" as a *stigma*, to intimate that English Masonry was not Masonry itself, but was only *symbolic* of the real mysteries which they had to sell.

Hence it is desirable that a name should exist by which the *other kind* of "Masonry" may be designated. It should not be a term, like "High Ritters" or the "Holy Empire" which will unnecessarily offend those of us who love and admire the "high degrees" while admitting that they are no part of Masonry proper: but should be adopted in the spirit in which Englishmen accepted the title of "The Chevalier" to designate a prince whom some considered their king and others a pretender.

In looking for such a word, there are obvious reasons why it is better to pass by the living languages. In the Greek and Latin are many available roots—some of which we pass by with some reluctance, as: The Latin words *Petra*, a *rock*—with the allied Greek *Petrotemos*, a *stone-cutter*; *Murus*, a *wall*—familia through the pope's denunciation of us under the name of "Liberi Muratori;" and, particularly, the word *Caementarius*—in such general use throughout the middle ages—a *stone-cutter*, from *Caementum*, a *rough ashler*. But, upon the whole, the Greek* verb *Latomeo*, I *quarry*, or *hew*, *stones*, from *Las* or *Laas*, a *rock*, and *Temno*, I *cut*,—allied to the Latin *Lautumia*, a *stone-quarry*—seems to present a root more satisfactory than any other. It is familiar to us through Thory's "*Acta Latomorum*;" it supplies the words used as a translation of "Mason" and "Masonry" in the Latin patents

*Our printers, upon short notice, are not prepared to set Greek words in Greek characters; or print with *accents* the few words from foreign languages which we have used in this report.

of the Scottish Rite—at least in the Southern jurisdiction; and some of our readers will remember that the word “Latomos” occurs in the earliest document in which the term Freemason has been found—Sloan MS. 4595, dated June 14, 1396—and *there has the force which we propose to give it now of including a Mason and something more.* The phrase there found is, “Viginti et quatuor Lathomos vocatos ffree Maceons et viginti et quatuor Lathomos vocatos ligiers.”

From Latomeo, come many Greek words, including Latomeion—also Latomia—a stone-quarry; Latomos, a quarry-man, stone cutter; and Latomicos, pertaining to a stone-quarry. From these we might transfer the words *Latomos*, a Mason; *Latomicos*, Masonic; and *Latomeon* or *Latomon*, Masonry. But it seems better to make *English* words by using both the Greek root and the appropriate Greek *suffixes*, -istes, seen in “baptist” and theist; -ikos, seen in “opostolic” and “dynamics;” and -ismos, seen in “atheism,” heroism, and mechanism. By this means we obtain the words *Latomist*, *Latomic*, and *Latomism* or *Latomics*.

We therefore suggest the following words and definitions, and submit to committees on correspondence and Masonic scholars the propriety of bringing them into use to supply a pressing need, unless a better system is proposed. The form given first, in each case, we consider the preferable one, but the others are submitted as equivalents, viz:

LATOMISM, LATOMICS, or LATOMON. The mysteries, etc., cultivated among Freemasons through the “high degrees,” as distinguished from the Masonry of the three degrees.

LATOMIC or LATOMICAL. Pertaining to the “high degrees,” or to *Latomism*.

LATOMIST or LATOMOS (plural LATOMOI). A Mason who has been initiated into one or more of the “high” or *Latomic* degrees.

N.B.—Any of these words may be spelled with *th* instead of *t*: as *Lathomos*, for *Latomos*.

We may illustrate the use of these words by printing below, in the first column, the gist of a declaration made by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and in the second column its meaning as revealed when the confusion arising from the use of words in two senses is removed:

“The grand lodge is the supreme authority in *Masonry*, and [therefore] has the power to determine what *Masonry* is, and to decide what *Masonic* bodies are regular, wherein *symbolic Masonry* is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies; and to prohibit the *Masons* of its obedience from practicing as *Masonic* any other rites than those which it declares to be *Masonic*, and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be *Masonic*.”

“The grand lodge is the supreme authority in *Masonry*, and [therefore] has the power to determine what *Latomism* is, and to decide what *Latomic* bodies are regular, wherein *Masonry* is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies, and to prohibit the *Latomists* of its obedience from practicing as *Latomic* any other rites than those which it declares to be *Latomic*, and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be *Latomic*.”

While this is worth more careful thinking than we can now give it, and might seem more practicable to us than it does now upon mature reflection, at first it strikes us as not likely to be realized because of fixed habits of speech, and further, because in just such instances as the New Hampshire quotation which he uses so effectively for illustration, there is as a rule no effort to help the Craft to discriminate, but a distinct purpose to begot them so as to prevent discrimination between Masonry and that which has little in common with it except the name it has stolen.

We beg to acknowledge his more than generous notice of our work, the best part of the wages of a reviewer.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1894.

30TH ANNUAL.

WHEELING.

NOVEMBER 13.

This volume is embellished with a phototype portrait of the incoming grand master.

The representative of Illinois, S. D. ENGLE, was not present.

The address of the grand master (A. M. EVANS) is a brief business paper. He notes the death of Past Grand Lecturer WILLIAM S. SUMMERS. He had also attained the rank of senior grand warden. An appreciative memorial of him was adopted.

The grand master reported but one decision, the following, which we are glad to see passed muster with the jurisprudence committee:

Question.—Is a candidate with only one good eye eligible to the mysteries of Freemasonry?

Answer.—Yes. Whilst I do not desire to relax any of the requirements of a candidate, I do think, that a man who can conform to all the rituals of the order should not be debarred because of the physical defect of one eye.

Learning from the chairman of the committee on correspondence that two at least of the American grand lodges had written out *in extenso* the ritual of Masonry for the use of their grand lecturers, he addressed a letter to the adjacent grand lodges of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, suggesting that they unite in a friendly fraternal protest against the act and mail it to all the grand lodges in the United States. Favorable replies were received from the grand masters of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and a letter of sympathy from the retiring grand master of Virginia, reporting that

he had forwarded the communication to his successor. The grand master of Kentucky replied as follows:

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6, 1894.

A. M. Evans, Grand Master:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Your favor of the 29th of January last came to hand in due time. I have carefully weighed the contents of your letter, and have only to say, that although Kentucky has adopted a standard work, and is now promulgating it among the subordinate lodges, we have no written or printed copy, either *in extenso* or in cipher. But while these things exist in Kentucky, I hold that each jurisdiction is absolutely sovereign in all things connected with Masonry in their respective jurisdictions, and have the absolute right to control the manner of promulgating the esoteric work of the degrees over which they have control. Entertaining the views I do as relates to grand lodge sovereignty, I must respectfully decline to join in any protest of any kind involving the Monroe doctrine of Freemasonry in America. With sentiments of high regard, I am

Truly and fraternally yours,

JAMES W. STATON,

Grand Master.

Just what analogy there is between the Monroe doctrine and the position assumed by the grand master of Kentucky, is not apparent.

The grand lodge chartered no new lodges, but continued five under dispensation, at their own request: recognized the Grand Lodges of Oklahoma, South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand: received a report of progress from the committee representing West Virginia in the Washington-centennial matter: selected Charleston as the next place of meeting, and on the evening of the first day of the session banqueted sumptuously at the Stamm Hotel with the local lodges.

GEORGE W. FEIDT, of Martinsburg, was elected grand master: GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Wheeling, re-elected grand secretary.

A portrait of Dr. WM. J. BATES, the first grand master of West Virginia, with a brief biographical sketch by Past Grand Master GEO. W. ATKINSON, the grand secretary, precedes the report on correspondence (241 pp.) which is, of course, by Bro. ATKINSON. This very interesting paper begins with a review of the Masonic Congress. He says of the conclusions of that body:

We fully and heartily concur with the few conclusions of the congress, and deeply regret that it did not discuss all of the subjects presented by its committee on program. The discussions were conservative, and we are sure that the work done will prove helpful to the Craft.

Illinois is included in his review, to which he transfers the decisions of Grand Master GODDARD, the closing paragraph of Grand Orator BLACK'S "most able oration," and some reflections on the work of the Masonic Congress from the Illinois report on correspondence.

WYOMING, 1894.

20TH ANNUAL.

NEWCASTLE.

SEPTEMBER 11.

This elegant volume, which in printing and make-up would be creditable to any establishment, bears the imprint of a Cheyenne printing house.

FRANK W. MONDELL, the grand orator, represented the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the few hours that intervened between the opening and the abolition of the grand representative system, which fell before the iconoclastic hammer of Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL.

It is pleasant to note this among the opening sentences of the address of Grand Master ED. F. STAHLER:

The splendid and prosperous condition of our affairs and increase of membership is a matter of sincere congratulation, especially taking into consideration the demoralized condition of our commercial and financial affairs existing throughout the entire length and breadth of our land.

The grand master announced the death of seven brethren, none of which are designated as members of the grand lodge.

Among the few dispensations granted by the grand master one was surely justified by the situation—the following:

On September 8, 1894, to Acacia Lodge No. 11, to confer the M.M. degree on Bro. Charles N. Potter without passing the usual examination. This dispensation was granted in order to enable that lodge to have representation at this session of the grand lodge: being informed that no other brother would be able to attend.

He submitted four decisions: one of which we reproduce, with his comments.

No. 4. A brother having been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry presents himself for initiation, and during the course of preparation, overt acts, threatening and intimidating remarks made by the stewards cause him to refuse to proceed. At a later date he applies to another lodge in this jurisdiction for membership.

In this case I decided that, before the latter lodge could receive and act upon the petition it was necessary to procure the consent of the lodge in which he was originally elected. In other words, the law of perpetual jurisdiction must govern the case of a candidate elected or rejected by a lodge. In either case he becomes the property of the lodge to which application is made.

On this subject let me add, that the practice of intimidating the candidates when presenting themselves for initiation, and committing

overt acts is one that masters of lodges should summarily put a stop to. Such methods are thoroughly reprehensible, having a demoralizing effect upon the candidate, and in many instances destroy the exalted opinion of our order, which a strict adherence to the prescribed work would naturally create within him.

The offenders in this case deserved something more impressive than a reprimand at long range.

The grand master found the work varying materially throughout the jurisdiction, demonstrating, as he thinks, the necessity of adopting an official work. He also discloses this gratifying condition of affairs:

It has been impossible for masters throughout the state to decipher the Webb-Preston work, a copy of which was furnished each subordinate lodge, and consequently it has not been used during the present year.

The subject went to the committee on returns and work, and slept.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge: recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand: adopted an adverse report on the Mississippi uniform rules, and selected Rock Springs for its next place of meeting.

JETHRO T. HOLLIDAY, of Laramie, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (51 pp.) is from the lively and accustomed pen of Grand Secretary WM. L. KUYKENDALL. In his introduction he says:

We do not seek to exploit our work in the request that our Wyoming brethren into whose hands this report may fall will read and consider it carefully, believing it will well repay them for the time spent in so doing. Like the city chap who saw an old hayseed cutting grass with a scythe, it looked awfully easy. He tried it and was quickly undeceived; so with these reports. He who writes must read and examine, then select and comment if he desires, all of which is very simple and easy until tried. Time, patience, and labor in no stinted manner are required to get up anything like a creditable report. The preparation of this report has been no exception to the rule, and we are well pleased that it is finished. To our brother reporters we say that they must not forget that our grand lodge meets nearly three months earlier than heretofore, which will in great part account for the non-appearance of any review of their proceedings if the same fails to appear herein.

Their annual communication now antedates ours by nearly a month, which accounts for the absence of our proceedings for 1894 from his table.

In his conclusion he says:

A noticeable feature of the reports has been nearly the total absence of acrimonious argument heretofore appearing. The lambs and

the lions must have agreed to lie down together at least for a season or ammunition of that character ran short. However this may be, it is a pleasant change, and enables one to rest up for the onslaught when renewed, as it evidently will be when the material is at hand or the bone of contention is shied into the reportorial ring. In this report we have to some extent departed from the former style of our reports for several reasons, one being that we did not care to disturb the prevailing peace and harmony existing among our brethren who are as set in their ways and ideas as this writer. Our best wishes and kindest fraternal feeling is extended to the fraternity in general and to ye reporters in particular.

We join in the general reciprocation of his kindly feelings noticeable throughout these reports, and the general prevalence of the suspicion that his hoofs and tail are not so long as he "lets on."

ENGLAND, 1894.

We have before us only the proceedings of one quarterly communication, that of September 5, 1894, when Col. GERARD NOEL MONEY, C. B. provincial grand master for Surrey, was in the chair.

Acknowledgments were received from the Queen and from His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, grand master, of addresses of congratulation on the birth of a grandson to the latter.

Certain lodges in the Wellington district, New Zealand, twelve in number, which had seceded and affiliated with the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, were erased from the roll of lodges, as was also one in the Western district of South Africa.

To meet conditions growing out of the New Zealand complications the book of constitutions was amended as follows:

If a warrant be lost, or improperly withheld from those lawfully entitled to hold and use the same, or withheld by competent Masonic authority, the lodge must suspend its meetings until a new warrant or Warrant of Confirmation has been applied for and granted by the grand master in such terms or on such conditions as he may think proper, or until the warrant so withheld be restored.

The session was chiefly taken up with a somewhat heated discussion on an appeal taken by Past Grand Treasurer RICHARD EVE against the decision of the acting chairman of the general committee in declining to accept notice of a question to be put in grand lodge, and in holding a notice of motion for the same to be irregular. Upon a division the appeal was sustained. His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES is grand master; EDWARD LEACHWORTH, London, (Freemasons' Hall) grand secretary.

IRELAND, 1894.

The eight-page pamphlet received from the Grand Lodge of Ireland is devoted almost wholly to accounts. Six warrants were issued during the year, one located at Wainku, New Zealand, two restored, one suspended, and one surrendered or "sent in."

The DUKE OF ABERCORN is grand master; the EARL OF BRANDON, Cork, grand secretary.

WISCONSIN, 1895.

51st ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 11.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN W. LAFLIN, was in his accustomed place in the southeast, although he modestly omitted his name as grand secretary in the report of the committee on credentials, of which he was chairman.

The grand master (HIRAM W. SAWYER) announced the decease of MERRICK P. WING, past deputy grand master, who had been prominent in civil life as well as in Masonry; and of A. H. V. CARPENTER, of whom the grand master says, "He was a scholar, a philanthropist, a Mason in its fullest sense," and the grand chaplain in his obituary report, that "he was the greatest example of Masonic modesty and sterling worth we ever saw." It was our good fortune to meet him when he was in the full vigor of perfect health and manhood, and our mournful pleasure to see his face light up with a smile of recognition when we recalled the meeting to him after he had lost his sight. It is a joy to think of him now as with the scales fallen from his eyes.

It is a pleasure to quote from the grand master's remarks relative to Masonic relief, the following recognition of our duty to a class too often regarded "as outlaws, to be shot as they run:"

The needy brother may be a member of a lodge in some other grand jurisdiction, or he may be a non-affiliated Mason, nevertheless, and in either case, a Mason in good standing, in these cases, where and to whom may he or his family look for relief? An unaffiliated Mason is entitled to the same recognition and relief as members of lodges, except "lodge" privileges. It is, therefore, the equal duty of all Ma-

sons wherever *he* may be, to contribute to his relief according to their ability.

Relative to the constituting of a lodge chartered at the last annual communication, in which case Junior Grand Warden JOHN GRIMSHAW acted as his deputy, he says:

When Bro. Grimshaw arrived at Viola to constitute this lodge and install its officers, as directed by the grand master, it was discovered that by an unforeseen accident the *charter* had not arrived. All preparation had been made for that time. Resident and visiting Masons and friends were present. Bro. Grimshaw, as constituting officer, with four or more to assist him, had driven over the country thirty-five miles to constitute the lodge. Though in doubt, Bro. Grimshaw concluded to proceed and constitute the lodge and install its officers, subject to approval.

Having done so and reported it, I held that the charter having been granted by the grand lodge and actually issued and signed to be delivered by Bro. Grimshaw at that time, his procedure amounted to a *constructive* delivery, and the lodge was legally constituted and entitled to its charter.

This action was not reviewed by the grand lodge, and personally we have no criticism to make. Among his decisions was one akin to this ruling, which is in line with repeated Illinois precedents and which passed muster with the jurisprudence committee. We reproduce it:

5. A regularly chartered lodge, while its lodge room was undergoing repair, was allowed to occupy the hall of a sister lodge, and there conferred three degrees. By an oversight the charter was not present.

Questions.—1. Was the presence of the charter in the lodge room necessary to a valid communication?

2. Is work done in the absence of the charter illegal?

Answer.—I am not unmindful of the fact that some writers of Masonic jurisprudence maintain that the literal presence of the *charter* is indispensable to a valid communication. While I would not knowingly depart from either a landmark or any of the principles of Ancient Craft Masonry, I am unable to see why, under our system, such a rule should be adhered to when the fact that the lodge is a *chartered* lodge is well known. In this case the lodge was regularly chartered and the charter was in its possession and under its control. Though not within the room when the work was done, it could and would have been produced if called for. Such being the case, it would be extremely technical to hold that the proceedings were invalid because the charter was not present. I therefore held that while the proper place for the charter is in the lodge room, its literal presence is not indispensable to a valid communication.

It necessarily follows that work done under such circumstances is not, for that reason, illegal.

Other decisions were:

4. The master of a lodge has a right to vote upon sentence of "suspension, expulsion, or restoration."

6. A lodge should not, without a dispensation from the grand master, hold a joint public installation of officers with a chapter of O.E.S.

7. If, after a petition for the degrees has been received and referred to a committee, the worshipful master learns that the candidate is physically disqualified, it is his duty to cause the petition to be returned without action by the lodge.

12. Although any member may object to the initiation of a candidate without giving any reason for so doing, yet should the member voluntarily state his reasons, and they be such as Freemasonry can under no circumstances recognize, as for instance that the candidate belongs to a particular political party or to any particular church, if based upon a belief in God, the W.M. should disregard the objection and confer the degree—otherwise Masonry might be forced into the unmasonic attitude of recognizing party politics and sectarianism in religion. It is an established and unalterable law of Masonry that political and religious controversy must be excluded from the lodge.

13. The nickle in the slot" machine is a gambling device and should not be conducted by Masons.

14. If objection be made to *advancement* the W.M. should order a ballot: if three-fourths vote for advancement, he should be allowed to advance. Should the objecting brother desire and offer so to do, the W.M. may permit him to state in open lodge, for the information of the brethren, his reason for objecting.

20. A lodge may surrender jurisdiction over "material" or "work" by a unanimous vote.

23. A petition for affiliation may be received and acted upon by any lodge regardless of the residence of the petitioner.

The committee review, with grand lodge concurrence, a part of his decisions (those not mentioned being approved) as follows:

2. Approve of decision 6, but disapprove the inference that the M.W.G.M. has the power of granting a dispensation for a lodge to hold a joint installation with O.E.S., either private or public. M.W. G.M. has no such power.

3. Disapprove of decision 12. It is the absolute right to object to initiation. If he gives his reasons therefor, it makes no difference whether objection good or bad, objection stands. The only remedy is to discipline the objector.

4. Approve of 13, to be amended to read as follows: The "nickel-in-the-slot machine," when it is used as a gambling device should not be conducted by a Mason.

5. Approve 14, but with the addition, that a ballot be ordered at a stated communication to be acted upon at a stated communication as per Sec. 6 of Art. X of the constitution.

6. Amend 20 by striking out "unanimous vote" and insert "clear ballot," and then approved.

The committee approved his reported refusal to grant dispensations as to physical defects, but explain that this is not to be understood as recognizing that the grand master has any such power.

The question underlying No. 6 has not yet vexed this jurisdiction; neither has the "nickel-in-the-slot;" and touching No. 14, a majority vote decides as to the sufficiency of objections to advancement, in Illinois. The other decisions as approved find support either in Illinois law or precedents.

The committee appointed to bring the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief to the notice of other grand lodges, report:

Your committee regret that they are unable to report a general acceptance of the proposition contained in the above; but they are strongly of the opinion that the obvious necessity of systematic methods in place of the present hap-hazard lack of method, will so commend it that this or some similar plan will eventually be accepted.

After arguing the question at some length, they say:

Your committee ask this grand lodge to adopt the following proposition, which is in accordance with the uniform custom of Wisconsin lodges and this grand lodge. Your committee understand that upon its adoption it becomes practically an agreement between us and all grand lodges taking similar action, and we hope and believe that it will eventually become universal:

It is the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter. It being understood that in no case is the lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement to go beyond actual *present* necessity without express authority from the reimbursing body.

The italicized word in the last sentence indicates the only change in the proposition as it was first submitted.

The grand lodge chartered two lodges working under dispensation, and continued one dispensation, and in response to a petition from thirty-four former members of Harmony Lodge No. 142, for the restoration of its charter, surrendered in 1893, decided that it would be unjust to the majority of the members who since the surrender have affiliated with other lodges to restore the charter to the minority, carrying with it the restoration of the property and funds, and so issued a new charter with the old name and number, and also granted a charter for a new lodge, making two new lodges in Milwaukee; adopted an edict that only four-fifths of the ballots cast in favor of an applicant shall be necessary to elect to membership, action that we look upon with serious misgivings: held on appeal, the action of a master illegal who declared that a brother had been illegally reinstated whom at a previous communication he had on a favorable vote

of twelve to six declared to be reinstated, and who gave as a reason for reversing his decision that the secretary, who was present, had not voted; provided, in view of the increasing number of lodges, that the grand lecturer instead of visiting individual lodges should group a certain number of centrally located lodges for schools of instruction; kept alive, at the request of the mover, by postponing action thereon for a year, a resolution rescinding the action by which in 1890 it was recommended that in all cases where the grand master should deem it expedient to grant dispensations to enable the Order of the Eastern Star to hold its chapters in Masonic lodge rooms, the dispensations should be granted without charge; ordered a circular at once sent to the lodges embracing among other things the edict as to ciphers and keys enacted in 1865; presented Past Grand Master SWAIN with a jewel, and adopted the following:

The landmark as to physical qualification to be strictly construed. The candidate must be hale, sound, of entire limb, unamputated, not deformed, dismembered, lame, maimed, stiffened or defective in body, limb, or member of the body, that will in anywise prevent or impair a perfect conformity to and performance of all the requirements of the ritual and obligations. If the applicant has any defects on which the question of physical qualifications may arise, it shall be referred by the worshipful master to the grand master for his decision.

This landmark applies only to the making of Masons, not advancement.

We are glad for so much of this as recognizes the fact that the landmark applies only to *making*, not to advancement.

WILLIAM W. PERRY, of Madison, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (81 pp.) is again the work of Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR, who, we are sorry to note, was obliged to send his regrets at this communication. Bro. MCGREGOR is one of the few who can compress a review of the whole field into a small compass without having the work degenerate into simply a grand lodge directory. From the small honorarium extended to him, we presume the grand lodge judges the work of preparing a review by its bulk, than which nothing could be farther from the fact.

Illinois for 1894 is included in his review. Noting the adverse action had upon the Mississippi Rules, he says the requirement that reasons for rejection shall be given will prove an insuperable obstacle to their adoption.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives appreciative notice. We are glad to have the assurance of the complete accord of so thoughtful a Mason with our views on the grand representation system and our protest against the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico by American grand lodges.

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY.
TABULATED STATEMENTS,
REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTERS, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice; name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Frank W. Williamson	John B. Smith	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Leoda	Frank F. Bulzow	T. D. Healy	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	A. E. Billings	J. E. Willett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	Norman J. Cary	Thomas Young, Jr.	Third Wednesday of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	F. Emil Gersch	Carl Strack	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	Melvin W. Bowker	J. J. Carter	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Albany	Enoch Summers	Jas. J. Bundy	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	James Huganin	D. S. Ethier	Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	J. W. Edwards	W. T. Church	*Second Tuesday on or before each full moon
702	Alexandria	Alexis	M. A. Henderson	Isaac Marks	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	J. W. Smith	A. T. Levick	Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	Henry Stephens	W. E. Mabec	Saturday on or before each full moon
455	Alpha	Galesburg	R. R. Strickler	W. E. Mabec	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	F. E. Dickison	Roscoe Neal	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	F. M. Schilling	S. R. Bailie	Second Saturday of each month
	Alto Pass	U. D. Alto Pass	Jacob F. Blessing	Chas. W. Brown	Wednesday before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	H. L. Weaver	W. H. Givler	First and third Mondays of each month
112	Ames	Shelbield	H. W. Booth	B. S. Williams	First Tuesday of each month
472	Amity	Turner	John E. Norris	Albert H. Hills	First and third Tuesdays of each month
261	Amoy	DeWitt	F. M. Taylor	V. F. Browne	Tuesday on or before full moon
506	Andalusia	Andalusia	F. H. Ruffin	Chas. A. Hayes	Tuesday on or before full moon
167	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	W. W. Weaver	J. W. Carnical	Saturday on or before full moon
320	Anna	Anna	John Spire	J. E. Terpinitz	Wednesday on or before full moon
483	Anwan	Atkinson	Daniel Porter	D. Griffin	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Milburn	Wm. J. Oliver	Alexander Murrie	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Pay	Highland Park	Kenneth R. Smoot	D. A. Holmes	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	Frederick Waller	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
548	Apple River	Chicago	E. M. Maxnard	J. Stewart Lamont	First and third Fridays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	James Gray	Homer S. Childs	Wednesday of each week
366	Arcola	Arcola	T. L. Vradenburg	C. I. Kagey	Tuesday on or before full moon
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Frank C. McInnis	M. G. Wadsworth	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Wadron	J. F. Leufesty	G. L. Hoke	Saturday on or before full moon
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	M. D. Hull	W. A. Hazel	Thursday on or before full moon
825	Arthur	Arthur	John H. Campbell	S. H. Baker	Thursday on or before each full moon
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Pitt C. Rich	Geo. M. Darling	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Lincoln Moore	W. R. Comstock	Saturday on or before full moon

531 Ashton	Ashton	Wm. Vaughan	J. M. Trostle	Saturday on or before full moon.
100 Astoria	Astoria	Thomas W. Price	W. H. Emerson	Saturday on or before full moon.
703 A. T. Darrah	Victoria	S. G. Jarvis	A. J. Harpman	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
105 Atlanta	Atlanta	B. L. Pumpelly	Geo. F. Richter	First and third Mondays of each month.
631 Auburn	Chicago	E. F. Cramer	J. H. Colvin	Saturday on or before full moon.
789 Auburn Park	Chicago	E. E. Wilder	J. M. Grant	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
253 Aurora	Aurora	C. H. Thomas	F. M. Nance	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
253 Avon Harmony	Avon	Geo. E. Simmons	A. W. Day	First and third Mondays of each month.
145 A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	W. J. De LaMater	H. A. Maxwell	First Tuesday of each month.
572 Bardolph	Bardolph	N. H. Jackson	H. L. Langethous	Saturday on or before full moon.
34 Barry	Barry	W. W. Watson	M. G. Mott	Saturday before full moon.
618 Basco	Basco	Wm. Priesman	C. A. Palmer	First and third Saturdays of each month.
404 Batavia	Batavia	C. A. Bucher	J. S. Allen	Second Tuesday of each month.
404 Bath	Bath	Matthew Frank	William Davison	Saturday on or before full moon.
771 Bay City	Bay City	Wm. S. Moseley	James A. Low	First Friday of June, July, August, and 1st and 3rd Saturdays of remaining months.
784 Beacon Light	Norwood Park	Albert C. Puleke	S. D. Peeler	Thursday on or before each full moon.
822 Belknap	Belknap	S. H. Rees	Albert Kniffen	Saturday on or before full moon.
696 Belle River	Belle River	W. R. Ross	C. E. Kelsey	First and third Mondays of each month.
60 Belvidere	Belvidere	Charles B. Loop	T. T. Feltit	Saturday on or before full moon.
365 Bement	Bement	James Fisher	H. C. Wegehoff	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
52 Benevolent	Meredosia	F. A. Nevill	Herman H. Schlee	Thursday evening of each week.
818 Ben Hur	Chicago	Frank C. Kuhn	Geo. E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
297 Benjamin	Camp Point	George W. Cyrus	T. S. Browning	Saturday on or after full moon.
64 Benton	Benton	R. A. Youngblood	S. W. Shelton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
619 Berwick	Cameron	P. H. Shelton	H. C. Latshaw	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
U. D.	Berwyn	C. E. Piper	John G. Klehn	Saturday on or before full moon.
406 Bethalto	Bethalto	Wm. Montgomery	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
359 Blackberry	Bellvue	Joseph Cox	R. S. Gordon	Saturday on or before full moon.
338 Black Hawk	Hamilton	Austin D. Barber	M. H. Buzzell	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month.
333 Blair	Chicago	Edward P. White	George S. Fuhr	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
333 Blandinsville	Blandinsville	O. P. Kirkpatrick	Henry F. Kett	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
271 Blaney	Chicago	John Bonier	J. Huddleston	Friday after full moon.
458 Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Arch Borum	E. A. Hudkins	Saturday on or before full moon.
148 Bloomfield	Chrisman	J. Rus Grace	H. R. Benson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
43 Bloomington	Bloomington	Albert M. Kitchell	Jerry F. Ellis	Saturday on or before full moon.
682 Blue Mound	Blue Mound	John D. Logan	S. L. Reedy	Thursday on or before full moon.
647 Blueville	Edinburg	C. A. Stokes	Albert Demaree	First and third Mondays of each month.
1 Bodley	Quincy	S. A. Lee	Geo. W. Timmerman	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
412 Bolten	Spring Hill	W. C. Graham	F. S. Nash	Friday on or before full moon.
486 Bowen	Bowen	C. C. Marsh	Cyrus Bacock	Thursday on or before full moon.
514 Bradford	Bradford	W. A. Washburne	W. M. Muhlbig	First and third Thursdays of each month.
704 Braidwood	Braidwood	John Ray	C. A. Schmalhausen	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
386 Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Joseph Whitaker	S. W. Potter	*Saturday after full moon.
791 Broadlands	Broadlands	W. H. Towne	W. J. Fear	Saturday on or before full moon.
451 Brownell	Assumption	L. F. Watkins	J. W. Banks	Wednesday on or before full moon.
252 Brooklyn	Compton	A. Bradshaw	John Heaney	Wednesday on or before full moon.
634 Buckley	Buckley	M. B. Waterman		Wednesday on or before full moon.

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO. NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
369 Buda	Buda	J. E. Trekell.	P. N. Mason	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
151 Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	J. H. Bett.	F. J. Stehlin	Thursday on or before full moon
112 Bureau	Princeton	E. D. Fisher	J. W. Isaacson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683 Burnside	Burnside	Peter Jackson	N. T. Jenkins	Saturday on or before full moon
668 Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	James R. Morrison	James R. Eubank	*Saturday on or before full moon
274 Byron	Byron	John S. Kessler	J. C. Woodburn	Third Thursday of each month
237 Cairo	Cairo	Frank Spencer	Norton Kenfro	Third Monday of each month
47 Caledonia	Olmsted	W. E. Royall	R. G. Crecheur	Thursday on or before full moon
792 Calhoun	Hardin	John T. Linkogle	J. W. Becker	First and third Mondays of each month
716 Calumet	Blue Island	Wm. H. Weber	H. R. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440 Camargo	Camargo	W. F. Jarman	Thornton Long	Wednesday on or before full moon
49 Cambridge	Cambridge	James Pollock	Clarence H. Hunt	First and third Thursdays of each month
618 Camden	Camden	A. A. Cavins	S. R. Callison	Saturday on or before full moon
575 Capron	Capron	Joseph W. Watterson	C. E. Hilyer	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732 Carman	Carman	G. W. Howell	T. J. Marsden	Saturday on or before full moon
272 Carmi	Carmi	H. B. Banks	Wm. P. Tuley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50 Carrollton	Carrollton	George W. Davis	J. B. Nulton	First Monday of each month
42 Casey	Casey	W. W. Bruce	S. S. Gerrard	*Monday on or before full moon
23 Cass	Beardstown	T. L. Smith	F. L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285 Catlin	Catlin	Wm. S. Duff	Albert Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444 Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	Wm. K. Humes	George W. Hill	Saturday on or before full moon
124 Cedar	Morris	Stillman E. Massey	E. L. Lott	First, third and fifth Tuesdays of each month
747 Centennial	Philo	George D. Hess	R. S. Bridges	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71 Central	Springfield	Arthur Huntington	B. F. Talbot	Second Monday of each month
201 Centralia	Centralia	Wm. A. Stoker	D. B. Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
690 Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	John R. Groves	Geo. H. Moore	Friday on or before full moon
373 Chambersburg	Chambersburg	S. J. Hobbs	James H. Swan	Saturday on or before full moon
724 Chandler	Chandler	A. M. Pendleton	Ira N. Read	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
262 Channahon	Channahon	James H. Smith	Ephraim West	Tuesday before full moon
719 Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	John Jack	J. C. Presson	Saturday on or after full moon
35 Charley	Seaton	William F. Spence	T. R. Wright	*Wednesday on or before full moon
35 Charleston	Charleston	John P. Jones	G. W. Rosebraugh	Tuesday on or before full moon
236 Charter Oak	Litchfield	Walter Heath	Jno. W. Rose	First and third Thursdays of each month
523 Chatham	Chatham	Wm. J. Smith	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon
439 Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Wm. G. Messler	W. W. Sears	First and third Fridays of each month
428 Chebanse	Chebanse	John Burrill	Geo. W. Schrader	Wednesday on or before full moon
292 Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	D. Hurley	J. M. Rugless	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
468 Chenoa	Chenoa	Joseph Pirkey	A. H. Copeland	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173 Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	C. W. Buck	W. J. Slater	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72 Chester	Chester	Wm. Hartzell	C. E. Kingsbury	First and third Saturdays of each month
445 Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. J. Leach	T. B. Leach	Monday on or before full moon
437 Chicago	Chicago	B. I. Greenebaum	Nathan Hefter	First and third Mondays of each month

707	Circle	Mattoon	S. G. Tiley	Wm. Thornberry	First Thursday in each month
693	Clark	Martinsville	E. C. Rockwood	Jerry Ishler	Saturday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	Fred Brown	Alex. H. Brown	First and third Mondays of each month
488	Clay City	Clayton	Wm. F. Dransfield	John H. Waespe	Tuesday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	Alva F. Jones	J. W. Dickson	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Cleveland	Jonas H. Stafford	B. L. Shuey	Saturday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Cleveland	John H. Dawson	John F. Binnsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	Peter Wright	H. K. Brickett	Tuesday on or before full moon
191	Clinton	Petersburg	Frank E. Blane	A. W. Hartley	Third Monday of each month
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	E. C. Hawley	O. L. Egener	First and third Wednesdays of each month
461	Cobden	Cobden	L. M. Linnett	L. G. Clay	Friday on or before full moon
781	Cochester	Cochester	James Farnall	Charles P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Collfax	Collfax	F. E. Bonifield	H. L. Henline	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Robert Smith	D. W. Jones	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	M. G. Nixon	James McKee	Saturday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	Thos. C. Davison	Frank S. Amick	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	W. E. Gilliland	J. A. Lohse	Wednesday on or before full moon
641	Comet	Mimier	Jesse F. Beal	B. N. Ewing	Monday
483	Constantia	Chicago	William Raecke	Rudolph Wendt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
543	Cordova	Cardova	H. A. Eidson	John J. Jenkins	Saturday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	T. H. Stetler	D. Zimmermann	Friday on or before full moon
808	Cornland	Cornland	John Curphy	E. E. Mitchell	First and third Fridays of each month
526	Covenant	Chicago	Henry H. Decker	C. F. Lannan	Saturday after full moon
666	Crawford	Eaton	H. L. Smith	Geo. L. Ward	First and third Fridays of each month
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	J. W. Burnett	E. W. Faught	Saturdays on or before full and new moon
320	Creston	Creston	Daniel Dimon	R. E. Presson	Tuesday on or before full moon
763	Crete	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Cole	First Monday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	F. M. Mosher	Henry Sherry	Third Saturday of each month
188	Cyrus	Ill. Carroll	John S. Grove	Wm. B. Sipes	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
255	Dallas City	Dallas City	William N. Byler	J. H. Ranck	First and third Tuesdays of each month
742	Danvers	Danvers	Charles C. Pierce	John S. Poppie	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	John R. Cowan	W. R. Constant	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	R. Zimmermann	Gred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
833	Dean	Ava	Albert L. Martin	George O. Dean	Saturday on or after full moon
310	Deerborn	Chicago	Andrew H. Whalen	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	Eber Lake	Chas. W. Garner	First and third Wednesdays of each month
872	DeLand	DeLand	Edward J. Hamma	R. B. Moody	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	DeLavan	DeLavan	J. W. Crabb	H. M. Gillmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliotstown	T. J. Dunn	J. T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	E. A. Mock	P. E. Long	Saturday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	Lafayette Elston	Jas. A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon
81	DeWitt	Clinton	James M. Kirk	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills	Hickory Ridge	O. J. Reese	A. Hodges	Saturday on or before full moon
581	Dongola	Dongola	J. F. Richardson	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	John B. Cary	Chas. J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	John F. Lindvall	H. H. Parks	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Peter W. Lill	James H. Beatty	First Saturday in each month

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
100	Dundee	Dundee	U. S. Bright	I. W. Rigby	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	L. T. Stocking	John Grierson	*Monday on or before full moon
334	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	J. W. Hemenway	W. A. Housel	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	W. E. Tyler	A. J. Barringtonham	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	John S. Barger	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	John S. Hughes	D. W. Hammack	Saturday after each full moon
829	Edgar	Hume	Geo. W. Hughes	H. E. Shepherd	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	John McDonald	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dolbins	Lawrenceville	Thomas W. Lackey	F. C. Messerve	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Thos. W. Springer	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Edingham	Edingham	William B. Wright	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Geo. W. Billings	J. J. Carson	Second and Fourth Fridays of each month
578	Elbridge	Perrill	W. H. Stubbs	John T. Fearys	Saturday on or before full moon
388	El Dara	El Dara	Henry Hall	A. J. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	S. T. Webber	W. S. Summers	Saturday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	George D. Sherman	Thos. E. Lawrence	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	John H. Ferrell	John Jackson	First Thursday after full moon
246	El Paso	El Paso	R. C. Duff	Geo. R. Curtis	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Harry I. Upton	Hiram Ingersoll	Tuesday on or before full moon
703	E. M. Husted	Woodhouse	John H. Wolfe	A. M. Hammarford	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	H. W. Twenings	E. P. Veynrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	John S. Wilson	E. F. Jordan	First and third Saturdays of each month
680	Englewood	Chicago	Wm. G. Russell	Frank Shellfield	First and third Thursdays of each month
2	Equality	Equality	J. G. Bunker	G. A. Boutland	Saturday on or before full moon
667	Erie	Erie	Seward A. Eddy	R. T. James	Monday on or before full moon
315	Erwin	Alton	F. W. Joesting	A. Schnow	First Thursday of each month
65	Euchid	Naperville	George E. Royce	O. H. Givler	Tuesday before and after full moon
69	Eureka	Milan	Wm. F. Tenges	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	Geo. H. Quinlan	Charles Raymond	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	Thomas Briggs	Thurston Stabek	First and third Saturdays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	G. W. Graham	W. N. Cronkrick	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	Geo. H. Terhune	John C. Webb	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	John W. Miller	W. H. Blosser	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	G. W. Burchhalter	E. N. Gilham	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	A. W. Crippen	L. D. Bennett	First and third Mondays of each month
500	Fairmount	Fairmount	J. W. Wright	Chas V. Tilton	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	Thos. H. Snydam	H. F. Stout	Thursday on or before full moon
601	Farina	Farina	J. W. Lackey	C. W. Maxon	Thursday on or before full moon
704	Farmer City	Farmer City	Isaac F. Houseman	Geo. M. Kincaid	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Pellonia	F. M. Jones	George Rusch	Thursday on or before full moon
192	Farmington	Farmington	Wm. H. Miller	R. V. DeGroof	Friday on or before full moon
89	Fellowship	Marton	William A. Bundy	L. E. Denison	Monday before full moon

152	Fidelity	Medora	Henry C. Kemper	T. W. Whitfield	Wednesday on or before full moon
...	Fides	U. D. West Pullman	G. H. Hovnanian	David T. Davies	First and third Wednesdays of each month
567	Fielton	Fielton	Elias F. Brown	Frank F. Loelike	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Filmore	Filmore	Joseph J. Ivy	E. H. Richmond	Monday on or before full moon
831	Findlay	Findlay	E. E. Earp	W. B. Wallace	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	O. Z. Housley	H. C. Shonafelt	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	C. C. Smith	B. M. Bullard	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	L. Bullard	M. C. Aelsberger	Second and Fourth Mondays of each month
507	Frankfort	Frankfort	John G. Seitz	S. B. Gillham	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Allon	Geo. D. Black	H. W. Dysart	Wednesday on or after full moon
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Wm. H. Wilderman	Fred Moesser	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	Camellus McClure	S. U. Lawry	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Geo. W. J. Brown	O. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Dixon	J. Tribball	Chas. Brainerd	Saturday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Fulton	Edmund Jackson	Geo. B. Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	J. C. D. Carr	Lewis Boatright	Saturday on or before full moon
684	Gallaha	Gallaha	L. B. Wedge	W. A. Grove	First and third Tuesdays of each month
243	Galva	Galva	Herbert A. Rogers	G. F. Wilson	Wednesday of each week
141	Garden City	Garden City	W. S. Allison	C. F. Wilson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
573	Gardner	Gardner	James W. Parker	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	Charles W. Grant	J. J. Boward	First and third Wednesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	Chas. A. Brown	Geo. E. Sisley	Wednesday on or before full moon
282	Genoa	Genoa	Joseph W. Gullett	F. McFarland	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Wm. Reilmann	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	L. B. Rockwood	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Richard Boston	D. W. Gordon	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	L. M. Crusen	Jacob Querbach	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
806	Gillham	Woburn	Delbert Guile	William E. Brown	Thursday on or before full moon
571	Gilman	Gilman	Charles Meyer	F. H. Dalton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
101	Girard	Girard	O. B. Metcalf	Ed. E. Littelpage	Monday on or before full moon
131	Goldconda	Goldconda	Julius H. Benham	H. Clannahan	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	Elden E. James	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
796	Golden Rule	Chicago	Geo. W. Siddall	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
615	Good Hope	Good Hope	G. A. Lackens	H. A. Allison	Thursday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	J. D. Bellamy	D. C. Ward	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	A. J. Gullick	J. C. Williams	Friday before each full moon
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	W. A. Gaunt	J. M. Jones	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Grand Crossing	Andrew Wilson	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	R. L. Metcalf	J. T. Callaway	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Samuel D. Larimore	J. R. Seully	*Thursday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	Robert L. Shriels	A. R. Bosworth	Tuesday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	John A. Petrie	R. S. Robinson	Wednesday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	A. L. Hord	Jos. G. Wright	Tuesday on or before full moon
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Thomas M. Watson	Stephen Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	Mazzini Slusser	E. L. Godfrey	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Groveland	E. C. McKibben	M. Kutnewsky	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
778	Gurney.....	Allen Springs	A. T. Hazel.....	G. W. Eskew.....	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Alex Reid.....	Geo. H. York.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
29	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	A. N. Cherrill.....	J. C. Ferris.....	Monday before full moon.
731	Hardin.....	South Chicago.	R. E. L. Brooks.....	J. S. Willard.....	Wednesday of each week.
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling	Chas. F. Ricketts.....	Wm. P. Croxton.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville	C. P. Carlton.....	J. Shipman.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
40	Harlem.....	Oak Park	Robt. P. Donaldson.....	Frank M. Sherman.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville	John H. Hughes.....	Abe Wood.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg	W. H. Howell.....	Chas. P. Skaggs.....	First Tuesday of each month.
300	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	W. C. Wellington.....	W. S. Wakeley.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	F. M. Coppell.....	L. R. Haack.....	First Monday of each month.
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell	O. M. Roun.....	John T. Kelly.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	D. A. Clary.....	Frank Rowe.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
893	Henderson.....	Kennedy.....	Charles F. McDonald.....	W. W. Johnston.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
139	Henry.....	Henry.....	Henry Dietz.....	E. T. Disosway.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
668	Herder.....	Chicago.....	William H. Myers.....	Magnus Kettler.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
39	Herman.....	Quincy.....	Fred W. Potter.....	Wm. F. Hader.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
356	Hermilage.....	Albion.....	Robert Jackson.....	William Runcie.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
163	Herrick.....	Pontoosuc.....	A. A. McMurray.....	Alex. Abernethy.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
663	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.	Edward C. Brennan.....	W. A. Perrine.....	Saturday before full moon.
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	William Delano.....	H. B. Chandler.....	Thursday of each week.
251	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	F. W. Frolich.....	J. D. Greenlee.....	First and third Saturdays in each month.
249	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Ad. Ruegger.....	H. G. Stall.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	D. H. Brown.....	F. C. Kuhnen.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	James W. Reeds.....	A. W. Hubbard.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
837	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	John Young.....	L. A. Kidwell.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	E. W. Atkinson.....	J. I. D. Westervelt.....	Friday of each week.
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	M. J. Spencer.....	F. M. Conkey.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
190	Homer.....	Sparta.....	J. C. Stimpson.....	Wm. P. Askins.....	Friday on or before full moon.
162	Hope.....	Hopedale.....	B. H. Schulte.....	Jerry J. Green.....	First Thursday of each month.
622	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	J. D. C. Hoyt.....	M. T. Lott.....	Tuesday of each week.
363	Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	E. A. Ward.....	B. W. McHenry.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
214	Hornbolt.....	Rochelle.....	Phillip Leiner.....	Henry G. Werner.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
555	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	G. W. Harris.....	A. R. Allen.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	William L. Bishop.....	Charles A. Riggs.....	Monday on or before full and new moon.
136	Hutton.....	Huttonville	J. V. Hoseney.....	C. C. Schfield.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
686	Hutton.....	Diona.....	James M. Cutright.....	Chas. T. Tapping.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.
293	Illinois.....	Peoria.....	E. Homer Cooley.....	W. B. Vaughan.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Joseph Ryan.....	William Drury.....	Saturday before full moon.
679	Illinois City.....	Buffalo Prairie	Jason Wilson.....	David Johnson.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
521	Illipolis.....	Illipolis.....	J. H. Butcher.....	W. C. Hill.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
327	Industry.....	Industry.....			

601 Iola	I. H. Elkin.	W. M. H. Morgan	Wednesday on or before full moon.
Decatur	J. H. Culver	R. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month.
Ipava	J. W. Quillin	J. W. David	Saturday on or before full moon.
455 Irving	C. B. McKinney	E. L. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon.
Shelbyville	William Price	E. J. Scarborough	Wednesday on or before full moon.
570 Jacksonville	W. E. Crane	T. J. Bronson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
Iuka	W. C. Hinderer	W. C. Irwin	Friday on or before full moon.
368 Jefferson	D. Foster	Thos. E. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon.
469 Jeffersonville	T. J. Hilliard	G. E. Brauch	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
Jerseyville	R. S. Beatty	L. Y. McAdams	Monday on or before full moon.
90 Jerusalem/Temple	G. Wideway	Chas. A. Ganser	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
318 J. L. Anderson	Chas. H. Mead	G. H. Slingerland	Thursday on or before full moon.
278 Jo Daviess	Wm. F. Conyne	T. H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
713 Johnsonsboro	Johnsonsboro	T. H. Turner	First and second Saturdays of each month.
706 Joppa	Isaac E. Lee	Adolphus V. Cook	Thursday on or before full moon.
537 J. E. Gorin	L. H. Williams	C. J. Torrence	First and third Saturdays.
389 Kankakee	F. O. Goodman	J. B. McCance	Saturday on or before full moon.
280 Kansas	F. S. Hatch	C. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
86 Kaskaskia	W. S. Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
36 Kavanaugh	Abram Brown	William N. Beare	First Saturday after first quarter of each month.
471 Kendall	John Hagie	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon.
430 Kendrick	A. M. Bloxam	A. B. Bottrell	Wednesday on or before full moon.
804 Kensington	Robert N. Newton	Geo. H. VanEmon	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
800 Kenwood	H. A. Williams	J. W. Mayhall	Wednesday on or before full moon.
150 Kewanee	John Kyle	Geo. R. Dillon	Monday of each week.
639 Keystone	W. W. Richardson	Wm. H. Cheshire	Thursday of every week.
311 Kilwinning	Lorenz Kurzka	John L. Weyhe	First and third Fridays of each month.
353 Kinderhook	Hugh D. Hunter	A. R. Pollock	First and third Thursdays of each month.
197 King Solomon	G. W. Lawrence	W. G. Smith	Wednesday on or before full moon.
296 Kingston	Edward A. Culver	T. F. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon.
308 Kinmundy	L. M. Morrison	Wm. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon.
402 Kishwaukee	A. M. Allen	Ellis Wolfe	First and second Tuesdays in each month.
66 Knoxyville	Frank C. Poust	M. W. Cole	*Saturday on or before full moon.
61 Lacon	Robert Higgins	R. L. Everts	Thursday on or before full moon.
657 LaFayette	B. S. Roseberry	H. E. Rowley	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
770 LaGrange	L. J. Amsden	H. C. Salls	Thursday on or before full moon.
195 LaHarpe	Chas. B. Ward	James A. Hicks	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
729 Lake Creek	Nathan Perrine	Geo. W. Duncan	Saturday before full moon.
774 Lakeside	Buchanan Currie	Geo. H. Frizzell	Saturday nearest full moon.
636 Lambert	C. A. Hutchinson	John M. Parker	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.
383 La Moille	Frank S. Wood	Gerhard G. Arends	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
423 Lanark	John Igon	Joseph Rambo	*Friday on or before full moon.
106 Lancaster	H. Reid Staley	E. C. Franck	First and third Thursdays of each month.
422 Landmark	C. M. Kuykendall	G. M. Saylor	Friday on or before full moon.
297 La Prairie	Edward S. Thomas	John Hosbury	First and third Fridays of each month.
	John G. Schwartz.	Robt. H. Bacon	Saturday on or before full moon.

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
293	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	George Prees.....	D. C. Dunrah.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
845	Lawn.....	Chicago Lawn.....	Oscar M. Stone.....	W. T. Bishop.....	Wednesday of each week.....
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Lester W. Lamoree.....	Morris Perkins.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	C. J. Reuter.....	Fred Pesold.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
146	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	James E. Gray.....	G. L. Richardson.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	S. D. Wesson.....	L. T. Thompson.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
171	Leona.....	Leona.....	Orrin J. Wiley.....	John H. Hornig.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
221	Leona.....	Leona.....	Frank F. Freeman.....	N. S. McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
997	Leroy.....	Leroy.....	C. A. Buck.....	T. F. Hamand.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
577	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	Adolph Arnold.....	Aug. Mensing.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.....
104	Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	William H. Booth.....	R. B. Van Law.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
482	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	M. A. Davidson.....	C. W. F. Bray.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
380	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Samuel F. McBride.....	Joseph Nations.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
135	Lima.....	Libertyville.....	J. G. Lee.....	E. H. Brown.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.....
611	Linchin Park.....	Chicago.....	J. J. Frazer.....	L. P. Whitney.....	Wednesday on or after full moon.....
597	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Geo. F. Saunders.....	Charles J. Roe.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
706	Litchton.....	Litchton.....	John K. Milnor.....	J. H. McManis.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
371	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	P. M. Powell.....	E. B. Degraff.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
480	Loomi.....	Loomi.....	Andrew Hansen.....	Frank W. Ford.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Wm. C. Caldwell.....	Lee E. Graham.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
623	Locust.....	Owateco.....	Francis S. Hutton.....	Wm. C. Fisher.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
210	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	M. L. Danford.....	A. B. Leeper.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
552	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	Charles E. Clarke.....	Wm. L. McManan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	B. F. Colebourn.....	J. C. Huctson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
751	Lovinsbury.....	Barrington.....	T. T. Lauchner.....	W. R. Whitman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	L. A. Powers.....	A. T. Uhtsch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	C. H. McCoy.....	S. T. Hodgeson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
132	MacKinaw.....	MacKinaw.....	John Roberts.....	A. P. Holt.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	George A. Smith.....	N. Campbell.....	Saturday on before full moon.....
8	Madison.....	Decatur.....	Wm. C. Johnson.....	S. P. Brewster.....	First Friday of each month.....
567	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Charles B. Hughes.....	Wm. L. Hammer.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
837	Magie City.....	Harvey.....	F. Burhorn.....	F. Campbell.....	First and third Monday of each month.....
293	Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	Walter Scott.....	John A. Stout.....	First and third Saturday of each month.....
100	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	William Brenn.....	E. J. Rising.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	C. Dyer.....	R. B. Roberts.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
429	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Jacob P. Schwartz.....	John A. Wiley.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
476	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	John R. Brown.....	F. F. Clark, P.T.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
226	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	John R. Brown.....	F. F. Clark, P.T.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	J. A. McComas.....	A. R. Havens.....	First and third Wednesday of each month.....
550	Mapson.....	Mapson.....	Hiram A. Steel.....	James Adams.....	Second and fourth Monday of each month.....
114	Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	Wm. Burkhalter.....	Wm. Hobbs.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
			John W. Woodruff.....	Joseph Welling.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....

138 Marengo.....	H. O. Bartholomew.....	E. F. McKenney.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
355 Marine.....	Oscar H. Gehrs.....	H. H. Elbring.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
130 Marton.....	J. W. Johnson.....	F. L. Merritt.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
454 Maroa.....	James R. Morgan.....	W. H. Stonebaker.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
417 Marselles.....	Davied Sannels.....	C. H. Makeever.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
133 Marshall.....	L. A. Wallace.....	Wm. P. Holtenbeck.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
491 Martin.....	H. P. Carvery.....	E. R. Paul.....	First Saturday of each month.
217 Mason.....	Geo. Harbstock.....	J. S. Reed.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
403 Mason City.....	Charles E. Walsh.....	J. F. Culp.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
175 Matteson.....	Charles A. Fredrick.....	Guy M. Learnard.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
290 Mattoon.....	Jonas M. Howard.....	James L. Scott.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
718 May.....	A. H. Story.....	H. W. Smith.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
664 Mazon.....	S. G. Lester.....	Columbus Clark.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
826 Mazon.....	Fred Kieth.....	Frank E. Hewitt.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
158 McHenry.....	F. L. McOmber.....	John Evanson.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
469 McLean.....	James D. Halse.....	S. R. Sterling.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
299 Mechanicsburg.....	John N. Ballard.....	F. R. Miller.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
811 Melvin.....	B. Holmes.....	J. D. Carroll.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
449 Mendon.....	G. G. Loehr.....	J. T. Crech.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
176 Mendota.....	J. Schelldenhelm.....	T. F. A. Newport.....	Second Tuesday of each month.
183 Meridian.....	Jefferson Nisbet.....	S. S. Willard.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
505 Meridian Sun.....	R. L. Heydecker.....	O. S. Dentler.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
283 Meteor.....	Daniel Dickinson.....	Geo. H. Whitcomb.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
91 Metropolis.....	James L. Elliott.....	L. C. Flanagan.....	First Monday of each month.
565 Miles Hart.....	J. H. Curry.....	J. Z. Butler.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
168 Milford.....	Horace Russell.....	J. P. Button.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
345 Milledgeville.....	T. P. Ruth.....	F. A. Snell.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
273 Milton.....	J. A. Miller.....	C. J. Beach.....	Saturday before each full moon.
528 Mineral.....	Wm. W. Stillman.....	C. W. Barker.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
355 Mississippi.....	William Bedford.....	C. W. Barker.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
85 Mitchell.....	George W. Johnson.....	Franc H. Jenks.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
410 Mithra.....	William Dwyer.....	M. L. Kugler.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
768 Mizpah.....	F. H. Roessler.....	August Koblitz.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
481 Moccasin.....	James Price.....	Syvester Gaunt.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
522 Monitor.....	W. D. Lane.....	F. E. Lane.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
37 Monmouth.....	Chas. A. Kimball.....	W. H. Seeley.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
734 Morning Star.....	Daniel Q. Webster.....	T. L. Frazier.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
877 Morris.....	C. W. Hollinsworth.....	Charles Metzger.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
451 Morrisonville.....	R. W. Reasomer.....	H. C. Bohn.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
122 Moscow.....	George C. Jones.....	W. B. Brown.....	First Tuesday of each month.
180 Mount.....	J. C. McBride.....	Chas. G. Young.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
656 Mozart.....	Benj. F. Ribelin.....	James H. Kirkman.....	Second Tuesday of each month.
339 Mt. Carmel.....	Henry T. Goddard.....	Wm. Birkett.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
331 Mt. Erie.....	J. W. Hedrick.....	Paul Campbell.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
42 Mt. Joliet.....	Ferdinand Munch.....	Chas. M. Henssen.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
51 Mt. Moriah.....	Amos H. Clotfelter.....	M. C. McWilliams.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.

LOGGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LOGGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Silas W. Tappan	Levi Bowers	First and third Thursdays of each month.
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Z. K. Wood	John Kent	Saturday on or before full moon.
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Morris Emmerson	Joe V. Raugh	First and third Mondays of each month.
306	Muddy Point	Trilla	Lewis W. Brown	Arthur N. Heals	Tuesday on or before full moon.
198	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	James A. White	Ezra B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon.
482	Murrayville	Murrayville	M. V. Wyatt	E. E. Milhon	Thursday on or before full moon.
745	Murtle	Irving Park	Leonidas Thomas	A. G. Goodridge	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	John G. McLaren	F. M. Bishop	First and third Fridays of each month.
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	S. S. Rogers	J. L. Zugsawerth	First Thursday of each month.
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Adam Wenger	S. Newton	Monday on or before full moon.
806	Nebo	Nebo	Andrew Hatch	S. M. Windmiller	Saturday after full moon.
279	Neoga	Neoga	James F. Jarvis	Cyrus D. Greene	Thursday on or before full moon.
803	Neposset	Neposset	J. L. Priestman	Frank W. Jones	First and third Thursdays of each month.
752	New Boston	New Boston	Frank Ives	Ed. L. Willis	Saturday before full moon.
891	New Burnside	New Burnside	Jas. A. Smith	G. W. Smoot	Saturday on or before full moon.
326	New Canton	New Canton	C. W. Burnington	H. B. Atkinson	Saturday on or before full moon.
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Jas. L. Marberry	Chas. W. Brinnan	Saturday on or before full moon.
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	John L. Greenlee	Martin Camp	Friday on or before full moon.
230	New Haven	New Haven	T. B. Williams	A. M. Caldwell	Saturday on or before full moon.
711	New Holland	New Holland	James G. Snyder	Daniel M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon.
629	New Hope	Conn.	J. M. Smith	Herman Vandine	Friday on or before full moon.
369	Newman	Newman	J. Preble	W. R. Hooper	Saturday on or before full moon.
218	New Salem	New Salem	W. H. Lathrop	H. D. Yelvington	Saturday on or before full moon.
714	Newtown	Newtown	A. J. Davis	Wm. Graugnyte	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
362	Noble	Pilot	E. L. Palmer	C. N. Pickett	Thursday on or before full moon.
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	A. J. Willford	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon.
673	Normal	Normal	R. L. Fleming	George Champlion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
797	Normal Park	Normal Park	Wm. L. Sharp	B. S. Wilson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
631	Norton	Cabery	W. A. Colton	E. C. Brenelsa	First and third Saturdays of each month.
169	Nunda	Nunda	Robert Andrews	W. B. Pich	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
219	Oakland	Oakland	T. O. Moffett	M. J. Naphew	Friday on or before full moon.
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Clinton Coywood	Zach. Wirt	Saturday on or before new and full moons.
40	Occidental	Ottawa	L. A. Williams	D. Batcheller	First and third Mondays of each month.
362	Oconee	Oconee	J. W. Heckethorn	R. H. Jamison	Wednesday on or before full moon.
503	Odell	Odell	Chas. Finetell	Chas. E. Axt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
576	Odin	Odin	F. W. Wade	Chas. E. Sloan	Wednesday on or before full moon.
750	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	J. M. Headley	A. D. Bunsen	Saturday on or before full moon.
841	Ogden	Ogden	Simeon Holmes	J. Waidlich	First and third Mondays of each month.
506	O. H. Miner	Ohio	E. L. McCredie	Hart E. Walter	Wednesday on or before full moon.
		Iroquois	B. F. Hartman	J. W. Parr	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
		Danville	B. H. McMillan	A. S. Bixby	First and third Tuesdays of each month.

140	Olney	Norman L. Crout.	Third Saturday of each month.
725	Omaha	H. P. Kinsall.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
303	Omaha	William H. McClain	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
337	Onelda	A. B. Anderson	First and third Fridays of each month.
123	Onawaika	Joseph Linnell	Tuesday on or before full moon.
687	Orangeville	G. I. Cadwell	First and third Thursdays of each month.
429	Oregon	Howard P. Canode.	Wednesday on or before full moon.
759	Orel	William Brown	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
323	Orient	S. J. Cobleigh	First and third Saturdays of each month.
338	Orient	Charles W. Potter	First and third Fridays of each month.
367	Oxford	D. A. Hewitt	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
400	Pacific	H. J. Harbour	Tuesday on or before full moon.
765	Palace	L. A. Jackson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
314	Palatine	William H. Clegg	Thursday of each week.
463	Palmyra	C. Dewitt Taylor	First and third Saturdays of each month.
295	Pana	William E. West	Saturday on or before full moon.
298	Paris	W. W. Powell	First and third Thursdays of each month.
509	Parkersburg	E. E. Jones	First Thursday of each month.
613	Patoka	William Parker	Saturday on or before full moon.
675	Pawnee	W. W. Murrin	First Thursday of each month.
416	Paxton	J. Frank Clayton	Saturday on or before full moon.
379	Paxson	H. B. Henderson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
823	Pearl	Charles Gabriel	Tuesday on or before full moon.
29	Pekin	John V. Snow	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
15	Peoria	Louis Zinger	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
636	Peotone	Charles A. Johnson	Last Monday of each month.
574	Petra	Ed. H. Fedde	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month.
95	Perry	George W. Griswald	Saturday on or before full moon.
663	Phoenix	John A. James	Saturday on or before full moon.
426	Philo	James Jones	Wednesday on or before full moon.
27	Piassa	W. H. Malarky	Second Tuesday of each month.
608	Piper	William C. Johnson	First and third Thursdays of each month.
790	Pittsfield	T. J. Sowers	Second Monday of each month.
536	Plainfield	H. F. McKnight	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
561	Plainview	A. E. Mottinger	Saturday on or before full moon.
565	Pleasant Hill	W. J. Donahue	Saturday on or before full moon.
700	Pleasant Plains	L. D. Webster	Saturday on or before full moon.
478	Pleides	Silas Salzenstein	Wednesday of each week.
554	Plum River	William F. Smart	Thursday on or before full moon.
286	Plymouth	James L. Tyrrell	Saturday on or before full moon.
137	Polk	John T. Melcom	First and third Thursdays of each month.
294	Pontiac	Sam. M. Schoemann	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
782	Pontiac	A. C. Norton	Saturday on or before full moon.
77	Prairie	L. D. Oberling	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
578	Prairie City	John J. Stevenson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
726	Prairie-emption	Geo. B. Willan	Saturday on or before full moon.
587	Princeton	James H. Seyler	Saturday on or before full moon.
		Archie Cook	Friday on or before full moon.
		E. A. Vaughan	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
		M. U. Trimble	First and third Tuesdays of each month.

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETINGS.
360	Princeville.....	Princeville.....	J. G. Mendenhall.....	J. F. Carman.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	H. A. Sturtevant.....	F. W. Sears.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	Lafayette Hopkins.....	L. N. Huestis.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	A. A. Whipple.....	James Beckwith.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	H. L. Burnett.....	Late Farmer.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	E. E. Graham.....	T. E. Reed.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
725	Ramkin.....	Ramkin.....	John S. Hewins.....	J. B. Hayes.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	B. F. Yates.....	F. M. Avery.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
303	Rantau.....	Rantau.....	G. K. Livermore.....	F. L. Wells.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood.....	G. R. Schamp.....	Charles Roberts.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Charles J. Day.....	Geo. W. Cope.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Nelson G. Ziteloid.....	A. W. Easley.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	Thos. H. Taylor.....	W. J. Fern.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
607	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	R. K. Sloan.....	William Brew.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	C. W. Eldredge.....	Fred E. Holmes.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
632	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	Jonah Hoie.....	C. F. Haworth.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	B. G. Brooks.....	Henry Frame.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	A. F. Howard.....	W. R. Labar.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
115	Rising Sun.....	Grays Lake.....	A. C. Litwiler.....	A. W. Thompson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
786	Riverton Union.....	Riverton.....	R. W. Curry.....	A. E. Bigelow.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
113	Robert Burns.....	Keithsburg.....	L. L. Mertz.....	R. C. Humbert.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
250	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	J. M. Thornburg.....	T. N. Browning.....	*First Wednesday on or before full moon.....
247	Rob Morris.....	Minonk.....	Jacob McChesney.....	Arthur C. Fort.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
635	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Henry Taff.....	H. D. Parker.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
102	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	Thomas D. Reber.....	R. A. Sheppard.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	G. Richmond.....	Emil Beck.....	First Friday of each month.....
830	Rockport.....	Rockport.....	James Brown.....	E. L. Logan.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
612	Rock River.....	Stuehling.....	Wm. S. McCloy.....	John W. Niles.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	John Watts.....	S. P. Jenison.....	Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month.....
724	Rome.....	Dix.....	F. M. Purcell.....	George W. Lee.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Jabez Love.....	E. H. Randall.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
519	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Henry S. Colvin.....	T. B. Bolton.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Charles Schumate.....	H. H. Depler.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	H. C. Vise.....	John T. Hunt.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Henry Grasko.....	Geo. T. Whitson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Burford Taylor.....	Wm. C. Cowan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
318	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	D. M. Rundie.....	Fred Fox.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
477	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	George Ingram.....	H. M. Taggart.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
339	Saline.....	Goreville.....	T. J. McCormack.....	Robert Jenkins.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
96	Sam'l H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	D. F. Stevens.....	T. C. Williams.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
801	Saugamon.....	Fisher.....	Wm. K. Newcomb.....	Harry L. Kelly.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....

645 San Jose	John F. Fryer	S. C. Limbarger	First and third Thursdays of each month
738 Saunemin	C. F. Ross	J. B. Eyvard	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335 Scheller	A. L. Schimpf	E. C. Pfeiffer	Last Friday of each month
79 Scott	Fred P. Bacon	Darius Kingsbury	First Monday of each month
743 Scott Land	Warren Newcomb	A. N. Workman	Saturday on or before full moon
426 Scottville	Charles P. Ross	J. W. Dalton	Saturday on or before full moon
447 S. D. Monroe	John Wampler	W. B. Jelphingsline	Friday on or before full moon of each month
352 Seneca	William F. Renz	C. H. R. Thomas	First and third Fridays of each month
827 Sequoit	E. H. Ames	C. E. Van Patten	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374 Shabbona	F. A. Frost	William Husk	Tuesday on or before full moon
490 Shannon	W. W. Booth	A. B. Barnes	First and third Mondays of each month
290 Sharon	Rodney E. Kinney	W. B. Blake	First and second Fridays of each month
24 Shekalah	Edward Kershaw	George A. Bailey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609 Sheldon	J. F. Taylor	James C. Roe	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735 Sheridan	Geo. S. Hummer	Frank S. Willard	Saturday on or before full moon
535 Sherman	Albert Graunsen	Delos Robinson	Wednesday on or before full moon
397 Shiloh	W. J. Bloodgett	Oscar Williams	Thursday on or before full moon
695 Shiloh Hill	Albert C. Gilmore	T. B. Rogers	Saturday on or before full moon
212 Shipman	T. J. Cross	J. P. Sweet	Monday on or before full moon
562 Shirley	F. R. Kahn	Charles Dunk	Third Saturday of each month
761 Sidley	Geo. W. Southerland	Swen Anderson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
347 Sidney	James Eaglan	John W. Gray	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
54 Sigel	Harry L. Freeman	S. B. Cole	Thursday on or before full moon
813 Sigwalt	Frank Thompson	P. H. McCambridge	Wednesday on or before full moon
780 Siloam	T. P. Mantz	S. M. Farr	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
805 S. M. Dalzell	Thomas Edgar	S. M. Farrar	First and third Fridays of each month
646 Somonauk	Eli Wight	Leo Gluck	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
467 South Macon	Andrew Smith	J. F. Poplin	Tuesday on or before full moon
662 South Park	H. F. Hess	R. H. Woodcock	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
44 Sparland	H. R. Woodcock	James Boyd	First and third Wednesdays of each month
785 Stanford	John C. Behrer	Jesse Tutill	First Monday of each month
169 Star	T. Van Ahtwerp	W. D. Crowell	Thursday on or before full moon
501 Stark	Albert T. Hey	G. B. Larison	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
177 Staunton	Marcus Gerbrick	John Jack	First and third Fridays of each month
24 St. Clair	George Steely	John G. Winans	Saturday on or before full moon
763 St. Elmo	Albert G. Everett	Thomas W. Ross	Tuesday on or before full moon
92 Stewart	C. W. Lillie	J. R. Ripley	First Monday of each month
13 St. John	John E. Thomas	W. A. Hough	Saturday on or before full moon
63 St. Marks	Joseph L. McGraw	Henry Eblemesser	Friday on or before full moon
495 Stone Fort	Constant Brown	F. E. Richmond	First and third Thursdays of each month
500 St. Paul	Berman Struever, Jr	Emil Arnold	Saturday on or before full moon
408 Stratton	James S. Andrews	W. E. Chitwood	First Wednesday of each month
607 Streater	Marshall Ogmont	Wm. E. Riggins	Saturday on or before full moon
349 Sublette	Charles F. Hawk	John McDaniel	First, third and fifth Wednesdays of each month
	S. E. Lamb	James Morris	Tuesday on or before full moon
	W. B. Wignall	C. H. Kelley	
	C. H. Ingalls		

LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	S. D. Stocks	Opha Tichenor	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	S. R. Whitaker	P. H. Elsenmayer	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	P. J. Barry	George F. Towne	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Summer	Summer	Henry Perkins	Chas. T. Abernathy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
478	Sunbeam	Plano	A. C. Sanders	J. C. Browne	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	J. E. Harrington	N. J. Johnson	Friday on or before full moon
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Ira E. Driver	Jas. H. Shipp	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Albert H. Evans	Ezra Woods	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Washington	John Zimmerman	Thomas Grant	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	B. O. Goodman	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Slapp	E. Y. Meckenzie	First and third Mondays of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	William G. Hawk	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Henry C. Green	William C. Holmes	Saturday on or after full moon
406	Tennessee	Tennessee	J. W. Aiken	H. L. Kapelji	Saturday on or before full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	E. A. Titcomb	C. B. Morrow	First and third Thursday of each month
559	Thomson	Thompson	George N. Melchody	W. D. M. Cone	Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	William H. Pringle	Walter S. Kleih	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	Ira Applegate	Walter S. Kleih	First Friday of each month
831	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	J. C. Cadwalader	First and third Mondays of each month
394	Tolono	Tolono	George W. Manley	Levi B. Ross	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	G. A. McPeterson	C. E. Jeffers	First and third Saturdays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	Walter F. Young	James K. Lowman	Saturday on or before full moon
512	Towanda	Towanda	William E. Hills	Clerk Tibbary	Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	A. L. Leighty	E. B. Maze	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Tracy	E. D. Peiric	H. H. Ziegler	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Trenton	Trenton	L. S. Rollins	J. C. DeGraff	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	Louis Blattner	J. C. Pauline	First and third Fridays of each month
728	Trinity	Moond City	Frank Peterson	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week
874	Trinity	Rock Island	John A. Waugh	Orlando Wilson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
57	Trio	Venice	David J. Sears	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month
835	Triple	Venice	J. W. Scott	C. L. Gibbs	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	M. W. Powell	C. L. Gibbs	Third and fourth Thursdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	R. C. Flannigan	Elias C. Burk	Thursday before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	John W. Kagey	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	Charles W. Prouty	S. H. Clapsill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	Alfred H. Brooks	Geo. W. Owen	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	William F. Swisler	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	E. C. Cook	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	David E. Bruffett	Chas. M. Webber	First Thursday of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Centrall	J. B. VanMeter	T. C. Ford	Saturday on or before full moon
295	Vermilion	Indianola	Ed Green	J. M. Baldwin	First and third Thursdays of each month

116	Vermont	T. M. Jeffords	P. J. Tingley	Saturday on or after full moon.
757	Verona	W. A. Small	E. F. Hyslop	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
108	Versailles	J. W. Wilkerson	J. A. Metz	Saturday on or before full moon.
584	Vesper	Wm. A. Fraser	Geo. H. Fraser	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
150	Vienna	D. W. Whitenburg	James S. Francis	Tuesday on or before full moon.
582	Villa Ridge	L. F. Crain	Hallock Johnson	Saturday on or before full moon.
577	Viola	A. M. Pinkerton	Fred Crosby	Thursday on or before full moon.
161	Virden	Richard F. Morrow	O. R. Rohrer	Wednesday on or before full moon.
544	Virginia	R. H. Mann	D. B. Salzenstein	First and third Fridays of each month.
81	Vitruvius	Thomas Keates	L. J. Fischer	Saturday on or before full moon.
179	Wabash	D. M. L. Johnson	D. C. Gannaway	Friday on or before full moon.
512	Wade-Barney	Philip H. Holmes	Arthur Heifer	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
616	Wadley	Sumner Van Winkle	H. G. Keplinger	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
674	Waldock	John Petrie	W. C. Polzin	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
722	Walnut	T. H. Irvin	S. M. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
475	Walshville	A. T. Strange	T. T. Smith	Thursday on or before full moon.
384	Waltham	E. L. Watts	Wm. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon.
14	Warren	Jos. C. Hart	Jas. M. Gregg	Tuesday on or before full moon.
257	Warsaw	John B. Worthen	John M. Cherry	Tuesday on or before full moon.
421	Washington	Chas. H. Ireland	M. L. Harper	Monday on or before full moon.
35	Washington	W. W. Watts	S. D. Solomon	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
291	Wataga	C. W. Merrill	J. M. Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
728	Waterman	H. Schermerhorn	Harry Braabury	First and third Thursdays of each month.
446	Watseka	Frank P. Martin	A. E. South	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
692	Watson	Frank Messnard	W. C. Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon.
160	Waubansa	Wm. R. Sprague	C. B. Forrest	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
298	Wauconda	E. E. Gilbert	John Golding	First and third Thursdays of each month.
78	Waukegan	J. L. Brewster	Leslie P. Hanna	First and third Mondays of each month.
118	Wayne	Edward Wemple	A. Dodge	Saturday on or before full moon.
746	Weldon	James Roney	A. Dodge	Saturday on or before full moon.
344	Wenona	F. M. Montlon	T. C. Byland	Saturday on or before full moon.
240	Western Star	John S. Wolfe	T. D. Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
269	Whetson	J. H. Ashley	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
80	White Hall	Charles Richert	S. G. Patrick	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
202	Williamson	W. H. Perry	F. A. Worcester	Thursday before full moon.
818	Willington	R. Van Du Bogart	F. C. Zimmerman	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
105	Winchester	A. P. Groat	D. D. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
322	Windsor	W. W. M. Barber	Ernest Gruert	Monday on or before full moon.
836	Windsor Park	Garric S. French	Hugh S. Lilly	Tuesday on or before full moon.
745	Winnebago	James L. McLain	M. L. Weightman	Tuesday of each week.
564	Winslow	Wm. J. Van Matre	John H. Morris	First and third Thursdays of each month.
299	Wm. B. Warren	John F. Wolff	Samuel S. O'Connell	Monday on or before full moon.
306	William C. Hobbs	Arthur Elkin	E. W. Dickinson	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
502	Woodhull	Wm. O. Taylor	A. A. Mackey	Tuesday on or before full moon.
700	Wood'n Pk. U. D.	Wm. J. Lafferty	H. L. Miller	Friday on or before full moon.
473	Wright's Grove	Ernest L. Mason	Fred D. Porter	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
331	Wyandot	W. E. Sapp	E. H. Cornish	First and third Thursdays of each month.

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POST-OFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	William E. Nixon	J. B. Brown	Thursday on or before full moon
485	Xenia	Xenia	T. W. Kepley	George B. Boswell	Thursday on or before full moon
448	Yates City	Yates City	C. D. North	Frank E. Wilson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
313	York	York	J. A. Keller	H. G. Hodge	Tuesday on or before full moon
655	Yorktown	Tampico	W. A. Hein	J. H. Cann	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	185	Blue Island.....	Calumet.....	716
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744
Allen's Springs.....	Gurney.....	778	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Buda.....	Buda.....	399
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Amboy.....	Illinois Central.....	178	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	668
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett.....	307
Antioch.....	Sequoia.....	827	Byron.....	Byron.....	274
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	548	Cabery.....	Norton.....	631
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49
Arthur.....	Arthur.....	825	Camden.....	Camden.....	618
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Campbell Hill.....	Shiloh Hill.....	695
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Canton.....	Morning Star.....	734
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	762
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	211
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Carlville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor.....	354	Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson.....	318	Carman.....	Carman.....	732
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temp.....	90	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272
Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	10
Ava.....	Dean..... U. D.....		Cartersville.....	Williamson.....	802
Avon.....	Avon Harmony.....	253	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Casey.....	Casey.....	442
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Bath.....	Bath.....	491	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	373
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Champaign.....	Western Star.....	240
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	724
Beecher City.....	Greenland.....	665	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Belknap.....	Belknap.....	822	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	696	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	539
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429
Bement.....	Bement.....	361	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	173
Birds.....	Bethalto.....	406	Chester.....	Chester.....	72
Bethalto.....	S. D. Monroe.....	447	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	415
Blandinsville.....	Blandinsville.....	233	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	43	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington.....	Wade-Barney.....	542	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717
Bloomington.....	Mozart.....	656	Chicago.....	Asular.....	308

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago.....			Chicago.....	Wright's Grove...	779
(Auburn Park)	Auburn Park.....	789	Chillicothe.....	Geo. Washington.....	222
Chicago.....	Ben Hur.....	818	Chrisman.....	Bloomfield.....	148
Chicago.....	Blair.....	393	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	488
Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	147
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	437	Cleveland.....	Cleiment.....	680
Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	211	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	688
Chicago.....			Clinton.....	DeWitt.....	84
(Lawndale)	Columbian.....	819	Coal Valley.....	Valley.....	547
Chicago.....	Constantia.....	783	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	466
Chicago.....	Covenant.....	526	Cohn.....	New Hope.....	620
Chicago.....	D. C. Cregier.....	643	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	781
Chicago.....	Dearborn.....	310	Colfax.....	Colfax.....	799
Chicago.....			Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	712
(Englewood)	Englewood.....	690	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	474
Chicago.....	Garden City.....	141	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	227
Chicago.....	Garfield.....	686	Compton.....	Brooklyn.....	282
Chicago.....	Germania.....	182	Concord.....	N. D. Morse.....	346
Chicago.....	Golden Rule.....	726	Cordova.....	Cordova.....	543
Chicago.....			Cornith.....	Andrew Jackson.....	487
(Grand Crossing)	Grand Crossing.....	776	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	808
Chicago.....			Cowden.....	Joppa.....	706
(So. Chicago)	Harbor.....	731	Crab Orchard.....	Blazing Star.....	458
Chicago.....	Herder.....	669	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	817
Chicago.....	Hesperia.....	411	Creston.....	Creston.....	320
Chicago.....	Home.....	508	Crete.....	Crete.....	763
Chicago.....			Cuba.....	Cuba.....	534
(Kensington)	Kensington.....	804	Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	235
Chicago.....	Kenwood.....	800	Danvers.....	Danvers.....	742
Chicago.....	Keystone.....	639	Danville.....	Olive Branch.....	38
Chicago.....	Kilwinning.....	311	Davis.....	Evening Star.....	414
Chicago.....	Lakeside.....	739	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	5-6
Chicago.....	Lake View.....	774	Decatur.....	Macon.....	8
Chicago.....	Landmark.....	422	Decatur.....	Ionic.....	312
Chicago.....			De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	144
(Chicago Lawn)	Lawn.....	815	De Land.....	De Land.....	152
Chicago.....	Lessing.....	557	Delavan.....	Delavan.....	156
Chicago.....	Lincoln Park.....	611	Denver.....	Denver.....	464
Chicago.....	Mithra.....	410	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	287
Chicago.....	Mizpah.....	768	De Witt.....	Amon.....	261
Chicago.....			Diona.....	Hutton.....	698
(Irving Park)	Myrtle.....	795	Dix.....	Rome.....	721
Chicago.....	Mystic Star.....	758	Dixon.....	Friendship.....	7
Chicago.....			Dongola.....	Dongola.....	581
(Englewood)	Normal Park.....	797	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	255
Chicago.....	Oriental.....	33	Downer's Grove.....	Grove.....	824
Chicago.....			Dundee.....	Dundee.....	190
(Pullman)	Palace.....	765	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	234
Chicago.....	Pleiades.....	478	Durand.....	Durand.....	302
Chicago.....			Dwight.....	Livingston.....	371
(Jefferson)	Providence.....	711	Earlville.....	Meridian.....	183
Chicago.....			East Dubuque.....	Martin.....	491
(Ravenswood)	Ravenswood.....	777	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	504
Chicago.....	Richard Cole.....	697	Eaton.....	Crawford.....	666
Chicago.....	Sigwalt.....	813	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	672
Chicago.....	Siloam.....	780	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	484
Chicago.....	South Park.....	662	Edinburg.....	Blueville.....	647
Chicago.....	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	99
Chicago.....			Efingham.....	Efingham.....	149
(Tracy)	Tracy.....	810	Elburn.....	Blackberry.....	359
Chicago.....			El Dara.....	El Dara.....	388
(So. Chicago)	Triluminar.....	767	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	730
Chicago.....	Union Park.....	610	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	117
Chicago.....	Waldeck.....	674	Elgin.....	Monitor.....	522
Chicago.....	Waubansia.....	160	Elizabeth.....	Kavanaugh.....	36
Chicago.....			Elizabethtown.....	Elizabeth.....	276
(Windsor Park)	Windsor Pk. U.D.....	209	Elliotstown.....	Delia.....	525
Chicago.....	Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Ellis Grove.....	Kaskaskia.....	86

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Elmwood.....	Horeb.....	363	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	756
El Paso.....	El Paso.....	246	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....	792
Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	715	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	325
Enfield.....	Enfield.....	677	Harristown.....	Summit.....	431
Equality.....	Equality.....	2	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	309
Erie.....	Erie.....	667	Harvey.....	Magic City, U. D.	
Etna.....	Wabash.....	179	Havana.....	Havana.....	88
Eureka.....	W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	580
Evanston.....	Evans.....	524	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	604
Ewing.....	Ewing.....	705	Henderson.....	Hiram.....	26
Exeter.....	Exeter.....	424	Henry.....	Henry.....	119
Fairbury.....	Tarbolton.....	351	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	693
Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	206	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	251
Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	590	Hickory Ridge.....	Dills.....	295
Fairview.....	Fairview.....	350	Highland.....	Highland.....	583
Fairweather.....	Kingston.....	266	Highland Park.....	A. O. Fay.....	676
Farina.....	Farina.....	601	Hillsboro.....	Mt. Moriah.....	51
Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	710	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	301
Farmington.....	Farmington.....	192	Holcomb.....	Meridian Sun.....	505
Ferrell.....	Elbridge.....	579	Homer.....	Homer.....	199
Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	592	Hoopeston.....	Star.....	709
Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	670	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	622
Findlay.....	Findlay.....	831	Hume.....	Edgar.....	829
Fisher.....	Sangamon.....	801	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	465
Flat Rock.....	Russellville.....	348	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	136
Flora.....	Flora.....	204	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	679
Forrest.....	Forrest.....	614	Illioopolis.....	Illioopolis.....	521
Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	367	Indianola.....	Vermilion.....	265
Franklin.....	Wadley.....	616	Industry.....	Industry.....	327
Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	264	Iola.....	Iola.....	691
Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	418	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	213
Freedom.....	Freedom.....	194	Iroquois.....	O. H. Miner.....	506
Freeport.....	Excelsior.....	97	Irving.....	Irving.....	455
Freeport.....	Evergreen.....	170	Iuka.....	J. D. Moody.....	510
Fulton.....	Fulton City.....	189	Jacksonville.....	Harmony.....	3
Galena.....	Miners.....	273	Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	570
Galesburg.....	Alpha.....	155	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	460
Galesburg.....	Vesper.....	584	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	391
Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	684	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	713
Galva.....	Galva.....	243	Joliet.....	Mt. Joliet.....	42
Ganntown.....	New Columbia.....	336	Joliet.....	Matteson.....	175
Gays.....	Miles Hart.....	595	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	111
Gardner.....	Gardner.....	573	Kane.....	King Solomon.....	197
Geneseo.....	Stewart.....	92	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	389
Geneva.....	Geneva.....	139	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	280
Genoa.....	Genoa.....	288	Karber's Ridge.....	Tadmor.....	791
Georgetown.....	Russell.....	154	Kenney.....	Henderson.....	820
Gibson City.....	Gibson.....	733	Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	159
Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	214	Keithsburg.....	Robert Burns.....	113
Gilman.....	Gilman.....	191	Kinderhook.....	Kinderhook.....	353
Girard.....	Girard.....	171	Kingston.....	Kishwaukee.....	402
Glasford.....	Lancaster.....	106	Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	398
Golconda.....	Golconda.....	131	Kirkwood.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	518
Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	617	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	66
Goreville.....	Saline.....	339	Knoxville.....	Pacific.....	400
Grafton.....	Pull Moon.....	311	Lacon.....	Lacon.....	61
Grand Tower.....	Lafayette.....	657	LaFayette.....	Stark.....	501
Gray's Lake.....	Rising Sun.....	115	LaGrange.....	La Grange.....	770
Grayville.....	Sheba.....	200	LaHarpe.....	La Harpe.....	195
Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	139	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	729
Greenup.....	Greenup.....	125	La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383
Greenview.....	Greenview.....	653	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	423
Greenville.....	Greenville.....	215	La Prairie.....	La Prairie.....	267
Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	45	LaSalle.....	Acacia.....	67
Grove City.....	Fisher.....	585	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	415
Groveland.....	Groveland.....	352	Lawrenceville.....	Edward Dobbins.....	164
Hamilton.....	Black Hawk.....	238	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	110
Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	443	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	146

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Leland.....	Leland.....	558	Moline.....	Doric.....	319
Lena.....	Lena.....	174	Momence.....	Momence.....	481
Lerna.....	Lerna.....	788	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37
Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	221	Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58
Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	104	Montrose.....	Prairie City.....	578
Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482	Morris.....	Cedar.....	124
Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380	Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321
Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681
Lick Creek.....	Union.....	627	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	457
Lima.....	Lima.....	135	Mound City.....	Trinity.....	828
Lincoln.....	Logan.....	210	Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430
Lisbon.....	Orient.....	323	Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340
Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	236	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	239
Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	517	Mt. Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188
Littleton.....	Littleton.....	766	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	331
Loami.....	Loami.....	450	Mt. Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.....	96
Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	87
Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.....	316	Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44
Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	31
Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180
Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498
Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432
Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750	Naperville.....	Fuehid.....	65
Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382	Nashville.....	Washington.....	55
McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158	Nebo.....	Nebo.....	806
McLean.....	McLean.....	469	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279
McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	803
Macedonia.....	Royal.....	807	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59
Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772
Macomb.....	Macomb.....	17	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	821
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	New Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	660
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	229	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	Newman.....	Newman.....	309
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	663	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	417	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	540
Mascoutah.....	Douglas.....	361	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Mason.....	Mason.....	217	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	332
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260	Odin.....	Odin.....	503
Mattoon.....	Circle.....	707	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576
Mazon.....	Mazon.....	826	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754
Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	290	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	814
Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152	Olmsted.....	Caledonia.....	47
Melvin.....	Melvin.....	811	Olney.....	Olney.....	140
Mendon.....	Mendon.....	419	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723
Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	305
Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	357
Metropolis City.....	Metropolis.....	91	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....	368
Milan.....	Eureka.....	69	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	123
Milford.....	Milford.....	168	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687
Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420
Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345	Orion.....	Sherman.....	535
Milton.....	Milton.....	275	Oswego.....	Raven.....	303
Minier.....	Comet.....	641	Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40
Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247	Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555
Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528	Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Star in the East.	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis...	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport	830
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Rose Bud	Tempel Hill	701
Paxton	Paxton	416	Roseville	Roseville	519
Payson	Payson	379	Rossville	Rossville	527
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pekin	Pekin	29	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pellonia	Farmers	232	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Peotone	Peotone	636	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Perry	Perry	95	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Peru	St. Johns	13	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scottville	Scottville	426
Philo	Centennial	747	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pilot	Newtown	714	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pine-knevville	Mitchell	85	Shannon	Shannon	490
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Piper City	Piper	608	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainview	Plainview	461	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shirley	Shirley	582
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Sibley	Sibley	761
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sidell	Sidell	798
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidney	Sidney	347
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontiac	Pontiac	291	South Elgin	Clintonville	511
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	Sparland	Sparland	441
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparta	Hope	162
Potomac	Potomac	782	Springfield	Springfield	4
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Central	71
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	St. Paul	500
Princeton	Princeton	587	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Stanford	Stanford	785
Quincy	Bodley	1	Staunton	Staunton	177
Quincy	Herman	39	Steeleville	Alma	497
Quincy	Quincy	296	Sterling	Rock River	612
Quincy	Lambert	659	Stewardson	Sigel	541
Raleigh	Raleigh	128	Stockton	Plum River	551
Ramsey	Ramsey	405	Stone Port	Stone Fort	495
Rankin	Rankin	725	Streator	Streator	607
Rantoul	Rantoul	470	Sublette	Sublette	349
Raritan	Raritan	727	Sullivan	Sullivan	761
Raymond	Raymond	692	Summerfield	Summerfield	342
Red Bud	Red Bud	427	Sumner	Sumner	334
Richmond	Richmond	143	Sycamore	Sycamore	134
Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207
Ridgway	Ridgway	816	Tampico	Yorktown	655
Rio	Rio	685	Taylorville	Mound	122
Riverton	Riverton Union	786	Tennessee	Tennessee	496
Robinson	Robinson	250	Thompsonville	Akin	749
Rochele	Horicon	241	Thomson	Thomson	559
Rochester	Rochester	635	Time	Time	569
Rockford	Rockford	102	Tiskilwa	Sharon	550

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Tolona.....	Polono.....	391	Washington.....	Taylor.....	98
Tonica.....	Tonica.....	364	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	291
Toulon.....	Toulon.....	93	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	728
Towanda.....	Towanda.....	542	Waterloo.....	Morris.....	787
Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	493	Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446
Tremont.....	Tremont.....	462	Watson.....	Watson.....	602
Trenton.....	Trenton.....	109	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	298
Trilla.....	Muddy Point.....	396	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78
Troy.....	Troy.....	588	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118
Troy Grove.....	Shiloh.....	397	Wayne City.....	Orel.....	759
Tunnell Hill.....	Reynoldsburg.....	419	Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	172
Turner.....	Amity.....	472	Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746
Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	332	Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344
Union.....	Orion.....	358	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269
Upper Alton.....	Franklin.....	25	Wheeling.....	Vitruvius.....	81
Urbana.....	Urbana.....	157	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80
Utica.....	Waltham.....	384	Williamsville.....	Lavelly.....	203
Vandalia.....	Temperance.....	16	Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489
Vermilion.....	Stratton.....	408	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	116	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105
Verona.....	Verona.....	757	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322
Versailles.....	Versailles.....	108	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745
Victoria.....	A. T. Darrah.....	793	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564
Vienna.....	Vienna.....	150	Winterrowd.....	Mayo.....	664
Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	562	Woburn.....	Gilham.....	809
Viola.....	Viola.....	577	Wolt Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719
Virden.....	Virden.....	161	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502
Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	63
Waldron.....	Aroma.....	378	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231
Walnut.....	Walnut.....	722	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479
Walpole.....	Tuscan.....	630	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485
Walshville.....	Walshville.....	475	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448
Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278	York.....	York.....	313
Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	257	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471
Washburn.....	Washburn.....	421			

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying *south* of the Chicago River and *east* of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
271	Blaney	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
277	Accordia	Chicago	62 North Clark St.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave.
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
393	Blair	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
411	Hesperia	Chicago	78 Monroe St.
422	Landmark	Chicago	3636 Cottage Grove Ave.
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
508	Honle	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave.
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
642	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave.
662	South Park	Chicago	274-276 57th St.
674	Waldeck	Chicago	27th St. and Wentworth Av.
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts.
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave.
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
731	Harbor	Chicago	92d St. and Houston Ave.
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	State and 44th Sts.
765	Palace	Pullman	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d St.
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St.
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	56th St. near Dobson Ave.
783	Constantia	Chicago	2701 South Park Ave.
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts.
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave.
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4308 Cottage Grove Ave.
804	Kensington	Kensington	Henderson's Hall
810	Tracy	Tracy	
815	Lawn	Chicago Lawn	
832	Magic City	Harvey	
836	Windsor Park	Windsor Park	
	Woodlawn Park	U.D. Chicago	
	Fides	U.D. West Pullman	

SECOND DISTRICT.

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.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts.
478	Pleades	Chicago	785 West Madison St.
610	Union Park	Chicago	Madison and Robey Sts.
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave.
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St.
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts.
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
780	Siloam	Chicago	1219 Madison St.
819	Columbian	Chicago	1523 Ogden Ave.
	Berwyn	Berwyn	

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

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.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius.....	Wheeling.....	.....
182	Germania.....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St.....
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	.....
410	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	257 N. Clark St.....
524	Evans.....	Evans-ton.....	.....
549	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	.....
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Clark St. and Center Ave.....
639	Keystone.....	Chicago.....	64 N. Clark St.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	406 and 408 Milwaukee Ave.....
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	.....
751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	.....
774	Lake View.....	Chicago.....	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Chicago.....	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswood Park.....
779	Wright's Grove.....	Chicago.....	1631 N. Clark St.....
781	Beacon Light.....	Norwood Park.....	.....
795	Myrtle.....	Irving Park.....	.....
813	Sigwalt.....	Chicago.....	Armitage and Keeney Aves.....
818	Ben Hur.....	Chicago.....	Milwaukee and North Aves.....

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....
90	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
117	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
139	Geneva.....	Geneva.....	Kane.....
190	Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....
254	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
350	Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	Kane.....
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Kane.....
511	Clintonville.....	South Elgin.....	Kane.....
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
63	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	McHenry.....
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....
169	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....
358	Orion.....	Union.....	McHenry.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....
115	Rising Sun.....	Gray's Lake.....	Lake.....
127	Antioch.....	Milburn.....	Lake.....
208	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....
827	Sequoia.....	Antioch.....	Lake.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
638	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
346	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	Du Page
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	Du Page
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	Du Page
42	Mt Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earville	La Salle
191	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
374	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Lévi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Cleveland	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer
...	Charity	U. D. Seaton	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox
66	Knoxville	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS--*Continued.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Groveland	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
81	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
172	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebause	Chebause	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas
	Hindsboro	U. D. Hindsboro	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
290	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS--*Continued.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal.....	Monticello.....	Piatt.....
365	Bement.....	Bement.....	Piatt.....
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt.....
651	Atwood.....	Atwood.....	Piatt.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Piatt.....
812	De Land.....	De Land.....	Piatt.....
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....
595	Miles Hart.....	Gays.....	Macon.....
764	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....
431	Summit.....	Harristown.....	Macon.....
454	Maroa.....	Maroa.....	Macon.....
467	South Macon.....	Macon.....	Macon.....
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....
165	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....
210	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	Logan.....
808	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	Logan.....

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	Mason.....
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	Mason.....
491	Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....
645	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	Mason.....
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....
653	Greenview.....	Greenview.....	Menard.....
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
71	Central.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
203	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....
299	Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Sangamon.....
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
354	Ark & Anchor.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	Sangamon.....
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
521	Illiopolis.....	Illiopolis.....	Sangamon.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon.....
556	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....
635	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Sangamon.....
675	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	Sangamon.....
762	Van Meter.....	Cantrall.....	Sangamon.....
786	Riverton Union.....	Riverton.....	Sangamon.....
23	Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.....
511	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....
721	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
 TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
41	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
130	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
316	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Berman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
29	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Hills	Hickory Ridge	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.....
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....
129	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....
197	King Solomon.....	Kane.....	Greene.....
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....
341	Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.....
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....
152	Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Macoupin.....
161	Virden.....	Virden.....	Macoupin.....
171	Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....
177	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin.....
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....
249	Hilbard.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....
426	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	Macoupin.....
445	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	Macoupin.....
461	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	Macoupin.....
463	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	Macoupin.....

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	Montgomery.....
236	Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
255	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgomery.....
453	Irving.....	Irving.....	Montgomery.....
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....
475	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.....
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery.....
122	Mount.....	Taylorville.....	Christian.....
226	Pana.....	Pana.....	Christian.....
340	Kedron.....	Mount Auburn.....	Christian.....
451	Bromwell.....	Assumption.....	Christian.....
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Christian.....
647	Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Christian.....
681	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....
153	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....
180	Moweacqua.....	Moweacqua.....	Shelby.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....
511	Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....
706	Loppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....
831	Findlay.....	Findlay.....	Shelby.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
	Toledo	U. D. Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
686	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
161	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Delia	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham
	16 Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....
473	Gordon.....	Pocahontas.....	Bond.....
809	Gillham.....	Woburn.....	Bond.....
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....
109	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	Clinton.....
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison.....
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....
	Triple.....	U. D. Venice.....	Madison.....

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair.....
342	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	St. Clair.....
361	Douglas.....	Muscotah.....	St. Clair.....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....
474	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....
787	Morris.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	Randolph.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph.....

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....
153	Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....
368	Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....
696	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....
84	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....
741	Goode.....	Brayfield.....	Franklin.....
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	Franklin.....
85	Mitchell.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....
234	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	Perry.....
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Jackson.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—Continued.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
657	La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....	Jackson.....
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell Hill.....	Jackson.....
	Dean..... U. D.	Ava.....	Jackson.....
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	Williamson.....
663	Herrins Prairie.....	Herrins Prairie.....	Williamson.....
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	Williamson.....
802	Williamson.....	Carterville.....	Williamson.....
817	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson.....

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....
331	Mount Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....
460	Jeffersonville.....	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....
759	Orel.....	Wayne City.....	Wayne.....
356	Hermitage.....	Albion.....	Edwards.....
239	Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	Wabash.....
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....
200	Sheba.....	Grayville.....	White.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....
718	May.....	Norris City.....	White.....
137	Poik.....	McLeansboro.....	Hamilton.....
630	Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	Hamilton.....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	Hamilton.....
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	Saline.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....
684	Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	Saline.....
730	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	Saline.....
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	Gallatin.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Padmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Rose Bud	Pope
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
231	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac
336	NewColumbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union
496	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander
...	Alto Pass	U. D. Alto Pass	Union

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEFT.	REMARKS.
5	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	April 29, 1840	1845-46	Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845-46	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1844	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Waukesha	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843	1874-75	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.
25	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 6, 1844	1874-75	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1844	July 1875	Arrested
42	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
44	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1845	Oct. 6, 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 2, 1852	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1856	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct. 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Bennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Butavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1859*	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1881-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856	No record
84	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862-63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Moorgan	Oct. 4, 1852	1854	No record
121	Catact	St. Anthony s Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 4, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota.
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 2, 1855		Surrendered
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1856	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Bellevue	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio, No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
		Dudley				
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-62	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	(Mt. Pleasant	De Witt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
		(St. Anna				
		(Farmer City				
225	Owis-co.	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 8, 1856	1862-63	Surrendered

242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 8, 1857	May 13, 1859	Arrested
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan. 21, 1880	Surrendered
258	Bonus	Boone	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865		
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874	No record
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865	No record
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piassa No. 27
289	Troquois	Middleport	Troquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1860	No record
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875	No record
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859	1863	Surrendered
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1861	Consolidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 78
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Consolidated with Bonus No. 28 as Chemung No. 28
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 14, 1884	Surrendered
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868-69	Surrendered
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1877-78	Arrested
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863	No record
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869	No record
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1871	No record
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Troquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869	No record
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24
381	M. R. Thompson	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97
387	Greenbush	Greenbush	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1889	Arrested
	Youngstown	Youngstown	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Vermillion	Oct. 8, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass	Marysville			
	Fortston	Fortston	Ogle	Oct. 8, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 1, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 1, 1865	Jan. 17, 1880	Surrendered
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 1, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 249 as Logan No. 249
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macoupin	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Consolidated with Ionia Lodge No. 312
507	Manteno	Manteno	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 11, 1878	Arrested
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Sabelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta No. 329 as Creston No. 329
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 21, 1887	Surrendered
546	Silwood	Silwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884-5	Surrendered
550	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered

DEFUNCT LODGES—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T.	REMARKS.
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1880	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 257
568	Hella	Calto	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 23, 1871	Surrendered
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 196
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868	1871-75	Surrendered
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Arrested
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Surrendered
594	Lochl	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	March 13, 1891	Arrested
597	Lostrand	Dorchester	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 11, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1881	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 21, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 3, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Stanhord	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1871	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Wapella	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	1871-75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 103
621	Venice	Wapella	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Dubois	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 1, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	1871	No record
628	Mosac	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1881	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1871	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870	Feb. 16, 1895	Arrested
650	Irrington	Irrington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
651	Woodford	El Paso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi	Livingston	Oct. 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
671	Farina	Farina	McLean	Oct. 3, 1871	April 1880	Surrendered
678	Sheffield	Sheffield	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Rockbridge	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Gadua	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 11, 1887	Surrendered
699	Libanus	Pana	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Rosemond	Cook	Oct. 7, 1873	March 20, 1886	Surrendered
708	Lemont	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 7, 1887	Surrendered
720	Varna	Lemont	Marshall	Oct. 6, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered

736	Dennison	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876.	Dec. 22, 1888.	Surrendered
740	Grant Park	McKeen			
731	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 2, 1877.		
733	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 3, 1881.	Sept. 1, 1888.	Arrested
760	Belleflower	McLean	Oct. 3, 1881.	July 13, 1886.	Surrendered
775	Omega	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886.	Dec. 9, 1889.	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35.

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Amount Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.			Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895.....	Dues 1895.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p Residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.....	Contributed to those not Mem'bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....
				Raised.....	Reinstated..	Add for error.		Suspended..	Expelled....	Dimitted...	Died.....	Ded. for error.....										
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	12	1	6	19	1	5	4	6	11	169	\$126 75	1	13	13	130	\$61 95	\$98 94	.....
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	76 50	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	148	1	8	18	12	.....	.....	.....	16	150	127 50	.....	.....	10	132	74 66	34 83	.....	.....
5	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	127	93 00	.....	.....	8	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Friendship	Decatur	Macon	330	1	6	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	342	251 25	.....	.....	10	321	67 73	44 60	.....	.....
7	Friendship	Decatur	Macon	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	127	93 00	.....	.....	4	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Friendship	Decatur	Macon	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	127	93 00	.....	.....	4	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	74	1	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	74	55 50	.....	.....	8	8	71	12 00	.....	.....
10	Warren	Pern	LaSalle	75	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	72	54 00	.....	.....	5	5	66	7 00	.....	.....
11	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	207	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	50	37 50	.....	.....	1	45	101 50	7 00	.....	.....
12	Warren	Peoria	Peoria	18	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	227	169 50	.....	.....	20	208	50 20	12 00	.....	.....
13	Warren	Peoria	Peoria	18	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	227	169 50	.....	.....	20	208	50 20	12 00	.....	.....
14	Warren	Peoria	Peoria	18	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	227	169 50	.....	.....	20	208	50 20	12 00	.....	.....
15	Warren	Peoria	Peoria	18	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	227	169 50	.....	.....	20	208	50 20	12 00	.....	.....
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Peavette	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	45 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Macomb	Macomb	Macomb	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	103 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Clinton	Petersburg	McDonald	103	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	71 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Clinton	Carthage	Hancock	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	68 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	68 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	68 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	68 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	68 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	88 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	88 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Hiram	Upper Alton	Madison	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	46 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	Hiram	Henderson	Madison	85</																	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895.	Dues 1895.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home.			
				Added.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	For error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted ...	Died.	Ded. for error.													
105	Winchester	Winchester.	Scott.	6				6						3	72	54 00	1	5	6	68		8 45				
106	Leicester	Glasford.	Peoria.													31	23 55				29					
107	Versailles	Versailles.	Brown.	2				2							50	37 50		2	3	50						
108	Trenton	Trenton.	Clinton.	3				3							45	33 75				39		90 05				
109	Lebanon	Lebanon.	St. Clair.												33	30 00						8 00				
110	Lebanon	Lebanon.	St. Clair.	1				1							52	39 00		1	3	53		51 00				
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro.	Union.	2				2							4	78 00		3	4	3		5				
112	Burdett	Princeton.	Bureau.	2				2							66	49 50						1 00				
113	Robert Burns	Kelleshourg.	Mercer.												1	48	36 00					3				
114	Marcelline	Marcelline.	Adams.	1				1							1	46	34 50	2	13	10	4	42				
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake.	Lake.	10				10							19	96 75		1	1	1	119		23 94			
116	Vermont	Vermont.	Tulsa.	4				4							3	70 25						6				
117	Elgin	Elgin.	Kane.	2				2							3	67	50 25					6				
118	Waverly	Waverly.	Morgan.	5				5							41	88 25		1	6	4	39		25 00			
119	Henry	Henry.	Marshall.	1				1							3	39	75					5				
120	Waverly	Waverly.	Morgan.	4				4							3	67	50 25					3				
121	Waverly	Waverly.	Morgan.	5				5							41	88 25		1	6	4	39		25 00			
122	Mound	Taylorville.	Christian.	2				2							3	39	75					5				
123	Oquawka	Oquawka.	Madison.	5				5							33	39 75						46				
124	Cedar	Morris.	Madison.	2				2							105	39 75		2	5	46		1 00				
125	Greenup	Greenup.	Greenup.	5				5							3	29	29 25		4	1	36		8 00			
126	Empire	Pekin.	Madison.	2				2							3	78 75		2	4	4		5 00				
127	Antioch	Millburn.	Lake.	3				3							51	38 55		1	2	53		1 00				
128	Raleigh	Raleigh.	Saline.	1				1							24	18 00						5 00				
129	Greenfield	Greenfield.	Greenfield.	3				3							54	40 50						6 00				
130	Marion	Salem.	Marion.	1				1							6	54	40 50		2	3	54		20 00			
131	Colconda	Colconda.	Pope.	6				6							44	33 00						3 00				
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw.	Tazewell.	1				1							35	35 25						3 00				
133	Marshall	Marshall.	Clark.	1				1							33	35 25						3 00				
134	Sycamore	Sycamore.	DeKalb.	1				1							15	19	36 75					47				
135	Lima	Lima.	Adams.	2				2							121	90 75		8	7	110		5 00				
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville.	Cravfords.	1				1							41	30 75		1	4	13		5 00				
137	Polk	Polk.	McLeanboro.	5				5							67	12 25						61				
138	Marengo	Marengo.	McHenry.	1				1							9	67	20 25		2	1	61					
139	Geneva	Geneva.	Kane.	1				1							3	59	44 25					3				
140	Onsey	Onsey.	Kane.	2				2							44	33 00						2				
141	Garden City	Chicago.	Cook.	46				46							79	50 25						45				
								66							35	365 73		8	48	45	463		1780 40 256 53			

226 Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgom'y.....	76	1	6	3	10	1	1	4	82	58 50	1	1	69	5 00
227 Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....	92	3	1	3	7	1	1	3	96	46 50	1	2	75	20 00
228 Black Hawk.....	Hamilton.....	Hancock.....	67	1	1	1	2	1	1	62	72 50	2	2	59	23 75	
229 Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	Wabash.....	85	10	1	1	11	1	1	95	71 25	2	6	90	30 10	
230 Western Star.....	Champaign.....	Champaign.....	135	8	2	1	12	2	1	130	104 25	1	10	129	12 00	
231 Shekinah.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.....	108	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	78 00	1	2	91	30 00	
232 Galva.....	Henry.....	Henry.....	81	5	3	3	9	3	3	80	69 00	5	6	76	17 00	
233 Horton.....	Rochele.....	Ogle.....	65	2	3	3	5	1	1	68	61 00	1	1	64	7 00	
234 Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond.....	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	51 00	1	2	66	21 30	
235 El Paso.....	El Paso.....	Woodford.....	83	2	1	1	3	11	6	69	51 75	1	1	65	7 00	
236 Rob. Morris.....	Mimok.....	Woodford.....	35	4	2	1	6	1	1	40	30 00	1	3	4	3 00	
237 Golden Gate.....	Prarie City.....	McDonough.....	57	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	53	39 75	1	1	51	3 00
238 Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin.....	45	2	3	3	3	3	1	45	33 75	1	4	42	12 00	
239 Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Crawford.....	36	3	3	3	6	1	1	41	30 75	1	5	6	4 00	
240 Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	McLean.....	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	62	46 50	1	1	59	10 00
241 Aledo.....	Aledo.....	Mercer.....	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	79	56 25	1	1	72	6 00
242 Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Pullton.....	37	2	1	1	1	1	1	38	48 50	1	2	1	37	3 00
243 Aurora.....	Donnellson.....	Kane.....	196	10	5	6	21	17	2	196	147 00	1	11	180	90 50	
244 Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgom'y.....	38	7	1	1	8	5	1	41	30 75	2	7	39	5 00	
245 Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	Frankcoek.....	68	10	2	1	12	6	4	7	53 50	2	11	67	2 00	
246 Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	101	6	10	10	16	16	1	116	67 00	1	9	6	103	6 00
247 Amoy.....	De Witt.....	De Witt.....	52	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	50	37 50	2	2	43	1 00
248 Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Will.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	34	25 50	1	3	31	1 00
249 Illinois.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	114	3	1	1	4	1	1	4	114	85 50	2	6	110	4 00
250 Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee.....	28	2	3	1	9	1	1	3	34	25 50	1	8	30	3 00
251 Vermillion.....	Vermillion.....	Vermillion.....	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	35 25	1	2	4	6 00	
252 Kingston.....	Fairweather.....	Adams.....	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	40	31 00	1	1	36	75 00
253 La Prairie.....	La Prairie.....	Adams.....	41	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	40	31 00	1	1	36	75 00
254 Paris.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....	129	4	2	2	8	3	1	130	96 00	1	3	115	10 00	
255 Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	BuPage.....	59	3	1	1	3	1	1	57	41 25	1	1	57	12 97	
256 LeVil Lusk.....	Washington.....	Bureau.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	24 75	1	1	31	2 00	
257 Blaney.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	137	10	1	1	12	1	2	166	124 50	2	15	138	265 50	
258 Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....	66	6	6	2	12	1	3	69	51 75	1	3	65	33 50	
259 Miners.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess.....	67	2	4	1	6	6	1	72	54 00	1	2	61	75 00	
260 Byron.....	Byron.....	Ogle.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	27 75	1	3	36	5 00	
261 Milton.....	Milton.....	Pike.....	63	2	1	1	2	6	1	58	43 50	1	3	53	5 00	
262 Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown.....	Hardin.....	29	1	3	1	4	1	2	31	23 25	1	1	30	18 50	
263 Accordia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	69	3	2	2	5	1	2	4	70	52 50	1	5	69	55 00
264 Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	108	3	2	2	6	2	1	110	82 50	1	3	89	17 50	
265 Neoga.....	Neoga.....	Cumberl'nd.....	52	4	1	1	6	1	1	56	42 00	1	4	53	3 00	
266 Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Edgar.....	32	3	1	1	5	1	1	31	23 25	1	1	27	10 00	
267 Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	Lee.....	31	3	1	1	5	1	2	37	27 75	1	2	35	3 00	
268 Meteor.....	Sandwich.....	DeKalb.....	85	6	1	1	6	1	1	82	61 50	1	6	76	75 00	
269 Catlin.....	Catlin.....	Vermilion.....	68	1	1	1	3	1	2	72	53 25	1	6	70	5 00	
270 Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	Bancroek.....	43	2	1	1	3	1	1	45	32 50	1	6	4	6 50	
271 De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....	51	4	1	1	5	4	1	53	38 25	1	6	5	40 00	
272 Genoa.....	Genoa.....	DeKalb.....	49	6	1	1	7	1	1	58	38 25	1	6	52	50 00	
273 Wataga.....	Wataga.....	K.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	21 75	1	2	22	10 00	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895	Dues 1895.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Members residing in Illinois	Con. to Membs. their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Membs.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.	
				Membership 1894.	Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted ..	Died.	Ded. for error.											
292	Chenoa.	Chenoa.	McLean.	82				5	1				6	1	75	56 25	1	1	71	71				
293	Prophetstown.	Prophetstown.	Whiteside.	61	1			3	2				2	1	62	46 50		2	55	55	8 00			
294	Pontiac.	Pontiac.	Livingston.	72	1	1		2	1				2	1	71	53 25		1	65	65	8 00			
295	Dills.	Hickory Ridge.	Hancock.	11				3	1				2	1	16	12 00		1	16	16	21 00			
296	Quincy.	Quincy.	Adams.	109	1			1	1				1	1	105	72 12		3	97	97	21 00			
297	Benjamin.	Camp Point.	Adams.	80		2		2					2	1	85	63 75		3	80	80				
298	Wauconda.	Wauconda.	Lake.	25	2			2	1				1	1	29	22 50		1	27	27				
299	Mechanicsburg.	Mechanicsburg.	Sangamon.	32	1			3	1				2	1	35	24 00		1	32	32				
300	Hinckley.	Hinckley.	DeKalb.	30	4			4	1				1	1	32	31 50		1	31	31				
302	Durand.	Durand.	Winnebago.	42	1			1						1	46	31 50		1	40	40				
303	Raven.	Raven.	Kendall.	47				4							52	39 00		2	50	50	16 00			
305	Onarga.	Onarga.	Tipton.	50	2			2	2						52	39 00		2	50	50	8 00			
306	W. C. Hobbs.	Eureka.	Woodford.	56	4	1		5	3						61	44 25		4	57	57	12 00			
307	T. J. Pickett.	Bushnell.	McDonough.	68	1			1	1						69	48 75		1	68	68	5 00			
308	Ashlar.	Chicago.	Cook.	24	17	3		22	5						43	48 75		4	39	39	7 00			
309	Harvard.	Harvard.	McHenry.	99	5			5	3						104	78 00		2	102	102	8 00			
310	Dearborn.	Chicago.	Cook.	471	36	8		44	29						474	354 00		6	468	468	284 00			
311	Kilwinning.	Chicago.	Cook.	361	29	1		30	2						383	287 25		6	370	370	315 50			
312	Ionic.	Chicago.	Macoupin.	153	11	4		15	3						169	120 00		8	161	161	53 00			
313	York.	York.	Clark.	35				9	3						33	24 25		1	31	31	40 00			
314	Palatine.	Palatine.	Cook.	57	8			1	2						60	45 00		1	59	59	40 00			
315	Erwin.	Alton.	Madison.	32				6	2						32	21 00		1	30	30	8 00			
316	Abraham Jonas.	Loda.	Proquois.	19				1							18	13 50		1	18	18	5 00			
318	J. L. Anderson.	Augusta.	Hancock.	6				4							65	47 25		3	57	57	32 50			
319	Doric.	Moine.	Rock Island.	152	2	2		13	10						154	108 75		10	140	140	15 00			
320	Creston.	Creston.	Ogle.	48	3			5	2						57	42 75		1	56	56	3 00			
321	Dunlap.	Morrison.	Whiteside.	77	3			6	2						80	60 00		3	77	77	5 00			
322	Windsor.	Windsor.	Shelby.	66				3	1						63	47 25		3	60	60	48 00			
323	Orient.	Lisbon.	Kendall.	21	2			3	1						23	18 00		2	20	20	2 00			
325	Harrisburg.	Harrisburg.	Saline.	80	3			3	1						83	65 25		4	81	81	11 00			
327	Industry.	Industry.	McDonough.	50	3			4	4						52	39 00		4	50	50	15 00			
330	Altona.	Altona.	Knock.	56	1			1	1						55	39 00		1	54	54	10 00			
331	Mt. Erie.	Mt. Erie.	Wayne.	26	1			1	2						27	20 50		1	27	27	1 00			
332	Tuscola.	Tuscola.	Douglas.	88	1			1	2						89	63 00		1	80	80	10 00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895.	Dues 1895.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphan's Home.
				Membership 1894.....	Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...		Add. for error.....	Total Increase.	Suspended	Expelled....											Dimitted ...	Died.....	Ded. for error.....	Total Decrease.
381	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Champaign.	49	6	1	1	56	2	1	1	1	5	33	39 25	7	7	49	.....	.....	.....
382	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	27	1	5	1	34	1	1	1	1	4	33	24 75	7	1	33	.....	4 00	.....
383	Blair.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	222	21	1	6	250	5	1	6	1	12	338	177 75	26	23	224	565 80	14 00	.....
384	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	70	2	1	5	78	1	1	1	1	4	76	57 00	1	1	69	.....	.....	.....
385	Muddy Point.....	Trilla.....	Coles.....	25	7	1	1	34	1	1	1	1	4	31	18 00	1	1	24	15 00	.....	.....
386	Troy Grove.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....	30	7	1	1	40	3	1	1	1	6	37	37 75	2	2	37	.....	5 00	.....
387	Shiloh.....	Kimmunity.....	Marion.....	57	3	3	4	67	4	3	3	3	13	53	37 50	2	2	53	10 00	2 00	.....
388	Kimmunity.....	Buda.....	Bureau.....	11	1	3	3	18	3	3	3	3	12	41	30 75	1	1	37	55 15	1 00	.....
389	Buda.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	12	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	4	41	30 75	1	1	38	.....	.....	.....
400	Pacific.....	Odel.....	Knoxville.....	29	2	2	2	35	1	1	1	1	5	27	20 25	1	1	27	.....	.....	.....
401	Odel.....	Livingston.....	De Kalb.....	76	2	1	1	80	1	1	1	1	5	73	52 50	2	2	71	101 00	3 00	.....
402	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....	85	1	1	1	88	1	1	1	1	5	85	63 75	2	2	82	58 50	5 00	.....
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....	48	1	1	1	51	1	1	1	1	5	50	37 50	4	4	45	25 00	.....	.....
404	Balavia.....	Balavia.....	Kane.....	44	6	1	3	54	2	1	1	1	7	50	37 50	6	6	44	.....	.....	.....
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Peaville.....	31	4	1	4	39	1	1	1	1	5	31	23 25	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....
406	Reddick.....	Reddick.....	Madison.....	43	1	1	1	46	1	1	1	1	5	31	23 25	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....
408	Stratton.....	Vermilion.....	Madison.....	49	1	1	1	52	1	1	1	1	5	35	31 50	1	1	36	1 00	.....	.....
409	Thos. J. Turner.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	126	11	2	1	140	10	1	1	1	13	153	114 25	17	16	113	47 00	3 00	.....
410	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	105	1	1	1	108	1	1	1	1	5	125	43 75	6	6	124	51 50	13 00	12 50	
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	37	18	8	1	64	5	4	4	4	13	30	24 25	24	19	353	400 27	70 00	25 00	
412	Bolien.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....	28	6	1	1	36	2	1	1	1	6	34	24 75	8	8	32	.....	.....	.....
411	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson.....	40	6	1	2	49	1	1	1	1	6	47	35 25	1	1	43	.....	.....	.....
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall.....	39	3	2	5	47	2	2	2	2	9	36	27 00	3	3	33	.....	.....	.....
416	Paxton.....	Paxton.....	Port.....	60	3	3	5	71	1	1	1	1	6	68	51 00	4	4	64	.....	.....	.....
417	Marselles.....	Marselles.....	La Salle.....	78	3	3	3	87	2	2	2	2	10	76	57 00	3	3	73	121 50	41 00	.....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....	42	1	1	1	45	1	1	1	1	5	39	29 25	6	6	36	.....	6 00	.....
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	Johnson.....	32	2	1	1	36	1	1	1	1	5	31	23 25	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....
420	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Ogle.....	47	2	1	1	52	3	1	1	1	6	47	35 25	1	1	44	.....	.....	.....
421	Washington.....	Washington.....	Woodford.....	11	1	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	4	17	12 75	3	3	16	.....	.....	.....
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	25	1	5	7	38	15	6	1	1	25	268	201 00	5	21	19	259	115 00	20 00	
423	Lamar.....	Lamar.....	Carroll.....	55	3	2	2	63	6	1	1	1	11	57	42 75	3	2	54	.....	7 80	.....
421	Exceter.....	Exceter.....	Scott.....	40	5	1	1	47	1	1	1	1	5	42	31 50	1	1	41	.....	.....	.....
426	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	Macoupin.....	42	1	1	1	45	1	1	1	1	5	40	30 00	1	1	39	10 00	.....	.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....	22	2	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	5	23	17 25	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....
428	Sunbeam.....	Piapo.....	Kendall.....	52	1	1	1	55	1	1	1	1	7	46	31 50	1	1	45	.....	.....	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895..	Dues 1895.	Rejections,	Initiations.	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.	
				Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...	Add for er- ror.		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.	Ded. for er- ror.											
484	Edgewood.	Edgewood	Effingham.	4				4							34	25 50			4	4	32		1 00	
485	Nenia.	Nenia.	Clay.												31	25 35					30		5 00	
486	Bowen.	Bowen.	Hancock.	21				4							32	39 00					50		12 00	
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth.	Williamson.					4							35	37 50					55		37 50	
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay.	21				4							36	42 75					6		4 00	
186	Cooper.	Willow Hill.	Fasber.	22				4							39	29 55					1		2 00	
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll.					4							35	17 55					1		2 00	
491	Martin.	East DuBarque.	Jo Davies.					4							33	18 75					1		2 00	
492	Libertyville	Libertyville.	Lake.	1				4							34	49 50					1		5 00	
493	Tower Hill.	Tower Hill.	Shelby.	6				4							33	10 50					1		10 00	
494	Bath	Bath	Mason.	1				4							31	10 50					1		5 00	
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort.	Saline.	4				4							32	39 75					1		41 50	
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	McDonough					4							35	18 75					1		2 00	
497	Alma	Steeleville	Tennessee					4							32	21 75					1		19 50	
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro.	Randolph					4							35	49 50					1		363 35	
500	St. Paul.	Springfield.	Jackson	2				4							32	49 50					1		27 35	25 00
501	Stark	LaFayette.	Sangamon.					4							31	37 75					1		20 00	
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry.	2				4							33	21 00					2		2 00	
503	Odin.	Odin.	Marion.					4							35	105 69 00					2		20 00	
504	East St. Louis.	East St. Louis.	St. Clair.					4							35	83 55					2		2 00	
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb.	Ogle.	5				4							37	38 50					2		3 00	
506	O. H. Miner.	Chicago.	Iroquois.	21				4							33	29 75					2		3 00	
508	Home.	Chicago.	Cook.	18				4							31	303 144 75					18		152 20	20 00
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg.	Richland					4							30	22 50					29		8 25	
510	J. D. Moody.	Indiana.	Marion.	2				4							33	37 00					1		5 00	
511	Clintonville	South Elgin.	Kane.					4							36	27 00					1		3 00	
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington.	McLean.	1				4							31	24 50					3		4 00	
514	Bradford.	Bradford.	Stark.	4				4							31	31 00					1		3 00	
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island					4							35	15 25					2		3 00	
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery					4							32	27 75					1		8 00	10 00
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood.	Warren.	1				4							37	27 75					2		8 00	5 00
519	Roseville	Roseville.	Union.	3				4							36	50 25					2		15 00	
520	Anna.	Anna.	Union.	1				4							43	32 25					2		8 00	
521	Illtopolis.	Illtopolis.	Sangamon.	1				4							41	36 75					1		5 00	

522 Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....	211	22	21	5	29	1	4	1	176 55	11	17	14	209	15 00	33 07	.....
523 Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Saugamon.....	39	22	39	1	2	2	4	1	40 30 00	4	3	3	40	10 00	10 00	.....
524 Evans.....	Evans.....	Cook.....	310	23	310	1	16	11	9	2	258 50	2	22	21	314	78 50	47 00	25 00
525 Delta.....	Elletts-Stown.....	Elkington.....	16	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	13 50	1	1	1	18	5 00	5 00	.....
526 Covenant.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	618	31	618	2	7	4	11	3	504 75	8	37	36	654	199 50	150 50	.....
527 Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Vermillion.....	75	5	75	5	1	4	3	2	57 75	7	5	5	72	.....	.....	.....
528 Minooka.....	Minooka.....	Grundy.....	28	6	28	1	1	3	3	1	27 00	2	6	6	35	10 00	10 00	.....
529 Adams.....	Adams.....	Adams.....	48	2	48	1	1	3	1	2	38 28 50	1	1	1	39	71 50	6 00	.....
530 Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Knox.....	38	1	38	1	1	2	1	2	37 25	1	1	1	36	.....	.....	.....
531 Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee.....	38	1	38	1	1	2	2	2	37 25	1	1	1	38	.....	4 07	.....
532 Seneca.....	Seneca.....	La Salle.....	43	2	43	2	2	2	2	2	30 75	1	1	1	36	.....	9 00	.....
533 Alton.....	Alton.....	Effingham.....	30	3	30	1	1	2	1	3	18 00	1	1	1	26	13 30	7 00	.....
534 Cuba.....	Cuba.....	Fulton.....	76	4	76	4	72	54 00	1	1	53 40	1	1	1	53	13 30	7 00	.....
535 Sherman.....	Orion.....	Henry.....	44	6	44	1	1	7	1	1	38 25	4	4	4	44	8 00	8 00	.....
536 Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	Will.....	83	3	83	1	11	11	1	1	69 75	11	11	11	92	8 20	10 00	.....
537 J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorus.....	Champaign.....	32	3	32	3	4	4	1	1	55 41 25	5	5	5	52	7 00	7 00	.....
538 Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Will.....	75	2	75	1	3	3	1	1	57 00	1	5	5	73	61 20	.....	.....
539 Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	Livingston.....	37	1	37	1	1	3	1	1	36 27 00	1	3	3	32	.....	.....	.....
540 Hartwell.....	Oak Park.....	Cook.....	259	14	259	10	10	24	1	6	207 00	1	18	15	266	250 00	37 00	50 00
541 Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....	18	2	18	1	3	3	1	2	15 00	6	2	2	20	.....	5 00	.....
542 Towanda.....	Towanda.....	McLean.....	34	4	34	1	1	5	2	1	25 50	3	3	3	32	.....	.....	.....
543 Cordova.....	Cordova.....	Rock Island.....	25	3	25	2	4	4	1	1	19 14 25	2	1	1	17	.....	.....	.....
544 Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....	46	3	46	2	2	4	1	1	45 33 25	1	1	1	43	.....	3 00	.....
545 Valley.....	Coal Valley.....	Rock Island.....	44	5	44	2	2	7	1	1	37 50	1	1	1	43	45 00	12 00	.....
546 Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....	43	1	43	1	1	1	1	1	32 25	1	1	1	34	.....	9 00	.....
547 Sharon.....	Bureau.....	Bureau.....	49	5	49	1	6	6	1	1	40 50	5	6	6	52	.....	.....	.....
548 Long Point.....	Long Point.....	Livingston.....	20	1	20	1	1	8	1	1	15 75	1	21	8	21	.....	.....	.....
549 Plum River.....	Stockton.....	Jo Daviess.....	82	7	82	1	1	1	1	1	67 50	1	10	8	79	.....	3 00	.....
550 Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....	59	4	59	1	1	2	2	2	42 00	3	5	4	52	25 00	3 00	.....
551 Dawson.....	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....	44	1	44	1	2	3	2	2	30 75	4	4	4	41	.....	4 00	.....
552 Lessing.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	100	11	100	1	1	12	3	3	77 25	9	9	102	85 00	12 00	.....	.....
553 Leland.....	Leland.....	La Salle.....	32	2	32	1	1	3	3	3	25 50	1	2	2	23	.....	.....	.....
554 Thomson.....	Thomson.....	Carroll.....	33	2	33	2	2	3	1	1	34 25 50	1	3	3	39	.....	.....	.....
555 Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	32	1	32	1	2	3	1	2	24 50	1	3	3	31	10 00	5 00	.....
556 Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	Pulaski.....	25	2	25	2	2	3	2	2	17 25	2	2	2	23	4 00	4 00	.....
557 Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....	26	3	26	2	4	4	1	1	19 50	1	1	1	21	.....	9 00	.....
558 Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Pike.....	32	2	32	2	4	4	1	1	34 00	1	1	1	31	.....	.....	.....
559 Albany.....	Albany.....	Whiteside.....	48	2	48	2	3	3	1	1	36 00	1	2	2	42	5 00	7 00	.....
560 Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....	40	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	29 25	1	1	1	38	160 00	7 00	.....
561 Time.....	Time.....	Pike.....	33	1	33	1	1	9	3	2	24 75	3	3	3	30	.....	20 00	.....
562 Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	108	5	108	2	1	10	3	1	75 75	7	7	4	98	25 00	20 00	.....
563 Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....	36	5	36	5	5	7	1	1	42 00	1	4	6	52	64 12	18 00	.....
564 Gardner.....	Gardner.....	Grundy.....	53	3	53	1	1	1	1	1	27 00	2	1	1	30	.....	6 00	.....
565 Pera.....	Ludlow.....	Champaign.....	62	1	62	1	1	1	1	1	24 00	1	1	1	28	.....	.....	.....
566 Capron.....	Capron.....	Boone.....	62	1	62	1	1	1	1	1	26 25	1	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....
567 O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....	35	3	35	1	1	3	1	1	35 00	1	1	1	40	10 00	10 00	.....
568 Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....	42	3	42	1	1	2	1	1	30 00	1	1	1	30	.....	.....	.....
569 Montrose.....	Montrose.....	Effingham.....	28	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	16 50	1	2	1	20	10 00	10 00	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895.	Dues 1895.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
				Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...	Add. for er- ror.		Suspended	Expelled. ...	Dimitted. ...	Died. ....											Died. ....	Ded. for er- ror. ....
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	27	30	25	1	1	23	.....	.....	.....
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberlnd	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	31	35	30	1	1	31	.....	3 00	.....
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	31	37	25	1	1	30	10 00	3 00	.....
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	37	37	25	1	1	33	46 00	7 00	.....
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	37	37	25	1	1	33	46 00	7 00	.....
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knock	6	6	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	117	110	25	1	1	6	133	6 00	.....
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	32	24	00	1	1	6	31	4 00	.....
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	110	82	50	1	1	8	100	174 51	.....
588	Tray	Troy	Madison	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	34	25	50	1	1	5	30	3 00	.....
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	49	36	75	1	1	4	5	47	.....
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	27	20	25	1	1	2	21	3 00	.....
592	Fierdon	Fierdon	Jersey	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	51	37	50	1	1	2	49	10 00	.....
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	29	15	00	2	2	6	70	10 00	.....
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Pratt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	37	50	1	1	2	49	10 00	.....
601	Parina	Parina	Fayette	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	42	31	50	1	1	3	38	10 00	.....
602	Watson	Watson	Edinburgh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	30	25	1	1	3	38	2 00	.....
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	41	25	1	1	4	42	.....	.....
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	145	108	75	6	6	10	122	18 00	.....
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	60	45	00	1	1	3	57	13 00	.....
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	49	36	75	1	1	3	42	.....	.....
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	21	14	50	4	4	3	34	242	447 00
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	41	41	41	41	43	43	43	43	43	19	416	312	00	13	61	62	359	281 00
611	Lincolu Park	Chicago	Cook	3	3	3	3	10	10	10	10	10	144	108	00	13	13	5	5	137	173 00
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	58	43	50	5	5	3	57	43 70	.....
613	Patoka	Patoka	Martin	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	22	14	00	3	3	1	3	49	100 00
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	53	39	75	1	1	3	49	100 00	.....
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	21	18	00	1	1	3	21	3 00	.....
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	28	21	00	2	2	3	27	8 00	.....
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	75	1	1	1	16	8 00	.....
619	Berwick	Canton	Warren	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	23	17	25	1	1	2	21	4 00	.....
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	23	1	1	1	15	36	25	.....
622	Hopdale	Hopdale	Tazewell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	6	41	30	.....
623	Locust	Owarraco	Christian	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	31	20	25	1	1	3	26	2 00	.....
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	24	24	00	1	1	3	24	2 00	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895.	Dues 1895.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.					
				Membership 1894.....	Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...		Add. for er- ror.....	Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted...											Died.....	Ded. for er- ror.....			
688	Chilton.....	Chilton.....	Tropis.....	27				27						4	25	18	175	1	21	35	53	359	313	35	5 00		
690	Englewood.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	318	35		18	353	1					13	408	306	60	1	21	35	13	359	313	35	5 00		
691	Holt.....	Iola.....	Cox.....	11				11						1	11	9	75		1	35	13	13	359	313	35	5 00	
692	Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood.....	Montgomery.....	17			21	38						8	11	11	11		1	35	30	30	359	313	35	5 00	
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Williamson.....	38				38						2	36	34	28	5	21	35	37	37	359	313	35	5 00	
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell.....	Jackson.....	43	21			64						14	30	30	28	5	21	35	37	37	359	313	35	5 00	
696	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jackson.....	23				23						1	22	22	20		21	35	37	37	359	313	35	5 00	
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	242	13	21		276	4					9	249	186	75	35	21	35	19	237	366	0	1 00		
698	Hutton.....	Brona.....	Coles.....	71	21			92						3	70	70	52	50	21	35	67	67	50	5 00	2 00		
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	Sangamon.....	26				26						3	29	29	15	0	1	21	20	20	25	0	2 00		
701	Temple Hill.....	Temple Hill.....	Pope.....	25			1	26						1	26	25	15	0	1	21	26	26	25	0	2 00		
702	Alexandria.....	Alexs.....	Warren.....	53	3			56	3					1	54	40	30	1	3	35	52	52	1	1 00			
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....	129	12	33		154	15					6	138	103	30	5	12	13	122	178	50	3 00			
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....	17				17						1	16	16	12		1	16	16	16	1	1 00			
706	Joppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....	21	2			23	1					1	22	19	50		1	21	26	26	1	1 00			
707	Circle.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....	73	4			77	1					1	76	70	19	50	1	21	26	26	1	1 00			
709	Star.....	Hooperston.....	Vermilion.....	81	8	5		94	13					1	93	69	75		1	21	21	21	64	74	37	05	2 25
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	DeWitt.....	54	1			55	1					3	61	45	00		1	21	38	38	6	00	2 00		
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	Cook.....	57	8	1		66	11					1	61	15	75	1	9	21	46	46	30	00	2 00		
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....	48	1			49	1					1	49	31	50		1	21	46	46	30	00	2 00		
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....	55				55	8					1	54	31	50		1	21	46	46	30	00	2 00		
714	Newtown.....	Pilot.....	Vermilion.....	74				74	1					1	73	41	75	1	1	21	72	72	1	1 00			
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock.....	24				24	9					1	23	17	50		1	21	46	46	30	00	2 00		
716	Edgemoor.....	Blue Island.....	Cook.....	119	8			127	1					1	126	70	25		1	21	46	46	30	00	2 00		
717	Calumet.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	255	11			266	20					3	263	175	50	3	19	16	222	101	62	21	00		
718	May.....	North City.....	White.....	30	1			31	1					1	32	21	00		19	16	222	101	62	21	00		
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....	50	1	1		52	2					2	50	35	25		19	16	222	101	62	21	00		
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....	50				50	4					1	49	15	00		19	16	222	101	62	21	00		
722	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	Bureau.....	33	1			34	1					1	33	18	25		19	16	222	101	62	21	00		
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....	32				32	1					1	31	22	50		1	21	47	47	1	1 00			
724	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....	30				30	1					1	29	22	50		1	21	47	47	1	1 00			
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Vermilion.....	46	6			52	1					1	51	37	30		1	21	47	47	1	1 00			
726	Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	290	21			311	10					3	308	226	30	4	23	21	27	291	423	00	32	50	
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson.....	48	3			51	3					3	50	37	50		1	21	47	47	1	1 00			

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1895	Dues 1895.....	Rejections.....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.	
				Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...	Add. for er- ror.....		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted...	Died.....											Ded. for er- ror.....
761	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	3			1	3					3	\$7	25		1	1	54	\$15 00	\$1 00		
762	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	3				3				1	1	3	30	75		2	2	40		10 00	10 00
763	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	8				8				1	1	7	53	30		6	7	72		10 00	
781	Beacon Light	Norwood Park.	Cook	4				4						4	29	35		5	4	33		4 00	
78	Stanford	Stanford	McLean	20				20						20	29	25		3	2	29			
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	13				13						13	15	00		9	9	51		7 00	
787	Morris	Waterloo	Montroe	37				37						37	33	75		9	9	41			
788	Lerna	Leona	Coles	38				38				6	6	32	30	22		8	30	30		5 00	
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	125				125						125	108	75		16	15	142		8 50	10 00
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	56				56						56	48	00		5	5	61		3 00	
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	29				29						29	33	55		4	4	33		7 00	
792	Calhoun	Harbin	Calhoun	48				48						48	51	00		6	5	54			
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	31				31						31	33	55		4	4	35		7 00	
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	23				23						23	27	00		2	2	25		18 25	6 00
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	61				61						61	51	00		7	7	68		51 00	11 00
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	58				58						58	46	50		4	4	56		10 00	
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	119				119						119	138	00		1	1	179			22 50
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	35				35						35	30	00		4	4	38			
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLeath	27				27						27	46	50		3	3	34			
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	119				119						119	126	00		5	5	124		2 00	
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	36				36						36	38	00		1	1	37			
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	25				25						25	27	00		2	2	27			
803	Neposset	Neposset	Bureau	30				30						30	33	55		1	1	31		11 55	
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	68				68						68	55	5		2	2	70		5 00	
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	61				61						61	49	50		3	3	62		108 75	7 00
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike	29				29						29	35	50		3	3	32		3 00	
807	Royal	Macdonia	Hamilton	18				18						18	13	50		1	1	18		2 10	
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	16				16						16	15	55		1	1	15		1 00	
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	25				25						25	33	55		3	3	31		4 00	
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	39				39						39	30	00		1	1	39		12 10	
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	15				15						15	15	25		1	1	14			
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt	19				19						19	15	00		1	1	19			
813	Sigswal	Chicago	Cook	87				87						87	78	00		1	1	101		3 00	
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	28				28						28	21	00		3	3	25			

815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	71	81	22	5	1	15	2	3	1	6	80	60 00	1	8	7	78	2 00	5 00
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Gallatin	24	1	4	4	1	9	10	1	1	1	30	22 50	2	5	1	37	26 00	14 00
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	30	4	5	5	1	9	10	1	1	1	38	25 50	2	6	4	37	140 00	10 00
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	61	8	5	3	2	13	6	1	1	1	71	53 25	2	13	8	71	140 00	82 00
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	22	8	3	3	1	13	7	1	1	1	85	63 75	2	18	8	84	39 00	25 00
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt	37	4	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	41	30 75	4	4	3	37	14 00	3 55
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike	30	5	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	3	30	22 50	2	3	5	28	4 00	6 00
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	26	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	34	25 50	5	8	3	33	15 00	15 00
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	29	7	3	3	1	8	5	1	1	1	48	36 00	4	4	3	30	15 00	15 00
824	Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	41	5	3	3	1	8	5	1	1	1	31	23 25	1	4	3	30	15 00	15 00
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	27	8	2	2	1	10	6	1	2	4	31	23 25	1	9	9	37	4 00	4 00
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	27	8	2	2	1	10	6	1	2	4	31	23 25	1	9	9	37	4 00	4 00
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	29	6	2	2	1	10	6	1	2	4	31	23 25	1	9	9	37	4 00	4 00
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	25	2	2	2	1	7	7	1	1	1	26	19 50	1	2	2	25	4 00	4 00
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar	14	2	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	1	21	15 25	1	9	8	21	10 71	10 71
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike	21	5	1	1	1	5	5	3	3	3	26	19 50	1	5	4	25	10 71	10 71
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	17	4	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	19	14 25	1	5	5	19	2 00	2 00
832	Magic City	Barvey	Cook	45	3	8	8	1	15	6	2	2	2	58	43 50	1	6	7	52	10 50	10 50
833	Dean	Ava	Johnson	25	3	3	3	1	6	6	1	1	1	31	23 25	2	5	3	31	8 00	17 75
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland	14	3	3	3	1	6	6	1	1	1	23	17 25	2	3	4	23	17 75	17 75
835	Trippe	Venice	Madison	16	5	3	3	1	8	8	1	1	1	24	18 00	2	5	7	23	6 00	6 00
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	25	16	5	5	3	21	8	1	1	1	46	34 50	2	22	19	46	6 00	6 00
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	22	5	3	3	1	9	8	1	1	1	29	21 75	1	9	5	29	6 00	6 00
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer	9	9	9	9	1	25	8	1	1	1	35	26 25	3	10	10	28	6 00	6 00
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Cook	17	8	18	18	1	35	12	8	8	8	35	26 25	3	19	17	35	6 00	6 00
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union	8	12	8	8	1	20	8	1	1	1	20	15 00	1	19	8	20	6 00	6 00
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Cook	12	38	38	38	1	50	50	1	1	1	50	37 50	2	13	12	50	6 00	6 00
842	Eldes	West Pullman	Cook	7	25	25	25	1	32	32	1	1	1	32	24 00	2	7	7	32	6 00	6 00

RECAPITULATION.

Membership in 1894	49,236
Increase—	
Raised	2,970
Reinstated	304
Admitted	953
Added for error	73
Decrease—	
Suspended	4,200
Expelled	53,536
Died	938
Deducted for error	17
Died	1,124
Deducted for error	705
Deducted for error	24
Membership 1895	5,727
Dues 1895	\$37,834.50
Reflections	3,229
Initiations	3,030
Passed	47,335
Membership residing in Illinois	\$25,038.41
Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	6,307.38
Contributed to those not members	1,315.80
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans Home	1,315.80

REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

3100 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, Sep. 16, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I take pleasure in submitting herewith my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First District.

My official duties have been exceedingly light considering the general activity that has prevailed in the district. On March 25, 1895, I instituted Woodlawn Park Lodge in due and ancient form, and on May 13, 1895, I performed a like service for Fides Lodge, located at West Pullman.

These lodges are both located in prosperous growing suburbs of this marvelous city, and will without any doubt make a good showing in their application for charter, which I hope will be granted them.

I have, as usual, visited many of the lodges, in some of which I installed the officers, assisted in the work, or enjoyed their hospitality. On many of these occasions I had the pleasure of accompanying the Grand Master, whose counsel and advice to the brethren practically left nothing for the *deputy* to do.

This district has lost one lodge and gained one during the past year, Accordia No. 277, having moved into the Third District, and Hesperia No. 411, having moved from the Second into the First; this leaves this district (including the lodges U.D.) with *forty lodges* and about *8,000 members*.

It is some six or seven years since a school of instruction was held in this city, and I hope that the Grand Master may see fit to designate Chicago as one of the places to hold school during the coming year.

If the design of these schools is to furnish instruction to the greatest number, then Chicago should have a school every year, as there is certainly no city in the state where the officers of the different lodges would take more interest in the work or turn out in greater numbers than in Cook county with its seventy lodges, while the attendance of the Craft in general would be large enough to gratify the most enthusiastic of the Grand Examiners.

Congratulating you on the completion of one of the most successful administrations the Masons of Illinois have ever had, and thanking you for the confidence reposed in me, I am, with sentiments of high personal regard,

Faternally yours,

WM. K. FORSYTH,
D.D.G.M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me pleasure to again report concerning Masonic affairs in the Second District of Illinois, and as my nineteenth term as District Deputy Grand Master of that district is drawing to a close, I am happy to be able to report that my successor will find general peace, harmony, and prosperity existing in all the lodges of the district. The past year has been one of but few disturbing elements entering into our history.

As you directed, I had the pleasure early in the year of instituting Berwyn Lodge, U.D., at Berwyn, Ill. I have kept a watchful eye upon the workings of the lodge, and am satisfied that no mistake was made by you in granting the dispensation. The material employed in the work is of the best character, the officers and members in whom you reposed the trust have each and all of them proved faithful, and a careful examination of their work convinces me that the brethren have justly earned a charter, for which they will apply at the next Grand Lodge.

In districts where there is little or no disturbance there is but very little to report. During the year Hesperia No. 411 has removed from the Second to the First District, thus depriving the Second District of one of the largest and most useful of its lodges. I am happy to state, however, that those which remained are all loyal, faithful, harmonious, and prosperous, and thanking you for the confidence reposed in

me at the beginning of your present term of office as Grand Master, and hoping and trusting that my successor, whoever he may be, will find as little difficulty and as few unpleasant conditions to contend with as I have. I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally.

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D.D.G.M. Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me great pleasure to be able to report that the different lodges in my district are in a thriving condition. They are doing a large amount of work, and the material is good.

They are all working the standard work, and the candidates are being posted in a proper manner.

Nothing of a serious character has been reported to me, and harmony prevails. There is some trifling matter in a couple of the lodges, which I think will be adjusted by the members, requiring no official action.

I have visited many of the lodges, installed the officers, and given them some advice for their benefit, which was kindly received.

Several of the lodges have built new homes, giving them larger halls, more beautiful than they had before, which has helped to increase the membership and give the fraternity a higher standing.

In conclusion I will say that the success of the lodges is due to the interest the officers are taking in their work, and a careful selection of the material. So you will see that the many visits you have paid the lodges and the good advice given has done its good work.

Thanking you for the honor you conferred upon me by appointing me as one of your deputies, and with my best wishes for your future welfare, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. H. DIXON,
D.D.G.M. Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 13, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me much pleasure to report that Masonic matters in the Fourth District are in a fair condition generally. While some of the lodges have remained quiet, yet a few have had a good amount of work to do.

Have made no calls of an official character, except to install officers, which have been responded to with one exception. Have received invitations to visit lodges in a social way, and to assist in the conferring of the Sublime degree. Proficiency in the standard work seems to be the great desire.

One of the most enjoyable events of the year was that of Monitor Lodge No. 522, on Thursday evening, December 6, when the lodge was favored by visitation of the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, R.W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, R.W. Bro. L. L. Munn, W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, and many from sister lodges, when the Sublime degree was conferred, followed by an elaborate banquet, at which about two hundred seventy-five brethren participated. Music and addresses occupied the time until a late hour, and all regretted that such a happy event must close. It was an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure by all present.

Thanking you for the honors conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. A. KIMBALL,
D.D.G.M. Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 10, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith take pleasure in submitting to you my annual report of the Fifth Masonic District, realizing that you will find it no unworthy account, inasmuch as the district in its entirety has enjoyed a prosperous year.

It is with keen regret we note the death of many of our honored brethren, of whom no one is worthier our kindly remembrance than our friend and brother, M.W. Milo D. Chamberlin.

With congratulations for yourself, and sincere thanks for continual kindness to me, I am

Fraternally yours,

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

SIXTH DISTRICT

MT. CARROLL, Ill., Aug. 14, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In pursuance of the regulations of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as D.D.G.M. of the Sixth Masonic District. I have had the pleasure of visiting quite a number of the lodges in my district during the past year, both officially and socially, and in every instance the usual courtesies were extended to me as your representative.

I have the pleasure of stating that a majority of the lodges in this district are in a prosperous and substantial condition. A majority of the officials are confining themselves closely to the standard work, while others are indifferent or laboring under a delusion as to what the standard work really is. As the prosperity of a lodge depends greatly upon the quality of the work done, I trust all lodges will put forth every effort to obtain that standard of excellence which will not only be a credit to the officers, but will insure prosperity and a blessing to themselves as well as to the order.

Beyond the installing of officers, answering questions, and making a few recommendations, you are acquainted with all matters of interest which have come to my notice.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your very successful administration, with kindest personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. GROVE,
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Aug. 10, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: On receiving the appointment of D.D.G.M. for the Seventh Masonic District, in accordance with instructions therein transmitted, I immediately notified every lodge within the jurisdiction of the fact, and of my willingness to make each an official visit if desired.

I have not been called upon to make any official visitations, which leads me to believe that peace and unanimity prevails throughout this jurisdiction. I have, however, made quite a number of unofficial visits to different lodges in the district, installed officers, and assisted in conferring degrees, and wherever I have been I have received that cordial and courteous treatment which is so characteristic of the Masonic fraternity. I have received some letters asking for information and advice, none of complaint. These letters, so far as known, have been satisfactorily answered.

Tendering you thanks for the unsolicited honor conferred in my appointment, I remain

Yours respectfully and fraternally,

FRANK BARKER,
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 22, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have the honor to report that for the past Masonic year all the lodges in this district, with the exception of Hinsdale No. 649, are reasonably prosperous, and, as far as I am advised, harmony prevails. In the matter of No. 649, as well as all other matters especially referred to me by yourself, separate and full reports have been made, and they require no further elaboration at this time.

I have responded to every call for visitation this year with one exception, that being caused by calls from two lodges for the same date.

I am gratified to be able to report that upon an official visit to Mazon Lodge No. 826, on July 18, I found that lodge, so auspiciously

constituted by yourself in November of last year, nearly doubled in its membership, working with commendable accuracy, and full of zeal.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN B. FITHIAN,
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As deputy in charge of the Ninth Masonic District I take pleasure in reporting peace and harmony prevailing therein.

I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Occidental Lodge No. 40, Humboldt Lodge No. 555, Streator Lodge No. 607, and Mendota Lodge No. 176, and on each occasion was received with all the honors due the representative of the Grand Lodge. I also had the pleasure of being present as well as in assisting you in dedicating the new Masonic Hall at Marseilles, Ill., which was indeed a most enjoyable occasion.

Thanking you for your goodness to me, I remain, with best wishes,
Fraternally yours,

W. L. MILLIGAN,
D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, Ill., Aug. 12, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: It affords me much pleasure to submit my report.

On receiving notice of my appointment as District Deputy for this Masonic District, I at once notified all the lodges, and extended my willingness to make them an official visit.

On March 6, 1895, I was called to Lawn Ridge Lodge No. 415, at Lawn Ridge to assist the Worshipful Master in a trial against a brother for unmasonic conduct.

I have visited nearly all of the lodges in the district. I found a lack of interest among the members of one lodge. I advised them to obtain the services of a Grand Lecturer, which they did. I have assisted in the work of conferring the degrees in several of the lodges. I also advise the members of lodges to be particular in selecting good, competent officers.

In conclusion I will say that peace and harmony prevail, and the increase of members in this district this Masonic year will excel any previous year.

With congratulations to you for the interest you have taken and your successful administration of the affairs of the Craft, and with gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, I am

Fraternally yours,

T. VAN ANTWERP,
D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 14, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Craft in this district are working, and the character of their work is improving. "The school" at Rock Island was of great practical value, and its results are evidenced by a closer adherence to the standard work and a desire for further instruction, which has been furnished by able Deputy Grand Lecturers, who, by the way, should be complimented for the painstaking manner in which they are discharging their duties, and the good results produced by their work. As my observation goes, they are, as a rule, "the right men in the right places."

Truly and fraternally,

F. G. WELTON,
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 19, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting my report for this district for the Masonic year now drawing to a close I take pleasure in reporting that peace and harmony prevails, and my duties as your representative have been not only pleasant, but light. Among the various lodges visited I found the records well kept, and the stated meetings regularly held. There has been much interest taken in the work in most of the lodges, and a fair degree of growth will be shown in the annual report.

Congratulating you upon the general prosperity of the Craft in this State, and thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. V. HARRIS,
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 15, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The rapid flight of time has brought us near the close of another Masonic year, and I am thereby admonished of my duty to again report upon matters pertaining to the Fraternity in the Thirteenth District.

There seems to be little to report upon aside from the usual course of events. I have visited several lodges, and have cheerfully answered all communications, and otherwise contributed all in my power to assist and instruct the brethren under all circumstances. Harmony and brotherly love generally prevails, and a good deal of work is being done.

With sincere good wishes, and the assurance of my personal esteem, I am, as ever,

Fraternally yours,

C. E. ALLEN,
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

DEHAVAN, Ill., Aug. 13, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: During the past Masonic year I have made but one official visit, of which a report was made to you. So far as I am informed peace and harmony prevail throughout the district, except in one instance, the neighbor lodge near my home, where there was an irregular use made of the lodge finance by the treasurer, afterwards fixed up, but seems unsatisfactory to some few of the brethren.

Several questions have been presented to me by correspondence, all of which seemed to be satisfactorily disposed of without reporting to you.

With best wishes for the continued success of our noble Order, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. W. CRABB,

D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 28, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting my report as D.D.G.M. of the Fifteenth District I have very little to offer beyond routine matters. During January I visited and publicly installed the officers of several lodges and have since visited quite a number, and am pleased to say that I found them all to be in a prosperous and harmonious condition. On Tuesday, May 28, it became my sad duty to pronounce the Masonic burial service over the remains of Bro. Isaac C. Hull, for nearly twenty-five years the faithful Tyler of all the Masonic bodies in this city. I have been called upon to answer quite a number of questions relating to Masonic law, but have found nothing that could not be easily answered by reference to the Grand Lodge By-laws. I am glad to note the increase in the interest in the standard work, and believe that every lodge in this district is rapidly acquiring and working the same. The three lodges in this city have been unusually active and have done their full share of work. Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Fraternally,

DELMAR D. DARRAH,

D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 13, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Immediately upon the receipt of my commission as D.D.G.M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District I sent out the usual notices to all of the lodges in the district. The duties I have been asked to perform for the past year have, however, been very few.

On the 16th of January last, by invitation of Clifton Lodge No. 688, A.F. & A.M., I visited them and installed their officers. Their reception of me was most courteous, and the presence of the ladies and the banquet provided by them rendered the evening one long to be remembered.

Grant Park Lodge No. 740, A.F. & A.M., having become so reduced by paucity of membership and consequent financial disability as to vote to surrender their charter, at your request I visited on the 27th of June last. Their books, monies, jewels, and such articles of furniture as would probably pay the cost of removal, I secured and sent to the Grand Secretary. I hope that, having secured their dimits from the Grand Lodge, they may place them in some other lodge, which will be more prosperous and furnish them at least as comfortable a home as formerly.

From all reports peace and prosperity have prevailed in this district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and with kindest personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

HASWELL C. CLARKE,
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 10, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have not been called upon to make any visitations in the Seventeenth District during this year. From all that I can ascertain the lodges are generally in good working condition. No questions of sufficient importance have been presented that

numbered among the prosperous lodges of this district in the near future.

I take pleasure in stating that peace and harmony now prevail among the Craft of this part of your Grand Jurisdiction.

I have written several letters and done some traveling throughout my district, and should have done more had it not been that my time is so closely taken up with various business affairs, my life having always been a busy one.

I feel that I cannot in justice to the Craft serve them in the future, and truly hope my successor may receive the same fraternal courtesies from the brethren that I have invariably received.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for the many favors received at your hands, I will always remember with pleasure our relations and friendship, and truly believe that the Craft throughout the state for years to come will refer to your official and social career with great satisfaction.

Yours fraternally,

R. D. LAWRENCE,
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, Ill., Aug. 21, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As District Deputy Grand Master for the Twentieth District of Illinois I have to report more than the usual number of cases referred to me for investigation and settlement during the past year.

It is with pleasure, however, that I am able to report that all differences have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that good feeling now prevails.

The lodges in this district are doing good work, and the spirit of emulation is spreading among the younger members. I look for still greater activity and prosperity among the Craft in the near future.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GROUT,
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

 TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 14, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have little to report from the Twenty-first District. My attention has been called to only two cases of disagreement between lodges in this particular portion of the Grand Jurisdiction. Hence I infer that harmony prevails generally throughout the district.

The two cases to which I refer have arisen from failure, inability or want of disposition to locate the half-way line. This matter has always, perhaps, given rise to more ill-feeling between constituent lodges than all other questions.

I have not settled either one of these cases.

In the matter of the complaint made by Lima Lodge No. 135 against Warsaw Lodge No. 257, which you referred to me with instructions to settle if possible, I have considerable correspondence from, and have had several interviews with the master of Lima Lodge, but have been unable to get time to go to Warsaw and hear their side of the question.

In this case Lima Lodge has gone to the expense of a presumably accurate survey made by the county engineer of Hancock county, and has thus shown a commendable disposition to get at facts.

The second case is of exactly the same nature as the first, being a complaint by Liberty Lodge No. 380 that her territory had been invaded by Adams Lodge No. 529, located at Plainville, Adams county.

The latter, however, flatly denies having used any material belonging to Liberty Lodge.

And there you are.

Both cases will probably be brought to the Grand Lodge for adjudication.

Had not the Grand Lodge better employ a topographical engineer to locate all jurisdictional lines?

On the 13th day of March last I had the pleasure of assisting in the dedication of the new and handsome Masonic hall of La Harpe Lodge, at La Harpe, Hancock county. The brethren there have shown commendable enterprise in providing so beautiful and substantial a building.

I regret that want of time has prevented my visiting other lodges the district.

Faternally,

EDWARD S. MULLINER,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 16, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting this my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-second District of Illinois, I have really nothing to report except the absence of all trouble and dissensions among the Craft of this district. There has been no occasion during the past year for any official action on my part, and although I have visited several lodges it has been in a friendly way and not for any business. Nearly every lodge in this district is prospering, and as to Mount Nebo Lodge No. 76, of this city, I take pleasure in reporting that there has been a vigorous growth and that we are now watching the building of handsome quarters for our use in the future, and we hope and believe that our lodge will be as well accommodated as to hall and equipments as almost any in the state.

Again thanking you for the distinguished favor with which you have been pleased to regard me, I remain,

Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

MARSHALL, Aug. 23, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: During the past year I have had no official calls from lodges other than to install officers.

On December 20, 1894, I arrested the charter of Westfield Lodge No. 163, as per your instructions, and took possession of the furniture and paraphernalia of said lodge, my actions therein being reported to you at the time.

Edward Dobbins Lodge No. 164, of Lawrenceville, gave me a very kind invitation to assist in dedicating their new hall, but owing to the serious illness of a member of my family I was unable to respond, and for the same reason I could not assist in instituting the new lodge at Toledo, Ill.

I have heard of no dissensions in the district, therefore presume that harmony prevails.

With kind personal regards I am

Yours fraternally,

H. GASAWAY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

KINMUNDY, Ill., Aug. 20, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The closing Masonic year has been peaceful and harmonious in the Twenty-fifth District. I have heard of no discordant voice anywhere. The brethren are "dwelling together in unity."

I have cheerfully responded to all calls to visit lodges. I have installed the officers and conferred the degrees in a number of cases.

I am pleased to notice the proficiency some of the lodges have attained in the standard work. The interest is increasing, and better work is being done. This is as it should be.

The number of Masonic schools of instruction, so generously provided each year by the Grand Lodge, affords ample opportunity for the officers and members to become proficient in the standard work.

The Worshipful Master who will so demean himself as not to be endeavoring to improve himself in Masonry may be deemed a laggard and ought to be succeeded by some wide-awake, go-ahead brother.

Accept my thanks for the honor conferred, and with sincere personal regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. ROHRBOUGH,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, Aug. 5, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: My report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-sixth District will necessarily be brief.

Aside from the usual round of installations and official visits I have had little to demand my attention. Questions on various Masonic matters, however, have been more numerous than usual, indicating increased activity and interest. Only one question submitted to me involved more than a mere desire for information, and this, which had already assumed the proportions of a serious controversy, was soon after amicably settled.

On October 29, I had the honor, as your proxy, of constituting Triple Lodge No. 835 at Venice, which at this date, the Worshipful Master informs me, is in a most prosperous condition.

The Masonic event of greatest local interest, and one which will long be remembered with great pleasure, was the occasion of your visit to the lodges here on February 22. The lodges felt honored, and the brethren were greatly encouraged, and increased interest and enthusiasm were immediately developed.

In conclusion I desire to especially commend the zeal, fidelity, and perseverance of the officers of Greenville Lodge No. 245 and Piasa Lodge No. 27 in their earnest efforts to perfect themselves in the standard work. I spent a most pleasant week with Greenville Lodge with very satisfactory results. The instruction in Piasa has been principally under the direction of R.W. Bros. Sinclair and Seitz.

With congratulations upon the success of your administration, and thanks for honors conferred, I am, with highest personal regards,

Yours fraternally,

H. T. BURNAP,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, Ill., Aug. 17, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: As your District Deputy for the Twenty-seventh District, I have to report that during the past year peace and harmony prevails among the Craft generally in this district, notwithstanding its location away down in Southern Illinois, commonly known as "Egypt."

I am not aware of any dispensations, and have no official calls to visit any of the lodges during the past year, although I have visited

several of my own accord, assisted in conferring degrees to the best of my ability; also installed and assisted in dedicating a new Masonic Hall at Red Bud, Ill., on January 5, M.W. Bro. John R. Thomas performing the dedicating ceremonies, in which R.W. Bro. Wm. Hartzell, Grand Marshal, nobly acted his part.

Questions of Masonic law and jurisprudence have been presented, and by a reference to Grand Lodge By-laws very easily answered. I find in my visitations an unusual determination manifested by the brethren in most of the lodges to acquire a thorough knowledge of the standard work of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Thanking you for the honor conferred,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, Ill., Sept. 13, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: In submitting my annual report I desire to say that the last Masonic year has been one of prosperity and good feeling among the Craft in my district.

Beyond the installing of officers and answering questions my official acts have been uneventful.

Thanking you for the honor of being your representative in this district, and congratulating you upon the successful administration of your great office, I remain

Fraternally,

J. M. BURKHART,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

BURNT PRAIRIE, Ill., Aug. 20, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: The duties of your deputy in this district have been, fortunately for myself and to the credit of the order, very light. There have been no official visits made in this jurisdiction

The lodges of this district are generally in a healthy condition, although the growth, owing to the hard times, has been slow. Peace and harmony prevail, and the order is moving quietly, but certainly in the direction of a higher and better standard. The lodges of this jurisdiction are presided over by brethren of high character and good business tact and ability, so that the position of deputy is rather one of honor than labor. I regret that my time has been so thoroughly occupied by my business that I could not visit more of the lodges than I have. With many thanks for your consideration and the honor conferred upon me, with many good wishes and an earnest desire for the same success in the future to the order that has attended it in the past under your excellent management, I am,

Most sincerely and fraternally yours,

J. R. ENNIS,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NEW GRAND CHAIN, Ill., Aug. 17, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: Herewith I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirtieth District.

Upon receipt of my commission as D.D.G.M. I at once notified all the lodges of said district of my appointment, and of my readiness to visit them should my services be required, but so far I have not been called upon in an official capacity.

I have been over a great portion of the district, and have visited in a social way, and assisted in conferring degrees, and am pleased to say I find the brethren conforming to the standard work.

From the fact that my services have not been requested officially I assume that harmony prevails in this district.

Congratulating you on your successful administration of our noble Craft, and thanking you for the honor you have conferred and confidence reposed in me, I assure you of my personal esteem.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. JONES,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

Report of Grand Examiners

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., July 30, 1895.

LEROY A. GODDARD, Grand Master.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith transmit a brief report of the Masonic Schools of Instruction held pursuant to your order by the Board of Grand Examiners during the current Masonic year:

MATTOON.

The first was held at Mattoon on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of January, A.D. 1895. There were present M.W. L. A. Goddard, G.M.; R.W. Bros. Owen Scott, D.G.M.; Edward Cook, S.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, G.Sec.; W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans, Jno. W. Rose, and J. R. Ennis, Grand Examiners; W. E. Ginther, S. S. Friedly, Arthur G. Goodridge, H. S. Albin, G. H. B. Tolle, H. T. Burnap, Geo. A. Martin, C. Rohrbough, D. D. Darrah, and Hugh A. Snell, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Two hundred seventy-four names were registered, sixty-nine lodges, and seven grand jurisdictions were represented.

MT. CARMEL.

The second was held at Mt. Carmel on the 22d, 23d, and 24th days of January, A.D. 1895. There were present M.W. L. A. Goddard, G. M.; R.W. Bro. Owen Scott, D.G.M.; all the members of the Board of Grand Examiners, and the following Deputy Grand Lecturers: Henry T. Burnap, G. H. B. Tolle, and Sam. M. Schormann.

One hundred thirty-six names were registered, thirty-eight lodges, and five grand jurisdictions were represented.

MACOMB.

The third was held at Macomb on the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of February, 1895. There were present M.W. L. A. Goddard, G.M., and the following R.W. Bros.: Owen Scott, D.G.M.; Charles F. Hitchcock, J.G.W.; all the members of the Board of Grand Examiners; also

the following Deputy Grand Lecturers: D. B. Hutchison, H. C. Yetter, C. E. Allen, Geo. A. Lackens, E. N. Campbell, Charles W. Carroll, O. F. Kirkpatrick, and W. O. Butler.

Two hundred thirty-nine names were registered, and forty-seven lodges represented.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The fourth was held at East St. Louis on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of February, 1895. There were present M.W. L. A. Goddard, G. M.; R.W. Bros. Owen Scott, D.G.M.; Edward Cook, S.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, G. Sec., and W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans, Jno. W. Rose, and J. R. Ennis, Grand Examiners: M.W. Jno. M. Pierson, P.G.M., and the following named Deputy Grand Lecturers: G. H. B. Tolle, Hugh A. Snell, I. H. Todd, H. T. Burnap, W. F. Sinclair, John G. Seitz, Thos. W. Wilson, W. K. Bowling, R. F. Morrow, S. M. Schorrmann, and J. D. Templeton.

Three hundred twenty-four names were registered, one hundred three lodges, and eight grand jurisdictions were represented.

ROCK ISLAND.

The fifth was held at Rock Island on the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of March, 1895. There were present M.W. L. A. Goddard, G.M.; R. W. Bros. Owen Scott, D.G.M.; Edward Cook, S.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, G. Sec.; W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans, Jno. W. Rose, and J. R. Ennis, Grand Examiners: H. C. Cleveland, P.S.G.W.; Frank G. Welden and T. Van Antwerp, D.D.G.M.'s. The following Deputy Grand Lecturers were in attendance, to-wit: G. O. Frederick, C. E. Allen, L. J. Forth, C. E. Grove, J. V. Harris, and Emerson Clark.

Two hundred seventy-nine names were registered, seventy-four lodges, and ten grand jurisdictions were represented.

At each of these schools the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in each degree were fully exemplified and explained, the lectures were repeatedly rehearsed, and the several degrees were conferred on actual candidates for the local lodges. The Grand Master was introduced and received with appropriate ceremonies and addressed the brethren.

And now, M.W. sir, permit me, in behalf of the members of the Board of Grand Examiners, to return our fraternal thanks for your uniform kindness, for your presence, assistance, and encouragement, and for the confidence you have reposed in us.

We desire, also, to express our hearty appreciation of the services of the several Deputy Grand Lecturers, District Deputy Grand Mas-

ters, and the various Grand Lodge Officers and other workers for their presence and valuable assistance at these schools.

We also further report that during the current year up to date we have examined the following named W. brethren and found them to be worthy and well qualified, and we have recommended each of them for a commision as Deputy Grand Lecturer, to-wit: W. B. Carlock, Bloomington: W. K. Bowling, Virden: R. F. Morrow, Virden: John G. Seitz, Upper Alton: C. M. Erwin, Bowen: Geo. S. Fuler, Blandinsville: L. J. Forth, Mt. Vernon: W. J. Frisbie, Bushnell: Emerson Clark, Farmington: W. M. Burbank, Chicago: John B. Kelly, East St. Louis.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOHN W. ROSE,

Secretary of Board.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS—To Grand Lodge By-laws.

Amend Section 1, Article XXV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding thereto the following: "Excepting life members paying no lodge dues."

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

Section 1. 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, excepting life members paying no lodge dues.

Amend Section 6, Article XI, Part First, Grand Lodge By-laws, by inserting between the words "this jurisdiction," and the words "seventy-five cents," the following: "Excepting life members paying no lodge dues."

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

Section 6. For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, excepting life members paying no lodge dues, seventy-five cents annually.

Amend Section 2, Article XI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words, "and rejected material."

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

Section 2. The personal jurisdiction of a lodge shall extend over all its members (except its Master, or the Grand Master, if a member thereof), wherever they may reside; and over its unfinished work, wherever they may be dispersed.

Amend Section 2, Article XII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out all after the word "petition" in the sixth line.

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

Section 2. No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition from, or initiate, a candidate who is less than twenty-one years old, or who has not been an actual resident of the state of Illinois at least twelve months, and of the jurisdiction of the lodge at least six months next preceding the date of such petition.

Amend same article by striking out all of Section 3.

Amend Article XIII, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out the words, "who has been rejected by, or" in the second and third line of Section 6, and the words "or of a rejected candidate," in Section 7. Also strike out the second and fourth decisions printed between these two sections.

The sections, when amended, will read as follows:

Section 6. No lodge shall knowingly receive a petition for the degrees from an applicant who resides nearer to another lodge, without first obtaining the consent of such other lodge in writing, unanimously granted at a stated meeting thereof and certified under seal; the substance of which certificate shall be entered of record.

Section 7. Whenever a lodge shall grant permission to any other lodge to receive the petition of a person residing within its jurisdiction, or an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, over whom it may have lawful jurisdiction, it shall thereby be held to have permanently relinquished the same, and the lodge receiving such permission shall thereby acquire lawful jurisdiction. *Provided,* That all such petitions shall be subject to the laws governing original petitions for the degrees, as defined in this and in the following article (XIV).

Amend Section 1, Article XV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out all after the word "in" in the fourth line, and add the following words, "territory occupied in common by more than one lodge." Also strike out the decision following this section.

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

Section 1. Any candidate for the degrees who has been rejected in a lodge having jurisdiction, may renew his application after the expiration of one year from the date of such rejection, to the same lodge only, if it be in territory occupied in common by more than one lodge.

Amend Section 5, Article XV, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-laws, by striking out all between the number 5 and the word "any" in the sixth line.

The section, when amended, will read as follows:

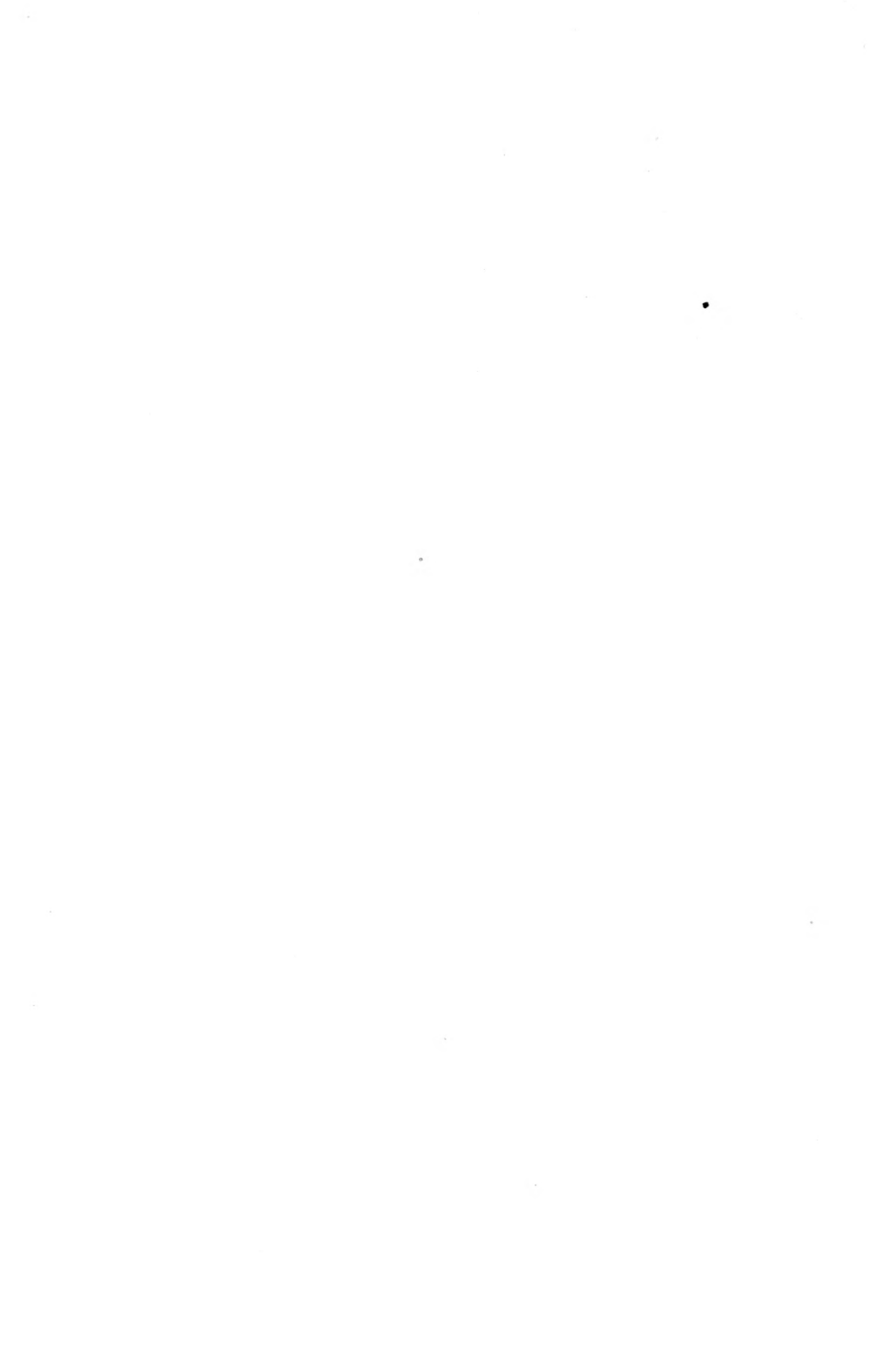
Section 5. Any candidate who may receive the degrees by false representation, or through deception, shall be brought to trial and punished, as the lodge may determine.

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